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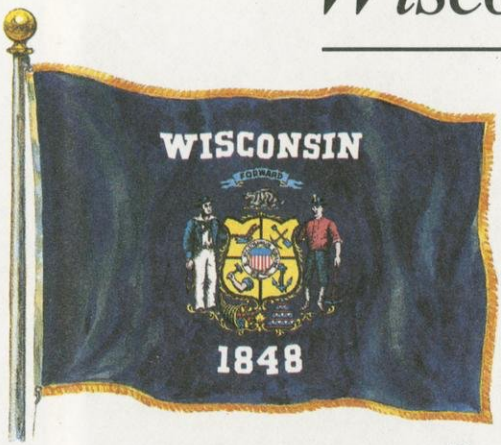
State of Wisconsin
Blue Book 1997-1998

Sesquicentennial Edition

Wisconsin Symbols



State Flag

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STATE BIRD

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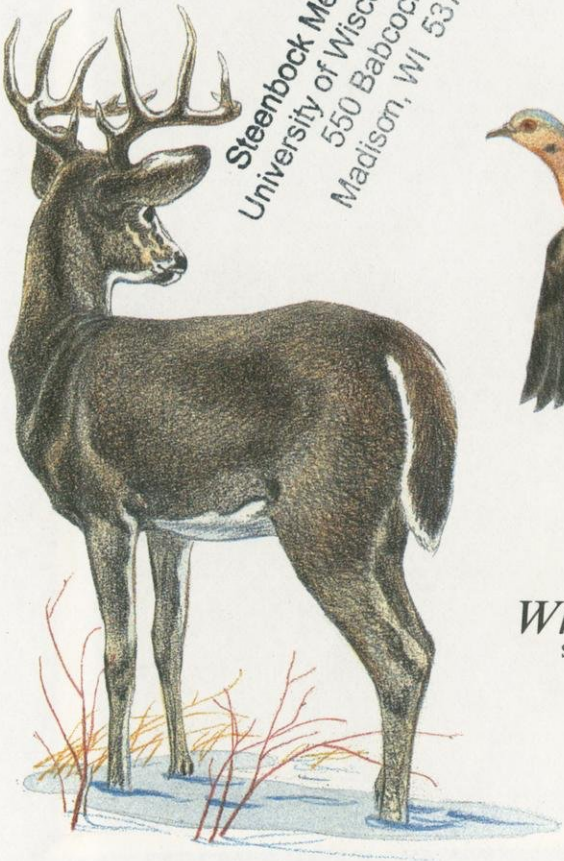
Mourning Dove
SYMBOL OF PEACE



White-tailed Deer
STATE WILDLIFE ANIMAL

12-18-97

Badger
STATE ANIMAL

Muskellunge
STATE FISH

Sugar Maple
STATE TREE

Wood Violet
STATE FLOWER

State of Wisconsin

1997–1998 Blue Book

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Published Biennially
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The legislative analysts and publications editors of the Reference and Library section of the Legislative Reference Bureau have primary responsibility for compiling each biennial edition of the *Wisconsin Blue Book.* However, virtually the entire LRB staff participates in some manner in helping to produce this 1000–page almanac of state government. Data is collected and validated, legislative biographies and photographs are checked and rechecked, state agency personnel and functions are revised and updated, legislation and court decisions are summarized, tabular and graphical information is created and the individual parts must be proofed, edited, organized and composed into what eventually becomes the Blue Book.

Two staff members in particular deserve special recognition for their contributions in compiling the 1997–1998 edition. Lead Legislative Analyst Patricia Meloy worked tirelessly and purposefully in coordinating the efforts of the staff and in editing the entire volume. Publications Editor Lynn Lemanski was responsible for technical editing and the electronic composition and formatting of the book. Although producing the *Blue Book* is a collaborative effort, it could not have been completed as efficiently and accurately without the dedication and contributions of these two staff members.

The following staff members produced the *1997–1998 Blue Book:*

Patricia E. Meloy, lead research analyst and assistant editor
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The photograph of the Governor's Conference Room appearing on the front cover is by James T. Potter, AIA Emeritus. The 14 color photographs in the supplement, which portray various exterior and interior features of the State Capitol, are also the work of Mr. Potter. The editors express their sincere appreciation to James Potter for allowing the use of his copyrighted photographs in the *Blue Book.*

The back cover illustrates the 3 state capitol buildings built in Madison. The photograph of the first capitol and the reprint of a post card showing the second capitol are from the archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The photograph of the current state capitol building is by Kathleen Sitter of the LRB.

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TOMMY G. THOMPSON

Governor
State of Wisconsin

July 1997

Dear Readers:

We live at a remarkable time in Wisconsin's history. Our state serves as a model for the nation across a broad range of program areas, including welfare reform, education and environmental protection. We continue to enjoy unprecedented economic growth and prosperity. All of us can take pride in the work we have done to make Wisconsin the envy of the nation.

Our success during the past decade, however, has been built on the foundation that was laid by the men and women who labored before us during our state's great 150-year history. We must always be mindful of their contributions to our success.

Wisconsin's sesquicentennial year – 1998 – will give each of us the chance to recognize those who, since 1848, have contributed to Wisconsin's many achievements. I hope that all Wisconsinites will take part during 1998 in the many activities that are being planned at the local and state levels to celebrate our history and heritage.

The 1997-98 State of Wisconsin Blue Book serves as an outstanding guide for our sesquicentennial commemoration, detailing Wisconsin's impressive record of innovation in government and public policy, welfare reform, education, commerce, agriculture and conservation. The book also includes a special section on the role of local government, highlighting its development during the state's history.

This Blue Book helps us to better understand Wisconsin's rich history and the men and women who contributed to it. As we examine the progress of our state, we also see clearly the many contributions that Wisconsin has made to our great country. As Wisconsin has developed, we have helped to shape America.

Sincerely,

Tommy Thompson

TOMMY G. THOMPSON
Governor

Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison, Wisconsin 53707 • (608) 266-1212 • FAX (608) 267-8983

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State of Wisconsin

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INTRODUCTION

The *1997-1998 Wisconsin Blue Book* is the 83rd in a series which originated in 1853 as a compilation of assembly rules and precedents. The *1853 Legislative Manual* was published by the Assembly Chief Clerk and offered little in the way of statistical information about our fledging state, just 7 years into statehood. It was apparently a slow seller because the 750 copies that were printed in 1853 were reduced to 500 copies for the second edition published in 1859. The 1859 edition was also a slim volume of less than 100 pages but it included a modest amount of statistical data. For the first time, basic data, such as a list of Wisconsin post offices and a description of the counties and towns making up each legislative and congressional district, were included. Over time, both the content and number of copies printed gradually increased, reflecting Wisconsin's growth and the corresponding growing need for information. Thus, the *1862 Legislative Manual,* published jointly by the Senate and Assembly Chief Clerks, contained additional information, including an organizational chart of the "Rebel National Government" and the salaries, terms and officers of the "Rebel State Governments". The 1878 edition was the first to use the title "Blue Book" and continued the trend toward providing detailed information about government.

From these modest beginnings, the *Blue Book* has evolved into a comprehensive almanac of Wisconsin State Government. Recent editions have also included a feature article dealing with some aspect of government. The current edition contains 2 such articles. "The Changing World of Wisconsin Local Government", contributed by Professor Susan D. Paddock of University of Wisconsin Extension provides a detailed description of the local government infrastructure and how its functions have evolved in response to new demands placed upon it. A second article, "Wisconsin at 150 Years", compiled by Michael Keane and Daniel Ritsche of the LRB staff, provides a snapshot of our state as we prepare to celebrate our sesquicentennial in 1998. It is illustrated with color photographs and graphics and offers a capsule view of Wisconsin through a description of our economy, resources, physical attributes and those characteristics which define our state and give it its unique personality.

Newly available tools have made the process of compiling the book more efficient, and allowed us to provide more useful content for the reader. Beginning with the *1995-1996 Blue Book,* we have electronically composed and formatted the book in-house. We also produced a CD-ROM version of the 1995-1996 edition, which incorporated a multimedia quiz on state symbols and additional information about the legislative process. The compact disk product was not intended as a replacement for the printed book but as a supplement suitable for classroom use. Consequently, legislators distributed the Blue Book on CD-ROM to each school and public library in Wisconsin.

We intend to continue to capitalize on information technology to produce the best product possible. It is you the reader, however, who is the final judge of how well we have met our goal of informing you about your government. We hope that you find the current edition succeeds in this effort. As always, we sincerely appreciate your comments and suggestions about how we can improve the *Blue Book.*

Lawrence S. Barish
Blue Book Editor

Biographies

1

Biographies and photos: Wisconsin constitutional executive officers, Supreme Court justices, members of the U.S. Congress from Wisconsin, and legislators (also includes congressional and legislative districts maps)

Local Government in Wisconsin: Kaukauna Police Department

State Historical Society, #WHi (X3) 26103

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GOVERNOR

Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.): Born Elroy, November 19, 1941; married; 3 children. B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1966. Attorney. Served in Army Reserve. Member: Juneau Co. Republican Party; State Bar of Wis.; Juneau Co. Bar Assn. Former member: Jaycees. Juneau Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1971-74. Former state representative.

Elected governor 1986; reelected 1990 and 1994. Member: State of Wisconsin Building Comn. (chp.); Transportation Projects Comn. (chp.); Council of State Governments; National Governors' Assn. (chp. 1995-96), its Executive Com. (1997); and its Center for Best Practices (chp.); Center for Clean Air Policy (bd. of dir.); Council of Great Lakes Governors (chp. 1989-92); Great Lakes Protection Fund (bd. of dir.); Midwest Governors' Assn. (chp. 1989-91) and its Executive Com. (1997); Republican Governors' Assn. (chp. 1991-92) and its Executive Com. (1997); Education Comn. of the States (chp. 1995-96); Governors' Ethanol Coalition (chp. 1996); Governors' Ethanol Coalition International (chp. 1997); Achieve, (co-chp. 1996-97). Recipient: *Best Friends Award* (1997); Anti-Defamation League *Distinguished Public Service Award*; TEMPO *Distinguished Service Award.*

Elected to Assembly 1966-84. Minority Leader 1985 (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81); Asst. Minority Leader 1973-81; 1971 Minority Caucus Vice Chp. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Select Com. on the Future of the UW System (vice chp.); Assembly Organization (also 1981-83); Rules (also 1973-83); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (also 1973-83); Legislative Council (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81) and its Com. on Interstate Banking (eff. 1/3/85); Disability Bd. (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81). **1983** — Economic Development (resigned 10/25/83); Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1981); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (also 1981 eff. 12/18/81). **1981** — Children and Human Development (resigned 4/2/81); Judiciary (resigned 1/21/82, mbr. 1979, 1977, 1973, 1971, 1967); Reapportionment (eff. 1/15/82); Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (also 1975-79, 1971, vice chp. 1967).

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Mailing address: Office: Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Scott McCallum (Rep.): Born Fond du Lac, May 2, 1950; married; 3 children. Graduate Fond du Lac Goodrich H.S.; B.A. Macalester College 1972; M.A. Johns Hopkins University 1974. Former state senator, small business owner, legislative aide to U.S. Congressman William Steiger. Former member: Wis. Special Olympics (bd. of dir. 1980-84); Rotary; adviser YMCA Youth in Government (state chair 1976-80). Selected as a *Future American Leader 1987.*

Elected lieutenant governor 1986; reelected 1990 and 1994. Member: Natl. Conf. of Lt. Governors (chp. 1991-92, also mbr. of exec. com.); Council of State Governments Budget Committee; Governor's Conf. on Small Business (chp. 1987 to present); Governor's Council on Economic Issues (co-chp. 1988-91); Clearinghouse for Workplace Child Care Options (director 1987-97); Wisconsin Export Strategy Comn.; Natl. Aerospace States Assn. (vice chp. 1994 to present); Governor's Com. for People with Disabilities. Presidential appointee to International Trade Advisory Group (1988-89); U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (1992); Governor's Task Force on Education and Learning (1995-96); Governor's Council on Model Academic Standards (chp. 1997).

Elected to Senate 1976; reelected 1980 and 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development; Transportation Projects Comn. **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1981). **1977** — Governor's Blue Ribbon Tax Reform Comn.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3516; Fax: (608) 267-3571; E-mail address: Ltgov@mail.state.wi.us

Mailing address: Office: Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

SECRETARY OF STATE

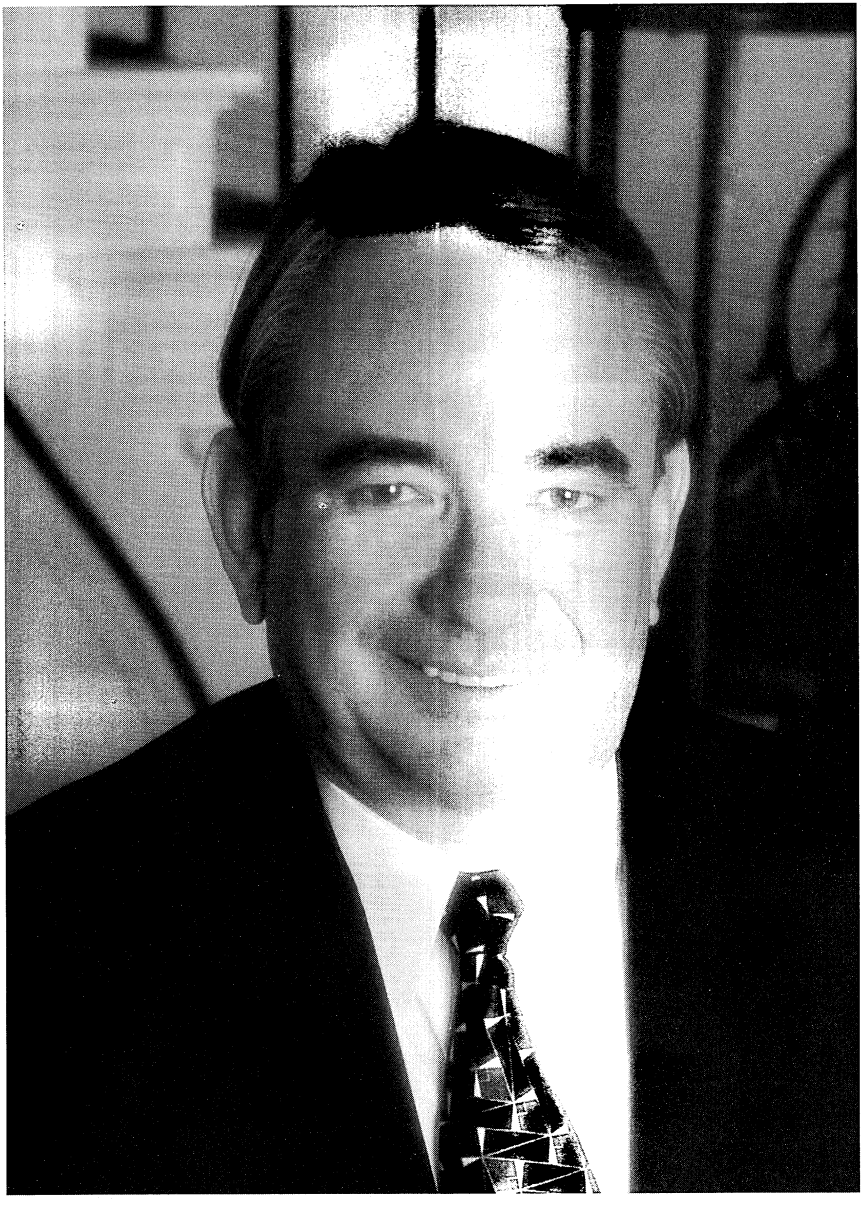
Douglas J. La Follette (Dem.): Single. B.S. in chemistry Marietta College 1963; M.S. in chemistry Stanford University 1964; Ph.D. in organic chemistry Columbia University 1967. Former director of training and development with an energy marketing company; assistant professor, UW-Parkside; public affairs 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 W Coalition for Clean Air; Wis. Environmental Decade (founder).

Elected secretary of state 1974 and 1982; reelected since 1986. Member: State Board of Commissioners of P Lands.

Elected to Senate 1972.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8888; Fax: (608) 266-3159.

Mailing address: Office: 10th Floor, 30 West Mifflin Street, P.O. Box 7848, Madison



Governor
TOMMY G. THOMPSON

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; American Legion (life member); VFW; Wisconsin Vietnam Veterans; Midwest State Treasurer's Assn. (pres.). Appleton City Council 1983-93 (pres. 1992-93).

Elected state treasurer 1994. Member: State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands; State Board of Canvassers; State Depository Selection Board; Insurance Security Fund (bd. of dir.); State of Wisconsin Investment Board (treas.); Wisconsin Retirement Fund (treas.); Council on State-Local Relations.

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

Mailing address: Office: 5th Floor, 101 East Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7871, Madison 53707-7871.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

Elected attorney general 1990 and reelected 1994. 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 (pres.) and member of its Antitrust, Civil Rights (chp.), Criminal Law, Environment and Energy, Supreme Court, and Executive Committees, and member of its Juvenile Justice Task Force, Indian Gaming Working Group, Internet Working Group and Executive Working Group on Prosecutorial Relations.

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

Mailing address: Office: Room 114 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

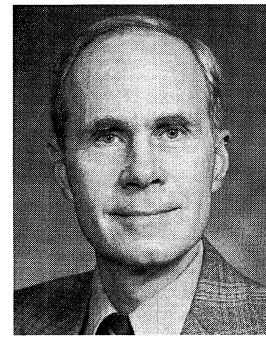
John T. Benson (nonpartisan office): Born Mauston, November 18, 1937; married; 3 children. Graduate Mauston H.S.; B.A. Luther College 1960; M.S. University of Minnesota 1963. District Administrator for Marshall Public Schools, 1989-93 and 1972-81; Assistant State Superintendent, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 1981-89; Barneveld Board of Education, 1969-71. Member: American Assn. of School District Administrators; Phi Delta Kappa; FFA Alumni Assn.; Marshall Lions Club. Former member: Comn. on State Graduation Requirements; School Evaluation Consortium (board of directors); Wis. Assn. of School District Administrators Educational Issues Com.; Comn. on State Standards. Recipient: National FFA *Honorary American Farmer;* Wisconsin FFA *Honorary State Farmer;* Wisconsin American Legion *Badger Boys State Certificate of Distinguished Service;* Assn. of Wis. School Administrators *Distinguished Service Award;* Wisconsin Assn. for Supervision and Curriculum Development *Outstanding Educator Award.*

Elected state superintendent 1993; reelected 1997. Member: UW Board of Regents; Higher Educational Aids Board; Educational Communications Board; Wisconsin Technical College System Board; Council of Chief State School Officers; Education Commission of the States; State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Historical Markers Council.

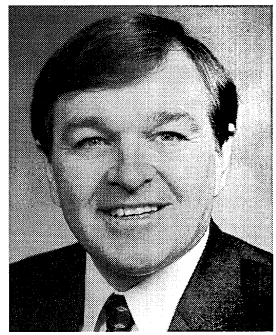
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1771.

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

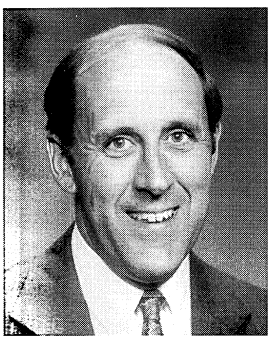
Lieutenant Governor
McCALLUM



Secretary of State
La FOLLETTE



State Treasurer
VOIGHT



Attorney General
DOYLE

State Superintendent
of Public Instruction
BENSON

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Mailing address: Supreme Court, P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688. Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

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. Member: American Academy of Arts and Sciences (fellow 1997). Recipient: 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. Became chief justice August 1, 1996, upon the retirement of Chief Justice Roland B. Day.

JUSTICES

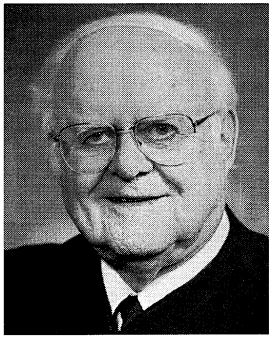
Donald W. Steinmetz: Born Milwaukee, September 19, 1924; married; 5 children. B.A. UW-Madison 1949; J.D. 1951; Natl. College of State Judiciary 1966. Former practicing attorney; claims attorney and examiner 1951-58; teacher, Wis. Jud. College 1974-78. WW II vet.; served in Air Force 1943-45. Member: Wis. Bar Assn.; Amer. Judicature Soc.; Inst. of Jud. Admin.; Amer. Legion. Served on Wis. Council on Criminal Justice and State Court Reporters Compensation and Qualifications Com. 1979; State Admin. Com. on Courts 1976-79; Chief Judge Study Com. 1974-75; Jud. Election and Selection Com. 1967-68; Com. to Recommend Rules on Use of Sound Camera Equip. in the Courtroom 1969-70; Jud. Code of Ethics Com. 1973-74; State Jud. Planning Com. 1977; Career Criminal Com. (chp. 1977); Crim. Jury Instructions Com.; Vol. Assn. of Trial Judges (exec. bd. 1979-80); Bd. of Milw. Co. Judges, Civil Div. (chp. 1969); Court Admin. Com. 1968; Milw. Bd. of Judges (secy., exec. bd. 1967-70); Wis. Bd. of Co. Judges (chp. 1978, also secy., vice chp.); St. Bd. of Criminal Court Judges (pgm. chp., secy., treas. 1977-78); Deputy Presiding Judge, Milw. Co. 1977-78. Author of "Disparity in Sentencing" in *Trial Judges' Journal,* January 1968; *Judges Bench Book-Paternity.* Milw. Co. Ct. judge 1966-78; Milw. Co. Circuit Ct. judge 1978-80; spec. asst., Wis. attorney general 1965; Milw. Co. first asst. district attorney 1960-65; Milw. asst. city attorney 1958-60.

Elected to Supreme Court 1980; reelected 1990. Member Wis. Jud. Council (Supreme Ct. designee) 1988-92.

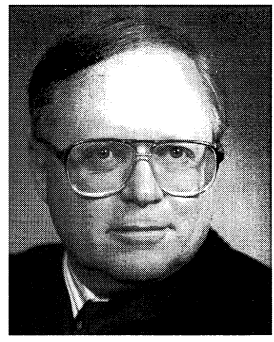
William A. Bablitch: Born Stevens Point, March 1, 1941; married; 1 daughter. Graduate Pacelli H.S.; attended UW-Stevens Point; B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1968; L.L.M. in Appellate Process U. of Va. 1988. Faculty mbr., Inst. of Jud. Admin. of N.Y.U. Law Sch. Former practicing attorney. Served in Peace Corps 1963-65. Portage Co. District Attorney 1969-72. Member: Amer. Law Inst.; Amer. and Wis. Bar Assns.; Amer. Judicature Soc.; UW Law Sch. Bd. of Visitors; UW-Stevens Point Bd. of Visitors.

Elected to the Wisconsin Senate 1972-80, representing the 24th Senate Dist. President Pro Tempore 1983 (also 1981, eff. 9/26/82); Maj. Ldr. 1981 (resigned 5/26/82) (also 1979, 1977); Asst. Maj. Ldr. 1975. Member: Legis. Leaders Fdn. Bd. of Dir. Served on NCSL's Exec. Bd. (1979) and Midwest CSG's Governing Bd. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Senate Org. (also 1975-81); Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Tourism; Jud. and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. (chp. 1979, mbr. 1973-79). **1981** — Spec. Com. on Reapportionment (chp.); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (1975-79); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (chp., also mbr. 1975-79); Jt. Com. on Emp. Relations (also 1975-79); Educ. Communications Bd. (also 1979).

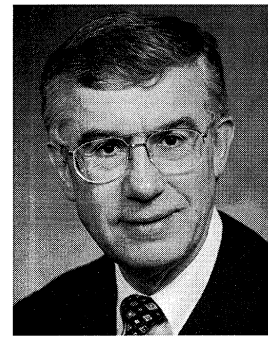
Elected to Supreme Court 1983; reelected 1993.



Justice
STEINMETZ



Justice
BABLITCH

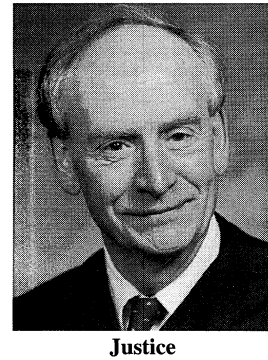


Justice
WILCOX

Chief Justice
ABRAHAMSON

Justice
GESKE

Justice
BRADLEY



Justice
CROOKS

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-present. Served in Army 1959-61. Member: Phi Alpha Delta; State Bar of Wis. and its Media and Law Relations Com.; Comn. on the Judiciary as a Co-Equal Branch of Government (co-chp.); Bench Bar Com. and Jurist Award Subcom. (co-chp.); Wis. Jud. Council; Amer., Dane and Tri-County Bar Assns.; Wis. Law Found. (bd. of dir.); The Fellows of the Amer. Bar Found.; State-Federal Jud. Council (co-chp.); 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.; 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). 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 Comn. 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 and 72nd Assembly Districts.

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

Janine P. Geske: Born Port Washington, May 12, 1949; married; 3 children. Graduate Cedarburg H.S.; B.A. and M.A.T. Beloit College 1971; attended ITT Chicago-Kent College of Law 1972-73; J.D. Marquette U. Law Sch. 1975. Former assistant professor of law, clinical director/founder of Marquette U. Law Sch. Clinic for Elderly (1979-81); staff attorney/chief staff attorney, Legal Aid Society of Milw. (1975-79). Member: Amer., Wis., Dane Co., Milw. Co., Waukesha Co. Bar Assns.; A.L.I., Fellow of Amer. Bar Assn.; Assn. for Women Lawyers; Legal Assn. for Women; Wis. Judicial College (dean); Beloit College (bd. of trustees); Marquette U. Law Sch. Woolsack Soc. (secy. 1993-94, treas. 1995-97); faculty, National Judicial College. Milw. Co. Cir. Ct. Judge (Br. 23) 1981-93. Former member: Milw. Co. Cir. Ct. Judges Exec. Com.; Wis. Task Force on Victims' Rights Amendment; Wis. Equal Justice Task Force; Milw. Co. Bar Assn. (bd. of dir.).

Appointed to Supreme Court 1993 to fill vacancy created by resignation of Justice Louis J. Ceci; elected to full term 1994.

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: Wis. Bar Assn.; Amer. Judicature Soc.; Natl. Assn. of Women Judges (natl. bd. mbr. 1989-91); Wis. Jud. College (assoc. dean; mbr. college faculty 1991-present). 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 (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.

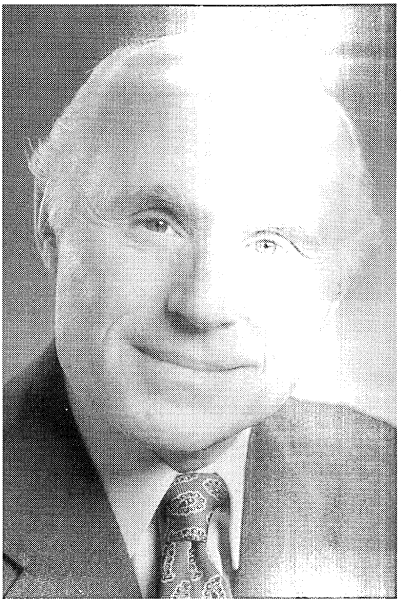
Elected to Supreme Court 1995.

N. Patrick Crooks: Born Green Bay, May 16, 1938; married; 6 children. Graduate Green Bay Premontre H.S. 1956; B.A. (*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. 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., Wis., Brown Co. (pres. 1977) and Dane Co. Bar Assns.; Assn. for Women Lawyers of Brown Co.; Wis. Law Foundation (exec. com.). Former member: 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: 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; Univ. 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.

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 105th CONGRESS 1997-1998

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. SENATE



U.S. Senator KOHL

Herbert H. Kohl (Dem.)

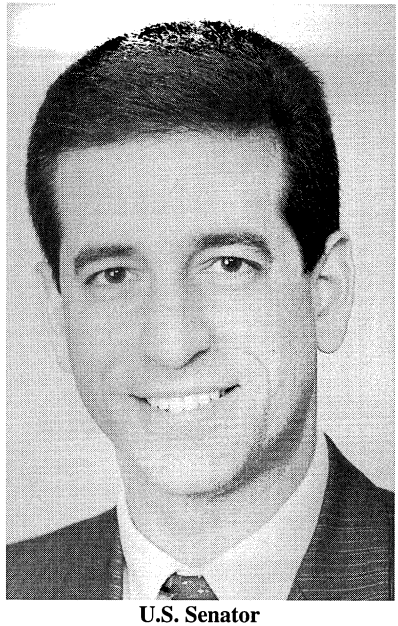
Born Milwaukee, February 7, 1935; single. Graduate Milwaukee Sherman Elementary School; Milwaukee Washington H.S.; B.A. in Business Administration, UW-Madison 1956; M.B.A. Harvard U. 1958; honorary L.L.D. Cardinal Stritch College 1986. Businessman; president of an investment company; owner of a professional 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 1994. Committee assignments: **105th Congress** — Appropriations Committee (also 104th and 103rd Congresses) and its Subcommittee on Treasury, General Government and Civil Service (ranking member); Judiciary Committee (since 101st Congress) and its Subcommittee on Antitrust, Business Rights and Competition (ranking member); Special Committee on Aging (since 101st Congress). **103rd Congress** — Judiciary Committee and its Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice (chp., also 102nd 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; 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; 14 West Mifflin Street, Suite 312, Madison 53703; 310 West Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 945, 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 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., Wis. and Dane Co. Bar Assns.; Phi Beta Kappa; Amer. Assn. of Rhodes Scholars. Recipient: Eagles *Home and Family Award* 1987; Wis. Alzheimer's Information and Training Center Advisory Council Award 1989; Disabled American Veterans Wis. Veterans Dept. Award 1989; Wis. Home Care Organization's *Friend of Home Care Award* 1989; Amalgamated Transit Union Local 998's *Dedicated Support of Mass Transit Award* 1991; Wis. Farmers Union *Builders' Award* 1991; Vietnam Veterans of America Wis. State Council's *Distinguished Achievement Award* 1993; ABATE of Wis., Inc.'s Award 1994, 1995 and 1996; ARC of Wis. *Elected Official Award* 1994; Military Production Network's Award 1995; National Farmers Union's *Voting Achievement Appreciation Award* 1995; Walworth Co. 4-H Youth's Wis. 4-H Award 1995; Wis. Speech-Language-Hearing Assn.'s Award 1995; Monticello School District's *Pony Spirit Award* 1996; National Fair Housing Alliance *Award for Excellence* 1996; Physical Health Service Network's *Leadership Award* 1996; National Association of Police Organization's *Senator of the Year Award* 1997; Long-Term Care Campaign's *Claude Pepper Award for Leadership* 1997.

State legislative service: Elected to Senate 1982-90 (served through 1992).

Elected to U.S. Senate 1992. Congressional membership: Democratic Policy Committee. Committee assignments: **105th Congress** — Foreign Relations Committee and its Subcommittees on European Affairs, on International Operations, on African Affairs (ranking member); Budget Committee; Judiciary Committee and its Subcommittees on Antitrust, Business Rights and Competition, on Constitution, Federalism and Property Rights; Special Committee on Aging.

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; E-mail address: senator@feingold.senate.gov

Internet address: http://www.senate.gov/-Feingold

Voting address: 7114 Donna Drive, Middleton 53562.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 716 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-4904; District offices: 1640 Main Street, Green Bay 54302; 425 State Street, Room 232, La Crosse 54603; 8383 Greenway Boulevard, Middleton 53562; 517 East Wisconsin Avenue, Room 408, Milwaukee 53202; 317 First Street, Room 107, Wausau 54401.

U.S. Representative
NEUMANN

U.S. Representative
KLUG

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mark W. Neumann (Rep.), 1st Congressional District

Born Mukwonago, February 27, 1954; married; 3 children. Graduate East Troy H.S.; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1975; M.S. UW-River Falls 1977; graduate work UW-Madison. Former homebuilder and mathematics teacher. Member: Wisconsin Lutheran College (bd. of regents); National Federation of Independent Businesses; South Central Wisconsin Builders Assn.; Janesville Board of Realtors; Optimist Club; Forward Janesville. Former member: Boys and Girls Club of Janesville (dir.); Milton Chamber of Commerce (past pres.); Rock County Habitat for Humanity. Recipient: UW-Whitewater *Distinguished Alumni Award* 1996 and *Entrepreneur of the Year Award* 1994; Americans for Tax Reform *Friend of the Taxpayer Award;* Council for Citizens Against Government Waste *Taxpayer's Hero Award;* League of Private Property Voters *Champion of Property Rights Certificate;* National Federation of Independent Business *Guardian of Small Business Award;* National Tax Limitation Committee *Tax Fighter Award;* National Taxpayers Union *Taxpayers' Friend Award;* Watchdogs of the Treasury *Golden Bulldog Award.*

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1994; reelected 1996. Committee assignments: **105th Congress** — Appropriations Committee (also 104th Congress) and its Subcommittees on Veterans Administration, on Housing and Urban Development, on Independent Agencies, and on District of Columbia; Budget Committee (also 104th Congress); Congressional Family Caucus (steering com.).

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-3031; District offices: Beloit: (608) 363-0751; Janesville: (608) 752-4050; Elkhorn: (414) 723-7122; Kenosha: (414) 654-1901; Racine: (414) 637-0510.

Voting address: 4328 Fox Hills Drive, Janesville 53546.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 415 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4901; District offices: 100 State Street, Beloit 53511; 1 Parker Place, Room 495, Janesville 53545; 9 South Broad Street, Elkhorn 53121; 6530 Sheridan Road, Room 5, Kenosha 53143; 730 Wisconsin Avenue, Racine 53403.

1st Congressional District: Green (part), Jefferson (part), Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha (part) Counties.

Scott L. Klug (Rep.), 2nd Congressional District

Born Milwaukee, January 16, 1953; married; 3 children. Graduate Marquette Univ. H.S. 1971; B.A. in history, Lawrence Univ. 1975; M.S. in journalism, Northwestern Univ. Medill School of Journalism 1976; M.B.A., UW-Madison 1990. Former vice president of business development for an investment firm; investigative television reporter.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1990; reelected since 1992. Committee assignments: **105th Congress** — Commerce (formerly Energy and Commerce) Committee (also 103rd and 104th Congresses). **102nd Congress** — Education and Labor Committee; Government Operations Committee; Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-2906; District office: (608) 257-9200.

Voting address: 737 Seneca Place, Madison 53711.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 2331 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4902; District office: 16 North Carroll Street, Suite 600, Madison 53703.

2nd Congressional District: Columbia, Dane, Dodge (part), Green (part), Iowa, Jefferson (part), Lafayette, Richland and Sauk Counties.

U.S. Representative
KIND

U.S. Representative
KLECZKA

Ron Kind (Dem.), 3rd Congressional District

Born La Crosse, March 16, 1963; married; 1 child. Graduate Logan H.S.; B.A. Harvard University 1985; M.A. London School of Economics, London, England; J.D. University of Minnesota Law School 1990. Attorney. Former La Crosse County assistant district attorney. Member: Wis. and La Crosse Co. Bar Assns.; Assn. of State Prosecutors; 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. Committee assignments: **105th Congress** — Education and the Workforce Committee; Resources Committee.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-5506; District offices: Eau Claire: (715) 831-9214; La Crosse: (608) 782-2558; Toll free: (888) 442-8040; E-mail address: ron.kind@mail.house.gov

Voting address: 219 Pearl Street, La Crosse 54601.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 1713 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4906; District offices: Eau Claire: 131 Barstow Street, Suite 301, Eau Claire 54701; La Crosse: 205 5th Avenue South, Suite 221, La Crosse 54601.

3rd Congressional District: Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa (part), Clark (part), Crawford, Dunn, Eau Claire (part), Grant, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe (part), Pepin, Pierce, Polk (part), St. Croix, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties.

Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.), 4th Congressional District

Born Milwaukee, November 26, 1943; married. Graduate Don Bosco H.S.; attended UW-Milw. Former legislator. Wis. Air Natl. Guard medic 1963-69. Member: Dem. 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.; Metro South Dem. Unit; LaFarge Lifelong Learning Inst.; Thomas More Foundation. Former member: AFL-CIO. Delegate to Democratic National Convention 1980, 1984, 1988.

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

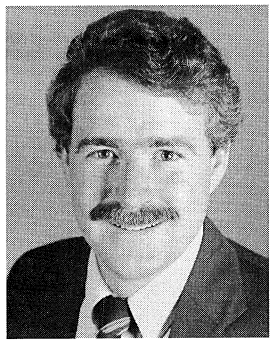
Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in April 1984 special election; reelected since 1984. Congressional memberships: Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues; Congressional Arts Caucus; Congressional Hispanic Caucus; Congressional Human Rights Caucus; Democratic Caucus; Senate/House Steering Committee on Retirement Security. Committee assignments: **105th Congress** — Ways and Means Committee and its Subcommittees on Health and Oversight.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-4572; District offices: Milwaukee: (414) 297-1140; Waukesha: (414) 549-6360.

Voting address: 3268 South 9th Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 2301 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4904; District offices: 5032 West Forest Home Avenue, Milwaukee 53219; 414 West Moreland Boulevard, Suite 105, Waukesha 53188.

4th Congressional District: Milwaukee County (part): consisting of the Villages of Greendale, Hales Corners and West Milwaukee; the Cities of Cudahy, Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek, St. Francis, South Milwaukee and West Allis; and part of the City of Milwaukee (south). Waukesha County (part): consisting of the Town of Waukesha; the Village of Big Bend; the Cities of Muskego, New Berlin and Waukesha; and parts of the Towns of Mukwonago, Pewaukee and Vernon. (For detailed description of City of Milwaukee boundaries, see Section 3.04, Wisconsin Statutes.)



U.S. Representative
BARRETT

U.S. Representative
PETRI

Thomas M. Barrett (Dem.), 5th Congressional District

Born Milwaukee, December 8, 1953; married; 3 children. Graduate Marquette Univ. H.S. 1972; B.A. in Economics, Phi Beta Kappa, UW-Madison 1976; J.D. with honors UW-Madison 1980. Attorney. Former law clerk for Federal District Court Judge Robert Warren and assistant bank examiner for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Member: Citizens Utility Board; Democratic Party of Wisconsin. Former member: Sojourner Truth House Home for Battered Women (bd. of dir.); Shalom High School and Transcenter Home for Youth (bd. of dir.); Commission on Uniform Laws, 1987-89. Recipient: Environmental Decade *Clean 16 Award* 1985-90.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly in April 1984 special election and reelected 1984-88. Elected to Senate in December 1989 special election and reelected 1990. Former member: Council of State Governments Committee on Transportation.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1992; reelected 1994 and 1996. Committee assignments: **105th Congress** — Banking and Financial Services (formerly Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs) Committee (also 104th Congress); Government Reform and Oversight Committee (also 104th Congress).

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-3571; District office: (414) 297-1331.

E-mail address: tell.tom@hr.house.gov

Voting addresses: 2711 North Avondale Boulevard, Milwaukee 53210.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 1224 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4905; District office: 135 West Wells Street, Suite 618, Milwaukee 53212.

5th Congressional District: Milwaukee County (part): consisting of the Villages of Brown Deer, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood and Whitefish Bay; that part of the Village of Bayside located in the county; the Cities of Glendale and Wauwatosa; and part of the City of Milwaukee (north). (For detailed description of City of Milwaukee boundaries, see Section 3.05, 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: **105th Congress** — Education and the Workforce (formerly Economic and Educational Opportunities; Education and Labor) Committee (vice-chm.) (mbr. since 96th Congress) and its Subcommittees on Postsecondary Education, Training and Lifelong Learning, on Employer-Employee Relations; Transportation and Infrastructure (formerly Public Works and Transportation) Committee (vice-chm.) (mbr. since 98th Congress) and its Subcommittees on Surface Transportation (chm.), on Water Resources and Environment. **103rd Congress** — Post Office and Civil Service Committee and its Subcommittee on Census Statistics and Postal Personnel (ranking mbr.). **101st Congress** — Standards of Official Conduct Committee (also 100th Congress).

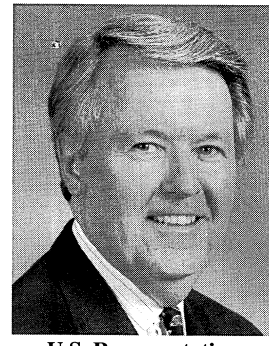
Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-2476; District offices: Fond du Lac: (920) 922-1180; Oshkosh: (920) 231-6333; E-mail address: tom.petri@hr.house.gov

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

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 2262 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4906; District offices: 490 West Rolling Meadows Drive, Fond du Lac 54937; 115 Washington Avenue, Oshkosh 54901.

6th Congressional District: Adams, Brown (part), Calumet (part), Fond du Lac (part), Green Lake, Juneau, Manitowoc (part), Marquette, Monroe (part), Outagamie (part), Sheboygan (part), Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago Counties.

U.S. Representative
OBEY



U.S. Representative
JOHNSON

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

Born October 3, 1938; married. Graduate St. James Grade School; Wausau H.S.; B.S. UW-Madison 1960, M.A. 1962. 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: **105th 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 54401.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 2462 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4907; District office: Federal Building, Wausau 54403.

7th Congressional District: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa (part), Clark (part), Douglas, Eau Claire (part), Iron, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida (part), Polk (part), Portage, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Washburn and Wood Counties.

Jay W. Johnson (Dem.), 8th Congressional District

Born Bessemer, Michigan, September 30, 1943; married; 2 stepchildren. Assoc. B.A. Gogebic Community Coll. (Ironwood, MI) 1963; B.A. Northern Michigan Univ. 1965; M.A. Michigan State Univ. 1970. Former television news anchor/reporter. Vietnam Era veteran, served in Army 1966-68. Member: Easter Seals of WI (bd. of dir.); Libertas (bd. of dir.). Former member: Amer. Cancer Soc.; Family Violence Center (pres.); Muscular Dystrophy Assn.; United Way of Brown Co. (vice pres.) and Wis. (bd. of dir.).

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1996. Committee assignments: **105th Congress** — Agriculture and its Subcommittees on Livestock, Dairy and Poultry, on General Farm Commodities; Transportation and Infrastructure and its Subcommittees on Water Resources and the Environment, on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation.

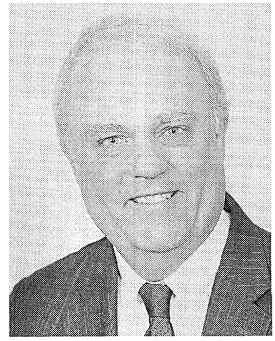
Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-5665; District offices: Appleton: (920) 731-7586; Green Bay: (920) 430-1776; E-mail address: jay.johnson@mail.house.gov

Internet address: http://www.house.gov/jayjohnson/

Voting address: 2553 Trevino Drive, Green Bay 54311.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 1313 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4908; District offices: 300 North Woods Edge Drive, Suite 101, Appleton 54914; 211 North Broadway Street, Suite 103, Green Bay 54303.

8th Congressional District: Brown (part), Calumet (part), Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Manitowoc (part), Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida (part), Outagamie (part), Shawano and Vilas Counties.



U.S. Representative
SENSENBRENNER

F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.), 9th 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: **105th Congress** — Judiciary Committee (all Congresses since 96th Congress) and its Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property; 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.

E-mail address: sensen09@hr.house.gov

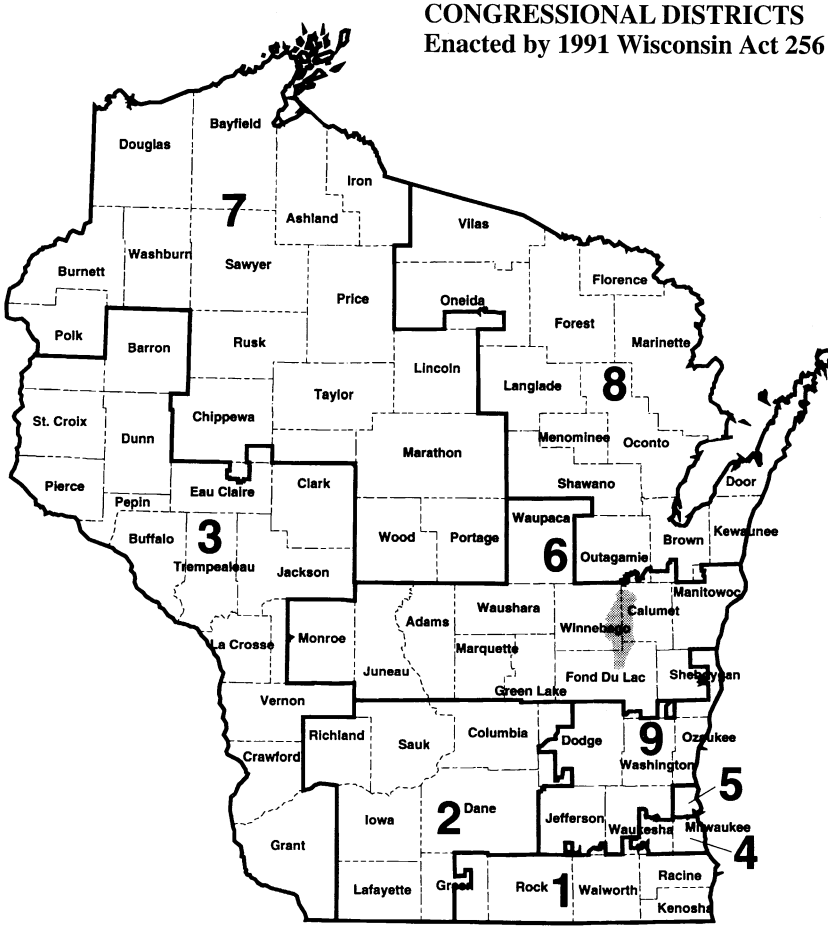
Internet address: http://www.house.gov/sensenbrenner/

Voting address: N76 W14726 North Point Drive, P.O. Box 186, Menomonee Falls 53051-0186.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 2332 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4909; District office: 120 Bishops Way, Room 154, Brookfield 53005-6294.

9th Congressional District: Dodge (part), Fond du Lac (part), Jefferson (part), Ozaukee, Sheboygan (part), Washington and Waukesha (part) Counties.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
Enacted by 1991 Wisconsin Act 256



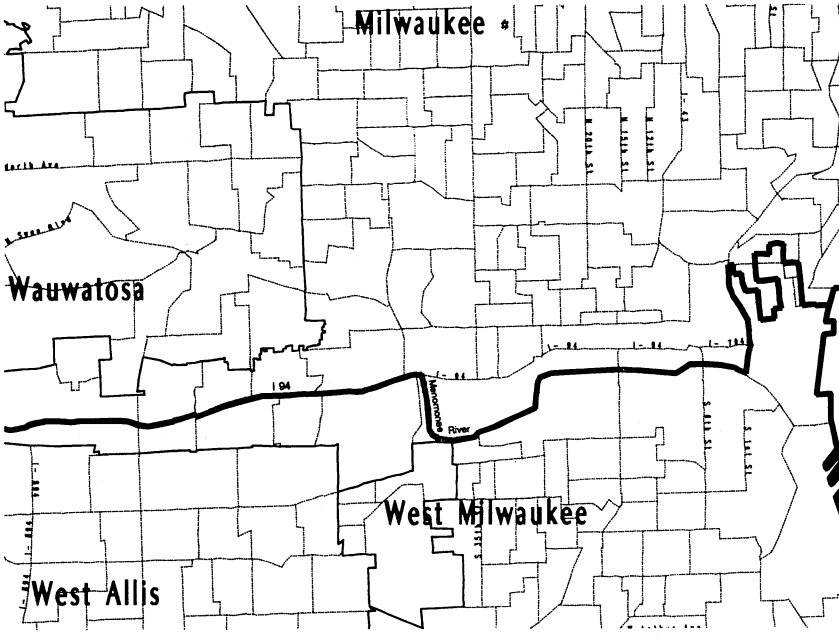
1990 POPULATION OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

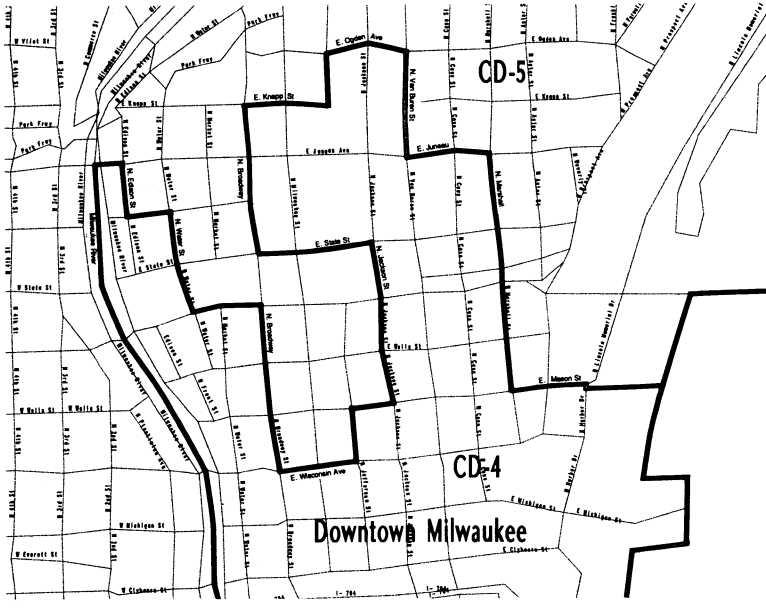
Congressional District	Population*	Deviation from Equal Population: Number	Deviation from Equal Population: Percent	Minority Population: Hispanic	Minority Population: Nonhispanic Black	Minority Population: Nonhispanic Other
CD-1	543,530	0	0.00%	18,652	29,069	4,994
CD-2	543,532	+2	+0.00	6,743	10,920	10,904
CD-3	543,533	+3	+0.00	2,632	1,268	8,620
CD-4	543,527	–3	–0.00	34,354	4,444	11,134
CD-5	543,530	0	0.00	14,377	189,562	12,481
CD-6	543,528	–2	–0.00	4,753	1,893	6,354
CD-7	543,529	–1	–0.00	2,592	799	13,220
CD-8	543,528	–2	–0.00	3,391	1,487	18,611
CD-9	543,532	+2	+0.00	5,700	2,255	5,883
STATE TOTAL	4,891,769	±15	±0.00%	93,194	241,697	92,201

*Wisconsin's congressional districts were established by 1991 Wisconsin Act 256 based on the 1990 Census of Population. The 1990 state population for purposes of redistricting is 4,891,769.

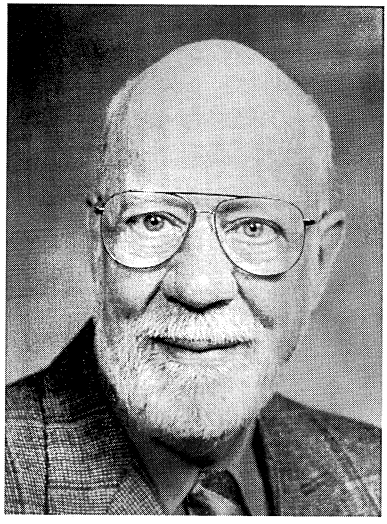
Source: Public Law 94-171 redistricting tape, March 1991.

Detail Map: City of Milwaukee Congressional Districts



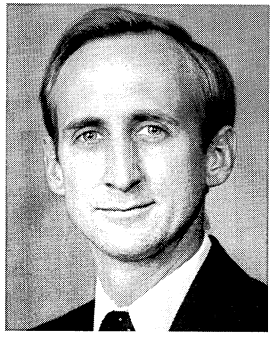


1997 State Senate Officers

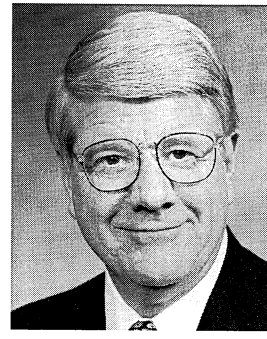


President
RISSER

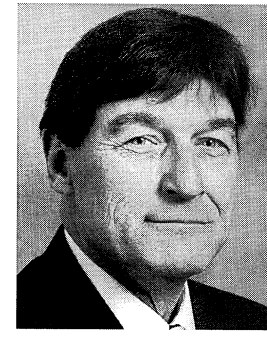
President Pro Tempore
MOORE



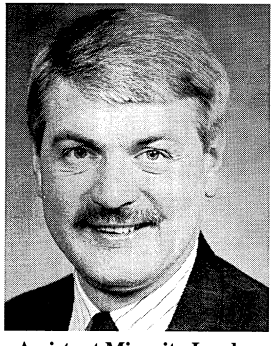
Majority Leader
CHVALA



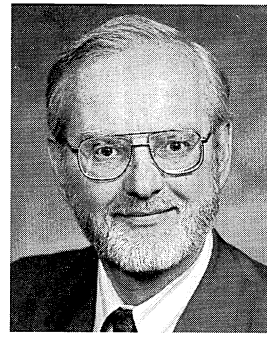
Assistant Majority Leader
MOEN



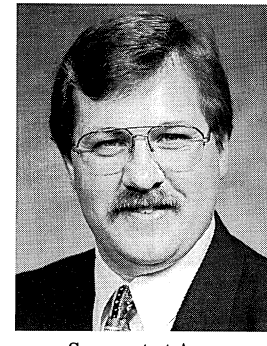
Minority Leader
ELLIS



Assistant Minority Leader
RUDE



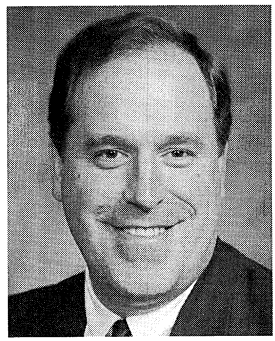
Chief Clerk
SCHNEIDER



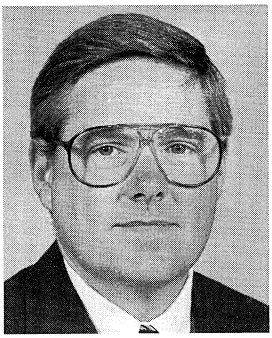
Sergeant at Arms
HOCHKAMMER

1997 State Assembly Officers

Speaker
BRANCEL

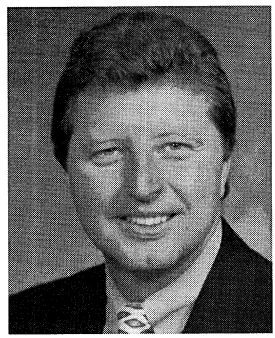


Speaker Pro Tempore
FREESE

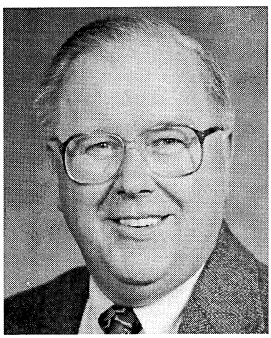


Majority Leader
FOTI

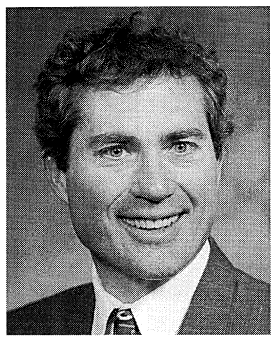
Assistant Majority Leader
LADWIG



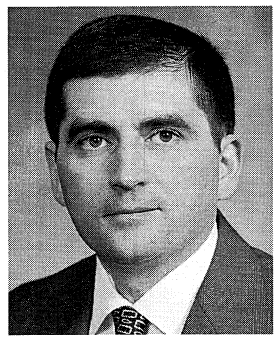
Minority Leader
KUNICKI



Assistant Minority Leader
SCHNEIDER



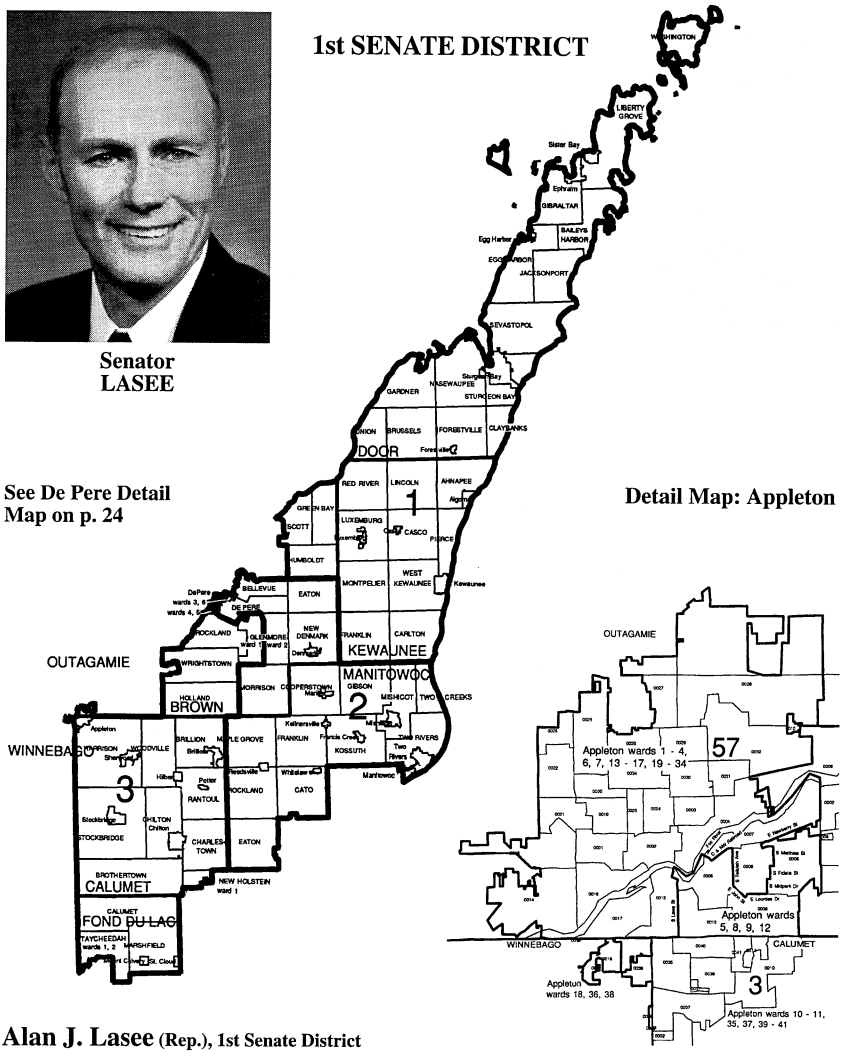
Chief Clerk
SANDERS



Sergeant at Arms
SCOCOS

Senator
LASEE

1st SENATE DISTRICT



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

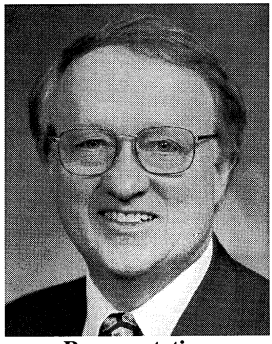
Born Town of Rockland, Brown County, July 30, 1937; married; 7 children. Attended St. Norbert H.S. Raises exotic animals including llamas, camels, miniature donkeys, emus, and fainting goats. Former dairy farmer. Member: Brown Co. Farm Bureau (bd. of dir. 1972-75); Way-Morr Lions (pres. 1991-92, dir. 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 to present); De Pere school district fiscal control bd. mbr. (1973-82); Great Lakes Water Quality Comn. mbr. (1988-89).

Elected to Assembly 1974. Elected to Senate in May 1977 special election; reelected since 1978. 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: **1997** — Agriculture and Environmental Resources; Council on Highway Safety (also 1995); Transportation Projects Comn. (vice chp. 1993 to 6/96, mbr. 1987). **1995** — Agriculture, Transportation, Utilities and Financial Institutions (eff. 6/96); Transportation, Agriculture and Local Affairs (chp. 1/95 to 6/96); Human Resources, Labor, Tourism, Veterans and Military Affairs (eff. 1/95 to 6/96, also 1993); State Government Operations and Corrections (eff. 1/95 to 6/96, also 1993); 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. eff. 4/20/93); Jt. Com. on Audit (mbr. 1981 to 4/20/93); Transportation, Agriculture, Tourism and Veterans Affairs (mbr. and vice chp. to 4/20/93); Aging and Rural Affairs (mbr. to 4/20/93); Legis. Coun. Com. on Protection of Rural Resources (co-chp.).

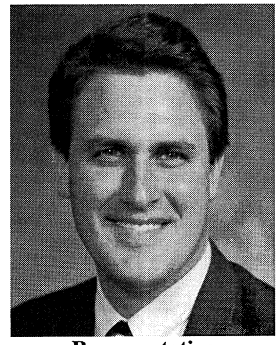
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3512; District: (920) 336-8830.

Voting address: (Town of Rockland) 2259 Lasee Road, De Pere 54115.

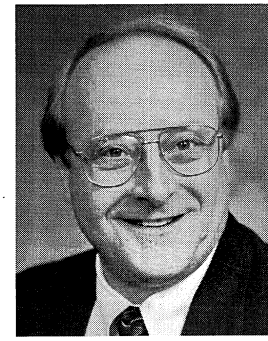
Mailing address: Office: Room 303, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
HUTCHISON



Representative
LASEE



Representative
OTT

David E. Hutchison (Rep.), 1st Assembly District

Born New London, July 26, 1943; married; 8 children. Graduate Washington H.S., New London; B.S. St. Norbert College 1965. Owner of a marketing company. Former owner of publishing firm and former newspaper editor and general manager. Member: Lions Club; Knights of Columbus; Rotary Club; Ducks Unlimited. Former member: Chamber of Commerce (bd. of dir.); YMCA (bd. of dir.); church council; Natl. Assn. of Consumer Shows (bd. of dir.).

Elected to Assembly 1994; reelected 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Information Policy (co-chp.); Colleges and Universities (vice chp. 1995); Natural Resources (also 1995 and chp. of its Subcom. on State Parks); Small Business and Economic Development (vice chp. 1995); Tourism and Recreation (also 1995). **1995** — Welfare Reform; Educational Communications Bd.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on the Future of Recycling, on Information Brokering, Computer Technology and Related Issues.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5350; District: (920) 866-2211; E-mail address: Rep.Hutchison@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Red River) N8915 State Road 57, Luxemburg 54217.

Mailing address: Office: Room 21 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

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

Born Oceanside, California, December 11, 1961; married; 1 child. Attended Abbot Pennings H.S., De Pere. B.A. UW-Green Bay 1986. Former customer support supervisor for insurance company. Member: Brown Co. Republican Party. Former member: Optimists (dir.); Telecommunications Professionals of Wisconsin (dir.). Town of Ledgeview (chair) 1993-97.

Elected to Assembly 1994; reelected 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Income Tax Review (chp.); Criminal Justice and Corrections; Health (also 1995); Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (also 1995); Ways and Means. **1995** — Legislative Council Committee on Information Brokering, Computer Technology and Related Issues.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9870; District: (920) 336-8640; E-mail address: Rep.Lasee@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1776 Gordy Lane, Ledgeview 54115.

Mailing address: Office: Room 312 North, 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 Wis. Rural Leadership Program, 1986. Former agri-business salesman, owner/operator of independent agri-business, tenant dairy farmer and cash crop farmer. Member: Fox-Wolf Basin 2000 (bd. of dir.); Forest-Ever Ready 4-H Club (adult leader); Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac and Outagamie Co. Republican Parties; Republican Party of Wis.; Calumet Co. Agricultural Assn.; Calumet Co. Farm Progress 1993 Exec. Com. (chm.). Calumet Co. Bd. Supervisor 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.).

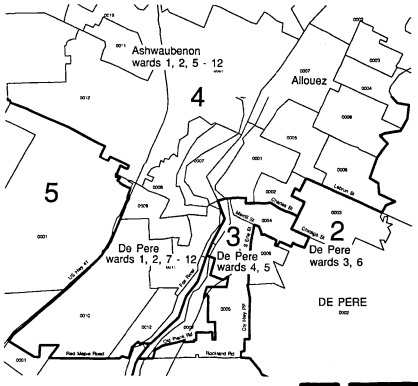
Elected to Assembly since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Agriculture (chp. since 1995, mbr. 1989, 1987); Consumer Affairs; Government Operations (also 1995); Natural Resources (also 1995). **1995** — Environment and Utilities; Rural Affairs (also 1991); Legis. Coun. Com. on Recycling. **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; Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining; Labor (also 1989); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Legislative Coun. Com. on Tax Delinquent Contaminated Land. **1989** — Rural Development and Forestry.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5831; District: (920) 989-1240; E-mail address: Rep.Ott@legis.state.wi.us

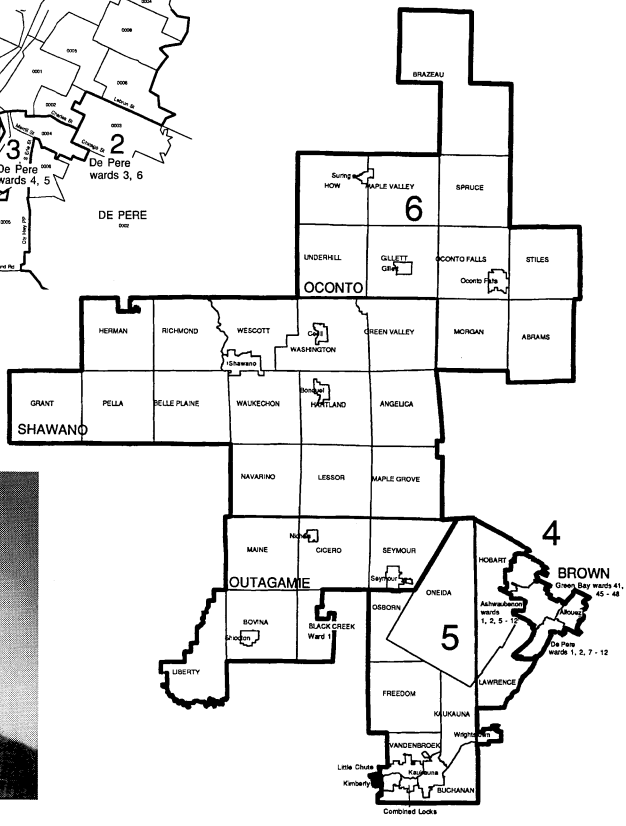
Voting address: (Town of Brillion) W2168 Campground Road, Forest Junction 54123-0112.

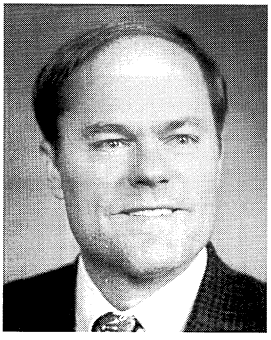
Mailing address: Office: Room 318 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; District: P.O. Box 112, Forest Junction 54123-0112.

2nd SENATE DISTRICT



Detail Map: De Pere





Senator COWLES

See Green Bay Area Detail Map on p. 93

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

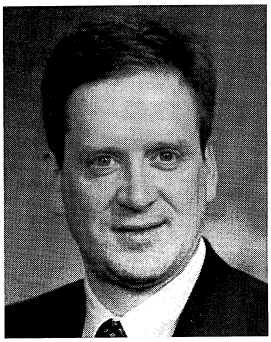
Born Green Bay, July 31, 1950; single. B.S. UW-Green Bay 1975; graduate work UW-Green Bay. Full-time legislator. Former director of an alternative energy division for a communications construction company. Member: Allouez Kiwanis; Brown Co. Taxpayers Alliance; Trout Unlimited.

Elected to Assembly 1982-86 (resigned 4/21/87); elected to Senate in April 1987 special election; reelected since 1988. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1993); Joint Legislative Council; Environmental Education Bd. (since 1991). **1995** — Environment and Energy (chp. since 4/20/93). **1993** — Jt. Com. on Audit (eff. 4/20/93); Urban Affairs, Financial Institutions and Environmental Resources (mbr. and vice chp. to 4/20/93); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (mbr. 1987 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.

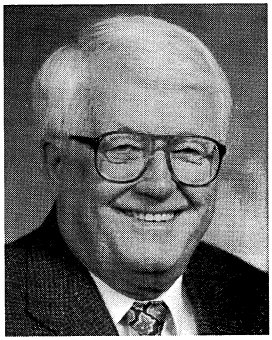
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0484; District: (920) 448-5092.

Voting address: 300 West St. Joseph Street, Unit 23, Green Bay 54301.

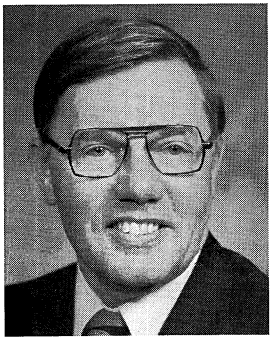
Mailing address: Office: Room 305, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative GREEN



Representative VANDERLOOP



Representative AINSWORTH

Mark A. Green (Rep.), 4th Assembly 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: Brown Co. Home Builders Assn.; Green Bay School-Business Partnership Council; National Railroad Museum (dir.); American Legislative Exchange Council (state chm. 1995-96); UW-Green Bay Founders Assn.; Brown Co. Bar Assn.; State Bar of Wis.; Friends of the Wildlife Sanctuary; Downtown Green Bay Kiwanis. Former member: Brown Co. Social Services Bd.; Brown Co. Taxpayers Assn. (dir.); World Teach Project (teacher in Kenya); Packerland Optimists Club; St. Matthew's Parish Pastoral Council; Heritage Hill Foundation (dir.); Governor's Council on Business and Education Partnerships.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1997, 1995. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Judiciary (chp., also 1995, mbr. 1993); Assembly Organization (also 1995); Financial Institutions (also 1995); Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (also 1995); Rules (also 1995); Law Revision Com. (mbr. since 1993). **1995** — Housing; Insurance; Special Com. on Controlled Substances; Judicial Council; Legis. Coun. Com. on Land Use Policies. **1993** — Colleges and Universities; Financial Institutions and Housing; Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority; Legis. Coun. Com. on Use and Compensation of Guardians Ad Litem.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5840; District: (920) 497-0838; E-mail address: Rep.Green@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2152 Gloucester Drive, Green Bay 54304.

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

William N. Vander Loop (Dem.), 5th Assembly District

Born Little Chute, December 6, 1932; married; 5 children. Graduate St. John's H.S., Little Chute. Full-time legislator. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Army 1953-55. Member: Kaukauna Credit Union (dir. and chm. of exam. com., former bd. chm.); American Legion (state vice commander, former 9th district commander). Kaukauna alderman 1983-91.

Elected to Assembly since 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Labor and Employment (also 1995); Tourism and Recreation (since 1993); Veterans and Military Affairs (mbr. since 1993, vice chp. 1991). **1995** — Special Com. on Gambling Oversight (also 1993); Legis. Coun. Com. on Economics and Health of the Tavern Industry. **1993** — Labor and Job Training (chp.); Aging and Long-Term Care; Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study, on Americans with Disabilities Act; Unemployment Compensation Adv. Council (eff. 4/30/93); Worker's Compensation Adv. Council (eff. 4/30/93). **1991** — Aging; Labor.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2418; District: (920) 766-3795.

Voting address: 1908 Parkwood Drive, Kaukauna 54130.

Mailing address: Office: Room 122 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

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

Born Shawano Co., September 21, 1940; married; 4 children and 5 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. Farmer 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: **1997** — Rural Affairs (chp., also 1995); Land Use (vice chp.); Agriculture (also 1995); Children and Families; Education (also 1995); Rural Economic Development Bd. **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.

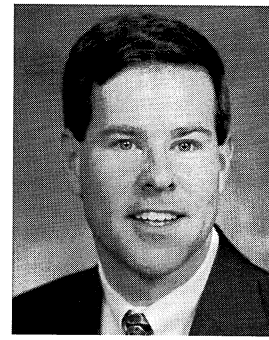
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3097; District: (715) 526-3810.

Voting address: (Town of Waukechon) W6382 Waukechon Road, Shawano 54166.

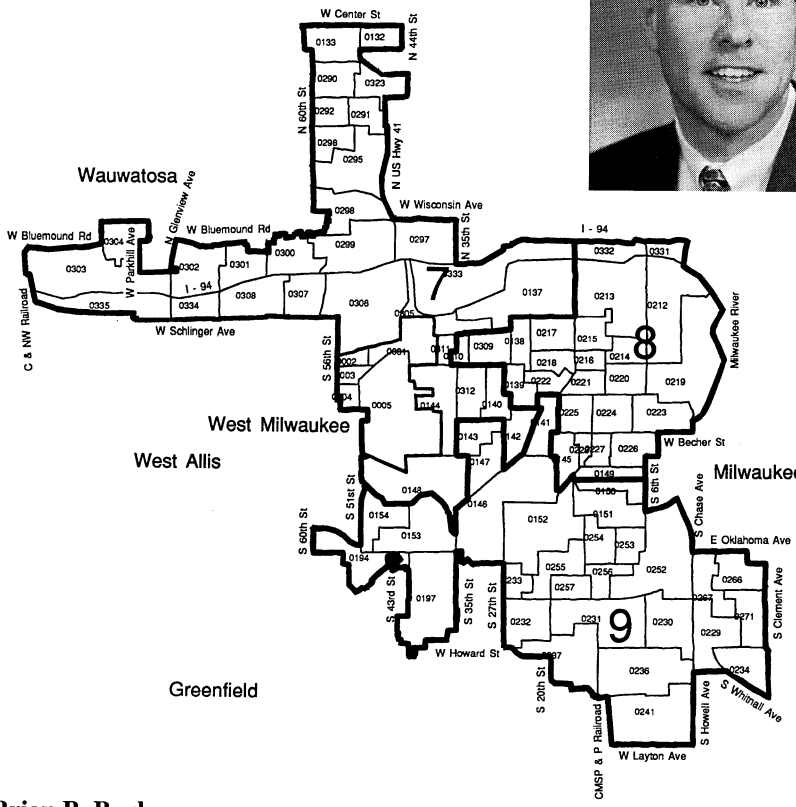
Mailing address: Office: Room 302 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

3rd SENATE DISTRICT

Senator BURKE



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97



Brian B. Burke (Dem.), 3rd Senate District

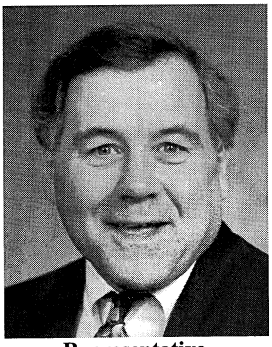
Born Milwaukee, April 19, 1958; married; 3 daughters. Graduate Washington H.S. (Milwaukee); B.A. in history and political science, Phi Beta Kappa, Marquette University 1978; J.D. Georgetown University Law Center 1981. Attorney. Former Milwaukee Co. Assistant District Attorney. Member: Democratic Party of Wisconsin; State Bar of Wisconsin; Bar of the United States Supreme Ct.; Friends of the Pabst Theater (bd. mbr.); Democratic Leadership Council. Former member: Milwaukee Public Library (bd. of trustees); Historic Preservation Commission; *Law and Policy in International Business,* Georgetown International Law Journal (editorial bd. mbr.). Recipient: Friends of the Menomonee River *Honorary Riverkeeper Award* 1996; Wisconsin Alliance of Cities *Outstanding Service Award* 1992-96; Environmental Decade *Clean 16 Award* 1989-96 and *Environmental Leadership Award* 1996; *Cesar Chavez Humanitarian Award* 1994; United Community Center *Friend of the Hispanic Community Award* 1994; Wis. Chapter of the Nature Conservancy *Legislative Bridge Builder Award* 1994; *Friend of the Wis. Jewish Community Award* 1992. Milwaukee Metro. Sewerage District Commissioner 1990-present; Milwaukee Redevelopment Authority; Kinnickinnic Priority Watershed Advisory Com. (1993-present); Wis. Public Utility Institute (exec. bd.); Milwaukee Harbor Remedial Action Plan Citizen's Adv. Com. 1991-present; Milwaukee Common Council 1984-88.

Elected to Senate in November 1988 special election; reelected since 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp. since 6/17/96); Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1995, eff. 6/17/96, co-chp. 1989 to 4/20/93); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1995, eff. 6/17/96); Jt. Com. on Information Policy (also 1995, eff. 6/17/96); Joint Legislative Council (since 1993); Claims Bd. (also 1995, eff. 6/17/96); Environmental Education Bd. (also 1995); Migrant Labor Council (since 1989); Local District Exposition-Wisconsin Center Bd. (since 1995); University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Authority; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Public Policy Com. of the Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation.

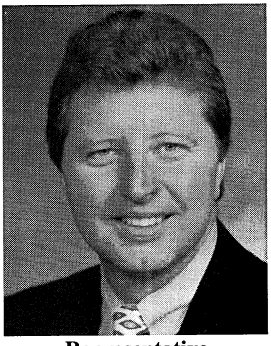
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8535; District: (800) 249-8173.

Voting address: 2029 North 51st Street, Milwaukee 53208-1747.

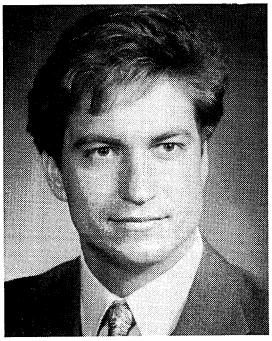
Mailing address: Office: Lower Level 1, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative BOCK



Representative KUNICKI



Representative CARPENTER

Peter E. Bock (Dem.), 7th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, December 12, 1948; single. Graduate Marquette H.S. (Milwaukee); attended U. of Notre Dame; B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1977; graduate work UW-Milwaukee 1981. Full-time legislator. Former parcel company employe and laborer. Member: Democratic Party of Wisconsin (former Milwaukee County chp.); Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Milwaukee-Waukesha Counties.

Elected to Assembly since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Campaign Finance Reform; Environment; Health (since 1987); Land Use; Natural Resources (since 1989); Council on Migrant Labor (chp. since 1996, mbr. since 1987). **1995** — Environment and Utilities; Government Operations; Spec. Com. on Gambling Oversight; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Land Use Policies, on Minors and Tobacco. **1993** — Environmental Resources (chp.); Labor and Job Training; State Affairs; Urban and Local Affairs; Ways and Means (eff. 4/26/93); Legis. Coun. Coms. on School Health Services (co-chp.), on Remediation of Environmental Contamination.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8580; District: (414) 476-2625.

Voting address: 4710 West Bluemound Road, Milwaukee 53208.

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

Walter J. Kunicki (Dem.), 8th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, June 9, 1958; single. Graduate Milwaukee Technical High School; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1980. Full-time legislator. Former occupational health nurse. Member: Wis. Nurses Assn.; Wisconsin Democratic Party; UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn.; South Side Businessmen's Assn.; Milwaukee Tech. Alumni Assn.

Elected to the Assembly since 1980. Minority Leader 1997, 1995; Speaker of the Assembly 1993, 1991. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (mbr., also 1995, co-chp. 1993, 1991, mbr. 1989); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (mbr., also 1995, co-chp. 1993, 1991); Assembly Organization (mbr., also 1995, chp. 1993, 1991); Rules (mbr., also 1995, vice chp. 1993, 1991, 1983); Joint Legislative Council (since 1989); Disability Bd. (since 1991). **1989** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., vice chp. 1987, mbr. 1985); Claims Bd. **1987** — Ways and Means (also 1985). **1985** — Council on Migrant Labor; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Bioethics (chp., also 1983), on Regulation of Financial Institutions (chp.). **1983** — Health and Human Services (chp., mbr. 1981); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1981); Family and Economic Assistance; Legis. Coun. Com. on Health Care Provider Systems.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-7669; District: (414) 383-6798.

Voting address: 1550 South 4th Street, Milwaukee 53204.

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

Tim Carpenter (Dem.), 9th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee. Graduate Pulaski H.S.; B.A. UW-Milwaukee; graduate studies UW-Milwaukee; M.A. UW-Madison La Follette Institute. Member: Democratic Party of Wisconsin; Citizens Utility Board; Sierra Club; South Side Advancement Assn.; Jackson Park Neighborhood Assn.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Speaker pro tempore 1993. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Aging and Long-Term Care (also 1995); Health (chp. 1991, mbr. since 1987); 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; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1707; District: (414) 383-9161; E-mail address: Rep.Carpenter@legis.state.wi.us

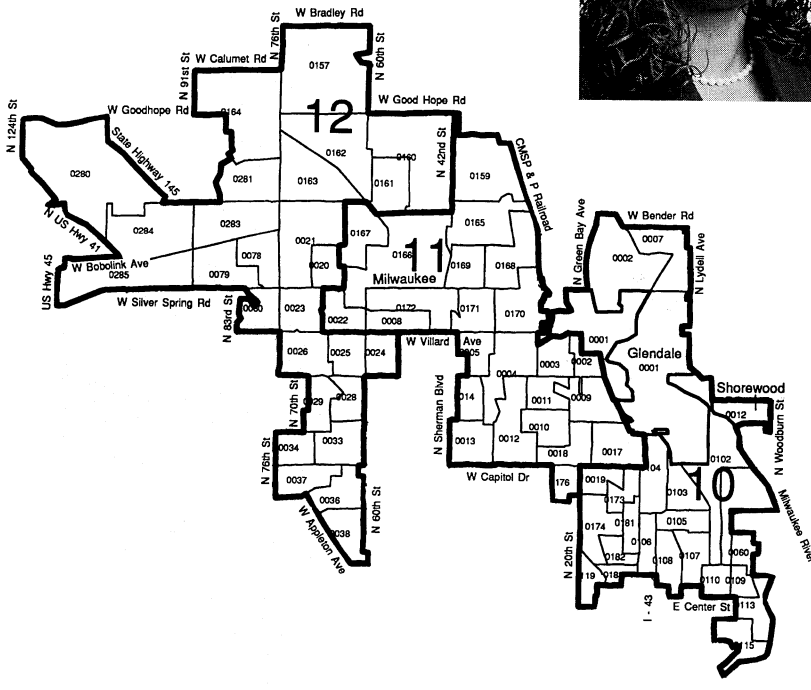
Voting address: 2957 South 38th Street, Milwaukee 53215.

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

4th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator MOORE

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97



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; SAVE Commission; Blue Ribbon Task Force, Working Group on Welfare Reform.

Elected to Assembly 1988 and 1990; elected to Senate 1992; reelected 1996. Senate President Pro Tempore (also 1995, eff. 7/15/96). Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Economic Development, Housing and Government Operations (chp.); Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs; Labor, Transportation and Financial Institutions; Jt. Com. on Information Policy; Joint Legislative Council (also 1995, eff. 7/9/96); Council on Information Technology (also 1995, eff. 1/17/96); Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1995, eff. 9/27/95); Women's Council (since 1993). **1995** — Economic Development, Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (chp. eff. 6/96); Agriculture, Transportation, Utilities and Financial Institutions (eff. 6/96); Spec. Com. on State and Federal Relations; Health, Human Services and Aging (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Business, Economic Development and Urban Affairs (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Milwaukee Child Welfare Partnership Council; Com. for the Study of Administrative Value and Efficiency. **1993** — Forward Wisconsin, Inc.; Labor, Revenue and Economic Development (mbr. and chp. to 4/20/93); Housing, Commerce, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (mbr. to 4/20/93). 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; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5810; District: (414) 229-0100; 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 321 Northeast, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative WILLIAMS

Representative MORRIS-TATUM

Representative KRUG

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

Born Belzoni, Miss., 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. Member: Milwaukee Parental Assistance Center (founder). 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: UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn.'s *Distinguished Alumnus* 1994; National Black Caucus of State Legislators *President's Award for Distinguished Service* 1990; American Legislative Exchange Council's *America's Outstanding State Legislator Award* 1990. Received presidential invitation to White House Conference on Parental Choice, January 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. Author of nation's first alternative education choice legislation. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Consumer Affairs (also 1995, chp. 1993, 1991); Small Business and Economic Development; Urban and Local Affairs; Education Comn. of the States (also 1995). **1995** — Urban Education (chp.); Government Operations. **1993** — Education (since 1981); Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0960; District: (414) 374-7474.

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

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

Johnnie Morris-Tatum (Dem.), 11th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 9, 1951; married; 3 children, 2 grandchildren. Attended West Division H.S., Milwaukee Area Technical College, UW-Milwaukee, Milwaukee Theological Institute. Received honorary Doctorate of Humanities, Trinity Hall College and Seminary, Chicago 1996. Full-time legislator. Member: National Assn. of African Americans for Positive Imagery (pres.); Afrikan American Assn. for International Trade and Commerce (bd. chp.); Milwaukee Co. Fighting Back Initiative (bd. of dir., former chp.); Progressive Milwaukee; Sustainable Milwaukee; Natl. Black Caucus of State Legislators; National Conf. of State Legislatures; Southern African Task Force; Task Force on African American Males; National Organization of Black Elected Legislative Women (N.O.B.E.L. WOMEN) (chaplain). Former member: Neighborhood Partners Bd. (co-chp.); New Concepts Self Development Bd., Inc.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Financial Institutions (also 1993); Housing (also 1995, chp. 1993); Labor and Employment (also 1995); Ways and Means. **1995** — Children and Families; Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority; Board on Hunger; Legis. Coun. Com. on Minors and Tobacco. **1993** — Children and Human Services; Health; Labor and Job Training; Special Committee on Welfare Reform; Legis. Coun. Com. on Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3756; District: (414) 464-4677.

Voting address: 3711 West Douglas Avenue, Milwaukee 53209.

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

Shirley Krug (Dem.), 12th Assembly District

Born Milw., January 29, 1958; single. 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; teaching assistant, UW-Milw.; staff dir., state senate office. Member: German-American National Congress (past mbr. bd. of dir.); Lincoln Creek Steering Com. (chp.); Friends of Havenwoods (past mbr. bd. of dir.); Democratic Party of Wis. (past Platform Com. chp. and 15th-31st unit chp.); Sierra Club. Former member: Jobs with Peace (past vice pres.); UW-Milw. Student Assn. (exec. secy.). Recipient: Alliance for the Mentally Ill of Wisconsin *Governmental Service Award* 1997, 1993; Lutheran Social Services *Leadership Award* 1996; Wisconsin Women's Network *Stateswoman of the Year* 1995; Environmental Decade *Clean 16 Award* 1994, 1990, 1988; Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence *Governmental Service Award* 1993. Milw. Metro. Sewerage District Commissioner 1988-97.

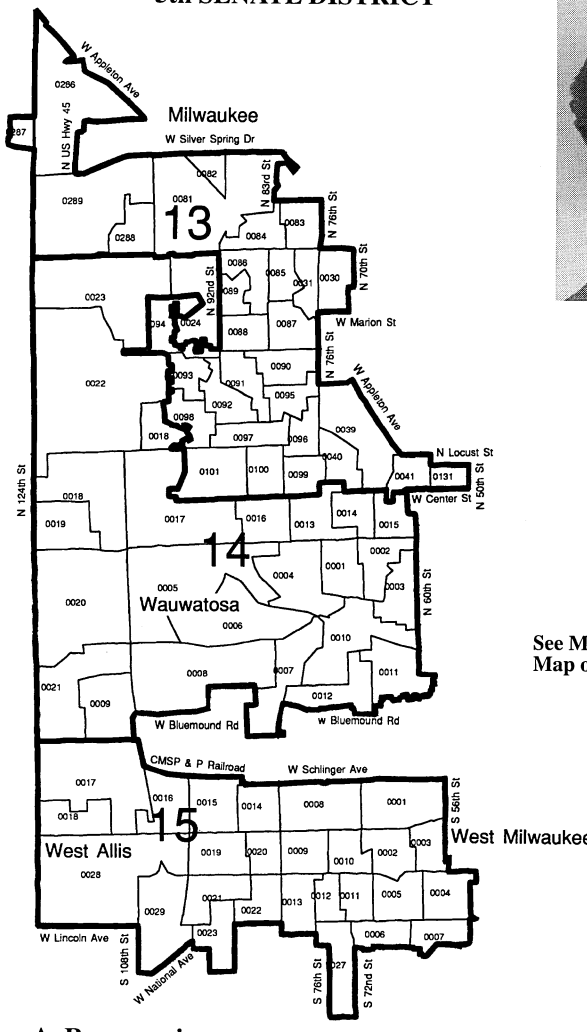
Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Children and Families (also 1995); Ways and Means; Wisconsin Works Oversight. **1995** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (co-chp.). **1993** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Legis. Coun. Com. on Children in Need of Protection or Services (co-chp.). **1991** — Joint Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Oversight of Community Mental Health Services (chp.).

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

Voting address: 6105 West Hope Avenue, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: Office: Room 209 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

5th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator ROSENZWEIG

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97

Peggy A. Rosenzweig (Rep.), 5th Senate District

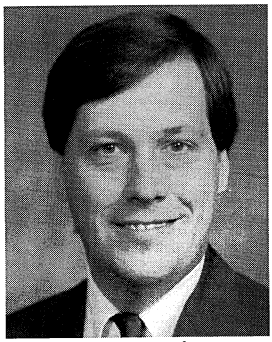
Born Detroit, Michigan, November 5, 1936; married; 5 children. B.S. in political science, UW-Milwaukee 1978. Full-time legislator. Former director of community relations, Milwaukee Regional Medical Center.

Elected to Assembly 1982-92 (resigned 4/20/93); elected to Senate in April 1993 special election; reelected 1994. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Audit [ranking minority mbr., chp. 1995 (eff. 1/95-6/96), chp. 1993 (eff. 4/20/93)]; Jt. Com. on Information Policy; Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs; Coun. on Gang Violence Prevention. **1995** — Insurance (resigned 9/21/95); Education (eff. 6/96); Education and Financial Institutions (eff. 1/95-6/96); Jt. Com. on Finance (eff. 9/21/95-6/96); Health, Human Services and Aging (eff. 1/95-6/96); Health, Human Services, Aging and Corrections (eff. 6/96); Spec. Com. on State and Federal Relations; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Gov.'s Coun. on State and Local Relations (since 1991). **1993** — Financial Institutions and Cultural Affairs (eff. 4/20/93); Select Com. on Health Care Reform (chp. eff. 4/20/93); Legis. Coun. Com. on Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems (co-chp.). Assembly committee assignments: **1993** — Health (ranking minority mbr. since 1987, also mbr. 1985); Urban Education (since 1989); Ways and Means (since 1987); State Historical Society Bd. of Curators (since 1987). **1991** — Children and Human Services (since 1987); Public Health and Regulation; Trade, Science and Technology; Special Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment (ranking minority mbr.); Special Com. on Reform of Health Insurance; Gov.'s Comn. on Dental Care.

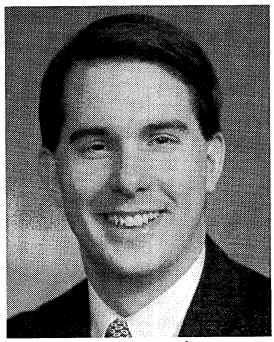
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2512; District: (414) 266-1798; E-mail address: Sen.Rosenzweig@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 6236 Upper Parkway North, Wauwatosa 53213.

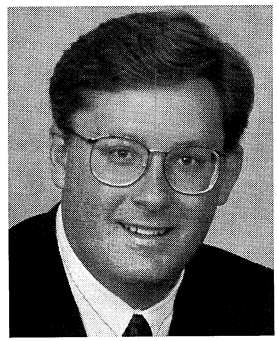
Mailing address: Office: Room 202, 1 East Main Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative CULLEN



Representative WALKER



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.; Sherman Park Community Assn.; Friends of the School of Education, UW-Milwaukee (dir.); Statewide Preschool-Grade 5 Advisory Council; Democratic Party of Wisconsin. Milwaukee School Board member 1983-90 (pres. 1987-90).

Elected to Assembly in May 1990 special election; reelected since November 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Campaign Finance Reform; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (also 1995, vice chp. 1993); Judiciary (also mbr. 1995, 1993, vice chp. 1991); Law Revision Com. (also 1995). **1995** — Education; Natural Resources; Special Com. on Controlled Substances; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Public School Enrollment, on School Aid Formula. **1993** — Urban Education (chp., vice chp. 1991 and chp. of its Subcom. on Teachers and School Board Governance and Administration, mbr. 1989); State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Use and Compensation of Guardians Ad Litem. **1991** — Special Com. on Welfare Review (chp.); Elections and Constitutional Law (also 1989); Financial Institutions and Insurance; Special Com. on Reform of Health Insurance (vice chp.); Commission on Uniform State Laws; Legis. Council Com. on Issues Relating to Hunger Prevention (vice chp.). **1989** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Legis. Coun. Com. on Trial Court System Funding.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-9836; 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 5 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Scott K. Walker (Rep.), 14th Assembly District

Born Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 2, 1967; married; 2 sons. Graduate Delavan-Darien H.S. 1986; attended Marquette U. 1986-90. Financial specialist and budget analyst. Former account administrator with a major computer company. Member: 5th Congressional District Republican Party (former chm.); Republican Party of Wisconsin (exec. com.); Wauwatosa Republican Club (exec. bd.); Wauwatosa Historical Society; Tosa United; Wauwatosa Taxpayers Council; United Way of Greater Milwaukee (speakers bureau); ALEC; Milwaukee Co. Council-Boy Scouts. Former member: American Legion Boys State/Boys Nation (staff); Avenues West Assn. (bd. of dir.); Habitat for Humanity. Wis. Sesquicentennial Commission mbr. 1992-96.

Elected to Assembly in June 1993 special election; reelected since 1994. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Corrections Facilities (chp.); Elections and Constitutional Law (chp., also 1995); Criminal Justice and Corrections (also 1995); Health (since 1993); Labor and Employment (mbr., vice chp. 1995); Law Revision Com. **1995** — Urban Education; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Minors and Tobacco, on Review of the Election Process (co-chp.). **1993** — Elections, Constitutional Law and Corrections; Housing; Legis. Coun. Com. on Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9180; District: (414) 258-1086.

Voting address: 2334 North 73rd Street, Wauwatosa 53213.

Mailing address: Office: Room 308 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 (bd. of dir., former treas.); ALLCO Credit Union (former bd. mbr.); volunteer attorney to West Allis/West Milwaukee Crimestoppers; volunteer YMCA Youth coach. Recipient: West Allis/West Milwaukee Alliance Against Drugs *Outstanding Community Involvement Award;* D.A.R.E. program *Certificate of Appreciation*. West Allis Board of Health (chm.) and West Allis Healthy 2000 Committee (chm.). West Allis City Council – 1988-97 (License and Health Com., chm.).

Elected to Assembly 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Corrections Facilities; Mandates; Small Business and Economic Development; Urban and Local Affairs.

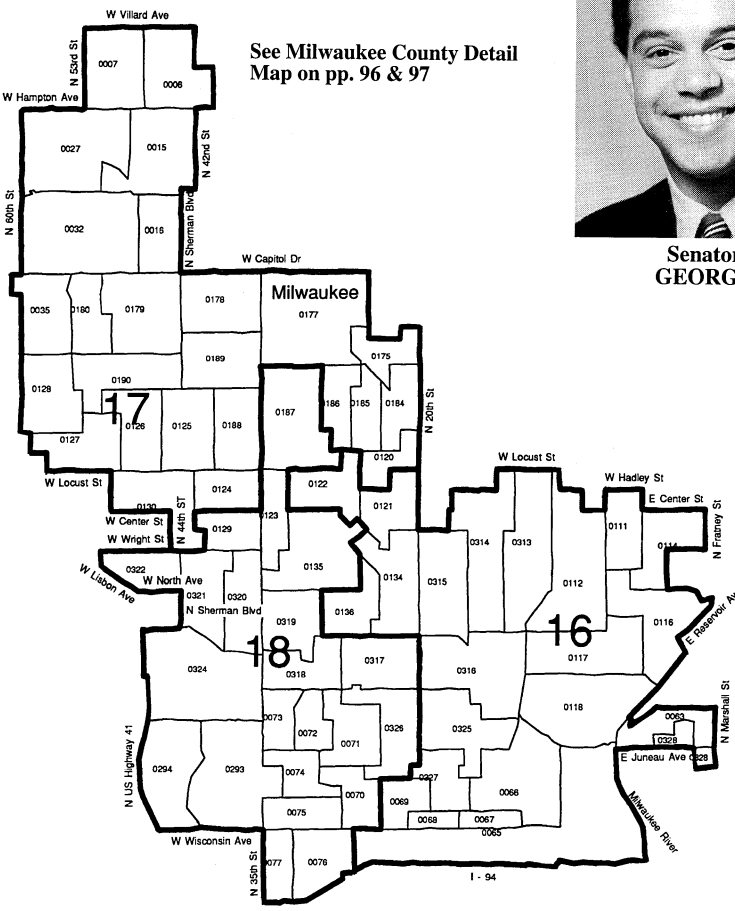
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0620; District: (414) 541-9440.

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

Mailing address: Room 323 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

6th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
GEORGE



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

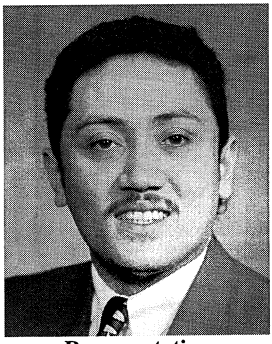
Born Milwaukee, March 8, 1954. Graduate Marquette University H.S. 1972; B.B.A. in accounting, UW-Madison 1976; J.D. U. of Michigan 1979. Attorney. Member: State Bar of Wisconsin; Democratic Party of Wisconsin; NAACP.

Elected to Senate 1980; reelected since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp. Dec. 1984-4/20/93); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Educational Communications Bd. (chp., mbr. since 1981); Commission on Uniform State Laws (since 1981). **1995** — Health, Human Services, Aging and Corrections (eff. 6/96). **1993** — Joint Legis. Coun. (since 1985); Jt. Com. on Audit (mbr. 1983 to 4/20/93, co-chp. 1983); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (mbr. 1985 to 4/20/93); Jt. Com. on Information Policy (mbr. to 4/20/93); Claims Bd. (mbr. 1988 to 4/20/93); Law Revision Com. (mbr. 1983 to 4/20/93). **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** — Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Uniform Trade Secrets Act (chp.). **1981** — Education and State Institutions; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Investment Policies and Procedures (vice chp.), on Public Health Needs, on Sexual Assault and Abuse (vice chp., also 1979, eff. 11/20/80).

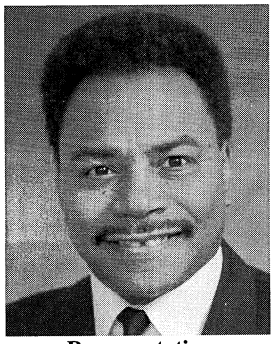
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2500; District: (414) 445-9436; Home: (414) 271-9565.

Voting address: 1100 West Wells Street, Milwaukee 53233.

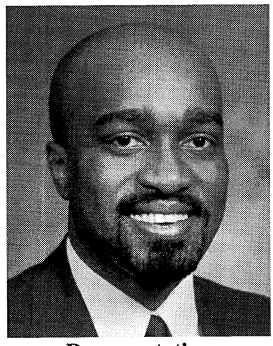
Mailing address: Office: Room 11 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: 4011 West Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 53216; Home: 1100 West Wells Street, Milwaukee 53233.



Representative L. YOUNG



Representative COGGS



Representative RILEY

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

Born Los Angeles, July 4, 1967; single. Graduate Rufus King H.S.; attended Milwaukee Area Technical College and 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: **1997** — Government Operations; Highways and Transportation (also 1995); Housing; State Affairs (also 1995, vice chp. 1993). **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; District: (414) 374-7414; E-mail address: Rep.YoungL@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2351 North Richards Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing address: Office: Room 120 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. Milw. Area Technical College 1975; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1976. Full-time legislator. Former City of Milwaukee health officer, postal worker and industrial printer. Member: Milwaukee Urban League; NAACP; NCSL's Com. on Education and Job Training (1996 chair); National Black Caucus of State Legislators (treasurer) and African American Male Task Force (chm.). Former member: Legislative Action Committee, local AFSCME (chm.); Federation of Black City Employes (pres.); Isaac Coggs Community Health Center Advisory Bd.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1989, 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1993); Gang Violence Protection Council. **1995** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control, on Teacher Preparation, Licensure and Regulation. **1993** — State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study (also 1985-89), on Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems (co-chp.). **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 Wisconsin Building Comn.; Legis. Council Com. to Review Sexual Assault Laws. **1987** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Employment and Training. **1985** — Economic Development.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5580; 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 214 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Antonio R. Riley (Dem.), 18th Assembly District

Born Chicago, August 22, 1963; single. Graduate Riverside H.S.; B.S. Carroll College 1987. Full-time legislator. Former City of Milwaukee mayoral legislative assistant; City of Milwaukee Dept. of Development administrative specialist; sales director of cosmetics firm; political campaign coordinator. Member: ACHOICE; Mid-Town Neighborhood Assn.; Trans Center for Youth, Inc.; Merrill Park Neighborhood Assn.; Hope Lutheran Church community outreach participant; Foster Care Review Board; Democratic Leadership Council; Center for Policy Alternatives Flemming Fellow; YMCA Youth Village Advisory Board; Lisbon Avenue Community Health Center (bd. mbr.); Carroll College Public Administration Adv. Council; American Council of Young Political Leaders; City Ballet Theater (honorary bd. mbr.). Milwaukee Metro Sewerage Comn. 1997-present.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Highways and Transportation (also 1995); Urban and Local Affairs (since 1993); Utilities Oversight; Wisconsin Works Oversight. **1995** — Criminal Justice and Corrections; Housing; Ways and Means (also 1993); Welfare Reform. **1993** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice chp.); Select Committee on Welfare Reform (vice chp.); Education; Transportation; Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Care Economics (co-chp.); Building Commission; DPI's Urban Initiative Task Force.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0645; District: (414) 933-0530; E-mail address: Rep.Riley@legis.state.wi.us

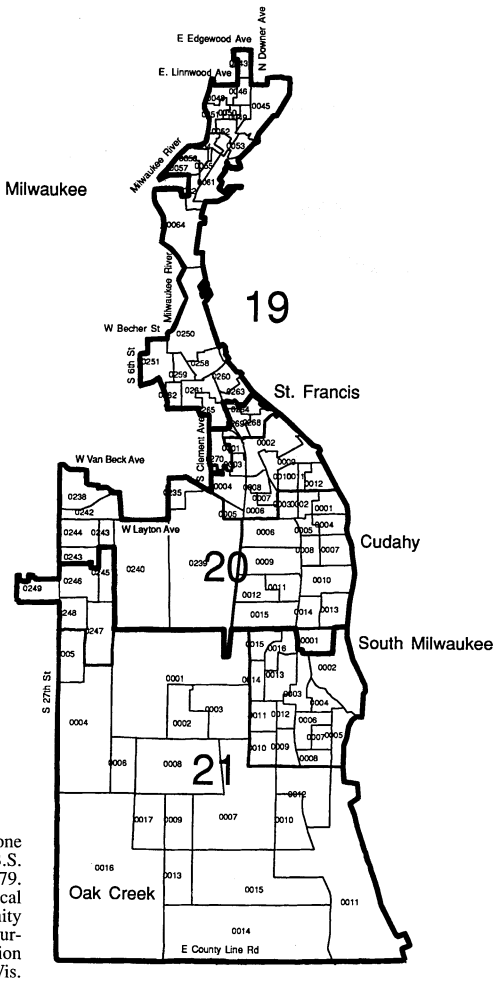
Voting address: 3013 West Mount Vernon Avenue, Milwaukee 53208.

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

7th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
GROBSCHMIDT

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97



Richard A. Grobschmidt

(Dem.), 7th Senate District

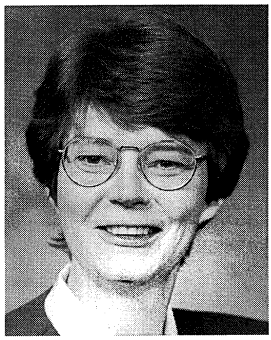
Born Milwaukee, May 3, 1948; married; one child. Graduate South Milwaukee H.S. 1966; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1972; M.S. UW-Milwaukee 1979. Full-time legislator. Former high school political science teacher. Member: Oak Creek Community Center; local historical societies; Southeast Suburban Democratic Unit; UWM School of Education Friends; DPI Citizenship Initiative (co-chp.); Wis. Nature Conservancy; Great Lakes Future; St. Joseph Foundation; Wisconsin Lake Schooner Assn.; South Side Business Club. Former member: Wisconsin Education Association.

Elected to Assembly 1984-94; elected to Senate in November 1995 special election. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp. since 1/4/96); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp. since 6/17/96); Economic Development, Housing and Government Operations; Education (also 1995, eff. 6/96); Forward Wisconsin, Inc. (also 1995); Board on Hunger (also 1995); Privatization Commission (also 1995); Law Revision Com. (co-chp.). **1995** — Business, Economic Development, Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (eff. 1/4/96 to 6/96); Education and Financial Institutions (eff. 1/4/96 to 6/96); Legis. Coun. Com. on Teacher Preparation, Licensure and Regulation (chp.); Blue Ribbon Comn. on Mental Health. Assembly committee assignments: **1995** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1993); Aging and Long-Term Care (vice chp. 1985-93); Education (chp. 1993, vice chp. 1987-91, mbr. 1985); Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7505; District: (414) 762-8460; E-mail address: Sen.Grobschmidt@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1513 Mackinac Avenue, South Milwaukee 53172.

Mailing address: Office: Room 404, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative NOTESTEIN

Representative POTTER

Representative PLALE

Barbara Notestein (Dem.), 19th Assembly District

Born Madison, April 14, 1949. Graduate Whitefish Bay H.S.; B.A. Beloit College 1971; M.S.W. U. of Michigan 1975. Full-time legislator. Former director of the Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee; social worker for Project Involve; VISTA volunteer. Member: Women's Business Initiative Corp. Bd.; Bay View Community Center Bd.; Water Tower Landmark Trust; Skylight Theater Adv. Bd.; Lower Eastside Neighbors; Historic Third Ward. Recipient: JFK School of Government/ Ford Foundation *Commendation* 1994; YWCA of Greater Milwaukee *Policymaker of the Year Award* 1994; Wisconsin Women's Network *Stateswoman of the Year Award* 1993; Maternal and Child Health Coalition *Outstanding Elected Official* 1992; *Milw. Coun. of Jewish Women Award* 1991; *Gaylord Nelson Human Service Award* 1990; Environmental Decade *Clean 16 Award* 1986, 1988, 1990, 1994, 1996; NOW *Feminist of the Year* 1989.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Assistant Majority Leader 1993, 1991. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Children and Families; Judiciary (also 1995); Managed Care; Wisconsin Works Oversight. **1995** — Environmental and Utilities; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (also 1993); Welfare Reform; Legis. Coun. Com. on Future of Recycling. **1993** — Special Com. on Welfare Reform (chp.); Urban Education (also 1991, chp. 1989); Women's Council (1983-93).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0650; District: (414) 963-2188; E-mail address: Rep.Notestein@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1724 East Geneva Place, Milwaukee 53211.

Mailing address: Office: Room 218 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Rosemary Potter (Dem.), 20th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 15, 1952; married. Graduate Bay View H.S., Milwaukee; B.A. UW-Milwaukee; M.A. in government; United Nations intern. Former director of Combined Health Appeal of Wisconsin; aide to Congressman Jim Moody; instructor at Milwaukee Area Technical College and Alverno College and Berlitz School in Italy and a private school in India, and at UW-Milwaukee. Member: American Council of Young Political Leaders delegate to Argentina and Uruguay, 1990 and Brazil and Chile, 1994; NCSL delegate to Japan, 1992; U.S.-Japan Leadership Fellow, 1994-95; returning U.S.-Japan Fellow, 1996. Recipient: AFSCME Council II Award; Keep Greater Milwaukee Beautiful *Environmental Education Award;* Wisconsin Builders Assn. *Legislator of the Year Award;* Wisconsin Jewish Conference *Friend of the Jewish Community Award;* Environmental Decade *Clean 16 Award.*

Elected to Assembly in October 1989 special election; reelected since 1990. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1997, 1995; Wisconsin's first woman Majority Caucus Chairperson 1993. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Assembly Organization (since 1993); Financial Institutions (also 1995); Rules (also 1995); State-Federal Relations (also 1995); Utilities Oversight; Wis. Consumer Act Review Com. **1995** — Urban Education; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Programs for Developmentally Disabled Persons, on School Aid Formula. **1993** — Financial Institutions and Housing (chp.); Consumer Affairs; Ways and Means (also 1991); WHEDA. **1991** — Housing (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8588; District: (414) 481-9252; E-mail address: Rep.Potter@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3113 South Pennsylvania Avenue, Milwaukee 53207.

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

Jeffrey T. Plale (Dem.), 21st Assembly District

Born South Milwaukee, May 31, 1968; married; 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: Friends of the Haggarty Museum of Art at Marquette University; South Shore Christian Men's Fellowship; Rotary Club; National Assn. of Securities Dealers; Boy Scouts of America Community Fund Raising (chp.); Marquette U. Alumni Assn.; Democratic Party of Wisconsin; Democratic Leadership Council; South Milwaukee Lions Club; American Legislative Exchange Council. Recipient: Independent Business Assn. of Wisconsin *Freshman Legislator of the Session Award* 1996. South Milwaukee alderman 1993-96.

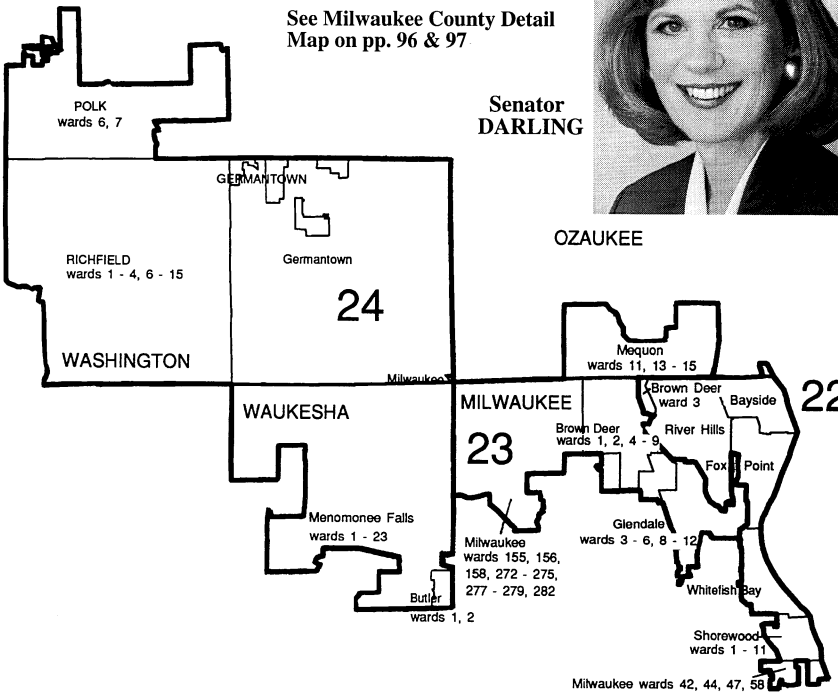
Elected to Assembly in March 1996 special election; reelected November 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Financial Institutions; Government Operations; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy; Utilities Oversight; Forward Wisconsin, Inc. (bd. of dir.). **1995** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Urban and Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Adoption Laws, on Economics and Health of the Tavern Industry.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0610; District: (414) 764-5292; E-mail address: Rep.Plale@legis.state.wi.us

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

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

8th SENATE DISTRICT



Alberta Darling (Rep.), 8th Senate District

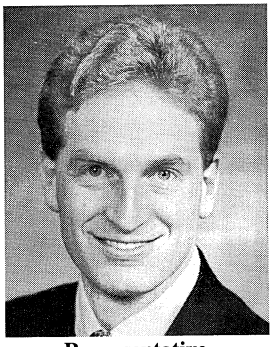
Born Hammond, Ind., April 28, 1944; married; 2 children. Graduate Richwood H.S., Peoria, Ill.; B.S. UW-Madison 1966; grad. work UW-Milwaukee 1972-74. Full-time legislator. Former teacher and marketing director. Member: League of Women Voters; Rotary of Menomonee Falls; Junior League of Milwaukee (former pres.); Today's Girls/Tomorrow's Women/Boys Girls Club (founder); Natl. Conf. of State Legislatures Host Com., Milwaukee 1995 (co-chp.); NCSL Education Com. (chp.). Former member: Public Policy Forum, Shared Delivery Service Com.; Next Door Foundation Adv. Com.; Tempo Professional Women's Organization; Alverno College Comn. 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 chm. 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.). Recipient: Fair Air Coalition *Friend of Education;* Metropolitan Milwaukee Assn. of Commerce *Champion of Commerce;* Wis. Head Start Directors Assn. *Award of Excellence;* Future Milwaukee *Leadership Award;* 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 1996. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Education (also 1993); Labor, Transportation and Financial Institutions; Submerged Cultural Resources Council. **1995** — Education and Financial Institutions (chp. 1/95 to 6/96); Business, Economic Development and Urban Affairs (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Judiciary (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Spec. Com. on State and Federal Relations; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1993); Jt. Com. on Information Policy (eff. 6/96); Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. (also 1993); Education Comn. of the States; Board on Hunger; Milwaukee Child Welfare Partnership Council. **1993** — Financial Institutions and Cultural Affairs (mbr. and chp. eff. 4/20/93); Judiciary and Insurance; Legis. Coun. Com. on Foster Care and Other Out-of-Home Placements; Wis. Housing Partnership Board; Juvenile Justice Leadership Com.; Housing, Commerce, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5830; District: (414) 352-7877.

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

Mailing address: Office: Room 516, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: 6373 North Jean Nicolet Drive, Glendale 53217.



Representative WASSERMAN

Representative LA FAVE

Representative JESKEWITZ

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

Born Milwaukee, August 5, 1961; married; 3 children. Graduate Milwaukee John Marshall H.S.; attended Marquette University 1982-83; B.S. Phi Beta Kappa, UW-Milwaukee 1983; M.D. Medical College of Wisconsin 1987; Bethesda Hospital OB/GYN Residency Training Program 1987-91. Full-time legislator and obstetrician and gynecologist. Member: 16th Street Community Clinic (volunteer); Lake Michigan Federation; Greater Milwaukee Phi Beta Kappa Chapter (bd. mbr.); State Medical Society of Wis.; United States Selective Service Bd. (local bd. mbr.); Medical College of Wisconsin OB/GYN Department instructor; Univ. of Wisconsin Medical School Assistant Clinical Professor OB/GYN; Wisconsin Breast Cancer Coalition; American Cancer Society's Relay for Life (medical director); American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (Fellow). Recipient: K-8 Union High School Districts Coalition *Legislator of the Year* 1996; The Business Journal *40 Under 40 Award Winner* 1995 (the next generation of Milwaukee's business and commerce leaders); St. Mary's Hospital OB/GYN Residency Program *Teacher of the Year Award* 1994.

Elected to Assembly 1994; reelected 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Health (also 1995); Income Tax Review; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy. **1995** — Colleges and Universities; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7671; District: (414) 964-0663; Fax: (608) 266-7038.

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

Voting address: 3487 North Lake Drive, Milwaukee 53211.

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

John La Fave (Dem.), 23rd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 13, 1949; married; 2 daughters. Graduate Wauwatosa West H.S. 1967; B.S. in education, UW-Madison 1971. Former sales representative and elementary school teacher. Member: Brown Deer Historical Society; Glendale Business Council; Brown Deer Chamber of Commerce; Friends of the Brown Deer Library; Wisconsin Alumni Association; Northshore Democratic Unit; Citizens for a Better Environment; Planned Parenthood of Wisconsin; Friends of Schlitz Audubon Center; Alliance for Future Transit; Badgerland Striders Running Club.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Minority Caucus Secretary 1995. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Environment; Financial Institutions (since 1993); Health; Housing (also 1993); Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. **1995** — Consumer Affairs; Government Operations; Urban and Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect; Governor's Task Force on Operating After Revocation/Operating While Intoxicated. **1993** — Urban Education (vice chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0486; District: (414) 357-7432; Fax: (608) 282-3623.

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

Voting address: 5901 W. Brown Deer Road, Brown Deer 53223.

Mailing address: Office: Room 220 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: P.O. Box 23410, Milwaukee 53223-0410.

Suzanne Jeskewitz (Rep.), 24th Assembly District

Born Galesville, February 21, 1942; married; 2 children. Graduate Gale-Ettrick H.S. (Galesville); B.A. UW-La Crosse 1964. Public relations representative. Former teacher, YMCA director, associate director of a local chamber of commerce, real estate broker. Member: Tri County YMCA Board of Managers (former chp.); Leadership Menomonee Falls Board; Menomonee Falls Optimist Club; Menomonee Falls Chamber of Commerce (former chp. of Government Com. and Tourism Com.), Chamber Ambassador Committee; Waukesha and Washington Counties Republican Parties. Menomonee Falls Planning Commission (1992-96); Waukesha Co. Board Supervisor (1992-96).

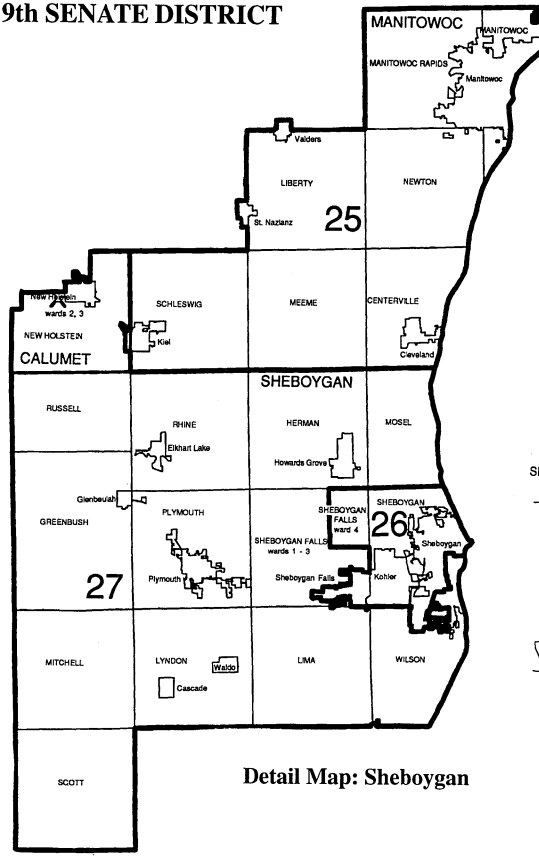
Elected to Assembly 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Mandates (vice chp.); Ways and Means (vice chp.); Criminal Justice and Corrections; Wisconsin Works Oversight; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems.

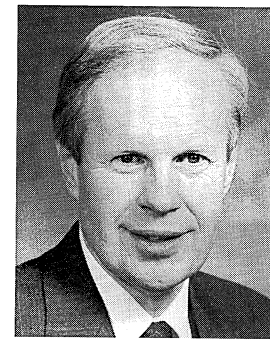
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3796; District: (414) 251-9595; E-mail address: Rep.Jeskewitz@legis.state.wi.us

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

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

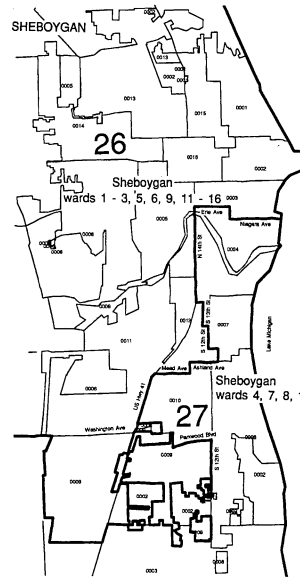
9th SENATE DISTRICT





Senator POTTER

Detail Map: Sheboygan



Calvin Potter (Dem.), 9th Senate District

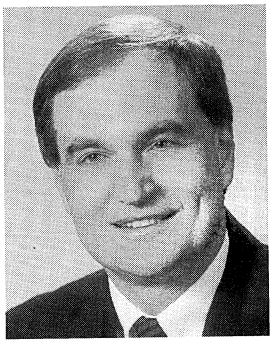
Born Sheboygan, Nov. 3, 1945; married. Graduate Sheboygan North H.S.; attended UW-Sheboygan; B.A. Lakeland College 1968; graduate work UW. Full-time legislator. Former teacher. Member: Sheboygan Co. Democratic Party (exec. bd., former chp.); Sheboygan Co. Historical Society; Outdoor Skills Center (bd. of dir.); Eagles; Izaak Walton League; Mental Health Assn. Sheboygan Co. (former bd. mbr.). The White House Conference on Library and Information Services Delegation.

Elected to Assembly 1974-88; elected to Senate since 1990. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Education (chp. since 6/17/96; also 1993, chp. to 4/20/93); Labor, Transportation and Financial Institutions; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Gov.'s Council on Model Academic Standards. **1995** — Agriculture, Transportation, Utilities and Financial Institutions (eff. 6/17/96); Education and Financial Institutions (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Environmental Resources and Urban Affairs (eff. 6/17/96); Insurance (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Jt. Com. on Information Policy (eff. 6/17/96); Legis. Coun. Com. on Public Libraries (chp.). **1993** — Financial Institutions and Cultural Affairs (eff. 4/20/93); Information Technology Council (eff. 4/20/93); Housing, Commerce, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (mbr. to 4/20/93); Radiation Protection Council (also 1991); Juvenile Justice Study Com.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Educational Communications Technology. **1991** — Higher Education (chp.); Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Alternative Education Programs (chp.). Assembly committee assignments: **1989** — Education (chp. since 1985, vice chp. 1977, mbr. 1981, 1979, 1975); Aging; Elections and Constitutional Law; Labor (also 1983-87, 1975-79); Urban Education. **1987** — Elections (also 1985, chp. 1979); Government Operations and Aging; Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes (chp.). **1985** — Government Operations. **1983** — Primary and Secondary Education (chp.). **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management (chp.). **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Library Laws (chp.).

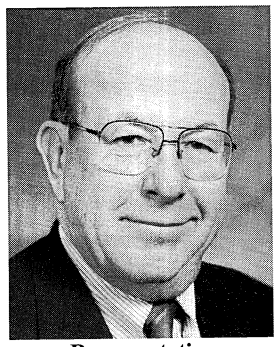
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2056; District: (920) 452-6875.

Voting address: 808 Green Tree Road, Kohler 53044.

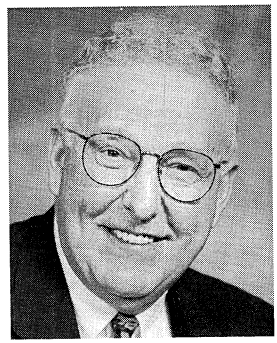
Mailing address: Office: Room 407, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
ZIEGELBAUER



Representative
BAUMGART



Representative
OTTE

Bob Ziegelbauer (Dem.), 25th Assembly District

Born Manitowoc, August 26, 1951; single. Graduate Manitowoc Roncalli H.S.; B.B.A. Univ. of Notre Dame 1973; M.B.A. Univ. of Pennsylvania, Wharton School 1975. Small businessman; retail music store owner. Former City of Manitowoc finance director and part-time instructor at Silver Lake College. Member: Manitowoc-Two Rivers YMCA (dir. 1989-95); Manitowoc Capitol Civic Center (dir.); Lakeshore Indochinese Mutual Assistance Assn. (dir.). Served as Manitowoc alderman 1981-84; Manitowoc Co. supervisor 1982-88; Lakeshore Technical College Bd. 1987-88; Manitowoc Public Utilities Commission 1990-present.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Education (since 1993); Government Operations; Income Tax Review; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (also 1995); Mandates (also 1995); Ways and Means (since 1993). **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 or (608) 282-3625; 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.

James R. Baumgart (Dem.), 26th Assembly District

Born Town of Gibson, Manitowoc County, December 22, 1938; 1 daughter. Graduate Sheboygan North H.S.; attended Sheboygan Vocational School and UW-Sheboygan Center; B.S. in sociology and B.S. in wildlife management UW-Stevens Point 1973. Outdoor columnist. Former job service specialist, juvenile restitution counselor, fish biologist, conservation aide, state senate administrative assistant and factory worker. Served in Army 1962-63. Member: Sheboygan Co. Conservation Assn.; Boy Scouts of America (merit badge counselor); Sheboygan Co. Audubon Society (past vice pres.); Sheboygan Co. Izaak Walton League (past president); Sheboygan Area Great Lakes Sports Fisherman; Ellwood H. May Environmental Park. Sheboygan Co. Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Elected to Assembly since 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Labor and Employment (also 1995); Natural Resources (also 1995, vice chp. 1993, 1991); Tourism and Recreation (also 1995, vice chp. 1993, 1991). **1995** — Highways and Transportation; State Affairs; Radiation Protection Council (also 1993); Legis. Coun. Com. on Recodification of Fish and Game Laws. **1993** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Judiciary; Labor and Job Training. **1991** — Consumer Affairs; Labor; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Drainage District Laws, on Energy Resources.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0656; District: (920) 458-7407.

Voting address: 1337A Carl Avenue, Sheboygan 53081.

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

Clifford Otte (Rep.), 27th Assembly District

Born Town of Wilson, Sheboygan Co., January 15, 1933; married; 6 children. Graduate Oostburg H.S. Legislator and farmer. Korean Conflict veteran; U.S. Navy. Member: Sheboygan County Farm Bureau (former dir. and town chm.); Sheboygan Falls Co-op (former dir.); FFA Alumni. Former member: Town of Sheboygan Falls Fire Dept. Sheboygan Falls school board member 1973-84; Town of Sheboygan Falls clerk and supervisor 1977-84; Sheboygan Co. supervisor 1982-93.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Consumer Affairs (chp.); Highways and Transportation (vice chp., also 1995); Agriculture (also 1995); Education (since 1993); State of Wis. Building Commission (also 1995); Council on Highway Safety (also 1995). **1995** — Special Com. on Controlled Substances (chp.); Law Revision Com. (co-chp.); Legis. State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. **1993** — Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs; Highways; State Affairs (resigned 8/13/93); Transportation; Legis. Coun. Com. on Protection of Rural Resources.

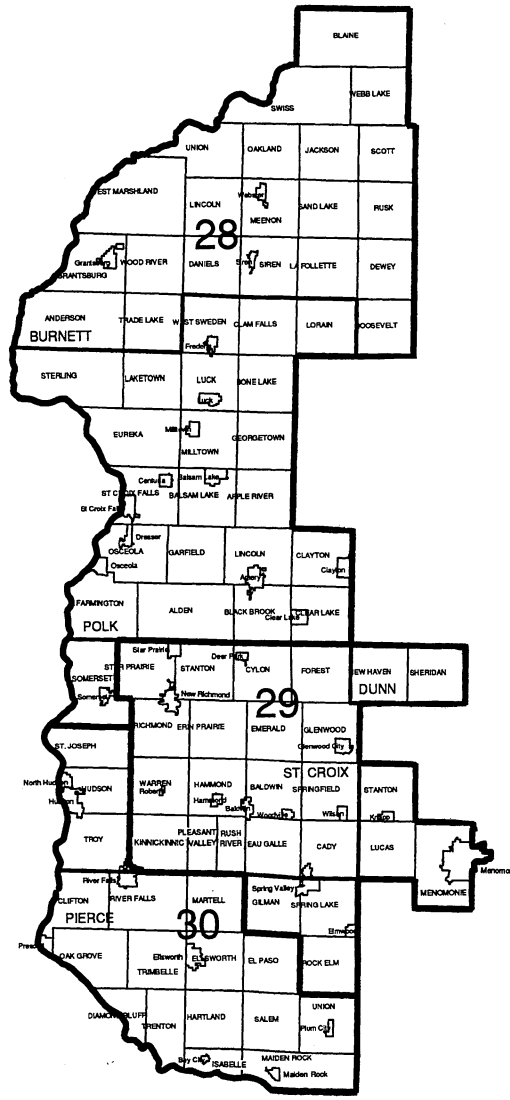
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8530; District: (920) 467-4794; E-mail address: Rep.Otte@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: N5385 Bridgewood Road, Sheboygan Falls 53085.

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

10th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator CLAUSING



Alice Clausing (Dem.), 10th Senate District

Born Port Washington, June 7, 1944; married; 2 children. Graduate Port Washington H.S. 1962; B.S. in physical education, UW-Oshkosh 1966; M.S. in guidance and counseling, UW-Stout 1970. Former K-12 physical education teacher, residence hall dir. – UW-Stout, high school guidance director and counselor, and co-owner/manager of a real estate rental business. Member: Tainter/Menomin Lake Improvement Assn. (past pres.); Wis. Assn. of Lakes (past dir.); John Muir Chapter of Sierra Club (past exec. com.); Dunn Co. Democratic Party; American Assn. of University Women; Wis. Fed. of Women; Experimental Aircraft Assn., Chapter 509 (former secy.); Boyceville Airport Booster Club (former secy.); NCSL's Agriculture and International Trade Com. (1997). Former member: Minneapolis Metropolitan Airport Comn. Dual Track Task Force (1995-96); DNR Phosphorus Adv. Com.; UW-Stout SAGE Environmental Quality Com.; Menomonie Strategic Planning Com. Recipient: Wis. School Counselors Assn. *Jerome Henning Legislator of the Year Award* 1996; Environmental Decade *Clean 16 Award* 1996, 1994 and *Rookie of the Year Award* 1994; Wis. Farmers Union *Silver Triangle Award* 1994; Wis. Assn. of Lakes *Lake Stewardship of the Year Award* 1993.

Elected to Senate 1992; reelected 1996. Majority Caucus Secretary 1997. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Agriculture and Environmental Resources (chp.); Judiciary, Campaign Finance Reform and Consumer Affairs (also 1995, eff. 6/96); Utility Regulation (chp. 1995, eff. 6/96); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (also 1995); Mississippi River Parkway Comn. (since 1993); Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. (since 1994). **1995** — Agriculture, Transportation, Utilities and Financial Institutions (chp. eff. 6/96); Transportation Projects Comn. **1993** — Education (mbr. to 4/20/93 and eff. 9/15/93); Aging and Rural Affairs (mbr. and chp. to 4/20/93); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (mbr. to 4/20/93); Women's Council (mbr. to 4/20/93); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Americans with Disabilities Act, on Protection of Rural Resources.

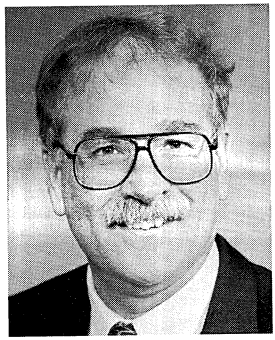
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7745, (800) 862-1092; District: (715) 232-1390.

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

Voting address: 1314 Wilson Avenue, Menomonie 54751.

Mailing address: Office: Room 308, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
DUEHOLM



Representative
PLOUFF

Representative
HARSDORF

Robert M. Dueholm (Dem.), 28th Assembly District

Born Frederic, June 7, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate Luck H.S.; attended UW-River Falls 1964-66; B.A. UW-Madison 1968. Full-time legislator and small business owner. Former accounting manager for a large corporation. Member: Danish Brotherhood of America; WITC New Richmond Accounting Advisory Com.; Wis. Democratic Party; Wis. Farmers Union; Polk and Burnett Counties Historical Societies; Luck Lions Club; Polk County Sportsmen Club; Friends of D.D. Kennedy; Arnell Humane Society; Pheasants Forever.

Elected to Assembly 1994; reelected 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Agriculture (also 1995 and mbr. of its Subcom. on Agriculture, Finance and Reinvestment); Education (also 1995); Rural Affairs (also 1995); Tourism and Recreation (also 1995); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (also 1995); Council on Tourism (also 1995).

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-2365; District: (715) 472-8365.

Voting address: (Town of Bone Lake) 904 State Road 48, P.O. Box 260, Luck 54853.

Mailing address: Office: Room 418 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, 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 Army 1970-72. Member: Menomonie Market Natural Food Co-op (former bd. chp.); Tainter/Menomin Lake Assn.; Sierra Club; Dunn Co. Democratic Party; Wis. Farmers Union; Wis. Farmland Conservancy; Wis. Citizen Action; Friends of Wis. Public Television; Citizens Advocates for Children; Wis. Public Radio Assn.; Wis. Library Assn.; Dunn Co. Historical Society; Friends of the Menomonie Public Library; National Wildlife Federation. Menomonie City Council 1995-96.

Elected to Assembly 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Agriculture; Colleges and Universities; Small Business and Economic Development; Veterans and Military Affairs; Rural Economic Development Bd.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7683; District: (715) 235-0917; E-mail address: Rep.Plouff@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1421 Messenger Street, Menomonie 54751.

Mailing address: Office: Room 322 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Sheila E. Harsdorf (Rep.), 30th Assembly District

Born St. Paul, Minn., July 25, 1956; married; 1 son. 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 Co. Dairy Promotion Com. (past chm.); Pierce-Pepin Co. Holstein Assn. (former dir.); Pierce Co. Farm Bureau (former dir. and treas.); Project Childcare (bd. mbr.); Tobacco and Alcohol Coalition; River Falls Transitional Housing Program (bd. mbr.). Former member: Wis. State ASCS Committee; Adv. Council on Small Business, Agriculture, Labor for Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. Served on Town of River Falls land use planning committee.

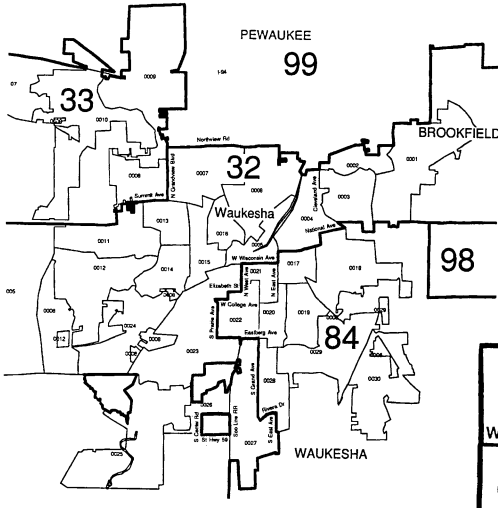
Elected to Assembly since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1995); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (co-chp., mbr. since 1989). **1995** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Land Use Policies. **1993** — Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs; Colleges 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) 266-1526; District: (715) 425-6430; E-mail address: Rep.Harsdorf@legis.state.wi.us

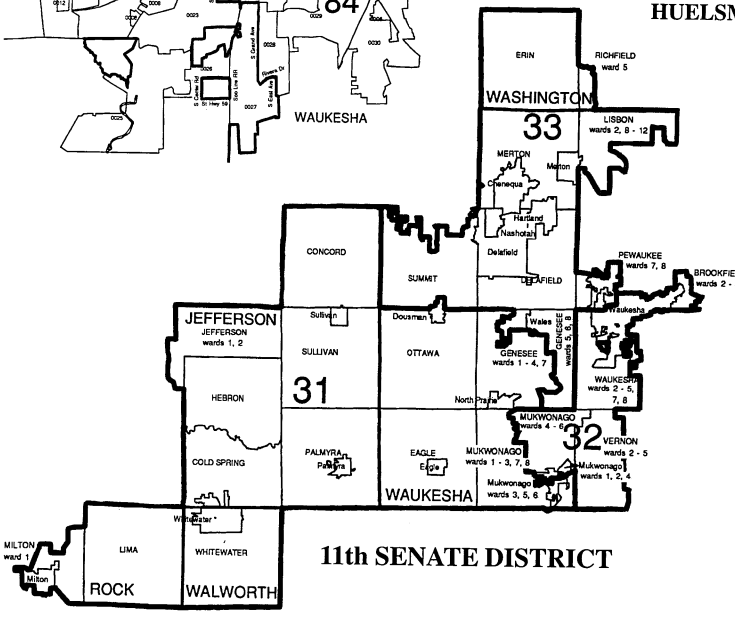
Voting address: (Town of River Falls) N6627 County Road E, River Falls 54022.

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

Detail Map: Waukesha



Senator HUELSMAN



Joanne B. Huelsman (Rep.), 11th Senate District

Born Harvey, Illinois, March 21, 1938; married; 2 children. Graduate Northwood H.S.; B.S. UW-Madison 1959; J.D. Marquette U. Law School 1980. Legislator, attorney, realtor and owner of small business. Former teacher. Member: Wis. and Waukesha Co. Bar Assns.; Waukesha Chamber of Commerce; Waukesha Symphony, Inc. (bd. of dir.); Altrusa; Waukesha Co. Home Econ. Grad. Club (past pres.); Waukesha Co. Republican Party. Former member: Waukesha Area United Way Board; Waukesha Training Center Board; Mental Health Assn. in Waukesha Co. Board; American Assn. of University Women; 4-H Club (assist. ldr. and project ldr.). Waukesha Board of Education 1966-72; Waukesha Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1965-66.

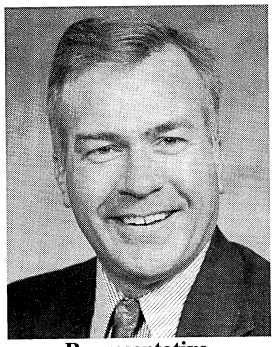
Elected to Assembly 1982-88; elected to Senate since 1990. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Education (also 1993, eff. 4/20/93); Judiciary, Campaign Finance Reform and Consumer Affairs (also 1995, eff. 6/96); Commission on Uniform State Laws (since 1991). **1995** — Judiciary (chp. 1/95 to 6/96); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (eff. 1/95-1/96, 1993); Education and Financial Institutions (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Insurance (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Transportation Projects Comn. (also 1993); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (co-chp., mbr. since 1983), on Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (co-chp.); Judicial Council (also 1993). **1993** — Judiciary and Insurance (mbr. and chp. eff. 4/20/93); Select Com. on Health Care Reform (eff. 4/20/93); Legis. Coun. Com. on Children in Need of Protection or Services (co-chp.); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (mbr. and vice chp. to 4/20/93); Housing, Commerce, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (mbr. to 4/20/93).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2635; District: (414) 521-5010 or 521-5165.

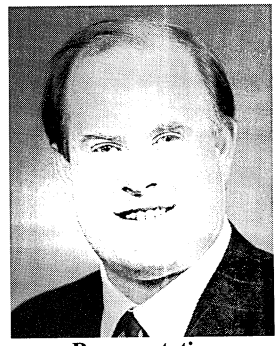
E-mail address: Sen.Huelsman@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: Ward 1, Waukesha 53186.

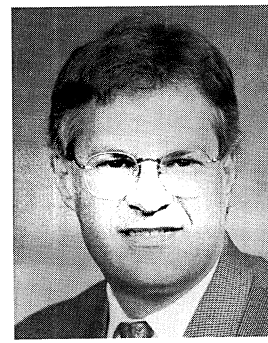
Mailing address: Office: Room 510, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: 235 West Broadway, Suite 210, Waukesha 53186-4832.



Representative
NASS



Representative
JENSEN



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 Air National Guard, 128th Air Refueling Group, Milwaukee; 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. Former member: Whitewater Jaycees. Whitewater City Council 1977-81; UW-Whitewater Board of Visitors 1979-89.

Elected to Assembly since 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Mandates (chp.); Education (vice chp., also 1995, mbr. since 1991); Labor and Employment (vice chp., mbr. 1995); Criminal Justice and Corrections; Rural Affairs. **1995** — Jt. Com. on Information Policy (chp.); Elections and Constitutional Law; Urban Education (also 1993); Spec. Com. on State-Federal Relations (chp.); Council on Information Technology; Privatization Commission; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Information Brokering, Computer Technology and Related Issues (chp.), on Teacher Preparation, Licensure and Regulation (vice chp.). **1993** — Labor and Job Training; Dept. of Public Instruction's School Readiness Advisory Com.; Speaker's Task Force on Employment Review; Legis. Coun. Com. on State Fire Programs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5715; District: (414) 473-7790.

Voting address: W8948 Willis Ray Road, Whitewater 53190.

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

Scott R. Jensen (Rep.), 32nd Assembly District

Born Waukesha, August 24, 1960; married. Graduate Mukwonago H.S.; B.A. Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa 1982; M.P.P. Harvard University, 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. Majority Leader 1995. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp.); Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1993); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1995); Campaign Finance Reform; Joint Legis. Coun. (also 1995). **1995** — Rules (chp.); Assembly Organization (vice chp.); Environment and Utilities and its Subcom. on Clean Air Act Implementation; Health; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Jt. Com. on Information Policy. **1993** — Elections, Constitutional Law and Corrections; Ways and Means (also 1991); Legis. Coun. Com. on Communication of Governmental Proceedings. **1991** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Campaign Financing.

Telephone: Office: (608) 264-6970; District: (414) 798-0650; E-mail address: Rep.Jensen@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 850 South Springdale Road, Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: Office: Room 315 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; attended graduate school at U. of Arizona 1982-83. Former restaurant owner. Member: Waukesha Memorial Hospital Foundation (bd. of dir.); American Cancer Society-Waukesha South Unit (bd. of dir., former pres.); Waukesha Co. Mediation Center (bd. of adv.); Waukesha and Washington Co. Republican Parties; Hartland, Delafield and Waukesha Chambers of Commerce; Lake Country Rotary Club.

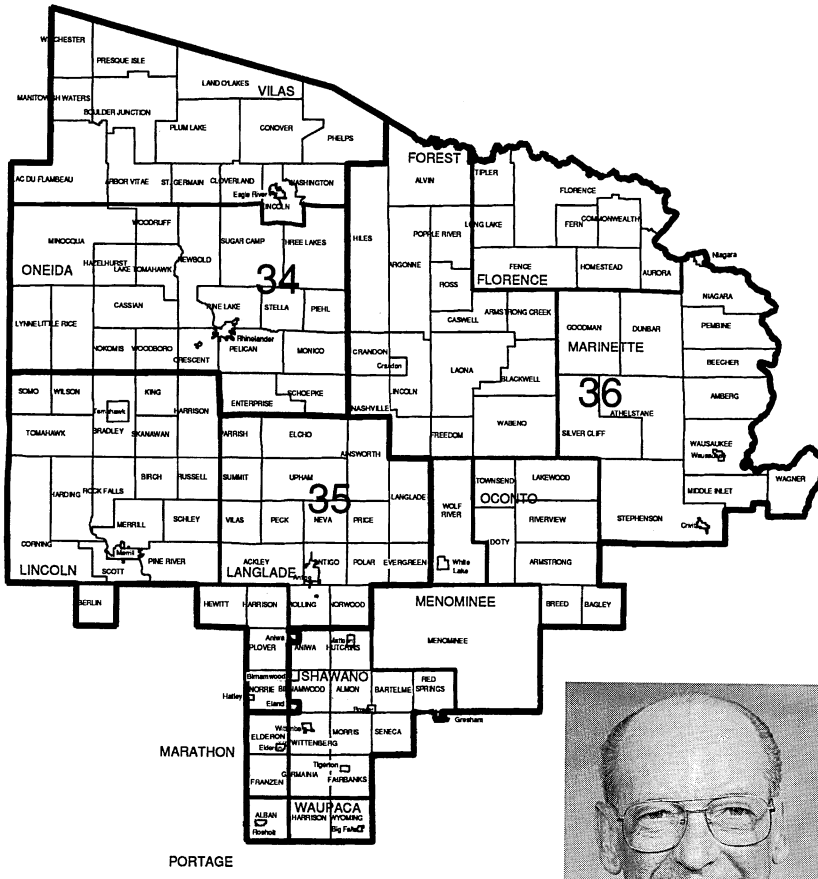
Elected to Assembly since 1990. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1997, 1995. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Labor and Employment (chp., also 1995); Housing (also 1995); Judiciary (also 1995); Rules (also 1995); Small Business and Economic Development (since 1993); Jt. Com. on Information Policy; Transportation Projects Comn. (also 1995). **1995** — Financial Institutions; Workers Compensation Advisory Council (also 1993); Legis. Coun. Com. on Economics and Health of the Tavern Industry. **1993** — Labor and Job Training (ranking minority mbr.); Trade, Science and Technology (also 1991); Jt. Com. on Information Systems; Unemployment Compensation Advisory Council; Legis. Coun. Com. on Americans with Disabilities Act. **1991** — Energy and Commerce; Excise and Fees; Labor; Tourism and Recreation; Legis, Coun. Coms. on Energy Resources, on Fire Inspections and Fire Dues.

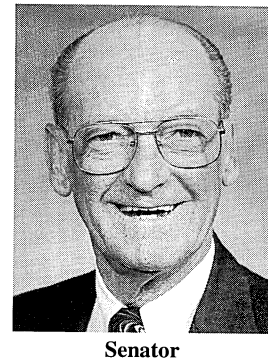
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3007; District: (414) 367-5201; E-mail address: Rep.Vrakas@legis.state.wi.us

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

Mailing address: Office: Room 123 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-Birnamwood FFA Alumni; Wisconsin AWSC; Loyal Order of Moose; Knights of Columbus. Former member: Fraternal Order of Eagles; Tavern League of Wisconsin (pres.); Marathon Co. Tavern League (pres.).

Elected to Senate in November 1990 special election; reelected since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Insurance, Tourism and Rural Affairs (chp.); Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs; Council on Tourism; Transportation Projects Comn. (since 1993). **1995** — Health, Human Services and Aging (also 1993); Human Resources, Labor, Tourism, Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1993); State Government Operations and Corrections. **1993** — State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1991); Transportation, Agriculture, Tourism and Veterans Affairs (mbr. and chp. to 4/20/93); Health Care, Human Services and Corrections (mbr. to 4/20/93); Rustic Roads Bd. (mbr. to 4/20/93). **1991** — Mining (vice chp.); Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp.); Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services; Transportation and Utilities; Legis. Coun. Com. on Transportation Development.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2509; District: (715) 454-6575.

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

Mailing address: Office: Room 9 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
HANDRICK

Representative
OURADA

Representative
SERATTI

Joseph W. Handrick (Rep.), 34th Assembly District

Born Minocqua, November 2, 1965; married; 1 child. Graduate Lakeland H.S.; B.S. in occupational therapy, UW-Madison 1996. Former political consultant. Oneida County Board Supervisor 1994-96.

Elected to Assembly 1994; reelected 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Campaign Finance Reform (chp.); Elections and Constitutional Law (vice chp., also 1995); Tourism and Recreation (vice chp., also 1995); Health (also 1995). **1995** — Criminal Justice and Corrections; Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Programs for Developmentally Disabled Persons, on Review of the Election Process.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7141; District: (715) 356-6640; Home: (715) 356-7790.

Voting address: 8768 Handrick Drive, Minocqua 54548.

Mailing address: Office: Room 21 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: 8768 Handrick Drive, Minocqua 54548.

Thomas D. Ourada (Rep.), 35th Assembly District

Born Antigo, December 17, 1958; single. Graduate Antigo High School; B.A. in political science, Marquette University 1981; graduate work, University of Kentucky. Legislator and assistant in family-owned restaurant. Member: Knights of Columbus; Langlade and Lincoln Co. Rep. Parties; Eastview Manor Community Adv. Com.; Child Care Connection (bd. of dir.); Lincoln and Langlade Co. Emergency Planning Comns.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance (vice chp., mbr. 1995); Environmental Education Bd. (since 1991); University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Authority (bd. of dir.). **1995** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study (co-chp., mbr. since 1985), on School Aid Formula (co-chp.). **1993** — Aging and Long-Term Care; Health (since 1985); Natural Resources (ranking minority mbr. since 1989, mbr. 1987); Legis. Coun. Com. on Children in Need of Protection or Services; Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council (since 1987); Rural Economic Development Bd. (also 1991); Gov.'s Council on Forestry (since 1985). **1991** — Energy and Commerce; Public Health and Regulation; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Oversight of Community Mental Health Services, on Use of Public Waters. **1989** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Prenatal Care. **1987** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Services (secy.), on Nursing Home Reimbursement; Gov.'s Coun. on Forest Productivity. **1985** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Coun. on Highway Safety.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7694; District: (715) 623-5213.

Voting address: 425 Dorr Street, Antigo 54409.

Mailing address: Office: Room 129 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

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

Born L'Anse, Michigan, October 30, 1949; married; 3 children. Graduate L'Anse H.S. 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.; Chute Pond Snowmobile Club; Council of State Governments Midwest-Canada Relations Com.; Interstate Development and Interstate Competition Com.; NCSL Com. on Economic Incentives.

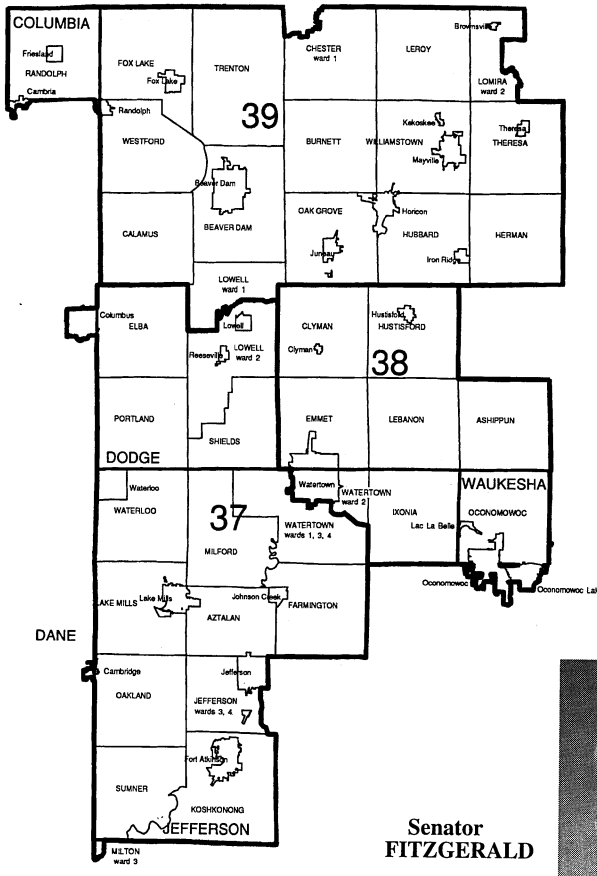
Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Small Business and Economic Development (chp., also 1995, mbr. 1993); Environment; Mandates (vice chp. 1995); Ways and Means (since 1993); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules. **1995** — Children and Families; Rural Affairs; Spec. Com. on State-Federal Relations; Joint Legis. Council and its 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; Fax: (608) 267-0790; District: (715) 696-3513; Fax: (715) 696-3507.

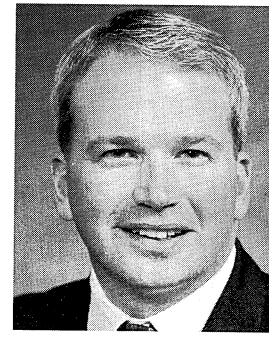
E-mail address: Rep.Seratti@legis.state.wi.us

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.



Senator FITZGERALD



13th SENATE DISTRICT

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

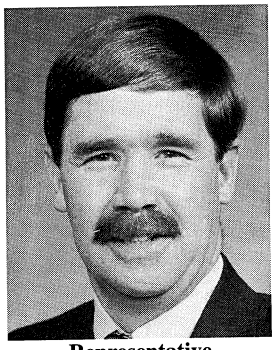
Born Chicago, Illinois, November 16, 1963; married; 3 children. Graduate Hustisford H.S. 1981; B.S. in journalism UW-Oshkosh 1985; U.S. Army Armor Officer Basic Course 1985. Newspaper publisher. Member: Dodge Co. Republican Party (chm. 1992-94); Juneau Lions Club; Juneau Jaycees (former membership chp.); Reserve Officers Assn.; Knights of Columbus; Wisconsin Newspaper Assn.; 9th Congressional District Com. (exec. com.); Dodge Co. Republican Party (former chp.).

Elected to Senate 1994. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Economic Development, Housing and Government Operations; Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs; Rural Economic Development Bd. **1995** — Business, Economic Development and Urban Affairs Com. (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Government Effectiveness (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Jt. Com. on Information Policy (eff. 2/5/95 to 6/16/96); Agriculture, Transportation, Utilities and Financial Institutions (eff. 6/96); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Americans with Disabilities Act (co-chp.), on Recodification of Fish and Game Laws.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5660; District: (920) 386-2421; E-mail address: Sen.Fitzgerald@legis.state.wi.us

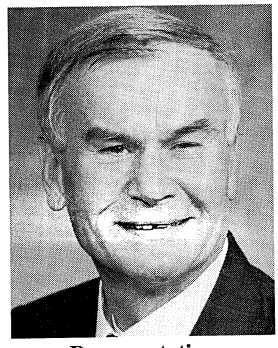
Voting address: 105 Leonard Avenue, Juneau 53039.

Mailing address: Office: Room 518, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
WARD

Representative
FOTI



Representative
GOETSCH

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. Dairy farmer. 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. Fort Atkinson School Bd. 1991-94.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Financial Institutions (chp., mbr. since 1993); State Affairs (vice chp.); Agriculture (vice chp. 1995); Colleges and Universities; Education (since 1993); Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1995). **1995** — Mandates (chp.); Spec. Com. on Gambling Oversight (also 1993); Legis. Coun. Com. on Adoption Laws. **1993** — Tourism and Recreation; Legis. Coun. Com. on Protection of Rural Resources.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3790; 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 304 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

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 and real estate salesman. Member: Jaycees; Waukesha Co. Republican Party; Lions Club; St. Jerome Holy Name Society; Oconomowoc Chamber of Commerce; Watertown Elks; Watertown Memorial Hospital (bd. of dir.).

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Majority Leader 1997. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Rules (chp.); Assembly Organization (vice chp.); Financial Institutions; Housing (also 1991); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Joint Legis. Council; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Local District Exposition 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; District: (414) 567-5324.

Voting address: 1117 Dickens Drive, Oconomowoc 53066.

Mailing address: Office: Room 215 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Robert G. Goetsch (Rep.), 39th Assembly District

Born Juneau, August 5, 1933; widower; 2 children. Graduate Juneau High School; attended Wayland Jr. College, Beaver Dam, 1950-51; B.S. in agronomy, UW-Madison 1975. Legislator and farmer. Served in Army 1954-56. Member: American Legion; NFO; UW Alumni Assn.; Dodge Co. Rep. Party; BPOE; Wis. Agri. and Life Sciences Alumni Assn.; Int'l. Farm Youth Exchange Alumni Assn.; Kappa Eta Kappa Natl. Honor Soc. Former member: Dodge Co. Sheltered Workshop (dir.); Big Brothers of Dodge Co. (dir.); Beaver Dam Community Theater, Inc. (dir., vice pres.); Wis. Towns Assn. (co. unit chp.). Supervisor Oak Grove Town Bd. 1971-83 (chp. 1975-83); Dodge Co. Bd. 1972-84; Dodge Co. Unified Services (51.42) Bd. 1982-91.

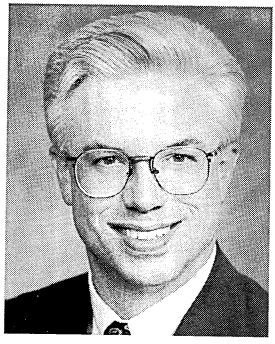
Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Criminal Justice and Corrections (chp., also 1995); Corrections Facilities (vice chp.); Children and Families (also 1995); Urban and Local Affairs (since 1985); Ways and Means (also 1995). **1995** — Gov.'s Task Force on Corrections. **1993** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (ranking minority mbr. since 1989, mbr. since 1983); Trade, Science and Technology; Gov.'s Crime and Law Enforcement Comn.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Custody, Support and Visitation Laws. **1991** — Government Operations and Corrections (ranking minority mbr.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Drainage District Laws (secy.). **1989** — Aging (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Com. on Home-Based Private Educational Programs. **1987** — Employment and Training; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com.; Legis Coun. Com. on Surrogate Parenting. **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Property Tax Collection Laws (secy.). **1983** — Local Affairs; Veterans and Military Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2540; District: (920) 887-7413.

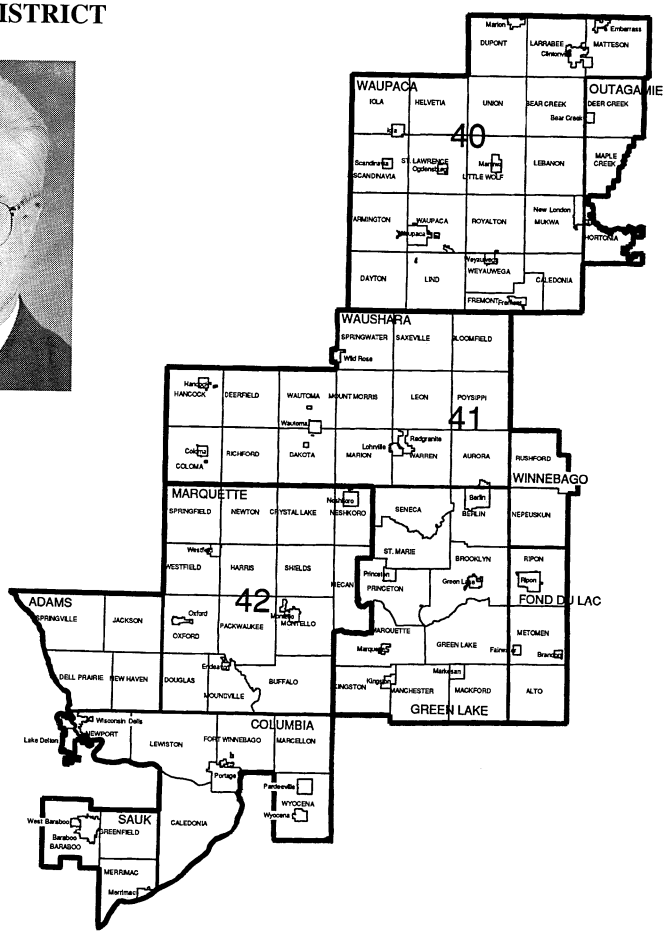
Voting address: Town of Oak Grove.

Mailing address: Office: Room 314 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: Route 1, N6485 High Point Road, Juneau 53039.

14th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
WELCH



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

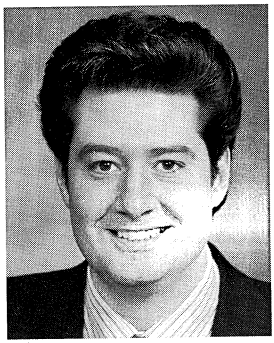
Born Berlin, June 8, 1958; married; 3 children. Graduate Wautoma H.S.; B.A. Ripon College; A.A.S. in land surveying, Madison Area Technical College. Legislator and land surveyor. Member: Knights of Columbus. Awards: *Defender of Children;* N.F.I.B. *Guardian of Small Business;* Milwaukee Police *Legislative Award;* D.A.V. *Appreciation Award;* Farm Bureau *Friend of Agriculture;* Wis. Taxpayers Network *Taxpayer's Friend;* American Legion *Legislator of the Year;* Wis. Counties Assn. *Outstanding Legislator.*

Elected to Assembly 1984-92; elected to Senate in September 1995 special election; reelected 1996. Assistant Minority Leader 1993. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1987-91. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (ranking minority mbr., co-chp. 1995, eff. 9/21/95 to 6/16/96); Utility Regulation. **1995** — Education and Financial Institutions (eff. 9/95 to 6/96); Health, Human Services and Aging (eff. 9/95 to 6/96); Judiciary (eff. 9/95 to 6/96); Judiciary, Campaign Finance Reform and Consumer Affairs (eff. 6/96); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Public School Open Enrollment, to Review the Election Process. 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. 1985-86 and 1988-93, mbr. 1987); Land Information Bd. (since 1989). **1991** — Elections and Constitutional Law (also 1989); Urban Education; Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Legis. Coun. Com. on Private Forest Land Programs. **1989** — Natural Resources; Wisconsin Jobs Council; Legis. Coun. Com. on Exemptions from Property Taxation. **1987** — Elections; Employment and Training.

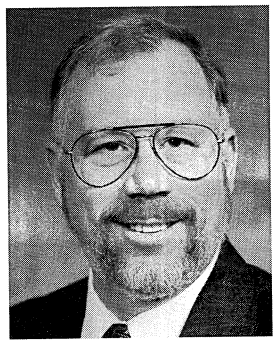
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0751; District: (920) 566-4655; E-mail address: Sen.Welch@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Marion) P.O. Box 523, Redgranite 54970.

Mailing address: Office: Room 201, 1 East Main Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: P.O. Box 523, Redgranite 54970.



Representative
LORGE



Representative
OLSEN

Representative
BRANCEL

William D. Lorge (Rep.), 40th Assembly District

Born Bear Creek, August 31, 1960; married; 1 daughter; son of Sen. Gerald D. Lorge (1951-83 sessions). Graduate St. Mary's Grade School, Bear Creek, class pres.; Clintonville H.S., senior class pres.; B.A., UW-Madison, senior class pres.; attended Austro-American College, Vienna, Austria. Real estate broker. Former congressional aide, state senate legis. asst., realtor, farmer. Member: Natl. Conf. of Insurance Legislators (exec. com.); K. of C.; Jaycees; Lions; Waupaca County Snowmobile Assn. Former member: Teens for Christ (pres.). Recipient: Wis. Conservation Congress *Legislator of the Year* 1992; *Outstanding Young Men in America* 1990; *National College Republican of the Year Award* 1982.

Elected to Assembly since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (chp., vice chp. 1995, mbr. 1993 and also mbr. of its Subcom. on Territorial Rating of Insurance); Highways and Transportation (also 1995); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1995). **1995** — State Affairs (chp. and co-chp. of its Subcom. on the State Capitol); Tourism and Recreation (since 1991). **1993** — Excise and Fees; Highways. **1991** — Consumer Affairs; Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1989); Government Operations and Corrections; Judiciary; Transportation (also 1989). **1989** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations and mbr. of its Subcoms. on Tourism, Art, Entertainment and Athletics, on Tourism and Economic Development on Lake Michigan.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3794; District: (888) 947-0040; E-mail address: Rep.Lorge@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Deer Creek) Route 1, P.O. Box 47, Bear Creek 54922.

Mailing address: Office: Room 310 North, 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; Waushara Co. Farm Bureau; Family Health/La Clinica (dir.). Former member: Waushara Co. Fair Bd. (dir.); Berlin Area School Bd. (pres. 1986-95, mbr. 1976-97).

Elected to Assembly 1994; reelected 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Education (chp., mbr. 1995); Colleges and Universities; Health; State-Federal Relations; Gov.'s Council on Model Academic Standards. **1995** — Government Operations (vice chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Agriculture; Mandates; Migrant Labor Council; Legis. 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) 361-2153; E-mail address: Rep.Olsen@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Aurora) N2021 Highway 49, Berlin 54923.

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

Ben Brancel (Rep.), 42nd Assembly District

Born Portage, July 31, 1950; married; 3 children. Graduate Portage H.S.; B.S. UW-Platteville 1972. Farmer. Member: Wis. Agri-Business Coun. (past vice pres.); Wis. Dairies (past young farmers' pres.); Marquette Co. 4-H (leader); Marquette Co. Farm Bureau (past dir.); Kilbourn Coop. (past dir.); Marquette Holstein Assn. (past pres.). Former Town of Douglas chairman; former Portage School Board member.

Elected to Assembly since 1986. Speaker of the Assembly 1997. Minority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1989. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp., mbr. 1995); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (co-chp.); Assembly Organization (chp.); Rules (vice chp.); Joint Legislative Council (co-chp., mbr. 1995); Disability Bd. **1995** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., mbr. since 1990); Jt. Com. on Audit; Jt. Com. on Information Policy; Claims Bd.; Council on Tourism (since 1987). **1991** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Amer. Indian Study (since 1987), on Genetic and Medical Information, on Transportation Development. **1989** — Children and Human Services (also 1987); Labor (ranking minority mbr.); Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations; Ways and Means; Select Com. on the Census. **1987** — Colleges and Universities; Judiciary; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Legis. Coun. Com. on Targeted Educational Services.

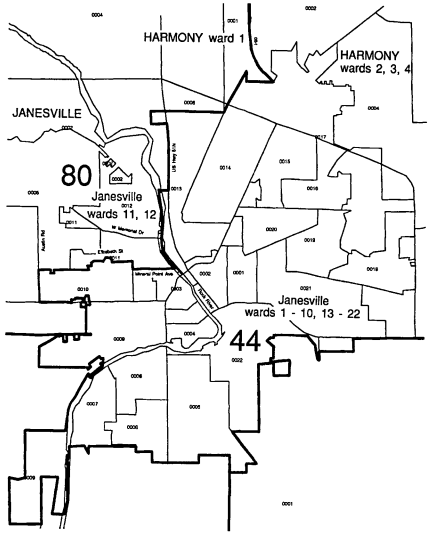
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3387; District: (608) 981-2039; Fax: (608) 981-2270.

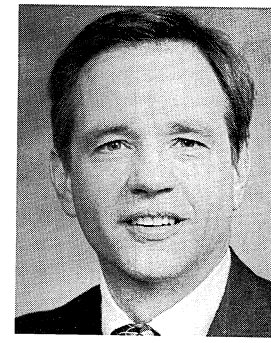
E-mail address: Rep.Brancel@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: Town of Douglas.

Mailing address: Office: Room 211 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: W7874 State Road 23, Endeavor 53930.

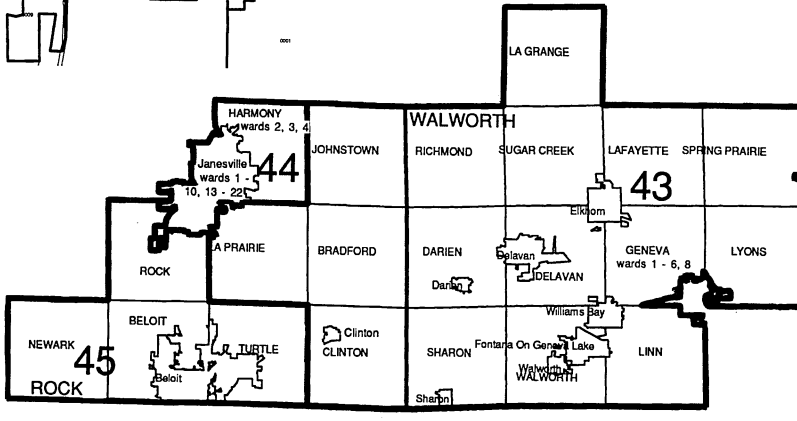
Detail Map: Janesville





Senator WEEDEN

15th SENATE DISTRICT



Timothy L. Weeden (Rep.), 15th Senate District

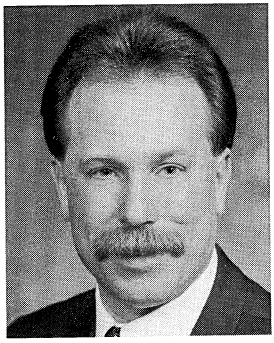
Born Beloit, November 13, 1951; one child. Graduate Beloit Memorial H.S.; B.A. in political science, Wheaton College 1973; M.B.A. UW-Whitewater. Former purchasing agent. Member: Rock Co. Republican Party; Beloit Economic Development Corp. Served on Beloit Bd. of Education 1982-84.

Elected to Assembly 1984 and 1986 (resigned eff. 4/21/87); elected to Senate in April 1987 special election; re-elected since 1990. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1989. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Economic Development, Housing and Government Operations; State of Wis. Building Comn.; Transportation Projects Comn. (also 1989). **1995** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp. 4/20/93 to 9/21/95); Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp. 7/5/95 to 6/16/96, mbr. since 1991); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (also 1993); Jt. Com. on Audit (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (eff. 7/5/95 to 6/16/96); Jt. Com. on Information Policy (eff. 7/5/95 to 6/16/96); Joint Legislative Council; Claims Bd. (eff. 7/5/95 to 6/16/96); School Funding Comn.; Council on Highway Safety (since 1989); Retirement Research Com. (also 1993). **1993** — Urban Affairs, Financial Institutions and Environmental Resources (mbr. to 4/20/93); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Child Custody, Support and Visitation Laws (co-chp.), on School Health Services. **1991** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on State Collective Bargaining Process, on Use of Public Waters (secy.). **1989** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (also 1987); Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Auth.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Related Issues. **1987** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation; Community Development Finance Authority; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Employment Disincentives, on Community Aids (secy.), on Developmental Disabilities Laws.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2253; District: (608) 362-7877.

Voting address: 2263 Cobblestone Court, Beloit 53511.

Mailing address: Office: Room 203, 1 East Main Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
KEDZIE

Representative
WOOD

Representative
ROBSON

Neal J. Kedzie (Rep.), 43rd Assembly 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: Wis. Towns Assn.; Walworth Co. Towns Assn.; Walworth Co. Republican Party; Rock Co. Republican Party; Walworth Co. Farm Bureau; Boy Scouts USA. Former member: Menomonee Valley Business Assn. (dir. of governmental affairs); Milwaukee Co. Local Emergency Planning Comn.; Port Washington Economic Development Com.; Lauderdale-La Grange Volunteer Fire Dept. (secy.). Town of La Grange (chm. 1988-present), town supervisor (1987-88); La Grange Planning and Zoning Comn. (chm.).

Elected to Assembly 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Housing (vice chp.); Rural Affairs (vice chp.); Environment; Financial Institutions; State-Federal Relations.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9650; District: (414) 742-2025; E-mail address: Rep.Kedzie@legis.state.wi.us

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

Mailing address: Office: Room 307 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, 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 Soc. Adv. Bd.; Sinnissippi 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: **1997** — Criminal Justice and Corrections (vice chp. 1995); Rules (also 1995); State Affairs (since 1987); Ways and Means (mbr. since 1985, vice chp. 1989-93, 1985). **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; District: (608) 752-5485.

Voting address: 2429 Rockport Road, Janesville 53545.

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

Judith Biros Robson (Dem.), 45th Assembly District

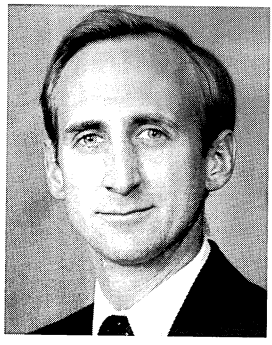
Born Cleveland, Ohio; married; 3 children. B.S.N. St. John College; attended Beloit College; M.S. UW-Madison 1976; graduate student at UW-La Follette Inst. of Public Policy. Registered nurse, associate degree nursing instructor at Blackhawk Technical College and geriatric nurse practitioner. Member: League of Women Voters (past vice president); Environmental Decade; Who's Who In American Nursing; Sigma Theta Tau; Beloit Historical Society; Wis. Nurses Assn.; Beloit Economic Development Corp. (bd. mbr); Wis. Network for Health Policy Research (adv. bd.); Wis. Women's Health Initiative (adv. bd.).

Elected to Assembly in June 1987 special election; reelected since 1988; Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1995; Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1993; Majority Caucus Secretary 1991. Biennial 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) 266-9967; District: (608) 365-6587; E-mail address: Judy.Robson@legis.state.wi.us

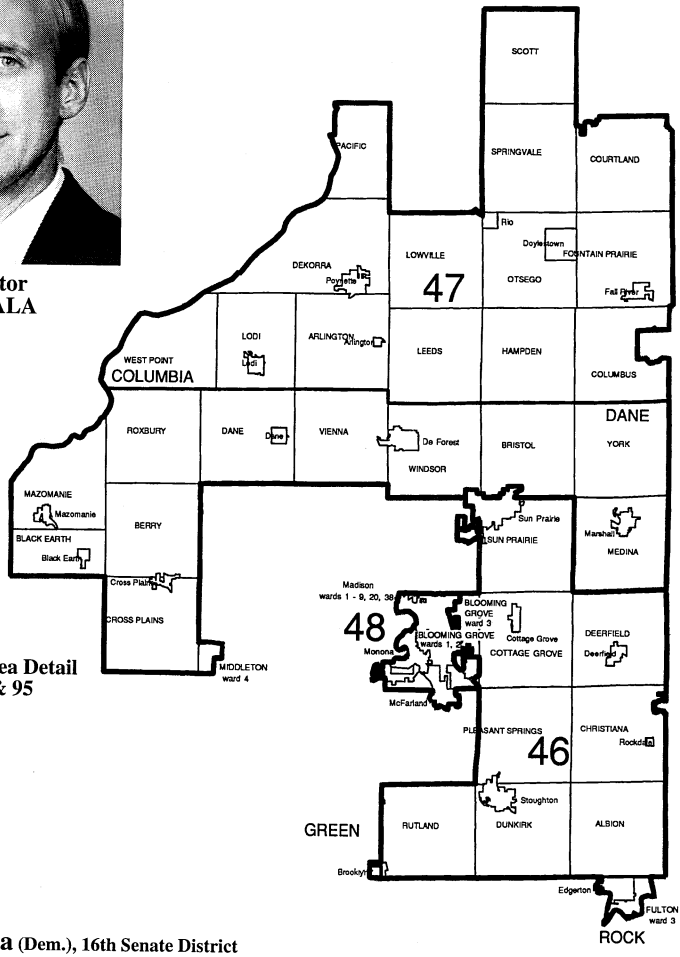
Voting address: 2411 East Ridge Road, Beloit 53511.

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



Senator
CHVALA

16th SENATE DISTRICT



See Madison Area Detail
Map on pp. 94 & 95

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 Wisconsin; Citizens Utility Board; Dane County Bar Association; Wis. Environmental Decade; Wis. Farmers Union; World Dairy Center Authority (bd. of dir.). Former member: Vets House (chm., bd. of dir.); The Attic (bd. of dir.). Madison School Board (student mbr.) 1972-73.

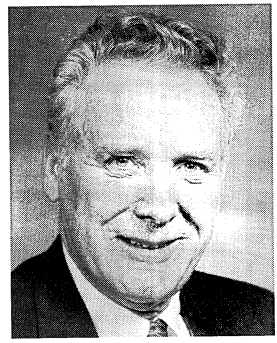
Elected to Assembly 1982; elected to Senate 1984; reelected since 1988. Majority Leader 1997, also 1995 (eff. 6/96); Minority Leader 1995 (eff. 10/95 to 6/96); Assistant Majority Leader 1991 (to 4/93). Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (co-chp., also 1995, eff. 10/95); Senate Organization (chp., mbr. 1995, 1991 to 4/93); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1995, eff. 10/95); Joint Legislative Council; Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council (also 1995, 1991); World Dairy Center Authority. **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. **1989** — Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections (vice chp.); State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (chp., also 1987, mbr. 1985); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Nonpoint Source Pollution (chp.), on Solid Waste Policy. **1987** — Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Developmental Disabilities Laws (vice chp.), on Solid Waste Management and its Subcom. on Resource Recovery.

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 101, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
HEBL



Representative
HAHN

Representative
HANSON

Tom Hebl (Dem.), 46th Assembly District

Born Madison, November 14, 1945; married; 3 children. Graduate Sun Prairie H.S.; B.B.A. UW-Whitewater 1968; J.D. John Marshall Law School, Chicago 1975. Attorney. Former teacher. Member: Wisconsin and Dane Co. Bar Assns.; Sun Prairie Chamber of Commerce and chm. of its Corn Festival Entertainment Com.; Sun Prairie Rotary Club and co-chm. of its Prom Party; 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); Madison Area Technical College Legal Transcriptionist Adv. Com.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Liability Law and Insurance. Recipient: Rotary Club's *Paul Harris Fellowship Award; Top Real Estate Attorney Award* from Dane Co. Attorneys in *Madison Magazine* 1994; *Best Attorney Award* from Sun Prairie *Star.*

Elected to Assembly 1996. Minority Caucus Secretary 1997. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Aging and Long-Term Care; Children and Families; Small Business and Economic Development.

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 500, 17 South Fairchild Street, 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; Cambria Kiwanis; Pardeeville Lodge 171 F. and A.M.; Columbia and Dane Co. Republican Parties; 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. supervisor 1972-90.

Elected to Assembly since 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Tourism and Recreation (chp., also 1995, mbr. since 1991); Agriculture (also 1995); Education; Environment; Highways and Transportation (also 1995). **1995** — Colleges and Universities; Judiciary (since 1991); Legis. Coun. Com. on Future of Recycling. **1993** — Highways; Transportation; 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 Hwy. B, Cambria 53923.

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

Doris Hanson (Dem.), 48th Assembly District

Born Madison; single. Graduate Madison East H.S.; attended UW-Madison. Realty company vice president. Former Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Administration. Member: Wis. Women's Inter-Collegiate Sports Boosters (past-pres.); Business Forum (former dir.); Tempo of Madison; Madison Urban League; National Women's Political Caucus; NAACP; McFarland and Monona Chambers of Commerce; Monona Terrace Convention and Community Center Bd.; Wisconsin Women in Government; Atwood Community Center Bd.; Women's Network of the National Conference of State Legislatures; Human Resource Reform Comn. Village of McFarland pres. 1991-95, trustee 1988-91.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Audit; Jt. Com. on Information Policy (also 1995); Colleges and Universities (also 1995, vice chp. 1993); Privatization Comn. **1995** — Environment and Utilities; Ways and Means; Spec. Com. on State-Federal Relations; Gov.'s Comn. on Glass Ceiling; Gov.'s Blue Ribbon Comn. on 21st Century Jobs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Information Brokering, Computer Technology and Related Issues. **1993** — Financial Institutions and Housing; State Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp.); Gov.'s Telecommunications Infrastructure Task Force; Comn. for the Study of Administrative Value and Efficiency (SAVE); Legis. Coun. Com. on Shared Governmental Services (co-chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5342; District: (608) 222–8347; E-mail address: Rep.Hanson@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 4101 Monona Drive, Unit 304, Monona 53716.

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

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

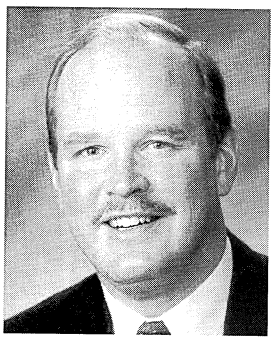
Born Madison, June 12, 1953; married; 2 children. Graduate Madison West H.S.; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1975. Farm manager and real estate broker. Member: Sauk Co. Farm Bureau; Masons; Shrine; Lions; Hillpoint Rod and Gun Club. Former member: Wis. Soc. of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers. Awards: Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn. *Commendation* 1997; Potosi Township Historical Society *Legislative Award* 1997; Wis. Counties Assn. *Outstanding Legislator* 1996; Council of State Governments *Toll Fellow* 1996, 1995; Wisconsin Technical College District Boards Assn. *Legislator of the Year* 1994-95; National Council of Insurance *Legislators Executive Com.* 1994; National Federation of Independent Business *Guardian of Small Business* 1994; Farm Bureau *Friend of Agriculture* 1994, 1990; FFA *Distinguished Service Award* 1994; Neighborhood Housing Assn. *Good Neighborhood Award* 1994; Vietnam Veterans of America *Legislator of the Year Award* 1994; Wisconsin Towns Assn. *Friend of Towns Award* 1993; Lower Wisconsin River Board *Appreciation Award* 1993; Wisconsin Builders Assn. *Legislator of the Year* 1992; *Vietnam Veterans of America All-Star Team* 1992.

Elected to Assembly 1982-91 (resigned 10/7/91); elected to Senate in September 1991 special election; reelected 1994. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1995, eff. 6/96); Insurance, Tourism and Rural Affairs; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (also 1995, 1991); Mississippi River Parkway Comn. (also 1995, 1991); World Dairy Center Authority (also 1995, 1991). **1995** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1993); Agriculture, Transportation, Utilities and Financial Institutions (eff. 6/96); Insurance (chp. 1/95 to 6/96); Insurance, Tourism, Veterans and Military Affairs (eff. 6/96); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1993, 1991). **1993** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (mbr. and co-chp. eff. 4/20/93); State Government Operations and Corrections (eff. 4/20/93); Health Care, Human Services and Corrections (mbr. to 4/20/93); Transportation, Agriculture, Tourism and Veterans Affairs (mbr. to 4/20/93); Legis. Coun. Com. on University and State Economic Development (co-chp.). **1991** — Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services; Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs. Assembly committee assignments: **1991** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (ranking minority mbr.); Jt. Com. on Audit (ranking minority mbr.); Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining (ranking minority mbr.); Colleges and Universities (ranking minority mbr.).

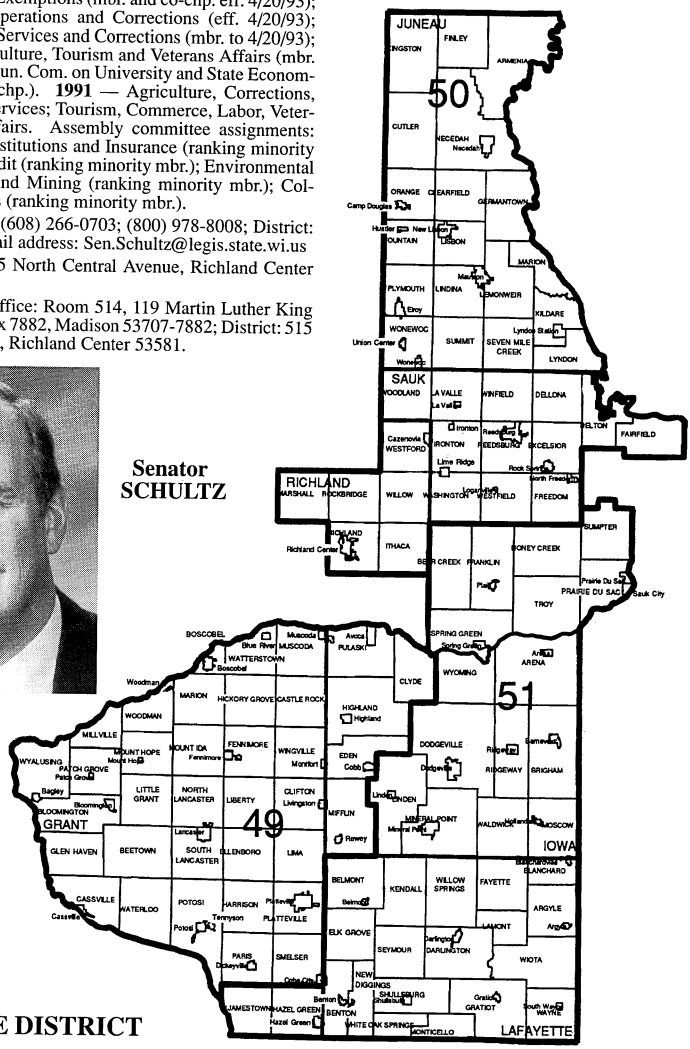
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0703; (800) 978-8008; District: (608) 647-4614; E-mail address: Sen.Schultz@legis.state.wi.us

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

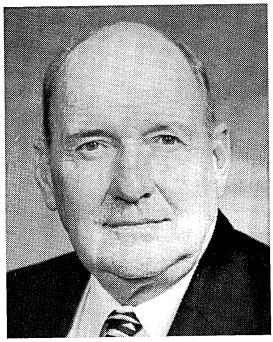
Mailing address: Office: Room 514, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: 515 North Central Avenue, Richland Center 53581.



Senator SCHULTZ

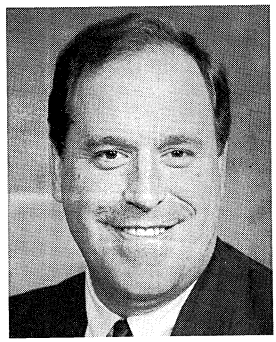


17th SENATE DISTRICT



Representative
BRANDEMUEHL

Representative
ALBERS



Representative
FREESE

David A. Brandemuehl (Rep.), 49th Assembly District

Born Mt. Hope, December 7, 1931; married; 4 children. Graduate Fennimore Community schools; attended UW-Madison farm short course. Legislator and farmer. Korean Conflict veteran; Air Force 1951-55. Member: American Legion; Farm Bureau; Grant Co. Republican Party; Local Emergency Planning Com. Fennimore Community School Bd. 1967-87; Regional CESA 3 Board of Control 1978-87 (pres. 1983-87).

Elected to Assembly since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Highways and Transportation (chp., also 1995); Education (since 1987); Natural Resources (also 1995 and its Subcom. on State Parks); Urban and Local Affairs; Rustic Roads Bd. (also 1995); Transportation Projects Comn. (since 1991). **1995** — Criminal Justice and Corrections. **1993** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (since 1987); Transportation (ranking minority mbr. since 1991); Heritage Tourism Council. **1991** — Highways (since 1987); Legis. Coun. Com. on Farm Safety. **1989** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Education Programs in Adult Correctional Institutions. **1987** — Legis. Coun. Com. on School District Boundary Changes.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1170; District: (608) 822-3776.

Voting address: Town of Mt. Ida.

Mailing address: Office: Room 317 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: 13081 Pine Road, Fennimore 53809-9619.

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

Born Baraboo, September 9, 1954; married; 1 child. 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. Dairy farmer. Former Assembly Republican Caucus Policy Analyst. Member: Sauk Co. Farm Bureau (former treasurer); Sauk Co. Republican Party (exec. bd. chm.); Congressman Scott Klug's Agriculture Adv. Panel; Peace Lutheran School Friends; Gate Keepers (elderly assistant group); "Shoulder to Shoulder" (group for advancement of women in the workplace). Former member: Sauk Co. Mental Health Assn. (bd. of dir.); Wisconsin Women for Agriculture, Eagle Bluff Chapter (vice pres.).

Elected to Assembly in December 1991 special election; reelected since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Claims Bd. **1995** — Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (chp., mbr. 1993); Colleges and Universities (also 1993); Environment and Utilities; Natural Resources; Rural Affairs (also 1991); Building Comn.; 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; District: (608) 727-5084 or (608) 727-3933 (home-farm).

Voting address: (Town of Westfield) S6896 Seeley Creek Road, Loganville 53943.

Mailing address: Office: Room 127 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

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

Born Dubuque, Iowa, March 16, 1960; married; 2 children. Graduate Southwestern Community H.S. (Hazel Green); attended Viterbo College 1978-79; B.S. in political science, UW-Platteville 1982. Farm manager. Member: Iowa Co. Farm Bureau; Grant Co. Republican Party (former vice chm., former chm.); Republican Party of Wis.; Wisconsin Towns Assn. and former chm. of its Grant Co. Unit; 3rd Congressional Dist. Republican Party (former youth representative). American Council of Young Political Leaders Exchange Tour Delegate to Argentina and Uruguay 1996. Town of Jamestown supervisor 1980-94; Grant Co. Board supervisor 1982-92.

Elected to Assembly since 1990. Speaker pro tempore 1997, 1995; Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1993. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Assembly Organization (also 1995); Elections and Constitutional Law (also 1995); Judiciary (also 1995); Managed Care; Rules (since 1993); Joint Legislative Council (also 1995); State Historical Society Bd. of Curators (since 1993); Special Com. on Wis. Sesquicentennial (chp.); Wis. Sesquicentennial Comn. **1995** — Aging and Long-Term Care; Health (since 1991); Labor and Employment. **1993** — Elections, Constitutional Law and Corrections; Spec. Com. on Gambling Oversight (ranking minority mbr.); Council on Information Technology; Legis. Coun. Com. on University and State Economic Development. **1991** — Aging (ranking minority mbr.); Consumer Affairs; Transportation; Legis. Coun. Com. on Campaign Financing.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7502; District: (608) 935-3789; Fax: (608) 261-9474.

Voting address: 1121 Professional Drive, Dodgeville 53533.

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

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: Boys and Girls Club of Oshkosh (bd. of dir.). Former member: Oshkosh Foundation (bd. of dir.); Oshkosh Com. on Aging; Oshkosh Big Brothers and Big Sisters (bd. of dir.).

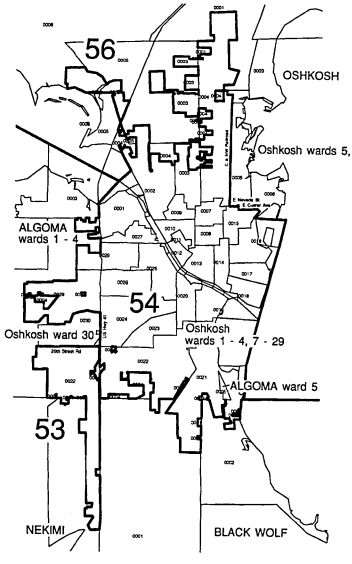
Elected to Assembly 1982-86 (resigned 4/20/87); elected to Senate in April 1987 special election; reelected since 1988. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Education; Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs; Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority; Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (vice chp., also 1993, mbr. 1995, 1991); Council on Child Labor (since 1987); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1995). **1995** — Health, Human Services and Aging (chp. 1/95 to 6/96); Business, Economic Development and Urban Affairs (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Health, Human Services, Aging and Corrections (eff. 6/96); Insurance (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Labor (eff. 6/96); State of Wisconsin Building Comn. (mbr. since 1989); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Information, on Minors and Tobacco. **1993** — Select Com. on Health Care Reform (eff. 4/20/93); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Children in Need of Protection or Services, on Remediation of Environmental Contamination. **1991** — Aging, Banking, Communications and Taxation (ranking minority mbr.); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (since 1987); Legis. Coun. Com. on Tax Delinquent Contaminated Land. **1989** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (ranking minority mbr., also 1987). **1987** — Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5300; District: (888) 736-8720 (toll free); E-mail address: Sen.Roessler@legis.state.wi.us

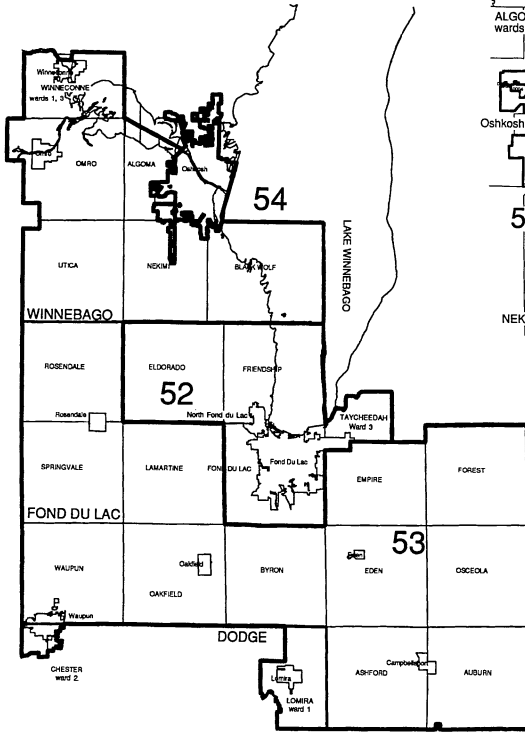
Voting address: 1506 Jackson Street, Oshkosh 54901.

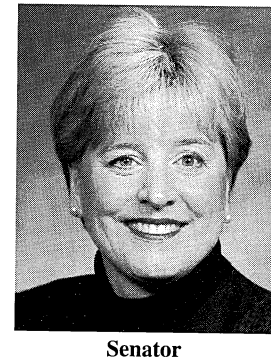
Mailing address: Office: Room 304, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Detail Map: Oshkosh

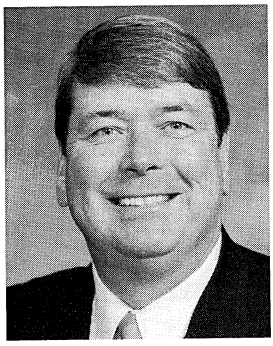


18th SENATE DISTRICT





Senator ROESSLER



Representative DOBYNS

Representative OWENS

Representative UNDERHEIM

John P. Dobyns (Rep.), 52nd Assembly District

Born Fond du Lac, March 8, 1944; married; 2 children. Graduate St. Mary's Springs H.S., Fond du Lac; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1974; graduate work UW-Oshkosh 1980-82; C&GS diploma Army Command and General Staff College 1985-88. Full-time legislator. Former law enforcement officer. Member of the Army Reserves, 1963-69, 1974-95 (retired rank of lieutenant colonel). Member: NCSL's Criminal Justice Com. of Assembly on State Issues; Sheriff's Dept. AFSCME Union local (past treas.); Northeast Wis. Fraud Investigator's Assn. (former pres.); Reserve Officers Assn., Chapter 07 (former pres.); American Legion; Wis. Deputy Sheriff's Assn.; Wis. County Police Assn.; Benevolent Order of Elks; Knights of Columbus; Eagles Club; Catholic War Veterans. Former member: Wis. Council of Welfare Fraud (dir.); Brotherhood Railroad Clerks; Teamsters Local; Construction Workers Union.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Government Operations (chp., also 1995); Children and Families (vice chp., mbr. 1995); Criminal Justice and Corrections (vice chp., mbr. 1995); Veterans and Military Affairs (since 1993); Wisconsin Works Oversight. **1995** — Welfare Reform (vice chp.); Criminal Justice and Corrections; Urban and Local Affairs (also 1993); Legis. Coun. Com. on Minors and Tobacco (co-chp.). **1993** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Spec. Com. on Welfare Reform; Legis. Coun. Com. on Use and Compensation of Guardians Ad Litem.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3156; District: (920) 923-1803; E-mail address: Rep.Dobyns@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: N7566 Sandy Beach Road, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address: Office: Room 10 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, 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 Vocational Technical Schools. Dairy farmer. Member: Wis. Towns Assn. (former dir.); Farm Bureau; Dairy Herd Improvement Assn.; Manitowoc Milk Producers; East Central Select Sires; Larson Cooperative; Winnebago Co. Republicans; Fond du Lac County Women's Cancer Control Coalition. Former member: 4-H Golden Oak (leader-29 yrs.); Green Meadow PTA (program chm.); Sewing Circle (former pres.); Reading Mothers; Eldyne Homemakers (former pres.). Recipient: *Friend of Agriculture Award* 1996, 1994. Waupun Community Corrections; Town of Nekimi clerk 1977-93; Winnebago County supervisor 1982-93.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Housing (chp., also 1995); Aging and Long-Term Care (since 1993); Corrections Facilities; Criminal Justice and Corrections (also 1995); Land Use; Rural Affairs; State Affairs (also 1993); Ways and Means; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. **1995** — Small Business and Economic Development (also 1993); Housing Adv. Council.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-7990; District: (920) 589-4262; E-mail address: Rep.Owens@legis.state.wi.us

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

Mailing address: Office: Room 105 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Gregg Underheim (Rep.), 54th Assembly District

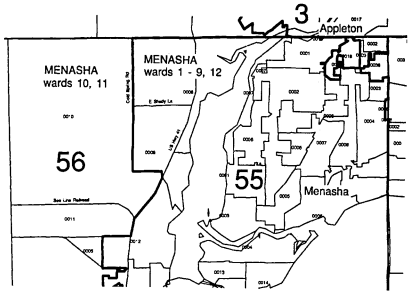
Born La Crosse, August 22, 1950; single. Graduate La Crosse Central H.S.; B.S. UW-La Crosse 1972. Full-time legislator. Former high school English teacher, congressional aide to Congressman Thomas Petri, and small business owner. Member: Kiwanis Club of Oshkosh (past president); YMCA; Choraliers; Winnebago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

Elected to Assembly in June 1987 special election; reelected since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Health (chp., also 1995, mbr. since 1989); State-Federal Relations (chp.); Colleges and Universities (vice chp., mbr. 1987-91); Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (also 1993); State Affairs. **1995** — Ways and Means (since 1991). **1993** — Spec. Com. on Health Care (ranking minority mbr.); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Shared Governmental Services. **1991** — Financial Institutions and Insurance; Spec. Com. on Reform of Health Insurance (ranking minority mbr.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Rail Facilities and Services. **1989** — Children and Human Services (also 1987); Judiciary; Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations; Select Com. on Health Care Financing; Legis. Coun. Com. on Exemptions from Property Taxation. **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business; Legis. Coun. Com. on Community Aids.

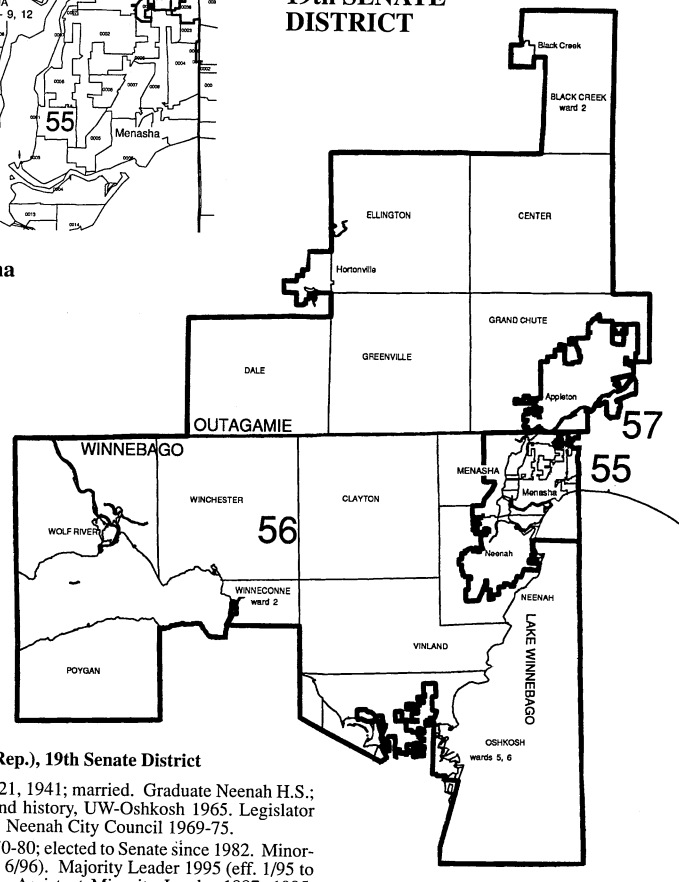
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2254; District: (920) 233-1082; E-mail address: Rep.Underheim@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1652 Beech Street, Oshkosh 54901.

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



19th SENATE DISTRICT



Detail Map: Menasha

See Appleton Detail Map on p. 22

See Oshkosh Detail Map on p. 56

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

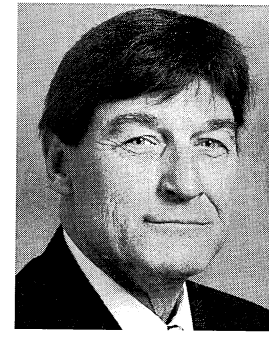
Born Neenah, February 21, 1941; married. Graduate Neenah H.S.; B.A. in political science and history, UW-Oshkosh 1965. Legislator and farmer (raises horses). Neenah City Council 1969-75.

Elected to Assembly 1970-80; elected to Senate since 1982. Minority Leader 1997, 1995 (eff. 6/96). Majority Leader 1995 (eff. 1/95 to 6/96), 1993 (eff. 4/20/93). Assistant Minority Leader 1987, 1985. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (since 1989); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (since 1985); Senate Organization (chp. 1/95 to 6/96, 1993, mbr. since 1985); Disability Bd. (mbr. since 1989); Joint Legislative Council (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. Assembly committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979); Legislative Council (also 1979). **1977** — Internal Management; Local Affairs. **1975** — Municipalities (also 1971); Printing.

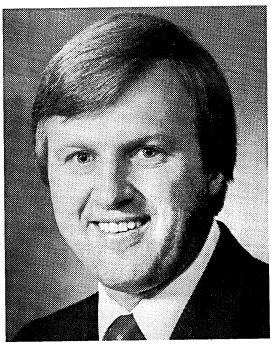
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0718; District: (920) 751-4801.

Voting address: 1752 County Road GG, Neenah 54956.

Mailing address: Office: Room 201, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: 101 West Canal Street, Neenah 54956.

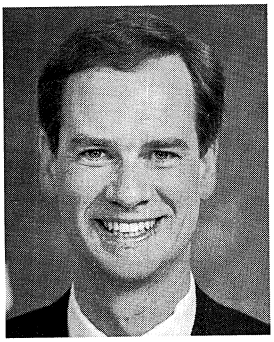


Senator ELLIS



Representative KAUFERT

Representative KLUSMAN



Representative WIECKERT

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.). City of Neenah alderman 1985-91.

Elected to Assembly since 1990. Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1997, 1995; Minority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1993. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Jt. Com. on Information Policy. **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; District: (920) 729-0521; E-mail address: Rep.Kaufert@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1360 Alpine Lane, Neenah 54956.

Mailing address: Office: Room 22 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Judith Klusman (Rep.), 56th Assembly District

Born Neenah, December 14, 1956; married; 2 boys. Graduate Winneconne H.S.; attended Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota. Group II Wisconsin Rural Leadership Program. Dairy farmer. Member: Chamber of Commerce; Sunday School teacher; Land O'Lakes Co-op. Policy and Resolutions Com. (chp.); Winnebago Co. Farm Bureau; 4-H leader; NCSL Agriculture and International Trade Com. (chp.); Farmer to Farmer Program Volunteer; College of Veterinary Science (bd. of visitors); Wis. Women in Government (bd. of dir.). Recipient: Wis. Counties Assn. *Outstanding Legislator Award* 1996; DECCA *Friends of Wis. DECCA* 1996; Wis. Farm Bureau Federation *Friend of Agriculture* 1990-96; NRLA *Legislator of the Year* 1994; AWA *Outstanding Woman in Agriculture* 1994; NFFA *Honorary American FFA Degree* 1993; Biotechnology Industry Org. *Nation's Outstanding State Legislator* 1993; Neenah Education Assn. *Friend of Education Award* 1988.

Elected to Assembly since 1988. Assistant Majority Leader 1995. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp., also 1995); Retirement Research Com. (also 1995); Campaign Finance Reform; Elections and Constitutional Law; Joint Legislative Council. **1995** — World Dairy Center Authority; Legis. Coun. Com. on Minors and Tobacco; Environment and Utilities (vice chp.). **1993** — Governor's Council on Domestic Abuse. **1991** — Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7500; District: (920) 836-3850; E-mail address: Rep.Klusman@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Clayton) 7539 Green Meadow Road, Oshkosh 54904.

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

Steve Wieckert (Rep.), 57th Assembly District

Born Appleton, October 26, 1954; single. Graduate Appleton 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; attended Congressional Research Service, Graduate Institute 1981. Legislator, realtor and chief executive officer of a real estate company. Former legislative assistant for Congressman Tom Petri, Washington, D.C. Member: Fox Cities Home Builders Assn.; Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce; Realtors Assn. of Northeast Wisconsin; American Society of Public Administrators; Society of Real Estate Property Professionals; The Wisconsin Nature Conservancy; Fox Valley American Cancer Society; Wis. Woodland Owners Assn.; American Hiking Society; Outagamie Co. Conservation Club; Wisconsin Society of Ornithology. Former member: National Honor Society for Public Affairs and Administration; American Red Cross (first aid instructor); Appleton Area Jaycees (vice pres.); Congressional Staff Club, Washington, D.C.

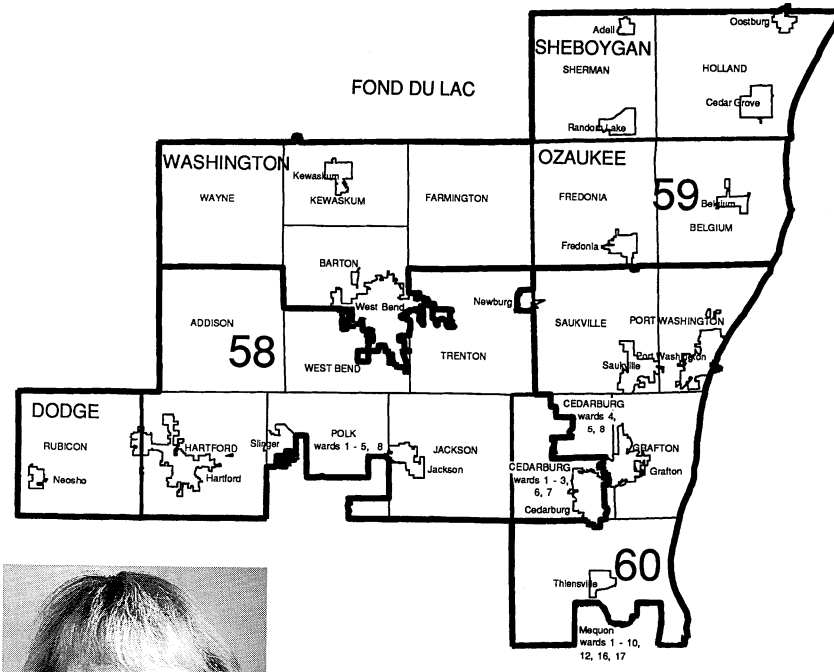
Elected to Assembly 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Government Operations (vice chp.); Aging and Long-Term Care; Health; Housing; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy; Urban and Local Affairs.

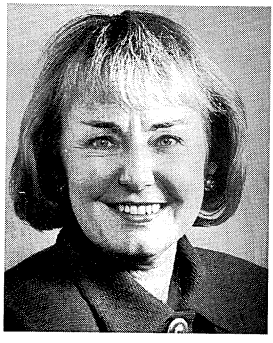
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3070; District: (920) 830-1811.

Voting address: 3038 North Ballard Road, Apt. 214, Appleton 54911.

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

20th SENATE DISTRICT





Senator PANZER

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

Born Waupun, September 19, 1951; single. Graduate Mayville H.S.; B.A. 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.

Elected to Assembly in January 1980 special election; reelected 1980-92 (resigned 9/30/93); elected to Senate in September 1993 special election (sworn in as member of Senate on 9/30/93); reelected 1996. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1993); Jt. Com. on Information Policy (co-chp. 1995, 1993); Educational Communications Bd. (also 1995). **1995** — Environment and Energy (eff. 1/95 to 6/96, also 1993); Environmental Resources and Urban Affairs (eff. 6/96); Spec. Com. on State and Federal Relations; Law Revision Com.; 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 Comn. 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. Coms. on Tax Delinquent Contaminated Land (secy.), on Women Offenders in the Correctional System; Task Force on State Mandates. **1989** — Select Com. on Health Care Financing; Legis. Coun. Com. on Exemptions from Property Taxation. **1987** — Gov.'s Task Force on VTAE Study Comn.; Prison Overcrowding Task Force; Commissioner of Securities Corporate Takeover Com.

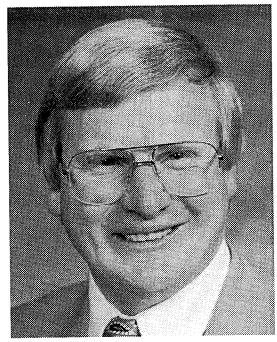
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7513; District: (414) 335-5350 or (800) 662-1227.

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

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

Mailing address: Office: Room 302, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative M. LEHMAN



Representative GROTHMAN

Representative HOVEN

Michael A. Lehman (Rep.), 58th Assembly District

Born Rice Lake, April 24, 1943; married; 3 children. Graduate Hartford Union H.S.; attended Milwaukee Area Technical College and Moraine Park Technical Institute. Full-time legislator. Former salesman, hospital and road construction employe. Member: Washington and Ozaukee Counties Republican Parties; Hartford and Cedarburg Chambers of Commerce. Recipient: William A. Steiger *Human Service Award* 1997; Wisconsin American Legion *Legislator of the Year* 1996; Wisconsin Technical College District Boards Association *Legislator of the Year* 1995-96; Farm Bureau *Friend of Agriculture Award* 1995-96.

Elected to Assembly since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Ways and Means (chp., also 1995, mbr. 1993); Consumer Affairs; Rules; State Affairs. **1995** — Criminal Justice and Corrections; Education; Highways and Transportation; Urban and Local Affairs (also 1993). **1993** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (since 1989); Highways (since 1989); Legis. Coun. Com. on Shared Governmental Services. **1991** — Excise and Fees (also 1989); Securities and Corporate Policy; Special Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment. **1989** — Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Select Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Drug Law Enforcement, on Jury Service.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-2367; District: (414) 673-7979.

Voting address: 1317 Honeysuckle Road, Hartford 53027.

Mailing address: Office: Room 103 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Glenn Grothman (Rep.), 59th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 3, 1955. Graduate Homestead H.S., Mequon; B.B.A. in accounting UW-Madison; J.D. UW-Madison. Former practicing attorney. Member: Kiwanis-West Bend Early Risers; Washington County Volunteer Center; Washington County Bar Assn.; Loyal Order of the Moose-West Bend; UW-Madison Alumni Assn. of Washington County; Kettle Moraine Symphony Orchestra (board member). Recipient: Wis. Right to Life *Pro-Life Hero Award* 1996; Wis. Register of Deeds *Legislator of the Year* 1996; Pro-Life Wis. *Legislator of the Year* 1995; Wis. Farm Bureau *Friend of Agriculture Award* 1995-96; Metropolitan Builders Assn. of Greater Milwaukee *Certificate of Appreciation* 1995-96.

Elected to Assembly in December 1993 special election (assumed office 12/16/93); reelected since 1994. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp., also 1995); Judiciary (vice chp., also 1995, mbr. 1993); Income Tax Review; Labor and Employment (also 1995); Law Revision Com. (co-chp., mbr. 1995). **1995** — Urban Education (also 1993); Welfare Reform; Spec. Com. on Controlled Substances (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect. **1993** — Spec. Com. on Welfare Reform; Legis. Coun. Com. on Americans with Disabilities Act.

Telephone: Office: (608) 264-8486; District: (414) 338-8061; E-mail address: Rep.Grothman@legis.state.wi.us

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

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

Timothy T. Hoven (Rep.), 60th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, December 22, 1963. Graduate Cedarburg H.S. 1982; B.S. in criminal justice and political science UW-Oshkosh 1987. Former district director for Senators Mary Panzer and Donald Stitt and former operations manager for a wholesale and vending company. Member: Grafton Jaycees (secy.); Mequon/Thiensville Chamber of Commerce; Ozaukee Co. Republican Party; Ducks Unlimited (com. chp.); Friend of St. Mary's Hospital, Ozaukee; Port Washington Chamber of Commerce; Port Washington Rotary Club; Wings over Wisconsin; American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) and its Commerce and Economic Development Task Force; National Conference of State Legislatures. Cedarburg Bd. of Appeals 1990-92; Port Washington Zoning Appeals Bd. May 1994-June 1995; Ozaukee Co. Bd. supervisor 1990-92.

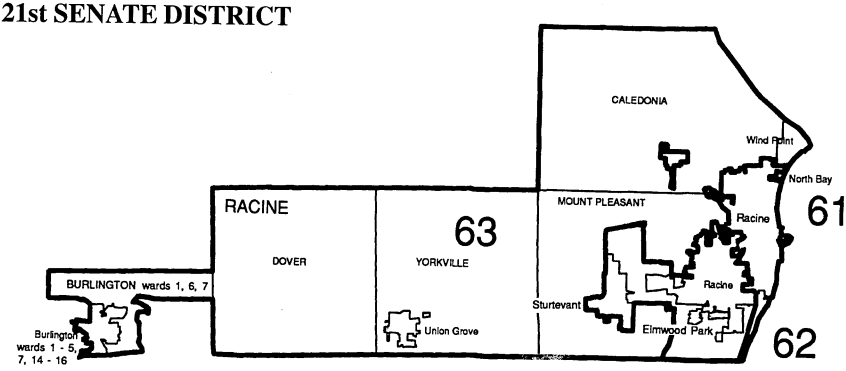
Elected to Assembly 1994; reelected 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Utilities Oversight (chp.); Environment (vice chp.); Financial Institutions (vice chp., also 1995); Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (vice chp., mbr. 1995); State of Wis. Building Commission. **1995** — Environment and Utilities; Labor and Employment; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com.; Radioactive Waste Review Bd.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Economics and Health of the Tavern Industry.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-2369; District: (414) 284-2011.

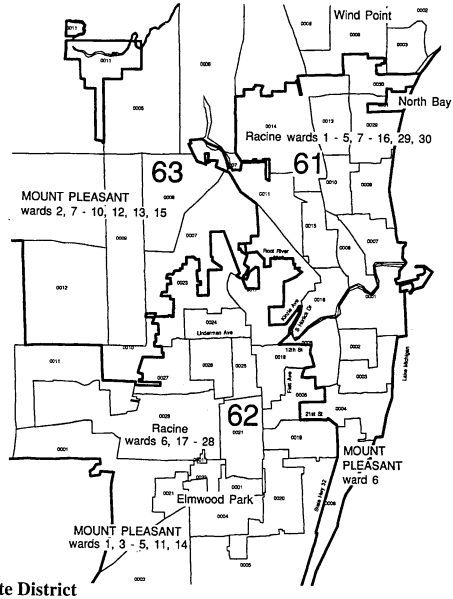
Voting address: 204 South Webster Street, Port Washington 53074.

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

21st SENATE DISTRICT



Detail Map: Racine



Senator PLACHE

Kimberly M. Plache (Dem.), 21st Senate District

Born Racine, January 4, 1961; single. Graduate Racine Horlick H.S.; attended UW-Whitewater; B.S. in psychology, UW-Parkside 1984. Full-time legislator. Former legislative aide. Member: Democratic Party of Wisconsin; American Association of University Women; NAACP; Racine Theater Guild; Racine Co. Economic Development Corp.; Burlington Chamber of Commerce; Union Grove Chamber of Commerce.

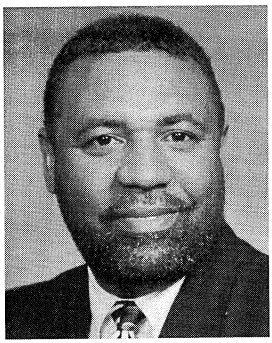
Elected to Assembly 1988; reelected 1990-94 (resigned 6/13/96); elected to Senate in June 1996 Special Election (sworn in as member of Senate on 6/13/96). Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Labor, Transportation and Financial Institutions (chp.); Economic Development, Housing and Government Operations; Rustic Roads Bd.; Transportation Projects Comn.; Women's Council (also 1995). **1995** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Economic Development, Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs; Labor; State of Wis. Building Comn.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Programs for Developmentally Disabled Persons. Biennial Assembly committee assignments: **1995** — Jt. Com. on Audit (mbr., co-chp. 1993); State Affairs; Special Com. on State-Federal Relations. **1993** — Education (also 1991); Financial Institutions and Housing; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy; Labor and Job Training; Urban and Local Affairs (also 1989); Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Care Economics. **1991** — Urban Education (chp., vice chp. 1989); Financial Institutions and Insurance; Housing; Securities and Corporate Policy; Urban Infrastructure; Legis. Coun. Com. on Alternative Education Programs. **1989** — Colleges and Universities (vice chp.); Elections and Constitutional Law (vice chp.); Highways; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Homelessness, on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Related Issues.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1832; District: (414) 638-7202; Home: (414) 634-3948.

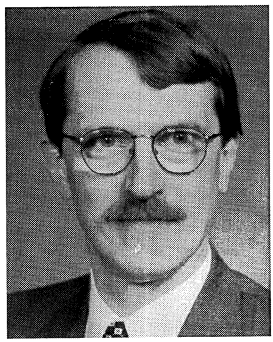
E-mail address: Sen.Plache@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2614 17th Street, Racine 53405.

Mailing address: Office: Room 305, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
TURNER



Representative
J. LEHMAN

Representative
LADWIG

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

Born Columbus, Mississippi, September 14, 1947; 3 children. Graduate R.E. Hunt H.S., Columbus, Mississippi; attended Dominican College 1972; B.S. in business administration UW-Parkside 1976. Full-time legislator and alderman. Former sales and personnel manager. Vietnam veteran; served in Air Force 1967-70. Member: Big Brothers and Big Sisters (bd. of advisors); NAACP (former 2nd vice pres.); Northside Revitalization Com.; American Legion; VFW; Masonic Fraternity and Shriner Club; Urban League (bd. of dir., former pres.). Former member: Racine Raider Football Team Board (vice pres.). City of Racine alderman 1976 to present; State Elections Board 1987-90 (chp. 1990).

Elected to Assembly since 1990. Minority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1997. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Highways and Transportation (also 1995); Labor and Employment (also 1995); Ways and Means (since 1991); State of Wis. Building Comn. (since 1991). **1995** — Financial Institutions; 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; District: (414) 634-7371.

Voting address: 36 McKinley Avenue, Racine 53404.

Mailing address: Office: Room 109 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 Public Library Bd. (former pres.); Racine Co. Democratic Party; Racine Education Assn.; Racine Sister City Planning Council. Racine Bd. of Health; City of Racine alderman 1988-present.

Elected to Assembly 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Education; Small Business and Economic Development; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0634; District: (414) 632-3330.

Voting address: 2421 James Boulevard, Racine 53403-3144.

Mailing address: Office: Room 409 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

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

Born Milwaukee, December 11, 1939; married; 3 children. Graduate Shorewood H.S.; attended UW-Milwaukee. Full-time legislator. Former self-employed arts and crafts store owner, market research interviewer, customer service representative, and homemaker. Member: Racine Co. Republican Party (former bd. member); Republican Women (former 1st Dist. rep.); Racine Taxpayers Assn.; YWCA; Racine Co. Historical Society and Museum (former bd. mbr.); Burlington and Union Grove Chambers of Commerce; Racine Zoological Society; Racine Arts Council. Former member: North Park PTA (pres.); Case H.S. Parents Club (pres.); Racine Aquatic Club (pres.). Recipient: YWCA *Woman of Distinction for Government and Law* 1992. Racine County supervisor 1984-96 (former chm. of the Health and Social Services Com. and former mbr. of the Executive Com.).

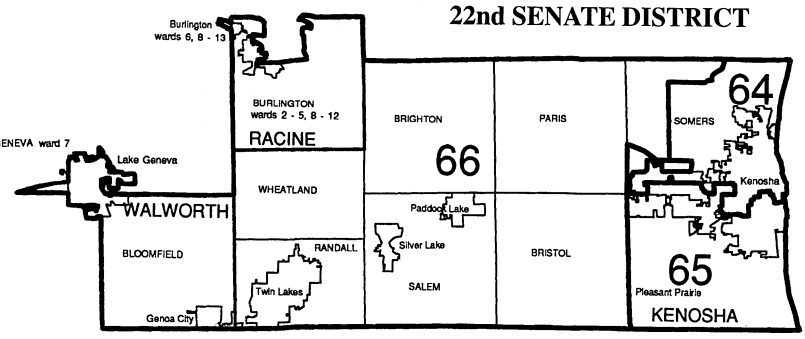
Elected to Assembly since 1992. Assistant Majority Leader 1997. Majority Caucus Secretary 1995. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Campaign Finance Reform (vice chp.); Income Tax Review (vice chp.); Assembly Organization; Children and Families (chp. 1995); Rules; Wisconsin Works Oversight; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization. **1995** — Aging and Long-Term Care (also 1993); Government Operations; Labor and Employment; Welfare Reform; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Programs for Developmentally Disabled Persons (co-chp.). **1993** — Children and Human Services; Special Com. on Welfare Reform; Wis. Coastal Management Council; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems, on Children in Need of Protection or Services; Juvenile Justice Study Com.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9171; District: (414) 639-8141; Fax: (414) 639-0081.

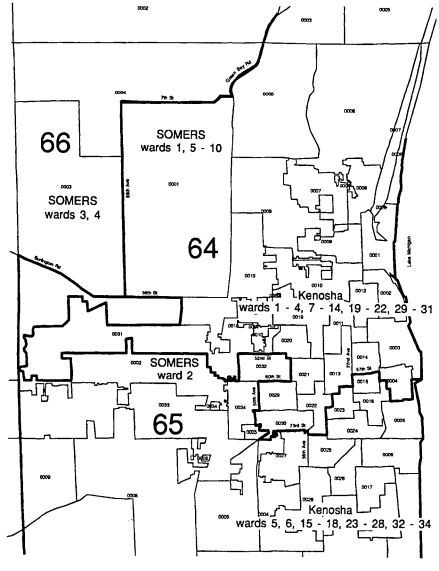
E-mail address: Rep.Ladwig@legis.state.wi.us

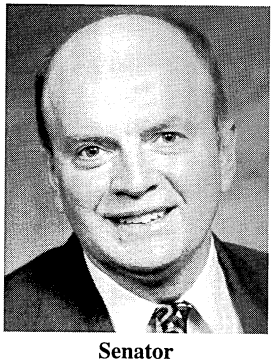
Voting address: (Town of Caledonia) 4616 Marcia Drive, Racine 53405.

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



Detail Map: Kenosha





Senator WIRCH

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 County supervisor 1986-94 (served on Health and Human Services Com., Welfare Bd. and Developmental Disabilities Bd.).

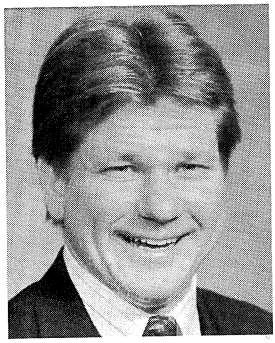
Elected to Assembly 1992; reelected 1994; elected to Senate 1996. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Agriculture and Environmental Resources; Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs; Retirement Research Com. Biennial Assembly committee assignments: **1995** — Health (also 1993); Labor and Employment; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com. **1993** — Children and Human Services (vice chp.); Labor and Job Training (vice chp.); Elections, Constitutional Law and Corrections; Legis. Coun. Com. on University and State Economics Development (co-chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-8979; District: (414) 694-7379; Office Hotline: (888) 769-4724.

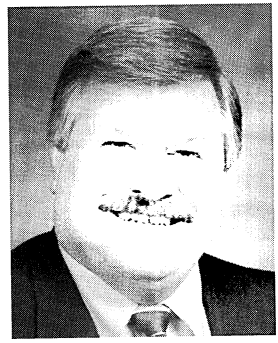
E-mail address: Sen.Wirch@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3007 Springbrook Road, Kenosha 53142.

Mailing address: Office: Room 422, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative KREUSER



Representative STEINBRINK

Representative PORTER

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 administrative assistant to Kenosha County executive. Member: Southport Masonic Lodge No. 343; Senior Action Council; Sunrise Rotary; Kenosha Area Business Alliance; Democratic Party of Wisconsin; Kenosha Sport Fishing and Conservation Assn.; Danish Brotherhood; P.L.A.V. (social); Friends of the Museum; Friends of the Library; The Elderhaus Bd.; Kenosha Scout Leaders Rescue Squad Advisory Council. Former member: Red Cross Executive Bd.; UFCW No. 1444.

Elected to Assembly in August 1993 special election; reelected since 1994. Biennial committee assignments: **1997**— Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Elections and Constitutional Law (also 1995); Mandates (also 1995); Transportation Projects Comn. **1995** — Highways and Transportation; Special Task Force on Anterless Deer Only; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Economics and Health of the Tavern Industry, on Public School Open Enrollment. **1993** — Elections, Constitutional Law and Corrections (vice chp.); Highways; Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study, on Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5504; District: (414) 657-5555; Fax: (608) 282-3664.

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

Voting address: 3313 24th Avenue, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: Office: Room 303 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: Conserv F.S. (treas.); Wisconsin Electric Community Round Table; Kenosha Co. Farm Bureau (former pres. and vice pres.); Danish Brotherhood; Senior Action Council; Wisconsin League of Municipalities. Former member: Kenosha-Racine F.S.; Pleasant Prairie Police Auxiliary; Pleasant Prairie Planning Commission; Wisconsin Towns Assn. Pleasant Prairie town supervisor 1985-89; Pleasant Prairie village trustee 1989-95, pres. 1995-present.

Elected to Assembly 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Agriculture; Highways and Transportation; Land Use; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0455; District: (414) 694-5863.

Voting address: (Village of Pleasant Prairie) 8602 88th Avenue, Kenosha 53142.

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

Cloyd A. Porter (Rep.), 66th Assembly District

Born Huntley, Ill., May 22, 1935; married; 4 children; 13 grandchildren. Elem. educ. Elkhorn, Wis.; Wis. State Sch. for the Deaf and Burlington H.S. Full-time legislator. Former independent trucking businessman. Member: Racine Co. Economic Development Corp.; Burlington Chamber of Commerce (1983-present); KAC-Bristol Improvement Com.; Twin Lakes Chamber and Business Assn. (1983-present); Kenosha Area Development Corp.; Camp/Center Lakes Priority Watershed Citizen Advisory Com. (1994-present); Lake Geneva Schools Alcohol and Other Drug Adv. Coun.; Lake Geneva Chamber of Commerce (1992-present); Southern Walworth Co. Business/Education Partnership.

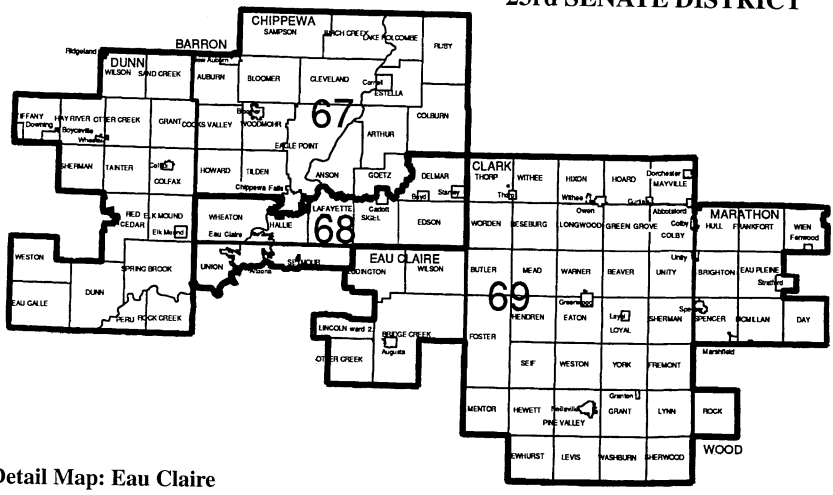
Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance (resigned eff. 4/21/97) (also 1995). **1995** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect. **1993** — Environmental Resources (ranking minority mbr.); Natural Resources (since 1987 and 1977, 1975); Ways and Means; Council on Recycling (since 1989); Legis. Coun. Com. on State Fire Programs. **1991** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Emergency Medical Services.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2530; District: (414) 763-6827.

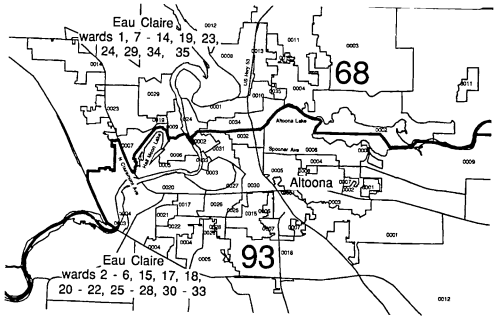
Voting address: 28322 Durand Avenue, Burlington 53105.

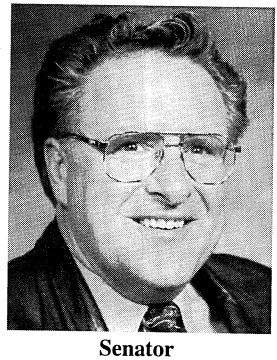
Mailing address: Office: Room 309 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

23rd SENATE DISTRICT



Detail Map: Eau Claire





Senator ZIEN

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

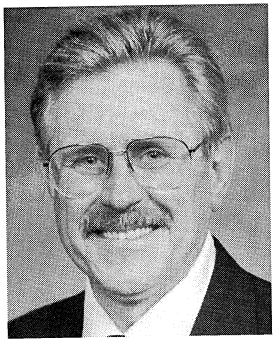
Born Chippewa Falls, March 15, 1950; married; 7 children. Graduate Cadott H.S.; B.S. UW-Eau Claire 1974; M.S. UW-Stout; attended UW-Superior and UW-Madison. Full-time legislator. Former campus administrator at Northcentral Tech. College; employment, veteran's and welfare counselor; roofer, farmhand and longshoreman. Vietnam veteran; served in U.S. Marine Corps 1968-70. Life Member: VFW; NRA; WRPA; American Legion; WVV; VEC; VVA; Iron Brigade; WACVO; HOG; Natl. Motorcycle Hall of Fame; Grandma's Marathon. Member: American Family Assn.; Christian Outdoorsman; Masons; Elks; Eagles; Farm Bureau; Highground Hon. Council; CMA; AMA; BOLT; ABATE; Eau Claire Peace Officers Pistol Club; Chippewa and Eau Claire Rod and Gun Clubs; Indianhead Track Club; Paint Creek Snogoers; LEAA; USMC League and Club; Northland VV; Chippewa Falls, Stanley and Cadott Chambers of Commerce; Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Cadott and Chippewa Valley Historical Societies; UW-Eau Claire, Stout and Superior Alumni Assns. Recipient: WACVO *Legislator of the Year* 1996, 1993; 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; E.C. Leader Telegram *Readers' Choice Award: Most Popular Public Official* 1995; Milwaukee Police Assn. *Legislator of the Year* 1995; VVA *Legislator of the Year* 1994 and *Distinguished Achievement Award* 1993; Hmong Stout Student Assn. *Outstanding Good Friend* 1993-94; American Legion *Legislator of the Year* 1993; Wis. Vietnam Veterans *Veteran of the Year* 1992; VEC *Damn Fine Legislator* 1992; VFW *Legislator of the Year* 1990; ABATE *Legislator of the Year* 1990.

Elected to Assembly 1988-92 (resigned eff. 4/19/93); elected to Senate in April 1993 special election; reelected 1994. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Agriculture and Environmental Resources; Labor, Transportation and Financial Institutions; Joint Legislative Council (since 1989); Coun. on Tourism (since 1993). **1995** — Human Resources, Labor, Tourism, Veterans and Military Affairs (chp. eff. 4/93 to 6/96); Health, Human Services and Aging (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Transportation, Agriculture and Local Affairs (eff. 1/95 to 6/96). **1993** — Transportation, Agriculture, Local and Rural Affairs; Business, Economic Development and Urban Affairs; Spec. Jt. Com. on Fort McCoy (chp. eff. 4/20/93); Transportation Projects Comn.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Emergency Government Services (co-chp.).

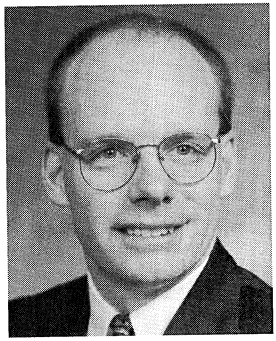
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7511; District: (715) 720-2300.

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

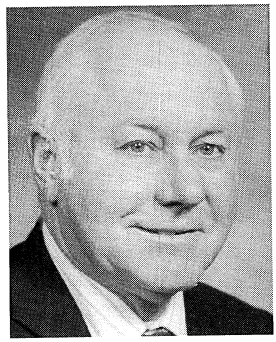
Mailing address: Office: Room 511, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
SYKORA



Representative
SCHAFER



Representative
ZUKOWSKI

Tom Sykora (Rep.), 67th Assembly District

Born Chippewa Falls, August 6, 1946; married; 5 children. Graduate Bloomer H.S. 1964; attended Chippewa Valley Tech. College, UW-River Falls; UW-Eau Claire, and Commercial Trades Inst. of Chicago. Small business owner. Vietnam veteran; served in U.S. Marine Corps 1966-72. Member: Bloomer, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire Chambers of Commerce; Right to Life Com.; Wis. Catholic Alliance, Christian Coalition (state chm.); Chippewa Area,Wisconsin and National Home Builder's Assns.; Chippewa, Eau Claire, Dunn, Wood, Clark and Marathon Counties Republican Parties; Natl. Fed. of Independent Business; Wis. Independent Business; Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Wisconsin and National Realtors Assns.; Wis. Woodland Owners Assn.; Wis. Retail Lumber Assn.; Chippewa Co. Farm Bureau; Chippewa Co. Historical Soc.; Bloomer Moose Lodge; Bloomer Rod and Gun; NRA; NRA Golden Eagles; Wis. Old West Shootists (life mbr.); Harley Owners Group (life mbr.); ABATE of Wis.; The Seniors Coalition; AARP; Chippewa Falls Senior Center, Inc. (finance com.); Veterans Tribute (former chm.); The American Legion; VFW (life mbr.); Vietnam Veterans Assn. (life mbr.); Marine Corps League. Former member: UW-River Falls Vets Club; Indianhead Firearms Assn. (former treas.); Bloomer Jaycees.

Elected to Assembly 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Agriculture (vice chp.); Aging and Long-Term Care; Financial Institutions; Highways and Transportation; Small Business and Economic Development; Veterans and Military Affairs; Council on Highway Safety; DHFS Prevention Coordination Com.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Programs for Developmentally Disabled Persons.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1194; District: (715) 726-9397; E-mail address: Rep.Sykora@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Eagle Point) 10688 State Highway 178, Chippewa Falls 54729.

Mailing address: Office: Room 602, 17 South Fairchild Street, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Chuck Schafer (Rep.), 68th Assembly District

Born Chippewa Falls, September 10, 1963; married; 2 children. Graduate McDonell H.S.; attended Normandale Community College and American Flyers Flight School (commercial pilot). Insurance agent and broker. Member: Indianhead Friends of NRA (chm.); Eau Claire Chamber of Commerce; NRA (life mbr.); Wis. Assn. of Life Underwriters; Chippewa Valley Life Underwriters; Ducks Unlimited.

Elected to Assembly 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Small Business and Economic Development (vice chp.); Urban and Local Affairs (vice chp.); Financial Institutions; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy; Working Families.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9172; District: (715) 723-3920; E-mail address: Rep.Schafer@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Lafayette) 19697 53rd Avenue, Chippewa Falls 54729.

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

Robert K. Zukowski (Rep.), 69th Assembly District

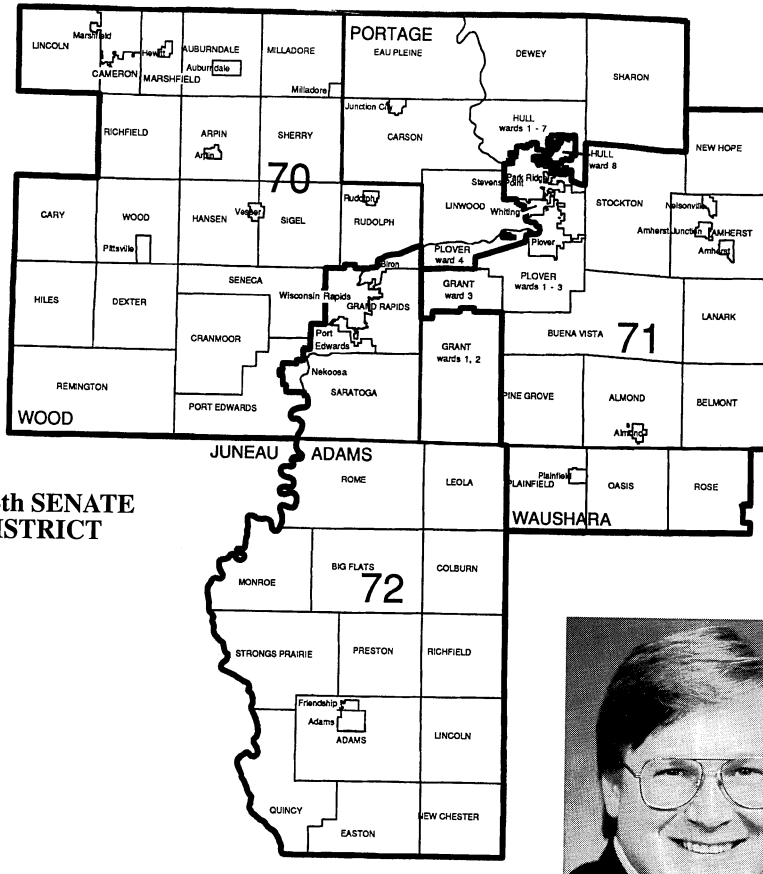
Born Thorp, April 24, 1930; married; 4 children. Graduate Thorp H.S. Full-time legislator. Former dairy farmer and dairy field representative. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Army 1954-56. Member: American Legion (national executive committeeman, former alternate national executive committeeman, former state commander); Veterans of Foreign Wars; Holstein-Friesian Assn. (national, state and county, former co. pres.); National Rifle Assn.; Rock Dam Rod and Gun Club. Thorp School Board 1970-73 (treas. 1973); Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Comn. 1974-80; Clark Co. Veterans Service Comn. 1985-present; Wis. State Assn. of County Veterans Service Commissions 1985-present (former state pres.).

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Aging and Long-Term Care (chp.); Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp., also 1995, mbr. 1993); Agriculture (also 1995); Highways and Transportation (also 1995). **1995** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Health. **1993** — Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs; Transportation.

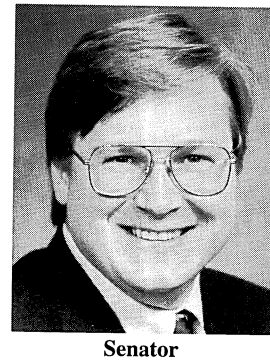
Telephone: Office: (608) 267-0280; District: (715) 669-3250.

Voting address: W9884 County Road MM, Thorp 54771-8106.

Mailing address: Office: Room 17 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



24th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator SHIBILSKI

Kevin Shibilski (Dem.), 24th Senate District

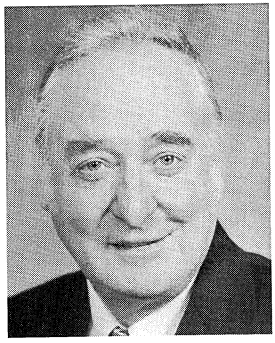
Born June 28, 1961; married. Graduate Stevens Point Area Senior H.S.; B.A. in English, UW-Stevens Point. Member: Izaak Walton League; Wisconsin Bowhunters Assn.; Whitetails Unlimited; Tomorrow River Lions Club; Ducks Unlimited; Portage County Red Cross (bd. of dir.); Portage County United Way (appropriations com.). Portage County Board supervisor 1982-87; Portage County Register of Deeds 1987-95.

Elected to Senate in May 1995 special election; reelected 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Agriculture and Environmental Resources; Education (also 1995, eff. 6/96); Insurance, Tourism and Rural Affairs; Utility Regulation (also 1995, eff. 6/96); Joint Legislative Council (also 1995). **1995** — Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules; Education and Financial Institutions (eff. 5/95 to 6/96); Insurance (eff. 5/95 to 6/96); Environmental Resources and Urban Affairs (chp., eff. 6/96); Insurance, Tourism, Veterans and Military Affairs (eff. 6/96); Legis. Coun. Com. on Minors and Tobacco (co-chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3123; District: (715) 345-1461.

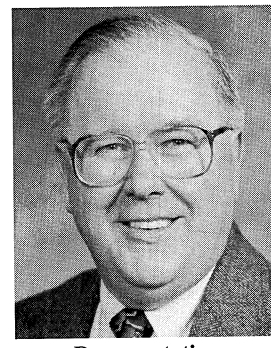
Voting address: 457 West Scenic Circle, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: Office: Room 402, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
HASENOHRL

Representative
MURAT



Representative
SCHNEIDER

Donald W. Hasenohrl (Dem.), 70th Assembly District

Born Marshfield, Nov. 25, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Marshfield H.S. Full-time legislator. Former stainless steel fabricator, farmer, production expediter, firefighter. Member: Democratic Party of Wood County (chp. 1963-64); Eau Pleine Boat Club; Business and Professional Women's Club; United Commercial Travelers; Marshfield Elks; Eagles; Central Wis. Sportsmen's Club; K. of C. Former member: Boilermakers Union local; Marshfield Central Labor Body; Wood Co. Farm Bureau; Wis. Fair Assn. (former dir.). Marshfield City Planning Comn. 1966-67.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Consumer Affairs (also 1995); Highways and Transportation (also 1995); Rural Affairs (also 1995). **1995** — Legis. State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (also 1993). **1993** — Highways (chp., vice chp. 1991, mbr. since 1979); Excise and Fees (vice chp., mbr. since 1983); Transportation (chp. 1983-91); Transportation Projects Comn. (since 1989); Rustic Roads. **1991** — Energy and Commerce. **1989** — Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (since 1983); Tourism, Recreation and Government Operations. **1987** — Agriculture (since 1981). **1985** — Rural Development. **1983** — Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Condominium Issues (vice chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8366; District: (715) 676-3666.

Voting address: 9516 Bluff Drive, Pittsville 54466.

Mailing address: Office: Room 114 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

William M. Murat (Dem.), 71st Assembly District

Born Stevens Point, December 4, 1957. Graduate Stevens Point Area Senior High School 1976; B.S. in history, UW-Stevens Point 1980; J.D. UW-Madison 1983; M.B.A. in finance and international business, Columbia University 1992. Attorney. Member: Portage Co. Democratic Party; Democratic Party of Wisconsin; Portage Co. Bar Assn. (president); Central Wisconsin Children's Museum (bd. of dir.); Democratic Leadership Development Institute, Inc. (treasurer). Former member: Young Democrats of Wis. (state president). Portage Co. District Attorney 1988-91.

Elected to Assembly 1994; reelected 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Colleges and Universities (also 1995); Criminal Justice and Corrections (also 1995); Financial Institutions; State Affairs; State-Federal Relations; Law Revision Com. **1995** — Children and Families; Government Operations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-9649; District: (715) 344-7828; Fax: (608) 282-3671.

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

Voting address: 3401 Harmony Lane, P.O. Box 111, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: Office: Room 8 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

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

Born La Crosse, Nov. 16, 1942; married; 2 children. Graduate Longfellow Elem. Sch.; La Crosse Central H.S. 1960; B.S. UW-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.

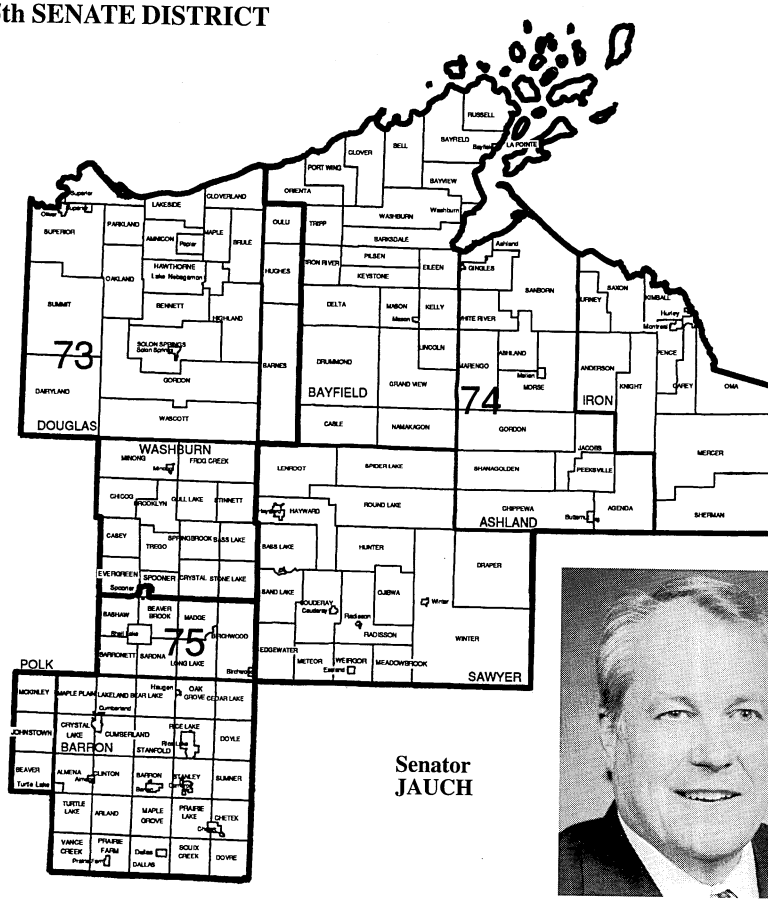
Elected to Assembly since 1970. Assistant Minority Leader 1997, 1995; Assistant Majority Leader 1989; Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1973-81. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Assembly Organization (also 1995); Education (also 1995, 1993, vice chp. 1991); Government Operations (also 1995); Rules (also 1995); Rural Affairs; State-Federal Relations; Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1993, 1991, vice chp. 1989); Jt. Com. on Information Policy (also 1995, co-chp. 1993); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1995); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Joint Legislative Council (mbr. since 1985, vice chp. 1993, chp. 1991); Retirement Research Com. **1995** — Mandates; Spec. Com. on Gambling Oversight (mbr., chp. 1993); Educational Communications Bd.; Council on Information Technology; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (since 1991); Privacy Council (also 1993); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (since 1989); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (since 1991). **1993** — Trade, Science and Technology (chp., vice chp. 1991); Highways; Judiciary (also 1991); Urban and Local Affairs (eff. 4/26/93); Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Educational Communications Technology (co-chp.), on Communication of Governmental Proceedings.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0215; District: (715) 423-1223; E-mail address: Rep.Schneider@legis.state.wi.us

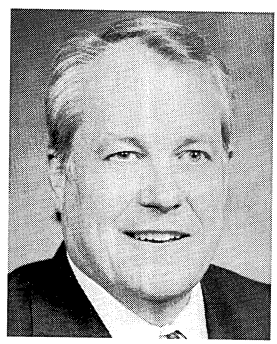
Voting address: 3820 Southbrook Lane, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

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

25th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
JAUCH

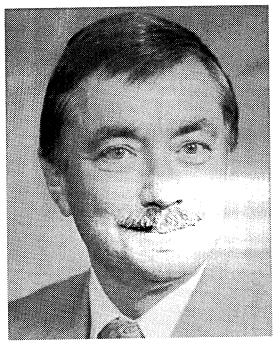


Robert Jauch (Dem.), 25th Senate District

Born Wheaton, Illinois, 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.

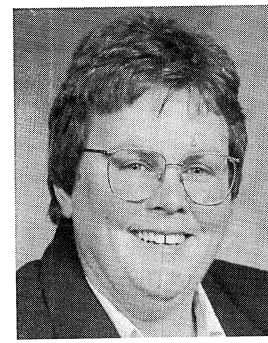
Elected to Assembly 1982, 1984; elected to Senate since 1986. Minority Leader 1995, 1993 (eff. 5/12/93). Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Information Policy (co-chp., also 1995); Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1995, eff. 6/96, and 1991-4/20/93); Education (also 1995, eff. 6/96, also 1993); Insurance, Tourism and Rural Affairs; Joint Legislative Council (also 1995); Education Comn. of the States (also 1995); Submerged Cultural Resources Council (also 1995). **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 Comn.; 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. **1991** — Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services; Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (also 1989); Higher Education; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Campaign Financing, on Private Forest Land Programs (chp.), on Oversight of Community Mental Health Services (vice chp.). **1989** — Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism (chp.); Agriculture, Health and Human Services (vice chp. 1987); Council on Tourism; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Employment of Vietnam and Other Veterans (chp.), on Prenatal Care (vice chp.). **1987** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education; Legislative Adv. Com. to Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (also 1985); Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Aids (chp.), on Natural and Recreational Resources (vice chp.), on School District Boundary Changes (vice chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3510 or (800) 469-6562; 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 303, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
BOYLE

Representative
LINTON



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. (past vice pres.); Four Corners School PTA (past legislative reporter); Adv. Committee to local REA; 7th Congressional Dist. Democratic Party (subdistrict chp.); Amnicon-Dowling Lake Management Commissioner 1978-present. Douglas Co. supervisor 1984-87.

Elected to Assembly since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Colleges and Universities (also 1995); State Affairs (chp. 1993, mbr. 1991). **1995** — Natural Resources (also 1993, 1989, 1987); Veterans and Military Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study (co-chp. 1989-94), on Federally Tax-Exempt Lands. **1993** — Environmental Resources; Legis. Adv. Com. to Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (since 1989). **1991** — Children and Human Services (also 1989); Government Operations and Corrections; Ways and Means (also 1989). **1989** — Highways (vice chp., also 1987); Environmental Resources and Utilities (also 1987); Labor. **1987** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Trade, Industry and Small Business.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0640; District: (715) 399-2247.

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.

Barbara J. Linton (Dem.), 74th Assembly District

Born Ashland, June 27, 1952; married; 2 children. Graduate Ashland H.S.; attended Northland College 1983-86. Legislator. Member: Veritas Honor Society; Alpha Chi Honor Society; National Dean's List of College Students; Ashland Co. Democratic Party; Friends of the Vaughn Library; Northwest Rod and Gun Club; Mellen Area Chamber of Commerce. Former member: Chequamegon E-Z Riders Saddle Club (secy.); Friends of the Mellen Legion Library; 4-H Foundation (bd. of dir.); Wis. Coastal Management Coun.; Great Lakes Fisheries Adv. Coun. Ashland Co. Board supervisor 1984-88 (chp. of its Finance Com. and vice chp. of its Executive Com.).

Elected to Assembly since 1986. Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1989. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1995, co-chp. 1993, 1991); Joint Legislative Council (since 1991). **1995** — Submerged Cultural Resources Council (also 1993). **1993** — Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1991); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1991); Jt. Com. on Information Policy. **1991** — Legis. Coun. Com. on State Collective Bargaining Process (vice chp.). **1989** — Agriculture (vice chp.); Family Law and Corrections; Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7690; District: (715) 278-3731; E-mail address: Rep.Linton@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: Town of Ashland.

Mailing address: Office: Room 212 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: Route 1, Box 299, Bass Lake Road, Highbridge 54846.

Mary Hubler (Dem.), 75th Assembly District

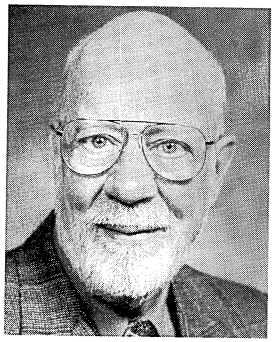
Born July 31, 1952. Graduate Rice Lake H.S.; B.S. UW-Superior 1973; J.D. UW-Madison 1980. Full-time legislator. Attorney, former teacher. Member: Wisconsin Farmers Union; Barron Co. Farm Bureau; Barron Co. Historical Society; State Bar of Wisconsin; Ducks Unlimited.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Judiciary (also 1987, 1985); Tourism and Recreation (also 1995); Joint Legislative Council (also 1995). **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); Agriculture (vice chp., mbr. 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; District: (715) 234-7421.

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

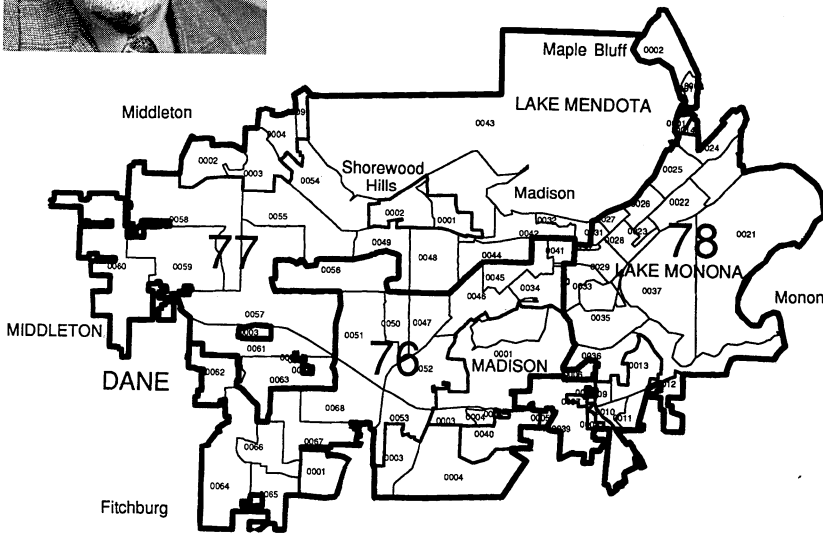
Mailing address: Office: Room 7 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



26th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
RISSER

See Madison Area Detail Map on pp. 94 & 95



Fred Risser (Dem.), 26th Senate District

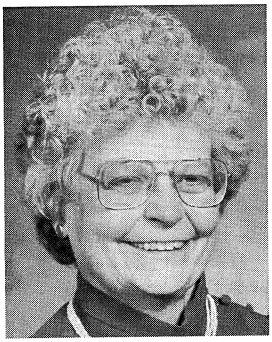
Born Madison, May 5, 1927; married; 3 children. Attended Carleton College (Minn.), UW-Madison; B.A. Univ. of Oregon 1950; LL.B. Univ. of Oregon 1952. Attorney. World War II veteran; Navy. Member: Oregon, Wis., and Dane County Bar Assns.; State Legislative Leaders Foundation; NCSL (past mbr. Natl. Exec. 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 1997, 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: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1995, eff. 7/9/96, also 1979 to 4/20/93, mbr. since 1973); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (co-chp., also 1977 to 4/20/93, mbr. since 1967); Joint Legislative Council (co-chp., also 1987, 1983, 1971, mbr. since 1967); Judiciary, Campaign Finance Reform and Consumer Affairs (also 1995); Senate Organization (chp. 1987 to 4/20/93, also chp. 1977-1981, mbr. since 1967); State of Wis. Building Comn. (vice chp. 1971 to 5/19/93, mbr. since 1969); State Historical Society Bd. of Curators (since 1983); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (co-chp. since 1989, mbr. since 1983); Wis. Sesquicentennial Comn. (also 1995). **1993** — Judiciary and Insurance (eff. 4/20/93); 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), on Mun. Collective Bargaining Process (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.), on Insurance Laws Revision (since 1969). **1973** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands. **1969** — Legis. Coun. Judiciary Com. **1965** — Jt. Finance (also 1963, Assembly chp. 1959).

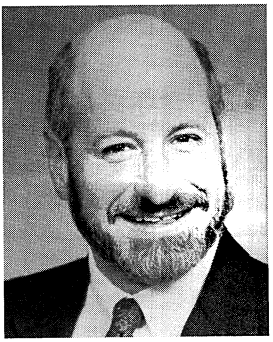
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1627; District: (608) 238-5008.

Voting address: 5008 Risser Road, Madison 53705.

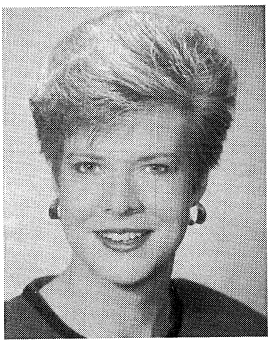
Mailing address: Office: Room 102, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
R. YOUNG



Representative
BLACK



Representative
BALDWIN

Rebecca Young (Dem.), 76th Assembly District

Born Clairton, Pa., Feb. 28, 1934; married; 4 daughters. B.A. Univ. of Mich. 1955; M.A. Harvard Univ. 1963; J.D. UW-Madison 1983. Full-time legislator. Former practicing atty., Deputy Secy. of Wis. Dept. of Administration, mbr. of State Highway Commission. Elected to Dane Co. Bd. 1970, 1972, 1974; Madison School Bd. 1979, 1982.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Children and Families (also 1995); Education (also 1995, eff. 2/9/96, 1993, 1985); Ways and Means; Wisconsin Works Oversight. **1995** — Environment and Utilities; Welfare Reform; Spec. Com. on Gambling Oversight; Council on Child Labor (since 1991); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Adoption Laws, on Public School Open Enrollment (vice chp.). **1993** — Children and Human Services (chp. since 1987, mbr. 1985); Judiciary (vice chp., also 1989, 1985, mbr. 1987); Health (since 1987); Urban Education (since 1989); Spec. Com. on Welfare Reform; Women's Council (since 1985); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Child Custody, Support and Visitation Laws, on Children in Need of Protection or Services. **1991** — Urban and Local Affairs (vice chp., mbr. 1987); Spec. Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment; Spec. Com. on Welfare Review; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Alternative Education Programs (vice chp.), on Women Offenders in the Correctional System (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3784; District: (608) 233-8364; E-mail address: Rep.YoungR@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 639 Crandall Street, Madison 53711.

Mailing address: Office: Room 119 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, 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: Clean Water Action Council *Environmental Advocate of the Year* 1993; Midwest Renewable Energy Association *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 Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1995. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Consumer Affairs; Environment (eff. 4/4/97); Natural Resources (chp. 1987-93); Ways and Means; Working Families. **1995** — Elections and Constitutional Law; Urban Education; Environmental Education Bd.; Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council (since 1987). **1993** — Children and Human Services (also 1989); Environmental Resources; Small Business and Economic Development; Transportation; Radioactive Waste Review Bd. (since 1987).

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 219 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Tammy Baldwin (Dem.), 78th Assembly District

Born Madison, February 11, 1962; single. Graduate Madison West H.S.; B.A. in mathematics and government, Smith College (Massachusetts) 1984; J.D. UW-Madison 1989. Full-time legislator. Former practicing attorney. Member: Wisconsin Citizen Action (vice pres., bd. of dir.); Access to Independence (bd. of dir.); Wisconsin YMCA Youth in Government (bd. of gov.); Fair Housing Council of Dane Co. (adv. bd.); National Women's Political Caucus (former mbr. exec. bd.); American Civil Liberties Union of Wisconsin; Democratic Parties of Dane County and Wisconsin; Madison Urban League; Madison NAACP; State Bar of Wisconsin. Madison alderperson 1986; Dane Co. supervisor 1986-94.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Criminal Justice and Corrections (also 1995); Elections and Constitutional Law; Housing (also 1995). **1995** — Colleges and Universities (also 1993); Education; State Coun. on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Information Brokering, Computer Technology and Related Issues (vice chp.), on Public Libraries. **1993** — Elections, Constitutional Law and Corrections (vice chp. to 4/22/93, chp. eff. 4/22/93); Legis. Coun. Com. on Americans with Disabilities Act (co-chp.).

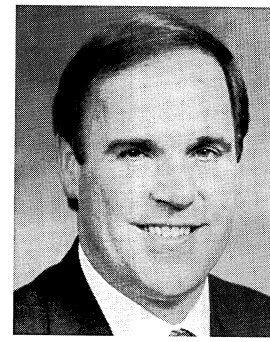
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8570; District: (608) 241-6675; Fax: (608) 266-8463.

E-mail address: Tammy.Baldwin@legis.state.wi.us

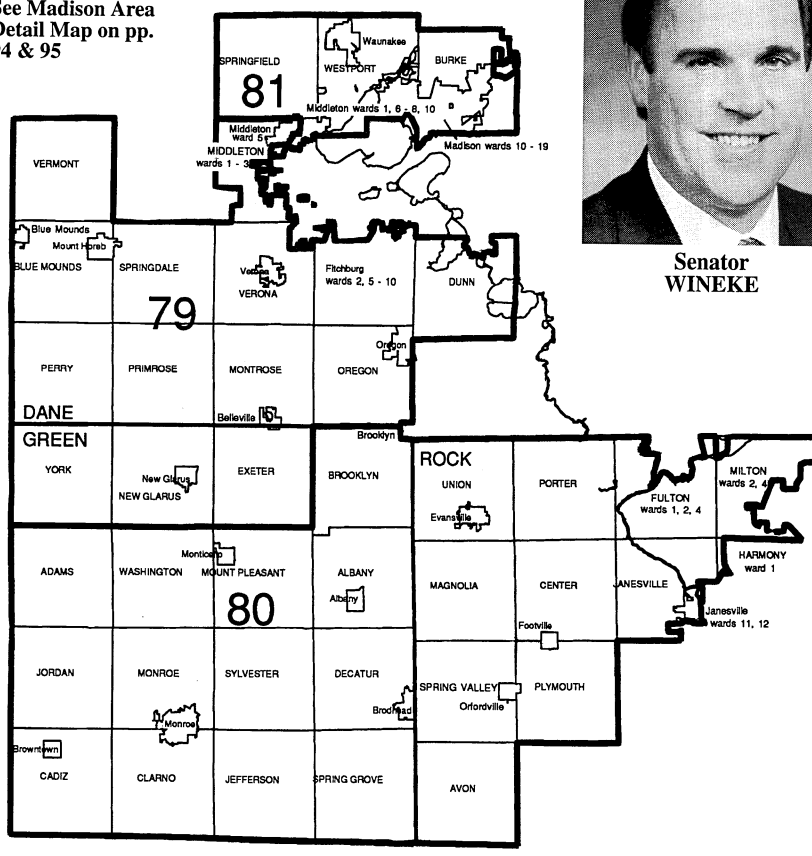
Voting address: 525 Riverside Drive, Madison 53704.

Mailing address: Office: Room 124 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

27th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
WINEKE



Joseph S. Wineke (Dem.), 27th Senate District

Born Madison, January 5, 1957; married; 3 children. Graduate Verona High School 1975; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1980. Legislator, realtor. Former researcher for tax organization, service station mechanic. Served on Verona City Council 1980-83.

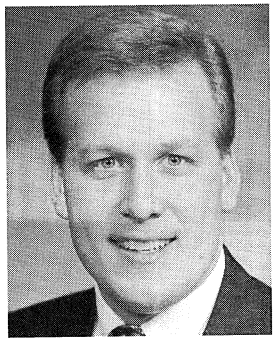
Elected to Assembly 1982-92 (resigned eff. 4/20/93); elected to Senate in April 1993 special election, reelected 1994. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp., also 1995, mbr. 1993); Jt. Com. on Audit (since 1993); Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1995, eff. 6/96). **1995** — Education and Financial Institutions (eff. 1/95-6/96); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (eff. 6/96); School Funding Comn.; Legis. Coun. Com. on School Aid Formula (co-chp.). **1993** — Financial Institutions and Cultural Affairs. Assembly committee assignments: **1993** — Jt. Com. on Finance (vice chp., also 1991); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1991, 1989, 1983); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (since 1989); State Historical Society Bd. of Curators. **1989** — Ways and Means (chp., mbr. since 1985); Natural Resources (also 1987); Urban and Local Affairs (since 1985); Legis Coun. Coms. on Exemptions from Property Taxation (chp.), on Home-Based Private Educational Programs. **1987** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp., also 1985); Legis. Coun. Com. on Solid Waste Management; Transportation Projects Commission. **1985** — Environmental Resources; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Property Tax Collection Laws (chp.), on Regulation of Nursing Homes (also 1983). **1983** — Revenue (vice chp.); Government Operations (vice chp., eff. 7/15/83); Higher and Vocational Education; Judiciary (resigned 7/15/83); Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on State Deposit Guarantee Fund.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-6670; District: (608) 845-9656.

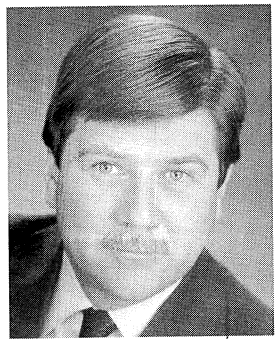
Voting address: 412 Edward Street, Verona 53593.

Mailing address: Office: Room 304, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative SKINDRUD



Representative POWERS



Representative TRAVIS

Richard A. Skindrud (Rep.), 79th Assembly District

Born Mt. Horeb, September 15, 1944; married; 3 children. Farmer. Former truck driver. Vietnam veteran; served in Army as helicopter crew chief 1965-67. Member: Vietnam Veterans; American Legion; VFW; Torske Klubben; Sons of Norway. Town of Primrose Land Use Committee 1981-93; Dane County Board of Supervisors 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 since 1994. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — State Affairs (chp., vice chp. 1995, mbr. 1993); Agriculture (also 1995); Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy; Small Business and Economic Development; Tourism and Recreation (since 1993); Council on Tourism. **1995** — Consumer Affairs (chp.); Colleges and Universities; Veterans and Military Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Public Libraries. **1993** — Housing.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3520; District: (608) 832-4843.

Voting address: (Town of Primrose) 1261 La Follette Road, Mt. Horeb 53572.

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

Mike Powers (Rep.), 80th Assembly District

Born Madison, March 31, 1962; married; 1 son. Graduate Albany H.S. 1980; B.S. in land reclamation UW-Platteville 1984; attended Ealing Polytechnic, London 1982; attended Pittsburg State University (Kansas) 1985. Full-time legislator. Former Green County land conservationist. Member: Albany Volunteer Firefighter; Big Brothers-Big Sisters; Moose Lodge; Farm Bureau; Green and Rock County Republican Parties. Former member: Land Records Modernizing Com. (chp.); Wisconsin Assn. of Land Conservation Employees (area rep.); American Society of Surface Mining and Reclamation; Soil and Water Conservation Society; Clean Sweep Com. (treasurer); UW-Extension's Local Strategic Planning Com.; Total Quality Management Facilitator; Jaycees; Monroe Vision Educational Improvement (problem solving team).

Elected to Assembly 1994; reelected 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Land Use (chp.); Managed Care (vice chp.); Natural Resources (vice chp., also 1995); Rural Affairs (also 1995); Utilities Oversight; Ways and Means. **1995** — Aging and Long-Term Care (vice chp.); Environment and Utilities; Government Operations.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1192; District: (608) 862-6772; E-mail address: Rep.Powers@legis.state.wi.us

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

Mailing address: Office: Room 19 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; former instructor, UW-Milwaukee, private consultant to law firm, Senate Democratic 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 (1981); personal harassment law (1981); restrictions on firearm possession in public buildings, by convicted felons, and in taverns (1979-93); constitutional amendment against letter vetoes (1989); handgun hotline law (1989); local government code of ethics (1991); violent juvenile offender act (1994); domestic abuser firearm ban (1995). Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Criminal Justice and Corrections (also 1995); Financial Institutions (also 1995); Rules (ranking minority mbr., also 1995). **1995** — Elections and Constitutional Law; Ways and Means; Wisconsin Sentencing Commission (former chp.).

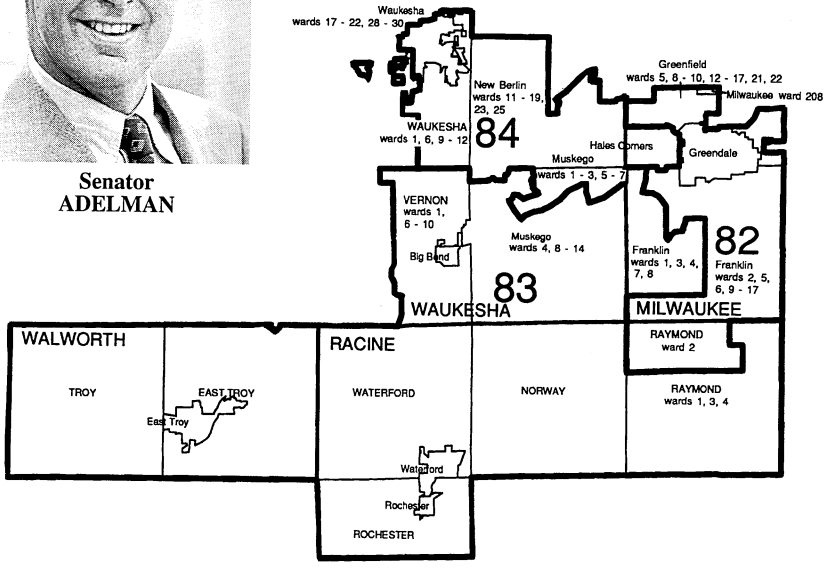
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5340; District: (608) 249-4673; E-mail address: Rep.Travis@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 4229 Mandrake Road, Madison 53704.

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

28th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
ADELMAN



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97

See Waukesha County Detail Map on p. 98
See Waukesha Detail Map on p. 42

Lynn S. Adelman (Dem.), 28th Senate District

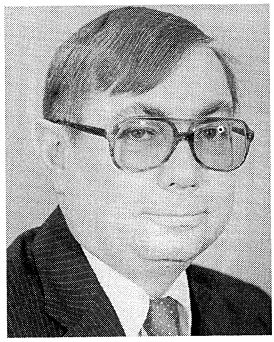
Born Milwaukee, October 1, 1939; married, 2 stepdaughters. Graduate Shorewood H.S.; B.A. Princeton Univ. *cum laude* 1961; LL.B. Columbia Law School *cum laude* 1965. Attorney. Member: New Berlin Prospect Lions; New Berlin Friends of the Library; New Berlin Historical Society; Little Muskego Lake Association; Greendale Historical Society.

Elected to the Senate 1976; reelected since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Judiciary, Campaign Finance Reform and Consumer Affairs (chp., also 1995); Council on Highway Safety (since 1989); Judicial Council (also 1995, eff. 6/96, and 1989 to 4/20/93); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (since 1989). **1995** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (eff. 6/96). **1993** — Judiciary and Insurance (eff. 4/20/93); Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (also 1991); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (chp. 1979 to 4/20/93, mbr. 1977 to 4/20/93); Urban Affairs, Financial Institutions and Environmental Resources (mbr. to 4/20/93); Jt. Com. on Information Policy (mbr. to 4/20/93); Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. (mbr. to 4/20/93); Legislative Council (mbr. 1991 to 4/20/93) and its Law Revision Com. (mbr. 1989 to 4/20/93). **1991** — Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources and Elections; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Marital Property Implementation (co-chp.), on Privacy and Information Technology (vice chp.), to Review Sexual Assault Laws, on Campaign Financing, on Drainage District Laws (vice chp.). **1989** — Education, Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections.

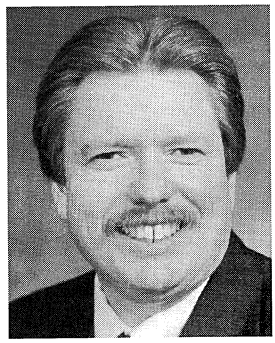
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5400; District: (414) 662-3864.

Voting address: (Town of Waterford) 33725 Janesville Drive, Mukwonago 53149.

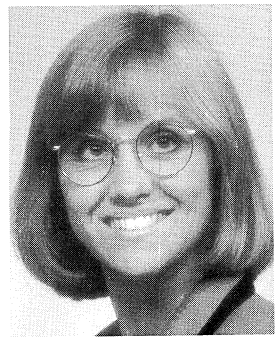
Mailing address: Office: Room 202, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
RUTKOWSKI



Representative
GUNDERSON



Representative
LAZICH

James A. Rutkowski (Dem.), 82nd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 6, 1942; married. Graduate Bay View H.S.; B.S. in business, Marquette Univ. 1964; J.D. 1966. Legislator and attorney. Former instructor Marquette Univ., asst. instructor UW-Milw. Army Reserve 1966-72. Member: K. of C.; Greendale Jaycee Roosters. Awards: Environmental Decade *Clean 16 Award* 1994, 1990, 1988, 1982; *Wis. Man of Achievement* 1976; *Community Leaders & Noteworthy Americans*, 10th ed., 1978; *Outstanding Young Man in America* 1973; *Who's Who in Am. Law*, 2nd ed., 1978. Elected Hales Corners trustee 1970.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Criminal Justice and Corrections (also 1995); Judiciary (mbr. since 1971, chp. 1987-93); Small Business and Economic Development (since 1993). **1993** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (since 1977); Judicial Council (since 1977); Legis. Coun. Law Revision Com. (since 1975). **1991** — Energy and Commerce; Securities and Corporate Policy. **1989** — Environmental Resources and Utilities; Legis. Coun. Com. on Marital Property Implementation (co-chp., mbr. since 1983). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Custody Arrangements (also 1983). **1983** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Courts. **1981** — State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Coms. on the Prosecutorial System, on Sexual Assault and Abuse. **1979** — Elections (vice chp. 1975); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision, on Hearing Examiner System (vice chp.), on Pretrial Release (chp.), on Product Liability (vice chp. 1979, mbr. 1977), on Strengthening the Family (also 1977).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8590; District: (414) 425-4227.

Voting address: 4550 South 117th Street, Greenfield 53228-2451.

Mailing address: Office: Room 216 North, 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. Liquor and sports store owner. Former 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 Wisconsin (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. (pres.); Waterford Softball League (pres.). Town of Waterford supervisor 1991-95.

Elected to Assembly 1994; reelected 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Urban and Local Affairs (chp.); Criminal Justice and Corrections (also 1995); Natural Resources (also 1995); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1995). **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; District: (414) 895-6254; Home: (414) 895-6337.

Voting address: (Town of Norway) 23401 Hanson Road, Waterford 53185.

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

Mary A. Lazich (Rep.), 84th Assembly District

Born Loyal, October 3, 1952; married; 3 children. Graduate Loyal H.S.; attended UW-Milwaukee and UW-Waukesha, Phi Theta Kappa. Full-time legislator. Former county board supervisor and city council member. Member: Waukesha Co. Republican Party; Waukesha Co. Republican Women's Club; American Legislative Exchange Council; 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 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.).

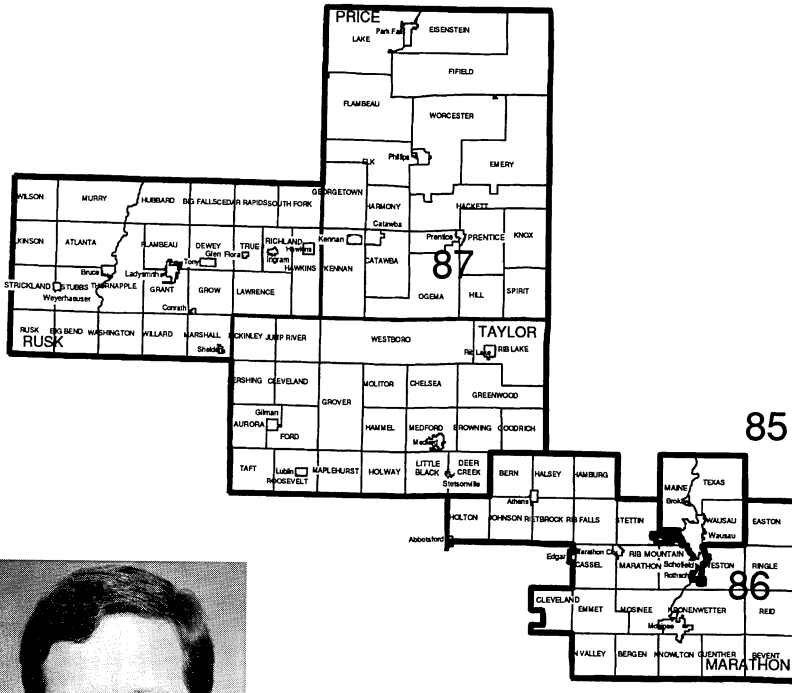
Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp., also 1995); Working Families (vice chp.); Financial Institutions; Health (since 1993); Labor and Employment (also 1995). **1995** — Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy; Urban Education; Welfare Reform; Legis. Coun. Com. on Health Care Information. **1993** — Excise and Fees; Judiciary; Urban Education; Transportation; Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Care Economics.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-5158; District: (414) 425-9452; E-mail address: Rep.Lazich@legis.state.wi.us

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

Mailing address: Office: Room 16 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

29th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator DECKER

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

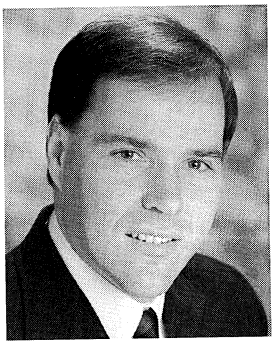
Born Athens, May 25, 1953; married; 2 children. Graduate Athens H.S.; Bricklayer Apprenticeship graduate, Northcentral Technical Institute 1980. Full-time legislator and journeyman bricklayer. Member: Bricklayers Intl. Union; Marathon Co. Democratic Party. Former member: Central Wisconsin Building Trades (pres.); Boy Scouts of America (assistant cub master); Conservation Committee (secy./treas.); Bricklayers Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Elected to Senate 1990; reelected 1994. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance (vice chp., mbr. 1995, eff. 9/7/95 to 9/21/95); Labor, Transportation and Financial Institutions; Utility Regulation (also 1995); Rural Economic Development Bd. (since 1991); Transportation Projects Comn.; Council on Child Labor. **1995** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Future of Recycling (chp.), on Recodification of Fish and Game Laws (vice chp.).

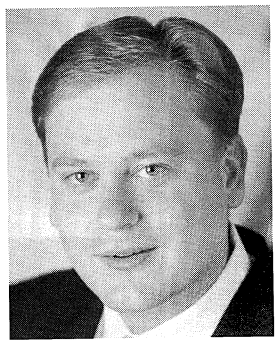
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2502; District: (715) 359-8739.

Voting address: 5106 Apache Lane, Schofield 54476.

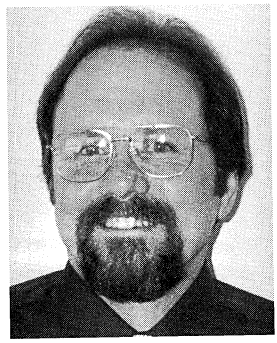
Mailing address: Office: Room 408, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
HUBER



Representative
SPRINGER



Representative
REYNOLDS

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.); Dream Flight Wausau (mbr. steering com.); State Bar of Wis.; Marathon Co. Democratic Party; UW-Madison Alumni Club of Wausau (bd. of dir.). Former member: Wausau Area Jaycees.

Elected to Assembly since 1988. Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1993, 1991. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1995); Corrections Facilities; Criminal Justice and Corrections (also 1995); Elections and Constitutional Law (also 1995, 1991); Natural Resources; Wis. Sesquicentennial Comn.; State Historical Soc. of Wis. Bd. of Curators. **1995** — Health (also 1991, 1989); Spec. Com. on Controlled Substances; Law Revision Com. **1993** — Elections, Constitutional Law and Corrections (resigned as chp. 4/22/93); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice chp. 1991, 1989); Jt. Com. on Finance (eff. 4/20/93); Ways and Means (mbr. 1989 to 4/20/93); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Use and Compensation of Guardians Ad Litem (co-chp.), on Shared Governmental Services. **1991** — Highways (also 1989); Special Com. on Reapportionment (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Tax Delinquent Contaminated Land (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0654; District: (715) 848-3705.

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

Mailing address: Office: Room 6 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Thomas J. Springer (Dem.), 86th Assembly District

Born Mosinee, April 25, 1968; single. Graduate Mosinee H.S.; B.S. in psychology and political science UW-Madison 1991. Member: 7th Congressional District Democratic Party (exec. bd.); Marathon Co. Democratic Party; Friends of Rib Mountain State Park.

Elected to Assembly in November 1991 special election; reelected since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Agriculture (also 1995); Health (since 1993); Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy; Rural Affairs (vice chp. 1991); Transportation Projects Comn. (since 1993). **1995** — Natural Resources (also 1993); Small Business and Economic Development; Rural Economic Development Bd.; World Dairy Center Authority (since 1991); Dairy 2020 Council – Central Wisconsin; Legis. Coun. Com. on Federally Tax-Exempt Lands. **1993** — Excise and Fees (chp.); Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs (vice chp.); Trade, Science and Technology (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Remediation of Environmental Contamination. **1991** — Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry and its Subcommittee on the Future of Family Farming; Government Operations and Corrections; Public Health and Regulation; Rural Affairs and its Subcommittee on Petroleum Storage Remedial Action Fund; Legis. Coun. Com. on Oversight of Mental Health Services.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1182; District: (715) 693-1105; E-mail address: Rep.Springer@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 701 16th Street, Mosinee 54455.

Mailing address: Office: Room 107 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Martin L. Reynolds (Dem.), 87th Assembly District

Born Ladysmith, February 8, 1950; married; 4 children. Graduate Flambeau H.S. Legislator and plumbing contractor. Served in Air Force 1969-75. Member: American Legion Post 64; VFW Post 2490; NRA. Former member: Ladysmith Littel League (pres.); Ladysmith Jaycees. Recipient: Mount Senario College *Distinguished Service Award* 1990; *Outstanding Community Leader Award* 1989. Mayor of Ladysmith 1986-92.

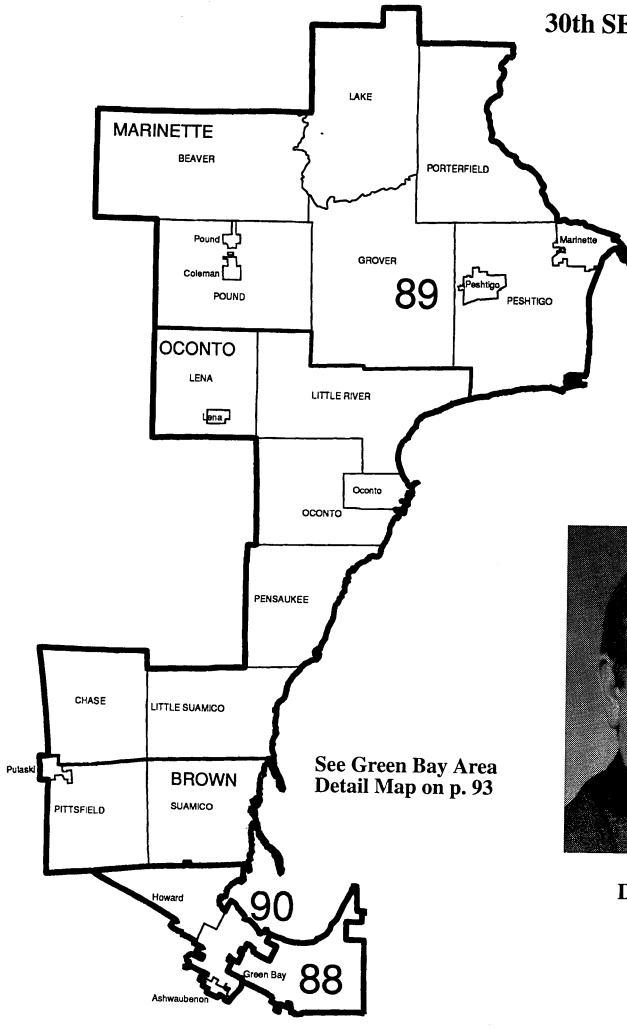
Elected to Assembly since 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Agriculture (also 1995); Colleges and Universities (also 1991); Education. **1995** — Labor and Employment; Small Business and Economic Development (mbr., chp. 1993); Tourism and Recreation (also 1993); Legis. Coun. Com. on Recodification of Fish and Game Laws. **1993** — Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs; Environmental Resources; Legis. Coun. Com. on Environmental Contamination. **1991** — Rural Affairs (chp.); Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining; Housing; Small Business and Education or Training for Employment; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Tax Delinquent Contaminated Land, on Oversight of Community Mental Health Services.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7506; District: (715) 532-7798.

Voting address: 219 West 2nd Street North, Ladysmith 54848.

Mailing address: Office: Room 126 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

30th SENATE DISTRICT



See Green Bay Area Detail Map on p. 93

Senator DRZEWIECKI

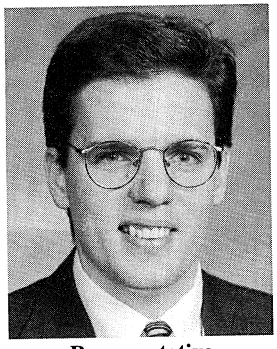
Gary F. Drzewiecki (Rep.), 30th Senate District

Born Pulaski, October 29, 1954; married; 4 children. Graduate Pulaski H.S.; attended UW-Stout. Registered investment advisor and timber production/tree farmer. Former lab technician. Member: Wis. Chapter of the National Assn. of Sportsmen; Tri-County Optimist Club; Tri-County Rescue Squad (dir.); Pulaski Economic Development Corp. (former pres.); Pulaski Library Com.; Tri-County Community Corp.; Brown Co. Local Emergency Planning Com.; Marinette Co. Local Emergency Planning Com. Former member: Tri-County Fire Dept. (pres. of bd.); Project Advance (dir.); Brown Co. Development Corp. (dir.); Pulaski Chamber of Commerce (dir.); Brown Co. Representation Task Force (dir.); Year 2000 – Pulaski School District (dir.). Village of Pulaski President 1987-91; Brown Co. Planning Commission (dir.) 1991-96; Brown Co. Recycling Com. 1989-91.

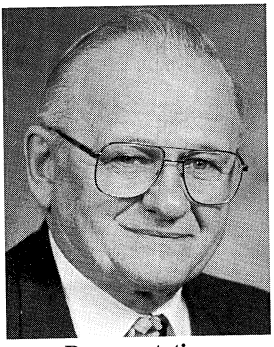
Elected to Senate 1992; reelected 1996. Minority Caucus Secretary 1997. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Insurance, Tourism and Rural Affairs; Judiciary, Campaign Finance Reform and Consumer Affairs; Council on Information Technology (since 1993); Joint Legislative Council (since 1993); Radiation Protection Council (also 1995); Wis. Sesquicentennial Comn. (also 1995). **1995** — Agriculture, Transportation, Utilities and Financial Institutions (eff. 6/96); Economic Development, Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (eff. 6/96); Education and Financial Institutions (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Judiciary (resigned 1/9/96); State Government Operations and Corrections (chp. eff. 1/95 to 6/96, also 1993); Transportation, Agriculture and Local Affairs (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Radioactive Waste Review Bd.; Dairy 2020 Council.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5670; District: (920) 822-3344; E-mail address: Sen.Drzewiecki@legis.state.wi.us
Voting address: 419 Washington Street, Pulaski 54162.
Mailing address: Office: Room LL3, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative KELSO



Representative GARD



Representative RYBA

Carol Kelso (Rep.), 88th Assembly District

Born Fort Smith, Arkansas, May 26, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate Iowa City (Iowa) H.S.; B.S. Iowa State University 1966. Full-time legislator. Former vice president of governmental affairs, small business and community development, Green Bay Area Chamber of Commerce. Former member: County Comprehensive Plan Coms.; Brown Co. Transportation Com.; 2020 Highway Coalition; Metroservices Com. (subcom. chp.); Highway 29 State Coalition. Brown Co. Planning Comn. (pres.) 1982-97; Brown Co. Harbor Commissioner 1990-present; Housing Allowance Office trustee 1991-present.

Elected to Assembly 1994; reelected 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Working Families (chp.); Colleges and Universities; Government Operations; Judiciary; Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1995); Joint Legislative Council (also 1995). **1995** — Ways and Means (vice chp.); Housing; Urban and Local Affairs; Special Com. on State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Com. on General Municipal Law Recodification (chp.); Governor's Glass Ceiling Comn.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0485; District: (920) 468-8025.

Voting address: 416 East LeCapitaine Circle, Green Bay 54302.

Mailing address: Office: Room 8 West, 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 for Rep. David Prosser. Member: Lena Knights of Columbus; M and M Ducks Unlimited; Peshtigo Lions; Harmony Sportsman's Club; Marinette Elks Club.

Elected to Assembly in October 1987 special election; reelected since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **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); Jt. Com. on Finance (eff. 4/21/97); Transportation Projects Comn. (since 1993). **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) 266-2343; District: (715) 582-2923.

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

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

John Joseph Ryba (Dem.), 90th Assembly District

Born Chicago, Illinois, August 10, 1929; married; 3 children. Graduate Chicago Kelly H.S.; certificate, Kansas Institute 1985; certificate and license, Environmental Institute of Atlanta, Georgia 1984; attended U.S. Armed Forces school Yokohama, Japan 1952-53. Full-time legislator. Former boiler repair and operating technician, and hazardous materials manager. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Army 1951-53; Army Reserve 1953-61. Member: Green Bay Elks (Special Olympics dir., and trustee); American Legion; VFW; Annunciation Men's Club; Natl. Assn. of Power Engineers (pres., vice pres.). Former member: Polish American Vets; Natl. Asbestos Council. Green Bay City Council 1970-93; Brown Co. supervisor 1970-93; Green Bay Metro. Sewage Dist. Commissioner (vice pres.) 1980-93.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Highways and Transportation (also 1995); Mandates (also 1995); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1995, vice chp. 1993); Council on Highway Safety (since 1993). **1995** — State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Federally Tax-Exempt Lands. **1993** — Highways (vice chp.); Aging and Long-Term Care; Transportation; Transportation Projects Comn.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Emergency Government Services (co-chp.).

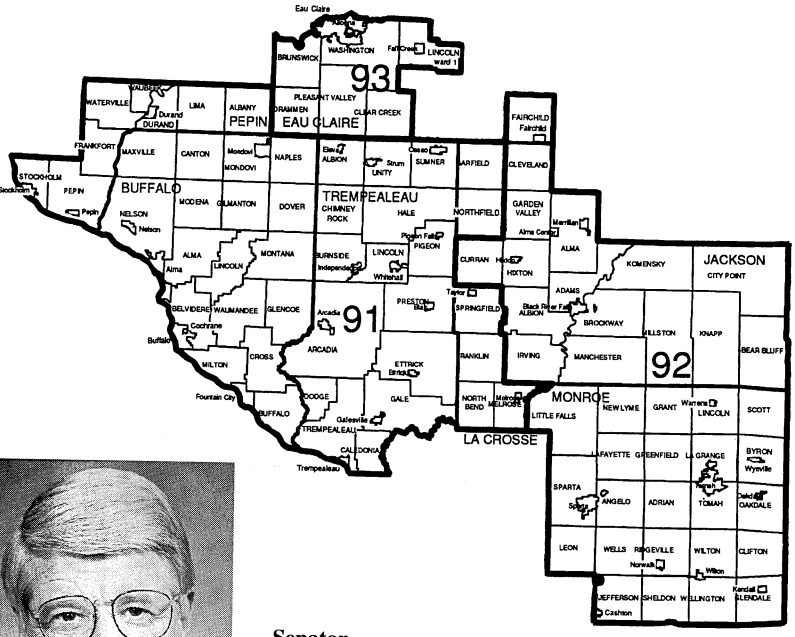
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0616; District: (920) 494-8486.

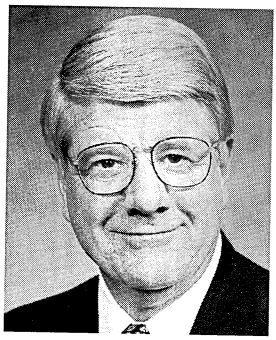
Voting address: 714 Wilson Avenue, Green Bay 54303.

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

31st SENATE DISTRICT

See Eau Claire Detail Map on p. 66





Senator MOEN

Rodney C. Moen (Dem.), 31st Senate District

Born Whitehall, July 26, 1937; married; 5 children (1 deceased). Graduate Whitehall Memorial H.S. 1955; attended Rochester Inst. of Tech. 1960; Syracuse U. 1964-65; B.A. in cinematography, U. of So. Calif. 1972; grad. work Ball State U. 1974-76. Retired naval officer, served in U.S. Navy (active duty) 1955-76; served in Vietnam 1967-68. Member: American Legion; Vietnam Veterans of America; Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Elected to Senate since 1982. Assistant Majority Leader 1997, 1995 (eff. 6/13/96). Minority Caucus Chairperson 1995, 1993 (eff. 4/20/93); Majority Caucus Chairperson 1993 (to 4/20/93). Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs (chp.); Utility Regulation (chp.); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1995); Senate Organization (also 1995); State of Wis. Building Comn.; Joint Legislative Council (since 1987); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (mbr. since 1983, co-chp. 1/4/93 to 4/20/93). **1995** — Health, Human Services, Aging and Corrections (chp., eff. 6/96); Health, Human Services and Aging (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Insurance (eff. 3/6/95 to 5/15/95); State Government Operations and Corrections (eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Spec. Com. on Utility Regulation; Legis. Coun. Com. on Health Care Information. **1993** — Select Com. on Health Care Reform (eff. 4/20/93); Special Com. on Fort McCoy (co-chp. to 4/20/93, mbr. since 1989); Health Care, Human Services and Corrections (mbr. and chp. to 4/20/93); Aging and Rural Affairs (mbr. to 4/20/93); Transportation, Agriculture, Tourism and Veterans Affairs (mbr. to 4/20/93); Mississippi River Parkway Comn. (mbr. to 4/20/93). **1991** — Agriculture, Corrections, Health and Human Services (chp.); Mining (chp.); Aging, Banking, Communications and Taxation; Transportation and Utilities; Special Com. on Health Care Access and Affordability (co-chp.). **1989** — Agriculture, Health and Human Services (chp. since 1985); Transportation, Conservation and Mining (vice chp.); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (since 1985); Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism. **1987** — Transportation, Tourism and Conservation (vice chp.); Education. **1985** — Transportation (vice chp., also 1983); Education and Govt. Operations. **1983** — Agriculture and Rural Affairs (chp.); Jt. Com. on Finance (eff. 4/5/84); Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services.

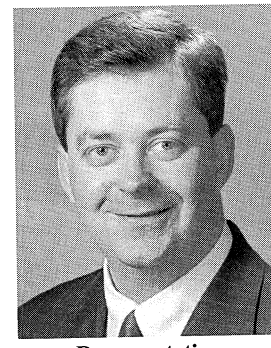
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8546; District: (715) 538-4848; Home: (715) 538-4566.

Voting address: 18775 Dewey Street, Whitehall 54773.

Mailing address: Office: Room 403, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: P.O. Box 215, Whitehall 54773-0215.

Representative
GRONEMUS

Representative
MUSSER



Representative
KREIBICH

Barbara Gronemus (Dem.), 91st Assembly District

Born Norwalk, November 21, 1931; married; 3 children; grandmother; great grandmother. Graduate Ontario Public H.S. 1949. Former nursing home activity director. Member: Joyce Foundation Project on the Environment; Whitehall Lions Club; Whitehall GFWC Women's Study Club.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Agriculture (ranking minority member, also 1995 and 1983 to 1989); Highways and Transportation; Rural Affairs (also 1995); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (mbr. since 1983, co-chp. 1993). **1993** — Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs (chp.). **1991** — Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7015; District: (715) 538-4130.

Voting address: 36301 West Street, Whitehall 54773.

Mailing address: Office: Room 112 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. 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 (former post commander); Veterans of Foreign War, 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; Vietnam Veterans Memorial Project; Monroe County 40 et 8; Wis. Farm Bureau Federation; Cataract Sportsman Club; Millston-Knapp Sportsman Club; ABATE of Wis.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Veterans and Military Affairs (chp., also 1995, ranking minority mbr. since 1989); Highways and Transportation (also 1995); Rural Affairs; Tourism and Recreation (since 1991); Utilities Oversight. **1995** — Government Operations; State Affairs; Special Com. on Gambling Oversight; Legis. Coun. Com. on American Indian Study (since 1991).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7461; 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, Minnesota, June 4, 1959; 1 son; 2 daughters. Graduate River Falls H.S.; attended UW-River Falls 1979; B.A. in journalism Univ. of Minnesota 1982; attended Brown Institute (Minnesota) 1981-82. Full-time legislator. Former television reporter/anchorman, and media specialist, UW-Eau Claire. Member: Eau Claire Co. Republican Party; Univ. of Minnesota Alumni Club; Masons. Former member: Society of Professional Journalists.

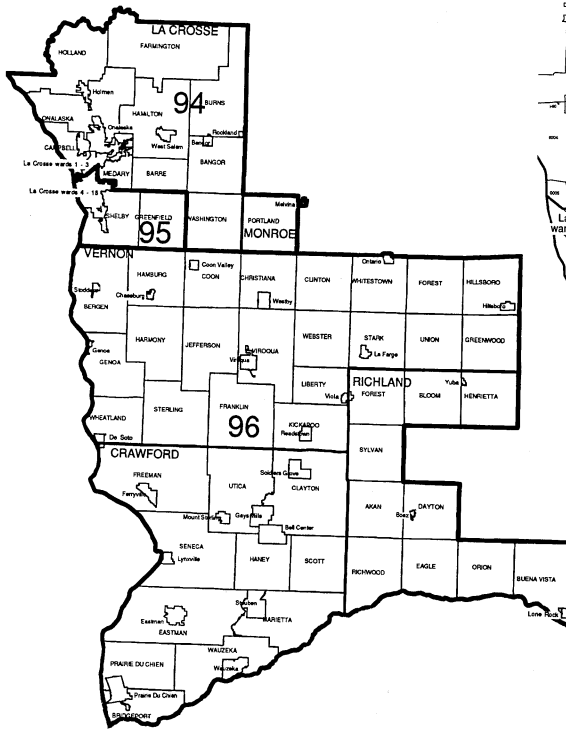
Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Colleges and Universities (chp., also 1995, mbr. 1993); State-Federal Relations (vice chp.); Mandates; Small Business and Economic Development (since 1993); Midwestern Higher Education Comn. (also 1995). **1995** — Consumer Affairs (also 1993); Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (also 1993); Special Com. on State-Federal Relations (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Lead Poisoning and Control. **1993** — Legis. Coun. Com. on University and State Economic Development.

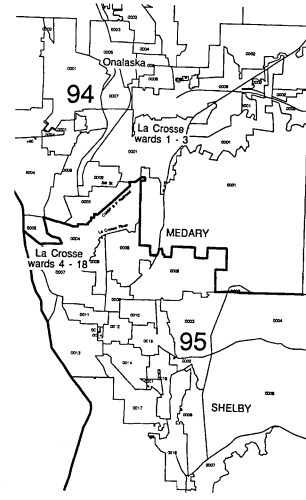
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0660; District: (715) 839-1064.

Voting address: 3437 Nimitz Street, Eau Claire 54701.

Mailing address: Office: Room 107 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

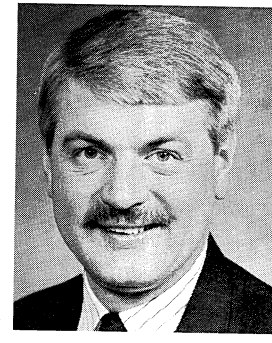
32nd SENATE DISTRICT





Detail Map: La Crosse

Senator RUDE



Brian D. Rude (Rep.), 32nd Senate District

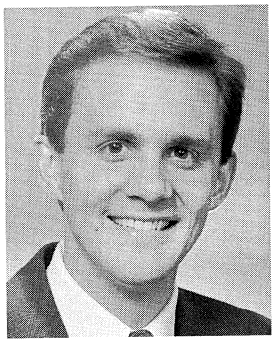
Born Viroqua, August 25, 1955; married; 2 children. Graduate Westby H.S.; B.A. Luther College; M.A. UW-Madison. Former employe communications specialist, adm. asst. Wisconsin Senate, and researcher Iowa Senate. Member: Sons of Norway; Kickapoo Valley Assn.; Lions; Norwegian-American Historical Assn. (executive bd.); Natl. Trust for Historic Preservation (bd. of advisors); State Historical Society; Moose; Friends of Norskedalen; Friends of Villa Louis; Viterbo College Board of Advisors.

Elected to Assembly 1982 (resigned eff. 4/23/84); elected to Senate in April 1984 special election; reelected since November 1984. Assistant Minority Leader 1997, 1995 (eff. 6/13/96), 1989 (to 4/20/93); President of the Senate 1995 (eff. 1/5/95 to 6/13/96), 1993 (eff. 4/20/93). Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (co-chp. 4/20/93 to 6/13/96, mbr. since 1989); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Senate Organization (since 1989); Utility Regulation; Forward Wis., Inc. (since 1993); Historical Soc. of Wis. Bd. of Curators (since 1987); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (since 1983); Retirement Research Com.; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1995). **1995** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp., 4/20/93 to 6/13/96); State of Wis. Building Comn. (eff. 1/95 to 6/96, also 1993, 1987); Legislative Council (also 1993). **1993** — Health, Human Services and Aging; Labor, Revenue and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on School Health Services (co-chp.). **1991** — Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (also 1989); Tourism, Commerce, Labor, Veterans and Military Affairs. **1989** — Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs. **1987** — Agriculture, Health and Human Services (also 1985); Education; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation. **1985** — Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules.

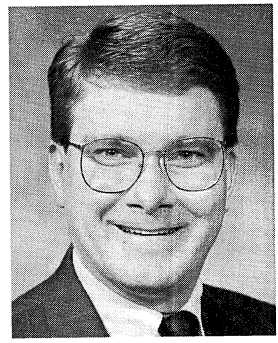
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5490; District: (608) 789-4607; E-mail address: Sen.Rude@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 307 Babcock Street, Coon Valley 54623.

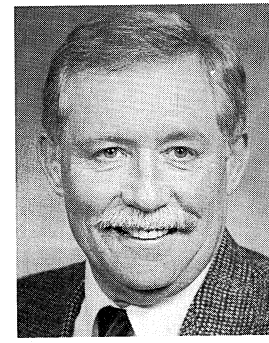
Mailing address: Office: Room 301, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: 115 5th Avenue South, #414, La Crosse 54601-4018.



Representative
HUEBSCH



Representative
MEYER



Representative
JOHNSRUD

Michael D. Huebsch (Rep.), 94th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 19, 1964; married; 1 son. Graduate Onalaska H.S. 1982; attended Oral Roberts University 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 president); Viterbo College Board of Advisors; Sons of the American Legion; Greater La Crosse Area Chamber of Commerce; La Crosse Co. Republican Party (past treasurer); Holmen Rod and Gun Club; National Rifle Association. La Crosse County Bd. of Supervisors 1992-95.

Elected to Assembly 1994; reelected 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Children and Families (chp., mbr. 1995); Wis. Works Oversight (vice chp.); Highways and Transportation; Ways and Means (also 1995); Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd.; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (also 1995); Mississippi River Parkway Comn. (also 1995). **1995** — Small Business and Economic Development; Welfare Reform; Legis. Coun. Com. on Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0631 or (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 20 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Mark Meyer (Dem.), 95th Assembly District

Born La Crosse, September 3, 1963; single. Graduate La Crosse Central H.S.; attended American Univ. (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 Dem. Party; La Crosse Area Resp. Citizens; Alliance for the Mentally Ill; Sierra Club; Coulee Region Chapter of Trout Unlimited; Opportunity Center of WWTC (adv. com.); Moose Lodge #1920; Great Rivers Independent Living Services (exec. bd.); Franciscan Peer Counseling (adv. council); Viterbo College Board of Advisors; Lutheran Hosp. Corp.; Viterbo College School of Nursing (adv. bd.). La Crosse City Council 1985-89.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Aging and Long-Term Care (since 1993); Elections and Constitutional Law; Financial Institutions (also 1995); Health (also 1995, vice chp. 1993); Mississippi River Parkway Comn.; Transportation Financing Study Com. **1995** — Colleges and Universities (also 1993); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Area Boundary Comn. (also 1993); 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) 266-5780; District: (608) 784-0754; E-mail address: Rep.Meyer@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 920 South 16th Street, La Crosse 54601.

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

DuWayne Johnsrud (Rep.), 96th Assembly District

Born Boscobel, September 4, 1943; married; 3 children. Graduate Boscobel H.S.; B.S. in business administration and biology UW-La Crosse 1970. Farmer. Member: Crawford County Farm Bureau; Cattlemen's Assn. Crawford Co. supervisor 1982-86; Prairie du Chien School Board mbr. 1982-88.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Natural Resources (chp., also 1995, mbr. 1993); Consumer Affairs (vice chp., also 1995, ranking minority mbr. 1993); Utilities Oversight (vice chp.); Environment; Health (since 1985); Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council (also 1995). **1995** — Urban and Local Affairs (mbr. since 1987); State-Federal Relations; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Area Boundary Comn. (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.

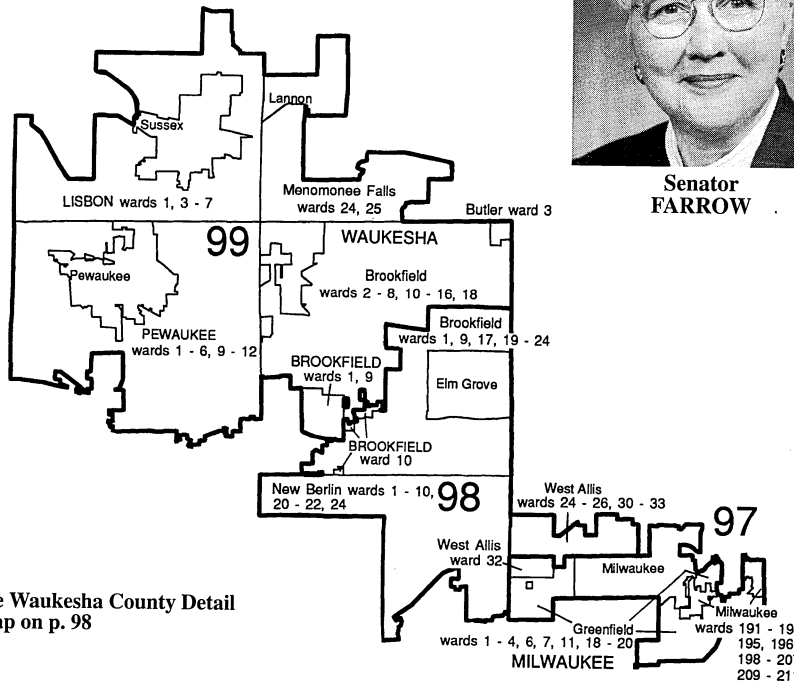
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3534; District: (608) 874-4231.

Voting address: (Town of Eastman) Route 1, Box 91A, Ducharme Ridge, Eastman 54626.

Mailing address: Office: Room 323 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

33rd SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
FARROW



See Waukesha County Detail Map on p. 98

Margaret A. Farrow (Rep.), 33rd Senate District

Born Kenosha, November 28, 1934; married; 5 sons. Graduate St. Catherine H.S., Racine; attended Rosary College, River Forest, Ill. 1952-53; B.S. in political science and education, Marquette Univ. 1956; graduate work Marquette Univ. 1975-77. Full-time legislator. Former teacher; real estate agent; civic, school and church volunteer. Member: Public Policy Forum; Milwaukee School of Engineering (corporate board). Elm Grove Village Bd. 1976-81; Elm Grove village president 1981-87; Elm Grove Planning Comn. 1974-76; Elm Grove Bd. of Appeals 1971-74. Mbr. Advisory Committee on Milwaukee River Watershed Non-Point Source Pollution and chm. of its Subcom. on Information and Education 1985-1995.

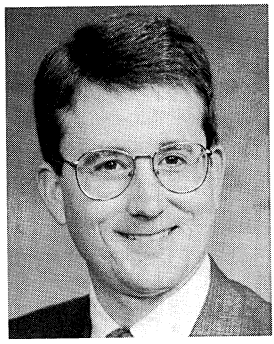
Elected to Assembly 1986; reelected 1988 (resigned effective 7/11/89); elected to Senate in June 1989 special election; reelected since 1990. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1997 and 1991 to 4/20/93. Assistant Majority Leader 1995 (eff. 1/5/95 to 6/12/96), 1993 (eff. 4/20/93). Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1997** — Labor, Transportation and Financial Institutions; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (since 1993); Utility Regulation; Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council (since 1991); Privatization Comn. (also 1995); Transportation Financing Study Com. (also 1995); Human Resource Investment Council (since 1990). **1995** — Government Effectiveness (chp., eff. 1/95 to 6/96); Jt. Com. on Audit (eff. 9/95 to 6/96); Environment and Energy (also 1993); Jt. Com. on Finance (resigned 9/21/95, also 1993); Environmental Resources and Urban Affairs (eff. 6/96); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (eff. 1/95 to 6/96, also 1993); Senate Organization (eff. 1/95 to 6/96, also 1993); Joint Legislative Council (also 1993); Select Com. on Utility Regulation (eff. 6/96); SAVE Comn. (vice chp.); Civil Service Reform Comn. **1993** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (mbr. and co-chp. eff. 4/20/93); Retirement Research Com. (eff. 4/20/93); Women's Council (chp., also 1991, mbr. 1989); Jt. Com. on Audit (mbr. 1991 to 4/20/93); Senate Rules (mbr. to 4/20/93); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (mbr. to 4/20/93); Legis. Coun. Com. on Communication of Governmental Proceedings (co-chp.). **1991** — Mining; Transportation and Utilities; Gov.'s Comn. for a Quality Workforce. **1989** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans and Military Affairs (ranking minority mbr.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Educational Programs in Adult Correctional Institutions. Assembly committee assignments: **1989** — Aging; Environmental Resources and Utilities (also 1987); Urban Education; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9174; District: (414) 782-1261.

Voting address: 14905 Watertown Plank Road, Elm Grove 53122.

Mailing address: Office: Room 420, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
KRUSICK



Representative
DUFF

Representative
URBAN

Peggy Krusick (Dem.), 97th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Oct. 26, 1956; married. Grad. Milw. Hamilton H.S. 1974; B.A. in political science with honors, certificate in law studies, UW-Milwaukee 1978; masters study in public administration UW-Madison 1979-82. Full-time legislator. Former Assembly legislative aide; admin. asst. Higher Educ. Aids Bd.; staff mbr. Governor's Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled; teaching asst. UW-Milw.; legal asst. Milw. law office. Member: South Side Civic Assn.; Alzheimer's Assn.; Jackson Park Assn.; St. Gregory the Great Fall Festival volunteer. Recipient: Wis. Environmental Decade *Clean 16 Award* 1995-96; *Badger State Sheriff's Law and Order Award* 1993; *Friends of Home Care Award* 1989; *Milw. Public Schools Volunteer Services Award* 1989; Milwaukee Police Assn. *Legislator of the Year Award* 1987; *Allied Council for Senior Citizens of Wis. Award* 1987.

Elected to Assembly in June 1983 special election; reelected since 1984. Author of 1996 Anti-Graffiti Act; 1994 Child Abuse Prosecution 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; 1988 Truancy Reform Act; 1987 Nursing Home Reform Act; 1985 Youth Suicide Prevention Act. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Aging and Long-Term Care (also 1995, chp. 1993); Working Families. **1995** — Welfare Reform.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1733; District: (414) 543-0017.

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

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

Marc C. Duff (Rep.), 98th Assembly District

Born Port Washington, July 4, 1961; married; 1 son; 1 daughter. Graduate Eisenhower H.S. New Berlin; B.S. in public policy and administration UW-Whitewater 1983; M.A. in public policy and administration La Follette Institute UW-Madison 1985. Full-time legislator. Former caucus senior policy analyst. Member: Waukesha Co. Rep. Party; Focus New Berlin; American Legislative Exchange Council; Special Education Mediation Project; Alzheimer's Assoc. – SE Wis., Advocacy Committee. Waukesha Co. supervisor April 1988-April 1989.

Elected to Assembly since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Environment (chp.); Education (since 1989); Elections and Constitutional Law (since 1991); Labor and Employment; Joint Legislative Council (co-chp. 1995); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1995). **1995** — Environment and Utilities (chp.); Urban Education (vice chp.); Governor's Task Force on Clean Air Act Amendment Implementation; Legis. Coun. Com. on Public School Open Enrollment (chp.). **1993** — Environmental Resources (since 1989); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (ranking minority mbr. 1991); Retirement Research Com. (also 1991); Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Care Economics. **1991** — Energy and Commerce (ranking minority mbr.). **1989** — Labor; Natural Resources.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1190; District: (414) 782-0763; E-mail address: Rep.Duff@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1811 South Elm Grove Road, New Berlin 53151.

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

Frank H. Urban (Rep.), 99th Assembly District

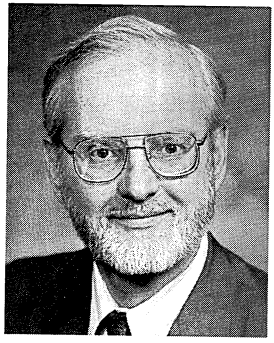
Born St. Louis, Missouri, May 24, 1930; married; 7 children. Graduate Green Bay East H.S. 1947; B.S. UW-Madison 1951; M.D. UW-Madison 1954; Fellowship in Dermatology, Mayo Clinic, 1957-60; M.S. U. of Minnesota-Minneapolis 1960. Retired physician. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Army 1954-57. Member: American Red Cross Greater Milwaukee Chapter (dir.); Boy Scouts of America-Potawatomi Council (adv. bd., former pres.); State Medical Society of Wis. (director); UW-Milwaukee School of Education Friends (pres.); Wis. Dermatologic Society (former pres.); Milwaukee Co. Medical Society (past president); Medical College of Wis. (assistant clinical professor); American Academy of Dermatology. Village of Elm Grove trustee 1985-87, president 1987-89.

Elected to Assembly in September 1989 special election; reelected since 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Health (vice chp., also 1995 and chp. of its Subcom. on Nursing Home Regulatory Relief, mbr. since 1991); Consumer Affairs (also 1995); Government Operations. **1995** — Urban and Local Affairs (chp., mbr. since 1989); Urban Education; Legis. Coun. Com. on Health Care Information.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9175; District: (414) 783-5448; E-mail address: Rep.Urban@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3645 Emberwood Drive, Brookfield 53045.

Mailing address: Office: Room 13 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; District: 3645 Emberwood Drive, Brookfield 53045.



Donald J. Schneider: Senate Chief Clerk

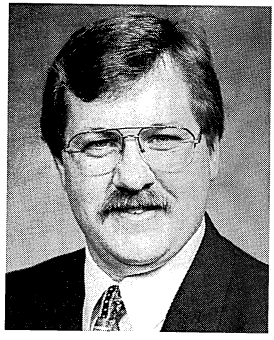
Born Sheboygan, May 29, 1947; single. Graduate Montello H.S.; attended Sacramento City College and Sacramento State College 1967-70, UW-Madison 1970-71. Served in Air Force 1966-70. Member: Amer. Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries (past president); National Conference of State Legislatures (past staff chair). Served as Assembly assistant sergeant at arms 1973 and 1975 sessions.

Elected Senate Chief Clerk 1977; reelected by each succeeding Senate.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2517; E-mail address: Don.Schneider@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2876 Lakeside Street, Madison 53711.

Mailing address: Office: Room 402, 1 East Main Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Jon H. Hochkammer: Senate Sergeant at Arms

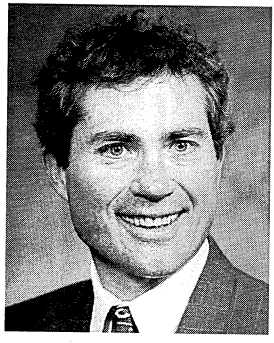
Born Manitowoc, January 11, 1956; married; 3 children. Graduate Manitowoc Lincoln H.S.; attended Lakeshore Technical College. Former owner and operator of large dairy/beef operation, legislative coordinator for Wisconsin Counties Association, and Manitowoc Co. Board chair/administrative coordinator. Member: National Conference of State Legislatures; National Legislative Service and Security Association (exec. bd.). Former member: Manitowoc-Two Rivers Chamber of Commerce; Newton Volunteer Fire Department (pres. and first assistant chief); Manitowoc County Expo Bd. (bd. of dir.); Associated Milk Producers, Inc.; Manitowoc County Farm Bureau. Manitowoc County Board member 1984-91; Verona City Council member 1997-present.

Elected Senate Sergeant at Arms January 1994; reelected 1995, 1997.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1801; E-mail address: Jon.Hochkammer@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 691 Grace Street, Verona 53593.

Mailing address: Office: Lower Level, 1 East Main Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Charles R. Sanders: Assembly Chief Clerk

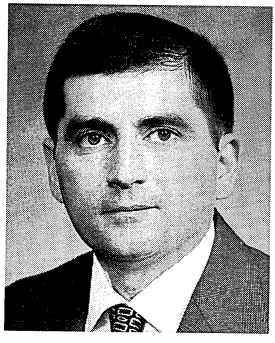
Born Appleton, October 6, 1950; married. Graduate St. John H.S., Little Chute 1969; B.A. UW-Madison 1974. Former assistant chief clerk of the Assembly. Member: American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries (vice chair/Committee on Interparlimentary Relations, vice chair/bylaws, former vice chair/staff support); Audubon Society; Trout Unlimited; Nature Conservancy.

Elected Assembly Chief Clerk May 24, 1995; reelected 1997.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1501; E-mail address: charlie.sanders@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2112 East Mifflin Street, Madison 53704.

Mailing address: Office: Room 402, 1 East Main Street, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



John A. Scocos: Assembly Sergeant at Arms

Born Rochester, Minnesota, January 7, 1956; single. Graduate Delavan-Darien H.S. 1974; B.S. Mankato State University 1978; E.C. UW-Madison 1981. Veteran; served in U.S. Army 1981-90. Former sales representative and legislative aide. Member: National Legislative Service and Security Assn.; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Disabled Veterans of America; American Legion; American Hellenic Educational Progressive Assn.; Reserve Officers Assn.; National Guard Assn.

Elected Assembly Sergeant at Arms 1995; reelected 1997.

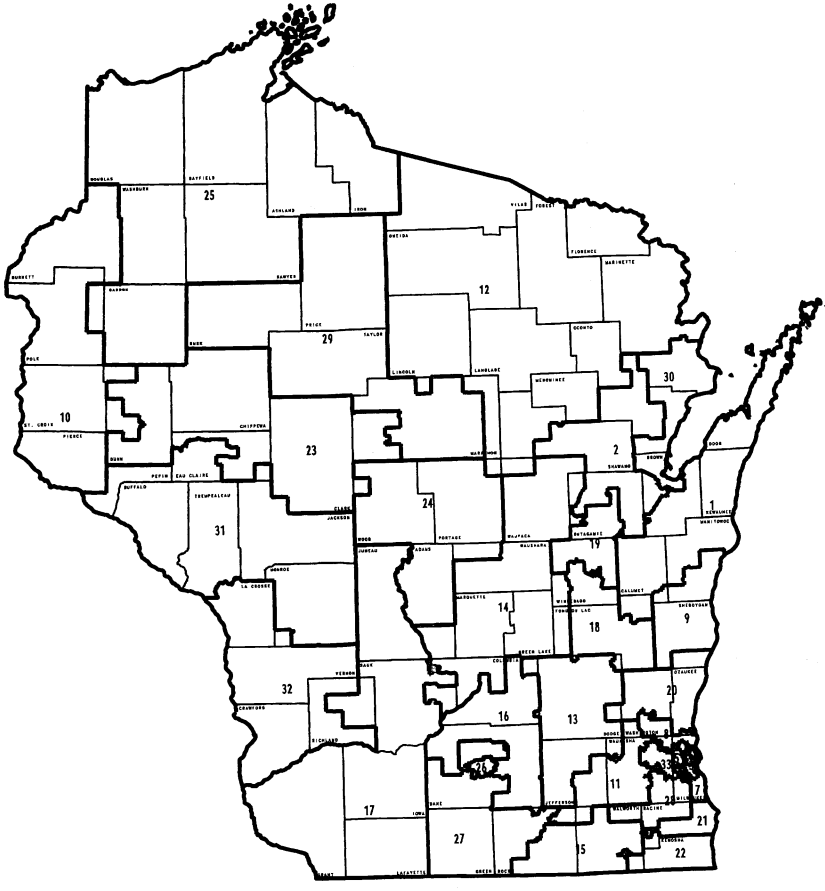
Telephone: Office: (608) 267-9808.

Voting address: 340 Woodland Circle, Madison 53704.

Mailing address: Office: Room 411 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

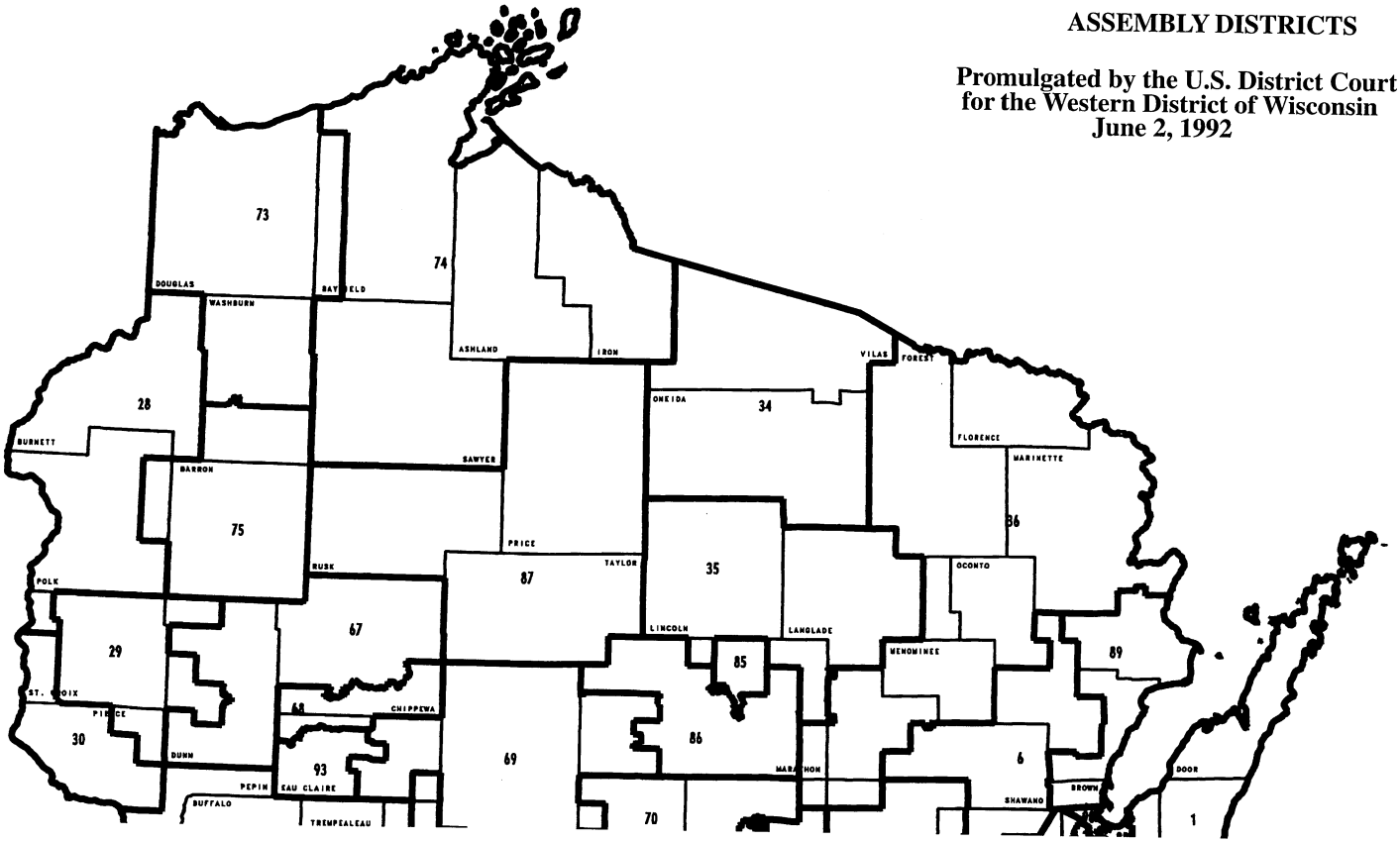
SENATE DISTRICTS

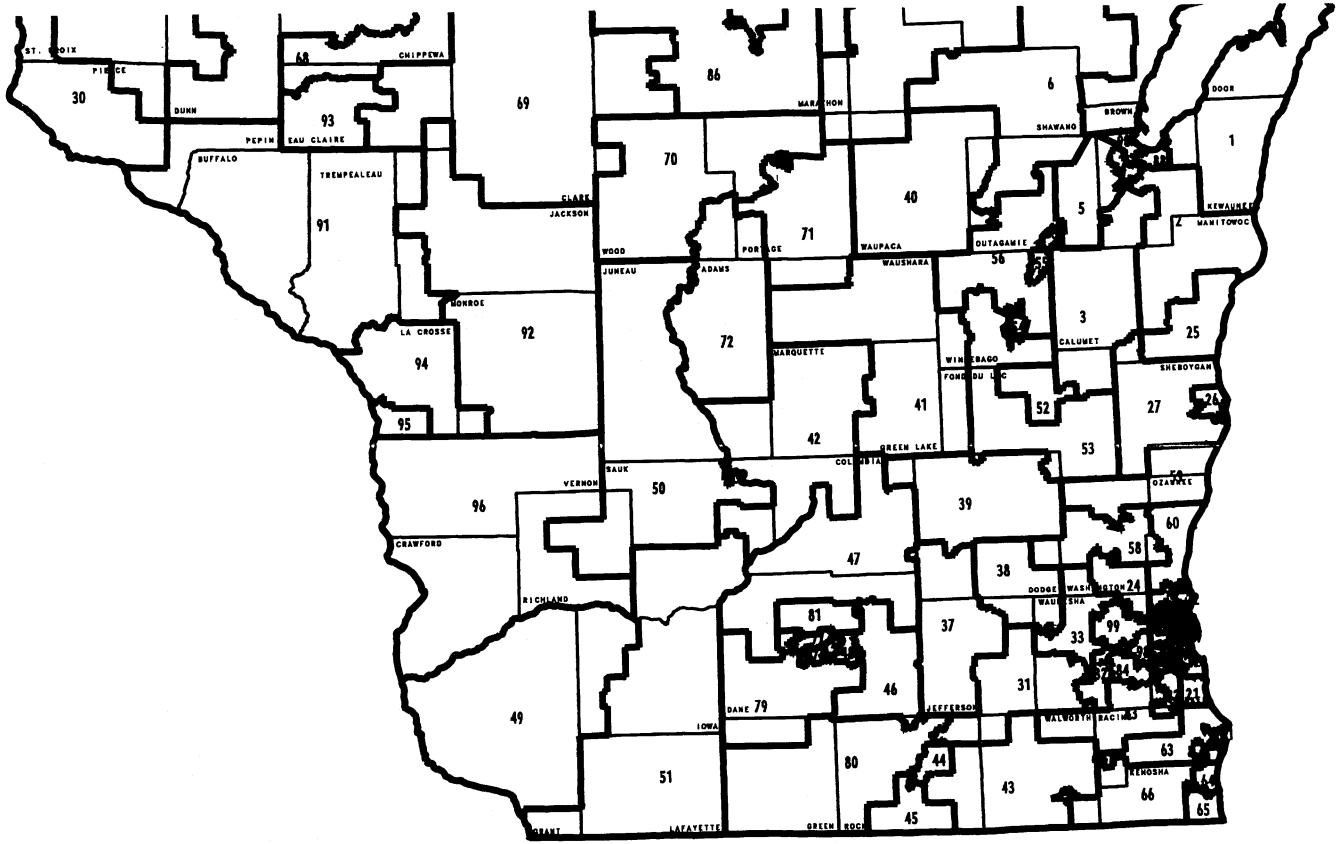
Promulgated by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin June 2, 1992



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

Promulgated by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin June 2, 1992

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ADAMS
MONROE
LA CROSSE
VERNON
CRAWFORD
RICHLAND
SAUK
MARATHON
PORTAGE
WAUPACA
WAUSHARA
MARQUETTE
GREEN LAKE
COLUMBIA
WINNEBAGO
FOND DU LAC
OUTAGAMIE
SHAWANO
BROWN
DOOR
KEWAUNEE
MANITOWOC
CALUMET
SHEBOYGAN
OZAUKEE
DODGE
WASHINGTON
WAUKESHA
WALWORTH
RACINE
KENOSHA
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DANE
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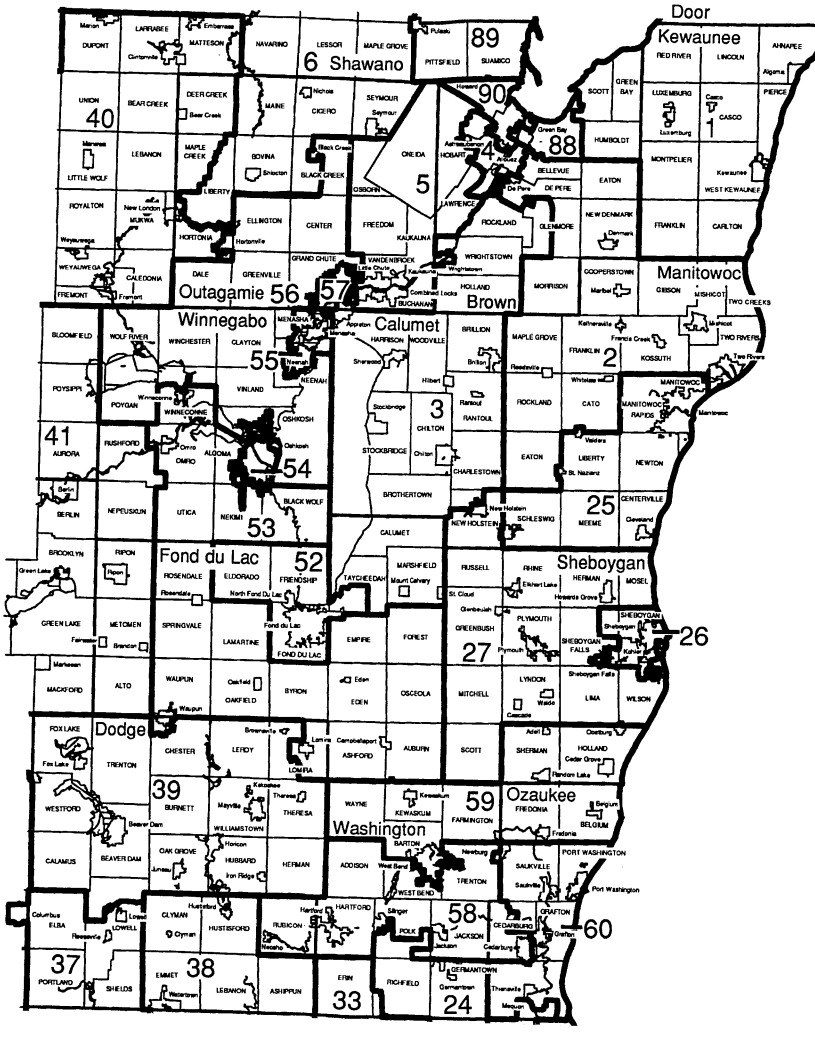
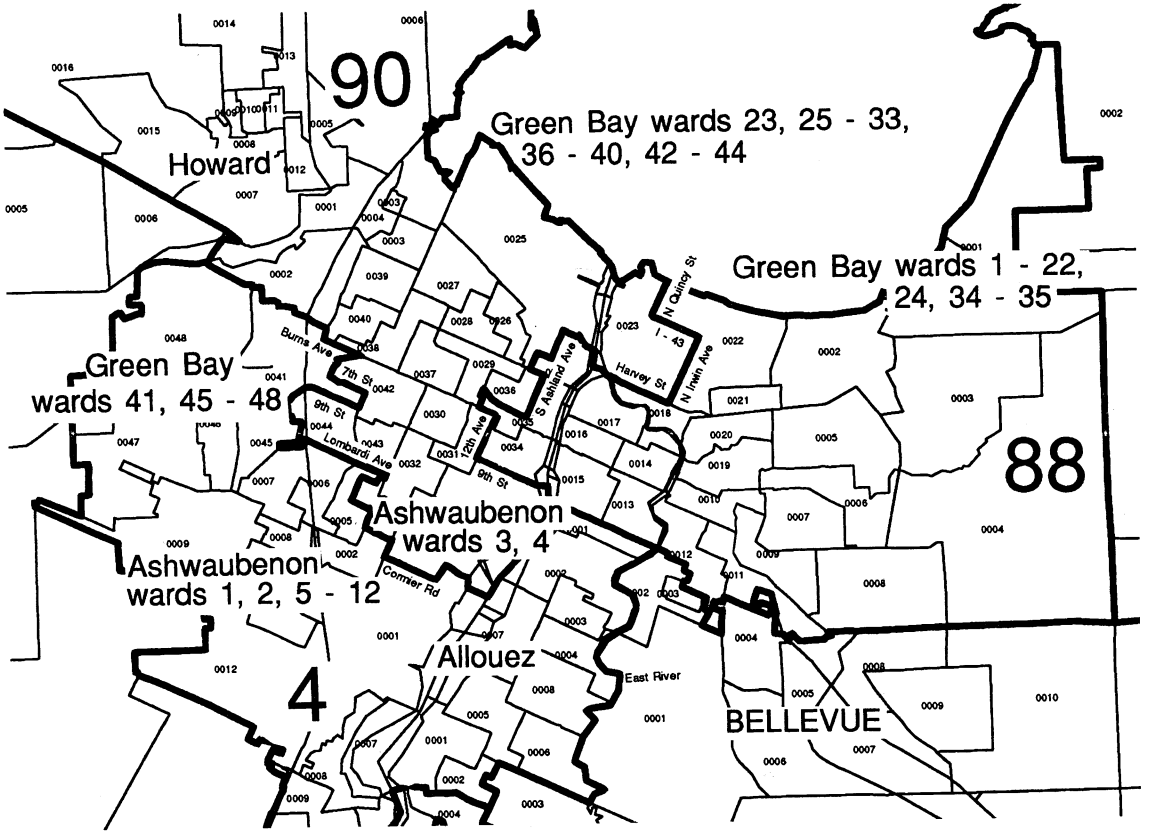
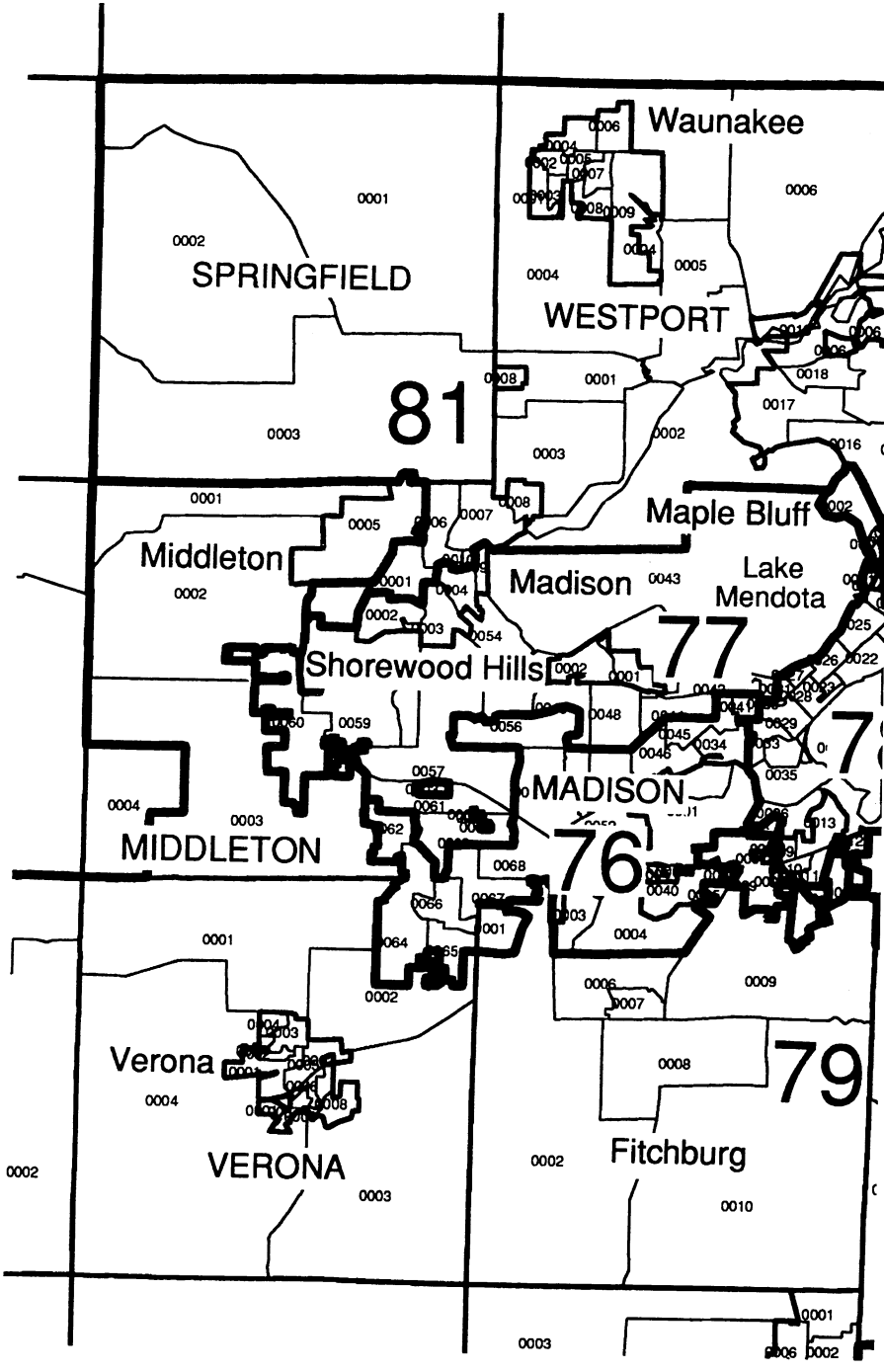
Detail Map: Assembly Districts

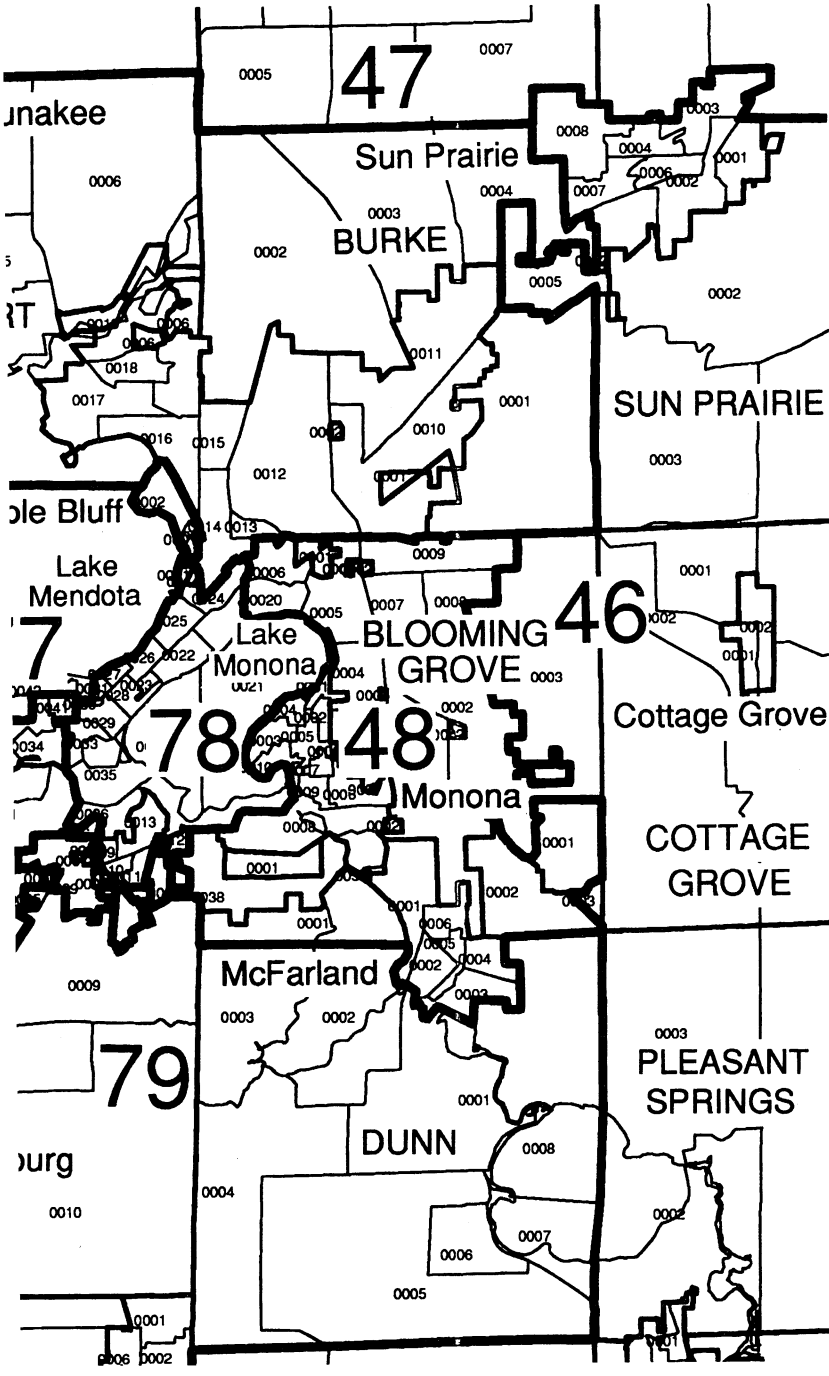


Detail Map: Green Bay Area



Detail Map: Madison Area

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Sun Prairie
BURKE
SUN PRAIRIE
Lake Mendota
Lake Monona
BLOOMING GROVE
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Monona
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COTTAGE GROVE
McFarland
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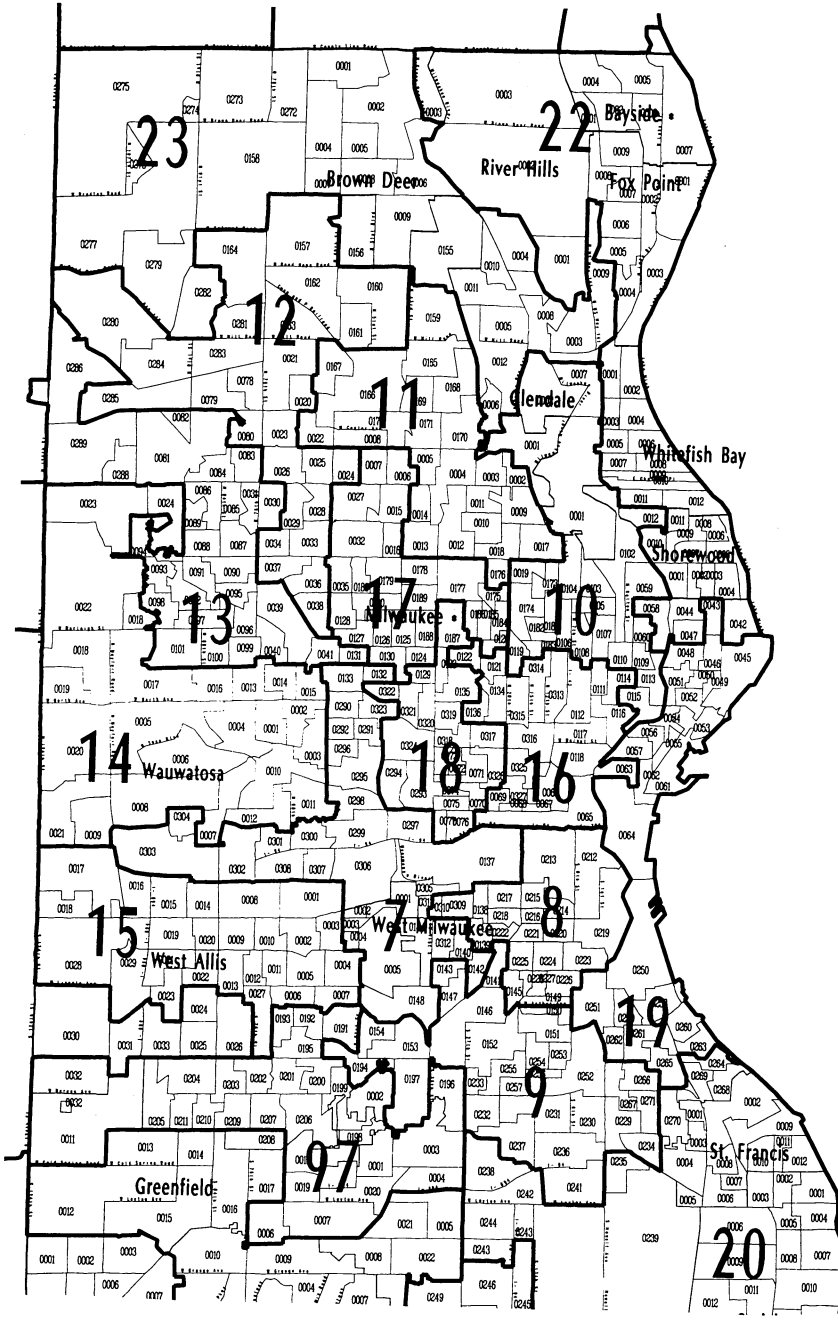
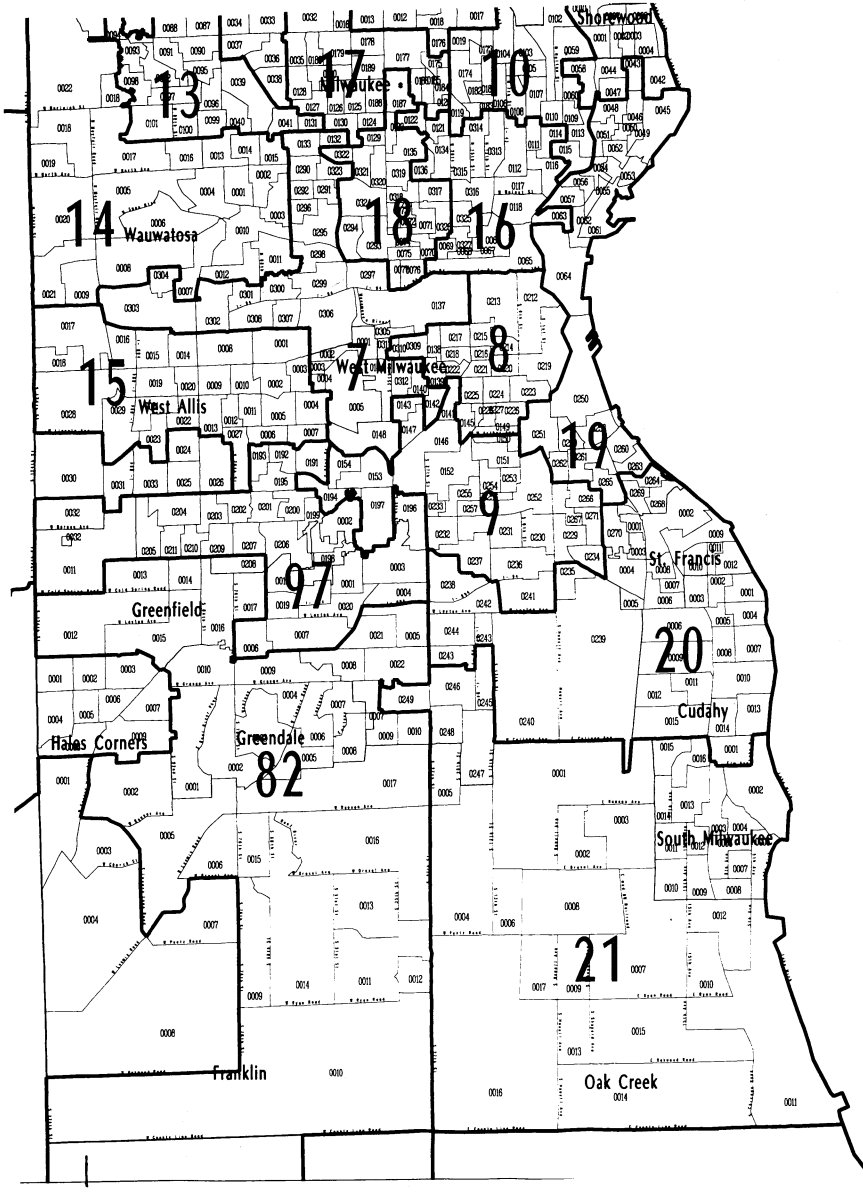
PLEASANT SPRINGS
DUNN

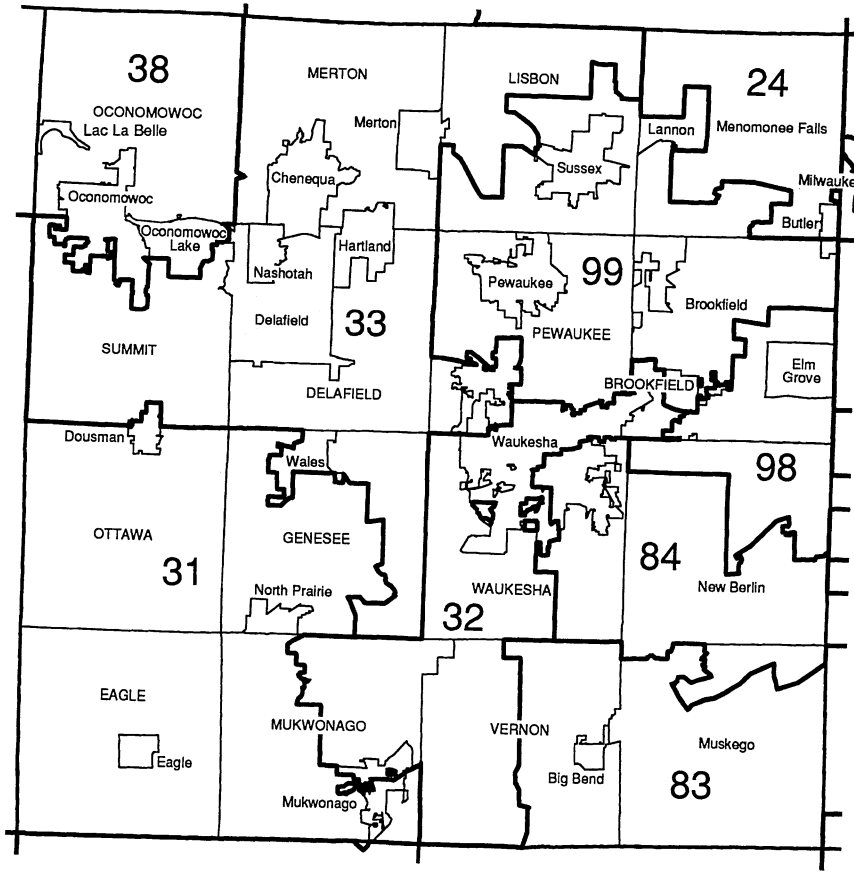
Detail Map: Milwaukee County (North)



Detail Map: Milwaukee County (South)



Detail Map: Waukesha County



Feature Article

2

Wisconsin local government: an overview of the role of local government and how it has evolved in response to the new challenges of changing societal needs and shifting governmental relationships

Local Government in Wisconsin: County Clerk's Office, 1909

State Historical Society, #WHi (X3) 51163

THE CHANGING WORLD OF WISCONSIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

By Susan C. Paddock

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PREFACE/ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The topic of this article first appeared in the 1979-80 *Blue Book*. Its author, Professor James R. Donoghue, was a longtime and astute observer of the Wisconsin political scene. Jim was a valued colleague, and his untimely death in 1994 deprived me of his guidance as I worked on the article. Nevertheless, his spirit is present throughout this article, and it is with gratitude that I acknowledge the part he played, even posthumously, in bringing this article to fulfillment.

Jim was "alive" in the writing of this article in part because Patricia Meloy, Clark Radatz and Richard Roe, the Legislative Reference Bureau legislative analysts who assisted with this article, knew him and admired him as I did. I owe a tremendous debt to them for their tireless hard work and attention to details as the manuscript was being written or re-written.

In his preface to the 1979-80 edition, Jim "doffed his hat" to all who made Wisconsin local government work: "the teachers and typists, the doctors, lawyers and engineers, the specialists and generalists, the chiefs and the little chiefs, and last, but not least, the politicians." In 1997 I join in Jim's acclamation. Working with officials, both elected and appointed at all levels of government, has given me the opportunity to witness their significant efforts and their real commitment to improving the lives of Wisconsin's citizens. I am especially impressed by the energy, time and thoughtfulness that most elected local officials bring to their government work. For little or no compensation, they spend hours wrestling with the difficult problems that characterize government today. Their only real reward is seeing how their efforts improve their communities. We all, as citizens of this state, owe them much. Personally, I owe them a great deal for helping me to understand and write about the work they do.

Thanks, also, to those who have supported me: my parents, Bob (before his death) and Betty; my daughter, Rebecca; and my colleagues, Robbi, Fred, Sue and Tom, all of whom came to equate "Blue Book" with "don't interrupt Susan."

Susan C. Paddock
University of Wisconsin-Madison
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THE CHANGING WORLD OF WISCONSIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

By Susan C. Paddock
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Governmental Affairs Unit

1. WISCONSIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT: ITS PAST AND ITS FUTURE

"All Government Is Local"

Political scientists are fond of saying, "All government is local." For most people, their only real experience with government is what they see in the cities, villages and towns where they live. A housing program, for example, may be federally funded but administered and controlled by a local government; school programs may be mandated by state law but carried out by the school district; and curbside recycling may reflect both state statutes and local ordinances. For the citizen, the "faces" of these programs are those of neighbors, friends or at least recognizable community members. The fact that the paychecks for these workers come from federal, state or local funding, or a blend of sources, makes little difference. To the public, they all work for "the government". What happens at the community level is, therefore, very important to the citizens' perception of how government works and whether they consider it effective, fair or ethical.

The term "local government" has come to mean any unit of government other than state or federal government. While the local units enforce many federal and state laws and oversee varied federal and state programs and services, they also make their own laws and deliver their own services. This makes them important in their own right. Nationally, there are over 83,000 local units of government, created by states to serve a particular population or meet a particular need.

Particular populations are served by *general purpose* units of government: counties, cities, villages or towns. These units offer a broad range of services, including street maintenance, public safety, trash collection, libraries and public transportation, to people living in a defined geographical area. Particular needs are served by *special purpose* units. School districts serving elementary and secondary students are the most numerous of these. Other special purpose units include lake districts, sanitary districts and park districts. The large number of local units of government reflects the deep-seated democratic belief that the people in the community know best what they need and how to provide it.

Local Government and the State

The U.S. Constitution is silent about local government, but it does speak about the responsibilities of state governments and assumes that state governments will control local units. Local governments are created by the state legislature and, in a sense, exist at the pleasure of the state. Leaders of local government may be loathe to admit their dependence on state government, but it only takes one case, such as the 1989 state takeover of the Jersey City, New Jersey, school district, to illustrate the fact of this dependence. Implicit in this balance is the difficult question of "home rule" – that is, the authority the state concedes to a local government to govern its own affairs within its own boundaries.

Local units of government vary from state to state. They have different names, structures and relationships from one section of the country to another. In some states, local governments have far more autonomy and authority than their counterparts in other states. Because it is difficult to compare units across state lines, learning about local government in one's own state is only the beginning to understanding how American democracy is expressed at the local level.

There are literally thousands of local government units in Wisconsin: 72 counties, 189 cities, 395 villages, 1,266 towns, 426 school districts, 16 technical college districts and hundreds of special districts covering specific functions, such as flood control, soil and water conservation, lake management, housing and community development, and sanitary or sewerage treatment.

In Wisconsin, state government is vitally interested in local government functions for several reasons. First, state government depends on local government to carry out its programs and enforce its laws. In fact, mandates from state government provide much of the direction for the work of local units of government.

Second, state government often becomes involved in local government because today's problems are so large and complex, often crossing local government boundaries. For example, water pollution may involve many units of government, and it often requires a third party, such as the state government, to evaluate conditions and enforce regional regulations.

Finally, state government has a direct interest in the property tax, which is authorized by the legislature but levied and collected at the local level to finance many local services. Property taxes are growing more rapidly than inflation or the median income, and they have become a focus of voter concern and legislative action. In fact, state legislators across the country have attempted in recent sessions to regulate local expenditures, to reduce local taxes, or to transfer the tax burden from local to state government.

Many of the local challenges that are discussed in this article are the result of the growing interdependence of state and local government and, by extension, of federal and local government. While some local governments deny or defy these intrusions into their local control, others understand the necessity and see the opportunities. Some municipalities, even quite small ones, realize the advantages inherent in this interdependent environment and actively pursue state and federal grants to support local projects.

The Importance of Small Local Government

An important characteristic of the large number of local government units in Wisconsin is that most of them serve small numbers of people. Of Wisconsin's 189 cities, only 43 have more than 10,000 people, and seven have fewer than 1,000 people. Only 10 of the 395 villages have more than 10,000 residents, and the Village of Stockholm in Pepin County has only 88 inhabitants. Only five towns have populations over 10,000, and less than 9% of the towns (111 out of 1,266) have more than 2,500 people. Of the 72 counties, 46 have fewer than 50,000 residents. School districts also are small, even after several rounds of consolidation. Over three-quarters of the 426 school districts have fewer than 2,000 students, while only 25 have more than 5,000 students.

The relatively small size of Wisconsin's governmental units should not be interpreted as a sign of inefficiency. Studies of local government finance throughout the United States have found that per-capita costs for delivering a variety of local services increase until the 1 million population mark is reached. Even above that point, decreases in per-person costs are small. Smaller units of government are, therefore, somewhat more cost-effective. They also tend to be more responsive to the needs of their residents.

The trade-off for having fewer problems than the larger cities, counties or school districts is that smaller units have limited capacity to respond to service demands. Small units may have difficulty attracting and retaining good employes or providing more than basic services. They may have to rely on citizen volunteers or neighboring jurisdictions to meet their needs. However, many recent innovations in service delivery do address the problems of smaller units. Intergovernmental agreements, new approaches to financing, improved technology and alternative employment strategies are but a few.

Functions of Local Government

American support for democratic government is based largely on the extent to which citizens see effective democracy at work in their hometowns. Perhaps it is for that reason, even more than the particular services it delivers, that local government is so important in the United States. What do local governments do? They handle a wide variety of essential functions – activities that happen around us every day and are often taken for granted. The police officer patrolling on the corner, the paramedic responding to an accident, and the streets worker collecting trash represent the more visible local government activities. Other activities, which are not so visible,

are also important: inspection of buildings, establishment of zoning, support of local economic development, and the recording of births, deaths and marriages. All these services are vital to public health and safety and the development of properly functioning communities. They may be locally developed and controlled through home rule authority, or they may be provided in response to state and federal requirements.

Local government is a key player in determining how a community perceives itself, how it thinks about its future, and how it uses its resources to achieve that future. National magazines have become fond of identifying the "ten best cities" for business, families, recreation, safety or a host of other things. The elements which contribute to these rankings are wide-ranging. What kind of schools does the community support? Is there support for the arts and other cultural events? How clean are the streets? What park and recreation facilities exist? How safe are the citizens? The list is lengthy and the quality of life in a particular community depends, for the most part, on the leadership of local public officials.

LOCAL OFFICIALS IN WISCONSIN

ACTIVITY	COUNTY	CITY	VILLAGE	TOWN
Executive	**County Executive** or County Administrator or Administrative Coordinator	**Mayor** or City Manager	**President** or Village Manager	**Town Board Chair** Town Administrator
Legislative	**County Board**	**City Council**	**Village Board**	**Town Board**
Financial Management	**Treasurer**	Treasurer	Treasurer	Treasurer
Law Enforcement and Fire Control	**Sheriff**	Police and Fire Commission Chief of Police Fire Chief	Police and Fire Commission Chief of Police	Police and Fire Commission Chief of Police
Legal System	**Circuit Court Judges** **Clerk of Circuit Court** **District Attorney** **Coroner** or Medical Examiner	**Municipal Judge** City Attorney	**Municipal Judge** Village Attorney	**Municipal Judge** Town Attorney
Records, Elections	**County Clerk** **Register of Deeds**	City Clerk	Village Clerk	Town Clerk
Other	Assessor Surveyor*	Assessor Police and Fire Commission Fire Chief Health Officer Street Commissioner	Assessor Police and Fire Commission	Assessor Police and Fire Commission

Note: Elected officials are listed in bold.

*Elected or appointed

Who are these officials? It is typical to think first of elected officials: mayors and city councils; village boards and presidents; town boards; and county executives, sheriffs and clerks. In addition to these, there are numerous appointed administrators who make the day-to-day decisions. Some of them are highly visible, such as the police chief, fire chief, public works director or head librarian. Equally important are the thousands of career public servants who carry out the community's business on a daily basis. Many professions are represented within the cadres of public service, including police officers, firefighters, attorneys, urban planners, social workers and nurses.

Despite some sizeable fluctuations, employment in local government has grown in the past 20 years, as shown in the accompanying table. Some of this growth reflects new services mandated by the state or federal government, some relates to changes in society and the services demanded by citizens, and some results simply from the increase in population.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS October 1974 – October 1994

Year	Employes*			October Payroll (in thousands)		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
1974	50,438	157,003	207,441	$53,194	$136,100	$189,294
1975	53,193	160,985	214,178	59,746	148,461	208,879
1976	53,350	161,414	214,764	62,980	157,453	220,433
1977	54,549	167,915	222,464	67,798	172,410	240,208
1978	55,540	163,121	218,661	72,260	186,119	258,379
1979	57,431	163,894	221,325	81,932	201,765	283,696
1980	59,531	166,382	225,913	92,794	232,371	325,165
1981	57,163	163,829	220,992	94,752	241,702	336,455
1982	57,317	156,525	213,842	97,256	252,603	349,859
1983	57,551	156,714	214,265	98,262	268,921	367,183
1984	61,540	163,815	225,355	117,378	296,199	413,577
1985	53,031	150,204	203,235	121,867	310,117	431,984
1986	73,736	168,044	241,780	146,971	329,451	476,422
1987	63,580	170,725	234,305	139,147	336,480	475,627
1988	65,158	173,407	238,565	142,682	361,598	504,280
1989	64,974	177,781	242,755	143,330	384,909	528,239
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

*To make the figures comparable, the U.S. Census Bureau calculates "full-time equivalent" employment, based on wages paid in each particular jurisdiction for a specific job.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment: 1994,* September 1996, and previous issues.

Early Local Government in Wisconsin

In some respects, local government may be considered the oldest form of government in Wisconsin. Even before the arrival of European settlers, the various Native American tribes established governments for their people. Almost five centuries ago, Wisconsin tribes entered into a type of federal union that still exists today for ceremonial purposes, but most of Wisconsin's early inhabitants looked to the tribal village to determine the rules by which they lived.

Europeans began to arrive in Wisconsin in the 17th century. The French explorers, fur trappers and missionaries were first. Their settlements remained, even after the Treaty of Paris in 1763 ended hostilities between the French and British and established British control of North America. The American Revolutionary War had little effect on Wisconsin's inhabitants, but the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 set the stage for the development of a state where participation in government was a fundamental right.

The Articles of Compact in the Northwest Ordinance guaranteed rights to prospective settlers in what came to be known as the Northwest Territory (now the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin and part of Minnesota). Included among the guarantees of the Articles were support for public education and free access to transportation routes. At the time, the primary means of transportation in the territory was by lakes and rivers, but the principle of free access later was extended to highways.

Local Government During Territorial Days

It was not until the end of the War of 1812 that American control of the Northwest Territory was assured. Between 1787 and 1836 Wisconsin was successively part of the Indiana Territory, the Illinois Territory and the Michigan Territory; the successive territories shrank in size as portions became individual states and joined the Union. In 1818, three counties were established in the western part of the Michigan Territory that would become Wisconsin. In 1836, when Michigan became a state, the Wisconsin Territory was established. The new territorial government was faced with establishing county and municipal government, schools and roads. However, the

sparse population, great distances between settlements, and difficulty in traveling meant that most government in Wisconsin was localized.

Between 1840 and 1850, as Wisconsin's population increased tenfold from 30,945 to 305,391, local governments tended to reflect the traditions of governing, which the new settlers brought with them. About half of the new immigrants were Yankees from New England and Mid-Atlantic states, and the other half were Europeans – primarily Germans, Scandinavians, Irish, English, Scot and Welsh. The Yankees were highly organized, and many took possession of the town sites, waterpower sources and agricultural lands. They also were the editors, merchants and politicians of the territory. According to UW historian Robert C. Nesbit:

> The Yankee settler was an activist. He expected his new wilderness home to be connected shortly with the world's markets, but he recognized that he would have to help it along with community and political action. . . . He easily imposed his institutions, ideas, and mores upon his new surroundings, for he assumed that he had never really left home. His European immigrant neighbors were all too conscious that they had. (Nesbit, pp. 152-153)

European immigrants tended to settle according to nationality, and these isolated settlements developed governments similar to those of the European motherlands. By the middle of the 19th century, there were significant settlements throughout Wisconsin. German settlements, like those at Milwaukee and Mequon, reflected the settlers' desire for self-expression and freedom from bureaucracy. As Philip Best, one of the founders of the Pabst Brewing Company, wrote in 1847:

> In Germany no one knows how to appreciate the liberty to which every human being is entitled. . . [E]veryone [here] may express his opinion in accordance with his knowledge and judgment. . . [H]ere the officials . . . are dependent upon the people, and in Germany the people are dependent upon the officials. (Nesbit, p. 157)

Scandinavians settled in Wisconsin until the 1860s, when the newer arrivals began to move on to Minnesota. Although more literate that the Germans, they also were much poorer and tended to stay to themselves. They moved up the Rock River Valley into Wisconsin, establishing communities such as Stoughton. Government in Scandinavian communities had a strong religious content.

Dutch and Swiss settlers also moved to Wisconsin and established their separate communities, where local politics reflected their home country political experience. Later in the century, Polish settlers arrived. New immigrants were assimilated slowly and with difficulty into the mainstream of Wisconsin's politics, which continued to be dominated by Yankees.

The first municipal government inside the boundaries of the current Wisconsin Territory was the Borough of Prairie du Chien, established in Crawford County in 1821. Prairie du Chien, and other territorial boroughs which were incorporated in the next few years, featured the town meeting form of government that the New England settlers had brought with them. The borough (town) government laid out streets and provided fire and police protection. Settlers from Southern states favored the county form of government, which was strong in that section of the country. Supervisors were elected to represent precincts in the county, and the county, not the municipality, was the entity responsible for providing governmental services.

The disagreement between Wisconsin's settlers over which form of local government should prevail continued throughout territorial history and well into statehood. This conflict of powers and authority at various levels of local government can still be seen in Wisconsin today, and the success and failure of cooperative efforts among governmental units to some extent reflect the continuing debate.

The Advent of Statehood

When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, the new state constitution contained several specific provisions for local government. Article IV, Section 22, provides: "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."

Article IV, Section 23, originally required: "The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable." Although this section has been amended three times to meet the changing needs of county government, the town uniformity provision relating to towns still remains. County officers, as well as the conditions of their election, removal and terms of office, are identified in Article VI, Section 4.

Cities and villages also were mentioned in the original Wisconsin Constitution. In its original form, Article XI, Section 3, empowered the legislature "to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages". In particular, the legislature could restrict the local units' powers to tax, contract debt and assess property. Cities and villages were not granted home rule until 1924. Prior to that they were chartered and controlled by the legislature, at first by individual special acts of the legislature and then, after 1892, by general law.

Wisconsin's 1870 population of just over one million was 80% rural. Only about 200,000 people lived in cities and, of those, 71,461 resided in Milwaukee. The populations of the next two largest cities, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, numbered 12,765 and 12,673, respectively. Madison, today the state's second-largest city, was still a small community. When it was selected as the territorial capital in 1836, it was largely uninhabited. It was incorporated in 1856 and in 1870 had 9,173 inhabitants.

By 1900, Wisconsin's population had doubled, but the urban portion had increased more rapidly than that of rural areas. Over 38% of the state's 2,069,042 total population were urban residents. Milwaukee had grown to 288,923 and Oshkosh had 28,284 people. One in eight of all Wisconsin residents lived in Milwaukee County. This concentration led the legislature to conclude that it must treat Milwaukee differently from other counties; by 1885, it began to recognize the differences between Milwaukee County and "other counties" in the state laws it enacted.

Urban areas, and Milwaukee in particular, were different from rural areas in several ways. In some cases, they had sizeable immigrant populations. (Milwaukee's foreign-born made up almost 50% of its population.) The larger cities often had surfaced streets, public transportation, running water, sewers, street lights and electricity. High schools developed in the cities, as did vocational and technical schools.

Public schools were an essential feature of urban government. Over 80% of all children attended public schools, and both public and private schools, along with newspapers, served to assimilate people of diverse backgrounds and experiences. While differences between communities persisted and are celebrated yet today, Wisconsin's new citizens began to learn how to participate in government.

The Progressive Era and Its Impact on Local Government

Wisconsin government in the last quarter of the 19th century has been characterized by Professor Nesbit as the "politics of complacency". In contrast, the politics of the first part of the 20th century were the politics of protest. Led by Robert M. "Fighting Bob" La Follette, Wisconsin became a laboratory of democracy during this period of rapid economic change. Much has been written about the impact of Progressive reform on national and state government, but the effects were also felt in local government. State legislation that dealt with the income tax, the highway commission, waterpower conservation and forest reserves had repercussions for local ordinances and decisions. Agricultural education was supported, enhancing the role of vocational education and leading to the authorization of vocational schools in 1911. A Board of Public Affairs was established, charged with studying state and local governments and making recommendations for their improvement.

For local government, two important legacies from the Progressive Era were the establishment of a state income tax and the provision for home rule. The income tax was seen as a more efficient and equitable way to finance government. The proceeds of the income tax supported state government and a major portion of them were shared with the local units in which they were

collected. It was assumed that leaving the property tax solely for the use of the counties, municipalities and school districts would lower local taxes.

Home rule was finally authorized in 1924 by an amendment to Article XI, Section 3, of the constitution and passage of Chapter 198, Laws of 1925. The constitutional change permitted cities and villages "to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as with uniformity shall affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature."

This grant of home rule became important in the development of municipal government, since it provided cities and villages greater leeway in determining their own affairs. In 1925 and 1933 the legislature strengthened home rule, substituting a comprehensive grant of power for the long list of enumerated powers in the original law. This flexible approach allowed municipalities great freedom in making decisions about what services they would provide and how those services would be delivered. Today, for example, a city or village may decide whether or not it will provide a public transportation system, public health care, or parks and recreational facilities. Home rule is seen by municipal decisionmakers as central to their ability to govern. (Towns and counties, to a lesser extent, have also been granted greater flexibility over the past decade, but each of their powers must be specifically authorized by statute or implied from existing authorization.)

Governmental reform, the centerpiece of the Progressive Movement, led to the codification of state laws affecting villages (in 1919) and cities (in 1921). Classes of cities, established by law in 1871, remained intact, but special charter provisions establishing some municipalities were superseded. Only the charter of the City of Milwaukee remained unchanged by these reforms. Even today, state laws reflect this special status of Milwaukee.

Local Government in the 20th Century

The 20th century has witnessed significant changes. Major economic shifts and technological innovations have been accompanied by radical changes in the structure and function of government at all levels. Wisconsin's population has grown from 2,069,042 at the turn of the century to an estimated 5,142,999 in 1996. While only about one-third of Wisconsin's citizens lived in urban areas in 1900, almost two-thirds did at the time of the 1990 federal census. The major nonwhite population group was American Indians in 1900. Today, there are almost three times as many people of Hispanic origin living in Wisconsin as there are American Indian residents, and the African-American population has grown from 2,542 in 1900 to 244,539 in 1990. Over 50,000 people of Asian origin were Wisconsin residents in 1990. These newer immigrants, whether coming from other states or from other countries, have shaped local government, as did their predecessors, the European immigrants of the 19th century.

What is important is that most of the state's population growth has taken place outside of the major metropolitan areas. Since 1970, the City of Milwaukee has lost population. It is the small- and medium-sized cities, villages and towns which have grown. Suburbs around central cities have grown more quickly than the cities themselves, creating what some have termed "doughnut cities". Older, central cities struggle to maintain sufficient tax base to support necessary services, while newer suburbs wrestle with providing those same basic services to a rapidly growing and more dispersed population.

Towns also have felt the changes of this century. Until 1960, many towns lost territory to adjoining cities and villages by annexation, and some of them disappeared altogether. Since 1980, however, the growth in population around central metropolitan areas has changed this pattern. Towns near these urban areas also have seen population growth and have been faced with making decisions about zoning, taxation or service delivery that earlier would have been the concern the neighboring cities. The 1993 Legislature, recognizing the changing nature of the population of rural areas near urban areas, explicitly granted towns many powers that cities and villages already had, including the establishment of codes, the ability to set assessments to pay for public projects, and the regulation of a wide variety of activities and services.

Schools, too, have reflected the economic, demographic and political changes of the 20th century. School aids have been revised, and vocational schools have grown in number and enrollment. In recent years, concern about educational achievement and preparation of the 21st century workforce has led to legislation on charter schools, school choice and school funding limits, as well as school-to-work programs intended to link secondary and vocational education more closely.

Current Challenges and the Future of Local Government

Elected and career public officials must deal with a vast number of demographic, social, political and economic changes. The population diversity that characterized Wisconsin's early history is again becoming an important force, and it challenges government to respond and serve in new ways. Today, the divergent groups may be native-born minority groups or new immigrants, mostly from non-European countries. Their cultural expectations and traditions may differ from existing norms, but they must, somehow, be understood and accommodated.

Changes in families and work patterns have strained governmental structures and resources. For example, recreational programs for children and youth must recognize that in most families there is not an at-home parent to chauffeur, chaperone and coach sports programs. As women enter the workforce full time, governments and community organizations must hire help for services that were once provided by volunteers. When people move from central cities to suburbs and beyond, the link between workplace and home weakens, and the commuters may fail to realize the economic interdependence of the two communities. Rising expectations have led to demands for increased services that local government must finance through increased taxes and fees. Government employes have had to learn how to handle irate citizens demanding more services for less money.

Another change encountered by today's government officials is increased citizen participation and oversight. Open meeting laws and open records laws, enacted by the state legislature, are examples of how government has responded to this demand. Some communities are increasing citizen involvement in policymaking and service delivery. They create electronic "town meetings", citizen advisory boards and community task forces. They also rely on grassroots support, such as "Friends of the Library" groups or neighborhood associations. These mechanisms give citizens a voice, increase their understanding and support for local government and improve government responsiveness.

The changing role of the media reflects this political environment. Media have been both supportive and highly critical of government in the past. In recent years, however, media leaders have begun to see themselves as participants in the political process, rather than merely observers and reporters. For example, Wisconsin Public Television has initiated a series of town hall meetings on various subjects, and the newspapers in many cities across the state are engaged in identifying community issues and supporting the search for answers.

Finally, economic changes have affected local government. The globalization of the economy is not just a private sector or federal concern. Cities and villages must grapple with ways to keep local businesses and industries vital, and, if possible, attract foreign investors and companies. Although some Wisconsin communities have lost industries to other states and foreign countries where labor costs were supposedly lower, foreign business has also been attracted to the state. For example, the world's largest manufacturer of soy sauce is now located in Walworth, Wisconsin.

Recent reforms and challenges suggest that local government will continue to experience rapid change in the coming decade. More cities and villages, for example, are hiring professional administrators as the difficulty of managing municipal activities increases. New systems for managing employes, including innovative methods for working with labor unions, are emerging. New state demands, such as recycling requirements or clean water regulations, force local units to respond to a variety of economic, political, demographic and environmental pressures.

Fifty years ago, the problems encountered in Wisconsin's communities probably would have resulted in the demand for new state or federal programs. More recently, citizens have exhibited

a growing distrust of and disenchantment with faceless big government. Smaller local governments now find themselves challenged to provide services and assure quality of life while complying with costly state and federal mandates. This scenario requires highly qualified and committed public employes. It also requires informed citizens who are involved in the government of their community. Assuring public participation in local government may be the greatest challenge to the survival of democracy in the 21st century.

2. COUNTY GOVERNMENT: THE LOCAL FACE OF STATE GOVERNMENT

The county system of government is part of our inheritance from England. On occasion, it has been accused of being powerless and irrelevant, and some have predicted its demise. Nevertheless, counties have survived and today play an important role in the delivery of governmental services.

Wisconsin's 72 counties perform double duty, serving and protecting local interests, while also acting as the agents of state government. The county's role as the state's agent is significant. It administers a host of state programs – health and welfare services, the court system and state highway maintenance, to name a few – but many county officials contend this significant role is not matched with state support or necessary autonomy. Despite these continuing debates over authority and finances, it is certain that the counties will continue to be an important part of Wisconsin's political makeup, as they have been since territorial days.

Development and Structure of Counties

County government in Wisconsin predates the establishment of the Wisconsin Territory. Beginning in 1818, while it was still a part of the Michigan Territory, what we know as Wisconsin was divided by the Michigan territorial governor, Lewis Cass, into three counties: Brown County in the east, Crawford County in the west, and Michilimackinac County in the north. These three large counties were subdivided as Wisconsin became a territory and then a state.

The Wisconsin Territorial Legislature was authorized to create or consolidate counties, based on authority granted in the Northwest Ordinance, which was enacted by the U.S. Congress on July 13, 1787. The Wisconsin Constitution implicitly gave the state legislature the same power when it continued the application of most territorial laws at the time the state was created. Although there is no explicit constitutional authority to create counties, the state constitution does provide that a county with an area of 900 square miles or less cannot be divided and requires that the location of the county seat cannot be changed without approval of the county voters. In addition, the legislature has established procedures whereby county boards of adjoining counties may consolidate into a single county.

From April 20, 1836, the date the Wisconsin Territory was created, through 1901, the number of counties grew from 6 to 71. The 72nd county was created in 1961, when the reservation of the Menominee Indians of Wisconsin, located in Oconto and Shawano Counties, became Menominee County.

Counties vary greatly in geographical size and population. The largest, in land area, is Marathon in north central Wisconsin, while the smallest is Ozaukee on the Lake Michigan shore. The most populous county is Milwaukee; the least populous is Menominee. Wood County, in the central part of the state, might be selected as the "average" Wisconsin county. Its land area of 792.9 square miles and population density of 92.8 people per square mile are closest to the state averages of 754.4 and 90.1, respectively.

At the time of statehood, the counties within the Wisconsin Territory were organized in various ways. Settlers from New York and New England brought with them the supervisor form of county government in which the board of supervisors specifically represented towns and incorporated places. Under this "unit system", as it came to be known in Wisconsin, power was decentralized and most services were performed by town or municipal officials. Settlers from other parts of the country brought the more centralized commissioner plan, which called for a small board elected from precincts to represent the interests of the county at-large. Services were provided at the county level under this plan.

The framers of the Wisconsin Constitution, foreseeing problems with managing differing forms of county government, required the legislature to "establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable" (Article IV, Section 23). The meaning of this uniformity requirement was not settled until 1870, when, after a series of court decisions, the supervisor (unit) system prevailed. As compared to the commissioner plan, the supervisor system gave relatively more authority to town government and took away county government's independent power.

The best efforts of the writers of the constitution to achieve uniformity were confounded by historical developments. First, Milwaukee County continued to outpace other areas of the state in its growth, so that by 1885 the legislature recognized that it had to treat Milwaukee differently. New legislation spoke of two categories of counties – Milwaukee County and "other counties". Then, almost 75 years later when the federal government terminated its supervision of the tribe, the 1959 Legislature established a third category for "counties having one town" to deal with Menominee County, which it created, effective May 1, 1961. (The federal government restored reservation status to the tribal lands in 1973, but the statutory definition for Menominee County continues and the area is governed under a combination of state, national and tribal laws.)

Over the years, changes within counties and the demands placed on them led the legislature to recognize that it could not treat all counties exactly the same. In 1972 a constitutional amendment deleted the uniformity requirement for counties. (It still applies to towns.) While counties have not changed their structure dramatically since then, removal of the uniformity clause has allowed them flexibility in responding to the changing political and economic environment.

The Many Functions of Wisconsin's Counties

County government has many functions. Article IV, Section 22, of the Wisconsin Constitution states: "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." Chapter 59, Wisconsin Statutes, which contains most of the state laws pertaining to county government, describes a wide variety of duties and permissive authority the legislature has assigned to the county and its officers. It is up to the individual county board to determine how to use the powers delegated by the legislature.

Counties are often called agents of the state because they are required to carry out or enforce certain state laws. For example, the county sheriff enforces state laws in apprehending criminals, and the district attorney represents the state in legal actions brought against them. The county clerk manages state elections, and the county register of deeds keeps certain state records, such as birth and death certificates, marriage licenses and property deeds. In each of these examples, the county official is elected by the residents of the county but is carrying out or enforcing laws made by state legislators.

In 1985, Wisconsin counties were given limited "home rule", whereby they "may exercise any organizational or administrative power, subject only to the constitution and any enactment of the legislature which is of statewide concern and which uniformly affects each county." The legislature declared it wanted the powers granted to the counties to be "liberally construed" in favor of the counties' rights, powers and privileges in order to give the counties the largest measure of self-government. How broadly the courts will interpret this grant remains to be seen.

Since statehood, the legislature has granted a long and wide-ranging list of permissive powers to county boards: for example, defraying the costs of certain conventions and local entertainment, e.g., national air shows and Halloween parties for children; raising game birds; operating a public museum; contracting for federal prisoners; conducting transportation studies; and operating airports. The exercise of these specific powers varies from county to county. One county may operate parks and recreational facilities and provide mental health services. Another county may also decide to operate parks but may choose to provide nursing care rather than mental health services. When the legislature decides to mandate duties and grant permissive powers to specific counties, it often identifies the units by population size rather than by name, such as permitting a county "having a population of 500,000 [to] own and operate a professional baseball

team" (a power Milwaukee County never exercised). Identification by population size, rather than a county name, conforms with Article IV, Section 18, of the Wisconsin Constitution which prohibits the legislature from passing "private or local" laws.

Differences Count with Counties

One of the problems in discussing or managing local government in Wisconsin is that the units vary greatly. Counties are no exception, as the accompanying table illustrates.

VARIATIONS AMONG WISCONSIN COUNTIES

Land Area		Cities, Villages and Towns in County	
Square Miles	Number of Counties	Units in County	Number of Counties
1,500+	1	50+	3
1,251 – 1,500	5	41 – 50	2
1,001 – 1,250	7	31 – 40	15
751– 1,000	24	21 – 30	31
501 – 750	20	11– 20	19
301 – 500	11	1 – 10	2
< 300	4		
State Total 54,314 square miles		State Total 1,850 units	
County Average 754 square miles		County Average 26 units	

1990 Population		1990 Population Density	
Population Group	Number of Counties	Persons Per Square Mile	Number of Counties
500,000+	1	3,971	1
300,001 – 500,000	2	500 – 3,970	2
100,001 – 300,000	8	301 – 500	5
50,001 – 100,000	13	201 – 300	4
25,001 – 50,000	21	101 – 200	7
10,001 – 25,000	22	51 – 100	14
5,001 – 10,000	3	26 – 50	21
<5,000	2	10 – 25	14
State Total 4,891,769		< 10	4
Median County 33,528			
County Average 67,941		State Average 90 persons per square mile	

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, Wisconsin,* Tables 3 and 16, August 1991.

The largest county, as ranked by population, is Milwaukee County. For most of statehood, it has also been Wisconsin's most urbanized area. Special laws that pertain to Milwaukee County reflect this difference. However, in the past 20 years, urbanization has also characterized the counties of Kenosha, Racine, Brown and Dane, as well the counties surrounding Milwaukee County. While these counties have grown and struggled with the problems of urban government, other counties, such as Crawford County on the southwest side of the state, which grew only .03%, have had stable populations.

Another major difference among the counties is the tax rate. According to a study by the Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance, the 1996 county tax rates ranged from $10.49 per $1,000 equalized value in Menominee County to a rate of $2.21 in Ozaukee County. The financing of county services has come under scrutiny as taxpayers seek ways to reduce costs. Debate has also focused on "unfunded mandates", that is, service requirements that the state imposes without providing accompanying revenues to cover their costs. For years the counties have tried, with limited success, to persuade the state to pay for these services, thus reducing the property tax burden. A recent response by the 1993 Legislature was to appropriate county mandate relief payments, based on each county's population. The program, which cost a total of $20.2 million statewide in 1996, is designed to ease the cost of state-mandated services.

Finally, counties differ in their resources. The economic health of any county is tied, in part, to its natural resources and geography, which can help or hinder its development. The unglaciated Southwest Uplands, known as the Driftless Area, has unspoiled natural beauty, many small ethnic communities and, in earlier times, lead mining. Southern Wisconsin is characterized by

rich agricultural lands and gently rolling hills. This is the area which made Wisconsin "America's Dairyland". Southeast Wisconsin is the most heavily populated area and the site of the earliest industrial endeavors in the state. Most heavy industry is located there or in the Fox River Valley. The Fox River Valley-Green Bay area in northeast Wisconsin is a region of trade and transport that has experienced remarkable growth in the past 20 years. Northeast Wisconsin comprises much of the original lumbering areas of Wisconsin and today is a primary tourist destination in all seasons. Northwest Wisconsin also relies on tourism, but its proximity to Minneapolis-St. Paul has led to the growth of commerce and industry. Finally, the counties along the western border of Wisconsin are tied to the Mississippi River, a major transportation and commerce link.

The County Board

In most Wisconsin counties, the elected county board of supervisors performs both legislative and executive functions. (Nine counties have an elected county executive and six have an appointed county administrator to handle executive duties.) The board also serves as the link between the state and local units of government and their citizens.

The national and state models of government divide power among the legislative, executive and judicial branches, which respectively enact, administer and adjudicate the laws. This balance-of-power approach is considered central to democratic government, but there is no such clear-cut division of power within county government as it was created by the Wisconsin Constitution. The county board often has to balance its legislative and executive responsibilities. Supervisors, working through various standing committees, may become so involved in their oversight of the day-to-day operations of county departments and programs that they can lose the perspective necessary for good policymaking. Some counties have managed this issue by using the technical and professional skills of their employes to assure operational effectiveness, while continuing to call upon board members to respond to or represent citizen concerns.

The manner in which supervisors are chosen has changed since statehood. Prior to 1965, the law prescribed different county board representation for Milwaukee County, where supervisors were chosen from districts identical to the state assembly districts. In the other counties, supervisors were elected by unit: one from each town, one from each village (or part of a village located within the county) and one from each city ward. This latter formula led to large, unwieldy and unrepresentative boards. By 1965, for example, Dane County had 90 supervisors on its board, reportedly the largest county board in the United States. The proportional disparity was equally surprising with one supervisor representing a village of 191 residents while another represented 13,308 residents in a Madison city ward. In the nation's first instance of a court mandating the one person-one vote principle for county governing boards, the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Sonneborn v. Sylvester,* 26 Wis. (2d) 43 (1965) required that county supervisory districts must be reapportioned to accord voters the equal representation to which they were entitled under the U.S. and Wisconsin Constitutions. The 1965 Legislature, in legislation effective for the 1966 county board elections, divided all counties (with the exception of Milwaukee and Menominee) into four population groups and established the maximum number of supervisors allowed for each county category.

NUMBER OF COUNTY BOARD SUPERVISORS
By Statutory Grouping

Population	Number of Counties Within the Group	Maximum No. of Supervisors*	Actual Range of Supervisors
10,000 – 499,999	10	47	24-39
50,000 – 99,999	13	39	25-38
25,000 – 49,999	21	31	17-31
Less than 25,000	26	21	12-21

*If a county's population is within 2% of the next highest grouping, it may use that maximum.

Today, the county board is elected from supervisory districts drawn by the county board after each federal decennial census so that each supervisor represents approximately the same number

of residents. The effect of this newer selection process with equalized districts and statutory control of board size is twofold: more representative boards and smaller boards.

County supervisors are elected for two-year terms in the spring nonpartisan elections held in the odd-numbered years, except in Milwaukee County where supervisors serve four-year terms. When a vacancy occurs on the board, the board chairperson with board approval may make an appointment to fill the vacancy for the unexpired portion of the term or until a successor is elected and qualified. A county supervisor may be removed for cause by a two-thirds vote of the board.

A county board carries out its duties and exercises its powers by passing resolutions and ordinances that have the effect of local law. The board is required by state statute to appoint certain officials, such as the highway commissioner, and it is authorized to appoint certain specified officers or create others as it chooses. It oversees and manages county affairs by adopting a budget, authorizing and staffing programs and levying the taxes needed to support them. Even in counties that have chosen to create the elected administrative office of "county executive", the county board retains sizeable power and has discretion regarding its own organization and its operating rules.

The supervisors conduct business at their board meetings and through their separate committee assignments. The committees are expected to review problems in their areas of responsibility, work directly with employes of the county and propose legislative solutions. The personnel committee, for example, is supposed to work with the appointed personnel director and develop personnel policy. When functioning well, this system encourages open communication between county employes, who carry out the work of the county, and the board, which decides what that work will be.

Central Administrative Authority

In recent years, the state legislature has required the counties to create a single executive or administrative officer who has centralized oversight of county functions and can assist in coordinating the complex system of elected and appointed officials. The county board must choose one of three statutory officers: county executive, county administrator or county administrative coordinator.

The most powerful and independent of the three officials is the *county executive*. By statute, the office of county executive is mandatory in Milwaukee County, where it was pioneered in 1960. A 1969 constitutional amendment empowered the legislature to authorize this position in other counties, and the statutes now give all counties the option. Eight counties besides Milwaukee currently have county executives, established either by resolution of the board or by petition and referendum. This officer is elected at-large by county voters for a 4-year term in the spring nonpartisan elections and is independent of the county board, much as mayors and governors are independent of their legislative bodies. The county executive may be removed only by the governor for cause or by the voters through a recall election. If a vacancy occurs, the chairperson of the county board may name someone to fill the office until the next election. By constitutional amendment the county executive has the power to veto board resolutions and ordinances in full and may exercise a partial veto on appropriations measures. Vetoes can be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the county board.

Six counties employ a *county administrator* to coordinate county operations. County administrators are appointed by the board, rather than elected by the citizens. They are not independent officers, have no veto power and are not as powerful as county executives. Both executives and administrators are charged with organizing and operating the county, including developing an annual budget, appointing department heads and members of boards and commissions, and keeping the board informed on county issues.

Since January 1, 1987, state law has required counties without a county executive or county administrator, currently 57 in number, to designate an elected or appointed county official as *administrative coordinator* of the county. By law, this officer is "responsible for coordinating all administrative and management functions of county government not otherwise vested by law in

boards or commissions, or in other elected officers." Typically, the chairperson of the county board or the county clerk fills this position, but some counties have established a separate full-time position.

Elected County Officials

All counties are required to elect a specified group of executive officials who carry out state laws: a sheriff, district attorney, clerk, treasurer, register of deeds and clerk of circuit court. These officers are elected for 2-year terms on a partisan ballot in November of the even-numbered years. In addition, all counties, except Milwaukee, have been given a choice since 1972 between the elected coroner or an appointed medical examiner. According to a 1988 decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the position of county surveyor may be filled by an elected officer, an appointed officer or someone hired on a temporary basis to fulfill the function as needed (*Ripley v. Brown,* 143 Wis. 2d 686). (The offices of elected surveyor and elected coroner were abolished in Milwaukee County, as the result of a 1965 constitutional amendment.)

The sheriff, district attorney, coroner and register of deeds are specifically mentioned in the Wisconsin Constitution, and the governor is required by statute to fill vacancies in these offices until the next election and may remove any of these officers for cause.

The *sheriff* is the chief law enforcement official for the entire county, although most enforcement is related to areas outside of incorporated cities and villages. The constitution does not require that a sheriff have police training or experience, but by tradition voters have come to expect it.

The *district attorney* prosecutes persons for crimes committed in the county and may also serve as legal advisor to the county, although 34 counties now appoint corporation counsels to handle civil legal matters. Each county has its own district attorney, except for Shawano and Menominee Counties which jointly elect one district attorney to serve the two-county prosecutorial unit. In a few smaller counties the attorneys only serve part-time.

The *coroner* investigates sudden or accidental deaths and presides over the coroner's jury that determines the cause of death. Counties may choose to have an appointed medical examiner instead of a coroner. (Milwaukee County is required by statute to have a medical examiner.)

The *register of deeds* records most legal documents, including real estate sales and transfers, mortgages, contracts, leases, marriage licenses, birth and death certificates, and soldiers' discharges. The records of this office are essential for many state functions, and, unlike the other elected officers, the register of deeds has little discretion in deciding how to carry out these duties.

Four other elected county officials are not specifically named in the constitution but were assumed to be a part of county government because they existed at the time of statehood: the county clerk, clerk of circuit court, surveyor and treasurer. Except for the clerk of circuit court, vacancies in these positions are filled by the county board or county executive with board consent. The circuit court judge(s) must fill a vacancy in the clerk of court position. Similarly the county board may remove any of these officers for cause by a two-thirds vote, with the exception of the clerk of circuit court who can only be removed by the circuit court judge(s) for cause.

The duties of the *county clerk* are defined by state law and the individual county boards and vary among counties. In some cases, the clerk is the key county official, serving as a secretary to the board and its committees, general coordinator of county services and chief budget officer. In all counties, the clerk oversees elections, maintains certain records and issues some licenses.

The *treasurer,* who is the custodian of county moneys, is required to collect property taxes and fees and pay the bills, and may be responsible for investing any available funds.

The *clerk of circuit court,* like the treasurer and register of deeds, has little discretion in executing official duties, most of which are prescribed by state law and relate primarily to handling court-related documents.

The office of *surveyor* was more important in early statehood, when it was necessary to identify land ownership carefully. In the past 50 years the need for a surveyor has declined. In most

counties no one runs for the office, so the county board designates a registered land surveyor to carry out any necessary duties.

3. MUNICIPALITIES: THE MOST LOCAL OF GOVERNMENTS

Towns, villages and cities, often referred to as *municipalities* in Wisconsin law, are the governmental units that relate most directly to citizens' everyday lives. For much of Wisconsin's early history as a territory and a state, towns were the most important unit of municipal government. When Wisconsin achieved statehood in 1848, there were only a dozen or so villages and Milwaukee, which had been incorporated in 1846, was the state's only city.

In this century, cities and villages have gained importance. By 1997 there were 189 cities and 395 villages, in addition to 1,266 towns. Cities and villages provide government to areas where population is more concentrated and, as a result, generally offer more diverse and complex services than do towns. One principal difference that accounts for this is that cities and villages are incorporated by the state, and they are accorded "home rule", that is, more flexibility in determining their own structure and the services they will undertake.

Residents of a particular town may seek to incorporate as a city or village because they want sidewalks, street lights, full-time fire protection or other urban services. They may also desire greater independence from state control. As cities and villages are incorporated, they are carved out of the town territory and become independent units no longer subject to the town's control. The remainder of the town may take on a "Swiss cheese" configuration as its area is reduced.

Towns

Towns, like counties, were created by the state to provide basic municipal services. By constitutional requirement, towns must be as uniform as practicable in their structure and can perform only those duties specifically authorized by state law. The statutes relating to towns spell out in detail the powers of town officers and how they will conduct day-to-day operations.

Rooted in New England and New York tradition, town government came to Wisconsin with the settlers, but Wisconsin towns, which were first authorized under Michigan territorial law in 1827, were not like their Eastern counterparts that reflected the existing patterns of local settlement. In Wisconsin, towns were geographical subdivisions of counties, usually following the boundaries of surveyors' townships.

The difference between "township" and "town" often confuses the public. In Wisconsin, "township" refers to the surveyor's township which was laid out to identify land parcels within a county. The typical township was a square, measuring six miles on a side for a total of 36 square miles in the unit. Each square-mile unit within the township was called a "section", so there were 36 sections in the typical surveyor's township. In some cases, where the county bordered on another state or a natural boundary, such as a river, the size of a particular township was altered by those limitations.

"Town", as the word is used in Wisconsin, denotes a specific unit of government. It may coincide with the surveyor's township or it may look quite different because the boundaries of local governments have changed over the years. In some of the northern Wisconsin counties, surveyor's townships were combined to form larger towns to facilitate governing more sparsely settled areas.

Originally, towns could be created by the legislature, county boards or the courts, but today, because there is no unorganized territory left in the state, new towns can be created only by the division of existing towns or by the reversion of incorporated territory to town status. In reality these events rarely, if ever, happen. Instead a town may be dissolved through incorporation as a city or village, annexed by an adjoining city or village, or attached to an adjoining town. These options must follow detailed statutory procedures.

The largest town in area (with the obvious exception of the Town of Menominee which covers an entire county) is Winter (Sawyer County) at 279.5 square miles and the smallest is Germantown (Washington County) at 1.7 square miles.

Towns originally served (and for the most part they continue to serve) rural areas. At first, this was an important function, since most of Wisconsin was rural. As the population grew and cities and villages developed, the importance of town government declined. Someone, obviously not a town official, once remarked that a town was simply land that had not yet been annexed. This rueful statement reflects that, for most of this century, the key problem for towns has been survival. Towns disappeared completely in Milwaukee County by 1957 when all the territory within the county's boundaries was either incorporated as a separate city or village or annexed to an existing one.

According to the official 1996 population estimates, about one-third of all of Wisconsin's citizens live in towns. Although towns vary greatly in size, population and wealth, most have small populations. For example, 13 towns have fewer than 100 residents, and the smallest of all is Cedar Rapids (Rusk County) with 31 people (1996 estimate). The state's largest town is Caledonia (Racine County) with a 1996 population estimated at 22,187. Only about one-third of Wisconsin's towns (468) have more than 1,000 population, and only 118 have more than 2,500 residents. About three dozen towns have the population required to become a village or city, and from time to time large towns like these do incorporate, as happened most recently in 1996 when the major portion of the Town of Weston (Marathon County) became a village. However, because incorporation must follow standards specified by law, achieving village or city status is a difficult process.

Towns also vary in their economic wealth as measured by property valuation. In general, most towns are rural and their property values are low. On the other hand, towns in urbanized areas, which contain more residential and commercial development, usually have higher property values and a stronger tax base for funding services. Some towns are a mixture of rural and developed areas, which may lead to conflicts when rural residents reject urban services and the taxes necessary to pay for them, while residents in the built-up sections seek additional services. One solution is to form a "utility district" within the town where additional services are offered and additional taxes can be levied to perform those services. This utility district is sometimes referred to unofficially as an "unincorporated village", but it is still a part of the town, not a separate government unit.

Town Government Structure. The organization and functions of town government are spelled out in the Wisconsin Statutes, based on the requirement of the Wisconsin Constitution that the legislature must provide the same basic form of government for all towns. An attempt was made to abolish the uniformity clause through constitutional amendment in 1978, but the voters defeated it by a better than 2-to-1 margin.

It should be noted that the statutes specifically provide for town government in Menominee County. They state that if a county is not divided into several towns, the whole county will be considered one town. The Town of Menominee, which is coterminous with Menominee County, is that county's only municipal unit; there are no cities or villages. The county board and the town board are made up of the same seven persons, some elected from wards and some at-large.

Some flexibility has been introduced into town government through legislation. For example, state law permits the town meeting to authorize the town board to exercise the powers that the statutes confer on a village board. 1993 Wisconsin Act 246 offered towns some parity with city and village home rule by statutorily granting towns many of the optional powers given to incorporated units.

Town Services. The town's primary activities focus on maintaining roads, providing public improvements, and enforcing regulations as required by state and county government. Larger towns may establish fire and police services, create zoning and building regulations, provide water and sewers, operate parks and recreation facilities, and enforce health regulations. As noted, however, larger towns with specialized services are the exception.

The Town Meeting. State law requires each town to hold an annual meeting open to all qualified electors who are age 18 or older and have resided in the town for at least 10 days. The town meeting serves as the legislative body for the town, and it must convene at least annually on the

second Tuesday in April (or within 10 days following that date). Special town meetings may be called by the town board, the town meeting itself or at the request of a specified number of electors.

Towns have been described as representative of true or "direct" democracy because all qualified electors may vote at the town meeting, rather than depending on elected representatives to make laws for them. The annual meeting conducts all business required by state law and transacts such other business as the law permits and the electors desire. The major agenda item generally is adoption of the annual budget. Through adopting the budget, residents vote directly at the town meeting to levy town property taxes on themselves. In most towns, these taxes are used primarily for public works, such as road building and repair and snow removal. Taxes may also support police and fire protection and general government functions. For the most part, however, tax levies are low because services are limited.

It sounds appealing to be able to vote directly on the level at which one will be taxed. We would expect town meetings to be popular, well-attended events. In fact, town meetings usually have sparse attendance, and the participation rate may be even lower than the voter turnout in an adjoining municipality. There are exceptions, however. For example, major conflicts, either within the town or between the town and another governmental unit, usually increase attendance at the town meeting. Another problem with the town meeting is that, in very large towns, large gatherings of voters are ineffective in debating issues or deciding policy.

The Town Board. The town board, elected in odd-numbered years at the spring election, is the "executive branch" of town government. It handles the day-to-day decisionmaking and may administer town services. The board usually consists of three supervisors, the chair and two "side" supervisors. The chair presides at town meetings and board meetings and generally is seen as the key contact person in the town. There are two exceptions to the typical town board structure. One is that towns exercising village powers may chose to have a three- or five-member town board. The other is the statutory option that allows the town meeting in the case of a town with a population of 2,500 or more to direct the town board to increase its size to five members with staggered elections each year.

A variety of officials and employes perform the work of town government. Almost one-third of these may be elected, including the clerk, treasurer, assessor, constable and municipal justice, although towns have the option of combining some of these offices or making them appointive. The *clerk* acts as the secretary to the town board, conducts elections, maintains town records and prepares the budget and tax rolls. In many towns, the clerk also serves as a general administrative officer. The *treasurer* collects taxes and other fees, pays bills and keeps financial accounts. The *assessor* values all town property for tax purposes. (Many towns, however, contract with private firms for assessment services.) Towns may combine the offices of clerk and treasurer or clerk and assessor. The *constable* is a police officer, but in most towns this official has little if any responsibility because the county sheriff provides police services to towns. The office is optional, and the town may determine the number of constables it will use. The office of *municipal justice* has replaced that of justice of the peace, which was abolished by constitutional amendment in 1966. The municipal court has exclusive jurisdiction over municipal ordinance violations that have monetary penalties, and it may rule on the constitutionality of municipal ordinances.

In addition to these elected officials who are chosen for two-year terms in the spring nonpartisan elections, larger towns have various appointed officials. Depending on the needs of the town, these may include a highway superintendent, a police chief, a health officer, a weed commissioner, zoning commissioners, and park and sanitary district commissioners. Except in large towns, most town employes work part-time.

Cities and Villages

Currently, there are 189 cities and 395 villages in Wisconsin. Together they encompass almost 3.6 million residents, about 70% of the state's 1996 estimated population. Cities and villages, often referred to as "incorporated areas", govern territory where population is more con-

centrated and, as a result, they generally offer more diverse services than do counties and towns. The word "city" usually brings to mind places like New York, Chicago or Milwaukee. However, most cities in Wisconsin, as in other states, are small. Only 30 have populations over 20,000 and 69% (131) have fewer than 10,000 residents. Wisconsin's largest city is Milwaukee with a population of 620,609 (compared to almost 1.5 million in the Milwaukee metropolitan area); the smallest city is Bayfield with 678 people. Villages generally are smaller than cities, but more than half of Wisconsin's villages (208 of 395) are larger than Bayfield. According to 1996 estimates, population figures for Wisconsin villages range from Menomonee Falls at 28,620 residents to Big Falls with only 77.

Although there are some organizational differences between cities and villages, for the most part, they exercise the same powers. Villages often remain villages rather than seeking city status when they grow large enough to qualify because it typically does not make much difference. In 1996, more than one-third of Wisconsin's villages (146 of 395) exceeded the 1,000 minimum population requirement for becoming a city. Wisconsin's most recent incorporation was the Village of Weston (Marathon County) in 1996, but the majority of municipalities were incorporated before 1910. Lately, the effect of most urban population growth has been to enlarge existing municipalities, rather than to create new ones.

The Process of Incorporation and Annexation. While incorporation may have been a natural, almost casual, process in the early years of statehood, in recent years it has become difficult and a source of conflict. Some town residents in an area may want to incorporate as a village or city, while others do not. The incorporation process allows all town residents to participate in the decision. If residents of particular areas of a town do not wish to be part of a municipality, their property can be excluded from the incorporated area.

Those residents who want to incorporate must obtain the supporting signatures of a specific number of electors and property owners in the town. The incorporation petition must comply with state statutes and be approved by the state Department of Commerce. If approved, it must be submitted to a vote by all residents of the area seeking to be incorporated. If a majority of the residents voting approve the plan, a new city or village will be formed. Those residents outside the area – who do not vote on the plan – continue to be governed by town government.

GROWTH OF WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES
1990 – 1997

	Cities		Villages		Total*	
Year	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
1900	99	—	145	—	244	—
1910	124	25.3%	253	74.5%	377	54.5%
1920	136	9.7	333	31.6	469	24.4
1930	144	5.9	362	8.7	506	7.9
1940	149	3.5	365	0.8	514	1.6
1950	163	9.4	366	0.3	529	2.9
1960	178	9.2	381	4.1	559	5.7
1970	186	4.5	385	1.0	571	2.1
1980	187	0.5	392	1.8	579	1.4
1990	187	0.0	394	0.5	581	0.3
1997	189	1.1	395	0.3	584	0.5

Although there has been little increase in the number of cities and villages through incorporations in recent decades, existing units have shown significant growth, both in area and in population. Some of the population growth results from increasing density in inhabited areas, but much can be attributed to annexation. Annexation is the procedure whereby a city or village grows by attaching land which adjoins its boundaries. It can offer a city or village more control over the kind of development that takes place at the edges of the community, but extending municipal services to annexed territory is expensive.

The annexation process requires the approval of the city common council or village board. Unless the municipality is annexing uninhabited or municipally-owned land, it is usually necessary to secure the formal agreement of a specified number of voters and property owners in the area to be annexed. This agreement is important because being a resident of a city or village,

rather than a town, can bring significant changes. More services may be provided, and these services usually mean higher taxes, as well as special assessments for the addition of curbs and gutters, sidewalks and other improvements.

Annexation may be initiated by residents of an area adjoining a municipality or by the city common council or village board. In either case, the annexation procedures are prescribed in detail by state law and often require a referendum in the territory to be annexed.

Although most annexations involve land on the outskirts or edges of municipalities, land within the municipal boundaries that is not yet incorporated – so-called "town islands" – also may be annexed. All Wisconsin annexations must follow the "rule of reason". Unlike some states, where cities can annex a six-foot-wide strip of land around the perimeter of a large area in order to prevent another municipality from annexing it, in Wisconsin the annexation must make sense and be in the public interest.

Classes of Cities. State law recognizes only one category of village, regardless of size, but each Wisconsin city is assigned to one of four classes, a first-class city being the largest. These classes are intended to be population-based distinctions and, on the average, second-class cities are larger than third-class cities and third-class cities are larger than fourth-class cities. A city does not automatically move to a higher class as its population increases. The city common council must agree to the administrative changes required of a larger-class city, and a proclamation must be issued by the mayor and published, stating that the city will change classes. Cities may choose not to change classification for a number of reasons. For example, Madison with 200,814 residents is large enough to meet the first-class city population requirement of 150,000 or more people, but it has chosen not to seek that status because to do so would subject the city to state statutes originally written only for Milwaukee. As a result, Milwaukee is Wisconsin's only first-class city.

When a village reaches a population of 1,000, it can become a fourth-class city by a two-thirds vote of the board of village trustees if it fulfills certain statutory requirements. Some larger villages have chosen not to incorporate as cities. For example, the villages of Allouez, Ashwaubenon, Brown Deer, Germantown, Greendale, Howard, Menomonee Falls, Pleasant Prairie, Shorewood and Whitefish Bay, which are located in heavily urbanized areas, all exceed the 10,000 population requirement to become third-class cities but have not sought city status.

City Government. The administration of city government may be organized in several ways in Wisconsin. The predominant form is mayor-council, which is used by 179 cities. State law also provides for the council-manager form of government, currently in use in 10 cities, and the commission form, which has not been used since 1957.

In a mayor-council system, the mayor and council members are elected in the spring nonpartisan elections. The normal term of office for an elected city official is two years, but the city may provide by charter ordinance for longer terms up to four years. The mayor, who is elected from the city at large, serves as the chief executive officer and directs the administration of the city, much as the U.S. President or a governor directs the executive branch. However, unlike the President or governor, the mayor is a council member by state law and is authorized to preside over the council. (The mayor may vote on measures before the council in the event of a tie vote.) The council passes ordinances, and the mayor can sign or veto those measures.

The mayor has a number of responsibilities: assuring that city and state laws are enforced and that city officers and employes carry out their duties; providing information to the council and recommending actions; appointing citizens to commissions and boards (usually with council approval); and serving as the ceremonial head of the city. Mayors of larger cities may travel to Madison or Washington, D.C., to meet with state or federal legislators or represent their cities at national conferences. Some of the mayor's most important work may involve conferring with state or federal officials or other mayors on issues of long-term importance to the city.

Sometimes distinctions are made between a "strong mayor" system and "weak mayor" system. These terms refer to the amount of independent power accorded to the office of mayor by the council. For example, a strong mayor can establish executive policies and independently hire

and fire employes and commission members, whereas a weak mayor must share power with the electorate, the city common council or other city officers.

In actual practice, the mayor in a "weak mayor" system can also be very powerful because of the influence of the office itself and the fact that the mayor is responsible for enforcing city ordinances and state laws and ensuring that city employes perform their duties. The popular image of the mayor is that of an upstanding citizen who is called to office through the efforts of friends and neighbors. Nominally, the office may be part-time, but many incumbents invest their energy full-time at the sacrifice of family and leisure. The public increasingly regards the mayor as the city's spokesperson, coordinator and expediter in overseeing city activities. The mayor is likely to be held responsible if the garbage is not collected, if the local bus drivers go on strike, if new industry is sought, or if street improvements are needed. The list of things that should or should not happen is a long one that can consume a large part of the mayor's day.

The experience in Wisconsin cities, according to the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, is that many individual mayors, though part-time and lacking formal powers, do work diligently to identify problems and seek solutions. Because of the public's lingering distrust of authority, the mayor often must use popular education, persuasion and leadership, rather than resorting to the use of formal power. The mayor's effectiveness as a government executive may be hampered, however, by the compartmentalization of city government, state limitations and mandates, and the independence of council members.

The city common council is made up of "alderpersons" who are elected at the nonpartisan spring elections. The city may decide by charter ordinance to change the length of their terms and to stagger the terms by electing half the council at alternate elections. In most cities, council members are elected to represent districts, rather than being elected "at-large" from the city as a whole. Each district is made up of a number of wards whose boundaries are determined by population numbers. Ward boundaries are established after each national census, and the wards must be drawn to contain approximately the same number of residents within the minimum and maximum populations set by state statute. Cities may determine the number of council members they will have by grouping the wards into the appropriate number of districts. Some cities have as many as 32 council members, but the average ranges between 6 and 10. The council may also designate certain seats on the council to be filled by members elected at-large to represent all citizens of the city, rather than a specific aldermanic district. The goal is to be sure that voters from all parts of the city have a voice in government.

The city common council, which is required by state law to meet at least once a month, has far more responsibility for the day-to-day affairs of the government than, for example, the state legislature, which delegates most state operations to the full time administrators of state agencies. Most of the administrative work is carried out by standing committees of the council, which supervise specific city services and activities. City common councils may create as many or as few committees as they wish. However, committees must coordinate their work and report their activity to the council as a whole, if there is to be accountability in city government. As cities grow larger and their activities more complex, coordination and communication between the committees and the council become even more essential.

All city government meetings, whether of the council as a whole, individual committees or citizen advisory boards, are subject to the state's open meeting law. This law, which the legislature has applied to all levels of Wisconsin government, requires that all official government meetings be announced and be open to the public and that their minutes be filed for public review.

With the exception of Milwaukee, city common councils operate on a part-time basis. Council members receive nominal compensation. Even in small cities, council members spend many hours each month on city business, reviewing informational materials, attending meetings, and responding to citizens' questions, complaints and demands. Without these citizens, who are willing to donate their time to serving the community, there would be no democratic local government as we know it.

In addition to the council and the mayor, cities are served by a number of other officials and governing bodies. Each city is required to have: a clerk, a treasurer, an attorney (full time or part-time), a health commissioner or board of health, a police and fire commission, a chief of police, a chief of the fire department and a weed commissioner. The city may combine or consolidate these positions if it chooses.

The city must have the following officers (or provide for performance of their assigned duties): a board of public works, an engineer, an assessor, a constable and a street commissioner. Under home rule power, a city may decide whether these officers will be elected or appointed and whether the appointments will be by the mayor or the council or by the mayor with council confirmation. The trend has been for cities to remove officials from the ballot. Appointment, rather than election, allows the selection of officers with the necessary skills, education and training to handle the increasingly complex tasks of city government. Many clerks and treasurers now are appointed rather than elected and, in some cases, their authority encompasses many administrative duties.

The mayor-council form of government was developed in earlier, much simpler times. Its aim was to involve as many citizens as possible in the governing of the city. New demands have challenged city government, but the mayor-council form has proven flexible enough to meet those challenges.

Village Government. In general, villages are smaller than cities, and village government structure reflects this difference. Instead of a mayor and council, the village has a board of trustees elected at large. Most villages elect six trustees, but villages with 350 or fewer residents are entitled to only three trustees (including the president). A village may change its number of trustees by ordinance, but such action cannot affect the term of an incumbent. Trustees are elected in the nonpartisan spring elections for two-year terms, with elections staggered between the even-numbered and odd-numbered years.

All villages, regardless of size, elect a board president to preside at board meetings. Unlike the mayor, the president is a village trustee who can vote on all matters before the board but has no veto power. The president must "maintain peace and good order, see that the ordinances are faithfully obeyed . . . and have charge of the village jail" (unless that duty is delegated to a constable or police officer). More important is the president's leadership role in coordinating the internal work of village government, responding to citizens, and representing the village at state and local events.

The village's other elected officers include a clerk, a treasurer, an assessor, and a marshal or constable. All of these officers are chosen annually unless the village board provides for appointment. The village may also create the post of municipal judge who must be elected in the spring election for a term of two to four years.

The Manager Form of Government. An alternate form of government currently used in Wisconsin is the city council-manager or village board-manager plan, which may be adopted by charter ordinance or through a petition and referendum election organized by municipal residents. Under this type of government, the incorporated municipality elects a small council, usually on an at-large basis, for 2-year terms. The council or board, which by statute must "exercise all legislative and general ordinance powers", then employs a manager who is recognized in state law as "the chief executive officer of the city [or village] and head of the city [or village] administration." The manager must be selected on merit, based on professional training and experience in municipal management.

The council-manager plan was first authorized by state law for cities in 1919 and villages received similar authority in 1923. In 1922, Kenosha was the first city to install a manager plan, following approval in a 1921 referendum, but it returned to a mayor-council structure in 1958. Over the years, acceptance of the approach has been limited. Only ten cities and nine villages currently have managers. Most of the cities employing managers are medium-sized third- and fourth-class cities. The villages with managers are all affluent suburban communities near Milwaukee.

CITIES AND VILLAGES WITH MANAGERS – 1997

Cities	1996 Pop. Est.	Date Adopted	Villages	1996 Pop. Est	Date Adopted
Beloit	36,087	1929	Bayside	4,830	1956
Eau Claire	59,383	1949	Brown Deer	12,471	1957
Fond du Lac	40,389	1957	Elm Grove	6,210	1956
Fort Atkinson	10,783	1931	Fox Point	7,189	1946
Janesville	57,928	1923	Greendale	15,239	1939
Lake Mills	4,467	1954	Menomonee Falls	28,620	1970
Oshkosh	60,240	1957	River Hills	1,646	1947
Platteville	10,011	1971	Shorewood	14,083	1926
Two Rivers	13,396	1925	Whitefish Bay	14,158	1938
Whitewater	13,264	1955			

The manager, who serves at the pleasure of the council, acts as the chief administrative officer, appointing and removing all nonelected officers, directing operations, and preparing the budget. The law specifically states the manager does not have to be a resident of the city or state when appointed. This permits the municipality to recruit a professional who is removed from the political environment.

In Wisconsin, there is no mayor or chief executive officer in the manager form of government, unlike most other states in which cities with managers also have mayors. A member of the council may assume the ceremonial duties of the mayor, but the manager still retains significant power to run the city. Not having an elected mayor may be one of the reasons manager government has had only limited acceptance in Wisconsin, especially because the manager is most often an "outsider".

Commission Government. Though the commission form of government is not currently used in Wisconsin, it is an option for cities of the second, third or fourth class. It can be adopted by enactment of a charter ordinance or through petition and a referendum election. The major differences in commission government are that a mayor and two council members are elected from the city at-large to serve for 6-year staggered terms in the spring nonpartisan elections. These three officials are expected to serve the city on a full-time salaried basis. The law permits second and third class cities to modify the commission by increasing the number of council members but salaries must be reduced to maximums set by law. Of the 15 cities that adopted commission government, Eau Claire was the first city to use it in 1910; Fond du Lac was the last to abandon it in 1958.

Municipal Administrators. As the need for full time municipal management becomes greater, there has been a significant trend toward hiring professional administrators. Wisconsin law and home rule provisions allows a city, village or town to hire an administrator to act as chief administrative officer of the municipality. According to a Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance study, in 1995 administrators were employed in 64 cities, 60 villages and 26 towns. Unlike manager plans, which modify legislative and executive functions, the addition of an administrator leaves the duties of the elected government officials unchanged. The administrator, like the manager, brings an objective, professional perspective to municipal affairs, but elected officials retain their power to hire and fire department heads and set overall municipal policy.

4. FINANCING COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Perhaps the biggest challenge facing local government is determining what services to offer and how to fund them. This section focuses on how Wisconsin local governments make these decisions within the context of the annual budget – how they raise money and how they spend it.

The Budget Process

The budget process in which public officials determine their annual revenues and expenditures is basic to all government financing, whether federal, state or local. The responsibility for developing the budget document is usually shared with the executive departments and the chief executive or administrator, but final approval requires a vote by the representative body autho-

rized to levy the taxes – the U.S. Congress, the state legislature, or the local council or board. At the local level in Wisconsin, the exceptions to this are town boards and common school districts where the taxpayers themselves vote directly on the budget in their annual meetings.

Tracking government taxing and spending can be confusing. In Wisconsin, the fiscal year for local government is a calendar year, but the fiscal year for state government starts on July 1. Adding to the confusion, the federal fiscal year begins on October 1. Because funding from all three types of governments supports local spending, all these figures must be reconciled. Taxpayers, on the other hand, pay their tax bills, e.g., property taxes and income taxes, by calendar years, so the impact of the tax levies may be unpredictable.

The budget process is a blend of prognostication and negotiation. Municipal officers must use the data and staff assistance at their command to forecast income and expenditures well in advance of the fiscal year. If revenues fall short or unexpected spending is projected, they may have to approve unpopular budget cuts or tax increases. Although state statutes detail budget elements and timetables, the annual process of county or municipal budgeting may be as much art as science.

Once the budget requests are prepared, they are submitted to the legislative body for review and approval. Many governments use a finance or budget committee to carefully preview all requests. Department representatives may be asked to testify before the committee to provide additional details and respond to questions. When the committee has debated the requests and developed a general budget proposal, the public is given a chance to review the budget. After a public hearing, the budget is submitted to the legislative body for adoption.

Sources of Local Government Revenue

In the United States, local governments depend on a variety of federal, state and local sources of revenue. Revenue that is raised at one level of government often is spent at another. The federal government can raise large amounts of money from individual and corporate income taxes levied across the nation and then allocate funds to state and local governments for specific aid programs, such as health or welfare.

1995 WISCONSIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE SOURCES

	Towns		Villages		Cities		Counties	
	Amount (in 000s)	Percent	Amount (in 000s)	Percent	Amount (in 000s)	Percent	Amount (in 000s)	Percent
Taxes and Assessments	$177,915	35.5%	$196,134	29.4%	$1,016,028	27.3%	$1,090,389	25.1%
Intergovernmental Revenues	203,219	40.5	126,729	19.0	1,036,578	27.8	1,393,971	32.1
Licenses and Permits	8,947	1.8	9,508	1.4	38,455	1.0	9,841	0.2
Fines and Forfeitures	2,855	0.6	6,503	1.0	39,013	1.0	25,139	0.6
Public Charges for Services	35,729	7.1	94,578	14.2	493,750	13.3	935,910	21.5
Intergovernmental Charges	3,955	0.8	9,521	1.4	62,216	1.7	234,655	5.4
Long-Term Debt	34,985	7.0	103,665	15.6	269,344	7.2	181,746	4.2
Interest Income	15,497	3.1	27,101	4.1	147,219	4.0	86,289	2.0
Utility Revenues	4,089	0.8	61,429	9.2	494,526	13.3	915	<0.1
Other	14,240	2.8	31,184	4.7	128,874	3.5	386,776	8.9
TOTAL	$501,432	100.0%	$666,352	100.0%	$3,726,004	100.0%	$4,345,629	100.0%

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, *Municipal and County Finance*, Informational Paper No. 16, January 1997.

Federal aids supplied as much as 10% of local revenues in Wisconsin in the 1970s, but they have since declined to less than 3% with the demise of federal revenue sharing and cutbacks in federal programs. Many municipalities have had to respond to increasing costs and decreasing aids by increasing their own taxes and charges.

The state budget may appropriate state aids in the form of general shared revenue, which local units can spend as they choose, or as aid for specific purposes, such as transportation, forestry, and recycling. The state shares it revenues for a variety of reasons. In some cases, the services the local government provides benefit a broader region, for instance city streets that are used by commuters and outsiders. The state may try to equalize local revenues so all its citizens have access to essential services. Finally, state legislators may be convinced that tax burdens should be shifted from the local property levy to state income and sales taxes.

In addition to the aids they receive from federal and state government, local governments must raise revenues from various local sources: the general property tax; optional taxes, including the room tax and the county sales and use tax; fees and licenses; fines and forfeitures; and service or user fees. Other sources of income may include investments, rents, sales and payment received from other governments for services rendered.

Counties and municipalities may also raise funds by borrowing, but there are constitutional and statutory limits to their amount of debt. Borrowing is most often used to finance construction, such as streets, water mains, parking ramps, city buildings and other projects that are too large to finance on a pay-as-you-go basis. In the long term, borrowed money must be repaid with interest, and creditors assume the local government will use its taxing powers, if necessary, to meet its obligations.

Local Revenue and the Property Tax

No legislative session in Wisconsin is complete without a debate over property tax relief, and the property taxpayer's burden is regularly discussed in the meetings of town boards, village boards, city councils and county boards. Many changes in state fiscal policy are rooted in "doing something" about the property tax. Recent limitations placed on school district revenues, the state's assumption of two-thirds of public schools costs, and the tax rate limit on the county levy for general operations are all engineered for property tax relief. The success and fairness of such measures continue to be debated.

The property tax has its strengths. It has a direct relationship to many public services, such as police and fire protection, trash collection and street maintenance. It is a tax on something that can be easily identified, as distinguished from cash or portable wealth that can be hidden in a bank box. It is a dependable producer of revenue, and it lends itself to incremental changes and periodic adjustment. Finally, it is levied locally by locally elected officials, who may be more responsive to taxpayer demands.

On the other hand, property taxes are not necessarily based on ability to pay. Persons dependent on lower incomes often pay a higher percentage of their household budgets toward property taxes than do their wealthier neighbors, and those on fixed incomes, such as the elderly, have difficulty keeping up with tax increases on their homes. Different kinds of property vary in their capacity to generate revenue and they can create different demands for public services, e.g., agricultural land vs. commercial property. In addition, taxable property is not distributed equally across political boundaries. School districts vary so much from one part of the state to another that the state must weight its school aids formula to assist property-poor districts that have less value to tax in order to provide required services.

Administration of the Property Tax

Application of the property tax can be divided into three phases: assessment, apportionment and collection. Although much of property tax administration falls on local government, state government also plays an important role in the assessment and apportionment processes.

Assessment. The assessor for each town, village or city must determine the value of property located within the taxation district (municipality), except for manufacturing property that is assessed by the state Department of Revenue (DOR). The major assessment categories are "real property" (which consists of the value of the land, attached buildings and fixtures, and the rights and privileges associated with owning property) and "personal property" (which includes items not attached to the land, such as furniture, equipment and machinery).

As part of the assessment of real property, the assessor has to classify each parcel according to its use. Real estate is divided into seven categories: residential, commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, swamp or waste, forest and other. Although limited by certain constitutional provisions, the legislature has treated these classifications differently over the years. For example, 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 provided for "use value" assessment of agricultural land throughout the state. Between 1996 and 2008, assessors will move toward assessing these properties according to the income they would generate if rented for agricultural use, rather than their value for other

purposes, such as commercial or residential uses. Legislative debate over this law emphasized helping farmers on the fringe of urban areas who want to continue in agriculture but are hard pressed by rising property values due to nearby land development.

Real and personal property is assessed as of January 1 of each year, according to its fair market value, that is, the amount it would bring in a sale on the open market. That value stands for the entire year, regardless of actual increases or decreases in the property's worth. A house that is half built on January 1 but completed later in the year or a retail property that is destroyed by fire in February both continue to be listed at their January 1 assessment.

Assessors may determine a property's value through a variety of methods. One is to analyze a property's value by using the sale prices of properties that are similar in size, age, location and related factors. A second is to estimate the value of the land plus the replacement cost for any attached structures. A third is to estimate the income that can be generated by a property, for example, rent minus expenses. The sales method is the preferred approach.

Local assessors may be elected or appointed, and they can serve more than one municipality on a part-time basis. In larger municipalities, assessors tend to be appointed government employes, but much of the assessing in smaller units is done by commercial firms hired for that purpose. Since 1971, state law has permitted a county assessor system, in which county-appointed assessors value the property in all towns, villages and cities in the county, but no county currently uses the system. (Kenosha County, the only county to adopt a county assessor plan, discontinued it prior to 1995.)

Since January 1, 1974, the DOR has handled the assessment of all manufacturing property in the state. The legislature assigned it this duty because of the need for statewide uniformity and due to the skills needed to determine the value of specialized equipment and facilities. Municipalities and manufacturers that disagree with the department's assessment may appeal to the State Board of Assessors, then to the Tax Appeals Commission and finally to the courts.

Local assessors are expected to assess all property within the taxation district at fair market value. In actual practice the local assessment may vary considerably from the full value determined by the state. (In 1995 the assessments across the state ranged from 57.01% to 120.85% of market value.) Over the years, however, the practice has been to move toward 100% assessments. This has occurred in part because the state has promoted certification and better training for assessors and has taken on itself the responsibility of determining equalized values of certain types of property.

In addition to assessing manufacturing property, the DOR certifies local assessors and provides detailed assessment manuals and training for them, but its major role is to determine the equalized (full market) value of all property in the state. The need for setting equalized value arises where the governmental unit that levies a tax on the property crosses municipal district lines, as is the case for schools, technical colleges, counties and special districts. For example, if a school district contains a city and several surrounding towns and villages, all property that will be taxed to pay the school levy must be assessed at full value to ensure that apportionment of the levy is fair.

State law requires every municipality to assess property at full value at least once every five years, and the ratio of assessed value to equalized full value for every major property classification, except agriculture, must be within 10% of full value at least once every four years. Failure to meet this requirement by the fifth year means the municipality's assessment staff must participate in a training program sponsored by the DOR. If the municipality does not meet the requirements over a period of six years, the department will supervise the succeeding year's assessment.

Property owners are notified each year when their property's value is reassessed, if the change exceeds a statutory minimum. An individual owner who is dissatisfied about a reassessment may appeal it to a local board of review. Those dissatisfied with the board of review's decision may request a review by the city common council or village or town board or may file a complaint with the DOR. Any of these decisions may be appealed to circuit court.

Apportionment. In the fall of each year, after reviewing its budgeted expenditures and the amounts it can expect to receive from other revenue sources, each city, village or town must determine the dollars it will need to raise through a tax levy. The municipal government bills and collects the property tax for its own purposes, and it also acts as tax collector for the state, county, school district, technical college district and any special purpose districts that have levied taxes on property within its boundaries. The overarching taxing jurisdictions apportion their levies to the municipality, according to the municipality's share of equalized value. Thus, if a city has 50% of the equalized value of property in a school district, it must collect 50% of the school district's levy. The municipality cannot alter the levies it receives from the other districts. When taxpayers receive their tax notices, they may not understand that the city, village or town, which sends the bill, has no control over the other taxing districts and their levies. It does no good to complain to city hall about county or school taxes.

Over the years, the legislature has enacted various tax credits to reduce the property tax burden. Unlike state aids, which the taxing unit categorizes as income during the budget process, tax credits are applied to the tax bills as an offset to the total tax levy. The remainder is the net property tax for which the property owner is obligated. The DOR must provide municipalities the information necessary to calculate tax credits by December 1 of each year, and the state sends the credit dollars directly to the taxing unit.

To summarize the preparation of a property tax bill, municipal officials calculate the gross taxes on each parcel of property by multiplying the parcel's assessed value by the applicable tax rates – municipal, county, school, etc. The state tax credits are then subtracted from the gross tax total to arrive at the individual owner's net tax.

Collection. Municipal officials normally mail the individual property tax bills in December. According to state law, the property owner has a choice of paying the real property taxes in full by January 31 or in two equal installments, one on or before January 31 and the second on or before July 31. (Any special assessments, personal property taxes, special charges and special taxes that appear on the bill must be paid in full by January 31.) All taxes and assessments due by January 31 are paid to the municipal treasurer. Any payments made after January 31 are paid to the county treasurer, although counties and municipalities may enter into agreements that allow the county to collect all taxes. Once the taxes are collected, they are distributed to the appropriate taxing unit.

State law permits municipal governments to adopt ordinances allowing for the payment of the municipal portion of property taxes and special assessments in three or more installments. For instance, taxpayers in the City of Milwaukee may pay real and personal property taxes and special assessments in 10 installments. However, if an installment is not paid by the due date, the entire amount of unpaid taxes becomes due immediately.

Municipalities and counties may impose monthly penalty charges on taxes, special assessments or special charges that are delinquent. The penalties are calculated as a monthly percentage based on the delinquent amount. If taxes remain unpaid for two or more years, the county may require that the property be sold to pay them.

Within the separate taxing jurisdictions, the proportion of total property taxes levied on particular types of property also has shown considerable change, in part because of taxation changes enacted by the legislature. In 1970 residential owners paid half (50.6%) of municipal levies, but that portion rose to almost two-thirds (64%) in 1995. Commercial real estate tax increased from 16.3% to 19.4% in the same period. Agricultural real estate taxes declined from 10.4% to 6.7%, and manufacturing real estate taxes fell from 17.7% to 5.2%. Personal property tax dropped from 9.8% to 5.0%. The accompanying table shows the changes in net taxes on real and personal property in the same period.

NET PROPERTY TAXES 1970 – 1995
By Property Type (in millions)

Year Levied	Residential Amount	Residential Percent of Total	Commercial* Amount	Commercial* Percent of Total	Manufacturing* Amount	Manufacturing* Percent of Total	Agricultural Amount	Agricultural Percent of Total	Other Amount	Other Percent of Total
1970	$526.1	50.6%	$202.0	19.4%	$184.1	17.7%	$108.6	10.4%	$18.6	1.8%
1975	699.3	55.4	279.4	22.1	119.3	9.4	148.1	11.7	16.8	1.3
1980	1,124.1	59.1	361.2	19.0	128.0	6.7	257.5	13.5	30.3	1.6
1985	1,617.5	58.9	573.8	20.9	173.4	6.3	335.5	12.2	44.2	1.6
1990	2,458.9	60.4	971.3	23.9	239.2	5.9	342.6	8.4	56.9	1.4
1995	3,369.9	64.0	1,206.0	22.9	275.1	5.2	352.8	6.7	63.3	1.2

*Includes real estate and personal property.

Note: Some totals may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, *Property Tax Level in Wisconsin*, Informational Paper No. 13, January 1997.

There are several reasons for these shifts. In 1974, the legislature exempted manufacturers' machinery and equipment (M&E) from the property tax, and in 1977 it acted to phase out taxes on farmers' livestock and commercial and manufacturing inventories (known as "Line A" property) by 1981. Finally, there have been shifts in the types of existing property. The vast majority of new construction, especially since the early 1980s, has been for residential and commercial uses. Manufacturing property has grown at a much slower pace, and some of it has been demolished or converted to other uses. Likewise, farmland often has been converted to residential or commercial use as the number of farms declined from about 110,000 in 1970 to 79,000 in 1996.

In recent decades, school tax levies have been the driving force for property tax increases in Wisconsin. It was in 1963 that school taxes first accounted for more than half (50.8%) of property taxes levied statewide. Over the last 20 years, financing public education has been a major issue, and every session of the legislature in that period has witnessed the introduction of constitutional amendments to phase out the use of the property tax to support schools. There were proposals to raise the sales tax by one cent and dedicate those revenues entirely to property tax relief. Proposals from the governor and the legislature and laws enacted in the 1993 and 1995 sessions led to revenue caps on school districts, a decisive change in collective bargaining laws for schools, and a commitment to have the state assume two-thirds of school costs.

Property Tax Reform and Relief

One means of reducing the property tax burden is for the state to provide tax credits to the taxing unit itself which enables it to reduce the gross levy on the property. However, it should be understood that, without reductions in other state spending, paying tax credits out of the state's general fund puts more burden on the income tax and the sales tax, which also must be paid by the individual taxpayer.

The state has tried to grapple with property taxes by controlling or reducing the spending that drives the tax levy or by placing limits on the size of the levy itself. In 1973, the legislature imposed controls on municipal tax levies by limiting their increases to the annual rate of statewide growth in equalized values. The outcome of these controls illustrates the problems policymakers encounter with them. The steep inflationary growth in equalized values in the late 1970s did a lot to defeat the purpose of the controls, as did various exceptions which the law provided. Meanwhile, the simultaneous influx of federal and state moneys meant many municipalities got the additional revenue they needed without going to the referendum process for voter approval of spending increases. Many local leaders viewed levy controls as an infringement on home rule. They argued that it was unfair to mandate restraints on local spending but not place limits on state spending. The limitations were removed by the end of the decade.

In recent times, the state has attempted to limit local government expenditures through incentives and various statutory limitations on revenues, expenditures or tax rates. Beginning with the 1993 levy, the state limited the county tax rate for the general operations portion of its budget to no more than the 1992 rate. Although it did not limit taxes levied to service existing county debt, it did curtail the counties' ability to contract further debt. Municipalities are not currently

subject to mandatory fiscal controls, but the state's shared revenue formula and its expenditure restraint program operate to give municipalities incentives to limit budget growth.

Local Tax Options

In Wisconsin, the state legislature plays a predominant role in local finance, both in what it contributes to local governments and in the legal controls it places on local government finance administration. For all practical purposes, municipalities and counties may not levy a tax without legislative consent. Besides the property tax, there currently are only three local tax options in Wisconsin: the county sales and use tax, the room tax and the wheel tax.

County Sales and Use Tax. Counties were first allowed to enact a sales tax in 1969, but because all proceeds had to be distributed to their underlying municipalities, none of them did so. In 1985, the law was changed to allow the counties to adopt a 0.5% sales and use tax imposed on the same goods and services as the state sales tax. The county gets to keep 98% of the tax collections with the remainder going to state government and retailers to cover administrative costs. It may share its tax revenues with its municipalities and schools if it chooses, but no county has done so. State law requires that the county sales and use tax must be used to directly reduce the property tax levy but there is no mechanism to monitor application of the sales tax. In the five years, 1991 to 1995, county sales tax revenues grew from $70.8 million in 40 counties to $144.6 million in 48 counties. As of January 1997, the sales tax was applied in 49 of the 72 counties.

Room Tax. In 1967, the legislature authorized a municipal tax on hotel and motel rooms and short-term lodging. The tax currently applies to sleeping accommodations but not food or other services. It is imposed in addition to the state and county sales tax. In 1994, the legislature put an 8% ceiling on the room tax and stipulated that 70% of the proceeds must be used to promote local tourism, although the law contained some exceptions for municipalities that already had the tax. In the period 1984 through 1995, the number of municipalities collecting a room tax has grown from 54 to 138 and the total tax collections from $8.3 million to $27.9 million.

Wheel Tax. The 1967 Legislature permitted a municipality to impose an annual registration fee, called a "wheel tax", on automobiles and station wagons kept within its jurisdiction. Counties were given the same option in 1979. The fee was limited to 50% of the state registration fee and was to be collected by the local government unit. Since 1983, municipalities and counties had been allowed to impose a flat annual registration fee on automobile and trucks of not more than 8,000 pounds (with certain exceptions created by the state). The fee can be any amount, and it is collected by the state Department of Transportation. Two cities, Beloit and Sheboygan, each currently levy a $10 tax, and they collected $240,857 and $328,165, respectively, in 1995. The cities of Kenosha and Amery and Marathon County levied the wheel tax for short periods of time but have since dropped it. The Legislative Fiscal Bureau has estimated a $10-per-vehicle wheel tax applied statewide would have raised approximately $29.8 million in 1996.

Shared Revenues and State Aids

Shared revenue is a type of state grant to local governments which may be spent at the discretion of the municipality or county within the limits of its authority. State aid, on the other hand, is based on some need defined by state statute and must be spent for the purpose specified.

A limited form of state revenue sharing began in 1905 when revenues from state utility taxation were used to replace local revenues lost when utility property was taken off the property tax roles. General shared revenue originated in the 1911 Legislature with the enactment of the state income tax. Until that time, the state collected its revenue primarily by taxing railroads, life insurance companies, and inheritances and through state property taxes, which were collected locally and forwarded to Madison. The state kept 10% of the income tax and returned 20% to the counties and 70% to the municipalities in which the revenue originated. Over the next 60 years, the percentage of the income tax returned to municipalities and counties underwent several changes. In 1979, the state shifted to a needs formula for revenue sharing.

The Current Shared Revenue Program. Today the state shared revenue program has two separate distributions and funding levels – one for municipalities and one for counties. Shared revenue distribution is calculated under a formula that consists of a number components:

1) Aidable Revenues Component – Aidable revenues are designed to offset variations in taxable property wealth. Payments are calculated according to per capita property wealth and net local revenue effort (the amount of specified revenues the district raises to meet its expenses). The lower a local government's per capita property wealth and the higher its revenue effort, the greater is its aidable revenues payment.

2) Per Capita Component for Municipalities Only – The per capita component is a straight per capita payment without adjustment for property wealth, expenditure needs, tax rates or any other factor.

3) Public Utility Component – The annual payment to localities to replace revenues lost because the state exempts utilities from the local property tax and to offset municipal costs of providing services to public utilities located within their boundaries.

4) Minimum Guarantee/Maximum Growth Component – The minimum guarantee and maximum growth components serve to prevent large decreases or increases in shared revenues in a short period of time. In 1995, the minimum guarantee ensured that a local government would receive shared revenue equal to at least 95% of the prior year's payment. The maximum growth limit is a floating limit determined annually. For 1995 it was 104.9% for municipalities and 102.1% for counties, based on the 1994 entitlement levels.

As the accompanying tables illustrate, intergovernmental revenue constitutes the largest source of revenue in municipal and county budgets, with the exception of villages where it ranks second, and shared revenues make up 40% to 60% of municipal intergovernmental revenues. In 1995, state aid to local governments totaled almost $2.5 billion statewide, and shared revenues of $950 million accounted for 38% of that total.

1995 INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES TO MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTIES

	Towns		Villages		Cities		Counties	
	Amount (in 000s)	Percent	Amount (in 000s)	Percent	Amount (in 000s)	Percent	Amount (in 000s)	Percent
Direct Federal Aid	$469.5	0.2%	$669.5	0.5%	$125,401.8	12.1%	$99,052.8	7.1%
State Aid*	196,095.0	96.5	122,039.0	96.3	892,834.4	86.1	1,287,866.7	92.4
Shared Revenue	81,309.0	40.0	75,733.7	59.8	604,256.9	58.3	189,140.1	13.6
Expenditure Restraint	213.5	0.1	3,529.8	2.8	44,256.8	4.3	—	—
Small Municipalities Shared	9,397.2	4.6	4,159.9	3.3	442.9	<0.1	—	—
General Government	—	—	—	—	171.2	<0.1	20,369.7	1.5
Public Safety	2,672.1	1,3	1,575.7	1.2	9,668.9	0.9	10,456.8	0.8
Health and Human Services	—	—	1,239.5	1.0	8,396.1	0.8	870,305.3	62.4
Transportation	87,925.5	43.3	24,336.2	19.2	134,747.4	13.0	84,897.1	6.1
Sanitation	4,860.2	2.4	3,180.5	2.5	17,770.6	1.7	8,369.6	0.6
Culture and Recreation	—	—	261.5	0.2	2,705.1	0.3	22,619.2	1.6
Community Development	3,470.9	1.7	4,132.1	3.3	12,622.3	1.2	9,629.0	0.7
Forestry and Conservation	4,177.0	2.1	32.5	<0.1	27.6	<0.1	23,861.4	1.7
Municipal Services	240.4	0.1	157.1	0.1	16,375.8	1.6	—	—
Other	1,829.3	0.9	3,700.4	2.9	41,392.9	4.0	48,228.4	3.5
Local Aid	6,654.3	3.3	4,030.5	3.2	18,341.9	1.8	7,051.2	0.5
TOTAL TRANSFERS	$203,218.8	100.0%	$126.729.0	100.0%	$1,036,578.1	100.0%	$1,393,970.8	100.0%

*Includes federal aids paid through the state.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, *Municipal and County Finance,* Informational Paper No. 16, January 1997.

Other General Aid Programs. There are two other programs that provide general aid to municipalities which meet certain criteria – the expenditure restraint payments program and small municipalities shared revenue program. Both are considered general aid because the municipalities may spend the dollars on whatever activity they choose.

To be eligible for the expenditure restraint program (formerly the tax rate disparity program), a municipality must have a full value property tax rate greater than 5 mills ($5 per $1,000 of property value). In addition, the municipality must restrict the rate of its annual budget growth to a percentage determined by statutory formula. The formula takes into account the inflation rate,

as measured by the Consumer Price Index, and the percentage change in a municipality's equalized value due to new construction, with an adjustment for property removed or demolished. Each eligible municipality receives a payment based on its share of excess levies for all eligible municipalities. In 1997, a total of 315 cities, villages and towns shared $48 million in payments.

The small municipalities shared revenue program was created in the 1991 budget act but was not funded until 1994. It is targeted at municipalities that have a population of 5,000 or less, according to the most recent Department of Administration population estimate. To be eligible, the municipality must have a local purpose tax rate of at least one mill and a total full value of $40 million or less, except for municipalities with a land area exceeding 54 square miles. The funding for this program is allocated to municipalities on a per capita basis with a minimum guarantee and a $10 million statewide maximum built into the formula. If the the entitlements exceed the available funding, payments must be prorated. In 1997, there were 1,051 small municipalities eligible to share state funding of $10 million, so payments were prorated at 77% of entitlement levels.

State Aids for Programs. Local governments receive financial assistance from the state to administer a broad range of programs, including health and family services, transportation, recycling and community development. The proportion of aid relates to the responsibilities assigned the unit of government. For example, towns receive most of their state categorical aid for road construction and maintenance. Counties get a high level of support for the health and welfare services the state requires them to perform.

Mandates have long been a bone of contention between the different levels of government – local, state and federal. Officials who must administer programs and laws that have been enacted at higher levels often complain that they are expected to do their job with inadequate funding. In 1995, both the federal government and the state took action on these complaints. The federal government acted to curtail future enactment of unfunded state and local mandates and to review financing of existing ones. Wisconsin adopted the County Mandate Relief entitlement program, which currently provides $20.2 million annually to make payments to each county proportionate to its share of the statewide population. Critics claim this is only nominal relief.

Local Government Expenditures

Local government expenditures reflect both local and state priorities. Counties spend approximately half of their budgets on health and social service programs and have done so for many years. This large category includes programs for mental health, income support and welfare, public health, assistance for the handicapped, and prevention of child and spousal abuse. Transportation (14.4%) and public safety (10.5%) come in a distant second and third in the county budgets.

For cities, expenditures for public safety rank highest, followed by transportation, long-term debt service, public utilities and sanitation. Villages follow a pattern roughly similar to cities. Among towns, transportation accounts for 46% of expenditures and public safety ranks second.

1995 WISCONSIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

	Towns		Villages		Cities		Counties	
	Amount (in 000s)	Percent	Amount (in 000s)	Percent	Amount (in 000s)	Percent	Amount (in 000s)	Percent
General Administration	$72,082	15.0%	$54,815	8.6%	$255,455	6.8%	$401,194	9.2%
Public Safety	79,588	16.6	118,940	18.6	858,808	22.7	456,200	10.5
Health and Social Services	1,779	0.4	2,286	0.4	81,089	2.1	2,050,773	47.2
Transportation	221,841	46.2	110,024	17.2	591,481	15.6	625,389	14.4
Sanitation	41,428	8.6	116,672	18.3	429,407	11.4	63,813	1.5
Recreation and Education	11,573	2.4	39,709	6.2	260,939	6.9	241,411	5.6
Conservation and Development	8,474	1.8	25,174	3.9	244,388	6.5	91,203	2.1
Principal and Interest	34,487	7.2	97,523	15.3	463,247	12.2	179,656	4.1
Electric, Gas and Water Utilities	4,688	1.0	66,839	10.5	468,089	12.4	1,152	<0.1
Other	4,467	0.9	6,499	1.0	129,805	3.4	236,661	5.4
TOTAL	$480,406	100.0%	$638,483	100.0%	$3,782,708	100.0%	$4,347,452	100.0%

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, *Municipal and County Finance,* Informational Paper No. 16, January 1997.

These spending patterns are strongly correlated with state aid policies. For counties, nearly 68% of all state aid (including shared revenue) is devoted to health and human services. In the case of cities, villages and towns, transportation aid ranks highest among state categorical aids received. Towns draw almost 44% of their state aids for transportation. Cities and villages receive over 60% of their state aid through shared revenue payments that can be used as the local governments decide.

Auditing Local Spending. While local governments often have their own methods for controlling and auditing expenditures, they are also subject to state supervision. The state requires each unit of local government to submit an annual financial report to the Department of Revenue for accounting and statistical purposes. State agencies that administer state aid programs may audit local units to ensure the money was spent properly. Where federal funds are involved, federal agencies may also conduct financial reviews and audits. Occasionally the legislature may decide to audit local performance in administering specific programs supported by state funds. If requested by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, the Legislative Audit Bureau can audit any county, city, village, town or school district.

Employment in Local Government

Personnel costs are the most expensive component of any local government's budget. In some units, they account for 80 to 90% of annual spending. This is to be expected, because government performs many services that are, by nature, labor intensive. Salary levels for government employes reflect the fact that many jobs in local government require specialized training and education. Police officers, firefighters, water and wastewater treatment operators and social workers, for example, all are required to have special licenses, certificates, or training. In addition to direct salaries and wages, local governments are required to cover a variety of associated costs, including social security, retirement benefits, health insurance, life insurance and professional training.

Wisconsin's local governments reported 200,179 full-time equivalent employes in 1994. School employes, including administrators and support staff, made up 52.6% of all local government employment in the state, with teachers alone accounting for 40% of the total.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN
October 1994

Government Function	Total Payroll (in thousands)	Full-Time Equivalent Employes		U.S. Average FTE
		Number	Per 10,000 Pop.	Per 10,000 Pop.
Administration	$10,594	4,130	8.5	7.2
Judicial/Legal	7,970	3,241	6.4	7.7
Police	36,988	13,154	25.9	25.4
Fire Protection	13,733	4,563	8.9	10.4
Corrections	5,823	2,304	4.5	7.7
Streets/Highways	20,883	8,824	17.4	11.2
Public Welfare	27,912	12,682	24.9	10.2
Health	10,474	4,306	8.5	7.8
Hospitals	6,109	5,705	11.2	21.3
Solid Waste Management	4,133	1,843	3.6	4.2
Sewerage	7,071	2,501	4.9	4.6
Parks and Recreation	7,220	3,885	7.6	7.8
Housing and Community Development	3,154	1,431	2.8	4.0
Natural Resources	2,165	1,161	2.3	1.4
Water	5,028	1,997	3.9	5.8
Transit	7,373	2,389	4.7	6.6
Libraries	4,756	2,496	4.9	3.9
Public Schools – Instruction	245,420	80,507	158.4	141.6
Public Schools – Administration/Support	50,515	24,841	48.9	61.4
All Other	13,811	5,802	11.4	10.4
TOTAL	$528,605	200,179	393.8	383.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment Data: 1994*, 1997.

The number of persons employed by Wisconsin's local units of government has increased 21% in the past decade, while state employment has grown 27%. This growth reflects changes

in population size and composition, as well as changing patterns in delivery of government services. In recent years, the federal government has emphasized greater state and local control of the programs it supports. A major example was the 1996 creation of block grants to the states to replace the federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) welfare program. In addition, state government has passed laws, particularly in the areas of environmental protection, that require local action. The new and redesigned programs may necessitate additional employes at the local government level.

As the largest single budget item, personnel costs always receive scrutiny. In recent years officials have turned their attention to improving the quality and quantity of the output of the current workforce, rather than budgeting for new positions. Several management techniques are being considered to improve productivity. One has been to implement pay-for-performance systems, i.e., employes are paid based on their performance or the merit of their work. This can be difficult if the outcomes depend on the efforts of many employes or when its easy to measure quantity but hard to determine the quality of the work.

Another approach is "gainsharing", in which savings realized are distributed among all employes. In private industry, this may take the form of bonuses. In government, the savings may be distributed to individual employes or used to fund special programs, projects or equipment for the benefit of all employes in the department.

A third approach focuses not on outcomes but on inputs. In total quality management (TQM), employes work together to find ways to build productivity and better serve residents and clients without budgetary increases. TQM emphasizes customer service through such tools as customer response surveys to provide feedback, one-stop offices that save a client's time and money, and better use of technology. Libraries and registers of deeds have improved the quality and quantity of their services through technology. Library patrons in many communities can use electronic access to find out what books are available on a particular subject, whether the materials are checked out, or how to request and renew books. Registers of deeds are entering real estate documents into on-line indexes and improving public access to land records through computers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN, 1950 – 1994

Year	Full–time Local Employes		Local Government Payroll	
	Number	Percent Increase	Amount (in thousands)	Percent Increase
1950	91,152	—	$17,475	—
1955	96,490	5.9%	25,491	45.9%
1960	89,874	–6.9	37,060	45.4
1965	115,221	28.2	56,891	53.5
1970	136,735	18.7	94,178	65.5
1975	160,985	17.7	148,461	57.6
1980	166,382	3.4	232,371	56.5
1985	150,204	–9.7	310,117	33.5
1990	183,318	22.1	409,907	32.2
1991	186,720	1.9	434,037	5.9
1992	188,921	1.2	463,507	6.8
1993	189,886	0.5	480,703	3.7
1994	200,179	5.4	528,605	10.0

*Estimate by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment: 1992*, September 1994, and previous editions; and *Public Employment Data: 1994*, and previous editions.

The Changing Civil Service. Most public employes in Wisconsin are hired, promoted and disciplined under the civil service. This system was developed to protect government agencies from political pressure and to assure that the most qualified person was hired for the job. Civil service demands that the requirements for a job be specified, that there be open recruitment, that the selection process follow specific guidelines, and that the employment contract contain certain provisions. Over the years, the system has had it critics, who point out that the requirements and regulations limit government when it tries to hire quickly, respond to changing needs or terminate employes who fail to meet job standards. In some parts of the United States there have been efforts to do away with civil service altogether, replacing it instead with systems which again are open to political influence and patronage. In Wisconsin, which was one of the early

states to adopt civil service, both state and local government have tried to improve the system, thereby keeping it flexible and responsive, rather than replacing it.

Unions and Local Government Employment. Employe unions have long been a feature of private sector employment. Federal and state laws have authorized private employes to band together to negotiate wages, hours and working conditions. Similar authorization for government employes developed much later.

Wisconsin has a longer history of unionization in state employment than other states. The Wisconsin State Employees Association was organized in 1932 and four years later evolved into what ultimately became the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), which today is one of the largest unions in the country. It is not surprising that public service unions appeared early in Wisconsin because the state had a long history of strong unions in the private sector.

Although local government employes affiliated with AFSCME began meeting informally with employers, formal legislative authorization for the creation of public service unions did not come until much later. In 1959, the legislature adopted the first state law in the country giving local government employes the right to join unions and permitting them to bargain collectively with their employers. Chapter 509, Laws of 1959, as amended over the years, forms the basis of Wisconsin's current Municipal Employment Relations Act, which is administered by the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission (WERC).

Unions have come to be the voice of public employes. Almost every governmental unit has at least one union. In cities larger than 30,000 people, 89% of all employes belong to a union. Milwaukee has almost complete union representation (98.9% in 1991), and Green Bay, Racine and Madison have more than 90% of their employes represented by labor unions. The police and firefighters have the highest representation (93% and 94%, respectively). Most police are represented by the Wisconsin Professional Police Association (WPPA), and virtually all firefighters are represented by the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF). The Wisconsin Education Association Council (WEAC) represents more than 95% of all teachers and the majority of technical college district employes. Other major labor organizations in the public sector are AFSCME, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Labor Association of Wisconsin (LAW), the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Federation of Nurses and Health Professionals, United Professionals for Quality Health Care, Office and Professional Employees International, Service Employees International, Laborers International Union of North America and the International Union of Operating Engineers.

Unions represent employes in negotiations with local government management. The lengthy negotiation process involves bargaining on pay and fringe benefits, as well as nonpay issues such as management rights, the grievance procedure, conditions of employment, and rules regarding probation, seniority and layoffs. Salary and wage packages include the details of such benefits as sick leave, vacation leave, medical and dental insurance, and life insurance. Effective unions also address broad-ranging issues about the training and education demands of workers, the impact of technology, the needs of women in the workplace and the requirements for health care.

In the case of collective bargaining in the government sector, if management and labor cannot reach a contract agreement, they may ask for the help of a mediator. If they still cannot agree, the final offers of both management and labor are submitted to an arbitrator. The arbitrator reviews the two offers and chooses only one; the arbitrator cannot choose part of one offer and another part of the other offer. The contract resulting from the collective bargaining process generally lasts two years, although by state law it can last up to three years.

Wisconsin's laws regarding collective bargaining in government are designed to ensure that public services are not interrupted by union action. Public employes are forbidden to strike, but other kinds of work stoppages (a "sick out" or the "blue flu" where employes claim they are "too ill to work") can threaten public services. In general, however, labor relations between local governments and their employes have been constructive and peaceful in Wisconsin. For example,

in recent years the WERC has begun to use consensus bargaining techniques, which focus on issues and interests, not personalities and positions. It works to create a common ground where both labor and management can feel comfortable. Committees made up of representatives of both labor and management attempt to develop a common long-range view of the organization that can produce "win-win" results for both parties.

5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN EDUCATION

On any school day, almost a quarter of the state's population will be enrolled as students in locally supported and operated public schools. In 1995-96, there were 870,175 public elementary and secondary students, and another 431,405 were enrolled in the local technical colleges. In that same school year, $6.2 billion was spent on K-12 education, and the Wisconsin Technical College System's district expenditures totaled $752.8 million.

Since statehood, education has legally been a state function, and throughout its history, the State of Wisconsin has recognized the importance of education to citizens individually and the state's economy as a whole. Every governor in recent times has emphasized school issues, and the review of school programs and spending is a major legislative concern in each session. Today new educational initiatives typically originate with state government. On the other hand, although local school districts and school boards are creations of the state with only such powers as the legislature directly or implicitly delegates to them, local officials are responsible for final determination of school policy and day-to-day school operations, and the voters still value local control of their schools.

In addition to state and local control, the federal government in recent years has increased its role in elementary and secondary education. For example, federal initiatives have focused on racial balance and integration in school systems, promotion of experiments in early education, programs to reduce or eliminate sex discrimination, instruction for students with disabilities, and some funding for nonpublic schools. With federal funds have come federal obligations and requirements.

A History of Significance

Territorial Schools. Article III of the Northwest Ordinance that governed the Territory of Wisconsin stated that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged". The ordinance required that the sixteenth section (one square mile) of each surveyor's township be set aside for the support of education, and the proceeds from its sale were to be used for public schools.

Early Wisconsin settlers saw education as a way to become part of the American culture and to establish a sense of statehood. An 1839 territorial law provided that each town with 10 families should constitute a school district. In 1840, the territorial legislature required the county to levy a tax of not more than 2.5 mills, which was to be shared among the school districts that met minimum enrollment standards for at least three months a year. The following year, however, opponents of the school tax had it changed to a discretionary levy. (Aversion to property taxes is not a new phenomenon.)

Historically, public education had its first roots in the eastern part of the state. According to the State Historical Society, the first public school is believed to have opened in Milwaukee in the winter of 1836-37. It was not free; tuition was charged. In 1849, Kenosha established the first free, tax-supported union school system with a graded school and a high school. Neighboring Racine graduated the first high school class in 1853.

By 1846, the territorial secretary reported there were 14,000 students attending public school in Wisconsin, and about three-quarters of the cost of their education was financed by taxation, most of which came from local property taxes.

Schools Since Statehood. Education was an important consideration in the framing of the 1848 Wisconsin Constitution. It was seen as necessary for Wisconsin's economic development, as well as for the improvement of the workforce needed by the young state. Article X, Section

3, of the new constitution directed the legislature to establish district schools to offer free public education for children between the ages of 4 and 20.

Even at this early date, federal aid to education supplemented local tax support. The U.S. government promised that 5% of the funds derived from sale of the federal public lands located in the new State of Wisconsin would go to education. Since 1848, the Wisconsin Constitution has required the secretary of state, the state treasurer and the attorney general to serve as the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands with responsibility for investing the funds generated by these public land sales. Today, the commissioners, assisted by the state's Division of Trust Lands and Investments, supervise more than $300 million in trust funds. Over the years, earnings on the loans made to municipalities and schools from the trust funds have financed a variety of public school and university projects.

In Wisconsin, as in other states in the Union, education was thought to be best left to local control, and this outlook eventually led to extreme decentralization. The legislature established statutory procedures for creating, altering and abolishing districts, but school districts generally were created by local officials and directed by elected boards of school commissioners.

Until 1907, the local municipal governments were required to levy annual taxes for the support of public schools. After that, schools were organized as separate districts with their own taxing and governing authority. A few districts remained part of city governments with the city council having final control over school policies and budgets, but this model was abolished in Wisconsin in 1981. Today, virtually all school districts operate separately from municipal government. This distinction is not always understood by citizens because, although school taxes are set independently by the school district, these taxes are billed and collected by city, village and town governments.

After World War II, Wisconsin public schools came under critical scrutiny. The state's Commission on the Improvement of the Educational System, made up of citizens and legislators, studied the needs of school districts, especially small rural ones. Their recommendations were acted upon by the 1949 Legislature, which strengthened the county school committees and gave them authority to reorganize districts. Distribution of state school aids to education shifted from a per student calculation to an equalized formula. In addition, the authority of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction – and thus the role the state played in local education – was strengthened. These changes sought to increase educational opportunity for all of Wisconsin's children, but they were especially important for children in rural areas and small towns.

District Consolidation. The next major effort by state government to strengthen and consolidate local school districts came in 1959 with the requirement that all districts must contain an operating high school by July 1, 1962. In combination with other state legislation, this led to a significant decrease in the number of school districts. In many urban areas, the result was that municipalities cooperated with adjoining areas, attaching territory for school purposes only.

External factors also affected school consolidation. For example, motorized transportation was essential in rural areas. Once the districts could provide bus service, it was no longer necessary that a child be within walking distance of a school. In 1900 there were 6,529 school districts; 6,320 contained elementary schools only and, of those, 6,185 operated only a one-room rural school. By 1960 there were 826 school districts, including 174 rural one-room school districts. One-room schools disappeared by 1970, and by 1997 the number of school districts had dropped to 426.

Wisconsin's school districts are divided into four categories, based on the grades taught and the governing structure. The largest category is made up of 368 *common school districts,* 320 of which serve grades K-12 and 48 limited to K-8 instruction. The 47 *unified school districts* generally operate K-12 schools, with the exception of one K-8 system. There are 10 *union high school districts* serving grades 9-12. Milwaukee Public Schools district is unique as the only *first-class city school district* in the state.

CESAs. In combination with consolidation, the state sought to provide more effective and efficient delivery of services. Effective July 1, 1965, the legislature created 19 Cooperative

Educational Service Agencies (CESAs) to provide a link between local districts and the state's Department of Public Instruction and to coordinate regional services, such as the purchasing of supplies or the provision of specialized programs. The number of CESAs was reduced to 12 in 1983, and currently all school districts, except Racine and Kenosha, are included in CESAs. District consolidation, CESAs and moving teacher certification from the county to the state level eliminated the need for a county superintendent of schools and county school committees, which were abolished by the legislature.

Typically, almost 60% of all instructional service money spent by the CESAs goes for education programs for students with special learning or physical needs. Other CESA programs, such as vocational education, media services, operating services (centralized purchasing, equipment repair, data processing and student testing), and general instruction (driver education, environmental education, and gifted and talented programs), receive between 4% and 8% each. In recent years, CESAs have gained importance as they provide services to districts with limited financial resources or develop the higher-cost programs that are beyond the means of almost all districts separately. Demands for school improvement and fiscal efficiency may expand their role in coming years.

CESAs are organized and governed according to state statute. The CESA board of control is elected from representatives sent to an annual convention during the summer months. Each school district in the CESA region is entitled to send one of its members as a voting representative. (Schools in a union high school district caucus among themselves to send a single delegate.) The board of control may include up to 11 members who serve 3-year staggered terms. It meets monthly and has no taxing authority, but it does select the CESA's administrator who coordinates the services that the districts purchase from the CESA. About two-thirds of CESA revenues come from member districts, with the remainder provided by federal, state and miscellaneous sources.

The State's Role in Education

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is the only state constitutional officer whose principal responsibility is to manage a service delivered by local government agencies. In the early days of statehood, the superintendent had very specific duties in terms of local school operation that included traveling around the state to inspect schools, recommending textbooks and determining how state moneys should be apportioned among the schools. Since statehood, state-versus-local control of education has been a continuing debate. With the strengthening of the superintendent's power in 1949, the state became more involved in what happened in local schools. Today, the Department of Public Instruction (DPI), the state's major educational agency, assists the superintendent with the many tasks assigned by law.

The superintendent does not have complete authority because the size of the DPI and the scope of its activities can be changed by the legislature through fiscal and statutory controls, but there are limits on the legislature's power to alter a constitutional office. Recently, Governor Tommy Thompson proposed in his budget, and the legislature created, a Department of Education, headed by a secretary of education, who would be appointed by the governor with advice and consent of the senate (1995 Wisconsin Act 27). The superintendent's role would have been reduced to an advisory one. The Wisconsin Supreme Court found this reorganization unconstitutional, and the authority of the state superintendent was retained. Given the state's increasing impact on local education, this was an important decision.

In the past 10 years, much attention has focused on the issue of financing of public education. The legislature has attempted to equalize the amount of money available to fund each public school student; to shift the funding of schools from the property tax to state general revenues; and to limit school district expenditures and the pay packages negotiated by the teachers. The conflicting expectations that schools must increase student achievement but lower taxes has challenged school districts to find creative ways to deliver services.

As the state has increased its financial support for K-12 education, it has also assumed a greater role in controlling local school operations through establishing teacher education and certification requirements, setting the content of the school curriculum, requiring statewide

achievement testing, determining the minimum high school graduation standards and establishing school board responsibilities. Despite this, the individual school districts have managed to maintain a sizeable amount of local control. Other states mandate textbooks, special program requirements and other elements of the educational process, but these decisions are, for the most part, made at the district level in Wisconsin, which reflects this state's tradition of local autonomy.

Governing Schools

Public schools in Wisconsin are governed by school boards, whose members are elected at-large on a nonpartisan basis for staggered 3-year terms. (In the case of the Milwaukee Public Schools board, the term is four years.) State law also permits plans of apportionment whereby members' seats are apportioned among the specific municipalities of the district, but all voters within the district, regardless of residence, may vote on all candidates. A district that uses apportionment may elect up to 11 board members, but only a few districts have chosen to exercise this option.

Common school districts (grades K-8 or K-12) and union high school districts (grades 9-12) are legally required to hold annual meetings, much like town meetings, that are open to all voters of the district. A majority of the voters at the school meeting must approve the district property tax levy, and they also can designate building sites, sell property and approve transportation. The district school board does, however, have authority to adjust the levy if the amount of money raised fails to meet the requirements for debt retirement and operating the schools.

Unified districts do not hold annual meetings, but they have school boards of 5, 7 or 9 members with powers similar to those of the annual meeting. These boards choose their own officers. The unified school board's key responsibility is the approval of an annual budget for operating the district schools. Its other major function is the selection of the superintendent, the chief operating officer of the district. Superintendents once were chosen from among the district's own teachers, but they increasingly are selected from a broader, highly educated pool of applicants, sometimes after a national search. The school superintendent is the counterpart of a city or village manager who brings specialized, professional knowledge to the position.

The Milwaukee Public Schools district is established separately in Chapter 119 of the Wisconsin Statutes as a "first class city school system".

Working in Schools

Education is a major enterprise in terms of the number of people it employs, as well as the students it serves. Schools are staffed by a variety of professionals, including teachers, social workers, physical or occupational therapists, guidance counselors, neighborhood liaison staff, librarians, curriculum specialists, reading specialists and nurses. School districts reported 90,432 full-time employes in 1992, which accounted for 55.5% of all the full-time employes of local government. Almost 60% of local government salaries went to school district employes.

The classroom teacher remains the key component of K-12 education, and the responsibility for assuring that teachers are effective is shared by the state and the local school district. The local school board can select its own staff, but state law permits it to hire only licensed teachers. The state establishes minimum standards for licensing of teachers. They must, for example, graduate from a four-year program that is approved by the state superintendent. In addition, as classroom teachers, they must continue their education in order to retain their teaching licenses. These standards, however, are only minimum standards. It is up to the local school board to establish job requirements for the district and to ensure that the person hired is the best one for the job.

Classroom teachers make up the major component (88%) of school personnel, while another 4% are principals and the remainder are nonsupervisory administrators or program staff. Elementary schools employ 64% of Wisconsin's public school teachers, and 78% of them are women. In the case of middle schools and junior and senior high schools, 54% of the teachers are women.

Salaries for teachers have increased significantly in the past 25 years, in large part due to the growing power and influence of teacher unions. According to estimates by the National Education Association, the average Wisconsin teacher's salary was $38,571 in 1995-96, which ranked Wisconsin 14th highest in the nation that year. The average salary for secondary teachers was somewhat higher than that for elementary teachers: $39,424 compared to $38,043. Principals, superintendents and other administrators tend to earn higher salaries, due in part to greater responsibilities, advanced degree requirements and seniority.

In earlier times, the terms of teachers' contracts were individually negotiated. Now most contracts are determined through collective bargaining between teacher unions and school boards. As a result, there may be less salary variation among Wisconsin teachers than previously, but the pay in larger urban districts is still somewhat higher. A variety of fringe benefits, including retirement plans, health insurance and payments for meeting additional education requirements, can raise total compensation as much as 15% above the stated salary levels.

Among unionized employes, classroom teachers are one of the most highly organized groups. Over time, various factors have contributed to this development. Prior low salary levels were only one such factor. Teachers have expressed increasing dissatisfaction as layers of administration were interposed between the school board and the classroom (particularly in large systems). In the process, they claim, the building principal has lost a good deal of autonomy and can no longer respond effectively to grievances. As a result, a variety of working conditions, which were previously settled on a personal basis, have become part of teachers' contract bargaining: number of working days; class size; tasks assigned to particular teachers; inservice training opportunities; and grievance, seniority and layoff provisions.

K-12 contract negotiations have drawn the attention of the state legislature in recent years, particularly because of the impact that salary and benefit settlements have on school costs and ultimately the property tax levies. In Chapter 178, Laws of 1977, the legislature had authorized mediation and binding arbitration procedures for teacher contract negotiations. If differences could not be settled through mediation, the final offers from the district and the teachers union went to an arbitrator or arbitration panel who had to pick one offer or the other without change. Opponents of "med-arb", as it was called, disputed its effectiveness in holding contracts to reasonable cost increases. In 1993 Wisconsin Act 16 the legislature provided that, effective July 1, 1993, school boards would not have to submit economic issues to binding arbitration if they made a "qualified economic offer" to the teachers' bargaining unit. A qualified offer was defined by law as one that maintained existing fringe benefits but limited total additional cost for fringe benefits and compensation adjustments to an amount not to exceed 3.8% of existing annual costs.

Growing Schools, Growing Problems

Public school enrollments grew steadily for most of Wisconsin's history, but they mushroomed after World War II, when "baby boomers" began to attend school. K-12 enrollment peaked in 1971-72 at 999,921 students and then fell to 767,542 in 1984-85. By 1995-96, there were 870,175 students enrolled in Wisconsin's public elementary and secondary schools. (According to estimates, another 150,000 were enrolled in private schools or private instruction that year.) The average per-pupil cost for public instruction and support services was $7,073, based on total expenditures statewide of $6.2 billion. In that same year, the average district enrollment was 1,992, but half of the districts (49.5%) had fewer than 1,000 students. The Milwaukee Public Schools district with 99,112 students was the largest district; the smallest was Linn J4, a K-8 school district in Lake Geneva with only 64 pupils.

Schools, whether large or small, urban or rural, face many new challenges. Some of these relate to problems in everyday society. Violence in schools, even at the elementary level, has gained greater attention, and some districts now have explicit rules regarding weapons on school property. Poverty can be found in rural and urban districts alike. Even affluent school districts are finding they must serve children whose parents are homeless and some, like the Madison Metropolitan District, have established separate programs for those children.

Still other challenges relate to the nature of the student body. For example, migration to Wisconsin's cities by African Americans, Hispanics and various Asian groups has tested traditional methods of instruction that were developed for predominantly white, English-speaking students of European descent.

Reaching All Children: Disabled or Disadvantaged. Today public schools educate many children who years ago would not have been able to attend class. Children with exceptional educational needs, including physical disabilities, mental impairment, hearing or vision loss, emotional or learning disabilities or other special circumstances, are eligible for special services. Wisconsin has made a commitment to offer these services, although they are costly, personnel-intensive and require specially trained faculty.

Shortly after it became a state, Wisconsin opened its residential schools for blind children at Janesville in 1850 and for deaf children at Delavan in 1952. The 1973 Legislature required school districts to develop local programs to serve students with disabilities, if possible. Both federal and state financial aid is provided for these services. The public schools must identify all children with special needs in their districts and develop programs for them, even if they are enrolled in private schools. A multidisciplinary team evaluates each child and, in consultation with parents, recommends suitable programs. The goal is to place children in "least restrictive" learning settings.

Teaching educationally deprived children presents another challenge for today's schools. These are the students who lack a sufficient foundation in their homes and daily lives to stay on the academic track. The federal government, through Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, provides funds to assist districts with large numbers of children from low-income families, since these children often have more educational and social problems. The federal funds must be used to supplement, not replace, local funding for reading, mathematics and language arts instruction.

Connecting School and Community. One challenge for all school districts, whether large or small, urban or rural, is how to connect the school with the community. In earlier times, schools were often the community meeting places. Today, residents, and even parents, may never see the inside of the school building, despite the fact that research shows parent involvement to be a critical aspect of student achievement. Another problem is that taxpayers who never use a school facility or attend a school program are less likely to support the financial requests of the district. Districts can connect with their communities in a variety of ways. For example, some develop recreational programs that use school facilities; others promote citizen advisory groups which may include nonparents.

Preparing Students for Work. High schools traditionally have readied students for their roles as citizens through preparation for postsecondary employment and postsecondary education. There has been greater emphasis on vocational education within high schools in the past 10 years, as employers and educators have recognized the growing need for more highly skilled graduates. Beginning in 1987-88, school districts were required to offer an education-for-employment program, including applied basic skills instruction, school-supervised work experience, instruction in economics, and training in skills and attitudes necessary for employment. 1991 Wisconsin Act 39 created most of the current statewide school-to-work programs. The act requires the Department of Public Instruction, the Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS) and the Department of Workforce Development to cooperate in developing a youth apprenticeship program. With WTCS assistance, local districts must establish tech-prep programs that allow high school students to earn high school credit for certain courses completed at postsecondary institutions and also permit them to gain advanced standing for associate degrees.

1993 Wisconsin Act 339 required that by 1997-98 school districts must incorporate a variety of techniques into their education-for-employment programs: applied curricula, guidance and counseling services, technical and college preparation, youth apprenticeship or other job training and work experience, and instruction in employment skills.

Part of the school-to-work program emphasizes career development. It has funded career centers in schools and established a career development site on the Internet that can be used by both high school students and persons already out of high school. Another part of the program focuses on work experience for youth, an area where Wisconsin is considered to be the nation's leader. Youth apprenticeship partnerships have been established with several industries. Simply put, these are work-based training programs. The first partnerships were offered in financial services and printing. Apprenticeships in health services, insurance, tourism, and aspects of manufacturing are among the newer programs. The number of students who are participating in youth apprenticeship programs has grown rapidly, from only 17 in 1993 to over 700 in 1996. The program hopes to offer 18 different youth apprenticeships in 13 industry areas in the future.

In addition, funds have been provided to one school district, five technical college districts and one CESA to conduct model projects in agriculture, business, family and consumer education, marketing, health occupations, technology education and protective services. These projects will broaden high school students' career choices by demonstrating the alternatives to traditional 4-year postsecondary programs.

Technical colleges and state universities also participate in these school-to-work initiatives by providing teacher training, supporting curriculum revision, and offering certificates of occupational proficiency or advanced standing in degree programs.

Not all school-to-work programs grow out of state-directed efforts. The Blue Hills Manufacturing Partnership at Weyerhauser High School is a solar-powered lumber drying entrepreneurial venture that is managed and run by the students. Unique to Wisconsin, and perhaps one of only two such student-run operations in the entire nation, Blue Hills Manufacturing allows students to have a school-based work experience. This limited liability company, which is an integral component of the school, provides hands-on experience for a variety of students. Technology education students build the kilns and produced a video about the operation. Economics students use the partnership in their Junior Achievement projects. Math students use the plant to solve problems, and English students write resumes, cover letters and other materials to support the partnership.

Year-Round Education. Almost all schools in Wisconsin, and the United States generally, operate nine months a year, based on the traditional agricultural model when children were needed on the family farm during the growing season. Some states have begun to look at year-round schools, in part to maximize the use of school facilities and in part to increase the learning of students.

In October 1993, Racine Unified School District became the first in Wisconsin to approve a plan for a voluntary year-round education program for elementary and middle school children. Racine students, who are enrolled in selected schools, attend classes for 60 days (approximately three months), then take a vacation of 20 school-days (approximately one month). This sequence is repeated three times a year. The program was started primarily to save money. With a growing student population and aging buildings, the district faced the challenge of too many students and too little space. By using existing buildings throughout the year, the district can serve 33% more students with the same number of classrooms and the same class size. Other districts are looking at year-round school, because they realize that such an approach lends itself to more efficient use of space and it offers continuous learning throughout the year, thereby avoiding the learning loss that occurs over the extended summer break.

Planning for the 21st Century. The Commission on Schools for the 21st Century, also known as the Fish Commission for its chairperson Ody Fish, was appointed by Governor Thompson to review the status of public education and recommend goals for Wisconsin's schools. The commission's 1990 report, *A New Design for Education in Wisconsin: Schools Capable of Continuous Improvement,* identified seven goals for education: measurement of school performance; preparation of young children for school, including kindergarten for four-year-olds and full-day kindergarten for five-year-olds; parental involvement through school choice, school councils and parent education; community partnerships between schools and business, industry and gov-

ernment; professional development and training for teachers; sufficient technology in schools and classrooms; and fair and adequate school financing.

Although the problems in education seemed daunting, many of the recommendations of the commission have been implemented. School performance, for example, is measured annually. Since 1991-92, individual schools and school districts have been graded on items such as staffing, attendance, dropout rates, graduation requirements and statewide test scores. The test results currently used include standardized reading and math tests for elementary students and 10th graders, the ACT college entrance exams, and the ACT advanced placement tests for high school juniors and seniors. In 1995, Wisconsin students in the 8th and 11th grades scored fourth highest in the country on language and math exams. In 1996, Wisconsin high school students who took the ACT college entrance exams tied with Minnesota for first place nationally.

Wisconsin's schools generally are above-average, but some districts are facing severe challenges. Although statewide almost 90% of Wisconsin's students graduate from high school, in one district almost 40% of the high school students fail to graduate. There is room for improvement in all districts when it comes to attendance. Absences, excused or unexcused, are a concern because they represent lost educational opportunities. Habitual truancy is a particular issue in some districts; urban districts may have a truancy rate of more than 15%, while other schools in the state have a rate of less than 5%.

Technological improvements have developed rapidly since 1990. Schools in the northern tier of the state, for example, have been wired with fiber optics and can receive distance education programs from other sites. Students in small or remote schools now have access to instruction in subjects not previously available. Teachers and administrators also can participate electronically in professional development classes or statewide meetings. It is hoped that someday all of Wisconsin's schools will have this capability.

In addition, school districts are making significant efforts to put as many computers as possible in the schools. Recognizing that most workers in the next century will need to be computer-literate, some school boards have foregone building improvements or funding extracurricular programs in order to provide computers. Students use the computers to complete projects, develop multimedia presentations and, more recently, access databases on the Internet. In some cases, however, state revenue limits have curtailed computerization. More fortunate or enterprising districts have found private-sector partners who purchase computers for the schools or donate used computers, printers and other electronic equipment.

After many years of discussion, school financing was substantially changed by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, as a result of the Fish Commission report and pressure by property owners. The demand to control, or lower, property taxes led the legislature to make a commitment that, beginning in 1996-97, it would provide more than $4 billion to cover two-thirds of statewide K-12 school operating costs (an increase from the 1995-96 support level of $2.7 billion which covered 44% of costs). The proportion for a particular district will vary from 87.3% to 19.6%, depending on the district's shared costs and equalized value. For the first time in Wisconsin's history, school finance has become primarily a state obligation. The importance of state financing is not only in its effect on local property taxes. It also means that the state can play a larger, more proactive role in local education in terms of school standards and expenditures.

Alternatives to Traditional Public Schools

Private Schools and Home Instruction. State law does make exceptions for several types of instruction outside of the regular local public schools that can fulfill the compulsory school attendance requirements. Private schools, which are established by both nonprofit and for-profit groups, have long played a major role in educating Wisconsin's children. In the 1994-95 school year, 148,002 students, or 14.6% of the state's elementary and secondary pupils, were enrolled in private schools, most of which were affiliated with religious organizations. (Three decades ago, private school enrollments made up almost 25% of the K-12 total.) What sets most private schools apart is that religious training can be incorporated into their daily curriculum, whereas it is prohibited in Wisconsin's public schools (Article X, Section 3, Wisconsin Constitution).

Some nonsectarian private schools have been established to provide more rigorous or specialized education or to allow for smaller classes and more individualized instruction.

Another exception to compulsory public school attendance is the provision in state law for home-based instruction, sometimes referred to as "home schooling", which permits individual families to teach their own children.

Charter Schools. Charter schools are publicly sponsored schools that have a great deal of autonomy and are exempt from many of the rules and regulations traditionally imposed by state law. Wisconsin was among the first eight states in the nation that created charter school legislation between 1991 and 1993 (1993 Wisconsin Act 16). Now half of the states have such provisions. As of January 1997, there were 11 charter schools operating in nine Wisconsin school districts. Most serve at-risk students, though several focus on technology, the arts or foreign languages.

In Wisconsin, local school boards are responsible for authorizing the establishment of charter schools. The board may create the school on its own initiative or in response to a petition submitted by district residents. Although charter schools operate under fewer regulations, state law does require that they be public, free and nonsectarian. They must abide by the health, safety and nondiscrimination laws applicable to all public schools and must have a nonselective admissions policy. Except for charter schools in the Milwaukee Public Schools district, faculty in the schools are employes of the school board, and they must by licensed by the DPI or have a DPI permit to teach in charter schools.

The objective of charter schools is to create flexibility and permit innovation in the classroom. These programs may give students new choices, encourage parental involvement and offer challenges to traditional schools. Opponents express concern, however, that the charter schools will create discrimination by ability or race and weaken the regular schools. They question accountability and object that the rights and benefits of faculty and staff will not be protected in these experimental schools.

Parental Choice. Perhaps the most notable attempt to change the delivery of school services was the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, enacted in 1989 Wisconsin Act 336. Also known as "school choice", the program, which allows Milwaukee low-income parents to send their children to private schools at public expense, began operations in the fall of 1990. Parental Choice, the first private school choice program in the nation, has served over 2,000 children in the 6 years since its inception. Currently, only nonreligious schools are included in the program. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 attempted to broaden the program to include sectarian schools in Milwaukee, but that provision has been held in abeyance until a court challenge as to its constitutionality is settled.

Technical Colleges

Like the elementary and secondary schools, Wisconsin's technical colleges are considered local education agencies because they are funded in large part by local property taxes and their boards are appointed from residents of the service area by committees made up of the district's county board chairpersons (13 districts) or school board presidents (3 districts). They, too, receive state and federal funding and must conform to standards set by those governments.

In 1911, Wisconsin was the first state to establish a system of state support for local vocational education. The Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS), which was renamed in 1994, is the product of that early commitment. The state is divided into 16 districts, formerly known as Vocational, Technical and Adult Education (VTAE) districts. The main purpose of the technical colleges is to prepare students for a wide variety of technical, paraprofessional, skilled or semi-skilled occupations. At the state level, the Wisconsin Technical College System Board and its staff of almost 100 employes approves district programs and monitors quality.

The 1995-96 WTCS postsecondary and continuing education enrollments totaled 431,405 students. Because many technical college students are enrolled for only one or two courses, another means of comparison is full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment based on a load of 30 credits per year. The 1995-96 FTE total enrollment figure was 56,987 for the WTCS statewide. About

8% of these were enrolled in college parallel programs; another 55% were studying for their two-year associate degrees; and approximately 28% were in one-year occupational certification programs. In addition to these three types of postsecondary enrollments, almost 10% (approximately 6,000 FTE students statewide) attended continuing education programs that cover wide-ranging subjects, such as woodworking, financial planning, history and literature.

College transfer credit courses are offered at only three of the technical colleges: Madison, Milwaukee and Nicolet. The college transfer enrollments have nearly doubled from 7,276 in 1985-86 to 16,937 in 1995-96. Part of this growth may be due to the educational demands of today's job market. Increased tuition and more restrictive admissions standards at the University of Wisconsin campuses may also be responsible.

District level revenues for the technical colleges totaled $700.4 million statewide in 1995-96. The funding sources included: property taxes, $331.3 million (47.3%); state aid, $123.5 million (17.6%); tuition and fees, $86.5 million (12.4%); federal aid, $58.4 million (8.3%); and miscellaneous/self financing, $100.7 million (14.4%).

Concern about the effectiveness of secondary education in preparing graduates for the workplace has led to increased cooperation between the technical colleges and local school districts in order to provide better occupational training to high school students. Beginning in 1993, WTCS district boards were required to establish technical preparation (tech-prep) programs in each public high school to offer students advanced standing in the technical college's associate degree program upon their graduation from high school. In addition, 11th and 12th graders are offered the option of concurrent enrollment in classes at technical colleges or at university and college campuses with the school district obligated to pay the students' fees and tuition if the course is taken for secondary credit and if the high school does not offer a comparable course.

6. PROTECTING THE PUBLIC

Of all local government functions, perhaps the most widely recognized are police, fire and emergency rescue services. These professions capture the imagination of children, whose earliest field trips may be to the fire station or who hear police officers speak to their school or youth groups. Rarely a week goes by without a citizen seeing a police or sheriff's vehicle, a fire engine or an ambulance.

Community policing and firefighting make up a major portion of local budgets. Together they accounted for $1.5 billion (over 16%) of the $9.2 billion spent by local government in 1995. In fact, policing was the single largest operating cost in cities and villages (24.9%), and it is growing at a faster rate than any other municipal expenditure. Fire protection was second highest at 14.3%.

Today, the objective of public safety is – as it has been since territorial days – the protection of life and property from loss or harm, but public safety operations have changed dramatically in the past 30 years. Some of these transformations are the result of population changes, including increasing urban population, more widespread use of illegal drugs, and changes in legal and social structures. Other changes have resulted from technological innovations in transportation, communications and computer applications. Today's police officers and firefighters must possess sophisticated skills and training as they face more complex challenges.

Policing

Municipal police departments and county sheriff departments provide a wide variety of services that focus on law enforcement, crime prevention and traffic control. In a typical day, an officer must be prepared to give directions and information, intervene in domestic arguments, work with social service agencies to protect children, render emergency or rescue services, deal with stray animals or animal complaints, control traffic and crowds, manage the homeless or street people, and provide crime or safety education programs. The service that officers give is key to community support of the department.

Almost 86% of all sworn officers in Wisconsin serve municipalities or counties. The others are employed by the state in positions such as campus police, State Patrol officers or conservation

wardens. (A sworn officer has arrest powers and must meet all state and local standards, such as training, physical conditioning and background checks.) The size of any particular police or sheriff's department reflects the population being served. Small municipalities or sparsely-populated counties have few employes, and the police chief or sheriff may take on many of the responsibilities of a patrol officer or deputy. In larger jurisdictions, the departments are more highly structured, and the sheriff or police chief serves as chief administrator.

Police and sheriff's departments support one another, and both are assisted by criminal justice services provided by the state. The Wisconsin Department of Justice aids local police in their criminal investigations and administers training standards for all sworn police officers. The State Patrol, a unit within the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, assists local police, as do a variety of other state agencies.

Municipal Police Services. Statutory requirements for police departments vary by type of municipality. All cities must have a police chief, but there is no statutory mandate that they provide police protection services. State law requires villages of 5,000 population or more to "provide police protection services" through creation of a police department, by contracting with another municipality to offer the service, or by creating a joint department with a neighboring municipality. Towns are authorized to create their own police departments, join with another municipality for protection or contract for police services.

In fact, a September 1996 study by the Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance found that most cities and villages over 2,000 population have their own police departments. Only 14 of the 205 municipalities between 2,000 and 5,000 do not, and 12 of those either participate in a joint department, sharing resources and expenses, or they contract with the county for service.

Not surprisingly, the largest police department is that of the City of Milwaukee, with 2,131 sworn officers in 1995. Next largest are Madison (339), Racine (200) and Green Bay (173). On the other hand, several small police departments have only one officer. Milwaukee County has the most sheriff's deputies (614) and Pepin County has the fewest (10).

Police and Fire Commissions. All cities of 4,000 population and over and those villages with populations of 5,500 and over that create their own police and fire departments are required to have police and fire commissions. Towns, as well as the smaller cities and villages, are permitted, but not required, to create such commissions. Villages and towns may organize separate commissions for fire or police, but a city commission must be a combined police and fire commission.

These citizen commissions oversee the activities of paid professionals. They serve, for the most part, as a personnel agency: appointing, evaluating, and suspending or terminating the fire or police chief; certifying people who are eligible for appointment as police or fire officers; conducting hearings on charges brought against the chief and other officers; hearing appeals on discipline cases; and handling other personnel-related matters.

Police and fire commissions were first established to protect public safety departments from the political process. (In other states, appointment as police and fire officers may depend on family relationships or political parties.) As the circuit court in Marinette County noted in 1994:

> Police and Fire Commission laws . . . were enacted for the purpose of taking the administration of police departments out of city politics, in order that the test of fitness for the position of policeman might be ability to serve the city, rather than ability to advance the political interests of the administration in power. *Ravet v. City of Marinette.*

Attorney General James Doyle in a 1993 opinion concluded that:

> It follows that the mayor, whatever the scope of his or her executive powers, may not lawfully order the police chief to appoint, or not to appoint, a particular police officer in the city with a police and fire commission. To conclude otherwise would defeat the purpose of the Police and Fire Commission law. (81 OAG 1, 5)

Thus, police and fire departments are somewhat independent of the authority of the city mayor and council or the village board. In personnel matters the police and fire chiefs are responsible

to the commission, rather than to the municipal personnel department, a civil service commission, or the local council or board.

The police and fire commission is composed of five citizen members appointed by the mayor, the village president or the town board chairperson, but no more than three may be members of the same political party. Originally, the commissions were intended to serve as a buffer between the departments and community citizens, but more recently they have become more active in reviewing disciplinary actions of the chief, hearing citizen complaints and overseeing employment practices to assure a more diverse and better qualified workforce.

Counties do not have police commissions. Because the sheriff is an elected official, the sheriff's department has a built-in autonomy from the county board. A public safety committee of the county board may review the department's activities and assist it in developing a budget, but the committee lacks the organizing and supervisory powers granted to a police commission.

Sheriff's Departments. The office of sheriff was established in Wisconsin's territorial days and continued in the 1848 state constitution. Every Wisconsin county has a sheriff's department, headed by a sheriff who is elected on a partisan basis every two years. The sheriff must be a state resident and a U.S. citizen but is not required to have law enforcement training. In practice, however, most Wisconsin sheriffs do have a background in law enforcement. The sheriff is assisted by a chief deputy or an undersheriff, other deputies and civilian personnel. The number of employes in the department and its operating budget are determined by the county board, and this gives the board some control over the sheriff's office.

Sheriff's departments legally are responsible for providing law enforcement throughout their counties. In practice, they provide direct services primarily to those parts of the county not served by municipal police departments – small cities, villages and towns. They also offer support services to municipal police departments. A municipality may contract with a sheriff's department to provide some or all law enforcement services within their communities. Fifty-nine sheriff's departments do routine dispatching, at least part of the time, for municipalities, especially in the evening and on weekends. They also may provide deputies on set schedules to municipalities. Most counties also engage in collaborative law enforcement efforts. For example, all of Wisconsin's counties have some kind of mutual assistance agreement with adjacent counties, including those across state boundaries.

In some cases, sheriff's departments receive state aid to provide specialized policing services, such as snowmobile law enforcement and water safety patrol. The sheriff's department is responsible for operation of the county jail and for providing assistance to the circuit court, including the service of warrants, processes, writs and orders. These services are financed in part by the state.

Police Officers and Their Duties. The most visible duty of the police, and the one which may take up two-thirds of police time, is patrolling streets, roads and highways, including making traffic stops for unsafe or illegal driving and investigating traffic accidents. The police also come in contact with the community as they work to settle disputes between family members or neighbors. Noise complaints, backyard disputes or barking dogs may force police officers to use their conflict resolution skills. In addition, in the larger cities the police department, which operates 24 hours a day, may serve as the clearinghouse for nonpolice matters, such as complaints about unsafe street or driving conditions, which it then passes on to the appropriate department.

Police officers also investigate crimes and violations of the law and make arrests of suspects. These situations generally are considered the "dangerous" part of police work, as officers come in contact with people who have abused alcohol or drugs, threatened other people or committed crimes. In fact, every situation a police officer confronts may be dangerous. Stopping a vehicle for a traffic violation may mean facing an angry motorist. Entering a home in responding to a domestic violence complaint may mean managing a dangerous person. Police officers are trained to consider every situation, no matter how routine, as one which may require all of their skills in conflict management, dispute resolution and behavior control.

Police officers always have had to act with a great deal of discretion. They exercise the police power of government, whether doing their job independently or as part of a small team. It is not possible for command officers to supervise every action of every street officer. Police departments increasingly expect their officers to be street-level leaders.

Street-level leadership means that individual officers have a choice over whether and how to act. They exercise discretion when they decide whether to stop a particular vehicle or what level of force to use in arresting a suspect. They use discretion when mediating disputes, issuing friendly warnings or providing information. Officers must balance competing pressures, goals and values, as they apply legal and social standards to their choices. They must balance growing demand for law and order with the need for community support of police actions. In some communities, neighborhood officers are becoming more common. These officers are assigned to work with a particular community, providing a wide variety of services. They become community leaders, working to encourage collaboration and partnership, prevent conflict, increase surveillance and build the capacity of the community or neighborhood to police and manage itself.

Staffing Police Services. One means of comparing police staffing levels is by number of officers per 10,000 residents. The Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance 1996 study, which surveyed cities and villages over 2,000 population, reported the statewide ratio in Wisconsin was 21.4 full-time police officers for every 10,000 residents served in 1995. (If Milwaukee is excluded, the ratio falls to 18.4 officers per 10,000.) Across the state, the figures ranged from 61.0 per 10,000 in Wisconsin Dells to 8.2 for the Village of Jackson. In reviewing the number of officers employed by a municipality, it must be remembered that it takes 4.5 to 5 individuals to fill one officer position for 24 hours a day throughout the year in order to allow for vacations, sick leave and off-duty time.

AVERAGE POLICE STAFFING AND COSTS FOR WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES – 1995

Population Group	Municipalities in Group	Officers Per 10,000 Population	Per Capita Operating Expenditures
30,000+	21	23.0	$179.55
15,001-30,000	21	17.7	134.78
10,001-15,000	22	19.4	144.46
7,501-10,000	20	20.4	143.70
5,001-7,500	27	19.8	134.70
4,001-5,000	20	20.4	143.02
3,001-4,000	22	17.4	115.37
2,501-3,000	18	20.1	111.50
2,000-2,500	20	21.8	122.18

Source: Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance, *The Wisconsin Taxpayer,* September 1996.

Staffing variations are due, in part, to local circumstances and preferences, such as differing community crime factors and whether a council or board is willing to pay for additional protection. Generally, more urban communities require more police officers, as do communities with a great influx of vacationers, such as Wisconsin Dells or Lake Geneva. Some communities choose to hire civilians, rather than sworn police officers, to perform certain services, including parking control, school liaison or community education. Civilians can also serve in dispatch centers, receiving calls for police assistance and dispatching patrol officers. Some provide support in education and public information programs. Others carry out a variety of police-related functions that do not require a sworn officer.

Personnel costs account for approximately $6 of every $7 spent in local police operating expenditures, and these costs have grown rapidly in recent years. Smaller communities in particular have seen costs escalate. Communities of 4,000 to 5,000 people, for example, had a 48% increase in police costs from 1990 to 1995. Larger communities over 30,000 in population had a 28.8% increase. The high per-officer cost, plus the increased demand for police services, means that policing is taking a larger and larger portion of municipal and county budgets.

Training Wisconsin's Police Officers. Because of their independence and discretion and because officers have considerable authority and power, the selection and training of new recruits and continued training for experienced officers is extremely important. Applicants for police positions in most communities must pass a series of tests, including reading comprehension, physical agility, oral interviews, background checks and personality assessments. Applicants who pass these tests must then successfully complete state-required training. State law requires all newly recruited law officers to have 60 college credits plus a minimum of 400 hours of basic police training.

Required universal training for local police is relatively recent. Larger police departments traditionally established their own training programs for new officers, but others relied on loosely coordinated arrangements with technical colleges, the University of Wisconsin, and professional groups. In 1970, a statewide program of recruit training was developed on a voluntary basis. By 1974, all permanent police officers (with certain exemptions) were required to complete a state-certified training program. These programs generally are offered by the technical colleges and must be accredited by the state Law Enforcement Standards Board, which determines the state's police training standards. Larger police departments can offer the classes through their own academies. Training covers legal issues, accident investigation, report writing, firearms operation, emergency vehicle operation, crisis intervention, defensive tactics, first aid and other topics deemed necessary. If sheriff's deputies are assigned to duty in the county jail, they are required by state law to take an additional 120 hours of training. (Civilian personnel assigned to jails must take the same training.)

After they are hired, recruits participate in further probationary training offered by their own department. The length and content of that training depends on the size of the department and whether it serves a primarily rural or urban population. Particularized training for the recruits may include instruction in the data management system used by the department or the basics of a language used by a local immigrant group. New recruits also participate in field training, where they serve under the direct supervision of a senior officer.

Since 1991, all persons with authority to act as police officers have been required to complete 24 hours of in-service training annually. This may be technical training, such as appropriate use of new weapons or computers in law enforcement. It may be supervisory or management training that helps more senior officers to coach and lead younger officers. Or it may be policy training which assists law enforcement leaders to develop and implement programs and policies to both protect citizens and deter crime.

The Federal Government and Local Policing. Generally, policing is considered a local function, but the federal government circulates crime statistics and provides training opportunities for police agencies, including the training of senior officers at the FBI academy. In recent years, with the growth of the drug problem and the increase in urban and juvenile crime, the federal government has looked for new ways to support local law enforcement.

Congress recently enacted the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322). In addition to national law enforcement activities, the law provides $20 to $25 billion to local governments across the country for police, county jails and anticrime initiatives. Title I of the act authorizes funding to states and local governments for an additional 2,500 patrol officers. Most Wisconsin municipalities that have participated in the program have chosen to spend this money for officers assigned to community policing, and an estimated 500 new officers were hired across the state over the 3-year grant period. Title III authorizes funding for local crime prevention block grants, community schools, youth services and supervision grants, assistance for delinquent and at-risk youth, and local partnership programs that focus on job training, youth sports, drug education, literacy and family support. Like Title I's provisions for community policing, Title III recognizes that crime prevention is more than just policing streets in search of crimes in progress. Another part of the act targets funds for rural crime, evidence that crime is not only an urban issue.

Finding New Ways to Serve Citizens. The old image of a police officer in a squad car is changing. Police departments are experimenting with putting police on bikes, motorcycles or even horses to allow them to provide better services. Bike patrols, for example, allow police officers greater contact with the public. They are used in some cities to curtail the use of drugs and alcohol and to arrest dealers in the middle of a drug deal. Police have found that citizens are more likely to talk to an officer outside a car, thus increasing public understanding and communication with police. Police on motorcycles can patrol areas as large as those covered by police in cars, but they have greater maneuverability. Horses are used by a few departments, primarily for parades and public events, park patrol and crowd control. In addition to these mechanized patrols, foot patrols are also increasing.

Computers also have changed police operations. They allow even very small departments to access federal crime and fingerprint records, maintain records of arrests and police contacts in the community, plan schedules and patrol routes, manage the budget and do other tasks that make policing more effective. Computer-aided dispatch identifies where patrol vehicles are at any time, allowing dispatchers to direct the closest vehicle to a call. Computers in patrol vehicles permit individual officers to obtain information on vehicles, individuals or incidents, thereby giving them even more control and discretion in their work. Technological changes are happening so quickly that it is difficult to identify all of them and their impact on policing. Just recently, for example, wanted posters became available on the Internet, which will allow police departments to communicate more rapidly and, it is hoped, apprehend criminals more quickly.

Problem-Oriented Policing. New policing methods have redesigned the way officers patrol their communities and provide services. Traditionally, police work was incident-oriented. When an incident occurred, police responded. Professor Herman Goldstein, of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Law School, developed the concept of "problem-oriented policing". Through this method, a department investigates and analyzes factors common to a group of incidents and then creates a set of responses for those problems. This approach is applied both to criminal investigations and to societal problems, such as noise or crowd problems, youth disturbances on public buses or public drunkenness. It seeks solutions that control the causes of the current problem, thus aiming to prevent similar incidents in the future. In problem-oriented policing, police departments work closely with public and nonprofit organizations in education and rehabilitation programs. It does not eliminate problems but seeks their early identification and control, much as blood-pressure monitoring seeks to control hypertension.

Community-Oriented Policing. Some police departments have adopted "community-oriented policing", sometimes referred to as "community-based policing". This approach changes the relationship between the officer and the citizens by focusing on close contact between police officers and members of the community with the goal of preventing crime, rather than simply reacting to it. Officers establish a relationship with the community, sometimes through a permanent walking beat, and they cooperate with public and nonprofit agencies in programs and services aimed at preventing crime. In turn, citizens become the "eyes and ears" of the police department by identifying criminals or potential criminal actions. Community-oriented policing does not transform police officers into social workers or citizens into police officers, but it aims to establish a closer relationship between the police and the community they serve.

Financial Problems. The financial pressures facing local governments have had an impact on police departments. Although federal funding for police officers has helped recently, many communities have held staffing levels constant or even decreased them while population grew. At the same time, the past two decades have seen increases in drug use, drug-related crimes, violent juvenile offenders, the use of weapons and generally more serious crime.

Reduced staffing means that citizens must wait longer for police to respond to nonemergency calls, and in some communities they may have to complete their own reports for less serious crimes or misdemeanors. Commanding officers, who should be supervising younger officers or new recruits or investigating crimes, must instead serve as patrol officers. Dispatch and 911 centers also feel the pressure, as they must assign and queue calls to a smaller number of officers.

Fire Services

Typically, we think of the fire department when we see firefighters at the scene of a fire or an emergency vehicle hurrying to the scene of an accident. However, fire departments do far more. Much of fire service work today involves preventing fires and educating the public about fire prevention and suppression.

Fire prevention was an early concern of Wisconsin settlers because the wood-frame homes in settled areas were susceptible to spreading fires. The tragic Peshtigo forest fire of October 1871 killed over one thousand people and burned across a half dozen counties. In terms of loss of life, it was far more devastating than the better-known Great Chicago Fire, which ironically occurred on the same day, and it became the stark example of how easily fire could destroy entire settlements. Milwaukee was one of the first cities in the nation to make fire prevention a part of a firefighter's responsibilities. Firefighters were assigned to building inspections in 1877, and an inspection bureau was established in 1915.

Statutory Requirements for Fire Protection. In Wisconsin, the separate municipal governments are responsible for providing fire protection within their jurisdictions. All cities must have a fire chief, but there is no statutory mandate that they provide fire protection services. Villages of 5,500 or more and all towns must provide fire protection service.

As mentioned in the previous section on police services, cities of 4,000 population and over must have a police and fire commission. The commission provides the same oversight to the fire department as it does to the police department by appointing the chief and supervising personnel activities and disciplinary actions.

Villages of 5,500 or more must provide fire protection by organizing a fire department, contracting with another municipality to offer the service, creating a joint department with a neighboring municipality or using a private fire company. Villages with their own departments must have a police and fire commission; those operating departments jointly with other municipalities must have a joint commission, sometimes referred to as a fire district. The joint provision of fire services is very common. According to figures from the Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR), the state had 1,849 municipalities in 1993 but only 872 state-certified, local fire departments. Many departments served more than one municipality. Fire departments in villages and small cities typically provide fire protection to surrounding towns.

In order to provide required fire protection, towns may establish their own fire departments or contract with other municipalities, persons or organizations for fire protection. A single town may receive fire services from several different providers; this happens in about 25% of the towns. Town government can fund fire protection through a special assessment, the general tax levy or by billing a property owner directly.

Types of Fire Departments and Staffing. Wisconsin statutes identify six principal types of fire departments, although only five of them currently operate in the state:

Full-time fire departments are staffed entirely by personnel who work full-time. Most of these departments also staff emergency medical or paramedic services, provide fire prevention programs, and conduct building inspection and equipment maintenance services. In 1993, according to DILHR, full-time fire departments existed in 39 municipalities, including all 18 of the cities with populations over 35,000.

Combination or part-paid fire departments have some full-time firefighters and some paid-on-call or volunteer members. The paid-on-call members are paid wages plus reimbursements, and the volunteers receive reimbursements for training expenses or per diem payment for the actual suppression of fires. The part-time members usually assist only in suppressing fires, while full-time firefighters are further involved in fire inspection, prevention and education, and maintenance of vehicles and equipment. Fifty-eight municipalities, most between 7,000 and 35,000 population, have this kind of department.

Volunteer fire departments have no full-time firefighters, but they may use paid-on-call firefighters, as well as volunteers. Volunteer departments sometimes employ a fire chief or fire inspector who is paid an annual salary or stipend. Because a volunteer may not be available when

needed, three volunteers need to be on the department roster in order to assure that at least one volunteer is available to respond to a fire. Auxiliary firefighters offer an alternative to full-time or volunteer staffing. These are part-time firefighters who are paid on a part-time basis. They may be employed full-time by another municipal department and leave those duties temporarily when required to fight a fire.

Chapter 213 fire departments are based on a contractual relationship between a municipality and a group of private individuals who have formed a fire department for the protection of property in rural areas. These private organizations handle their own budgets, expenses, wages and salaries, and general administration. They often were formed prior to the incorporation of the municipality and continue to provide services after incorporation. While Chapter 213 departments may depend on municipalities for some administrative services, they are not protected from liability as are other municipal fire departments. They also are covered by federal OSHA regulations, rather than Wisconsin's more liberal health and safety regulations, which were established for local fire departments by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.

Chapter 181 nonstock nonprofit corporations are common in Wisconsin, especially in more rural areas served by fire districts. These departments are managed by a board of directors and operate more independently from their municipalities than do Chapter 213 departments.

Chapter 180 stock corporations are the fifth type of fire department. Their major difference from Chapter 181 organizations is that they may issue stock and disburse profits to stockholders. While private fire departments of this sort are popular in the southwestern part of the United States, there is no such department currently operating in Wisconsin.

Firefighter Training Requirements. The DILHR report estimated there were 23,400 firefighters in Wisconsin in 1993. Because of the variety of fire departments, there is no uniform set of training requirements for firefighters, except in the case of full-time, career service firefighters who must be certified. Municipalities may provide their own training program, but the smaller ones usually rely on the Wisconsin Technical College System to train and certify their personnel. Firefighter candidates must learn not only the science and mechanics of suppressing fires and using fire equipment but also the basics of building inspection and of responding to emergency and hazardous materials situations. In addition, firefighter training includes continuing education in which senior firefighters improve their skills or learn more advanced ones.

Cities and villages individually establish their own selection and training requirements by ordinance. In addition to determining the method of selection and responsibilities of the fire chief, the ordinance must establish the process by which firefighters are selected and terminated, how they will be paid and what training is required of them. The ordinance must also specify municipal responsibility for losses and claims resulting from the actions of firefighters.

The work schedule for full-time firefighters is unique among municipal employes. Because they typically work a 24-hour-on, 24-hour-off shift, putting in 48 to 56 hours a week, fire stations must provide housing accommodations for their personnel. To economize, some municipalities have tried to locate certain services, such as voter registration or bicycle licensing, at the fire stations, where firefighters can handle them while waiting for emergency calls.

With the improvement in both fire prevention and fire suppression, full-time firefighters spend less time actually fighting fires and more time in fire inspection and education, training, and equipment maintenance. Municipalities establish commercial and residential building codes to prevent fires or limit their spread, and the fire department is responsible for assuring that those codes are obeyed.

Firefighting Equipment. Firefighting has become more sophisticated and more expensive in recent years. Specialized equipment includes alarms, communications (911 or dispatch services), fire and emergency vehicles (pumpers, hook-and-ladder trucks, command vehicles, and ambulances or emergency medical service vehicles) and protective equipment worn by firefighters, such as self-contained breathing apparatus.

Fire trucks, which are generally custom-built by specialized companies, require 7 to 10 months to design and build at costs up to $500,000 per vehicle. Smaller departments, which rely

on volunteers and have more limited staff, may need more expensive vehicles that can perform a number of functions. Finding the money in a smaller municipal budget to purchase such specialized equipment can be difficult.

The Cost of Fire Service. The cost of fire service varies among municipalities and according to the type of fire department serving the community. It also depends on the range of services that department offers: for example, whether it provides ambulance/emergency medical service or relies on a private provider. In a 1992 WTA study, Green Bay reported the highest fire service cost of $143.33 per capita. For cities of greater than 30,000 population, the lowest per-capita cost was in Greenfield at $57.86. Because salary and benefits for fire service employes make up the major portion of a fire department's budget, per capita costs generally are linked to the number of full-time employes. The average per-capita cost for departments with full-time staff in 1992 was $99.01, while the cost for departments with part-time personnel was about one-third of that at $36.02.

Emergency Services and Disaster Planning. Local governments traditionally are the first line of response in emergencies, even in the case of very large disasters, such as extensive flooding or tornado damage that can draw on state or federal government resources. Although various municipal employes, including public works employes or administrative staff, may be called to assist in an emergency, the police and fire department personnel are generally the "first responders", as the law describes those trained to provide emergency medical care to the sick, disabled or injured before the ambulance arrives. Increasingly, they must be trained to deal with a wide ranging variety of emergencies: fires and explosions; gas leaks or the potential danger from transported hazardous materials; paralyzing snowstorms, floods, tornadoes and other natural disasters; industrial accidents; civil disorders; and medical assistance to accident or disaster victims.

Many full-time fire departments in Wisconsin provide emergency medical services (EMS). In smaller communities without a fire department, these services may be provided by the police or sheriff's department or by private providers. An EMS program requires ambulances and specialized rescue equipment, plus extensive training for personnel. For example, advanced EMS personnel, also known as paramedics, often have 1,000 hours or more of training. Access to advanced emergency medical services increases the likelihood that victims of accidents or other trauma incidents will survive.

Another significant challenge for public safety officers is responding to hazardous materials accidents. The train derailments in Superior in 1994 and in Weyauwega in 1996 were headline stories, demonstrating the special performance requirements for hazardous materials ("hazmat") teams. On a day-to-day basis, hazmat teams respond to a variety of dangerous situations: the spilling of petroleum products on a freeway, the release of noxious gases in a university laboratory, the investigation of suspicious containers leaking an unknown substance and many others. These teams are responsible for regions of the state, rather than for individual local government units. Thus, they require the cooperation and support of the local governments served by the teams. The highly specialized training and equipment required by the teams are funded by fees collected and distributed by the state.

7. PROTECTING THE WELFARE AND HEALTH OF WISCONSIN'S CITIZENS

Local governments provide a variety of services that affect the well-being of their residents, particularly the more vulnerable members of society. In Wisconsin, these human service programs are organized primarily at the county level, and they covered more than 380,000 persons in 1995, including people who are elderly, physically handicapped, or mentally ill and children in need of protection or services. They also include health programs designed to protect the populace as a whole, as well as those who are unable to provide for their own care.

At $1.1 billion statewide, the cost of human services accounted for 47.2% of all county expenditures in 1995, while cities spent 2.1% and villages and towns less than 1% on such services. In most cases, the counties are acting as administrative agents for federal and state programs that

are funded by those governments and controlled by state and federal law. The counties may contract with private agencies to administer the services, but state and federal requirements still govern the programs.

Administering County Human Services

Each county board of supervisors must provide for the delivery of human services by selecting one of the organizational structures permitted by law. A county may integrate its human services under a single *human services department,* headed by a county human services board and a county director of human services. This option is currently exercised by 40 counties.

The remaining 32 counties have separate *social service departments.* Counties may choose to create separate boards to oversee 1) social services, 2) mental health and substance abuse services (known by their statutory section number as 51.42 services) and 3) developmental disabilities services (51.437 services). Thirty counties combine their delivery of mental health and substance abuse programs with services for the developmentally disabled. Rock and Lincoln Counties each operate two boards, one for mental health and substance abuse and the other for the developmentally disabled.

Counties may also create multicounty departments to provide the services described, and there currently are four multicounty boards that serve 13 counties for mental health and developmental disabilities programs.

In Wisconsin's early history, many of today's human services were left to families and private charities. Those who were destitute or abandoned, especially the elderly, might be assigned to county farms or county poorhouses. Children who had nowhere else to go were sent to orphanages. In the late decades of the 19th century, Wisconsin developed public institutions to care for the mentally ill, to offer schooling for the blind and the deaf, and to provide homes for juvenile delinquents. In the 20th century Wisconsin proved to be a pioneer in programs that offered aid to children and services for the elderly outside of institutions. With the advent of the New Deal in the 1930s, federal, state and local governments combined to assume a larger role in providing service and income support to people in need of assistance.

Modern human services may be divided into three basic categories: *income assistance programs,* which pay cash benefits or distribute vouchers to the needy for housing and food; *social services,* which provide nonhealth services to those who are elderly or disabled, children, families, and those with mental disorders or disabilities; and *public health functions* that protect the population in general.

Income Assistance

In the 20th century, the major change in public assistance came with passage of the Social Security Act of 1935, a law initiated in part by a group of University of Wisconsin economists who advised the Roosevelt Administration. In addition to the better-known program that provided income assistance for elderly and disabled persons, the act created the forerunner of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Originally titled Aid to Dependent Children, the program was designed to keep a family together in cases where the income from its principal wage earner was lost through death, desertion or disability. The program was expanded considerably in the 1960s as part of the federal government's antipoverty campaign. Other antipoverty programs included the federal food stamp program and Medical Assistance (commonly called "Medicaid").

General Relief. Between January 1, 1983, and January 1, 1996, the state required counties to operate general relief programs to provide reasonable and necessary assistance through cash, checks, vouchers, commodities or services to indigent individuals in need of food, clothing, housing and medical care. Prior to 1983, counties or municipalities had been entirely responsible for organizing and funding their own general relief efforts, and with over 600 jurisdictions conducting these services, the program standards and eligibility requirements varied considerably.

In the period 1983-1996, the state provided partial reimbursement for general relief and mandated greater uniformity in the program's eligibility standards and minimum benefits. In cal-

endar year 1995, the last year of the general relief reimbursement program, the state reimbursed 41.2% of general relief costs through a combination of state tax dollars and federal Medical Assistance funding. Milwaukee County accounted for 77% of the $28.0 million counties received that year.

1995 Wisconsin Act 27 repealed the partial reimbursement program and replaced it with an optional block grant program under which counties provide matching funds and require recipients of nonmedical benefits to participate in a work component. (Milwaukee County may use its grant money for medical care only; other counties can apply it to both medical and nonmedical services.) Forty-three counties were participating in the block grant program as of January 1997, with 39 providing both nonmedical benefits and nonemergency medical care. Eight other counties were providing some form of general relief without state assistance.

AFDC and W-2. Welfare reform became a controversial political issue in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Policymakers and the public came to believe that the welfare system was not working. While many AFDC recipients stayed on the rolls for less than a year, it appeared that an increasing number were completely dependent on welfare and that it was becoming an intergenerational problem. Of the open cases in November 1996 in Wisconsin, 35.6% of the households had received assistance for one year or less, but 17% had depended on the program for over five years. These figures do not indicate the average length of time households received assistance nor do they account for households that come and go from the assistance rolls. There was increasing concern, however, that AFDC was becoming a long-range support program, rather than a means of transition.

The number of AFDC cases in Wisconsin has been cut in half over the last decade. The caseload dropped from 96,900 cases in October 1986 to 47,088 in November 1996. Those 1996 cases covered a total of 134,412 recipients, 54% of whom where under age 11. This drop was due to a combination of factors, but the principal causes were changes in AFDC regulations and a strong economy.

Following a partial veto by Governor Tommy Thompson, the 1987 budget cut AFDC benefits by 5.9%, effective September 1, 1988, and froze them at a specific dollar amount. Because of inflation, the freeze meant the value of a monthly payment of $517 to a family of three in 1987 had declined by 28% in 1994 (when its purchasing power dropped to an equivalent of $396 in 1987 dollars).

After experimenting with a variety of pilot programs, the Wisconsin Legislature voted in its 1993 session to repeal the AFDC program completely by the end of the decade. In its next session it replaced AFDC with the Wisconsin Works (W-2) program in 1995 Wisconsin Act 289. That enactment is scheduled for full implementation by September 1, 1997.

A W-2 participant must be a custodial parent who is at least age 18 years of age. W-2 participants are expected to seek unsubsidized employment in order to be eligible for assistance. If unsuccessful, they will be required to work in W-2 jobs subsidized by government. Under the new program, the monthly cash benefit will depend on the type of placement and the number of hours worked, unlike the AFDC payment which was determined by family size. (Food stamps, however, will continue to be distributed on the basis of income and family size.) The W-2 program provides child care assistance, and some educational and transportation aid may be available. Wisconsin's program proposed to eliminate Medical Assistance for W-2 participants and replace it with a health coverage program in cases where W-2 families lacked employer-paid insurance, but the federal government refused to grant the waiver necessary to allow the change. A participant's benefits are limited to a lifetime total of 60 months, with extensions permitted in some cases.

At the state level, the W-2 program is administered by the Department of Workforce Development (DWD), rather than the Department of Health and Family Services, which previously handled AFDC. Initially, DWD must contract with the counties to administer W-2 if they meet specified caseload performance standards. Each contract will cover a period of at least two years from the date the program is implemented in the county and will contain performance-based in-

centives established by DWD. If a county has a JOBS agency, the county must offer a subcontract to it for administration of W-2 employment programs. If a county decides not to become a W-2 provider, its program will be contracted to private providers.

W-2 ends the entitlement aspect of AFDC assistance. Participants will no longer automatically receive cash payments because they fit into certain categories and meet prescribed income requirements. Human or social service department case workers will be known as "financial employment planners", and they will assist participants in finding jobs. This significantly changes the case workers' role in their serving clients.

After the initial contracts with the counties expire, the state is authorized to enter into contracts with any party wishing to become a W-2 agency within whatever geographic areas DWD determines. This feature could permit a major reorganization of income assistance administration after the turn of the century.

Federal Changes in Assistance Programs. Shortly after Wisconsin enacted W-2, the federal government completely revamped AFDC nationwide. The federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 replaced the AFDC and JOBS program with a block grant program, called Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), that featured many of the elements contained in W-2, which has become the national pilot for welfare reform. In addition, the federal act added work requirements for food stamp recipients, made some changes in allowable deductions from income, and added sanctions that would reduce food stamp allotments for program violations and failure to comply with employment and training requirements.

Social Services

Most social services are provided by the counties. They vary from county to county and may cover a broad range of assistance. Counties offer home services, such as in-home care, home-delivered meals, and transportation to permit the elderly and disabled to remain in their own homes. Investigations and protective services are provided in child abuse and neglect cases. Juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent benefit from an array of community services, including supervision, aftercare, counseling and restitution projects. Children in need of alternate care can receive short-term shelter care, foster care, group home placements, or placements in child caring institutions. Institutional and community-support services are available for the mentally ill, the alcohol or other drug abuse dependent, and the developmentally disabled. Some federal funding can be used for emergency housing assistance for low-income families.

Most of the funding for social services comes from the federally and state-funded "community aids" program, administered by the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS). In fact, community aids constitute the largest source of state assistance to counties. In 1996, counties received $327.8 million in community aids, with about one-third of that amount paid out of federal block grant funds and two-thirds coming from state general purpose revenues. (This amount exceeded 1996 state shared revenues, the next largest appropriation to the counties, by $139 million.)

The major portion (94%) of community aids are paid to a county in the form of a "basic county allocation" that can be spent on any eligible service. The rest is divided into categorical aid allocations: substance abuse prevention and treatment (SAPT), the Alzheimer's Family and Caregiver Support Program, the community mental health block grant, and the family support program. (The state categorical grants for child care will be consolidated under the W-2 program.)

With some exceptions, counties are required by statute to match 9.89% of state and federal community aids funding. Most counties provide funds in excess of the required match. In 1995, for example, all but four counties overmatched the state spending requirement.

Aside from funding received from state and federal aid and local taxes, counties sometimes charge fees for certain services. Charges for adult family home care, foster and group home care, detoxification, and child institutional care are mandatory, while fees for shelter care in domestic abuse emergencies, juvenile supervision, and crisis intervention counseling are optional. In

some cases, such as congregate or home delivered meals funded by the federal Older Americans Act, nonmedical day care services and child abuse and neglect services, state or federal law prohibits charges.

Not all social services are delivered or administered by the counties. Some, such as family planning, homeless shelters, and assistance for domestic abuse victims, are provided by private nonprofit agencies under contract with DHFS. Other programs are funded through private contributions and community fund-raising activities. In addition, some cities fund other programs through their own social service departments. For example, they may operate youth centers or senior day care centers, offer recreational programs, or provide employment or financial counseling.

Medical Assistance. DHFS administers the Medical Assistance program, which operates according to federal law and currently is financed by federal (59%) and state (41%) funding. The state makes payments directly to medical providers, but counties must determine who is eligible for MA and inform them of their rights. MA coverage is available only to low-income pregnant women; members of low-income families with dependent children; and the aged, blind, and disabled. The counties are responsible for recovery of incorrect payments, authorization of payments for certain mental health benefits, establishing a program of medical support liability, and health insurance reporting.

Community Options Program. Counties administer the Community Options Program (COP), which screens people at risk of entering a nursing home or state center for the developmentally disabled to see if their long-term care needs can be met through community-based services instead. In addition to these assessments, COP provides funding for certain services to low-income persons.

A county lead agency, designated by the county board, conducts client assessments, provides case management, and arranges for the COP services. As of January 1, 1996, more than 10,600 persons were receiving services from the state funded COP-R (regular COP) program and its sister program COP-W, which is funded by state funds and federal MA moneys. Because of limited funding, 8,834 more persons were on county lists awaiting COP services.

Child Support Payments. As the number of single-parent families has increased, the collection of child support payments has become an important social service. According to the 1990 U.S. Census, 12% of Wisconsin's children under age 18 and 16% of those under age 5 lived in households with income below the federal poverty level. In the case of households headed by female single parents, the number of children in poverty rose to 43% of those under age 18 and 62% of those under age 5. Child support enforcement is designed generally to provide adequate financial and medical support for children. It also helps to reduce public assistance spending for single-parent families.

Using federal and state funding, DWD contracts with Wisconsin counties to enforce child support at the local level. County responsibilities include determining paternity, establishing child support and medical support orders, enforcing those orders, and collecting and disbursing child support payments. Enforcement involves the cooperative efforts of corporation counsels, private attorneys, clerks of court, sheriff's offices and other officials.

The federal government reimburses up to two-thirds of the costs incurred by the state and counties in collecting child support payments, and it rewards those programs that operate in a cost-effective manner. State funding also offers incentives to county child support agencies that increase their efforts to establish paternity and collect support in both AFDC and non-AFDC cases. In the 1995 fiscal year, 21 counties actually generated federal and state reimbursements in excess of their enforcement expenditures, while 51 counties provided local funds to support their child support enforcement programs.

Youth Aids. Counties are financially responsible for juvenile delinquency services, except in cases involving certain juveniles adjudged as serious or violent offenders and juveniles under DHFS guardianship at the time of adjudication. Under the Community Youth and Family Aids program (commonly referred to as "youth aids"), each county is required to reimburse the state

for any juvenile who is under the jurisdiction of the court of the county and receives services from the Department of Corrections (DOC). Counties receive an annual allocation of state and federal funds to pay for services related to juvenile delinquency problems, including institutional placements, out-of-home placements and nonresidential community-based services. They may supplement these youth aids with funding from other sources, including community aids, county tax revenues and special grants.

Youth aids originated in the 1979 state budget. Prior to its creation, counties paid for community-based juvenile programs, but the state assumed the costs for juveniles sent to the state's secured institutions. The youth aids program changed the state's obligation. The state now allocates the money to the county, which must, in turn, decide whether to spend it for institutional commitments or less costly community services. In creating youth aids, the legislature expected to decrease the counties' incentive to use high-cost institutionalization for juveniles because the state no longer covered that cost directly.

Youth aids allocations totaled $85.7 million in calendar year 1995. About 44.3% of the funding ($38 million) was spent on placements in state-secured correctional facilities. The remaining $47.7 was spent by the counties for supervision, alternate care in foster homes, group homes and child caring institutions, counseling, treatment, institution and community service, and family preservation programs.

Mental Health. Counties provide most of the services required by the mentally ill or mentally disabled. Since the 1960s, mental health advocates have opposed institutionalization of these persons, and the proportion of the mentally ill or developmentally disabled admitted to hospitals or state centers has declined. Many of these individuals now receive services within the community on an outpatient or short-term confinement bases. Others are placed in day care, halfway houses or group homes, and some are able to participate in sheltered employment.

Public Health

According to the DHFS Center for Health Statistics, county, city and villages paid approximately 60% of all local health expenditures in Wisconsin in 1995. Another 26% came from state and federal aids and grants, and most of the remainder was raised through fees for services. Local health departments perform a number of functions, including disease prevention and education, licensing and inspection of eating places, hotels, and motels; immunization and screening for diseases; laboratory services; and services to mothers and infants. In addition to these public health services, a number of counties offer direct health care. In 1995, there were 10 county-owned general medical and surgical hospitals and at least 50 county-owned home health agencies, many of which include visiting nurse services. Although municipalities have health departments, few operate hospitals or home health agencies.

Changing circumstances may force counties and municipalities to meet new service demands in the future. Medicare and Medical Assistance moved medical care of the poor from the public sector to private medical providers, but if funding were cut, local governments might have to resume part of the burden. Increased unemployment could mean more families without employer-financed health insurance. For some time, rural areas have experienced shortages of physicians and other health-care professionals. In these cases, the burden often falls on school nurses, public health nurses and EMT personnel. Government responsibility in these situations will have to be defined by the taxpayers and their representatives.

State Monitoring

In 1995 the counties served almost 380,000 clients in their human resources programs at a cost of $1.1 billion. Because both the state and federal government subsidize a major portion of these services, they require local units to account for their spending through planning, annual contracts and uniform reporting. The information filed includes the number of clients served, services rendered and dollars spent. Often these reports are a prerequisite to further authorization of aids. Compiling required data has become a major task for local officials, but it does pro-

vide the necessary information for future planning, budgeting and program revisions at the state and federal level.

8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The debates that have surfaced in the 1990s about land use, water and air quality, and solid waste disposal demonstrate that state-local cooperation is essential, but not easily achieved. Unlike the long-standing relationships in education or transportation, the links between state and local government are not as well established in environmental protection. In addition, the crucial role played by state and national regulators, as well as dependence on state and federal financial commitments, have become critical to local government.

Environmental concerns gained the attention of the Wisconsin Legislature in the late 1960s as the issues became too big for individual local governments to manage. The legislature began to enact new environmental policies, including the creation in 1967 of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), which combined the Department of Conservation and the Department of Resource Development. The new department was given authority to regulate solid waste disposal and air and water quality and was directed to develop an integrated program to protect the state's natural resources.

Planning and Land Use

Localities use many techniques to encourage or discourage specific types of development and land use. Examples include public financing of street, sewer and water extensions; purchase of park, recreation and industrial sites; tax and expenditure policies; enforcement of building, sanitation and housing codes; central city revitalization; and housing improvement programs. As the Wisconsin Strategic Growth Task Force noted, there are many options in land use, and every option has an effect on housing, the local tax base, municipal services, private property rights and environmental quality.

State law authorizes Wisconsin cities, villages and certain towns to create a planning commission to prepare a master plan for development within its jurisdiction. Today, most cities and villages have established planning commissions, and some have developed comprehensive master plans for future community development. In recent years, a few municipalities have created joint planning commissions to work toward cooperative boundary agreements.

Master plans reflect not only future continuation of current uses, but also projected community needs and related land use. For example, a rapidly urbanizing community may need to plan for multiple-family or high-density housing, as well as educational, recreational and transportation services. Master plans also establish zoning requirements for various parts of the community and thus influence future industrial, residential and public-use development.

Counties also may set up planning agencies. Most counties have a planning body of some kind, but the majority do not have comprehensive plans to coordinate planning among various municipalities (although some have plans for sewer and water facilities, recreational areas, or streets and highways). Achieving agreement among various governmental units as to the future uses of land is a difficult process.

Land use planning was one focus of the legislature's earliest environmental debates, especially the state's role in local land use decisions. This difficult problem, with its wide-ranging political implications, led to the formation of a variety of commissions.

Reviewing the history of planning and land use, the Strategic Growth Task Force concluded:

> Currently, planning and zoning are voluntary tools for local government land use regulation, and some units have opted not to employ these tools. There are no standards for land use planning and no requirements that zoning follow planning. Although land use reforms and an update of statutes have been strongly recommended several times in the past 40 years, comprehensive revision of Wisconsin's land use legislation has never occurred. This reflects the fact that most direct regulation of land use occurs at the local level and is decentralized among the various municipalities and counties.

30 Years of State Studies Covering Planning and Land Use

1967	Task Force on Local Government Finance and Organization (Tarr Task Force) – Among other government changes, recommended creation of a Boundary Review Board to approve all municipal boundary changes and creation of a task force to review laws related to urban and regional planning.
1970	Legislative Council Interim Committee on Local Government – Reviewed urban and regional planning laws, as recommended by Tarr Task Force, and drafted statutory changes (1971 Assembly Bill 162, which failed to pass).
1971	Citizens' Study Committee on Metropolitan Problems (Church Committee) – Recommended enhanced role for regional planning commissions, including required approval for certain public and private projects; annual reporting to legislature; mandatory membership for local units; increased state funding; and assessment of "social and economic impact" of individual developments.
1971	Wisconsin Land Resources Committee (Knowles Committee) – Recommended creation of statewide standards and regulatory criteria for planning in cases where land use involves significant state concerns, while respecting local governments' concerns and initiatives. Proposed creation of a quasi-judicial state land appeal and review board (1973 Assembly Bill 882, which failed to pass).
1972	Governor's Study Committee on Mass Transit – Recommended creation of a state planning agency in the governor's office; statewide and regional coordination of land use and transportation planning; and requiring local governments to adopt land use plans in order to receive state transportation aids.
1975	Assembly Committee on Municipalities, Subcommittee on Regional Planning (Wahner Committee) – Recommended county government as the building unit for regional planning because counties, as general purpose units of government, could implement plans and would be responsible to the voters. State should mandate planning, but not a particular plan or type of planning organization. State should create a single statewide planning agency and provide support to local planning agencies (1977 Assembly Bill 1305, which failed to pass).
1977	Commission on State-Local Relations and Financing Policy (Wallace Commission) – Recommendations included required local planning with plans submitted to county; county plans reviewed by state; and revision of municipal zoning.
1982	Legislative Council Special Committee on Interrelationship of Urban and Rural Policies – Recommended reform of tax laws to discourage urban sprawl and preserve agricultural land.
1990	Legislative Council Committee on Municipal Boundary and Related Issues – Recommended statutory changes to allow municipal boundary change by cooperative plan and agreement.
1994	State Interagency Land Use Council – Recommended creation of a permanent, cabinet-level interagency land use council to promote state-local cooperation and coordination between state agencies; creation of a statewide land use information system; county land use plans and municipal plans consistent with county plans; and independent zoning authority for towns.
1995	Wisconsin Strategic Growth Task Force – Created by the State Interagency Land Use Council to assist it by recommending processes for coordinating land use activities and defining issues arising between state agencies and local public and private interests.

Regional Planning Commissions. When land use problems are greater than individual municipalities or counties can handle, a regional planning commission (RPC) may be formed. RPCs were first authorized in the 1950s and they serve an advisory function. They may conduct studies, develop plans for their areas, and assist county and intergovernmental planning efforts. An RPC's main statutory task is to propose a master plan for the physical development of the region, which the individual county or municipality may adopt in whole or in part.

Nine RPCs currently serve 67 of Wisconsin's 72 counties, and they are funded from federal, state and local sources. An RPC is created by executive order of the governor upon petition by the governing body of a local governing unit within the region. A public hearing is required unless all governing bodies within the region have joined in the petition, and an RPC cannot be created unless the governing bodies signing the petition represent more than 50% of both the region's population and its equalized valuation.

Cooperative Planning. In addition to formal planning commissions, 1991 Wisconsin Act 269 permits municipalities to agree on boundary changes based on a cooperative plan that must be approved by the Department of Commerce. The purpose of a cooperative plan, according to the act, is to provide "coordinated, adjusted and harmonious development of the territory" that will best promote public health, safety and general welfare, as well as efficient and economic development. The agreements have proven useful in coordinating planning and land use between governmental units. The first two such plans were established in Portage County by the Town of Plover and the City of Stevens Point and in Rock County by the Town of Rock and the City of Janesville. The Plover-Stevens Point agreement extended municipal sewer and water service to an existing residential subdivision in the town. The Rock-Janesville agreement grew out of concerns about highway construction and was designed to help Janesville expand "in an orderly, sequential, no gaps, no leapfrogging manner".

Cooperative planning also may occur as a result of court stipulation. If any two adjacent municipalities are involved in a court action related to incorporation, annexation, consolidation or detachment, they may cooperatively settle upon a common boundary, and the court may enter a judgment affirming that boundary. (A referendum may be necessary if the required number of electors request it, and a negative result would void the court order.) Fixing boundaries by court judgment is more flexible than the procedure for cooperative boundary agreements. This flexibility, plus the power of the court to apply some pressure in the process, encourages cooperative planning.

Zoning

A local government can exercise its police powers to tell landowners what they can or cannot do with their property, provided its action complies with federal constitutional limitations. (A government's "police power" is its authority to pass laws or ordinances that will provide for the general comfort, health and prosperity of the community.) Through zoning, local government divides its territory into districts or zones where particular uses or activities are permitted or prohibited. Zoning thus becomes an integral part of land use planning because it establishes the limits within which land can be developed. For example, if you live in an area that is zoned residential, you can be prevented from operating certain kinds of businesses out of your home.

The four major zoning types are residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural. Within a zone, a particular use may be permitted, conditional or nonconforming. "Permitted use" is consistent with the type of zone, such as housing in residential areas or farming in agricultural areas. A "conditional use" may be inconsistent but compatible with the zone: a stable on agricultural land or a nursing home or day care center in a residential area, for example. "Nonconforming use" is both inconsistent and incompatible with the zone but may be allowed because it existed at the time the land was zoned. For example, a tavern or gasoline station might be allowed to remain in a new residential zone on the conditions that it cannot be developed or improved and that this exception terminates if the property is sold to another owner. Zoning ordinances sometimes are amended to change allowable uses within a zone or for a particular parcel of land.

Any development of a parcel of property, even the addition to or remodeling of a home, requires a permit from the municipality or the county to ensure that property owners comply with existing zoning requirements. If the permit is denied, the owner may appeal the decision to the city or village board of appeals or the town or county board of adjustment. These quasi-judicial citizen boards act to balance the interests of the community as a whole with those of the individual property owners. The board may uphold or reverse the decision of the zoning agency, and the board's decision, in turn, may be appealed to the circuit court.

Zoning initially was designed to manage growth within urban areas, so that residential areas and areas of business and commerce could be kept separate. The City of Milwaukee adopted the first comprehensive zoning ordinance in the state in 1920. Today, virtually all cities have zoning ordinances. Three-quarters of the villages have zoning ordinances, and those without are small units.

Counties are authorized to enact a general zoning ordinance that applies only to unincorporated areas, i.e. towns. However, the ordinance can apply to a particular town only if the town board approves it. The town must enact the ordinance without change and it may not withdraw its approval at a later date. Eighty percent of all counties have established general zoning ordinances; those that have not are generally located in more heavily urbanized areas (southeast Wisconsin or the Fox River Valley) or are sparsely populated (northern Wisconsin).

State law does not give towns zoning authority unless they are located in a county without a county-wide zoning plan and follow a complicated statutory process. (There are some exceptions in the case of town boards authorized to exercise village powers, but the town's proposed zoning ordinance must be approved by the county board.)

The state also has established both general and specific standards for zoning. For example, the state requires a flood plain ordinance in municipalities and counties to prevent construction in areas that are subject to flooding. All counties and municipalities must protect wetlands, which are identified as areas where there is sufficient permanent water to support aquatic vegetation. They must enact ordinances that place wetlands of five or more acres in a shoreland-wetland zoning district. Concern about water quality has led to debate about the type of septic system to permit in zoning unsewered areas.

Allowing a governmental unit to zone its territory makes sense, but effective zoning requires coordination between neighboring communities to be sure that land use is consistent and compatible. This can become difficult if there are a large number of adjacent government units with independent zoning authority. In the past 20 years, regional zoning has become increasingly important as a tool to manage suburban and rural growth and development. Counties have used zoning to discourage isolated settlement; preserve agricultural or recreational land; or control development within endangered ecosystems.

Brownfields

In some cases, prudent land use may call for reclamation as well as preservation, and Wisconsin has recognized these efforts through "brownfield" legislation. "Brownfields" are sites that have been contaminated by leaking gasoline storage tanks or industrial wastes. They are often located in urban industrial corridors that are now abandoned or underutilized. A corner gas station or an abandoned manufacturing facility can be a brownfield. Within urban areas, brownfields create problems for adjoining neighborhoods and may even result in urban sprawl as residents seek to move away from this undesirable land. Most developers are unwilling to renovate such properties because they fear environmental remediation required by the state and federal governments will be costly and time-consuming and they are attracted to new development in suburban or rural areas.

The Wisconsin Legislature understood the importance of recycling these properties, and in 1994 it passed the Land Recycling Law (1993 Wisconsin Act 453). This legislation encourages environmental cleanups in preference to further development of "greenspaces". The state encourages local governments to take title to environmentally contaminated land and restore it to productive use by exempting municipalities from remedial action in certain cases. State efforts now have the backing of the federal government, which supports local government cleanups through its EPA Brownfields Initiative.

Solid Waste Recycling

Solid waste management includes both the disposal of garbage and trash in landfills and the reduction or recycling of waste by removing material from the solid waste stream. Some cities began recycling before it was required by state law. The City of Madison has been recycling

newspaper from the curbside since September 1968, reportedly longer than any other city in the nation. Statewide action dates from 1990, when Wisconsin began to apply regulation and financial incentives to encourage or require all municipalities and counties to recycle (1989 Wisconsin Act 335). It progressively banned certain materials from landfills across the state: lead acid batteries, waste oil and major appliances, beginning January 1, 1991; yard waste, beginning January 3, 1993; and aluminium containers, steel and bimetal cans, foam polystyrene packaging, glass and plastic containers, newspapers, magazines, corrugated paper, office paper and tires, beginning January 1, 1995. By 1997, the Department of Natural Resources estimated that the state's recycling law had reduced the solid waste that reached Wisconsin's landfills by 40%.

Under Wisconsin's recycling laws, a city, village or town, or in some cases a county, is identified as the "responsible unit" for developing and operating recycling programs. As an alternative, several municipalities may combine to form a single responsible unit. Each responsible unit must operate an effective recycling program that is approved by the DNR and provides for the separation, preparation and collection of recyclables. A unit without such a program may be refused access to landfill or incinerator disposal and is not eligible for state recycling grants. As of November 1996, there were 1,080 responsible units, including 34 counties, 1,015 municipalities or tribes, and 31 joint municipal operations. The largest unit was the City of Milwaukee and the smallest the Town of Kingston (Juneau County), population 58.

Beginning in 1997, the law requires that a volume-based fee, rather than a flat fee, be charged for garbage collected from individuals or businesses, but counties and municipalities that collect at least 25% of their solid waste as recyclables are not required to charge the volume-based fee. Volume-based fees, which are user fees based on the amount of garbage generated, are difficult to implement and enforce. Although there are approximately 300 volume-based programs operating currently, Wisconsin communities traditionally prefer to rely on the simpler flat fees and property taxes, so it is expected they will be motivated to meet the 25% recycling minimum.

Responsible units must provide for the separation and processing of the recyclables they collect from local residencies at the curbside. (In 1995, nearly half the state's population was served by curbside collection.) Some communities ask the individual resident to separate the various metal, plastic and paper recyclables, and they often provide specific containers for the different types. Other communities collect co-mingled recyclables and then separate them at a central facility. Owners of industrial, commercial and government buildings and multifamily dwellings of more than four units must contract privately for pickup and recycling.

Responsible units may collect and separate recyclables on their own or may contract with a private company to provide these services. In fact, recycling has turned out to be a testing ground for many new governmental activities, including privatization, cooperative agreements and developing new competencies, such as marketing through private companies.

The financing of local recycling efforts is uncertain. Because state aids do not cover all the costs, the responsibility for recycling is a partially unfunded state mandate, and if the state ceases to provide financial assistance to municipalities, as envisioned, recycling will become a completely unfunded mandate. Municipal costs can vary significantly depending on the market for recycled products. These markets have been very volatile in the past several years, and municipalities have found it necessary to subsidize their own recycling.

Managing Landfills and Hazardous Waste

Another important issue in solid waste management is the disposal in landfills of materials not covered by recycling mandates. Throughout most of this century, there were hundreds of small landfills, generally known as "dumps", operated by municipalities or groups of private landowners. In the last decade, state and federal laws have set strict limits on landfill construction and operation in order to protect the groundwater near the landfills. As a result, most small, local landfills have been closed, and local governments must either spend considerable money to build new landfills or contract with other governmental units or private contractors for the disposal of solid waste. According to the DNR, 1,025 landfills were licensed to operate in the period

October 1984 to October 1986, but only 95 landfills were licensed for October 1996 to October 1998.

State regulation of landfills was made more difficult by the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *City of Philadelphia v. New Jersey*, 95 S.Ct. 2531 (1978). The court held that a state could not prohibit the importation of solid waste from outside the state, because to do so would be regulating interstate commerce, a power reserved to the U.S. Congress. This can have significant effect on municipal landfills near the state's borders. For example, Illinois is one of five states which exports more than 1 million tons of municipal solid waste per year. On the other hand, some landfill operators see the move to fewer landfills, which operate under stricter state and federal guidelines and accept waste from both in-state and out-of-state handlers, as an opportunity to protect the environment while encouraging local industrial development.

Hazardous household waste also has become a concern to local governments. Businesses and industries must conform to state and federal hazardous waste laws, but materials picked up from individual residences are harder to control. The disposal of motor oil, paints, solvents, pesticides and household cleaning agents in landfills are of particular concern. Inappropriate disposal can harm the biological environment or contaminate water supplies. Local governments have attempted to respond to this problem either by implementing "Clean Sweep" days, on which they collect hazardous household waste at the curbside, or by providing convenient drop-off sites throughout the year. Local governments may decide to offset the costs of disposing of hazardous wastes by increasing either general refuse collection fees or the fees for depositing hazardous wastes at the landfill. In any case, education of citizens remains a key part of controlling this problem.

Protecting Water Quality

In 1962 marine biologist Rachael Carson, in her bestseller *Silent Spring*, highlighted the damage done to the animal food chain by the use of pesticides. This work launched extensive research and focused public attention on the damage to America's natural resources from industrial and agricultural development. The federal government responded with legislation intended to protect air, water and biological resources. Wisconsin, long a national leader in conservation efforts, also moved to the forefront in environmental protection.

Unlike Western states, Wisconsin has always had an abundance of water, most of it of high quality. In the 1960s, however, the legislature recognized that this supply was threatened by wastewater from industries, businesses and private residences, as well as agricultural runoff. Because most water resources cannot be controlled by a single local governmental unit, the state has established statewide standards for water quality and waste disposal.

Used water (wastewater) may be collected, treated and discharged through either a sewage or septic system. Sewage systems are established by municipalities or very large commercial concerns, but individual residences and businesses outside sewered areas treat and dispose of wastewater through separate septic systems regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce. Municipalities may own their own systems, including the hook-ups to residences and businesses and wastewater treatment plants; they may contract with a neighboring community to treat wastewater; or they may be a part of a metropolitan sewerage district. There are seven metropolitan sewerage districts in Wisconsin that treat and discharge the wastewater collected by member municipalities.

Wastewater questions can pose problems for all parties involved. When state rules were proposed in 1995 to allow new kinds of septic systems, urban counties and municipalities argued that the planned changes would cause groundwater pollution and promote urban sprawl. Towns argued that fewer state restrictions on septic systems would allow them to manage their own land use. The debate was another illustration of the continuing struggle between state and local governments and between urban and rural areas of the state.

The issue of water quality also surfaces when businesses or industries attempt to locate in particular areas. The building of a printing factory or the creation of a mine have, in recent years, been rallying points for citizens who were concerned about the protection of their natural waters.

Unlike the 1960s, today's debate centers on how to protect the environment, not whether it needs protection.

Protecting Air Quality

Issues of air quality generally must be managed at the state or federal level. In Wisconsin, this responsibility is given to the DNR, and it may enlist local assistance, where appropriate. Counties may establish air pollution control programs and enforce air pollution ordinances through administrative and judicial processes. They may also consult with municipalities and their regional planning commissions about air pollution issues. If a county air pollution control program does not meet state or federal standards, the DNR can require corrective action; if this fails, the DNR can step in and take over implementation and management of the program.

Monitoring and control of automobile emissions is a recent example of the interaction of federal, state and local government in air pollution control. Automobile emissions cause a build-up of ozone in the atmosphere, which endangers general public health. One response has been to use reformulated gasoline to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds and toxic air pollutants. Beginning in 1991, the federal government required the state to identify those areas of the state where air quality necessitated the use of reformulated gasoline. The DNR initiated the gasoline changes in southeast Wisconsin on January 1, 1995.

Another air pollution problem, which is managed at both the municipal and county levels, is radon. Radon is an invisible, radioactive gas found in all parts of the United States. It accumulates in private residences and businesses and has been identified as the second-leading cause of lung cancer in the country. Fortunately, it is one cancer agent that can be avoided or eliminated, and local government has become a key partner in assuring that this happens. Local governments can test homes in the community, adopt building codes or publish public service announcements. They also can be more proactive by requiring testing for radon prior to real estate transactions, selling do-it-yourself testing kits at discounted prices and publicizing the radon problem at health fairs. While governments in urban areas have been more active in adopting solutions, radon is not an urban or rural issue. Any local government can play an important role in protecting its citizens.

9. STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

While protecting the environment is a relatively new, and increasingly important, task of local government, building the community's economic infrastructure is a task that has always been a responsibility of local leaders. This function includes all those things that are necessary for economic survival: public works projects, such as roads, ports, waterways, dams, bridges and tunnels; government administrative buildings; health and public safety facilities; business and economic development projects; and any other activities or programs that support physical development of the community.

As Wisconsin's urban population grew, however, public works became a necessity, not a luxury. If citizens were to have clean water, safe streets, effective transportation, protection from fires, and the resources necessary for economic development, governments had to engage in public works projects and community-wide planning for those projects.

When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, decisions by local governments to build roads, water systems or school buildings were somewhat easier. In those days, the question was not "whether" there would be development, but "where" and "how" it would be undertaken.

Today, "whether" has become the crucial question. Many local governments are faced with expanding demands for services, citizens who are unwilling to pay higher taxes, and a growing concern about the impact of development on the environment. Local decisionmakers must "think strategically" and consider the long-range impacts of their decisions. Where to build a fire station, whether to improve local roads, how to extend water and sewer lines – the answers to these questions will shape the future of a community. Officials in larger, more urban school districts must decide whether to build new schools in developing areas or improve existing ones in older parts of the community in order to revitalize those areas.

Quality of Life

Infrastructure plays an important role in forming a community's "quality of life", a term that encompasses physical, educational, economic, cultural and recreational resources, as well as other less tangible features. Wisconsin's municipalities, both large and small, regularly rank high on national surveys of the best places to live. Some of these ratings are developed by private groups. Others are given by professional or nonprofit associations. Achieving such recognition reflects the ongoing efforts by elected and appointed decisionmakers and the citizens in general to make their communities livable places.

In some cases, the federal, state and local governments have combined forces to preserve quality of life and encourage communities to protect their historic roots. On the proactive side, for example, both the federal and state governments offer tax credits for rehabilitating historic properties, and they fund the Main Street program to assist municipalities in their efforts to revitalize historic downtown areas.

1993 Wisconsin Act 471 requires a municipality with properties listed on the national or state register of historic places to adopt an historic preservation ordinance. Wisconsin was the first state to mandate such ordinances, but even before the law was passed, some communities had already made significant commitments of time and energy to assure that their historic nature would not be lost in the pressure to develop and grow.

The revitalization of the downtown areas in smaller municipalities may be one of the highlights of economic development in the 1990s. The central changes are due in part to the Main Street program that coaches communities seeking revitalization regarding the various aspects of organization, promotion and marketing, as well as the actual physical renewal. Wisconsin's largest Main Street project is located in Green Bay. Most are much smaller. In 1995, Sheboygan Falls was named one of five winners of the Great American Main Street Award, recognizing its change in the last decade from a community in decline to one where business is booming and job growth has increased by nearly 20%.

A program sponsored by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities acknowledges that a community does not become a good place to live, work and go to school by chance. It requires the conscientious attention of many people. Communities that meet the specific program standards in four areas (organization and administration, municipal services, municipal facilities and community development) receive the Wisconsin Award for Municipal Excellence (WAME). The WAME and other awards sponsored by state and national groups affirm that with thoughtful and dedicated leadership local governments of all sizes can achieve excellence.

Planning for the Economic Infrastructure

Local economic planning focuses on strengthening current businesses and attracting new ones. It seeks a desirable mix of businesses that will provide well-paying jobs, protect the environment and maintain citizens' quality of life.

Sound planning and development begin with careful economic analysis of a community's strengths and weaknesses. This allows a community to support business efforts that are not duplicated in nearby metropolitan areas. Analysis can assist new and existing businesses in developing business plans and attracting new customers. It can describe the type of labor force the community needs in order to attract new employers, and it can provide a basis for working with the district's technical college to upgrade workers' skills. Finally, planning can ensure the proper development or improvement of physical resources: roads, public transportation, water utilities, libraries and schools, for example. Planning must be followed by specific development activities, such as building public facilities and necessary transportation links. Some communities have created an office of economic development, separate from the planning department, to move from planning to action.

Transportation Development

Throughout world history, transportation has always been an important part of economic development. Major cities grew up along seacoasts or major rivers because water transport was

the easiest and most economical. The pattern was similar in Wisconsin. The Articles of Compact in the Northwest Ordinance assured that "the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence . . . shall be common highways and forever free." Wisconsin's first territorial settlements were on Lakes Superior and Michigan and along the Mississippi and Fox River Valleys. The Great Lakes and the Mississippi River still are major commercial waterways.

Later, roads connected cities to one another. Most were little more than paths through the wilderness, but others, which connected important population centers, were more developed. The Military Road, the first public road across Wisconsin, was constructed by the U.S. Army in 1835 to connect Fort Howard in Green Bay with Fort Crawford in Prairie du Chien. After the advent of the automobile, many of these original wagon roads were paved and bridges were built.

In the early years of statehood, Wisconsinites were hesitant to invest in roadbuilding. In fact, after watching their neighboring states get into financial trouble with internal improvements, they approved a constitutional clause in 1848 that prohibited the state's contracting debt for or carrying out of internal improvements, including transportation projects. Road construction in the 1800s was left to town governments and private turnpike and plank road companies.

The 20th century saw a reversal of these attitudes. In 1907, counties were given authority to levy special property taxes for roads, elect a county highway commissioner, and create systems of county highways. By 1908, state voters had approved a constitutional amendment to allow the state to appropriate tax money "for the construction or improvement of public highways". In 1911, the state road aid law and the creation of the State Highway Commission accelerated the development and improvement of roads and highways throughout the state.

Until 1925, the development of roads and highways was a local matter, financed by local property taxes, but as the public demanded improved highways to accommodate commercial traffic and private automobiles, the state played an increasingly larger role. The State Highway Law of 1925 made the administration of roads and highways a cooperative effort between state and local governments. Financing was shifted from the general property tax at the local level to state motor vehicle registration fees and state taxes on gasoline. In 1931, the state assumed full responsibility for the state trunk highway system. Federal involvement in highway planning and finance also grew during this period.

After World War II, a segregated highway fund was established to finance highway construction and repair. At the end of each fiscal year, the balance of the fund was divided, with 60% distributed to local governments. In 1955, the state identified a system of heavily traveled roads as the arterials in the state trunk system and focused state funding on those transportation links. The following year the state began to build its portion of the federally financed interstate highway system.

Initially, the state directed its roadbuilding efforts at rural areas, building connections between farms and rural communities and larger metropolitan areas. In the 1960s it refocused on urban streets and roads. In the 1977-79 state budget the segregated highway fund was broadened to the "transportation fund" that covered mass transit and airport aids. A new formula was created for distributing state-collected revenues to local governments, based on road mileage, construction and maintenance costs, and shared responsibility between state and local governments.

This trend, from rural to urban concerns and from highway-only to general transportation issues, was reflected in Translinks 21, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's 1994 blueprint for the statewide transportation system in the 21st century. Although this was a state-level report, its impact on local government is significant. It responded to federal laws and regulations, including the federal Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 and the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991. Reflecting federal initiatives, the state plan focuses transportation resources of all kinds on the urban areas. Metropolitan planning organizations in Wisconsin's 14 areas with populations over 50,000 must develop integrated transportation plans. Because federal clean air standards require the reduction of ozone from automobile

emissions in much of southeastern and south central Wisconsin, non-highway modes of transportation receive more attention in these plans.

Wisconsin has a long tradition of excellent roads. The accompanying table, based on 1990 data, compares Wisconsin's roads, drivers and traffic to those of its neighboring states.

	WISCONSIN	ILLINOIS	IOWA	MINNESOTA
Area (square miles)	56,153	56,345	56,275	84,402
Population	4.9 million	11.4 million	2.8 million	4.4 million
Road Mileage	109,900 miles	136,000 miles	112,600 miles	129,300 miles
Interstate Miles	640 miles	1,961 miles	782 miles	905 miles
4 + -lane Highways	2,129 miles	4,808 miles	1,354 miles	2,227 miles
Registered Motor Vehicles	3.8 million	8.0 million	2.8 million	3.6 million
Licensed Drivers	3.3 million	7.3 million	1.9 million	2.5 million

The financing of streets and roads involves funding from federal, state and local sources, which, in turn, means that standards and regulations are imposed by each of those levels of government. "User fees" from the federal highway trust, collected primarily through federal gasoline taxes, are distributed to states on a formula basis. In 1990, Wisconsin received $1,991 per mile in federal aids. (In that same year the state distributed state aids totaling $10.54 per person.) The amount of federal aid awarded to Wisconsin relates to the state's rural/urban mix and its volume of vehicle traffic. Of Wisconsin's 3,528 miles of federal highways, 2,914 (82.6%) are rural.

Local Government's Role in Transportation

County highway departments maintain interstate, federal, and state highways, as well as county trunks and roads in some towns. In terms of employes and budgets, county highway departments rank second only to county human services departments. In most cases, highway operations are directed by the county highway committee, which consists of three to five county board supervisors elected to the committee by the county board for one-year terms, and the county highway commissioner, who is elected by the board for a 2-year term. Town board chairpersons act as members of the committee on matters affecting road construction in their respective towns. The committee administers the highway department's budget and, depending on the size of the county, may be involved in a variety of other policy issues or administrative tasks, including equipment purchases, construction oversight and financial audits. In counties with a county executive or county administrator, that official appoints the county highway commissioner (usually subject to confirmation by the county board). The commissioner directs the highway department, while the highway committee serves as a policy-making body.

The highway department oversees road construction contracts and performs a variety of maintenance services: mowing and snowplowing, repairing minor pavement damage, keeping drainage ditches and culverts open, picking up litter and assuring the safety of the roadway. Counties also contract to do highway work for other local government units. Milwaukee County has a special expressway and transportation commission that supervises the maintenance of the interstate expressways and plans for highway design and expansion.

Towns maintain more than half of all the highway miles in the state, but many rural towns contract with their counties for road construction and maintenance. Cities, villages and larger towns tend to operate their own streets or public works departments, which perform regular maintenance and repair work, as well as snow plowing and ice control. Municipalities often have traffic engineering and control departments to handle the traffic signals, signs, pavement markings and street designations that affect the capacity and safety of the streets. In populous areas, engineers must consider the needs of pedestrians and bicycles, as well as automobile and truck traffic. Most municipalities construct sidewalks, and some add bicycle paths or bicycle lanes to protect pedestrians and bicyclists from motor vehicles. Municipal engineers and planners may also have to plan for mass transit, parking and storm water drainage, collection of solid waste, and access to water mains, sewers and other utilities.

Financing Local Streets and Roads. The construction and maintenance of streets and roads has become a major budget item for local government. Statewide in 1990, total expenditures for all local roads averaged $6,159 per mile. Wisconsin's cities and villages spent $21,300 per mile to build and maintain their streets and roads; towns spent $4,231 per mile. City and village expenditures for streets and roads account for close to 20% of their annual budgets.

The state government, recognizing the burden on local governments in maintaining streets and roads, has increased state aids and revised the aid formula several times. Concern that the state will not be able to pay for required roadwork has led municipalities to explore new ways of financing road construction and repair. Local governments are looking at ways in which the private sector, especially developers, builders and others who profit from road construction, will bear more of the cost.

County highway operations are financed by a combination of county funds and state aids, and they are distributed on the basis of either a percentage of costs or a rate-per-mile, whichever is higher. Although state aids have continued to grow in total dollars over the past decade, the counties' portion of aids has decreased. For example, in 1988 state aids covered 28.5% of county highway expenditures, but in 1992 they accounted for only 25.6%.

Alternative Transportation. The development of mass transit, notably buses, has become important for larger urban areas. In 1996, Wisconsin had 24 urban buslines, most of which were publicly owned and operated with the help of state and federal subsidies. Because building and maintaining downtown parking lots and structures is expensive, the large municipalities consider the subsidizing of mass transit a cost-effective way to move workers, shoppers and others between suburbs or outlying areas and the central business districts. Some employers cooperate by offering passes or subsidies to their employes who use mass transit.

Another alternative is the development of bikeway systems to promote bicycle commuting. Madison is perhaps the Wisconsin city best known for its promotion of bicycling. That city's transportation planning unit always includes bicycles in its plans, and new developments are required to include bicycle parking. Communities supporting bicycle travel recognize that distance, work requirements, traffic safety, weather, storage and shower facilities, and employer and peer support are important considerations.

Finally, local governments have developed programs to discourage the use of motor vehicles. Ridesharing programs, for example, provide incentives to increase the number of people per vehicle and thus decrease the number of vehicles on the road. Like other alternatives, these programs seek to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution. Some employers support ridesharing by offering van services to cut down on commuter vehicles.

Water, Sewer and Other Utility Systems

In terms of health and environmental protection, a critical part of any community's infrastructure are its water and wastewater (sewerage) systems. Local governments are responsible for assuring that the community's water is potable, under sufficient pressure, and of adequate supply for residential, business and firefighting uses. Water towers, the hallmark of many smaller communities, provide equalized pressure throughout the system and allow for sufficient capacity for fire protection. Effective water management also requires appropriate billing systems, efficient financing, and treatment processes that meet state and federal standards.

Sewerage systems collect organic waste from residences, businesses and industries and carry it to a treatment plant or other disposal site. Municipalities usually operate these systems themselves, but occasionally they may own the system and contract with an independent agency or authority for its operation. Ultimately, however, the municipality is held accountable for the quality of the liquid discharged from a treatment facility or site.

Developing treatment facilities to provide for safe disposal of wastewater according to environmental standards is an expensive undertaking, even when federal and state funds are available. In some cases, communities have agreed to share costs and build a joint treatment facility. This shared approach has proven cost-effective for both smaller communities that cannot afford to build their own facilities and for larger, metropolitan areas.

Other Community Facilities and Services

Governments must provide facilities to house a variety of functions, including general government, police and fire services, and public works. Some of these are built to meet temporary needs. Other structures, such as county courthouses and city halls, can be handsome edifices, built to last decades and be a source of civic pride.

Local governments sometimes decide to build facilities and provide services not because they are required but because citizens desire or expect them. The planting of trees is a relatively simple example; it is expensive but improves the appearance of the community and generally is in great demand by residents. The establishment of libraries is another service that is provided, but not required. Today, Wisconsin is organized into 17 regional library systems, which cover the entire state. Services are offered to patrons through local library systems which may operate as separate municipal units (339), joint municipal units (24), consolidated county libraries (7) or joint city-county systems (3).

Marinas, airports, convention centers and golf courses are other examples of supplemental facilities and services. Generally, when these facilities are built, it is intended that they be financially self-supporting; sometimes they are. For example, golf courses have been able to pay their operating costs in recent years, but marinas have been less successful. Even when these facilities are not self-supporting, the benefits they offer to the community in general may be worth their cost. The cities of Racine, Kenosha and Sheboygan built marinas in an effort to revitalize their waterfronts and support further economic development. Though these marinas have not been self-supporting, community leaders believe that the investment has led to the redevelopment of previously decaying waterfront downtowns.

Tax Incremental Financing

In 1975, Wisconsin enacted a mechanism by which cities and villages (but not towns) could assist private concerns in financing new development and redevelopment projects. Known as "tax incremental financing" (TIF), the law was structured so that all the overlying taxing jurisdictions (municipal, county, school and technical college) that would ultimately benefit from the improved tax base would bear part of the improvement costs.

In TIF financing, the city common council or village board may pass a resolution to create a tax incremental district (TID) if 50% or more of the district is blighted, in need of rehabilitation or conservation, or suitable for industrial sites. Public hearings are required prior to creation of the TID regarding the projects it will include and geographical area it will cover. A joint review board, which includes representation from all the related taxing jurisdictions, must also approve the TID by a majority vote. State law limits the duration of TIDs and the percentage of a city's or village's equalized value that can be included in its TIDs.

When a TID is created, the Wisconsin Department of Revenue determines a *tax incremental base value* for all taxable property it contained at that time. The base value is used for the duration of the project to calculate the *value increment,* which is the difference between the base value and the equalized value of the TID as the project progresses. That portion of taxes collected on the value increment of the TID is considered a *tax increment.* The tax increments are deposited in a special fund to pay back project costs incurred by the city or village that created the TID, rather than being distributed to the taxing jurisdictions. It is estimated that since 1976 over $1 billion in taxes have been contributed to cover TIF project costs incurred by cities and villages, including property acquisition, relocation, site preparation and public improvements (lighting, streets, sewers, etc.)

Preliminary estimates for 1996 indicated that over 900 TIDs had been created in Wisconsin in the past 20 years and about 70% are still in existence. TIDs are used throughout Wisconsin and almost half of its cities and villages have or have had at least one. Greatest growth was in 1979-1983 when about one-third (288) of the districts were created.

In the March 1996 *Wisconsin Taxpayer,* the Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance summarized the 20-year growth of TIF financing and the role it plays in urban renewal and development:

Tax incremental financing in Wisconsin is a readily available and flexible mechanism for funding local development or redevelopment projects. It can be used by any city or village, regardless of its size, economic condition or income level. Since there is no federal regulation and only minimal state oversight, municipalities have considerable discretion in planning for and implementing projects. As a result, the program is widely utilized and TIF financing has grown to be an important source of municipal development funding in the state.

Coordinating Resources for Community Development

In summary, effective community development coordinates the construction and maintenance of local facilities with strategies for attracting, retaining and expanding commerce and industry. Local activities may include:

Plans and programs for community promotion.

Financing strategies: tax abatement, loans, tax-exempt financing, tax-increment financing and special taxing districts.

Land use strategies: use of eminent domain, appropriate zoning and building codes, property rehabilitation, historic preservation and relocation assistance.

Assistance in project planning: analysis of the availability of sites for development, the labor force, the resources available and other technical assistance.

Providing transportation facilities: roads and highways, airports, access to railroads, parking facilities and port/marina facilities.

Providing community-enhancing facilities, including water and wastewater treatment systems, parks and recreation sites, civic and trade centers, and libraries.

Supporting community organizations, including the school system and the local technical college, in providing trained employes and support for employes' families.

Economic development requires good information about the community's land, people, schools, natural resources and facilities. In the past several years, this kind of information has become more accessible and accurate though the adoption of Geographic Information Systems (GIS). GIS is a computer-based system that can identify geographical units of land according to boundaries selected by the user and then provide information about the areas from various databases. For example, the developer may select a zip code area, a commercial zone or a high school attendance area within a particular city and then call up data on ages, incomes, housing and family size. GIS information can be updated regularly and can be used for a wide variety of purposes. Access to the system is usually available at the county government offices.

Communities can follow many paths to economic well-being. Some have seen sports as an economic development element. Green Bay, for example. is the only American city with a professional sports franchise that operates as a nonprofit corporation; today the Packers have 1,898 owners, who hold 4,634 nondividend-paying shares. Other communities that hope to develop their economic base by attracting senior citizens have upgraded their retirement community services. Since 20% of the U.S. population will be over 65 by the middle of the next century, this strategy may have long-term impact. However, selecting a retirement focus can diminish the importance of other economic development activities, such as school construction.

Some communities encourage the development of the arts, which not only increases the attractiveness of a municipality but generates jobs and investment in the community. Others look to the development of natural resources to strengthen their economic well-being, in some cases by promoting mining to strengthen their economic base and in other instances focusing on the attraction of year-round tourism. Generally, Wisconsin's communities have been successful in their economic development efforts.

Most communities recognize that economic development and growth management are companion issues. Growth can lead to an expanded tax base, a diversified local economy and the possibility of improved municipal services. It also can have environmental, social and economic costs. Growth on urban fringes entices businesses away from older downtown areas, leaving

what are known as "doughnut cities". Unplanned, poorly coordinated growth leads to litigation with other communities over annexation, conflicting land use patterns, traffic congestion, environmental problems, inadequate municipal services and urban sprawl. Fortunately, more communities are finding ways to preserve green space at their margins, promote regional cooperation with neighboring municipalities and support renewal of their downtown areas.

10. WISCONSIN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENTS LOOK TO THE FUTURE

Throughout this article we have seen how Wisconsin's local governments have adapted to the changes that confronted them in the first 150 years of statehood. The challenges of the next century promise to be even more difficult. It is clear there will be stiff competition for the dollars needed to carry out the services that citizens expect.

State support of many programs and revenue sharing may be affected by changing priorities. For example, the commitment to finance two-thirds of K-12 public school costs may limit the funds available for general revenue sharing and for categorical aids, such as human services and transportation assistance. Although local financing still depends primarily on property taxes, the authority of local governments to levy further taxes is constrained by state law. In some cases, the ability to charge fees for services can also be limited by state law.

Local governments are not entirely without recourse. The state legislature has access to the facts needed to make critical decisions about local problems. A significant number of legislators have had experience in local government gained through serving on city common councils, village or town boards, county boards or school boards. In addition there are several statewide associations that represent local governments at the State Capitol. The Wisconsin Alliance of Cities, the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, the Wisconsin Towns Association, and the Wisconsin Counties Association are strong advocates of local government.

With the shifts in state priorities and given taxpayer resistance to tax increases, local governments will have to consider the alternatives to higher levies. Reorganization may include discontinuing or privatizing certain programs or improving their administration.

Some governments may decide services which they have undertaken in recent years should revert to the private sector. For example, curbside pickup of brush and recyclables may become the responsibility of property owners. Local units may decide to privatize services by contracting with private companies. It is assumed cost savings are realized through privatization because the private firms, rather than the government, will be responsible for paying employe wages and benefits. Many believe that competitive bidding for such contracts may hold down costs. Contracts with private firms already are common in such areas as trash removal and street repairs. A major shift toward privatization could occur if counties exercise the option provided in the new W-2 program to let private concerns administer welfare assistance as a job placement program.

When local governments continue to administer programs directly, they may try to organize them more efficiently or combine services with other units. Computer technology, new planning methods and management techniques may help to deliver services more efficiently. One solution available in state law for many years permits municipalities to form special district governments to act cooperatively. Current examples of special districts include sewerage districts, farmland drainage districts and inland lake protection districts. Municipalities may combine their police, fire and ambulance services, and some have also found it advantageous to purchase fire and police services from their neighbors, rather than operating their won departments. Counties have joined to provide mental health services across muti-county areas for purposes of cost savings and improved care.

Economic development may increase a municipality's economic and social resources. Attracting new industry or promotion of the tourist trade could bring added dollars to local coffers. Yet, economic development can be a mixed blessing. Adding industry, large retail establishments and population may result in increased costs for existing residents. New businesses tend to locate on the periphery of established settlements which change the nature of the community itself and produce conflict with neighboring municipalities.

Some of the most serious challenges facing local governments, now and in the future, stem from changing land use. How much green space needs to be maintained? Will new development contaminate groundwater or affect rivers and stream negatively? Many of those who move to new developments are accustomed to city or suburban services. What impact will their demands have on local governments?

Local governments have proven their versatility since the birth of Wisconsin in 1848. With the support of their citizens, they will continue to master the day-to-day challenges of public service.

RESOURCES AND REFERENCES ON WISCONSIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A variety of resources and references have been consulted during the preparation of this article. Because local government changes constantly, the major sources are listed below to assist the reader in future research.

History of Wisconsin Government

Donoghue, James R. "Local Government in Wisconsin", feature article of the *Wisconsin Blue Book 1979–1980,* published by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Nesbit, Robert C. and William F. Thompson. *Wisconsin: A History* (2nd edition). Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1989.

Raney, William H. *Wisconsin: A Story of Progress.* Appleton: Perin Press, 1963.

The Wisconsin State Historical Society (816 State Street Madison WI 53706) has a wealth of information about both present and past government activities and also publishes the *Wisconsin Magazine of History.*

Resources on Local Government Published by State Agencies

Virtually every state agency publishes information relative to local government. The Department of Public Instruction (125 South Webster Street Madison WI 53701) publishes reports on elementary and secondary education. The Wisconsin Technical College System Board (310 Price Place Madison WI 53705) publishes statistics on technical and vocational education. The Department of Revenue (125 South Webster Street Madison WI 53701) produces serial publications such as *Town, Village and City Taxes; Property Tax;* and *Aids and Shared Taxes in Wisconsin Municipalities.*

Information also is available from legislative agencies, notably the Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau (1 East Main Street Madison WI 53701), which reports on fiscal issues; and the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau (100 North Hamilton Street Madison WI 53701), which issues bulletins and reports on specific state and local government topics, as well as publishing the biennial *Wisconsin Blue Book.* The Legislative Reference Bureau's library contains many documents related to state and local government.

The State Historical Society, the Legislative Reference Bureau library and the DPI Reference and Loan Library are depositories for public documents issued by these and other state agencies, as well as copies of reports of state study commissions.

Publications by Other Wisconsin Organizations

Robert M. LaFollette Institute of Public Affairs, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1225 Observatory Drive, Madison WI 53706, publishes the quarterly *LaFollette Policy Report*, as well as books and monographs. See also *Dollars and Sense: Policy Choices and theWisconsin Budget* Vol. I (1990); Vol. II (1991) and Vol. III (1994).

League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 202 State Street, Suite 300, Madison WI 53703-2215, publishes a monthly newsletter and a monthly magazine, *The Municipality.*

Wisconsin City/County Management Association, UW-Oshkosh, Oshkosh WI 54901, publishes a monthly newsletter, *News and Notes*.

Wisconsin Counties Association, 100 River Place, Madison WI 53716, publishes a monthly magazine, *Counties*.

Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance, 335 West Wilson Street, Madison WI 53703, publishes a monthly pulication, *The Wisconsin Taxpayer,* which focuses on Wisconsin government.

Wisconsin Towns Association, W7725 Hwy 29, Shawano WI 54166, publishes a monthly newsletter.

Publications by National Organizations

Governing, published by Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 2300 N. St. NW, Suite 760, Washington DC 20037.

Phi Delta Kappan, published by Phi Delta Kappa International, Inc. (honorary educational organization), 408 N. Union, Bloomington IN 47402.

Public Administration Review, published by American Society for Public Administration, 1120 G Street NW, Suite 700, Washington DC 20005.

Public Management, published by the International City/County Management Association, 777 North Capitol Street, NE Washington, DC 20002.

Other Resources

The US Census Bureau publishes statistics on local government finance, employment and operations. These now are available electronically, as well as in print format.

The US Bureau of Justice Statistics publishes data related to law enforcement and corrections for federal, state and local governments.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PRIOR BLUE BOOKS, 1958 TO 1995

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.

Agriculture

The Soils of Wisconsin, by Marvin T. Beatty, Ingvald O. Hembre, Francis D. Hole, Leonard R. Massie, and Arthur E. Peterson, 1964 *Blue Book,* pp. 149-170.

Wisconsin's Agriculture, 1958 *Blue Book,* pp. 103-113.

Apportionment

Equal Representation: A Study of Legislative and Congressional Apportionment in Wisconsin, by H. Rupert Theobald, 1970 *Blue Book,* pp. 70-260.

Budget, State

The Budget – State Fiscal Policy Document, by Dale Cattanach and Terry A. Rhodes, 1970 *Blue Book,* pp. 261-272.

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The Physical Geography of Wisconsin, by Robert F. Black, 1964 *Blue Book,* pp. 171-177.

Wisconsin's Land, 1958 *Blue Book,* pp. 89-95.

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Local Government in Wisconsin, by James R. Donoghue, 1979-1980 *Blue Book,* pp. 95-218.

The State Government of Wisconsin, 1958 *Blue Book,* pp. 139-147.

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Capitals and Capitols in Early Wisconsin, by Stanley H. Cravens, 1983-1984 *Blue Book,* pp. 99-167.

Some Landmarks in Wisconsin History, 1958 *Blue Book,* pp. 213-222.

Wisconsin's Famous People, 1958 *Blue Book,* pp. 193-202.

Wisconsin's Former Governors, 1848-1959, by M.G. Toepel, 1960 *Blue Book,* pp. 67-206.

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Natural Resources

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Wisconsin Constitution

3

Wisconsin Constitution: text as amended through April 1997 and votes on constitutional amendments and statewide referenda submitted to the people

Local Government in Wisconsin: Crew Paving North Main Street, Racine

State Historical Society, #WHi (X3) 20687

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

As amended through April 1997 *

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5. Annual tax levy to equal expenses.
6. Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation.
7. Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes.
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7. Division of counties.
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9. Election or appointment of statutory officers.
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16. Implementing revised structure of judicial branch.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

As amended through April 1997 *

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.

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* 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 followed by 2-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 offence 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*]

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 not- withstanding.

(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-11; 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 perquisite 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) 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) (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 yeas and nays 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*]

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 yeas and nays 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 yeas and nays 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.

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.

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*]

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.

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 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 April 1982*] (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.

(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) 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 appointed and until a successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1979 AJR-99; 1981 AJR-7*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. 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 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 defence.

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 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.

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 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.

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 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 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.

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 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.

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 judges 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*]

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.

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. 665*]

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.

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 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.

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 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 thetype 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 sewage 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 district, 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. [*P1899 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 employee 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.

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*]

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 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

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
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	1891	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	JR18	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
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	”

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
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 For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
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
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	*Installment 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

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
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	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission of related items in a single proposition	SJR 15	JR 30	1961	SJR 1	JR1	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	"

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
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	*Dueling: 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]
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	"

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
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 76	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]
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	——[1]
IV	26	*Legislative 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]

*Ratified.

[1]No election for statewide office. [2]Total vote for State Superintendent. [3]No number assigned to joint resolution. [4]Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court. [5]Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Owen v. Donald,* 160 Wis. 21. [6]Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman,* 264 Wis. 644. [7]Total vote for presidential delegate election. [8]Recount 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. [9]As 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; *1995 Wisconsin Session Laws,* and previous volumes.

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Question	Law Submitting			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote 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[3]		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		Ch.76	1953	Nov. 1954	550,056	414,680
Statewide educational television tax-supported; advisory referendum	AJR74	JR66	1953	Nov. 1954	308,385	697,262
*Daylight saving time		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		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		"	"	"	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	AJR99	JR38	1981	Sept. 1982	641,514	205,018
*Nuclear waste site locating; advisory referendum	AJR5	JR5	1983	Apr. 1983	78,327	628,414
*Gambling casinos on excursion vessels; advisory referendum	WisAct 321		1991	Apr. 1993	465,432	604,289
*Gambling casino restrictions; advisory referendum	WisAct 321		1991	Apr. 1993	646,827	416,722
*Video poker and other forms of video gambling allowed; advisory referendum	WisAct 321		1991	Apr. 1993	358,045	702,864
*Pari-mutuel on-track betting continuation; advisory referendum	WisAct 321		1991	Apr. 1993	548,580	507,403
*State-operated lottery continuation; advisory referendum	WisAct 321		1991	Apr. 1993	773,306	287,585

*Ratified.

[1]For text of resolution, see Wisconsin State Historical Society, Constitutional Series, Volume II, *The Convention of 1846,* edited by Milo M. Quaife, p. 755.

[2]In *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.

[3]Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Chapter 5, Laws of 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

Sources: Official records of the State Elections Board; *Laws of Wisconsin,* 1995 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 51 referendum questions to the Wisconsin electorate through the passage of 45 acts or joint resolutions. During territorial times, the territorial legislature sent 4 questions to the electorate. Of these, 2 passed, 1 to ratify the state constitution and 1 to allow the formation of a state government.

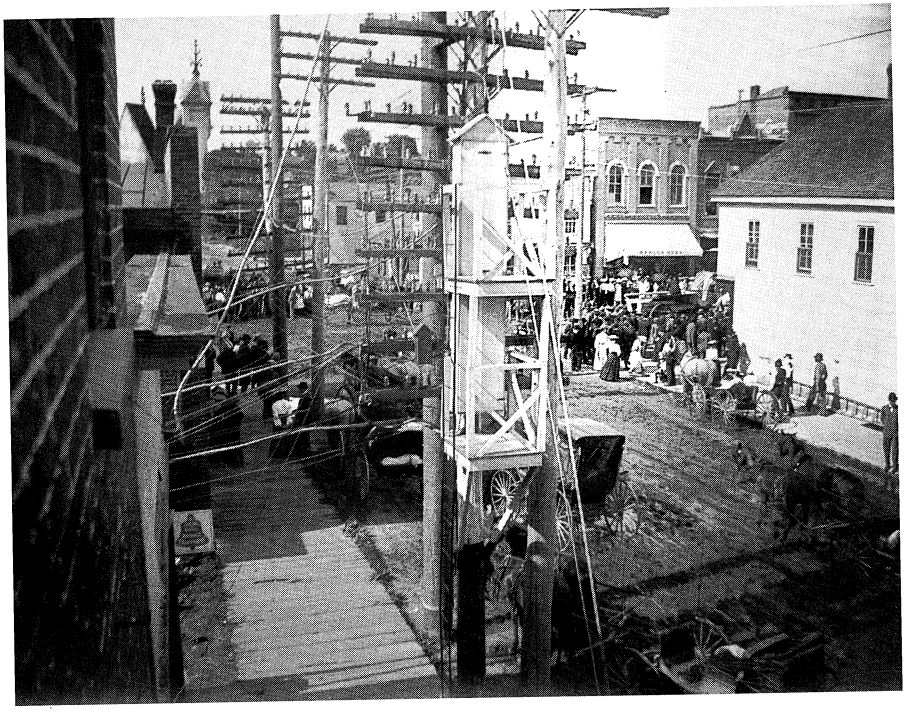
Framework of Government

4

The framework of Wisconsin government: an overall view of Wisconsin government, a chart of its organization and a map of state agencies

Local Government in Wisconsin: Downtown Black River Falls at the Turn of the Century

State Historical Society, #WHi (V2/D) 403

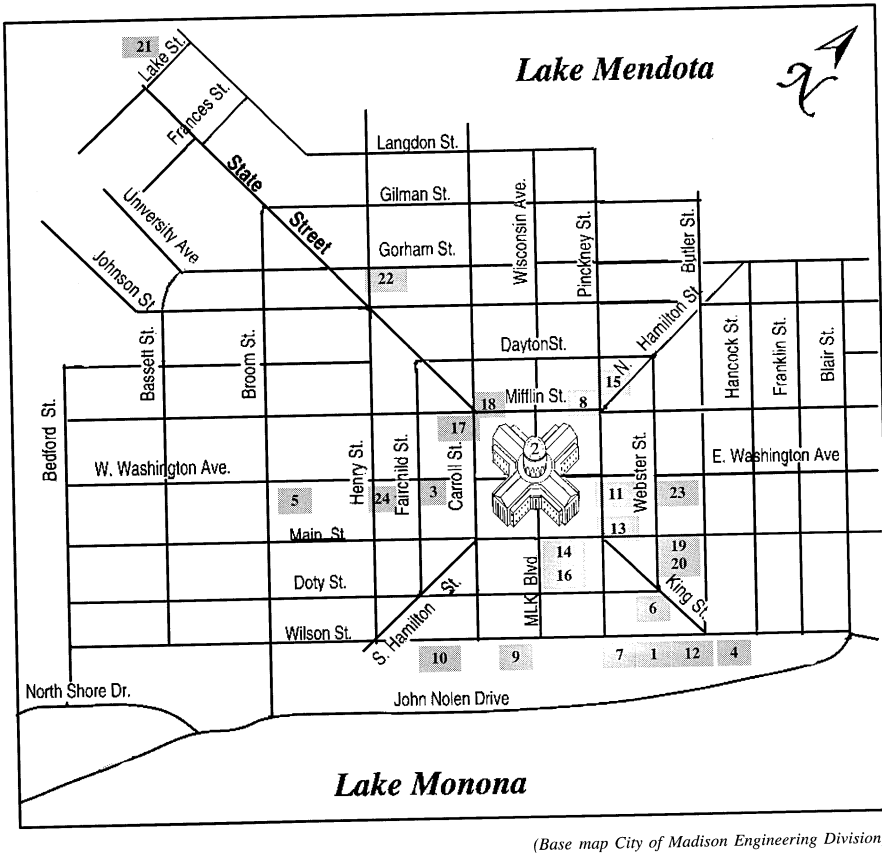


LOCATION OF STATE AGENCIES IN THE MADISON AREA
July 1, 1997

State Agency	Street Address	Building	Map Locator Number
ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF	101 E. Wilson St.	State Administration	7
AGR., TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION	2811 Agriculture Dr.	Prairie Oak State Office Bldg	—
ATTORNEY GENERAL, OFFICE OF	Capitol Square	State Capitol	2
COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF*	123 W. Washington Ave.	State Justice	3
CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF	149 E. Wilson St.	State Corrections	4
CREDIT UNIONS, OFFICE OF	345 W. Washington Ave.	345 W. Washington Ave.	5
DOCUMENT SALES	202 S. Thornton Ave.	Central Services	—
EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD	3319 W. Beltline Hwy.	Wis. Broadcasting Center	—
ELECTIONS BOARD	132 E. Wilson St.	Frautschi Center	6
EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS, DEPARTMENT OF	801 W. Badger Rd.	801 W. Badger Rd.	—
EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF	137 E. Wilson St.	State Employment Relations	12
ETHICS BOARD	44 E. Mifflin St.	AT&T	8
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, DEPT. OF	345 W. Washington Ave.	345 W. Washington Ave.	5
GAMING BOARD	1802 W. Beltline Hwy.	Wis. Lottery Headquarters	—
GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF	Capitol Square	State Capitol	2
HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES, DEPT. OF	1 W. Wilson St.	State Human Services	9
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD	131 W. Wilson St.	James Wilson Plaza	10
HOUSING & ECONOMIC DEVELOP. AUTH.*	1 S. Pinckney St.	Firstar Plaza	11
INSURANCE, COMMISSIONER OF	121 E. Wilson St.	Lake Terrace	1
INVESTMENT BOARD	121 E. Wilson St.	Lake Terrace	1
JUDICIAL COMMISSION	110 E. Main St.	Tenney Plaza	13
JUDICIAL COUNCIL	110 E. Main St.	Tenney Plaza	13
JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF	123 W. Washington Ave.	State Justice	3
LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU	131 W. Wilson St.	James Wilson Plaza	10
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	1 E. Main St.	1 E. Main	14
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU	1 E. Main St.	1 E. Main	14
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU	100 N. Hamilton St.	100 N. Hamilton	15
LEGISLATURE (ASSEMBLY CHAMBER)	Capitol Square	State Capitol	2
LEGISLATURE (SENATE CHAMBER)	119 M. L. King, Jr. Blvd.	Insurance	16
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, OFFICE OF	Capitol Square	State Capitol	2
MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF	2400 Wright St.	Wisconsin National Guard	—
MUSEUM, STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY	30 N. Carroll St.	State Historical Museum	17
MUSEUM, WISCONSIN VETERANS	30 W. Mifflin St.	30 on the Square	18
NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF	101 S. Webster St.	State Natural Resources	19
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF	125 S. Webster St.	State Education	20
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	610 N. Whitney Way	610 N. Whitney Way	—
REFERENCE AND LOAN LIBRARY	2109 S. Stoughton Rd.	Wis. Reference and Loan	—
REGULATION AND LICENSING, DEPT. OF	1400 E. Washington Ave.	Washington Square	—
REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF	125 S. Webster St.	State Education	20
(Income, Sales & Excise/Tax Information)	4610/4638 University Ave.	4610/4638 University Ave.	—
REVISOR OF STATUTES BUREAU	131 W. Wilson St.	James Wilson Plaza	10
SECRETARY OF STATE, OFFICE OF	30 W. Mifflin St.	30 on the Square	18
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN	816 State St.	State Historical Society	21
STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER, OFFICE OF	315 N. Henry St.	315 N. Henry Street	22
SUPREME COURT	Capitol Square	State Capitol	2
TOURISM, DEPARTMENT OF*	123 W. Washington Ave.	State Justice	3
TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF	4802 Sheboygan Ave.	Hill Farms State Transport.	—
TREASURER, OFFICE OF STATE	101 E. Wilson St.	State Administration	7
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM, ADMIN.	1220 Linden Dr.	Van Hise Hall	—
VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF	30 W. Mifflin St.	30 on the Square	18
WISCONSIN TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM	310 Price Place	Hilldale Office Center	—
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT, DEPT. OF	201 E. Washington St.	201 E. Washington Av.	23

*Agency will move to 201 W. Washington Ave. upon completion of the WHEDA Building (#24).

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Administration, *State of Wisconsin Telephone Directory, 1997-98; Agency Executive Roster,* February 1997; various departmental data, June 1997.



(Base map City of Madison Engineering Division)

THE FRAMEWORK OF WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

Government at a Glance

The framework of state government in Wisconsin, like that of the federal government and all other states of the Union, is made up of 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch includes the Wisconsin Legislature, composed of the senate and the assembly, and the service agencies and staff that assist the legislators. The governor heads the executive branch, which includes 5 other elected constitutional officers, as well as 18 departments, 13 independent agencies, 4 authorities, and 1 public nonprofit corporation, all 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 branch is described in detail in its respective section of the Blue Book.

Local units of government in Wisconsin include 72 counties, 189 cities, 395 villages, 1,266 towns, and several hundred special districts.

Origins of the 30th State

In 1998, Wisconsin celebrates its 150th anniversary as a state. Wisconsin's original occupants 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 here 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 the French explorers, fur trappers and missionaries. Thus, Wisconsin was included in the French sphere of influence from the time of Jean Nicolet's arrival at a Winnebago Indian village on Green Bay in 1634, through the signing of the 1763 Treaty of Paris that 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 not only gave formal recognition to the independence of the 13 new states, they also ceded the vast, unsettled territory west of the Appalachian Mountains to the new nation. Actual British control of the area did not end, however, until 1814, following the conclusion of the War of 1812. As a United States territory, Wisconsin was initially governed by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and then by the laws of the Indiana Territory, the Illinois Territory, the Michigan Territory, and finally, in 1836, the Wisconsin Territory, as surrounding territories broke away to become states and join the Union.

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 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 because of several controversial provisions involving banking, voting rights, property rights of married women and homesteading. Only 14,119 favored the proposed constitution, while 20,231 were opposed.

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". Thus, from the moment of its birth, the State of Wisconsin – its people, its lawmaking bodies, its administrative machinery, its courts – was subject to the U.S. Constitution.

The original states specifically delegated a number of powers to the U.S. Congress, and Wisconsin agreed to this delegation. 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 the responsibilities delegated to it.

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 seem 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 historical change, the powers exercised by Congress have been greatly expanded to include many activities once considered reserved to the states and others 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 authority as society and technology have changed.

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 5,000 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 specialists charged with administering the law. Thus, the legislature gives certain state agencies 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 points that are subject to interpretation. In these cases, the formal law is further defined by courts or administrative commissions that can interpret the constitution and state law.

Making State Government Work

In the division of state government powers, the legislative branch makes the law; the executive branch carries out (or executes) it; and the judicial branch interprets it. This very simple description of state government tells only half the story. Actually, all 3 branches play a part in establishing public policy, determining the meaning of the law and ensuring 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 of the outcomes, the real reason for the existence of law in a democratic system is to give the greatest benefits to the greatest number of citizens. The only manner in which this can be achieved is by establishing a firm set of rules that attempt to prescribe for all the limits of their rights and obligations.

Developing Public Policy. The legislature, with the concurrence of the governor, is the prime source of public policy. Policy proposals cannot be formalized as law without legislative action. Every member of the legislature may introduce bills proposing new laws, joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments, or simple and joint resolutions dealing with other matters. Each legislator also may offer amendments to proposals introduced by other members.

Within the executive branch, the governor has been assigned constitutional duties 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 and the legislature is not meeting, the governor may call the legislature into special session. Moreover, all proposed new laws passed by the legislature must either be approved by the governor or passed over the governor's veto (which requires a two-thirds vote in each house) before they can become effective. The authority to partially veto a bill 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 policy implementation by administering the laws on a day-to-day basis. 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 have no official lawmaking function, they do have to resolve conflicts and clear up misunderstandings of the existing law – that is, they interpret the law. A court decision may occasionally result in an interpretation of the law that has quite a different effect from what the legislature originally intended. The legislature can redraft and clarify the law if it disagrees with the interpretation.

The 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 decide "there ought to be a law".

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 abandoned altogether. 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.

Research committees and task forces are also good sources of public policy ideas. When the legislature encounters a complex, and perhaps controversial, problem, it often will form a research committee in an effort to find a solution. When the legislature is not meeting in actual floor session, many of the Legislative Council's special committees are gathering information, exploring alternatives and drafting legislative solutions. Such committees usually include public members who are experts in the area under study. The governor may also appoint citizen task forces to study various problems and recommend new legislation. Other useful sources of information about possible solutions to current issues are laws enacted by other states, ideas developed by the U.S. Congress and the federal government, or reports from private foundations or associations that conduct research on particular problems. New ideas spread rapidly.

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 (including the 6 constitutional officers) performing functions within the state's executive branch. On September 30, 1996, full-time state employes numbered 56,667, and another 13,217 served in part-time, seasonal, project and graduate assistant positions.

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; today, the University of Wisconsin System enrolls more than 149,000 students; the Technical College System serves an equivalent of almost 57,000 full-time students; and public elementary and secondary enrollments total more than 870,000. Once, the wooden Watertown Plank Road constituted an unequaled technological advancement over the muddy wagon trails of the day; by 1997, Wisconsin had 111,500 miles of highways and streets, more than three-fourths paved, and 95 publicly owned airports. In 1900, the average U.S. life expectancy at birth was 47.3 years; by 1990, it had reached 75.4 years (72.0 for males and 78.8 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.

In order to carry out its numerous responsibilities, every state has created subordinate units of local government. Because these are legal creations, the legislature may also abolish them, change them, or give them increased or decreased powers and duties.

Local Units of Government

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 board of the county is the board of supervisors, and across the state these boards vary in membership from 7 in Menominee County to 39 each in Dane County and Outagamie County. Within a particular county, each supervisor represents, as nearly

as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants. County supervisors are chosen 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 elected county officials, who are elected for 2-year terms in the fall partisan elections, include certain administrative officers, such as the district attorney, sheriff, 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 elected to 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 county 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. Nine counties have elected executives; 6 have appointed administrators; and 57 have an appointed administrative coordinator.

Cities and Villages. Wisconsin's 189 cities and 395 villages are incorporated under general law. 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 settled 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.

Wisconsin cities currently use 2 forms of executive organization. The vast majority have a mayor and a city common council, but 10 operate under a council-manager system, in which the council selects the manager to serve as chief executive. In those cities with the mayor-council form of government, 35 have appointed full-time city administrators and 35 have part-time administrators.

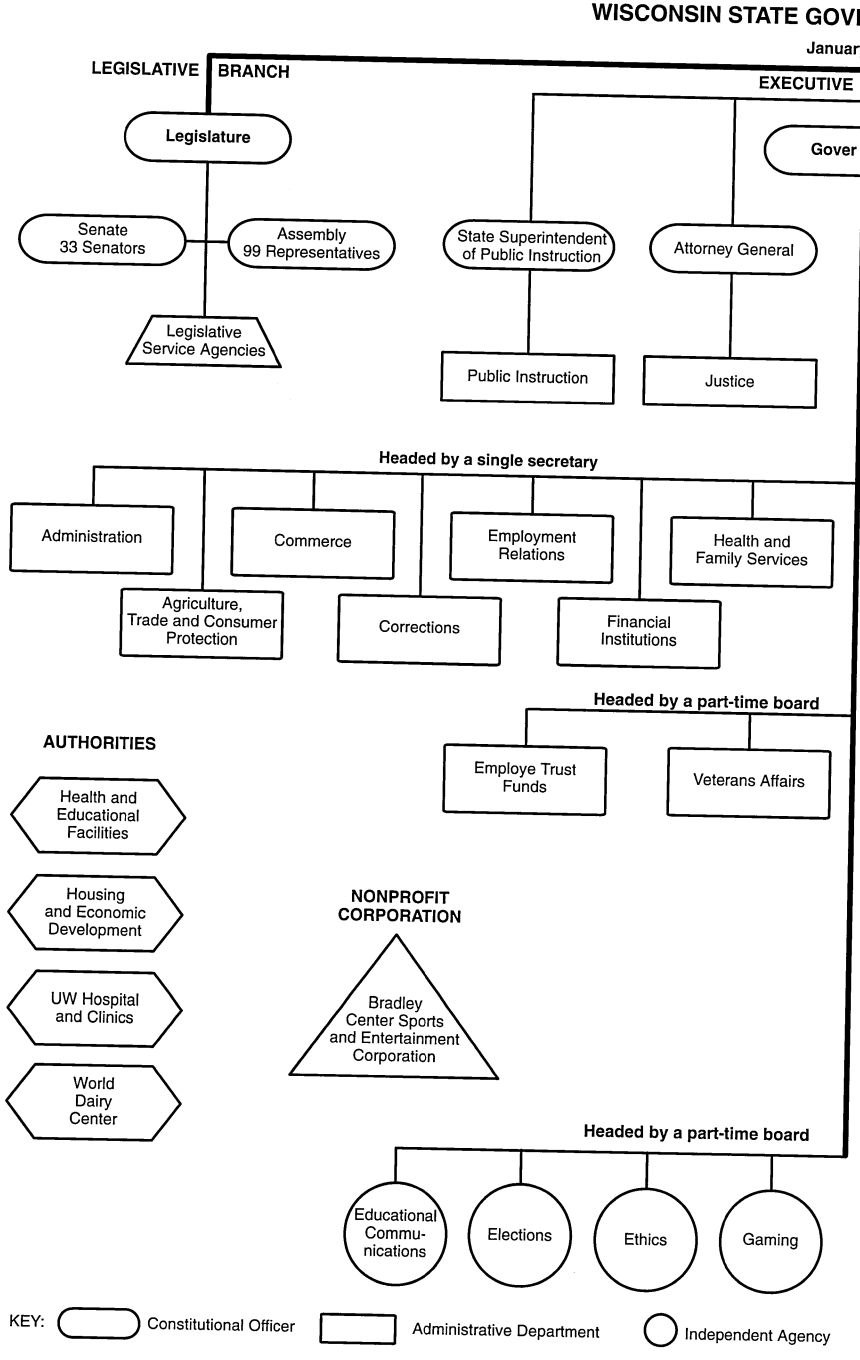
In most villages, executive power is vested in the village president, who presides over the village board of trustees and votes as an *ex officio* trustee, but 10 villages use a village manager form of government. An additional 66 have created full- or part-time village administrators.

Towns. Town governments govern those areas of Wisconsin not included in the corporate boundaries of cities and villages. Wisconsin has 1,266 towns (including the entire county of Menominee, which is also designated a town). 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 election. They perform a number of administrative functions, and the town board chairperson has certain executive powers and duties. In addition, the town board may create the position of town administrator.

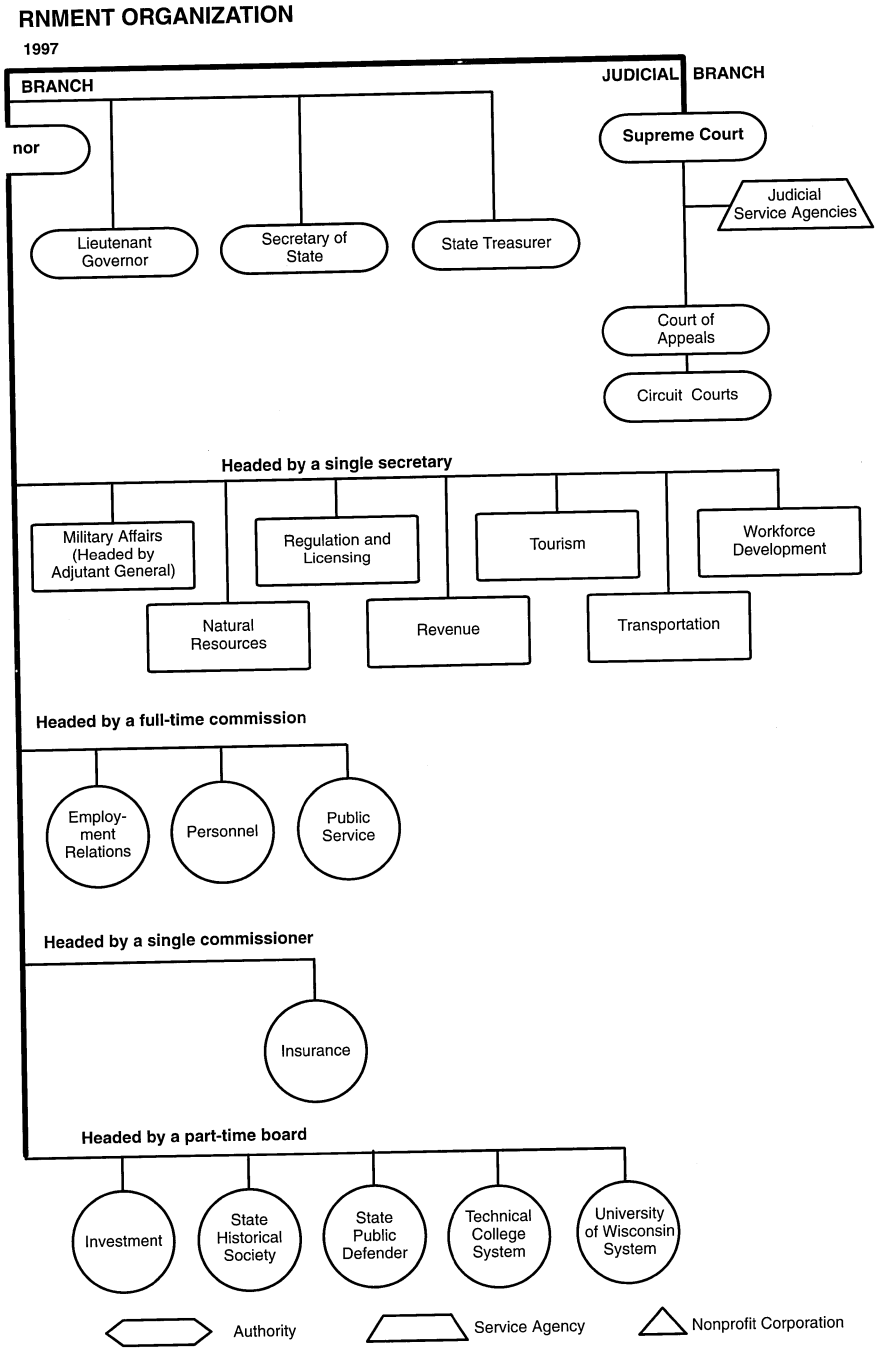
Supervisors are expected to carry out the policies set at the annual town meeting. The annual meeting is held on the second Tuesday of April (or another date set by the electors), and during the meeting all qualified voters of the town are entitled to discuss and vote on matters specified by state law.

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 system administrators.

Special Districts. Special districts are created in Wisconsin to carry out functions that are strictly local in nature but may require cooperation across municipal boundaries. Special districts are corporate bodies that may sue and be sued, levy taxes and special assessments, spend money, and acquire property. Each special district seeks to solve a specific problem or perform a specific function. Special districts in Wisconsin include natural resource districts (such as public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts) and numerous metropolitan sewerage districts, county drainage boards and independent drainage boards.



Units of state government not shown on the chart are listed on following page.


RNMENT ORGANIZATION
1997
BRANCH
JUDICIAL BRANCH
nor
Supreme Court
Judicial Service Agencies
Lieutenant Governor
Secretary of State
State Treasurer
Court of Appeals
Circuit Courts
Headed by a single secretary
Military Affairs (Headed by Adjutant General)
Regulation and Licensing
Tourism
Workforce Development
Natural Resources
Revenue
Transportation
Headed by a full-time commission
Employ-ment Relations
Personnel
Public Service
Headed by a single commissioner
Insurance
Headed by a part-time board
Investment
State Historical Society
State Public Defender
Technical College System
University of Wisconsin System
Authority
Service Agency
Nonprofit Corporation

Units of State Government Not Shown on Organization Chart

The following 63 units of state government — comprising 42 boards, 4 commissions, 9 councils, 5 divisions, and 3 offices — are independent entities, but are attached to the agencies indicated for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Boards

- Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board (DHFS)
- Board on Aging and Long-Term Care (DOA)
- American Indian Language and Culture Education Board (DPI)
- Animal Health and Disease Research Board (DATCP)
- Arts Board (Tourism)
- Badger Board (DOR)
- Burial Sites Preservation Board (State Historical Society)
- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board (DHFS)
- Claims Board (DOA)
- Depository Selection Board (DOA)
- Development Finance Board (Commerce)
- Disability Board (Governor)
- Educational Technology Board (DOA)
- Emergency Medical Services Board (DHFS)
- Environmental Education Board (DPI)
- Farm Mediation and Arbitration Board (DATCP)
- Board on Health Care Information (Insurance)
- Historic Preservation Review Board (State Historical Society)
- 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)
- Pharmacy Internship Board (UW)
- Prison Industries Board (DOC)
- Public Intervenor Board (DNR)
- Public Records Board (DOA)
- Recycling Market Development Board (Commerce)
- Rural Economic Development Board (Commerce)
- Small Employer Insurance Board (Insurance)
- Board of State Canvassers (Elections Bd.)
- State Capitol and Executive Residence Board (DOA)
- State Emergency Response Board (DMA)
- State Fair Park Board (Tourism)
- State Use Board (DOA)
- Waste Facility Siting Board (DOA)
- Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board (DWD)

Commissions

- Labor and Industry Review Commission (DWD)
- Tax Appeals Commission (DOA)
- Wisconsin Sesquicentennial Commission (Governor)
- Wisconsin Waterways Commission (DNR)

Councils

- Council on American Indian Health (DHFS)
- Council on Developmental Disabilities (DHFS)
- Gang Violence Prevention Council (DOC)
- Groundwater Coordinating Council (DNR)
- Council on Health Care Fraud and Abuse (DOA)
- Milwaukee Child Welfare Partnership Council (DHFS)
- Council on Physical Disabilities (DHFS)
- Council on Recycling (DNR)
- Women's Council (DOA)

Divisions

- Division of Banking (DFI)
- Division of Hearings and Appeals (DOA)
- Division of Savings and Loan (DFI)
- Division of Securities (DFI)
- Division of Trust Lands and Investments (State Treasurer)

Offices

- Office of Credit Unions (DFI)
- Office of Justice Assistance (DOA)
- Office of the Commissioner of Railroads (PSC)

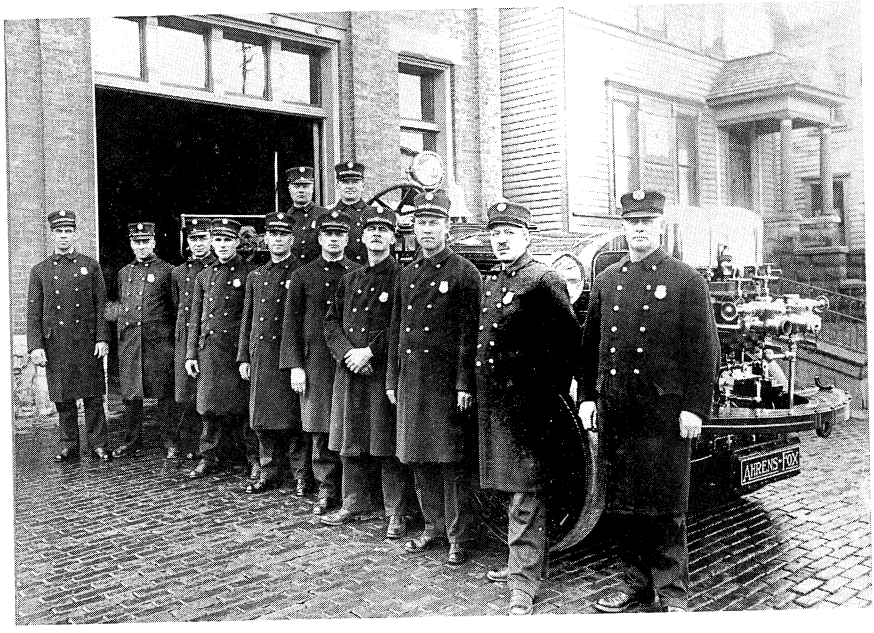
Legislative Branch

5

The legislative branch: profile of the legislative branch, description of the legislative process, summary of 1995-96 legislation, and description of legislative committees and service agencies

Local Government in Wisconsin: Milwaukee Fire Station

State Historical Society, #WHi (X3) 47993



OFFICERS OF THE 1997 LEGISLATURE

SENATE

President ..... Senator Fred A. Risser
President pro tempore ..... Senator Gwendolynne S. Moore
Chief clerk ..... Honorable Donald J. Schneider
Sergeant at arms ..... Honorable Jon H. Hochkammer

	Majority Party Officers	Minority Party Officers
Leader	Senator Chuck Chvala	Senator Michael G. Ellis
Assistant leader	Senator Rodney C. Moen	Senator Brian D. Rude
Caucus chairperson	Senator Kimberly M. Plache	Senator Margaret A. Farrow
Caucus secretary	Senator Alice Clausing	Senator Gary F. Drzewiecki

Chief Clerk: Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Location: 1 East Main Street, Suite 402; Telephone: (608) 266-2517.

Sergeant at Arms: Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Location: 1 East Main Street, Lower Level; Telephone: (608) 266-1801.

ASSEMBLY

Speaker ..... Representative Ben Brancel
Speaker pro tempore ..... Representative Stephen J. Freese
Chief clerk ..... Honorable Charles R. Sanders
Sergeant at arms ..... Honorable John A. Scocos

	Majority Party Officers	Minority Party Officers
Leader	Representative Steven M. Foti	Representative Walter J. Kunicki
Assistant leader	Representative Bonnie L. Ladwig	Representative Marlin D. Schneider
Caucus chairperson	Representative Mark A. Green	Representative Rosemary Potter
Caucus vice chairperson	Representative Daniel P. Vrakas	Representative Judith Robson
Caucus secretary	Representative Mary A. Lazich	Representative Tom Hebl
Caucus sergeant at arms	Representative Dean R. Kaufert	Representative Robert L. Turner

Chief Clerk: Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; Location: 1 East Main Street, Suite 402; Telephone: (608) 266-1501.

Sergeant at Arms: Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; Location: 1 East Main Street, Lower Level; Telephone: (608) 267-9808.

LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE: Monday-Friday, 8:30 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.state.wi.us/agencies/wilis/index.html.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The legislative branch of Wisconsin state government consists of the bicameral Wisconsin Legislature, comprised 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 research, bill drafting, auditing, statute editing and housekeeping 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 1997 Legislature is the 93rd Wisconsin Legislature. It was convened on January 6, 1997, and will continue until January 4, 1999, when the 94th Wisconsin Legislature will be seated.

U.S. Constitution Both Restricts and Grants Legislative Powers. The U.S. Constitution guarantees each state a republican form of government. It is assumed the Constitution's framers intended that the voters of each state would have the right to govern their affairs through elected representatives. The Constitution delegates to the U.S. Congress certain exclusive powers, such as the regulation of foreign affairs and interstate commerce, the coining of money and the granting of patents and copyrights. Conversely, some powers, such as making treaties, are specifically prohibited to the states. The federal constitution reserves to the people or the states all other powers.

Wisconsin Constitution Grants 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, except for a few limitations imposed by the constitution. For example, 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 provided by the Declaration of Rights of the Wisconsin Constitution.

The constitution also restricts the legislature's powers by granting the governor power to veto legislation, although the executive veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses.

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). In the 1853 session, membership was increased to 107, with 25 senators and 82 assemblymen. With the 1857 Legislature, the numbers were increased to 30 in the senate and 97 in the assembly for a total of 127. This lasted 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. 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 1997 Legislature: Senate: 33 members, 194.5 employes; Assembly: 99 members, 258.0 employes; Joint employes: 18.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $37,052,900.

Total Budget 1996-97: $37,022,600.

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.

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. When a midterm vacancy occurs in any legislative office, it must be filled through a special election called by the governor.

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 that 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 campaign funding from state general purpose revenues deposited in a state campaign fund. The amount of funding available is based on a $1 check-off on state individual income tax returns. To be eligible, candidates must, with certain exceptions, accept specific spending and contribution limits, receive a minimum number of votes in the primary and raise a specified initial amount of private contributions.

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". The primary purpose of a caucus is to determine and maintain a unified party position. However, no effort is made to secure party uniformity on every measure under consideration. In fact, it is highly doubtful that the individualistic legislators of Wisconsin would ever submit to the very stringent party control exercised in some states.

In each house, all members of a particular political party form that party's caucus. 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.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

SENATE

Majority Caucus | **Minority Caucus**

Chief Clerk

Sergeant at Arms

Senate Standing Committees

Agriculture and Environmental Resources
Economic Development, Housing and Government Operations
Education
Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs
Insurance, Tourism and Rural Affairs
Judiciary, Campaign Finance Reform and Consumer Affairs
Labor, Transportation and Financial Institutions
Senate Organization
Utility Regulation

Joint Legislative Bodies

Commissions:
- Building
- Transportation Projects
- Uniform State Laws

Joint Committees:
- Administrative Rules, Review of
- Employment Relations
- Finance
- Information Policy
- Legislative Audit
- Legislative Organization
- Retirement Systems, Jt. Survey
- Retirement Research
- State Supported Programs Study and Advisory, Jt. Legislative
- Tax Exemptions, Jt. Survey

Legislative Council

ASSEMBLY

Majority Caucus | **Minority Caucus**

Chief Clerk

Sergeant at Arms

Assembly Standing Committees

Aging and Long-Term Care
Agriculture
Assembly Organization
Campaign Finance Reform
Children and Families
Colleges and Universities
Consumer Affairs
Corrections Facilities
Criminal Justice and Corrections
Education
Elections and Constitutional Law
Environment
Financial Institutions
Government Operations
Health
Highways and Transportation
Housing
Income Tax Review
Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy
Judiciary
Labor and Employment
Land Use
Managed Care
Mandates
Natural Resources
Rules
Rural Affairs
Small Business and Economic Development
State Affairs
State-Federal Relations
Tourism and Recreation
Urban and Local Affairs
Utilities Oversight
Veterans and Military Affairs
Ways and Means
Wisconsin Works Oversight
Working Families

Assembly Special Committee

Wisconsin Sesquicentennial

Each party in each house has floor leaders, respectively titled the "majority leader", "minority leader", "assistant majority leader" and "assistant minority leader". To varying degrees, these party officers coordinate and direct the activities of party members during the daily sessions.

Legislative Officers. The Wisconsin Constitution originally required the lieutenant governor to serve as presiding officer of the senate. As a result of an April 1979 constitutional amendment, the senate selects its own president 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 in the assembly, the "speaker", is elected from 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 house has a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, who are elected by, but are not themselves, legislators. 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 1997 Legislature was seated on January 6, 1997, all members were eligible for a salary of $39,211 per year. The process for setting legislative salaries requires the secretary of employment relations to submit proposed changes in the compensation plan for elected officials to the Joint Committee on Employment Relations. If approved by the committee, the plan goes into effect for all legislators at the next inauguration. The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization sets the salaries of the chief clerks and the sergeants at arms of the 2 houses within a range established under civil service procedures.

Party differences aside, it's good to see old friends again. Here Senator Michael Ellis (R) greets Senator Gwendolynne Moore (D) (at his left) and Representative Rosemary Potter (D) (far right) after the State of the State Address. (Richard G. B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

1997-1998 SESSION SCHEDULE

January 6, 1997	1997 Inauguration
January 14, 1997	*Floorperiod*
January 28-30, 1997	*Floorperiod*
February 12, 1997	*Floorperiod* (Governor's budget message)
February 25-26, 1997	*Floorperiod*
March 4-20, 1997	*Floorperiod*
April 24, 1997	Bills sent to governor
May 13-29, 1997	*Floorperiod*
June 10-26, 1997, or budget passage	*Floorperiod*
August 14, 1997	Bills sent to governor
September 16-30, 1997	*Floorperiod*
November 4-6, 1997	*Floorperiod*
November 18-20, 1997	*Floorperiod*
December 18, 1997	Bills sent to governor
January 13-22, 1998	*Floorperiod*
February 3-12, 1998	*Floorperiod*
March 10-26, 1998	*Floorperiod*
April 23, 1998	Bills sent to governor
April 28-30, 1998	*Floorperiod* (Veto review)
May 1, 1998 – January 4, 1999	Interim, committee work
May 28, 1998	Bills sent to governor
January 4, 1999	1999 Inauguration

Any floorperiod may be convened earlier or extended beyond its scheduled ending date by majority action of the membership or the organization committees of the 2 houses. Every calendar day in 1997 and 1998 that is not reserved for a floorperiod is designated a day for committee activity. The Committee on Senate Organization may schedule sessions on committee activity days 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 on any committee activity day, and the governor may call a special session either during a floorperiod or on any of the intervening days.

Source: 1997 Senate Joint Resolution 1.

Members of the legislature, the chief clerks and the sergeants at arms are entitled to an allowance not to exceed $75 per day for living expenses for each day on which they attend a legislative session in Madison 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 the amount. All members are reimbursed for one weekly round trip from the capital to their homes.

Legislators receive regulated allowances for their office and mailing expenses while attending legislative sessions. Interim expense allowances are paid for postage and clerical assistance ($25 for representatives and $75 for senators) for each month during which the legislature is in session 3 days or less if authorized by the assembly speaker for representatives and by the senate majority leader for senators. They 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.

Legislative Sessions. The members of each new legislature usually 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.

Because of an 1881 constitutional limitation that it could meet only once in 2 years, the legislature used to structure its meetings in the pattern of a continuous 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 each legislature completed its work, 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

1997-98 session schedule, for example, was structured around 14 floorperiods, interspersed with periods of committee work. An adjournment meeting of each legislature is usually held in January immediately prior to the convening of the next legislature.

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 an 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 is empowered 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 1995 Legislature, there had been 72 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.

Meetings of the respective houses of the legislature normally are held in the senate and assembly chambers in the State Capitol. (Renovation of the capitol in the 1990s will cause some changes in meeting locations.) Usually, the legislature meets Tuesday through Thursday of each week. Toward the end of most floorperiods, however, the houses meet almost continuously during the day Tuesday through Friday and hold frequent 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 session. If business permits, afternoons may be devoted to committee hearings or a combination of hearings and late afternoon sessions.

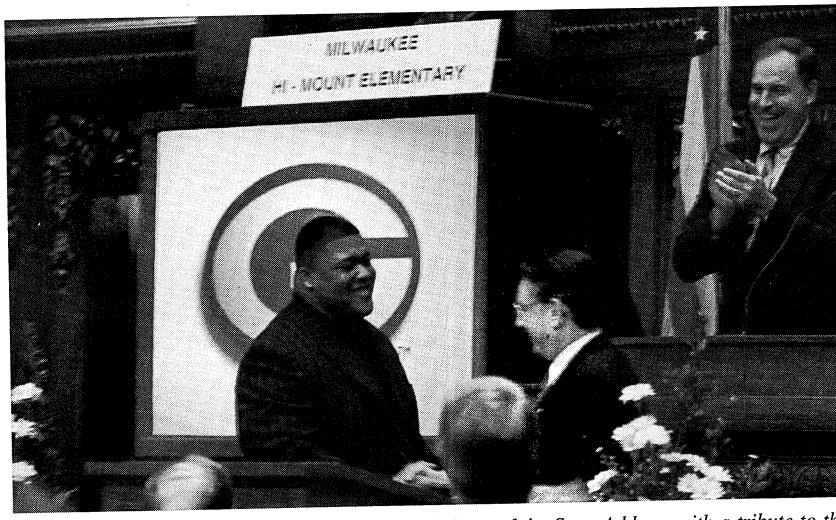
As illustrated in the foregoing description, the word "session" has several meanings. The "legislative session" usually refers to the 2-year period that comprises a particular legislature. If the legislature is "not in session", that may mean it is in an interim period between floorperiods. Saying that 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.

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 occasionally during committee work periods. Each issue contains a cumulative record of actions taken on bills, joint resolutions and resolutions by both houses listed by house of origin. 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 section indexes and reports action on administrative rule changes. The *Bulletin* also includes a directory of lobbying organizations, licensed lobbyists and state agencies' legislative liaisons.

Each week during the session, the chief clerks jointly issue a *Weekly Schedule of Committee Activities,* which lists the business scheduled by the various committees during 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.

All these legislative records are on file at the Legislative Reference Bureau and available for reference. Numerous libraries throughout the state also receive these publications, and individuals may subscribe to them in whole or in part at the beginning of a legislative session. (See the table on Legislative Service in this section for fees and details.) Complete texts of bills, amend-



Governor Tommy G. Thompson opened his 11th State of the State Address with a tribute to the Green Bay Packers and defensive tackle Gilbert Brown after the 1997 Super Bowl victory, calling them great ambassadors for the State of Wisconsin. (Chris Williams, Assembly Republican Caucus)

ments and resolutions; bill histories; a subject index to legislation; and other information on the legislature is available on the Internet.

Standing Committees. To a large extent, each house of the legislature does its work in committees. In the 1997 Legislature, the senate has 13 standing committees and the assembly has 40. The houses together have 8 joint standing committees and a joint research committee. Joint standing committees are created in the statutes and are organized in different ways. The number of members of each are also determined by law.

Standing committees consist of legislators only and operate throughout the legislative biennium. Assembly standing committees are created by rule, while most senate standing committees are created by the Committee on Senate Organization. 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 number of members on each committee is set by the Committee on Senate Organization. Appointments to standing committees are made by the senate upon nomination by the chairperson of the organization committee, but the committee nominations for individual members of the minority party are proposed by that party. The 2 major political parties are represented on the committees in proportion to their membership in the senate. The exception to the general method of appointment is the Committee on Senate Organization. It is an *ex officio* committee, consisting of members who serve on the committee because of the office they hold: the president, the majority and minority leaders, and the assistant leaders. The majority leader chairs the committee.

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 to 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 will be considered. The council usually appoints separate committees to study specific matters, and these committees often include nonlegislative members.

Employes of the Legislature. Each house of the legislature has staff services that are directly related to the legislative procedures of the house and 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 employes are not part of the classified service, they are paid in accordance with the compensation and classification plan established for employes in the classified service and within pay ranges approved by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

The legislature employs 4 service agencies and the Joint Legislative Council staff to provide financial and program audits, fiscal information, bill drafting and research services, legal counsel and policy assistance, and statutory revision.

NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES REGISTERED TO COVER THE 1997-98 LEGISLATURE January 31, 1997

Organization	Representatives	Telephone
	Newspaper and Wire Services	
Appleton Post-Crescent	Clifford A. Miller	255-9256
Associated Press	Andrew Blasko, Michael C. Buelow, Sharon Theimer	255-3679/258-9235
Business Journal	Gary Fischer	827-0860
Capital Times	Dave Callender, Matt Pommer	252-6429
Green Bay Press-Gazette	Scott Hildebrand	255-9254
Janesville Gazette	Stan Milam	251-8585
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	Dan Bice, Dick Jones, Amy Rinard, Steve Walters	258-2274/255-5000
Wheeler News Service	James Aehl, George Coburn, Dick Wheeler	257-2614
Wheeler Reports	Moira Harrington, Dick Wheeler	251-1626
Wisconsin State Journal	Mike Flaherty, Jeff Mayers	252-6129/252-6145
	Radio and Television	
WIBA-AM and FM (Madison)	John Colbert, Judy Newman	251-1978/274-2995
WISC-TV (Madison)	Roger Putnam	271-4321/273-3333
WKOW-TV (Madison)	Kim Dawson, Tony Gali, Rachel Kissko, Patty Loew, Darren Lyn, Bill Scherck, Tamy Schmidt	273-2727
WMTV-TV (Madison)	Mitch Henck	274-1500
WNWC-FM (Madison)	Gordon Govier	271-9692/271-1025
WTDY-AM (Madison)	Rachel Biittner, Sara Hahner, Deb Monterrey, Michael Ogden	257-9192/271-1301
Wisconsin Public Radio	John D. Powell	263-3970/263-4358
Wisconsin Public Television	Art Hackett, Steve Jandacek	263-2417
Wisconsin Radio Network	Chris Johnson, Ryan Mulcahy, Jeff Roberts	256-7311/251-3900

Source: The Senate and Assembly Sergeants at Arms maintain a listing of news media correspondents registered to cover the Wisconsin Legislature.

1990 POPULATION OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
Promulgated by Order of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin
June 2, 1992

Part 1: 1990 Population of District

District	1990 Population	Deviation from Ideal Number	Deviation from Ideal Percent
SD-1	147,992	− 243	− 0.16%
AD-1	49,238	− 174	− 0.35
AD-2	49,265	− 147	− 0.30
AD-3	49,489	+ 77	+ 0.16
SD-2	148,355	+ 120	+ 0.08
AD-4	49,335	− 77	− 0.16
AD-5	49,519	+ 107	+ 0.22
AD-6	49,501	+ 89	+ 0.18
SD-3	148,219	− 16	− 0.01
AD-7	49,462	+ 50	+ 0.10
AD-8	49,389	− 23	− 0.05
AD-9	49,368	− 44	− 0.09
SD-4	148,128	− 107	− 0.07
AD-10	49,367	− 45	− 0.09
AD-11	49,350	− 62	− 0.13
AD-12	49,411	− 1	− 0.00
SD-5	148,224	− 11	− 0.01
AD-13	49,468	+ 56	+ 0.11
AD-14	49,366	− 46	− 0.09
AD-15	49,390	− 22	− 0.04
SD-6	148,237	+ 2	+ 0.00
AD-16	49,481	+ 69	+ 0.14
AD-17	49,360	− 52	− 0.10
AD-18	49,396	− 16	− 0.03
SD-7	148,166	− 69	− 0.05
AD-19	49,366	− 46	− 0.09
AD-20	49,423	+ 11	+ 0.02
AD-21	49,377	− 35	− 0.07
SD-8	148,228	− 7	− 0.01
AD-22	49,427	+ 15	+ 0.03
AD-23	49,483	+ 71	+ 0.14
AD-24	49,318	− 94	− 0.19
SD-9	148,250	+ 15	+ 0.01
AD-25	49,244	− 168	− 0.34
AD-26	49,413	+ 1	+ 0.00
AD-27	49,593	+ 181	+ 0.37
SD-10	148,575	+ 340	+ 0.23
AD-28	49,491	+ 79	+ 0.16
AD-29	49,544	+ 132	+ 0.27
AD-30	49,540	+ 128	+ 0.26
SD-11	147,860	− 375	− 0.25
AD-31	49,207	− 205	− 0.41
AD-32	49,300	− 112	− 0.23
AD-33	49,353	− 59	− 0.12
SD-12	148,265	+ 30	+ 0.02
AD-34	49,386	− 26	− 0.05
AD-35	49,417	+ 5	+ 0.01
AD-36	49,462	+ 50	+ 0.10
SD-13	148,096	− 139	− 0.09
AD-37	49,335	− 77	− 0.16
AD-38	49,314	− 98	− 0.20
AD-39	49,447	+ 35	+ 0.07
SD-14	148,147	− 88	− 0.06
AD-40	49,371	− 41	− 0.08
AD-41	49,465	+ 53	+ 0.11
AD-42	49,311	− 101	− 0.20
SD-15	148,529	+ 294	+ 0.20
AD-43	49,541	+ 129	+ 0.26
AD-44	49,495	+ 83	+ 0.17
AD-45	49,493	+ 81	+ 0.16
SD-16	148,437	+ 202	+ 0.14
AD-46	49,487	+ 75	+ 0.15
AD-47	49,509	+ 97	+ 0.20
AD-48	49,441	+ 29	+ 0.06
SD-17	148,557	+ 322	+ 0.22%
AD-49	49,498	+ 86	+ 0.17
AD-50	49,566	+ 154	+ 0.31
AD-51	49,493	+ 81	+ 0.16
SD-18	148,518	+ 283	+ 0.19
AD-52	49,539	+ 127	+ 0.26
AD-53	49,485	+ 73	+ 0.15
AD-54	49,494	+ 82	+ 0.17
SD-19	148,189	− 46	− 0.03
AD-55	49,552	+ 140	+ 0.28
AD-56	49,303	− 109	− 0.22
AD-57	49,334	− 78	− 0.16
SD-20	148,133	− 102	− 0.07
AD-58	49,239	− 173	− 0.35
AD-59	49,467	+ 55	+ 0.11
AD-60	49,427	+ 15	+ 0.03
SD-21	147,942	− 293	− 0.20
AD-61	49,393	− 19	− 0.04
AD-62	49,244	− 168	− 0.34
AD-63	49,305	− 107	− 0.22
SD-22	148,109	− 126	− 0.09
AD-64	49,379	− 33	− 0.07
AD-65	49,338	− 74	− 0.15
AD-66	49,392	− 20	− 0.04
SD-23	148,352	+ 117	+ 0.08
AD-67	49,588	+ 176	+ 0.36
AD-68	49,450	+ 38	+ 0.08
AD-69	49,314	− 98	− 0.20
SD-24	147,799	− 436	− 0.29
AD-70	49,291	− 121	− 0.24
AD-71	49,285	− 127	− 0.26
AD-72	49,223	− 189	− 0.38
SD-25	148,309	+ 74	+ 0.05
AD-73	49,421	+ 9	+ 0.02
AD-74	49,329	− 83	− 0.17
AD-75	49,559	+ 147	+ 0.3
SD-26	148,138	− 97	− 0.07
AD-76	49,255	− 157	− 0.32
AD-77	49,376	− 36	− 0.07
AD-78	49,507	+ 95	+ 0.19
SD-27	148,162	− 73	− 0.05
AD-79	49,318	− 94	− 0.19
AD-80	49,486	+ 74	+ 0.15
AD-81	49,358	− 54	− 0.11
SD-28	148,284	+ 49	+ 0.03
AD-82	49,428	+ 16	+ 0.03
AD-83	49,477	+ 65	+ 0.13
AD-84	49,379	− 33	− 0.07
SD-29	148,407	+ 172	+ 0.12
AD-85	49,582	+ 170	+ 0.34
AD-86	49,245	− 167	− 0.34
AD-87	49,580	+ 168	+ 0.34
SD-30	148,275	+ 40	+ 0.03
AD-88	49,522	+ 110	+ 0.22
AD-89	49,151	− 261	− 0.53
AD-90	49,602	+ 190	+ 0.38
SD-31	148,534	+ 299	+ 0.20
AD-91	49,600	+ 188	+ 0.38
AD-92	49,543	+ 131	+ 0.27
AD-93	49,391	− 21	− 0.04
SD-32	148,172	− 63	− 0.04
AD-94	49,338	− 74	− 0.15
AD-95	49,414	+ 2	+ 0.00
AD-96	49,420	+ 8	+ 0.02
SD-33	148,181	− 54	− 0.04
AD-97	49,424	+ 12	+ 0.02
AD-98	49,339	− 73	− 0.15
AD-99	49,418	+ 6	+ 0.01

Part 2: Smallest and Largest Districts, Deviations

SENATE

Ideal Senate District: 148,235
Total Deviation: ..... +/– 4,704 (+/– 3.17%)
Average Deviation: ..... +/– 143 (+/– 0.10%)

10 Smallest Senate Districts

District	Population	Deviation from Ideal Number	Deviation from Ideal Percent
SD-24	147,799	– 436	– 0.29%
SD-11	147,860	– 375	– 0.25
SD-21	147,942	– 293	– 0.20
SD-1	147,992	– 243	– 0.16
SD-13	148,096	– 139	– 0.09
SD-22	148,109	– 126	– 0.09
SD-4	148,128	– 107	– 0.07
SD-20	148,133	– 102	– 0.07
SD-26	148,138	– 97	– 0.07
SD-14	148,147	– 88	– 0.06

10 Largest Senate Districts

District	Population	Deviation from Ideal Number	Deviation from Ideal Percent
SD-10	148,575	+ 340	+ 0.23%
SD-17	148,557	+ 322	+ 0.22
SD-31	148,534	+ 299	+ 0.20
SD-15	148,529	+ 294	+ 0.20
SD-18	148,518	+ 283	+ 0.19
SD-16	148,437	+ 202	+ 0.14
SD-29	148,407	+ 172	+ 0.12
SD-2	148,355	+ 120	+ 0.08
SD-23	148,352	+ 117	+ 0.08
SD-25	148,309	+ 74	+ 0.05

ASSEMBLY

Ideal Assembly District: 49,412
Total Deviation: ..... +/–8,261 (+/–16.72%)
Average Deviation: ..... +/– 83 (+/–0.17%)

10 Smallest Assembly Districts

District	Population	Deviation from Ideal Number	Deviation from Ideal Percent
AD-89	49,151	– 261	– 0.53%
AD-31	49,207	– 205	– 0.41
AD-72	49,223	– 189	– 0.38
AD-1	49,238	– 174	– 0.35
AD-58	49,239	– 173	– 0.35
AD-62	49,244	– 168	– 0.34
AD-25	49,244	– 168	– 0.34
AD-86	49,245	– 167	– 0.34
AD-76	49,255	– 157	– 0.32
AD-2	49,265	– 147	– 0.30

10 Largest Assembly Districts

District	Population	Deviation from Ideal Number	Deviation from Ideal Percent
AD-90	49,602	+ 190	+ 0.38%
AD-91	49,600	+ 188	+ 0.38
AD-27	49,593	+ 181	+ 0.37
AD-67	49,588	+ 176	+ 0.36
AD-85	49,582	+ 170	+ 0.34
AD-87	49,580	+ 168	+ 0.34
AD-50	49,566	+ 154	+ 0.31
AD-75	49,559	+ 147	+ 0.30
AD-55	49,552	+ 140	+ 0.28
AD-29	49,544	+ 132	+ 0.27

Source: Public Law 94-171 redistricting tape, March 1991. Data compiled by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

Public input is an important part of the legislative process. Members of the Senate Committee on Utility Regulation listen to testimony during a hearing on a bill relating to the merger, consolidation and acquisition of electric and gas public utilities. (Richard G. B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

PERSONAL DATA ON WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS
1987 – 1997 Sessions

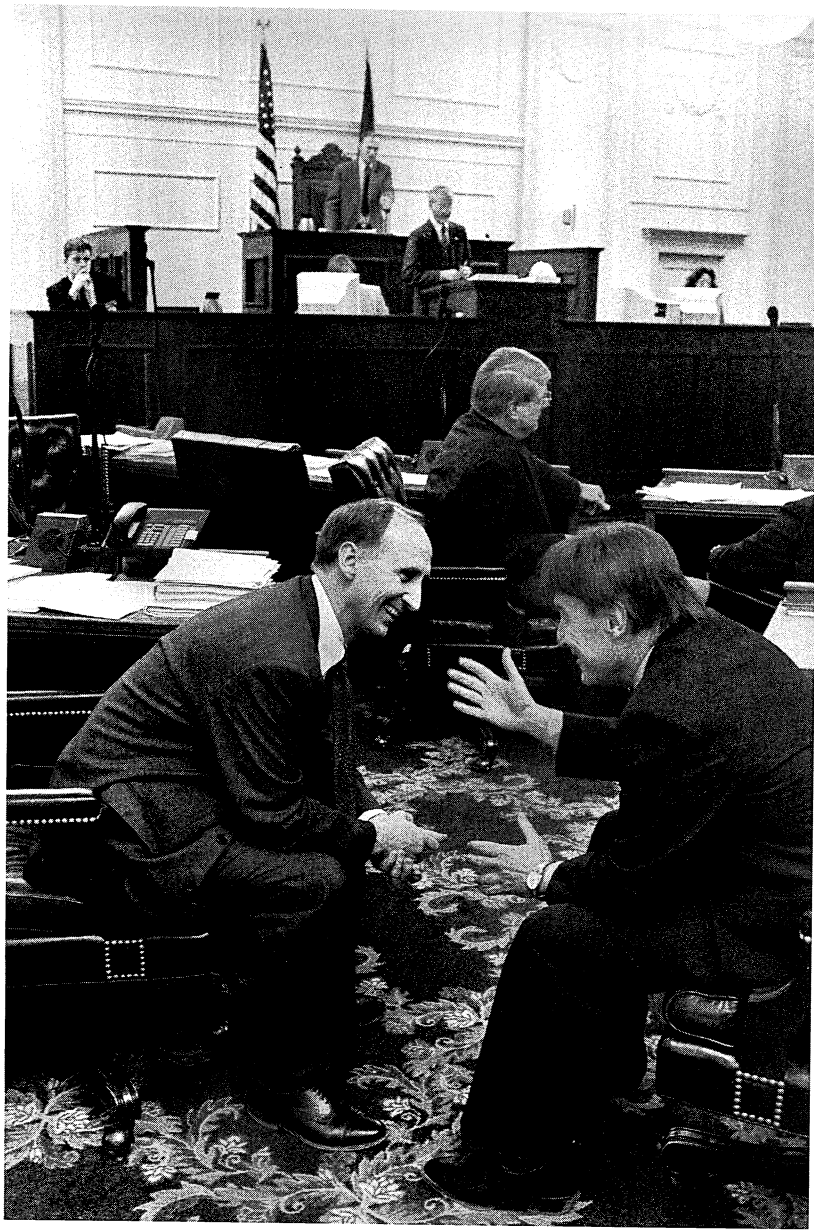
	1987		1989		1991		1993		1995		1997	
	Sen.*	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.*	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.
Party affiliation												
Democrat	19	54	20	56	19	58	15	52	16	48	17	47
Republican	11	45	13	43	14	41	15	47	17	51	16	52
Number with previous legislative service												
In senate	28	0	32	0	29	0	26	0	32	0	32	0
In assembly	17	87	19	86	20	85	19	76	21	87	23	89
Highest number of prior sessions in same house	12	15	13	15	14	16	15	11	16	12	17	13
Occupations												
Full-time legislator	7	43	9	44	11	48	13	50	12	40	14	38
Attorney	9	12	10	13	9	10	7	9	6	10	6	11
Farmer	4	13	3	11	3	13	3	13	1	14	0	15
Other	10	31	11	31	10	28	7	27	14	35	13	35
Education												
Not beyond high school	3	12	3	9	3	11	2	13	2	15	2	15
Beyond high school	27	87	30	90	30	88	28	86	31	84	31	84
Bachelor's or associate degree	23	73	26	75	25	73	23	68	27	66	28	66
Advanced degree	11	29	13	31	11	29	9	27	8	26	9	30
Number with experience on local governing body												
County board	3	18	3	16	3	15	2	17	2	22	3	21
Municipal board	5	21	6	16	4	19	4	22	8	24	6	29
Age												
Oldest	63	74	65	76	66	78	65	70	67	69	69	71
Youngest	31	26	30	25	32	27	34	24	31	26	33	28
Average	44	44	45	44	47	45	47	46	48	45	48	46
Veterans	8	17	8	15	6	15	4	16	6	14	5	14
Marital status												
Single	1	22	4	30	5	24	3	27	5	28	4	25
Married	28	76	28	68	28	73	27	71	28	70	29	73
Widowed	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Number of women	3	24	4	31	5	26	7	29	8	24	9	22

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.

*In 1987 and 1993 there were 3 vacancies when the senate began its session because 3 incumbent senators resigned.

Sources: *Wisconsin Blue Book,* various issues, and data collected by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, January 1997.



Even opposing senate leaders can share a smile across "the aisle" that divides the Democrats and Republicans. Here Democratic Majority Leader Senator Charles Chvala (l) and Republican Minority Leader Senator Michael Ellis appear to have reached common ground.
(Richard G. B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

The legislature decides policy and enacts it into law by passing bills, joint resolutions and simple resolutions. In most cases, a bill must pass both houses of the legislature and be signed by the governor before it becomes law. Joint resolutions, which must be passed by both houses but do not require the governor's signature, may be used to propose constitutional amendments or for a variety of purposes, such as offering condolences or congratulations to individuals or expressing the opinion of the legislature on a given subject. Simple resolutions, which are adopted by only one house, may be introduced for such reasons as organizing the house at the beginning of the session, making changes to the rules of each house or asking the attorney general for a legal opinion on a bill.

Introducing a Bill. A bill that proposes to make a permanent change in general statutory law amends, creates, repeals, renumbers, renumbers and amends, or repeals and recreates a section of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. After a bill is drafted by the Legislative Reference Bureau, it is ready for introduction in one of the legislative houses. Each measure must go through the regular procedures and be passed by the house of origin before it can go to the other house, where the process is repeated.

A bill may be introduced by an author and one or more "coauthors", who are members of the house of introduction, and it often will have "cosponsors" from the second house. Bills may also be introduced by a legislative committee. No one else is authorized to introduce a bill, except that, by law, the governor's executive budget bill must be introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance without change.

When passing laws, lawmakers 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. Wisconsin legislators routinely receive certain information regarding every measure introduced. In 1953, Wisconsin pioneered fiscal estimates, often called "fiscal notes", and this legislative tool has been widely copied by other states. Fiscal estimates put a price tag on legislation. 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.

Most fiscal notes are prepared by the agencies that ultimately will administer the program proposed or be affected by the measure should it be enacted. In the highly technical areas of public retirement systems and tax exemptions, fiscal estimates are prepared respectively by the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems or the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions, 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. All bills that appropriate money, provide for revenue, or relate to taxation must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before they can be enacted into law.

Since 1967, the Legislative Reference Bureau has prepared an analysis of each bill introduced in the legislature. The analysis explains in plain language what the existing law is and how it will change if the bill becomes law. The analysis is printed in the bill immediately following the title. Since the analysis usually is not updated to reflect amendments approved during the legislative process, it describes only the original proposal to which it is attached.

First Reading. Upon introduction, each bill, joint resolution or resolution is given a number by the chief clerk and "read the first time". First reading consists of the reading by the chief clerk of that part of the proposal's title known as the "relating clause". The relating clause 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."

Immediately after first reading, the presiding officer usually refers the proposal to a standing committee for review. In the assembly, distribution of a written report showing the numbers and relating clauses of proposals offered for introduction takes the place of actual first reading.

Committee Hearings. The chairperson of the standing committee to which a proposal is referred may or may not schedule a hearing on the proposal. All committee proceedings are open to the general public. If a hearing is held, anyone may speak to the committee to support or op-

pose 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.

Although committees do not keep verbatim transcripts of their hearings, records are kept of the names of persons who testify or register at the hearing, together with any information they may present about groups they represent. Current session records are filed in the office of the committee's chairperson. Since the 1953 session, copies of appearance records for sessions prior to the current one have been filed in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

The chairperson of a committee decides whether or not action will be taken 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 must decide whether to report the proposal to the floor as introduced, recommend passage with amendments or reject it. Bills that receive negative recommendations are almost never reported. If the result is a tie vote, the committee can report the bill without recommendation. A committee's decision is contained in a very brief report to the house. The following is an example of a committee report to the senate from the *Senate Journal,* March 6, 1997:

The Committee on Agriculture and Environmental Resources reports and recommends:

Senate Bill 3

Relating to: issuance of metallic mining permits for the mining of sulfide ore bodies.

Passage:

Ayes: 3 – Senators Clausing, Shibilski and Wirch.

Noes: 2 – Senators A. Lasee and Zien.

ALICE CLAUSING
Chairperson

Committee chairpersons determine the scheduling of committee hearings. A committee is allowed a reasonable period of time to consider matters referred to it. After 21 days, a proposal that has not been reported out of an assembly committee may be withdrawn on a motion or petition by majority vote of the assembly. In the senate, a proposal may be withdrawn from commit-

A total of 75 women have served in the Wisconsin Legislature since the 1925 session, and 31 of them were included in the 1997 Legislature. Here Representative Judith Biros Robson (l) and Representative Annette Williams discuss pending legislation. (Brent Nicastro, Assembly Democratic Caucus)

EXECUTIVE VETOES, 1931 – 1995 SESSIONS

	Bills Totally Vetoed				Acts Partially Vetoed			
			Vetoes Overridden				Vetoes Overridden	
Session[1]	Number Totally Vetoed	Vetoes Sustained[2]	1 House Only	Both Houses	Number Partially Vetoed	Entire Veto Sustained[2]	Entire Veto	Part of Veto
1931	38	38	—	—	2	2	—	—
1933	15	15	—	—	1	1	—	—
1935	27	27	—	—	4	4	—	—
1937	10	10	—	—	1	—	—	—
1939	22[3]	22	—	—	4	4	—	—
1941	17	17	—	—	1	1	—	—
1943	39	19	4	20	1	—	1	—
1945	31	26	4	5	2	1	1	—
1947	10	9	1	1	1	1	—	—
1949	17	15	1	2	2	1	1	—
1951	18	18	—	—	0	—	—	—
1953	31	28	3	3	4[4]	4	—	—
1955	38	38	1	—	0	—	—	—
1957	35	34	1	1	3	3	—	—
1959	36	32	1	4	1	1	—	—
1961	69	67	14	2	3	3	—	—
1963	72	68	15	4	1	1	—	—
1965	24	23	2	1	4	4	—	—
1967	18	18	—	—	5	5	—	—
1969	34	33	3	1	11	11	—	—
1971	32	29	7	3	8	8	—	—
1973	13	13	2	—	18	15	—	3
1975	37	31	6	6	22	17	—	4
1977	21	17	1	4	16	14	—	3
1979	19	16	2	3	9	7	—	2
1981	11	9	1	2	11	9	1	—
1983	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—
1985	7	7	—	—	7	6	—	1
1987	38	38	2	—	20	20	—	—
1989	35	35	1	—	28	28	—	—
1991	33	33	1	—	13	13	—	—
1993	8	8	—	—	24	24	—	—
1995	4	4	—	—	21	21	—	—

[1]Includes all special sessions of the biennium.

[2]The legislature is not required to act on vetoes. Any veto not acted upon is counted as sustained, including pocket vetoes. A "pocket veto" results if the governor takes no action on a bill after the legislature had adjourned *sine die* so that it has no opportunity to sustain or override the veto (see Article V, Section 10, *Wisconsin Constitution*). Under current legislative session schedules, in which the preceding legislature adjourns on the same day the newly elected legislature is seated, the pocket veto is unlikely. Vetoes sustained includes pocket vetoes: 1937 (5); 1941 (13); 1943 (4); 1951 (14); 1955 (10); 1957 (1); 1973 (1).

[3]Attorney General ruled veto of 1939 SB-43 was void and it became law (see Vol. 28, *Opinions of the Attorney General,* p. 423).

[4]1953 AB-141, partially vetoed in 2 separate sections by separate veto messages, is counted as one.

Source: Compiled by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau from the *Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature.*

tee at any time by majority vote (unless a committee hearing has been scheduled within the week) but should the attempt be unsuccessful, all subsequent motions to withdraw the same proposal require a two-thirds vote. In practice, proposals are very rarely withdrawn from committees without a committee report.

Scheduling Debate. Both the senate and assembly have systematic procedures for scheduling proposals on the house daily calendar. In the 1997 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 all business for floor debate.

Parliamentary Procedure. The rules of parliamentary procedure, which are followed by each house, facilitate the legislative process and are printed in pamphlets designated as "Senate Rules" and "Assembly Rules". Each house may create new rules and amend or rescind current rules by passage of a simple resolution. "Joint Rules" deal with the relations between the houses and with clerical proceedings common to both. Changes in joint rules require the passage of a joint resolution.

The 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 of parliamentary procedure as *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* and *Jefferson's Manual.*

Second Reading. When a bill is scheduled for house action after the committee has reported, it is given a second reading by title. This is the stage at which amendments to the bill may be considered. An amendment may be a "simple" amendment, which makes changes within the bill, or a "substitute" amendment, which completely replaces the original bill. Amendments may be offered, debated and voted upon at any time prior to a vote to engross the measure at the end of the second reading. Engrossment is a motion to incorporate 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 time for reconsideration of the vote by which engrossment was ordered. 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 proposal be passed?" (for the assembly). The bill can be debated again at this point, but it is not subject to amendment. The bill may be passed by 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 messaged to the other house, where it goes through substantially the same procedure as in the first house. In the second house, however, the bill is sometimes referred directly to the calendar without referral to a standing committee. If the second house concurs in the bill, whether with or without additional amendments, it is messaged back to the house of origin.

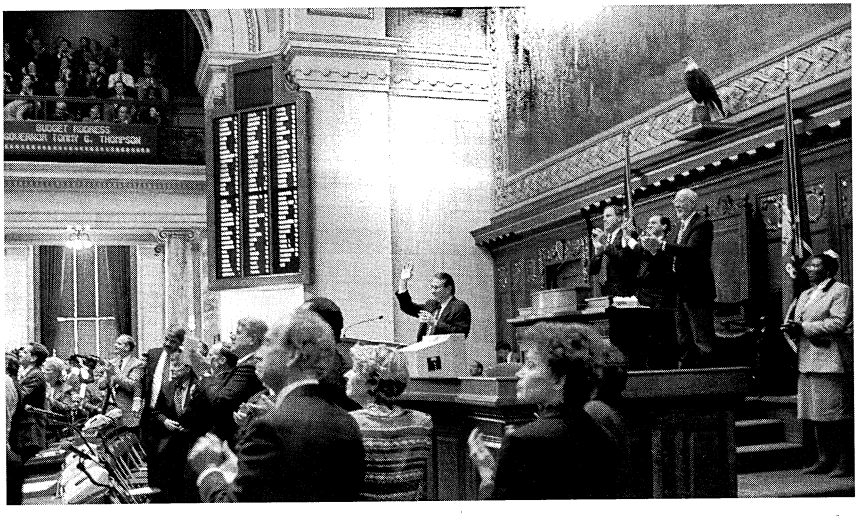
If the second house concurred but added amendments, these must be voted upon in the house of origin. If the amendments added by the second house are rejected or further amended by the original house, the bill may be sent back to the second house or to a conference committee made up of members representing both houses, which attempts 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 for the bill and amendments, the Legislative Reference Bureau enrolls the measure for the house of origin, incorporating any amendments and corrections approved by both houses.

On average almost 2,000 bills were introduced in each of the past 10 legislatures, but only about 21% 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. Under current legislative scheduling, 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.

Bills are not sent to the office of the governor immediately following passage but are forwarded in an orderly manner when the governor calls for them. The legislative session schedule, however, provides deadlines after each floorperiod when all bills must be sent to the governor and provides a specific floorperiod for final legislative review of the governor's vetoes.

If the governor vetoes a bill, in whole or part, it must be returned to the house of origin together with the governor's written objections to the measure. 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. A vetoed bill or portion of a bill can become law despite the governor's objections, but a two-thirds vote in each house is required



Governor Tommy Thompson and the 1997 Legislature take a moment from the joint session gathered for the biennial budget address to recognize special guests seated in the balcony of the assembly chamber. (Richard G. B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

to override the 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. After passage, each new law is given a "Wisconsin Act" number based on the year of the legislative session and its order of enactment, e.g., 1997 Wisconsin Act 1. The date of enactment is the date of its approval by the governor, the date it becomes law without the governor's signature, or the date the legislature voted to override the governor's veto. The secretary of state assigns the new law a date of publication and on or before that date, copies of the act in pamphlet form, called a "slip law", must be available for public distribution. The act's number, title and original bill number are printed within 10 working days of the publication date in the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel,* the newspaper currently designated as the official state paper for publication of legal notices. 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 the final section of the law's text specifies another effective date.

Ultimately all the laws enacted during the biennium are combined by the Legislative Reference Bureau into bound volumes, called *Laws of Wisconsin*. Any portions of these laws that make changes in the statutes are then incorporated by the revisor of statutes into the edition of the *Wisconsin Statutes* dated for that legislative biennium. Thus, the edition identified as the *1995-96 Wisconsin Statutes* will include all statutory changes resulting from laws enacted by the 1995 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 the even-numbered year preceding passage of a budget, state agencies must submit funding estimates to the Department of Administration. Their funding requests include estimates of the cost to continue existing services over the next 2 years and may present descriptions of improvements they hope to make in their programs. The budget division of the Department of Administration 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.

The governor is required by law to deliver the budget message to the new legislature on or before the last Tuesday in January, although the legislature can extend the deadline at the governor's request. This message is accompanied by the state budget report and the biennial executive budget bill or bills, which must be introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance at the governor's request without change.

In the legislature, the Joint Committee on Finance holds hearings on the departmental requests. When these are completed, it reports the budget bill to the house of the legislature where it was introduced. Its report takes the form of a substitute amendment. The bill then follows the normal legislative procedure through both houses of the legislature, although it is amended many times. When passed, the budget bill 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, in which case state agencies continue to operate at their levels of appropriation from the preceding budget.

Further Reading. The preceding section has given only 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 of the *1993-1994 Wisconsin Blue Book* contains a more detailed description and uses a case study approach to further illustrate the legislative process.

1997-98 LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

The complete 1997-98 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".

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.

Administrative Rules is issued monthly and lists the administrative rules submitted by executive branch agencies by clearinghouse rule number. It includes a subject index, a list of agency contacts, and a cumulative record of actions taken on each proposal.

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.

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 2 or 3 weeks later).

To obtain all or part of the legislative service contact Document Sales, Wisconsin Department of Administration, P.O. Box 7840, Madison 53707-7840 or call (608) 266-3358 for an order form. Any part may be ordered separately. Subscribers may receive their documents through the mail or pick them up at the Legislative Document Room, Lower Level, 1 East Main Street, Madison. All subscriptions to the 1997-98 Legislative Service will expire on December 31, 1998.

SERVICE	Interdepartmental Delivery or Pick-up at Document Room[1]	United Parcel Service (UPS) and U.S. Postal Service[1,2]
Complete service, including daily calendars	$500	$725
Bills, resolutions and amendments	160	285
Acts (slip laws)	20	70
Bulletin of Proceedings	200	300
Administrative Rules	65	80
Weekly Schedule of Committee Activities	15	70
Journals	55	125

[1]All sales are subject to the 5% state sales tax, 0.5% county sales tax, and 0.1% stadium tax, where applicable.

[2]Section 35.87 (2), Wisconsin Statutes, requires: "Actual postage or delivery costs shall be added to the fee for those subscribers who do not pick up their documents."

INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET

The public can access information about the Wisconsin Legislature and its support agencies on the Internet at **http://www.legis.state.wi.us**. The Wisconsin Legislature's home page provides connections to individual home pages for each legislator with links to e-mail addresses, district maps, committees and biographies. There are links to the full text of bills introduced in the current session, acts passed and bill histories, as well as the full text of the Wisconsin Constitution and the Wisconsin Statutes. A Spotlight feature provides information on recent legislative action. The session schedule and calendar of public hearings are also provided. Legislative service agencies have their own pages and their publications can be downloaded.

WISCONSIN STATUTES, SESSION LAWS, ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Printed Materials

The printed state documents listed below are available from Document Sales, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, P.O. Box 7840, Madison 53707-7840; telephone (608) 266-3358; TTY (608) 264-8499.

Prices listed do not reflect 5% state sales tax, and, where applicable, 0.5% county sales tax and 0.1% stadium tax. Residents of counties with a county sales tax and/or stadium tax must include the tax with their orders. Prepayment is required for all orders. Make check or money order payable to Wisconsin Department of Administration. For MasterCard or Visa orders, call (608) 264-9419 or (800) 362-7253.

Wisconsin Statutes 1995-96:

Hardcover 5-volume set – $101 (picked up); $107 (mailed)

Softcover 5-volume set – $91 (picked up); $96 (mailed)

1995 Laws of Wisconsin: Hardcover 3-volume set – $70.90 (picked up); $74.85 (mailed)

1970 Wisconsin Annotations: $7.00

Wisconsin Administrative Code, including loose-leaf *Administrative Register:* Subscriptions are available for the entire code or individual code books. Prices change each January 1. Contact Document Sales for current pricing information.

Machine-Readable Data

WisLaw, the computer-searchable CD-ROM, includes both the DOS and Windows version of Folio PreViews search and retrieval software. *WisLaw* contains the Wisconsin Statutes and Annotations, Supreme Court Rules and Recent Opinions of the Attorney General. *WisLaw* also includes the Wisconsin Acts with hypertext links to the affected statutes.

WisLaw is available only by 12-month subscription. (The number of CD updates released in any 12-month period will vary.) Subscription forms and *WisLaw* End-user license are available at Document Sales (see address above); the CD will be delivered only upon receipt of a signed license subscription form and full payment.

Representative James Kreuser shares a moment with Sister Rose Marie Cepress from the staff of St. Catherine's Hospital, Kenosha. "Sister Rosie", who was a frequent visitor to the assembly and offered the opening prayer on occasion, died on December 5, 1996. (Brent Nicastro, Assembly Democratic caucus)

POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE 1885 – 1997

Legislative	Senate[1]							Assembly[1]						
Session	D	P	R	S	SD	M	Vac.	D	P	R	S	SD	M	Vac.
1885	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	39	—	61	—	—	—	—
1887	6	—	25	—	—	2[2]	—	30	—	57	—	—	13[3]	—
1889	6	—	24	—	—	3[4]	—	29	—	71	—	—	—	—
1891	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	66	—	33	—	—	1[5]	—
1893	26	—	7	—	—	—	—	56	—	44	—	—	—	—
1895	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—	—	—
1897	4	—	29	—	—	—	—	8	—	91	—	—	1[6]	—
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[7]	—
1931	1	—	30	2	—	—	—	2	—	89	9	—	—	—
1933	9	—	23	1	—	—	—	59	24	14[8]	3	—	—	—
1935	13	14	6	—	—	—	—	35	45	17	3	—	—	—
1937	9	16	8	—	—	—	—	31	46	21	2	—	—	—
1939	6	11	16	—	—	—	—	15	32	53	—	—	—	—
1941	3	6	24	—	—	—	—	15	25	60	—	—	—	—
1943	4	6	23	—	—	—	—	14	13	73	—	—	—	—
1945	6	5	22	—	—	—	—	19	6	75	—	—	—	—
1947	5	1	27	—	—	—	—	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	15	—	15	—	—	—	3	52	—	47	—	—	—	—
1995	16	—	17	—	—	—	—	48	—	51	—	—	—	—
1997	17	—	16	—	—	—	—	47	—	52	—	—	—	—

Symbols: D-Democrat; P-Progressive; R-Republican; S-Socialist; SD-Social Democrat; M-Miscellaneous; Vac.-Vacancy.

[1]Reflects political composition at the time the legislature first convened.

[2]One People's and one Independent.

[3]4 Independent Democrat, 6 People's and 3 Independent.

[4]2 Union Labor and one Independent.

[5]One Union Labor.

[6]One Fusion.

[7]One Independent.

[8]Includes one Independent Republican.

Sources: Pre-1943 data is taken from the Office of the Wisconsin 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. For 1943 and later, data compiled from Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau sources.

COMMITTEES OF THE 1997 WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

June 15, 1997

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

The joint standing committees and commissions of the legislature are described separately in detail in the section immediately following this listing of senate and assembly standing committees. They are created by statute and include: the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules, the State of Wisconsin Building Commission, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, the Joint Committee on Employment Relations, the Joint Committee on Finance, the Joint Committee on Information Policy, the Joint Legislative Council, the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, the Retirement Research Committee, the Joint Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee, the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions, the Transportation Projects Commission, and the Commission on Uniform State Laws.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

Agriculture and Environmental Resources — CLAUSING, *chairperson;* SHIBILSKI, *vice chairperson;* WIRCH, A. LASEE, ZIEN.

Economic Development, Housing and Government Operations — MOORE, *chairperson;* PLACHE, *vice chairperson;* GROBSCHMIDT, FITZGERALD, WEEDEN.

Education — C. POTTER, *chairperson;* JAUCH, *vice chairperson;* SHIBILSKI, GROBSCHMIDT, DARLING, HUELSMAN, ROESSLER.

Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs — MOEN, *chairperson;* BRESKE, *vice chairperson;* MOORE, WIRCH, ROESSLER, ROSENZWEIG, FITZGERALD.

Insurance, Tourism and Rural Affairs — BRESKE, *chairperson;* JAUCH, *vice chairperson;* SHIBILSKI, SCHULTZ, DRZEWIECKI.

Judiciary, Campaign Finance Reform and Consumer Affairs — ADELMAN, *chairperson;* RISSER, *vice chairperson;* CLAUSING, HUELSMAN, DRZEWIECKI.

Labor, Transportation and Financial Institutions — PLACHE, *chairperson;* C. POTTER, *vice chairperson;* MOORE, DECKER, ZIEN, DARLING, FARROW.

Senate Organization — CHVALA, *chairperson;* RISSER, MOEN, ELLIS, RUDE.

Utility Regulation — MOEN, *chairperson;* CLAUSING, *vice chairperson;* DECKER, SHIBILSKI, RUDE, WELCH, FARROW.

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

Aging and Long-Term Care — ZUKOWSKI, *chairperson;* GARD, *vice chairperson;* OWENS, SYKORA, WIECKERT, KRUSICK, CARPENTER, MEYER, HEBL.

Agriculture — OTT, *chairperson;* SYKORA, *vice chairperson;* AINSWORTH, HAHN, OTTE, WARD, ZUKOWSKI, SKINDRUD, GRONEMUS, REYNOLDS, SPRINGER, DUEHOLM, STEINBRINK, PLOUFF.

Assembly Organization — BRANCEL, *chairperson;* FOTI, *vice chairperson;* LADWIG, FREESE, GREEN, KUNICKI, SCHNEIDER, R. POTTER.

Campaign Finance Reform — HANDRICK, *chairperson;* LADWIG, *vice chairperson;* JENSEN, KLUSMAN, BOCK, CULLEN, HUBER.

Children and Families — HUEBSCH, *chairperson;* DOBYNS, *vice chairperson;* GOETSCH, AINSWORTH, LADWIG, R. YOUNG, NOTESTEIN, KRUG, HEBL.

Colleges and Universities — KREIBICH, *chairperson;* UNDERHEIM, *vice chairperson;* WARD, HUTCHISON, KELSO, OLSEN, HANSON, BOYLE, REYNOLDS, MURAT, PLOUFF.

Consumer Affairs — OTTE, *chairperson;* JOHNSRUD, *vice chairperson;* OTT, M. LEHMAN, URBAN, WILLIAMS, HASENOHRL, BLACK.

Corrections Facilities — WALKER, *chairperson;* GOETSCH, *vice chairperson;* OWENS, HUBER, STASKUNAS.

Criminal Justice and Corrections — GOETSCH, *chairperson;* DOBYNS, *vice chairperson;* NASS, OWENS, WALKER, GUNDERSON, F. LASEE, JESKEWITZ, WOOD, RUTKOWSKI, TRAVIS, HUBER, BALDWIN, MURAT.

Education — OLSEN, *chairperson;* NASS, *vice chairperson;* BRANDEMUEHL, DUFF, AINSWORTH, HAHN, OTTE, WARD, SCHNEIDER, R. YOUNG, REYNOLDS, ZIEGELBAUER, DUEHOLM, J. LEHMAN.

Subcommittee on Truancy – WARD, *chairperson;* OLSEN, KELSO, R. YOUNG, ZIEGELBAUER, KRUSICK.

Elections and Constitutional Law — WALKER, *chairperson;* HANDRICK, *vice chairperson;* DUFF, KLUSMAN, FREESE, BALDWIN, HUBER, MEYER, KREUSER.

Environment — DUFF, *chairperson;* HOVEN, *vice chairperson;* JOHNSRUD, HAHN, SERATTI, KEDZIE, BOCK, ROBSON, BAUMGART (resigned 2/6/97), BLACK (effective 4/4/97), LA FAVE.

Subcommittee on Tribal Jurisdiction over Air and Water Quality – SERATTI, *chairperson;* KEDZIE, DUFF, BOCK.

Financial Institutions — WARD, *chairperson;* HOVEN, *vice chairperson;* GREEN, LAZICH, FOTI, KEDZIE, SCHAFER, SYKORA, R. POTTER, TRAVIS, LA FAVE, MEYER, MORRIS-TATUM, MURAT, PLALE.

Government Operations — DOBYNS, *chairperson;* WIECKERT, *vice chairperson;* OTT, URBAN, KELSO, ZIEGELBAUER, SCHNEIDER, L. YOUNG, PLALE.

Health — UNDERHEIM, *chairperson;* URBAN, *vice chairperson;* JOHNSRUD, WALKER, LAZICH, HANDRICK, F. LASEE, OLSEN, WIECKERT, ROBSON, CARPENTER, BOCK, SPRINGER, MEYER, LA FAVE, WASSERMAN.

Highways and Transportation — BRANDEMUEHL, *chairperson;* OTTE, *vice chairperson;* MUSSER, LORGE, HAHN, ZUKOWSKI, HUEBSCH, SYKORA, HASENOHRL, GRONEMUS, TURNER, L. YOUNG, RYBA, RILEY, STEINBRINK.

Housing — OWENS, *chairperson;* KEDZIE, *vice chairperson;* FOTI, VRAKAS, WIECKERT, MORRIS-TATUM, LA FAVE, L. YOUNG, BALDWIN.

Income Tax Review — F. LASEE, *chairperson;* LADWIG, *vice chairperson;* GROTHMAN, WASSERMAN, ZIEGELBAUER.

Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy — LORGE, *chairperson;* HOVEN, *vice chairperson;* UNDERHEIM, GREEN, SKINDRUD, F. LASEE, SCHAFER, WIECKERT, CULLEN, ROBSON, SPRINGER, WASSERMAN, PLALE.

Judiciary — GREEN, *chairperson;* GROTHMAN, *vice chairperson;* FREESE, VRAKAS, KELSO, RUTKOWSKI, NOTESTEIN, HUBLER, CULLEN.

Subcommittee on Victim's Rights – GREEN, *chairperson;* VRAKAS, KELSO.

Labor and Employment — VRAKAS, *chairperson;* NASS, *vice chairperson;* DUFF, LAZICH, WALKER, GROTHMAN, VANDER LOOP, TURNER, BAUMGART, MORRIS-TATUM.

Land Use — POWERS, *chairperson;* AINSWORTH, *vice chairperson;* OWENS, BOCK, STEINBRINK.

Managed Care — GARD, *chairperson;* POWERS, *vice chairperson;* FREESE, CARPENTER, NOTESTEIN.

Mandates — NASS, *chairperson;* JESKEWITZ, *vice chairperson;* GARD, KREIBICH, SERATTI, ZIEGELBAUER, RYBA, KREUSER, STASKUNAS.

Natural Resources — JOHNSRUD, *chairperson;* POWERS, *vice chairperson;* BRANDEMUEHL, OTT, GUNDERSON, HUTCHISON, BLACK, BOYLE (resigned 1/30/97), BOCK (effective 1/30/97), HUBER, BAUMGART.

Rules — FOTI, *chairperson;* BRANCEL, *vice chairperson;* FREESE, LADWIG, GREEN, VRAKAS, M. LEHMAN, TRAVIS, KUNICKI, SCHNEIDER, R. POTTER, WOOD.

Rural Affairs — AINSWORTH, *chairperson;* KEDZIE, *vice chairperson;* MUSSER, NASS, OWENS, POWERS, HASENOHRL, SCHNEIDER, GRONEMUS, SPRINGER, DUEHOLM.

Small Business and Economic Development — SERATTI, *chairperson;* SCHAFER, *vice chairperson;* VRAKAS, KREIBICH, SKINDRUD, HUTCHISON, SYKORA, RUTKOWSKI, WILLIAMS, HEBL, PLOUFF, J. LEHMAN, STASKUNAS.

State Affairs — SKINDRUD, *chairperson;* WARD, *vice chairperson;* UNDERHEIM, M. LEHMAN, OWENS, L. YOUNG, WOOD, BOYLE, MURAT.

State-Federal Relations — UNDERHEIM, *chairperson;* KREIBICH, *vice chairperson;* OLSEN, KEDZIE, SCHNEIDER, R. POTTER, MURAT.

Tourism and Recreation — HAHN, *chairperson;* HANDRICK, *vice chairperson;* MUSSER, GARD, SKINDRUD, HUTCHISON, HUBLER, VANDER LOOP, BAUMGART, DUEHOLM, STEINBRINK.

Urban and Local Affairs — GUNDERSON, *chairperson;* SCHAFER, *vice chairperson;* GOETSCH, BRANDEMUEHL, WIECKERT, RILEY, WILLIAMS, STASKUNAS, J. LEHMAN.

Utilities Oversight — HOVEN, *chairperson;* JOHNSRUD, *vice chairperson;* MUSSER, POWERS, RILEY, R. POTTER, PLALE.

Veterans and Military Affairs — MUSSER, *chairperson;* ZUKOWSKI, *vice chairperson;* LORGE, DOBYNS, SYKORA, RYBA, SCHNEIDER, VANDER LOOP, PLOUFF.

Ways and Means — M. LEHMAN, *chairperson;* JESKEWITZ, *vice chairperson;* GOETSCH, GARD, OWENS, SERATTI, HUEBSCH, F. LASEE, POWERS, WOOD, BLACK, KRUG, R. YOUNG, TURNER, ZIEGELBAUER, MORRIS-TATUM.

Wisconsin Works Oversight — GARD, *chairperson;* HUEBSCH, *vice chairperson;* DOBYNS, LADWIG, JESKEWITZ, KREIBICH, NOTESTEIN, KRUG, RILEY, R. YOUNG.

Working Families — KELSO, *chairperson;* LAZICH, *vice chairperson;* SCHAFER, KRUSICK, BLACK.

ASSEMBLY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Wisconsin Sesquicentennial — FREESE, *chairperson;* HUBER, *vice chairperson;* HAHN, HANDRICK, SCHNEIDER, R. POTTER.

Caucus meetings allow legislators to plan party action. In the Republican Caucus, Representatives Al Ott (l) and Sheryl Albers (r) discuss strategy regarding 1977 SB-2, relating to the National Cheese Exchange, with Assembly Speaker Ben Brancel (center). (Chris Williams, Assembly Republican Caucus)

STATUTORY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

Joint Committee for Review of ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

Members: SENATOR GROBSCHMIDT, REPRESENTATIVE GROTHMAN, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS C. POTTER, SCHULTZ, WELCH, WIRCH; REPRESENTATIVES GUNDERSON, KREUSER, SERATTI, R. YOUNG.

Mailing Addresses: Senator Grobschmidt, Room 404, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Grothman, Room 125 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephones: Senator Grobschmidt, (608) 266-7505; Representative Grothman, (608) 264-8486.

Statutory References: Sections 13.56, 227.19, 227.24 and 227.26.

Agency Responsibility: The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules may suspend or order the promulgation of emergency rules, review proposed rules when standing committees object to them, and suspend rules that have already been promulgated.

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 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, but suspension must be 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 an undue hardship. Within 30 days of 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 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 TOMMY G. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* SENATORS MOEN, RISSER, WEEDEN; REPRESENTATIVES HOVEN, OTTE, TURNER; BRYCE STYZA (citizen member appointed by governor). Nonvoting advisory members: MARK D. BUGHER (secretary of administration), ADEL TABRIZI (chief engineer, Department of Administration), WILBERT KING (chief architect, Department of Administration).

Secretary: ROBERT N. BRANDHERM, *administrator,* Division of Facilities Development, Department of Administration.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7866, Madison 53707-7866.

Location: 7th Floor, 101 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1855.

Fax: (608) 267-2710.

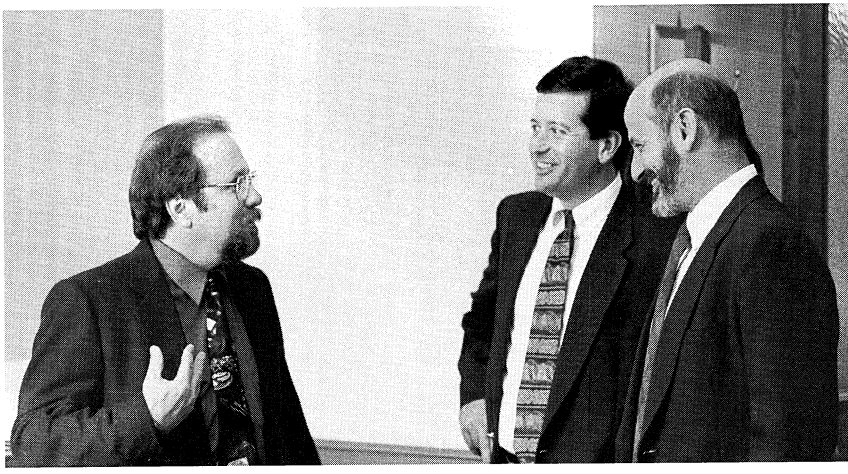
Total Budget 1995-96: $18,354,400.*

Total Budget 1996-97: $30,553,500.*

*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.



At the direction of the Joint Legislative Council, special committees study specific problems of state and local government and draft legislation for the council. Senator Russell Decker (center) and Representative Spencer Black (r) brief Representative Marty Reynolds on the discussions of the Special Committee on the Future of Recycling. (Brent Nicastro, Assembly Democratic Caucus)

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 constitutional debt restrictions prevented direct borrowing by the state for such projects. It 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 quasi-public corporation 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.

Though a little young to serve in the 1997 Legislature, Michael Staskunas takes the oath of office along with his father, Representative Anthony Staskunas, on inaugural day, January 6, 1997. (Brent Nicastro, Assembly Democratic Caucus)

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.

Joint Committee on EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Members: SENATOR RISSER (senate president), REPRESENTATIVE BRANCEL (assembly speaker), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS CHVALA (majority leader), ELLIS (minority leader); REPRESENTATIVES FOTI (majority leader), KUNICKI (minority leader); SENATOR BURKE, REPRESENTATIVE JENSEN (joint finance committee cochairpersons).

Mailing Addresses: Senator Risser, Room 102, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Brancel, Room 211 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephones: Senator Risser, (608) 266-1627; Representative Brancel, (608) 266-3387.

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 in the collective bargaining agreements that cover state employes represented by unions and in the compensation plans for nonrepresented state employes. 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 employes, 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 employes to the committee. One plan covers all nonrepresented classified employes 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 employe 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 represented or nonrepresented employes, it introduces those portions requiring legislative approval in bill form and recommends passage without change. In the case of union agreements, if the legislature fails to adopt the bill, the committee returns the agreement 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 BURKE, REPRESENTATIVE JENSEN, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS COWLES, DECKER, GEORGE, JAUCH, PANZER, SHIBILSKI, WINEKE; REPRESENTATIVES ALBERS, COGGS, GARD, HARSDORF, KAUFERT, LINTON, OURADA.

Mailing Addresses: Senator Burke, Room LL1, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Jensen, Room 315 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephones: Senator Burke, (608) 266-8535; Representative Jensen, (608) 264-6970.

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 considers requests for changes in state agency funding and positions beyond budgeted amounts and 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 first introduces and then examines the biennial budget as recommended by the governor. After holding a series of public hearings and executive sessions, it introduces 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 but no funds are available for that purpose. 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 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

Members: SENATOR JAUCH, REPRESENTATIVE HUTCHISON, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR BURKE (senate cochairperson of joint finance committee), REPRESENTATIVE KAUFERT (designated by assembly cochairperson of joint finance committee); SENATORS MOORE, PANZER, ROSENZWEIG; REPRESENTATIVES HANSON, SCHNEIDER, VRAKAS.

Mailing Address: Senator Jauch, Room 303, 100 North Hamilton Street, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Hutchison, Room 21 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephone: Senator Jauch, (608) 266-3510; Representative Hutchison, (608) 266-5350.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.58.

Agency Responsibility: The Joint Committee on Information Policy was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 317 to review government information management and legislation. The 10-member committee includes the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance or their designees, plus 2 majority and 2 minority party members from each house of the legislature. The committee 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. The committee may direct the Council on Information Technology or the unit in the Department of Administration responsible for information technology to prepare reports or conduct studies. It may make recommendations to the governor, the legislature, state agencies or local governments based on these studies and reports.

Top party leaders of the 1997 Legislature, Republican Speaker Ben Brancel (l) and Democratic Minority Leader Representative Walter Kunicki, are shown in discussion in the assembly chamber.
(Chris Williams, Assembly Republican Caucus)

Joint
LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR WIRCH, REPRESENTATIVE LAZICH, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR BURKE, REPRESENTATIVE JENSEN (joint finance committee cochairpersons); SENATORS ROSENZWEIG, SCHULTZ, WINEKE; REPRESENTATIVES HANSON, HUBER, KELSO.

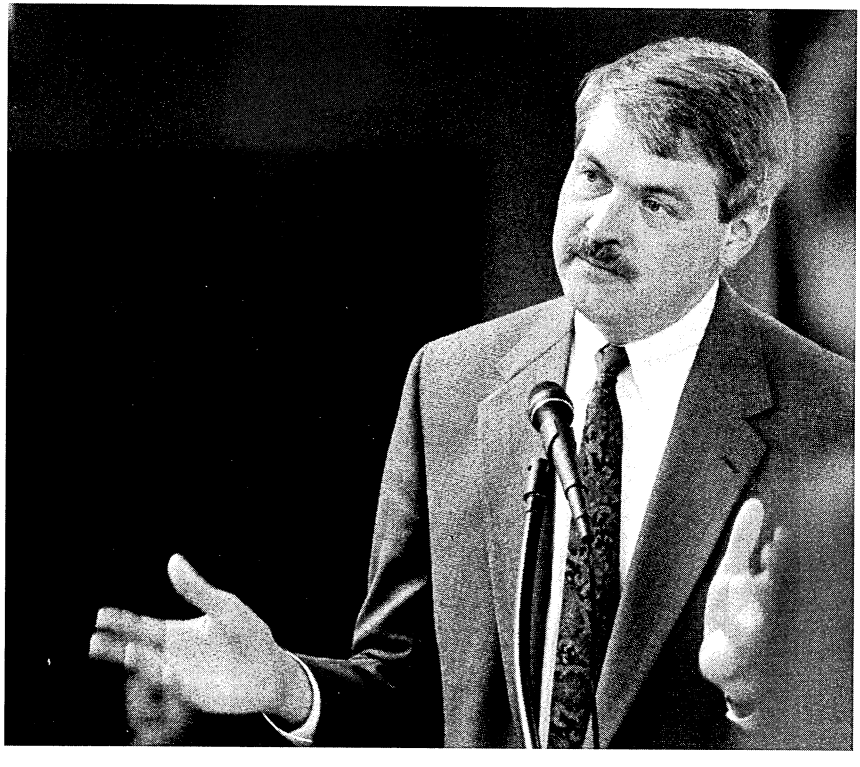
Mailing Addresses: Senator Wirch, Room 422, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Lazich, Room 16 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephones: Senator Wirch, (608) 267-8979; Representative Lazich, (608) 267-5158.

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 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 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.



Assistant Minority Leader Brian D. Rude emphasizes a point during debate on the senate floor.
(Richard G. B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

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 can 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 on remedial actions taken to the Joint Legislative Audit Committee. 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.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Members: SENATOR RISSER (senate president), REPRESENTATIVE BRANCEL (assembly speaker), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS BURKE (cochairperson, Joint Committee on Finance), CHVALA (majority leader), COWLES (ranking minority member, Joint Committee on Finance), DRZEWIECKI, ELLIS (minority leader), JAUCH, MOEN, MOORE (president pro tempore), SHIBILSKI, ZIEN; REPRESENTATIVES DUFF, FOTI (majority leader), FREESE (speaker pro tempore), HUBLER, JENSEN (cochairperson, Joint Committee on Finance), KELSO, KLUSMAN, KUNICKI (minority leader), LINTON (ranking minority member, Joint Committee on Finance), SCHNEIDER. (Members designated by title serve *ex officio*).

Director of Legislative Council Staff: DAVID J. STUTE.

Deputy Director: JANE R. HENKEL.

Legislative Council Rules Clearinghouse: RONALD SKLANSKY, *director;* RICHARD SWEET, *assistant director.*

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2536, Madison 53701-2536.

Location: Suite 401, 1 East Main Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Fax: (608) 266-3830.

Publications: General Report of the Joint Legislative Council to the 1995 Legislature; Directory of 1996-97 Joint Legislative Council Committees; rules clearinghouse reports; research bulletins, staff briefs, discussion papers on substantive issues considered by council committees; staff memoranda (available from the council).

Number of Employes: 35.17.

Total Budget 1995-96: $2,372,400.

Total Budget 1996-97: $2,372,400.

Statutory References: Sections 13.81-13.83, 13.91 and 227.15.

Agency Responsibility: The Joint Legislative Council creates special committees to study various problems of state and local government. Study topics are selected from requests presented to the council by law, joint resolution or request of individual legislators. 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.

As a result of 1994-95 study committee work, the joint council introduced 22 bills in the 1995 Legislature, one of which was a companion (duplicate) bill. Of the 21 different proposals, 8 were enacted. Two proposals that were recommended, but not introduced, were incorporated into the executive budget bill and enacted as part of 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Major enactments included

proposals related to children in need of protection or services, electronic benefit transfer systems, shared governmental services and child care economics.

In addition, the joint council's Law Revision Committee introduced 39 proposals in the 1995 Legislature, 24 of which were enacted, including remedial legislation, revisor's correction bills and proposals that codified court decisions.

The council is assisted in its work by the Wisconsin Legislative Council Staff, a bureau created in Section 13.91, Wisconsin Statutes. The council 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 the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems) and assists individual legislators on request. The staff prepares written studies for the special committees and publishes reports on other topics as the council deems necessary. The council staff operates the rules clearinghouse to review proposed administrative rules and assist standing committees in their oversight of rulemaking.

By law, the Legislative Council Staff "shall be strictly nonpartisan and shall at all times observe the confidential nature of the research and drafting requests received by it". It "may call on any state department, agency or officer, or any agency of any political subdivision, for such facilities and data as are available" and the agencies must cooperate fully.

Organization: The council consists of 22 legislators, the majority of whom serve *ex officio.* The council operates 2 permanent statutory committees and various special committees appointed to study selected subjects. The director of the council staff is appointed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization and appoints other staff members from outside the classified 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. Prior to the enactment of 1993 Wisconsin Act 52, the terms of council members expired on May 1 of each odd-numbered year, with the chair alternating between the 2 houses. Under Act 52, the cochairs serve on an *ex officio* basis and the council is reorganized at the beginning of the biennial session. Act 52 also renamed the council the Joint Legislative Council.

PERMANENT STATUTORY COMMITTEES

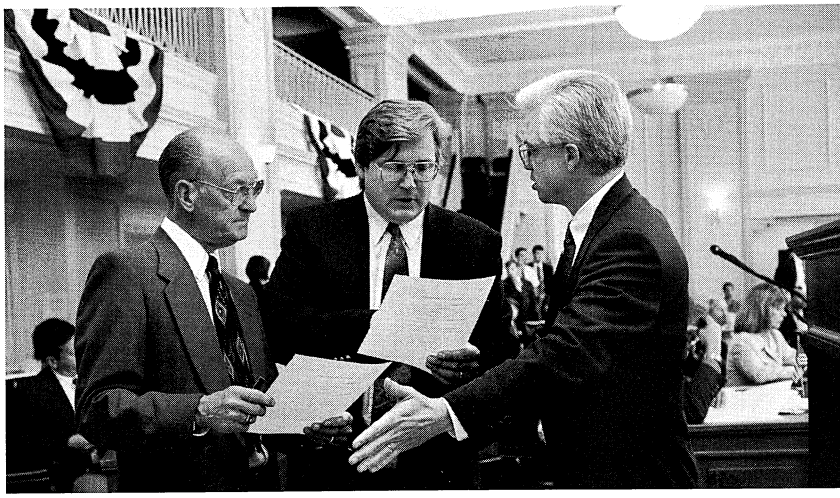
American Indian Study Committee

Members 1995-1996: SENATOR DRZEWIECKI, REPRESENTATIVE OURADA, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR JAUCH; REPRESENTATIVES BOYLE, COGGS, KREUSER, MUSSER, PROSSER; WILFRID CLEVELAND (Ho Chunk Nation), LINDA M. DANIELS (Lac du Flambeau Band, Lake Superior Chippewa), MARY L. HUSBY (Menominee Tribe), LORETTA LIVINGSTON (Bad River Band, Lake Superior Chippewa), GEORGE P. NEWAGO (Red Cliff Band, Lake Superior Chippewa), SANDRA NINHAM (Oneida Tribe).

The American Indian Study Committee is appointed by the Joint Legislative Council each biennium to study the problems of American Indians and the various Indian tribes in this state and develop recommendations and legislative proposals relating to such problems. Legislative membership includes at least one member of the majority and the minority party from each house. The council appoints 6 members from names submitted by Wisconsin Indian tribes and the Great Lakes Intertribal Council, Inc. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, created the committee, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 13.83 (3) of the statutes.

. . .Technical Advisory Committee

Members: NANCIE YOUNG (Department of Health and Family Services), JOHN NIEMISTO (Department of Justice), BOB DEER (Department of Natural Resources), WILLIAM J. ERPENBACH (Department of Public Instruction), CLIFTON KORN (Department of Revenue), KEVIN CHESNIK (Department of Transportation), DAVID TOUSEY (Department of Workforce Development).



Senators Roger Breske, Kevin Shibilski and Robert Welch, review Senator Welch's amendment to Senator Breske's bill on adverse possession of public real property. (Richard G. B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

Under Section 13.83 (3) (f), Wisconsin Statutes, as created by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, the Technical Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives from 7 major executive agencies, assists the American Indian Study Committee.

Law Revision Committee

Members: SENATOR GROBSCHMIDT, REPRESENTATIVE GROTHMAN, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS DRZEWIECKI, HUELSMAN, WIRCH; REPRESENTATIVES CULLEN, GREEN, HEBL, MURAT, WALKER.

The Law Revision Committee is appointed each biennium by the Joint Legislative Council and must include majority and minority party representation from each house. It reviews minor nonsubstantive remedial changes proposed by state agencies; attorney general's opinions and court decisions declaring a Wisconsin statute unconstitutional, ambiguous or otherwise in need of revision; and revisor's corrections bills. It also considers proposals by the Revisor of Statutes to correct statutory language and session laws that conflict or are in need of revision and may submit recommendations to the council for major law revision projects. 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 1997

Special Committee on Adoption Laws

Members: REPRESENTATIVE WARD, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE ZIEGELBAUER, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES JENSEN (resigned 12/3/96), PLALE, SCHAFER (appointed 1/6/97), R. YOUNG; GAIL ALBERGOTTIE, ANNE ARNESEN, MARGARET COOK-PIPING, LINDA DAY, REBECCA EHRKE, COLLEEN ELLINGSON, CAROL A. HAKALA, STEPHEN W. HAYES, MARY BETH LIEB, CYNTHIA A. LEPKOWSKI, AURENE MARTIN, KATHY MAYO, JESUS MIRELES, LOLITA SCHNEIDERS (appointed as legislator, continued as public member), CATHY SWESSEL.

At the request of 54 members of the legislature, the council directed the committee to study adoption laws and procedures and the delivery of adoption services, other than the issue of who may consent to adoption searches, including a review of the efficiency and effectiveness of the current adoption process and incentives for adoption.

Special Committee on Economics and Health of the Tavern Industry

Members: REPRESENTATIVE VRAKAS, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE KREUSER, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR ZIEN; REPRESENTATIVES HOVEN, PLALE, SERATTI, VANDER LOOP, ZIEGELBAUER; SCOTT A. BOTCHER, LEW BOYD, RALPH H. FLEEGE, HARRY HOLLMAN, TIM HORAN, SCOTT HORNE, GERI KOLAKOWSKI, PAUL LUCAS, PETE MADLAND, PAUL J. ROLLER, RANDY N. STAMMEN, DAVID WIGANOWSKY. Nonvoting advisory member: WILLIAM RYAN.

At the request of Representatives Prosser and Vrakas and Senator Huelsman, the council directed the committee to study Wisconsin's tavern industry, including the economic health of the industry, exit-entry issues, regulatory issues and alternatives to improve the long-term economic viability of the industry.

Special Committee on Federally Tax-Exempt Lands

Members: REPRESENTATIVE GARD, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BOYLE, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR A. LASEE; REPRESENTATIVES HUBLER, M. LEHMAN (resigned 11/25/96), MUSSER, RYBA, SPRINGER; APESANAHKWAT (appointed 3/20/97), MICHAEL BADER, HOWARD J. BICHLER, WADE BLACK DEER, DAWN KELM, PAUL G. KENT, JAMES NELLEN II, BRIAN OHM, DAVID PROSSER, JR. (appointed as legislator 12/3/96, continued as public member), HERBERT TAUCHEN, JOHN TELLER (resigned 2/7/97), LEONARD TERESINSKI, LORETTA WEBSTER.

At the request of Representative Prosser, the council directed the committee to study issues which arise when land in Wisconsin has been, or may be, withdrawn from taxable status pursuant to federal law or federal actions (including land placed in trust for American Indian tribes or bands or individual American Indians) and the resolution of such issues, including the provision and funding of services on such lands and the extent of state and municipal civil regulatory jurisdiction on such lands.

Special Committee on the Future of Recycling

Members: SENATOR DECKER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE OTT, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES BLACK, HAHN, HUTCHISON, NOTESTEIN; ORVILLE BONDE, JEFF BOWLES, DENNIS BOYER, DAVID DOERN, WILL FANTLE, EDWARD FERBER, SHARON CLARK GASKILL, STEPHEN HINIKER, JEFFREY L. JOHNSON, DANIEL P. MEYER, LYNN MORGAN, STEPHEN S. NICHOLS, JOHN M. OWENS, JOHN REINDL.

At the request of Representatives Harsdorf and Baldus and George E. Meyer, secretary of natural resources, the council directed the committee to study issues related to the future of recycling in this state, including the financing of state and local recycling programs.

Special Committee on General Municipal Law Recodification

Members: REPRESENTATIVE KELSO, *chairperson;* SENATORS FARROW (appointed 9/4/96), SHIBILSKI; REPRESENTATIVE WOOD; EDWARD HUCK, JOHN MACY, MICHAEL MAY, RICHARD STADELMAN, DAN THOMPSON.

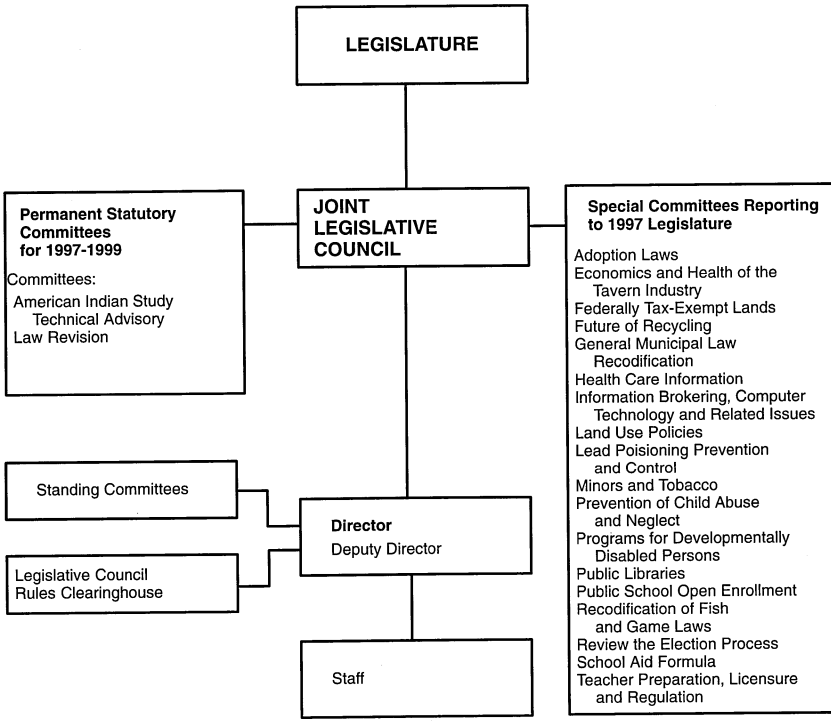
At the request of Representative Duff, the council directed the committee to recodify Chapter 66 of the statutes by reorganizing it into logical subchapters, sections and subunits; repealing unnecessary or archaic and obsolete language; and relocating those provisions that should be placed elsewhere in the statutes; and modernizing language where appropriate. The council instructed the committee not to recommend substantive changes that would significantly affect relationships between governmental units or cause substantial controversy in the legislative process.

. . . Technical Advisory Committee

Members: STEPHEN HOLT (resigned 12/3/96), CHRIS KNIGHT, GRANT LANGLEY (appointed 12/3/96), JOHN LORENCE, RICHARD STADELMAN, WILLIAM F. WHITE, CURTIS A. WITYNSKI.

The council appointed the Technical Advisory Committee, July 19, 1996, to assist the Special Committee on General Municipal Law Recodification. The chairperson of the special committee may appoint additional members to the advisory committee on a temporary basis to provide additional expertise in specific areas of municipal law.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



Special Committee on Health Care Information

Members: SENATOR MOEN, REPRESENTATIVE UNDERHEIM, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR BUETTNER; REPRESENTATIVES LAZICH, MEYER, SCHNEIDER (resigned 3/21/97), URBAN; ALVIN BALDUS (appointed as legislator, continued as public member), JOHN R. BARKMEIER, CYNTHIA M. CHICKER, GEORGE W. CURTIS, CRAIG J. DAVIDSON (resigned 12/23/96), NANCY CROSS DUNHAM, DIANE EBERSBERGER, MICHAEL T. FLOCK (resigned 10/14/96), DAVID FULARCZYK, JULIE J. GORDON, JOHN HANSEN, MARK HUBER (appointed 11/1/96), MATT HUBLER, GREG NYCZ, CANDICE OWLEY, TERRI POTTER, CHRISTOPHER QUERAM, GREG SIMMONS, SALLY WENCEL, ROBERT T. WOOD.

Based on Section 6 of 1995 Wisconsin Act 433 and requests from Representative Lazich and Senator Buettner, the council directed the committee to review the current systems for collecting health care data and examine the need to revise state laws and policies governing health care data collection and dissemination. The committee was also directed to study the coordination of data collection between public and private agencies and among state agencies. Further committee goals include suggestions for improved data collection, comparability of statistics and revision of the laws governing access to information. The council also directed the committee to study methods that would provide consumers seeking health care services or coverage with clear and concise information to help them make informed health care choices.

Special Committee on Information Brokering, Computer Technology and Related Issues

Members: REPRESENTATIVE NASS, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BALDWIN, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR PANZER; REPRESENTATIVES HANSON, HUTCHISON, F. LASEE, MEYER, SCHNEIDER; KAREN BOEHNING, GARY CARLSON, CAROLE M. DOEPPERS, CAROLE KLOPP, MARK LADD, PATRICIA E. MADDEN, GARY E. SHERMAN, THOMAS SMITH, MARK W.C. STODDER.

At the request of Representatives Nass and F. Lasee and Senator Panzer, the council directed the committee to study electronic access to and dissemination of state government information through third party providers or other means, such as the Internet. The committee was also directed to study the issues of personal privacy, current open records policies and copyright of state publications and to include suggestions for changes in state civil and criminal law governing the use of electronic information by private parties.

Special Committee on Land Use Policies

Members: SENATOR RISSER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE ALBERS, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR FARROW; REPRESENTATIVES BOCK, GREEN, GRONEMUS, HARSDORF, WOOD; FAY U. AMERSON, DON BINA, KATHERINE BLOOMBERG, JOHN HENDRICK, CHRISTOPHER JAEKELS, HAROLD JORDAHL, WALTER KUHLMANN, WILLIAM MALKASIAN, GEORGE MELCHER, WILLIAM MIELKE, WILLIAM PATZKE, LINDA RYAN, MARVIN SAMSON, GERRY WUEBBEN.

At the request of Senator Risser, the council directed the committee to seek public comment on and evaluate the report of the State Interagency Land Use Council. The committee was directed to identify issues of concern to the legislature, information needed to evaluate proposed legislation, questions that are likely to occur during legislative debate and any other matters that will enable the legislature to give expeditious and thorough consideration to this subject.

The Wisconsin Legislature, which has long been nationally known for its innovations, is now serving as a model for developing nations. Miriam Nghitotovali and Ephriam Jane, staffers from the Namibian Parliament spent six weeks in 1997 learning the Wisconsin legislative process. (Richard G. B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

Special Committee on Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control

Members: SENATOR JAUCH, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE OWENS, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES COGGS, KREIBICH; JONATHAN BADER, TIM BALLERING, RENEE BAXMANN (appointed 3/20/97), LUCILLE BERRIEN, JAMES J. BLAHA, TERRY BRANDENBERG, JANE BUSHY, MARGARET LAYDE, TONYA M. MANTILLA (resigned 2/17/97), PAUL MUNSON, AMY MURPHY, KATHY NEWMAN, CHAR THOMPSON.

Based on Section 68 of 1993 Wisconsin Act 450, the council directed the committee to evaluate how effectively 1993 Wisconsin Act 450 reduced the incidence of lead poisoning and exposure in children and determine whether there is a need for additional legislation.

Special Committee on Minors and Tobacco

Members: SENATOR SHIBILSKI, REPRESENTATIVE DOBYNS, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR BUETTNER; REPRESENTATIVES BLACK, BOCK, KLUSMAN, MORRIS-TATUM, WALKER; JOHN BALTUS, STEPHEN H. BRAUNGINN, JOSEPH CISMOSKI, ROBERT GLISCH, STEPHANIE GREENQUIST, EMILY HILL, STEVEN LA VALLEE, GUS MANCUSO, RONALD R. MARTINS, JOHN MIELKE, MARCIA J.S. RICHARDS, ANN E. SCHENSKY, MARIAN SHERIDAN.

At the request of Senator Risser and Representative Duff, the council directed the committee to study how to prevent, eliminate or reduce smoking and other tobacco usage by minors.

Special Committee on Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

Members: SENATOR HUELSMAN, REPRESENTATIVE KRUG, *cochairpersons;* REPRESENTATIVES GROTHMAN, HUEBSCH, LA FAVE, MURAT, PORTER, ROBSON; BETTY BANKS, MARK E. COURTNEY, LORI BYOM FOX, JOHN GRACE, JENNIFER GRONDIN, EDWARD T. KOHL, MARK LYDAY, MARIE NESEMANN, KENNETH RAMMINGER, SANDRA SOBOCINSKI, SUE TODEY.

Based on Section 9137 of 1995 Wisconsin Act 275 and a request from Senator Huelsman, the council directed the committee to study the effectiveness of programs directed at the prevention of child abuse and neglect; whether the resources provided for these programs are adequate; and the need to revise or provide new mechanisms for the allocation of funds for child abuse and neglect prevention programs.

Special Committee on Programs for Developmentally Disabled Persons

Members: SENATOR PLACHE, REPRESENTATIVE LADWIG, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR ZIEN; REPRESENTATIVES HANDRICK, OURADA (resigned 11/18/96), R. POTTER, SYKORA (appointed 1/6/97); S. DAVID AARDAPPEL, MARTY BEIL, JACK BODIEN, PETER DE SANTIS, ROY FROEMMING, KARIN M. GALE, JEANNETTE GIGLIOTTA (appointed 11/1/96), WILLIAM HASSELTON, JR. (resigned 10/1/96), CHRIS HRIBAL, DAVID PLOMBON (appointed as legislator, continued as public member), MARSHA SELTZER, MORRIS STRAND, WARREN VIEHL, MICHAEL WILDER (appointed as legislator, continued as public member).

At the request of Senators Petak and Plache, Representatives Vrakas and Ladwig, and Jayn Wittenmyer of the Wisconsin Survival Coalition, the council directed the committee to study the state programs and policies for supporting persons with developmental disabilities, including costs of providing services in different settings and through different programs. The committee was also directed to study the range and consistency of services available from various funding sources and how to control their costs. Further committee goals include studying the future of State Centers for the Developmentally Disabled and the degree to which consumers of services are able to exercise choice, control and discretion when balancing care and services options.

Special Committee on Public Libraries

Members: SENATOR C. POTTER, *chairperson;* CHARLES W. COLEMAN (appointed as legislator, continued as public member), *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES BALDWIN, HANSON, OLSEN, SKINDRUD; JOAN AIROLDI, MICHAEL GELHAUSEN, RALPH GUETTINGER, PETER HAMON, KATHLEEN HUSTON, C. PATRICIA LA VIOLETTE, RONALD B. MCCABE, MARY E. MULROY, PAUL NELSON, JOHN V. NICHOLS, KATHY SCHNEIDER, LEO THOMAS, DAVID WEINHOLD, KRISTI WILLIAMS, MARY LOU ZUEGE.

At the request of Senator C. Potter and Representatives Harsdorf, Schneider, Skindrud, Hanson, Coleman, Olsen, Baldwin and Nass, the council directed the committee to study public library funding and services and related governance issues.

Special Committee on Public School Open Enrollment

Members: REPRESENTATIVE DUFF, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE R. YOUNG, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR WELCH; REPRESENTATIVES CULLEN, KREUSER, OLSEN, OTTE, PLOMBON (resigned 11/7/96), ZIEGELBAUER (appointed 12/10/96); DEAN BOWLES, NAN BRIEN, STEPHEN E. FREDERICK (deceased 2/19/97), GERALD K. FREITAG, MARGARET GUERTLER, MARCIA PHILIPPS HYZER, CARROLL L. LEHMAN, RICHARD MITCHELL, HAROLD SLOAN, SARA SONNTAG, JAMES STEWART, MICHAEL TURZA.

At the request of Representatives Coleman and Duff, the council directed the committee to study the creation of an interdistrict public school choice program for full-time pupils and an interdistrict enrollment options program for part-time pupils.

Special Committee on Recodification of Fish and Game Laws

Members: REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSRUD, *chairperson;* SENATOR DECKER, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR FITZGERALD; REPRESENTATIVES BAUMGART, GRONEMUS, GUNDERSON, REYNOLDS, ZUKOWSKI; JACKIE BLOHOWIAK, JOHN P. HOLMES, RACHEL JORDAN, JOHN KRIHA, HARLEY D. KURTZ, PHILIP LIMMEX, RONALD NICKLAUS, JAMES A. RUTLEDGE.

At the request of Senators Decker, Moen, Breske and Shibilski and Representatives Zukowski, Ourada, Foti, Reynolds, Springer and Johnsrud, the council directed the committee to recodify Chapter 29 ("Fish and Game") of the statutes and examine license fee levels and other potential sources of revenue to support fish and game programs.

Special Committee to Review the Election Process

Members: SENATOR MOORE, REPRESENTATIVE WALKER, *cochairpersons;* SENATOR WELCH; REPRESENTATIVES CARPENTER, HANDRICK, TURNER; DAVID A. AUSTIN (appointed 12/10/96), MARY BOTTARI (resigned 11/22/96), WILLIAM BOWERS, ROBERT COLLISON, HAROLD DOBBERPUHL, JUDE GENEREAU (resigned 1/29/97), FRED GREASBY, JULIETTA HENRY, MOLLY J. KORANDA, JUNE NIRSCHL, DON PHILLIPS (appointed 3/20/97), DONNA C. SERWAS, WYMAN WINSTON. Nonvoting agency representative: KEVIN J. KENNEDY, executive secretary, Elections Board.

At the request of Senator Burke, the Elections Board, and the Elections Advisory Council, the council directed the committee to study the election process and administration of elections, other than the campaign financing law, by examining, among other things, the use and impact of technology in voting and administration of elections; the role of the Elections Board, other governmental units and officers and political parties in election administration; means of voting; and the schedule for elections.

Special Committee on the School Aid Formula

Members: SENATOR WINEKE, REPRESENTATIVES BRANCEL (resigned 11/20/96), OURADA (appointed 11/21/96), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS JAUCH, ROSENZWEIG; REPRESENTATIVES AINSWORTH, CULLEN, FOTI, OLSEN, R. POTTER; TODD A. BERRY, TERRANCE L. CRANEY, DAVID C. GRABARSKI, GENE HAMELE, RICHARD HEAPS, DAVID HELBACH, ROBERT J. KATTMAN, RANDALL KNOX, ANTHONY KUJAWA, MICHAEL MCCABE, MARY LOU MUNTS.

At the request of Senators Burke and Jauch, Representatives Ainsworth, Harsdorf, Brancel and 53 other assembly representatives, the council directed the committee to study the state school aid formula and related aspects of school finance and recommend appropriate adjustments.

Special Committee on Teacher Preparation, Licensure and Regulation

Members: SENATOR GROBSCHMIDT, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE NASS, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR RUDE; REPRESENTATIVES COGGS, LAZICH, ROBSON; LUANN BIRD, RYAN CHAMPEAU, MARY E. DIEZ, MARTIN HABERMAN, SHARON JAMES, JOHN M. KEAN, CHARLES N. LENTZ, JOYCE NATZKE, ROBERT NERAD, STEVEN PERALA.

At the request of Senator Rude, the council directed the committee to study means to improve the preparation, credentialing and regulation of public elementary and secondary school professional personnel.

Joint Committee on LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION

Members: SENATOR RISSER (senate president), REPRESENTATIVE BRANCEL (assembly speaker), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS CHVALA (majority leader), ELLIS (minority leader), MOEN (assistant majority leader), RUDE (assistant minority leader); REPRESENTATIVES FOTI (majority leader), KUNICKI (minority leader), LADWIG (assistant majority leader), SCHNEIDER (assistant minority leader).

Mailing Address: Legislative Council Staff, P.O. Box 2536, Madison 53701-2536.

Location: Suite 401, 1 East Main Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 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 and the Revisor of Statutes Bureau. In this capacity, it assigns tasks to each bureau, approves the bureau's budget and sets the salary of the bureau head. The joint committee selects the 4 bureau heads, but in the case of the state auditor, it acts on the recommendation of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee. The joint committee also selects the director of the Legislative Council Staff.

The committee may inquire into misconduct by members and employes 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 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 reorganization, financed in part by a grant from the Ford Foundation, created the Legislative Audit Bureau and the forerunner of the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, as well as the joint committee. It also brought the Legislative Reference Bureau and the Revisor of Statutes Bureau under legislative supervision.

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.

Senator Alan Lasee meets with the press to discuss his support for reinstatement of the death penalty in Wisconsin. (Richard G. B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

Joint Survey Committee on RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Members: SENATOR GROBSCHMIDT, REPRESENTATIVE KLUSMAN, *cochairpersons;* JANE HAMBLEN (assistant attorney general appointed by attorney general), *secretary;* SENATORS RUDE, WIRCH, REPRESENTATIVES JESKEWITZ, SCHNEIDER; DAVID STELLA (designated by secretary of employe trust funds), DAVID HEINECK (designated by insurance commissioner); SUSAN J. FISHER (public member appointed by governor).

Research Director: vacancy.

Mailing Address: Room 316, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 267-0507.

Publications: A summary compilation of the committee's reports is issued at the end of each legislative session.

Number of Employes: 3.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $181,700.

Total Budget 1996-97: $181,700.

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 employes. 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. The joint survey committee employs a research director and staff under the classified service to assist it in developing its reports. Its recommendations must be attached as an appendix to each retirement bill.

Organization: The 10-member joint survey committee includes majority and minority party representation from each legislative house and certain *ex officio* members (or their designees). 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 governor appoints a public member who 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 on which the appointment was based.

RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Members: All members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems; JESSICA O'DONNELL (designated by secretary of employment relations); OTTO SCHULTZ (employe trust funds board annuitant member); vacancy (representing county or municipal employers), ALICE OLSON (representing Milwaukee Teachers Annuity and Retirement Fund), TIMOTHY J. PELZEK (representing state, county and municipal employes), RONALD JORDI (representing State Teachers Retirement System); EARL LIEBERG, MICHAEL J. MESENBOURG, vacancy (public members). (Employer and employe representatives and public members are appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: Room 316, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 267-0507.

Publications: *Staff Report 81: 1996 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. Its principal duty is to conduct an ongoing review of state retirement benefits and retirement programs. All administrators of public employe 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 employe retirement systems. It also maintains a library of public employe pension and retirement plans from 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. Employe/employer representatives and public members are appointed for 4-year terms, unless they lose the status on which the appointment was based.

Joint Legislative
STATE SUPPORTED PROGRAMS STUDY AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Members: No appointments made as of 6/30/97.

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, 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 2 major political parties, and one legislator from each house must also be a member of the state 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 existing.

Joint Survey Committee on TAX EXEMPTIONS

Members: SENATOR WINEKE, REPRESENTATIVE URBAN, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS FARROW, GEORGE; REPRESENTATIVES FOTI, SCHNEIDER; CATE ZEUSKE (secretary of revenue); ALAN LEE (departmental representative appointed by attorney general); PAUL VRAKAS (public member appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: Legislative Council Staff, P.O. Box 2536, Madison 53701-2536.

Telephone: (608) 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 immediately be referred to the committee. 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

Five of the nine women senators engage their colleagues in discussion during a session break as Senator Scott Fitzgerald looks on. Shown (l-r) are Senators Carol Roessler, Mary Panzer, Margaret Farrow, Joanne Huelsman and Peggy Rosenzweig. (Richard G. B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

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 6 legislators, 3 of whom are appointed from each house of the legislature, 2 representing the majority party and one 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 THOMPSON, *chairperson;* SENATOR A. LASEE, *vice chairperson;* SENATORS BRESKE, DECKER, HUELSMAN, PLACHE; REPRESENTATIVES BRANDEMUEHL, GARD, KREUSER, SPRINGER, VRAKAS; C. DAVID BUGHER, F. JACK PELISEK, RUSSELL OBERMEIER (citizen members appointed by governor). Nonvoting member: CHARLES THOMPSON (secretary of transportation).

Project Information: BARBARA JUREWICZ, *commission secretary.*

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7913, Madison 53707-7913.

Location: Room 951, Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-5408.

Fax: (608) 267-7856.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.489.

Agency Responsibility: The Tansportation Projects Commission, created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27, reviews Department of Transportation recommendations for major highway projects, as defined by statute. The department must report its recommendations to the commission by September 15 of each even-numbered year and at such other times as required. The commission is required to report its recommendations to the governor or governor-elect, the legislature and the Joint Committee on Finance before December 15 of each even-numbered year. If the state budget has been enacted, the commission must respond within 30 days after the Department of Transportation recommends that a highway project be changed to major project status under Section 84.013 (6) of the statutes. The representation from each house of the legislature must include 3 members from the majority party and 2 from the minority party. The 3 citizen members serve at the pleasure of the governor.

Commission on UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Members: LAWRENCE J. BUGGE (public member appointed by governor), *chairperson;* BRUCE MUNSON (revisor of statutes), *secretary;* SENATORS GEORGE, HUELSMAN; REPRESENTATIVES CULLEN, vacancy; PETER J. DYKMAN (acting chief, Legislative Reference Bureau); SHAUN P. HAAS (designated by director, Legislative Council Staff); WILLIAM G. CALLOW (public member appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: Suite 800, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison 53703-3233.

Telephone: (608) 266-2011.

Fax: (608) 267-0410.

Total Budget 1995-96: $33,500.

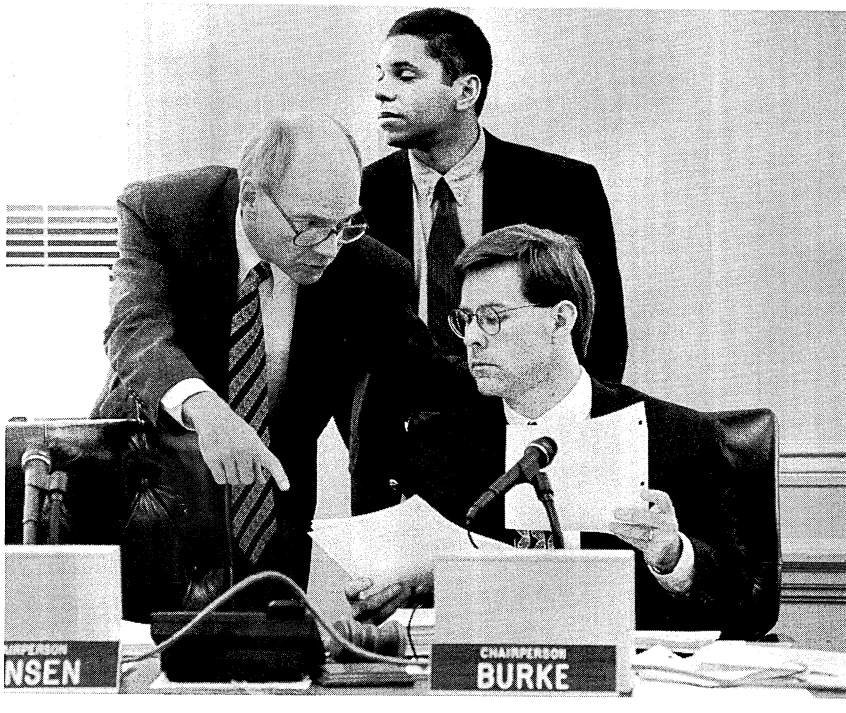
Total Budget 1996-97: $34,600.

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 commissioners in other states in preparing uniform acts, and prepares bills adapting the uniform acts to Wisconsin. Each commissioner may attend the annual meeting of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The commission reports biennially to the Law Revision Committee of the 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 and must represent the 2 major political parties.

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 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.



A variety of staff members in the four legislative service agencies assist the legislature in bill drafting, research, fiscal analysis and codification of laws. Here Robert Lang, director of the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, provides information to Senator Brian Burke, cochairperson of the Joint Committee on Finance, as a legislative page awaits instructions. (Richard G. B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU

State Auditor: DALE CATTANACH.

Deputy State Auditor: THOMAS L. MICKELSON.

Executive Assistant: JANICE L. MUELLER.

Audit Directors: DIANN L. ALLSEN, DON BEZRUKI, JUDITH E. FRYE, JACOB K. KLAM, JENNIFER L. NOYES, RONALD L. YATES.

Mailing Address: Suite 402, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison 53703-3233.

Telephone: (608) 266-2818.

Fax: (608) 267-0410.

Publications: Audit reports of individual state agencies and programs; Biennial Report.

Number of Employes: 88.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $4,818,300.

Total Budget 1996-97: $4,789,800.

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 Employe Trust Funds, the Gaming Board, 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 performance 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 from outside the classified service. The State Auditor appoints bureau staff members 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.

Temporary Statutory Advisory Council

Municipal Best Practices Reviews Advisory Council: STEVE FREDERICKS, JOHN KRIZEK (representing the Wisconsin Counties Association); DANIEL ELSASS (representing the League of Wisconsin Municipalities); ANNE KINNEY (representing the Wisconsin Alliance of Cities); BETTY BALIAN (representing the Wisconsin Towns Association). (Representatives are appointed by the State Auditor.)

The Municipal Best Practices Reviews Advisory Council advises on the selection of county and municipal practices to be reviewed by the State Auditor. The auditor undertakes periodic reviews to: examine the procedures and practices counties and municipalities use to deliver gov-

ernmental services; identify variations in costs and effectiveness of such services; and recommend practices to save money or provide more effective delivery of services. The 5 council members are chosen from lists of names submitted by each of the 4 organizations represented. The council was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 in Section 13.94 (8), Wisconsin Statutes, which is scheduled for repeal on July 1, 1999.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU

Director: ROBERT WM. LANG.

Assistant Director: TERRY A. RHODES.

Program Supervisors: FRED AMMERMAN, DARYL HINZ, DAVID LOPPNOW, CHARLES MORGAN, ROB REINHARDT, DEBORAH SALM.

Administrative Assistant: VICKI HOLTEN.

Mailing Address: Suite 301, 1 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3847.

Fax: (608) 267-6873.

Internet Address: www.legis.state.wi.us/lfb

Publications: State Budget: summary of state agency budget requests; cumulative and comparative summaries of the governor's proposals, Joint Committee on Finance provisions and legislative amendments; separate summaries of legislative amendments when necessary; informational reports and budget papers on various state programs (reports and papers available on request).

Number of Employes: 35.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $2,123,500.

Total Budget 1996-97: $2,128,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.95.

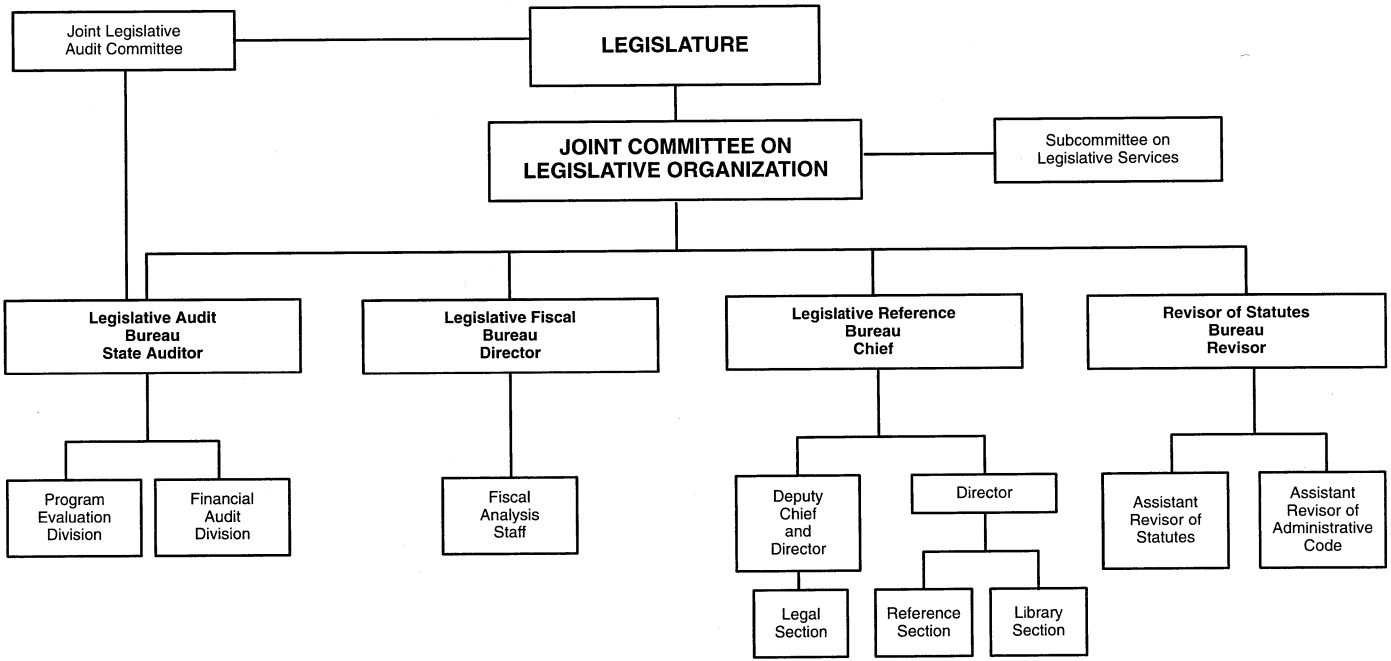
Agency Responsibility: The Legislative Fiscal Bureau develops fiscal information for the legislature, and its services must be impartial and nonpartisan. One of the bureau's principal duties is to staff the Joint Committee on Finance and assist its members. As part of this responsibility, the bureau studies the state budget and its long-range implications, reviews state revenues and expenditures, and suggests alternatives to the committee and the legislature.

The bureau provides fiscal information to the legislature and any legislative committee or legislator upon request. On its own initiative, or at legislative direction, the bureau may conduct studies of any financial issues affecting the state. To aid the bureau in performing its duties, the director or designated employes 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 from outside the classified service. The director is assisted by an assistant director and program supervisors responsible for broadly defined subject areas of government budgeting and fiscal operations. All bureau staff are chosen outside the classified service.

History: The bureau was created by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969. It evolved from the legislative improvement program that was initiated by Chapter 696, Laws of 1961, using a Ford Foundation grant and state funding. Under this 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 SERVICE BUREAUS



LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Acting Chief and Director of Legislative Attorneys: PETER J. DYKMAN, 266-7098.
Director of Information and Library Services: LAWRENCE S. BARISH, 266-0344.
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2037, Madison 53701-2037.
Location: 100 North Hamilton Street, Madison.
Telephones: Legal Section: (608) 266-3561; Reference and Library Section: (608) 266-0341.
Fax: Legal Section: (608) 264-8522; Reference and Library Section: (608) 266-5648.
Publications: *Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature* Index and Subject Index to Administrative Rules; *Wisconsin Blue Book;* Research Bulletins, Informational Bulletins, Wisconsin Briefs; Selective List of Recent Acquisitions.
Number of Employes: 56.00.
Total Budget 1995-96: $3,013,000.
Total Budget 1996-97: $3,016,100.
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.

Attorneys in the Legal Section are required by law to draft all legislative proposals and related amendments for introduction in the legislature. They also prepare plain language analyses that are printed with all bills and most resolutions. At the request of the chief clerk, the Legal Section engrosses the text of bills significantly amended in the house of origin, and it enrolls the final text of all bills that have passed both houses prior to their submission for the governor's action.

A major portion of the Legal Section's work centers on the drafting and enrolling of the state's biennial budget. It also supervises the processing and printing of all legislative proposals and their amendments and is responsible for publishing each act on its date of publication, as determined by the secretary of state. In consultation with the Revisor of Statutes, the bureau is responsible for publishing the bound volumes of the session laws enacted during the biennial legislative session.

The Reference and Library Section 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. In the odd-numbered years bureau research staff writes, edits and publishes the 1,000-page *Wisconsin Blue Book,* the official almanac of Wisconsin government.

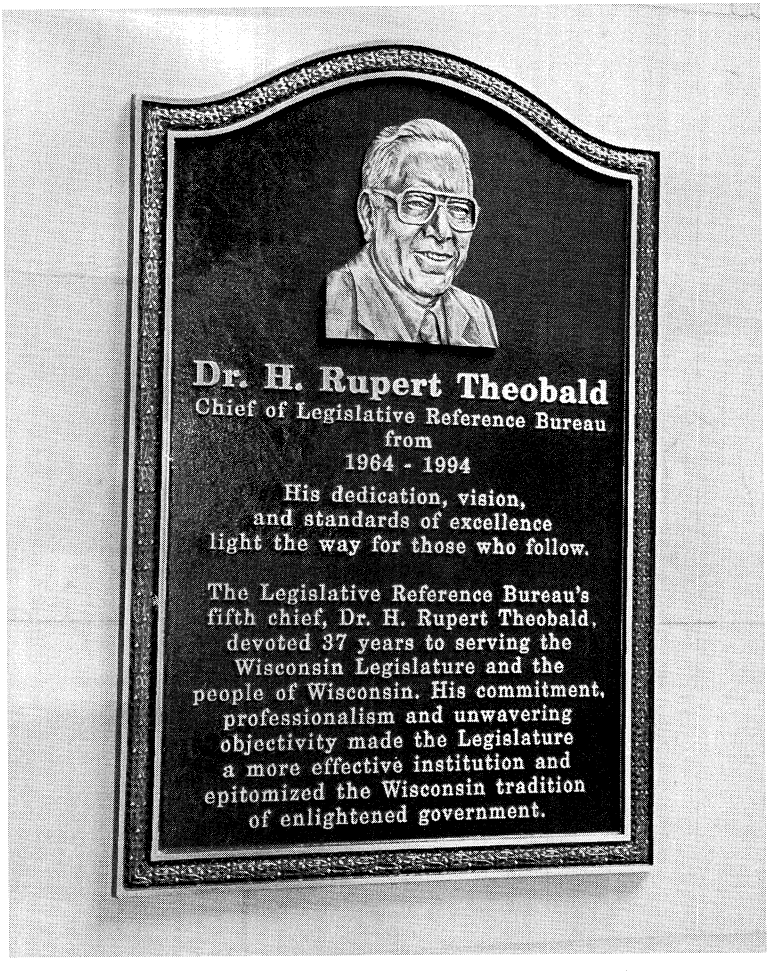
State law requires the bureau to maintain the drafting records of all legislation introduced and to use those records to provide information on legislative intent. Drafting records, beginning with the 1927 session, are available to the public as part of the bureau's noncirculating reference collection.

The Dr. H. Rupert Theobald Legislative Library maintains 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. Librarians prepare various sections of the *Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature,* including the subject and author index to legislation; subject indexes to legislative journals, administrative rules and Wisconsin acts; and, in cooperation with the Ethics Board, a list of lobbyists and their principals.

The bureau carries out interlibrary loan or exchange agreements with other states, prepares maps and other information after each federal census for redistricting purposes, offers instruction on legislative procedure to students and civic groups, cooperates with the Revisor of Statutes Bureau in examining and revising session laws and statutes, and participates in the Commission on Uniform State Laws.

Organization: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making body for the bureau, and it selects the bureau chief. The chief and all bureau staff are part of 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.



A plaque recognizing the accomplishments of Dr. H. Rupert Theobald, chief of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau from 1964 to 1994, was installed in the assembly chambers in a dedication ceremony on May 29, 1997. Dr. Theobald, who pioneered the use of computers for bill drafting, joined Charles McCarthy, first chief of the LRB, as a recipient of this unique honor. (Kathleen Sitter, Legislative Reference Bureau)

REVISOR OF STATUTES BUREAU

Revisor of Statutes: BRUCE MUNSON, 267-3536.

Deputy Revisor and Assistant Revisor, Administrative Code: GARY L. POULSON, 266-7275.

Assistant Revisor, Statutes: BRUCE J. HOESLY, 266-7590.

Mailing Address: Suite 800, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison 53703-3233.

Telephone: (608) 266-2011.

Fax: (608) 267-0410.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes and Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register; Wisconsin Town Law Forms; *WisLaw* on CD-ROM.

Number of Employes: 10.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $573,800.

Total Budget 1996-97: $573,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.93.

Agency Responsibility: The Revisor of Statutes Bureau edits 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 legal code. The statutes are published every 2 years when the legislature completes its session, but during the legislative session the bureau also releases updated versions of the statutes on *WisLaw,* its CD-ROM periodical.

The bureau prepares revisor's corrections bills to correct errors or resolve conflicts arising from the enactment of laws. The Revisor of Statutes 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 remedial 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.

Organization: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policymaking 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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE 1995 LEGISLATURE

This section highlights significant legislation enacted by the 1995 Wisconsin Legislature in the biennial session that began January 3, 1995, and concluded January 6, 1997. The legislation summarized here is categorized by subject matter. In most 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 Act 27 (the budget act) and Act 216 (the state government operations 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 1995 Legislature took its oath of office on January 3, 1995. Its regular session was organized into 11 floorperiods:

January 4-5, 1995
January 17 – February 2, 1995
February 14 – March 9, 1995
April 4-6, 1995
May 16 – June 1, 1995
June 13-29, 1995
September 19 – October 5, 1995
November 7-6, 1995
January 9 – February 1, 1996
March 5-28, 1996
May 7-13, 1996

Statistics for recent legislative sessions are provided below.

	Legislative Session				
	1987-88	1989-90	1991-92	1993-94	1995-96
Total Drafting Requests	15,482	13,148	14,707	13,466	13,631
Bills Introduced	1,656	1,616	1,709	2,156	1,781
Assembly Bills	1,044	1,027	1,112	1,319	1,103
Senate Bills	612	589	597	837	678
Acts	422	368	324	497	469
Percentage of Bills Enacted	25.5%	22.8%	19.0%	23.1%	26.3%
Bills Totally Vetoed	38	35	33	8	4
Bills Partially Vetoed	20	28	13	24	21

SIGNIFICANT 1995-96 LEGISLATION

Agriculture

Act 27 *(AB-150)* provides that the secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection is no longer appointed by the Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection but is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

Note: 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 renamed the Department ot Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR) as the Department of Industry, Labor and Job Development. Under 1995 Wisconsin Act 289, the department was given the discretionary power to use the name, the Department of Workforce Development (DWD), and this name was made statutory in 1997 Wisconsin Act 3. Because DWD was used consistently after the change from DILHR, it will serve as the reference throughout this section.

Business and Consumer Law

Act 27 *(AB-150)* transfers the consumer protection function of the Department of Justice (DOJ) to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP), including the enforcement of laws relating to: fraudulent representations, fraudulent drug advertising, methods of competition and trade practices, motor vehicle rustproofing warranties, certain energy savings and safety claims, sale of cleaning agents and water conditioners containing phosphorus, sale of products containing or made with ozone-depleting substances, ticket refunds, cable television subscriber rights, dating service contracts, fitness center and weight reduction contracts, pawnbrokers and secondhand article and jewelry dealers, prize notices, mail-order sales, motor fuel dealerships, future service plans, self-storage facilities, time share ownership deposits and escrow requirements, and prepaid maintenance liens.

Children

Act 27 *(AB-150)* makes various changes relating to juvenile justice, including the following:

1. Lowers from 18 to 17 the age at which an adult criminal court has jurisdiction over a person who violates a criminal law.

2. Transfers the responsibility for administering juvenile correctional services from the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) [Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS), effective July 1, 1996] to the Department of Corrections (DOC).

3. Eliminates extended juvenile court jurisdiction under which the juvenile court may exercise jurisdiction over an individual beyond the individual's 19th birthday.

4. Eliminates the Youthful Offender Program for juveniles 16 years of age or over who have committed what would be a Class A, B, C or D felony if committed by an adult and creates a Serious Juvenile Offender Program for juveniles 14 years of age or over who have committed what would be a Class A or Class B felony if committed by an adult (see *Act 77*).

Act 77 *(AB-130)* makes various changes relating to juvenile justice, including the following:

1. Creates a juvenile justice code that governs juveniles alleged to have violated a law or to be uncontrollable, school dropouts or habitual truants from home or school.

2. Lowers from 12 to 10 the age at which a juvenile who violates a criminal law is treated as a delinquent, rather than as a juvenile in need of protection or services.

3. Provides for original adult court jurisdiction over a juvenile who is at least 10 years of age and who is: alleged to have attempted or committed certain homicides; has been previously convicted in adult court; has criminal proceedings for a previous violation still pending; or commits assault or battery in any secure facility or institution.

4. Lowers from 16 to 15 the age at which a juvenile may be waived to adult court for the violation of any criminal law and permits a juvenile 14 years of age to be waived to adult court for felony murder, armed robbery or second-degree sexual assault. Formerly, waiver at age 14 was permitted only for delivery of a controlled substance, first-degree or second-degree intentional or reckless homicide, first-degree sexual assault, taking hostages, kidnapping or armed burglary.

5. Expands the dispositions that a juvenile court may impose to include short-term detention, home detention, victim-offender mediation, a specific disposition for a hate violation, 30-day inpatient alcohol or other drug abuse treatment, drug testing, vocational training, and participation in day treatment or a pupil assistance program. The act also permits a juvenile court to stay a disposition that it has imposed and to expunge the record of a juvenile's delinquency adjudication.

6. Eliminates jury trials in proceedings under the juvenile justice code.

7. Expands the right of a victim of a juvenile's delinquent act to attend hearings; make a statement before the court enters an order; obtain information from a law enforcement agency relating to any injury, loss or damage suffered by the victim, including the juvenile's name and address; and receive any information, other than sensitive personal information about the juvenile or the juvenile's family, regarding the outcome of the case.

8. Requires a juvenile court to open for public inspection its records relating to a juvenile who is alleged to have committed a violation that would be a felony if committed by an adult, if the juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent previously and also its records relating to a juvenile who is alleged to have committed a serious felony. The act also requires hearings relating to those juveniles to be open to the general public.

9. Requires a juvenile court to notify a juvenile's school if the juvenile is alleged to have committed an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult or if the juvenile is adjudged delinquent for any violation. Formerly, juvenile court records were open for inspection only by order of the juvenile court or under certain circumstances.

10. Requires a school board, if ordered by a juvenile court, to disclose pupil records to a law enforcement agency or a social services agency and requires a school board, without a court order, to disclose to a law enforcement agency the attendance records and directory data of a pupil who is under investigation by that agency. The act also requires a school board to notify the pupil and the pupil's parent if the school board discloses information about the pupil and provide to the pupil and parent the information disclosed.

11. Raises from $2,500 to the jurisdictional limit of the small claims court (currently $5,000) the maximum amount of a parent's liability for the willful, malicious or wanton act of his or her child. The act also permits the juvenile court to order that any forfeiture (civil monetary penalty) or restitution that is not paid by a juvenile be docketed as a judgment against the juvenile and the parent with custody of the juvenile and to order the juvenile or parent to perform community service work instead of paying the restitution or forfeiture.

12. Creates a presumption that a juvenile who is alleged to have committed a violent offense, an offense against life or bodily security while armed, or a weapons offense should be held in a secure detention facility prior to adjudication and in a secured correctional facility after adjudication.

13. Eliminates the minimum age (formerly 14) at which a juvenile may be held civilly liable for retail theft and the minimum age (formerly 12) at which a juvenile may be ordered to participate in a work program or make restitution.

14. Expands the dispositions that a municipal court may impose on a juvenile who violates a municipal ordinance, permits the court to impose sanctions on a juvenile who violates a municipal court dispositional order and allows it to issue a summons requiring a juvenile's parent to attend a hearing involving the juvenile.

15. Requires the victim of any delinquent act committed by a juvenile to be notified of the juvenile's release or escape from correctional custody if the victim so wishes.

Act 275 *(SB-501)* makes various changes relating to children in need of protection or services (CHIPS) and termination of parental rights (TPR). The act:

1. Permits a child to be held in custody if the parent neglects to provide adequate supervision or care for the child, rather than merely being unwilling or unavailable to do so.

2. Provides for a 12-person jury in TPR cases, unless the parties agree to a lesser number. The act also provides for a six-person jury in CHIPS cases and provides that in a CHIPS case the jury determines whether the grounds for CHIPS jurisdiction are met and the judge determines whether the child is in need of protection or services which can be ordered by the court. Formerly, jury trials in TPR and CHIPS cases were before 12-person juries and the jury determined whether the child was in need of protection or services which the court could order.

3. Requires a child's guardian ad litem to meet with the child personally or through a trained designee; assess the appropriateness and safety of the child's environment; interview the child to determine the child's goals and concerns, if the child is old enough to communicate; and make recommendations to the court that appointed the guardian ad litem concerning the best interests of the child.

4. Requires notification to a child's foster parent of hearings relating to the child and permits the foster parent to attend those hearings and make a written or oral statement, subject to certain exceptions.

5. Lengthens from 24 hours to 48 hours the time within which a hearing must be held after a child is taken into custody and lengthens from 48 hours to 72 hours after the detention hearing the time within which a CHIPS petition must be filed or the child released from custody.

6. Permits a juvenile court to determine for purposes of a CHIPS proceeding only, the paternity of a child, if a man appears, alleges that he is the father of the child and requests a paternity determination.

7. Provides CHIPS procedures for the appointment of a relative as the guardian of the child and for the permanent placement of the child with the guardian.

8. Permits a TPR based on abandonment: if a child is left without provision for care in a place that exposes the child to a substantial risk of death or great bodily harm; if a parent fails to visit or communicate with a child placed outside the home by a juvenile court for 3 months (rather than 6 months); or if a parent leaves the child with another person and fails to visit or communicate with the child for 6 months (rather than one year).

9. Permits a TPR based on continuing need of protection or services for a child 3 years of age or older if the child has been placed outside the home for 6 months (rather than one year) and the parent is unlikely to meet the conditions established for returning the child to the home.

10. Permits a TPR based on child abuse if a parent has exhibited a pattern of physically or sexually abusive behavior that poses a substantial threat to the health of a child and any child has previously been removed from the child's home under a CHIPS order after an adjudication that the child was a victim of physical or sexual abuse or at substantial risk of becoming such a victim.

11. Extends the applicability of failure to assume parental responsibility as grounds for TPR to mothers and to fathers whose paternity was established *prior to* the filing of the TPR petition (formerly, applied only to fathers whose paternity was not established prior to the filing of the TPR petition). The act also permits a marital child to be the subject of a TPR based on failure to assume parental responsibility.

12. Permits a TPR based on the homicide of the child's other parent if the parent committed a first-degree reckless homicide, not just a first-degree intentional homicide.

13. Creates grounds for TPR based on parent's commission of a serious felony against one of the parent's children or based on a prior involuntary TPR to another child.

14. Permits a TPR petitioner to request that the juvenile court prohibit visitation between the parent and child during the TPR proceeding.

15. Requires an agency placing a child for adoption to consider placing the child with a relative.

Courts and Civil Actions

Act 10 *(AB-36)* limits to $350,000 the amount of noneconomic damages, such as for pain and suffering or mental distress, that are recoverable in cases involving medical malpractice. The act requires the director of state courts to adjust the $350,000 amount at least annually, based on the consumer price index for all urban consumers.

Act 17 *(SB-11)* changes the method of determining the liability of persons in tort actions by requiring that the negligence of the person injured be measured separately against each person found to be causally negligent for the injury and limiting the liability of any person found less than 51% causally negligent to the amount of causal negligence attributed to that person. (Formerly, all persons who were found negligent were collectively and individually liable for all damages.) Under the act, any person found more than 51% causally negligent remains collectively and individually liable for all of the damages recoverable by the injured person. The act also limits punitive damages in tort actions to those actions where evidence shows that the defendant acted maliciously or in intentional disregard of the rights of the injured party.

Crime and Criminal Procedure

Act 71 *(SB-144)* prohibits a person from possessing a firearm if he or she is subject to a domestic abuse or child abuse injunction. The act permits a judge to issue an order prohibiting a person from possessing a firearm if he or she is subject to a harassment injunction. Under the act, a prohibition on firearm possession remains in effect as long as the injunction is in effect. The act's firearm possession prohibition does not apply to temporary restraining orders issued in domestic abuse, child abuse or harassment cases.

Act 451 *(AB-13)* changes the law relating to trespassing by prohibiting a person from entering without the consent of the owner or occupant upon land that is enclosed or cultivated, occupied by a structure used for agricultural purposes or undeveloped, except that if the undeveloped land is adjacent to or surrounded by publicly owned land the owner or occupant must notify persons not to enter. The act also provides that a person may not enter any land if notified by the owner or occupant not to enter. Formerly, a person only needed consent from the owner or occupant to enter enclosed or cultivated land with a motor vehicle or with intent to hunt, fish or gather products of the soil. Under the act, as under former law, a person cannot enter any land if an owner or occupant gives written or oral notice not to enter land or posts "no trespassing" signs on the land.

Domestic Relations

Act 68 *(SB-55)* authorizes a court to grant a petition for visitation rights under certain circumstances to a grandparent of a minor child in either an independent action or an existing action affecting the family, such as a divorce or paternity action (formerly permitted only if an action affecting the family had been commenced). In order for grandparent to file an independent action, the child must be a nonmarital child whose parents have not subsequently married each other; paternity must be determined if the grandparent filing the petition is a parent of the child's father; the child may not have been adopted; and the grandparent must have maintained or attempted to maintain a relationship with the child. The court must determine that the visitation is in the child's best interest. The act permits grandparent to seek a paternity determination if the grandparent is a parent of the alleged father and if the alleged father has filed a declaration of paternal interest or a statement acknowledging paternity.

Act 70 *(SB-132)* allows a court in instances in which the child's other parent has physical placement rights with the child to prohibit a parent from moving with a child outside the state or within the state at a distance of 150 miles or more from the residence of the child's other parent or from removing a child from the state for more than 90 consecutive days. The act allows an objecting parent alternatively to file a petition, motion or order to show cause for an order prohibiting the move or removal. The court may prohibit the move or removal if it determines a prohibition is in the child's best interest after considering the reasonableness of the proposed action, the child's relationship with the objecting parent, and alternative arrangements that would foster and continue the relationship.

Education

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Act 27 *(AB-150)* makes various changes relating to education. The act:

Replaces the former two-tiered general school aid formula with a three-tiered formula. The first tier is for costs shared between the state and school district up to a primary cost ceiling of $1,000 per student. The state's share at this level is calculated using a guaranteed property valuation of $2 million per student. Every school district is guaranteed no less in general aid than this primary aid amount. The second tier of support is for shared costs per student between $1,000 and a secondary cost ceiling calculated beginning in the 1997-98 school year as the prior year's secondary cost ceiling adjusted by the rate of inflation. The third tier is for shared costs above the secondary cost ceiling. The guaranteed valuation for this level is set at 100% of the statewide average equalized valuation per student.

Modifies the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, which permits low-income children in Milwaukee to attend private schools at state expense, to allow sectarian schools to participate and

provides that no pupil may be required to participate in any religious activity if the pupil's parent or guardian objects. The act increases the number of pupils allowed to participate; allows pupils who were enrolled in private schools outside the program in the previous year to participate; and alters to basis of state payments.

(Note: As of June 30, 1997, the provisions of Act 27 regarding the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program were still held in abeyance pending final court action regarding their constitutionality.)

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Act 27 *(AB-150)* creates the UW Hospital and Clinics Authority to operate and manage the UW Hospital and Clinics and the UW Hospital and Clinics Board to provide certain contractual services to the Authority. The act:

1. Transfers most professional employes of the UW Hospital and Clinics to the UW Hospital and Clinics Authority ("Authority") and most nonprofessional employes of the UW Hospital and Clinics to the UW Hospital and Clinics Board ("Board").

2. Requires the Authority to enter into a lease agreement with the Board of Regents of the UW System to lease certain on-campus facilities for a period of not more than 5 years and to pay the debt service on all bonds issued by the state for the facilities. The agreement may not be renewed or extended for more than 5 years.

3. Requires the Authority to enter into an affiliation agreement with the Board of Regents of the UW System to run concurrently with the lease agreement, under which the Board of Regents is required to make reasonable charges for services provided to the Authority.

4. Requires the Authority to enter into a contractual services agreement with the Board to provide services for a period of not more than 2 years, during which the Authority may not contract with any other person for those services.

5. Places nonsupervisory employes of the Board in 4 collective bargaining units under the State Employment Labor Relations Act (SELRA), effective July 1, 1997. The act provides the Board will represent the state in negotiations with the representatives of those units and removes the Joint Committee on Employment Relations from the collective bargaining process. The act also creates 3 collective bargaining units for professional nonsupervisory employes of the Authority under the State Employment Peace Act, effective July 1, 1997. Strikes are not prohibited under the Employment Peace Act.

6. Authorizes the Authority to issue bonds or incur indebtedness for any corporate purpose in an amount not to exceed $50 million, excluding debt issued to refund outstanding indebtedness, and authorizes it to seek financing from the Wisconsin Health and Educational Authority (WHEFA).

7. Provides that the Authority may buy, sell and lease real estate (excluding on-campus facilities) and allows it to construct, acquire or improve such facilities.

8. Permits the Authority to establish, govern and participate in entities that provide health-related services.

OTHER EDUCATION

Act 403 *(AB-1011)* establishes a college tuition prepayment program administered by the Department of Administration (DOA), under which an individual may contract with DOA to purchase tuition units on behalf of a beneficiary named in the contract. The individual or the beneficiary must be a Wisconsin resident, and the beneficiary must be the child or grandchild of the individual. To the extent possible, the DOA must price each unit so that the unit's value in the anticipated academic year of its use will be equal to 1% of the weighted average tuition of bachelor's degree-granting institutions within the UW System in that academic year. When the beneficiaries enroll in an accredited institution of higher education in the United States, they are entitled to apply their tuition units toward tuition at the institution.

Employment

Act 27 *(AB-150)* consolidates oversight of the administration of various state and federal employment and education programs under a Governor's Council on Workforce Excellence,

created by the act. The act directs the council to prepare a plan that realigns the intrastate boundaries for the local administration of employment and education programs along the lines of the Technical College System districts. It also permits the secretary of workforce development to issue a waiver of any limitation on the use of state employment and education funds if the waiver will promote the coordination of employment and education services.

Act 215 *(SB-373)* makes various changes in the prevailing wage and hours of labor law under which an employe performing certain work on a state or local public works project must be paid the prevailing wage and overtime pay for hours worked in excess of the prevailing hours of labor for the employe's trade or occupation.

Health and Social Services

Act 92 *(AB-244)* changes the funding obligations of counties to provide protective placements or protective services and to provide for the program needs of protectively placed persons or persons suffering from mental illness, developmental disabilities or alcohol and other drug abuse. The act limits a county's funding obligation to those programs, services and resources that the county is reasonably able to provide within the limits of available federal, state and county funding. The act also applies the limitations of this required funding to the right of patients to the least restrictive conditions necessary to achieve the purposes of mental health admission or commitment or protective placement and to their right to receive prompt and adequate treatment, rehabilitation and educational services appropriate for their conditions. The act expands factors that must be considered in making protective placements to include: the reasonableness of the placement relative to the cost and actual benefits to the person being placed; the number of persons who will need protective placement; and availability of state and federal funds and county matching funds. The act eliminates a requirement that the appropriate county board be charged for the cost of care and custody resulting from a person's protective placement.

Act 289 *(AB-591)* makes numerous changes to the laws related to public assistance, Medical Assistance (MA), and low income and at-risk child care. The act:

1. Eliminates cash entitlements under the AFDC program and certain health care entitlements under the MA program, pending federal approval, and replaces them with a program entitled Wisconsin Works (W-2), beginning not earlier than July 1, 1996, and not later than September 30, 1997.

2. Replaces cash entitlement under AFDC with a subsidized job program consisting of 3 components:

a. Trial jobs, under which a participant receives an hourly wage for every hour actually worked, payable by the participant's employer. The employer receives a subsidy of up to $300 per month for each participant.

b. Community service jobs, under which a participant may be required to work in a wholly subsidized job for not more than 30 hours per week and to engage in an educational program for not more than 10 hours per week. The participant receives a monthly grant of $555, which may be reduced by $4.25 for each hour that the participant fails to participate in the job or educational program.

c. Transitional placements, under which a participant who is incapacitated or otherwise unable to perform a trial job or community service job may be required to participate in work or other activities for not more than 28 hours per week and to engage in certain educational programs for not more than 12 hours per week. The participant receives a monthly grant of $518, which may be reduced by $4.25 for each hour that the participant fails to participate in the required work or other activities.

3. Imposes a 24-month time limit on participation in any one job component and a 60-month overall limit on participation. These limits may be extended on a case-by-case basis by a Wisconsin Works agency or DWD. Participation after July 1, 1996, in the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program counts toward the 60-month limit.

4. Provides for a monthly grant of $555, with certain limitations, for a participant who meets specified financial and nonfinancial criteria and who is a custodial parent of a child who is 12 weeks old or younger.

5. Provides for a job access loan to enable a participant to address an immediate and discrete financial crisis that is not the result of the participant's failure to accept a bona fide job offer or of the participant's termination of a job without good cause. The participant must need the loan to obtain or continue employment or to repair a vehicle that is needed to obtain or continue employment.

6. Creates an employment skills advancement program. Under the program, certain low-income working parents may receive up to $500 of educational assistance. To receive a grant, a parent must contribute matching personal funds and matching funds provided by community sources.

7. Modifies the low-income and at-risk child care programs by:

a. Eliminating child care subsidies for participation in training or educational programs (except by recipients under age 20 to complete a high school education) and limiting eligibility for the subsidies to parents with an income of no more than 165% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

b. Requiring all subsidy recipients to pay a percentage of the cost of child care.

c. Creating a new certification level for child care providers, termed "Level II certified family day care", for which no training may be required.

d. Extending criminal background investigations to certified and state-licensed day care providers and before and after school day care providers under contract with a school board.

8. Creates a W-2 health plan that replaces MA for AFDC-related cases and Healthy Start groups (pregnant women and children under age 6). The act offers health care coverage to certain individuals whose family income is equal to or less than 165% of the FPL and who meet certain other criteria, but they may be ineligible if they have access to employer subsidized health care coverage. Pregnant women and children up to age 6 in families with incomes up to 165% of the FPL and children between the ages of 6 and 12 in families with incomes up to 100% of the FPL are exempt from the ineligibility provisions relating to access to employer-subsidized health care coverage. Individuals enrolled in the plan are required to pay a monthly premium determined by DHFS.

9. Requires DHSS (DWD effective July 1, 1996) to seek a federal waiver to allow the state to require all able individuals aged 18 to 60 who request food stamps and who are ineligible for a W-2 employment position to participate in the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program, except caretakers of a child under 12 weeks old and individuals who are enrolled at least half time in a recognized school, training program or institution of higher education. The act also permits DWD, to the extent permitted by federal law, to distribute food stamps on a "pay-for-performance" basis, in which an individual's food stamp grant is reduced because of failure to participate in the program without good cause.

10. Modifies the JOBS program to:

a. Allow postsecondary and vocational skills training as a method of satisfying the JOBS participation requirement only for those persons already enrolled as of December 1, 1995. The provision does not apply after June 30, 1997.

b. Require DHSS (DWD effective July 1, 1996) to seek a federal waiver to allow the state to require that a primary caretaker of a child who is at least 12 weeks old participate in JOBS.

c. Require participation in a work supplementation program.

d. Require DHSS (DWD effective July 1, 1996) to seek a federal waiver to allow the state to require not more than 40 hours of participation per week in a Community Work Experience Program (CWEP), a work experience and training program for aid recipients who are not otherwise able to obtain employment, for not more than six months in a 12-month period.

11. Requires DWD to make kinship care payments to a relative of a child who is providing care for the child if certain conditions are met. Counties are required to review all relatives receiving income maintenance payments under the AFDC program to determine if they are eligible to receive kinship care payments or foster care payments and to end all income maintenance payments to relatives by July 1, 1997.

Act 292 *(SB-270)* establishes a new standard for mental illness, effective for the period December 1, 1996, to December 1, 2001, that does not require a finding of dangerousness for the purpose of emergency detention or involuntary civil commitment. Under the standard, after the advantages and disadvantages of and alternatives to accepting a particular medication or treatment have been explained to an individual, he or she must be unable, because of mental illness, to express an understanding of those advantages, disadvantages and alternatives or to apply to his or her mental illness an understanding of the advantages, disadvantages and alternatives in order to make an informed choice as to acceptance or refusal. The individual must show a substantial probability of needing care or treatment to prevent further disability or deterioration and a substantial probability that, if left untreated, he or she will lack services necessary for health or safety and suffer severe harm that will result in the loss of his or her ability to function independently in the community or in the loss of cognitive or volitional control over his or her actions. Unless a court of competent jurisdiction in this state finds that the new standard for emergency detention is constitutional, each emergency detention and involuntary commitment under this standard must be reviewed by the attorney general or his or her designee before the detention takes place or within 12 hours after it. If the attorney general disapproves, the detention may not take place or, if detained under this standard, the individual must be released.

The act limits the inpatient treatment of persons who are involuntarily committed under the new standard to 30 days but authorizes an additional 30 days inpatient treatment if the person is subsequently treated on an outpatient basis and violates a condition of treatment. Under the act, both a finding by the court that there is probable cause to believe an individual meets the standard and the same finding at the final hearing for commitment constitute a finding that the individual is incompetent to refuse medication or treatment.

Act 309 *(AB-441)* modifies and significantly expands preexisting informed consent requirements that must be met prior to the performance or inducement of an abortion. Under the act, unless a medical emergency (as defined in the act) exists, a physician must, at least 24 hours before the abortion is performed or induced, in person orally inform the woman for whom the abortion is to be performed and, if the woman is a minor, the individual who is also giving consent for the abortion for the minor, of the following, in addition to the requirements of preexisting law:

1. The probable anatomical and physiological characteristics of the unborn child at the time that the information is given.

2. The details of the medical or surgical method that will be used in performing or inducing the abortion.

3. The availability of fetal ultrasound imaging and auscultation of fetal heart tone services and how they may be obtained.

4. That if, in the reasonable medical judgment of the physician, the woman's unborn child has reached viability, the physician is required to take all steps necessary to preserve and maintain the life and health of the child.

5. Any other information that a reasonable patient would consider material and relevant to a decision of whether to carry a child to birth or to undergo an abortion.

6. That the woman may withdraw her consent to have an abortion at any time before the abortion is performed or induced.

7. That the woman is not required to pay for performance or inducement of the abortion until at least 24 hours have elapsed.

The act deletes preexisting requirements that information be provided on the availability of services to assist a minor in seeking consent for an abortion or in petitioning a court for a waiver of the requirement for parental consent. The act also modifies the requirement for information on the medical risks associated with the particular abortion procedure to be used to require inclu-

sion of information on infection, psychological trauma, hemorrhage, endometriosis, perforated uterus, incomplete abortion, failed abortion, danger to subsequent pregnancies and infertility.

The act requires the physician who is to perform or induce the abortion or a qualified person assisting the person (who is required, under the act, to be a physician assistant, certified social worker or licensed registered nurse), at least 24 hours before the abortion is performed or induced, to orally inform the woman in person and, if the woman is a minor, the individual who is also giving consent for the abortion for the minor, of the following:

1. That benefits for prenatal care, childbirth and neonatal care may be available under the Medical Assistance program.

2. That the father of the unborn child must assist in the support of the child, if born.

3. That the woman has a legal right to continue her pregnancy and keep the child, place the child in foster care or with a relative for adoption, place the child in foster care or petition the court for placement of the child for adoption in the home of a nonrelative.

4. That the woman has the right to receive and review certain printed materials provided by the state, free of charge, that describes the unborn child and lists agencies that offer alternatives to abortion. The physician or qualified person must physically give current materials to the woman.

5. If the woman has received a diagnosis of disability for her unborn child, that the printed materials contain information on community-based services and financial assistance programs for children with disabilities and their families, support groups and adoption of children with special needs.

6. If the woman asserts that her pregnancy is the result of sexual assault or incest, that the printed materials contain information on counseling services, support groups and legal protections.

The act requires that the information be provided in an individual setting that meets certain requirements, after which the woman and, if the woman is a minor, the individual who is giving consent for the abortion of the minor, must certify in writing that the required or requested information has been provided in the required setting and that any questions have been answered. The certification must be placed in the woman's medical record prior to performance or inducement of the abortion. Satisfaction of all these requirements creates a rebuttable presumption that the woman's consent is informed.

The 24-hour period for provision of the information may be waived if the woman alleges that the pregnancy is the result of a violation of one of certain crimes of sexual assault, states that a report alleging the sexual assault has been made to law enforcement authorities, and the provider of the informed consent information has confirmed with law enforcement authorities that a report has been made and has placed a notation to this effect in the woman's medical record. The 24-hour period may be reduced to 2 hours if the woman alleges that the pregnancy is the result of a violation of the crime of incest with a child and if requirements concerning the making and confirming of a report have been met.

Insurance

Act 453 *(AB-545)* provides that an employer may establish a medical savings account for an employe who chooses a high-deductible health insurance plan. It also permits a self-employed person who purchases a high-deductible health insurance plan to establish a medical savings account, using the difference between the premium for the high-deductible health insurance plan and the premium for a more expensive health insurance plan. The medical savings account may be used only for the cost of medical care, long-term care or long-term care insurance.

Local Law

Act 56 *(September 1995 Spec. Sess. AB-1)* creates a professional baseball park district in Milwaukee County and in all counties that are contiguous to Milwaukee County (Ozaukee, Racine, Washington and Waukesha Counties). The district is governed by a board consisting of seven

appointees of the chief executive officers of specified local governmental units and six appointees of the governor. The district may acquire, construct, maintain, improve, operate and manage baseball park facilities and may impose a sales tax and a use tax, each at a rate of no more than 0.1%. The district may also issue bonds for certain purposes that are related to baseball park facilities. If certain conditions are met, bonds, in an amount which generally may not exceed $160 million, may be backed by a state moral obligation. Subject to certain conditions, the act authorizes WHEDA to issue bonds and notes, backed by a state moral obligation pledge, in an amount not to exceed $50 million to finance the construction of baseball park facilities. Such bonds and notes issued by WHEDA are not general obligations of WHEDA, and a loan financed by these bonds and notes may not be made to a professional baseball team unless the team pledges adequate collateral.

State Government

REORGANIZATION

Act 27 *(AB-150)* makes a number of changes in the organization and functions of various state agencies, including those listed below.

Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP)

The act provides that the secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection will be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Previously, the secretary was appointed by the Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The act also transfers consumer protection functions, including the enforcement of consumer protection laws, from DOJ to DATCP.

Department of Commerce

The act changes the name of the Department of Development to the Department of Commerce.

The act transfers responsibility for administering and enforcing state laws regulating safety and buildings from DILHR to Commerce; transfers to Commerce some of the responsibilities of DNR relating to leaks from underground tanks storing petroleum, as well as the Petroleum Storage Remedial Action Program responsibilities currently performed by DILHR; transfers to Commerce the responsibilities of DATCP and DILHR relating to the platting of subdivisions, as well as certain municipal boundary review functions currently performed by DOA; and on July 1, 1997, transfers the Recycling Market Development Board to Commerce from the UW System.

Department of Corrections

The act transfers responsibility for administering juvenile correctional services from DHSS to DOC.

Department of Financial Institutions

The act creates a Department of Financial Institutions (DFI); reorganizes the Office of the Commissioner of Banking, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions and the Office of the Commissioner of Securities as divisions attached to DFI; transfers the regulation of mortgage banking from DORL to DFI; and transfers responsibility for business organization filings, Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) filings and the statewide UCC information system from the Office of the Secretary of State to DFI.

Gaming Board

The act eliminates the Gaming Commission; creates a Gaming Board to oversee pari-mutuel racing, charitable gaming, crane games and Indian gaming; transfers administration of the state lottery to DOR; and creates a Lottery Division in DOR.

Governor

The act creates a Governor's Council on Workforce Excellence and consolidates in that council oversight over the planning, coordination, administration and implementation of various state and federal employment and education programs currently administered by DILHR, DHSS, the Technical College System, DPI, DOD, DOR, DVA and DOA.

Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS)

The act changes the name of the Department of Heath and Social Services to the Department of Health and Family Services.

Judicial Council

The act abolishes the executive secretary and clerical support for the Judicial Council and requires the Judicial Commission to provide staff services to the Judicial Council.

Department of Natural Resources

The act provides that the secretary of natural resources will be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Previously, the secretary was appointed by the Natural Resources Board.

Department of Public Instruction

The act attempted to redesign the governance of public instruction by changing the name of DPI to the Department of Education (DOE); creating an 11-member Education Commission to function as the policy-making unit for DOE; vesting in a secretary of education the administrative powers and duties of DOE; assigning all powers and duties of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Secretary of Education or DOE; and establishing a separate Office of the State Superintendent, attached to DOE.

On March 29, 1996, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held that the creation of DOE and the transfer of the powers and duties of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Secretary of Education or DOE were unconstitutional and therefore void. *Thompson v. Craney*, 199 Wis. 2d 674, 546 N.W. 2d 123 (1996).

Public Intervenor

The act transfers the Public Intervenor from DOJ to DNR. It replaces the advisory committee, appointed by the attorney general, with a Public Intervenor Board, appointed by the governor and certain legislators. The act eliminates the Public Intervenor's authority to commence and intervene in court proceedings and requires approval of the Public Intervenor Board to commence or intervene in administrative proceedings.

Public Service Commission

The act abolishes the Radioactive Waste Review Board and transfers its responsibilities to the Public Service Commission.

Department of Revenue

The act transfers the responsibility for collecting the petroleum inspection fee from DILHR to DOR.

Department of Tourism

The act creates a Department of Tourism; transfers the Division of Tourism from DOD to Tourism; transfers the Arts Board from DOA to Tourism; transfers the formerly independent State Fair Park Board to Tourism; transfers the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board from DNR to Tourism; and transfers the Kickapoo Valley Governing Board froom DOA to Tourism and responsibility for police supervision over the Kickapoo Valley Reserve from DNR to Tourism.

University of Wisconsin System

The act creates a UW Hospital and Clinics Authority and transfers control, management and operation of the UW Hospital and Clinics from the Board of Regents of the UW System to the UW Hospital and Clinics Authority; creates a UW Hospital and Clinics Board to provide certain contractual services to the UW Hospital and Clinics Authority; and attaches the Recycling Market Development Board to the UW System until July 1, 1997, when the board is attached to DOD.

Department of Workforce Development

(See note at the beginning of this summary regarding name changes for this department.)

The act transfers from DHSS to DWD supervision over the administration of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program, and the pilot programs for Learnfare, Work-Not-Welfare and Parental Responsibility; transfers from DHSS to DWD administration of the food stamp program, the employment and training program for food stamp recipients, the Children-First program and the program for payment of funeral expenses for recipients of certain public assistance programs; transfers from DHSS to DWD supervision of income maintenance administration by county departments of social or human services; transfers the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation from DHSS to DWD. In addition, the act upgrades the Office of Workforce Excellence to the Division of Workforce Excellence and expands the duties of that division.

Other councils, boards and commissions

The act abolishes the Sentencing Commission, the Privacy Council (and Privacy Advocate), the Cost Containment Commission, the Cost Containment Council, the Council on Municipal Collective Bargaining, the Higher Educational Aids Board (later recreated as a Governor's Special Committee), the Radioactive Waste Review Board, and the Educational Approval Board.

The act requires that each of 144 specified councils, commissions, boards and offices in the executive branch of state government submit to the lieutenant governor a report describing its functions and the justification, if any, for continuation of these functions; directs the lieutenant governor to submit to the Joint Committee on Finance a single legislative proposal to terminate those bodies which the lieutenant governor determines should be terminated; and directs the lieutenant governor to recommend the transfer to other bodies any functions of the terminated bodies which the lieutenant governor determines should be retained.

Act 305 *(AB-687)* transfers the Controlled Substances Board from DHFS to the Department of Regulation and Licensing (DORL).

Act 404 *(AB-1067)* transfers the responsibility for administering the state's child support and child care programs, other than child care licensing, from DHFS to DWD.

Act 440 *(SB-182)* transfers the management of the sex offender registration program from DOJ to DOC.

STATE FINANCE

Act 27 *(AB-150)* creates a State Information Technology Investment Fund, which is financed primarily by fees imposed upon most persons who provide materials, supplies, equipment or contractual services to the state. The act permits DOA to make grants from the fund to state agencies for information technology projects that meet certain criteria. It also permits the Educational Technology Board, created by the act, to make grants from the fund to subsidize a portion of the interest costs incurred by school districts; technical college districts; counties or municipalities; or consortia of two or more school districts, counties or municipalities that obtain state trust fund loans for distance education projects.

Transportation

Act 318 *(SB-541)* authorizes the Department of Transportation (DOT) to increase the maximum speed limit applicable to motor vehicles traveling on designated freeways or expressways from 55 miles per hour to 65 miles per hour. (The national maximum speed limit of 55 miles per hour applicable on those highways was repealed in December 1996.)

MAJOR PROPOSALS THAT FAILED ENACTMENT OR ADOPTION

Beverages

Assembly Bill 197 would have lowered the legal drinking age from 21 years of age to 19 years of age if doing so would not result in the loss of any federal funds to this state.

Crime and Criminal Procedure

Assembly Bills 298, 352 and 937 and Senate Bill 1 would have provided the possibility of the death penalty in certain homicide cases.

Assembly Joint Resolutions 9, 10 and 84 and Senate Joint Resolution 51 would have provided for an advisory referendum on enactment of the death penalty.

Education

Assembly Bill 347 and Senate Bill 161 would have created interdistrict school choice programs and interdistrict and intradistrict enrollment options programs.

Assembly Bill 400 and Senate Bill 291 would have created procedures under which a new school district could be created out of a portion or portions of the territory of one or more existing school districts.

Assembly Bill 824 would have specifically authorized a school board to adopt a policy that requires pupils to wear a uniform in school.

Senate Bill 564 would have required each private school participating in the Milwaukee parental choice program to meet additional requirements.

Employment

Assembly Bill 200 would have conformed the Wisconsin family and medical leave law to the federal Family and Medical Leave Act.

Assembly Bill 542 would have permitted, and under certain circumstances required, municipalities to enact convenience store security ordinances.

Gambling

Assembly Bill 774 would have permitted and regulated the play and possession of video amusement devices (including video poker machines).

Health and Social Services

Assembly Bill 1076 would have transferred from cities, villages and towns to local health departments, acting as agents of DHFS, the authority to license cigarette and tobacco products retailers and to regulate cigarette sales and gifting to and purchase and possession by minors, and would have authorized random, unannounced investigations of retailers.

Insurance

Assembly Bill 573 would have required health insurers to cover inpatient hospital services for a mother and child for a specified period of time after the birth of the child, plus specified home care visits and postnatal follow-up care contacts after the mother and child were no longer hospital inpatients.

Local Law

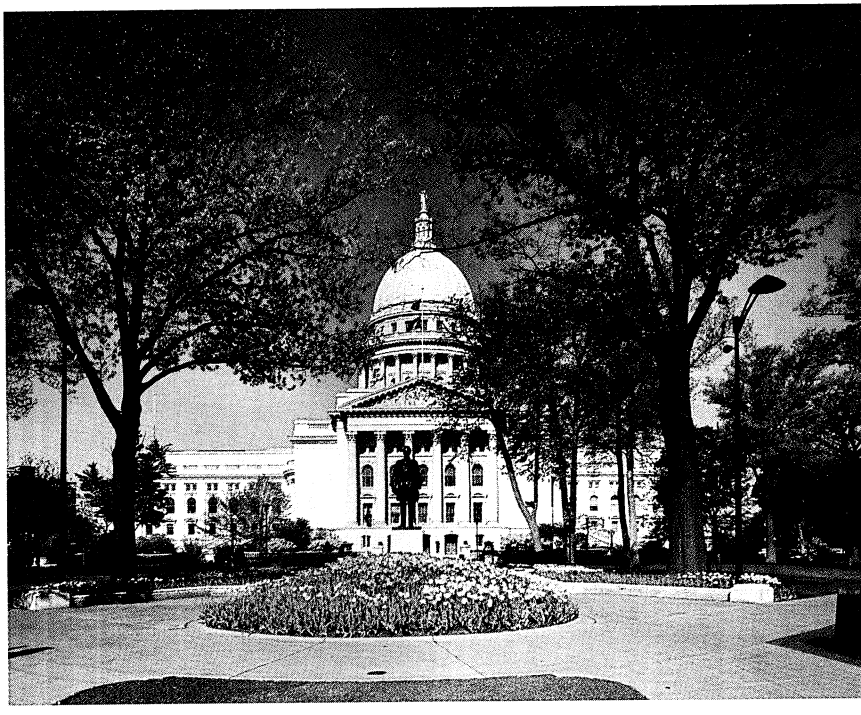
Assembly Bill 516 would have allowed cities, villages, towns and counties to enact ordinances that were stricter than state law regarding the regulation of the sale and free distribution of cigarettes to minors.

Senate Bill 614 and Assembly Bill 1065 would have subjected the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) to regulation and supervision by the PSC in much the same manner that other public utilities are subject to the PSC. The act also would have authorized the MMSD Commission to sell or lease any or all MMSD assets and facilities, subject to certain conditions, including PSC review and approval.

Taxation

Assembly Bill 402 would have imposed on motor vehicle fuel suppliers a franchise fee at the rate of 3.5% of the average retail price of that fuel.

WISCONSIN AT 150 YEARS
1848–1998



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Wisconsin State Capitol

WISCONSIN AT 150 YEARS

By Michael J. Keane and Daniel F. Ritsche
Legislative Reference Bureau

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photo by Jerry Turba

A Session of the Wisconsin Assembly

WISCONSIN AT 150 YEARS

On May 29, 1998, Wisconsin marks the sesquicentennial of its statehood. This capsule view describes Wisconsin at 150 years and reviews its progress as a state. The final portion of this section highlights "Wisconsin Firsts" – Wisconsin's contributions to the progress of the nation.

1. A THUMBNAIL SKETCH

Nickname: Badger State

Motto: Forward

Song: On, Wisconsin!

Population: 5,142,999 (official 1996 estimate) – 16th largest state.

Density: 94.6 persons per square mile.

Land Area: 54,313.7 square miles – 23rd largest state.

Entered the Union: May 29, 1848, as the 30th state.

Capital: Madison (pop. 200,814, official 1996 estimate).

Elevation: Highest point: Timms Hill, Price County, 1,952 feet. Lowest point: Lake Michigan shoreline, 581 feet.

Counties: 72 **Cities:** 189 **Villages:** 395 **Towns:** 1,266

Largest Lake: Lake Winnebago, 215 sq. miles.

Temperatures: Highest recorded temperature, 114°F, Wisconsin Dells, July 13, 1936; Lowest, –54°F, Danbury, January 24, 1922. Average annual range, 12.4°F (January) to 69.4°F (July).

Constitutional Officers:

Governor: Tommy G. Thompson (R)

Lieutenant Governor: Scott McCallum (R)

Secretary of State: Douglas J. La Follette (D)

State Treasurer: Jack C. Voight (R)

Attorney General: James E. Doyle (D)

Superintendent of Public Instruction: John T. Benson (nonpartisan)

Legislature:

Senate: 33 Members (17 Democrats, 16 Republicans)

Assembly: 99 Members (52 Republicans, 47 Democrats)

State Symbols:

Bird: Robin

Animal: Badger

Flower: Wood Violet

Tree: Sugar Maple

Fish: Muskellunge

Wildlife Animal: White-tailed Deer

Symbol of Peace: Mourning Dove

Soil: Antigo Silt Loam

Insect: Honey Bee

Mineral: Galena

Rock: Red Granite

Fossil: Trilobite

Dog: American Water Spaniel

Grain: Corn

Domesticated Animal: Dairy Cow

Beverage: Milk

Dance: Polka

2. HISTORY

Earliest Inhabitants

Wisconsin's first settlers were the Native Americans, who arrived over 10,000 years ago. At the time of statehood, the area was inhabited by four major Indian tribes that had made the western Great Lakes their home for generations. The Ojibwa, also known as the Chippewa, had scattered settlements throughout the state. The Potawatomi were concentrated in southeastern Wisconsin. The Menominee lived primarily in the Fox Valley region of northeastern Wisconsin. The Ho-Chunk (Winnebago) were located throughout southwestern Wisconsin. Some other major tribes, including the Stockbridge-Munsee and Oneida, had relocated from New York.

Austin Quinney, a Stockbridge Indian. Painting by A. Hamlin (State Historical Society #WHi (X3) 32562)

White Settlement

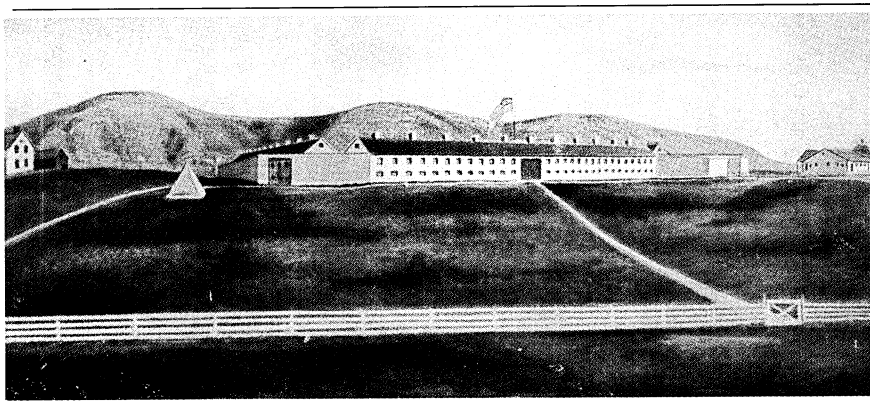
Fur trading brought the first Europeans to Wisconsin in the 17th century, and it continued to drive early explorations as the French, the British and eventually the early Americans pursued its wealth over two centuries. By the 1820s, the fur trade had declined and southwestern Wisconsin began to attract a number of lead miners. Many were natives of Great Britain. The tendency of these miners to find shelter by burrowing into hillsides caused visitors and newcomers to call the lo-

cals "badgers," a nickname that Wisconsinites carry to this day. A series of treaties with the Indians and the Black Hawk War of 1832 opened Wisconsin to settlement. Land was the magnet for the newcomers, most of whom came from the northeastern states. In the 1840s, Wisconsin began to attract great numbers of German settlers, many of whom were political and religious refugees. Although Wisconsin is known as a multiethnic state, with large numbers of Scandinavian, Polish and Irish immigrants, it early became – and remains – the most German state in the United States. Early settlement was generally limited to the areas south and east of the Fox Valley and Wisconsin River. Areas to the west and north of this divide were populated more slowly over the balance of the 19th century.

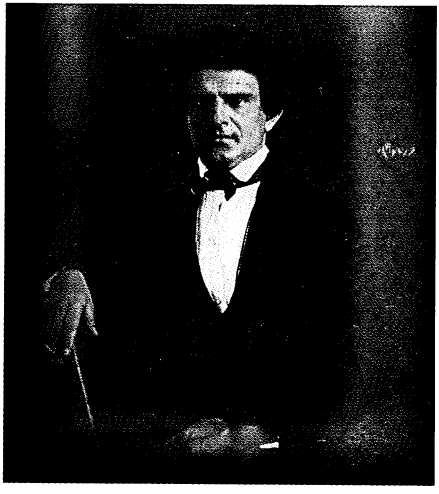
Changes in Government

The area that would become Wisconsin was originally claimed as part of New France by French fur traders and missionaries in the 1600s. Jean Nicolet, who reportedly was the first European to reach Wisconsin, landed on the Green Bay shore of Door County in 1634. French influence was greatest at the fur trading posts along Wisconsin waterways, but actual control remained largely in the hands of local Indians during this period. Great Britain acquired Wisconsin at the conclusion of the French and Indian War in 1763. The British built forts and made the area part of Quebec Province.

The American Revolution forced Britain to cede the area to the United States in 1783. Actual British control of the area did not end, however, until 1814, following the conclusion of the War of 1812. As a U.S. territory, Wisconsin was initially governed by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and then by the laws of Indiana Territory, Illinois Territory, Michigan Territory and finally, on July 4, 1836, Wisconsin Territory, as surrounding territories broke away to become states and join the Union.



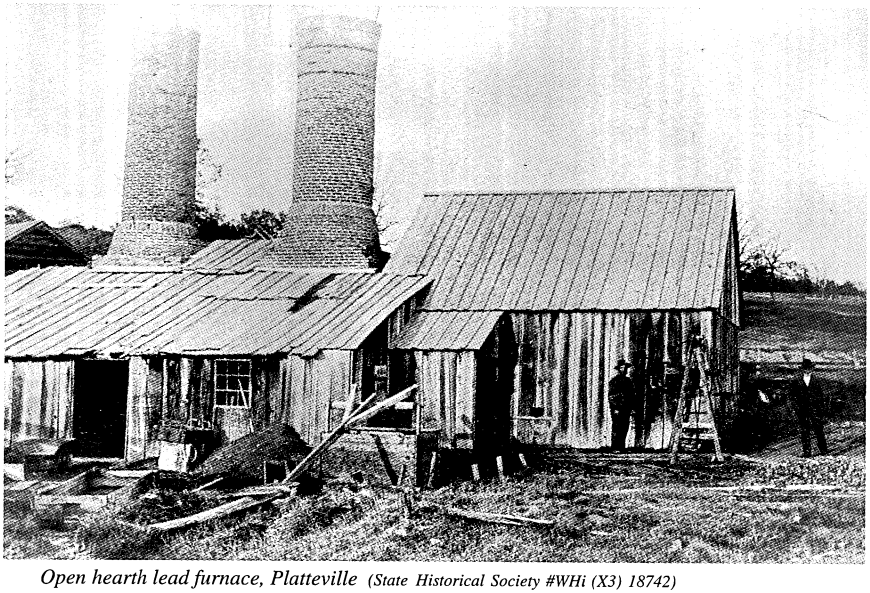
Fort Crawford in 1830 (State Historical Society #WHi (X3) 51208)



Nelson Dewey, first governor of Wisconsin, 1848-1852 (State Historical Society #WHi (X3) 51207)

Initially, Wisconsin Territory included all of modern Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and the eastern Dakotas. The first legislature met at Belmont and the second at Burlington, Iowa. Shortly thereafter, the portion of the Territory west of the Mississippi River became Iowa Territory, and Madison became the capital of Wisconsin Territory. Wisconsin was admitted to the Union as the 30th state on May 29, 1848.

Wisconsin was primarily controlled by the Democratic Party until the emergence of the Republican Party, which was founded in Ripon in 1854. Republicans generally dominated the political scene in Wisconsin for the following century. Robust Progressive and Socialist parties provided a multiparty political system in the first half of the 20th century. Since the 1950s, Wisconsin has seen fairly even competition between the Democratic and Republican parties.



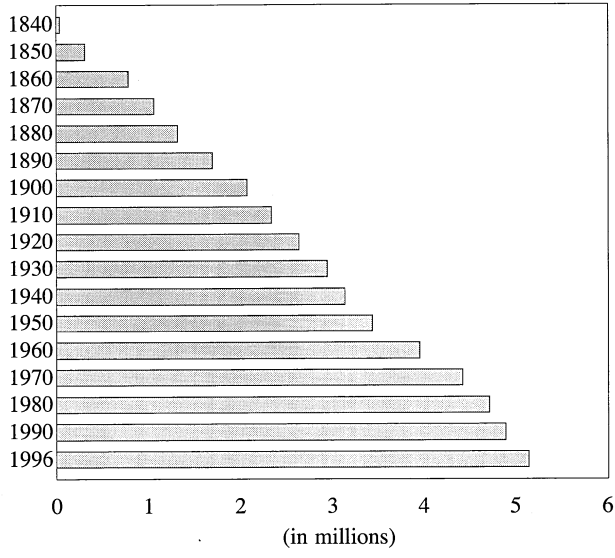
Open hearth lead furnace, Platteville (State Historical Society #WHi (X3) 18742)

Early Economic Activities

In the 1830s, agriculture assumed an important role in Wisconsin's economy that it has never relinquished. In the early years, wheat was the most important crop, but later in the 19th century, dairying became dominant, giving Wisconsin its nickname, "America's Dairyland". In this period, logging became the major industry of Wisconsin's northern forests. Other profitable industries included shipping, milling and smelting. In the latter part of the 19th century, a variety of manufacturing industries grew out of Wisconsin's natural assets, most notably paper making, meat processing, brewing, cheesemaking, metal working and the manufacture of farm implements.

3. POPULATION

WISCONSIN'S POPULATION, 1840–1996



Growth Pattern

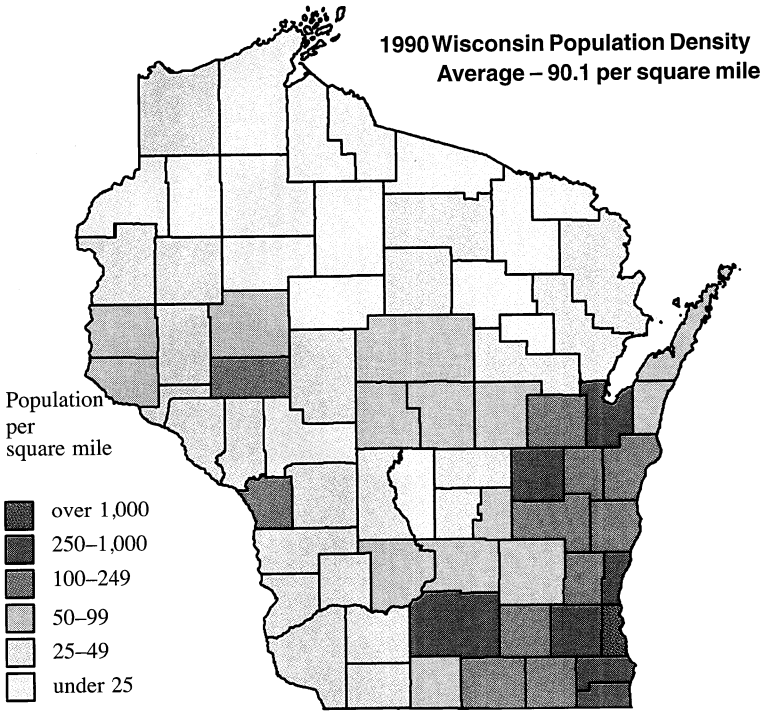
Wisconsin has experienced steady population growth in the decades since statehood, although it has never approached its first decade from 1840 to 1850 when it jumped from 30,945 to 305,391 residents, an 887% gain.

Wisconsin's population was officially estimated at 5,142,999 in 1996. This represents a gain of over 251,000 people since the 1990 census (a 5.1% increase). Growth has been concentrated in several areas: the Fox Valley, the Wisconsin River Valley, Dane County and the southeastern part of the state. The suburban counties of the Milwaukee metropolitan area grew by 10.2% during this period.

Density

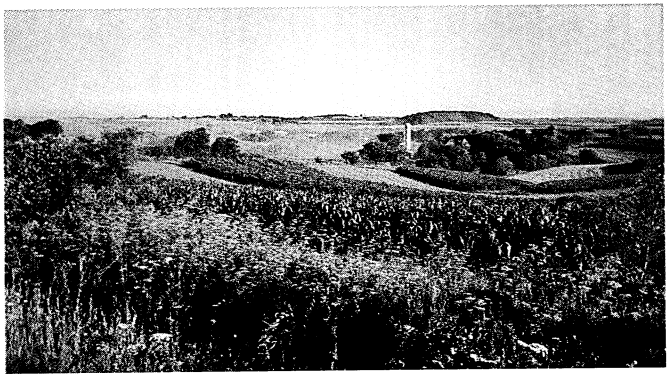
Based on 1996 estimates,Wisconsin's population density is 94.7 persons per square mile, whereas in 1990 the state average was 90.1. In 1990, Milwaukee County's density was nearly 4,000 people per square mile. Seven other counties – Brown, Dane, Kenosha, Ozaukee, Racine, Waukesha and Winnebago – exceeded 300 persons per square mile. Most counties fell far short of the state average, with four counties in the northern part of the state – Bayfield, Florence, Forest and Iron – having fewer than 10 persons per square mile.

Cassville (Wisconsin Department of Tourism)



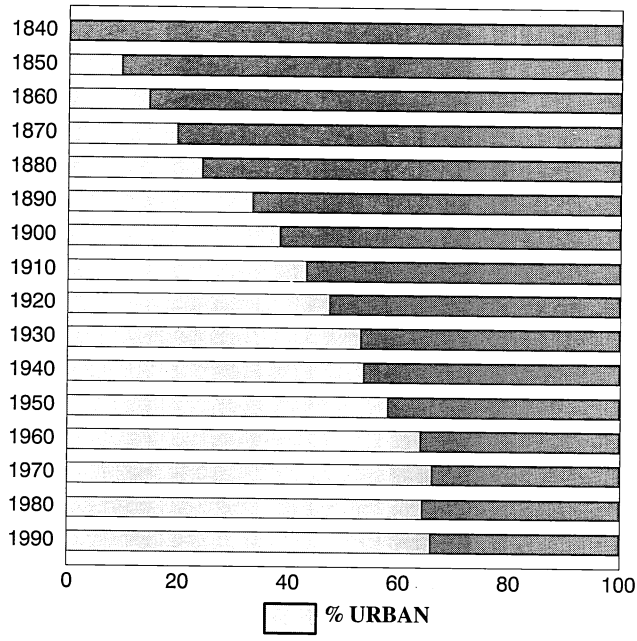
Rural vs. Urban

As in most states, Wisconsin has experienced a steady increase during the 20th century in the percentage of residents living in urban areas. 38.2% of Wisconsinites lived in urban areas in 1900; during the 1920s, the number of urban dwellers surpassed the number of rural residents. The percentage of urbanites reached 63.8% in 1960 and has hovered around the two-thirds mark since then. According to the 1990 census, 65.7% of all residents were in urban areas.



(Brent Nicastro, Assembly Democratic Caucus)

URBAN/RURAL POPULATION IN WISCONSIN, 1840–1990



Racial and Ethnic Makeup

Although Wisconsin's population is predominantly white (92.2% in 1990), the percentage of racial minorities has increased steadily since 1940, when the state's population was 99.2% white. The state's Black population reached 5% of the total in 1990. The state's Asian population has increased rapidly in recent years, growing from 0.3% of the population in 1980 to 1.2% in 1990. A large percentage of Wisconsin's Asian population is comprised of Hmong, who recently emigrated from Southeast Asia. The number of Native Americans has also risen sharply in recent decades. Their percentage of the population, which had held steady at 0.4% for years, increased to 0.8% by 1990. About 10,000 of Wisconsin's 38,000 Native Americans live on reservations.

The makeup of Wisconsin's majority white population reflects the immigrant heritage of many of the state's residents. German was the ethnic origin most commonly indicated by Wisconsinites in the 1990 census; 53.78% of Wisconsin residents identified themselves as having at least some German ancestry. Irish (12.52%), Polish (10.34%), Norwegian (8.51%), and English (8.38%) were the next most common responses.

Milwaukee is Wisconsin's largest city. *(Kathleen Sitter, Legislative Reference Bureau)*

WISCONSIN'S TEN LARGEST CITIES

	City	Population (1990)	Population (1996 estimate)	Percent Change 1990-1996
1.	Milwaukee	628,088	620,609	–1.19
2.	Madison	190,766	200,814	5.27
3.	Green Bay	96,466	101,596	5.32
4.	Kenosha	80,426	85,685	6.54
5.	Racine	84,298	85,433	1.35
6.	Appleton	65,695	69,103	5.19
7.	West Allis	63,221	63,576	0.56
8.	Oshkosh	55,006	60,240	9.52
9.	Waukesha	56,894	59,949	5.37
10.	Eau Claire	56,806	59,383	4.54

Age and Population

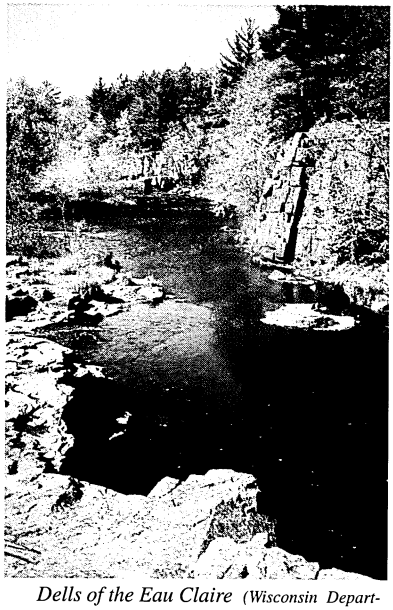
In 1995, 26.4% of Wisconsin's population was under 18 years of age, while 13.3% was 65 or over. According to estimates by the Department of Health and Family Services, the number of young adults in the state aged 18-34 has declined during the period from 1990-1995, while the number of adults aged 35 and over has increased.

4. GEOGRAPHY

Wisconsin is located in the north central United States. The state's total surface area, including water, is 65,499 square miles, ranking it 22nd largest of the 50 states. Its 54,314 square miles of land area rank it 23rd largest of the 50 states. Wisconsin has the 3rd largest amount of water area, with 11,186 square miles (including 9,355 square miles of Great Lakes surface), and the 11th largest amount of inland water, at 1,831 square miles.

General Characteristics

Wisconsin encompasses a varied topography of rolling hills, valleys, ridges, lakes and shoreline. Much of Wisconsin's geography was shaped by Ice Age glaciers, and it borders on two of the Great Lakes created by the glaciers, Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. Wisconsin's western border is outlined by the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers. Glaciation left Wisconsin with a large number of small fresh



Dells of the Eau Claire *(Wisconsin Department of Tourism)*

Rolling hills of southwest Wisconsin *(Kathleen Sitter, Legislative Reference Bureau)*

water lakes. Over 14,000 lakes dot the state, with a particular concentration in the far northern part of the state. Most of Wisconsin drains into the Mississippi River via the Wisconsin, Chippewa, Black and other rivers, but much of eastern Wisconsin drains into Lake Michigan. A small area in the northwestern part of the state drains into Lake Superior.

Apostle Islands *(Wisconsin Department of Tourism)*

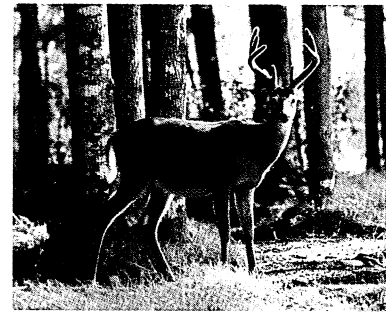
Flora and Fauna

Large parts of Wisconsin are covered by dense forests made up of hardwood trees, such as ash, maple, elm and oak, as well as softwood trees, such as balsam fir, pine, spruce and hemlock. A wide variety of smaller shrubs and blooming plants are also found in Wisconsin.

Bald eagles are frequently seen in some parts of Wisconsin. *(Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources)*

Deer, coyotes and foxes are found throughout Wisconsin. Bald eagles are a common sight in many areas. Bears are found primarily in less populated, heavily forested areas. A few wolfpacks roam the northern counties, and elk have recently been reintroduced to the state. Fur-bearing animals, such as beavers, are also common in remote areas. Game birds, including ducks, geese and pheasants, are found in Wisconsin's lakes and marshes.

(Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources)



(Kathleen Sitter, Legislative Reference Bureau)

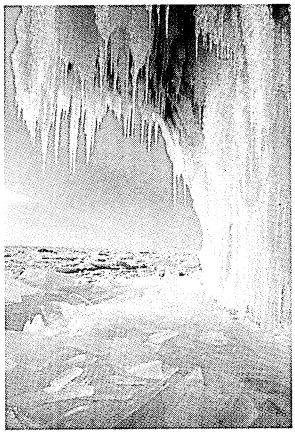
Wisconsin's lakes and streams provide habitat for a variety of freshwater game fish, including muskellunge, pike, bass, sturgeon and trout.

Soil and Minerals

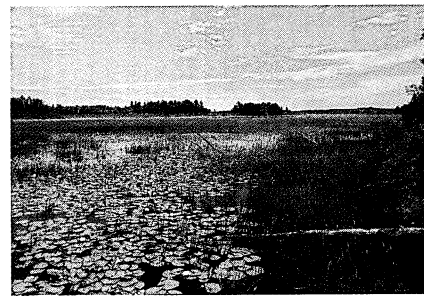
Mineral resources of Wisconsin include lead deposits in the southwestern part of the state and iron ore in the north. Copper and zinc deposits are also found in northern Wisconsin. Among the most notable resources of Wisconsin are its soils, which vary from rich loams in the southern half of the state to thin, sandy soils in some parts of central and northern Wisconsin.

Climate

Wisconsin offers a varied climate of short mild summers and long cold winters typical of mid-continental areas. Regions near Lake Michigan experience a modification of the extremes of heat and cold. Short growing seasons in the northern third of the state account in part for the relatively low amount of agricultural activity there. The average annual temperature varies from 46.2°F in the southern part of the state to 40.2°F in the north. Average January temperatures range from 8.7°F in northern Wisconsin to 18.1°F in the southeast. July averages vary from 66.9°F in north central Wisconsin to 71.8°F in the southwest. Wisconsin typically receives ample precipitation throughout the state; average annual precipitation ranges from 30.60 inches in east central Wisconsin near Lake Michigan to 32.49 inches in the southeast.

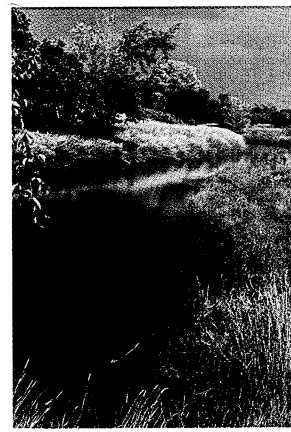


(Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources)



(Wisconsin Department of Tourism)

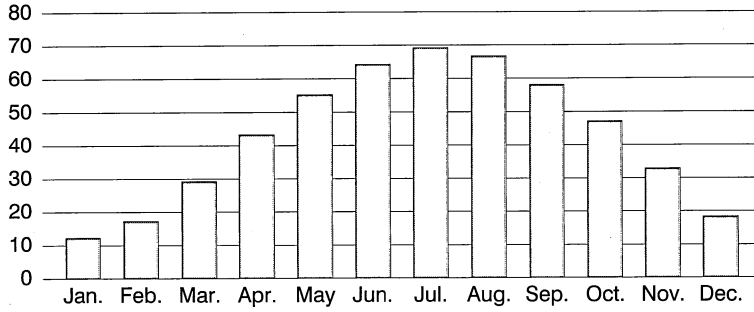
(Wisconsin Department of Tourism)



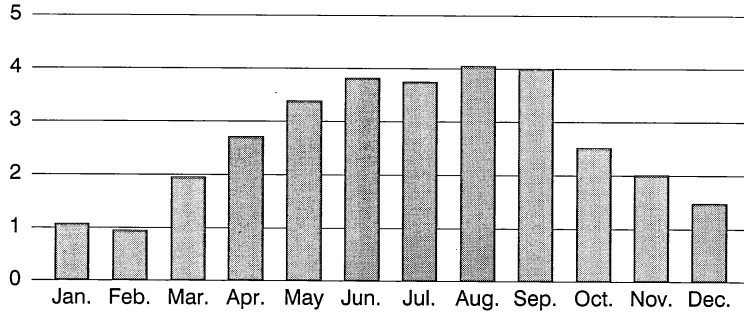
(Wisconsin Department of Tourism)

Wisconsin's climate provides four distinct seasons.

WISCONSIN'S NORMAL MONTHLY TEMPERATURE (in degrees Fahrenheit)



WISCONSIN'S NORMAL MONTHLY PRECIPITATION
(in inches)



5. GOVERNMENT

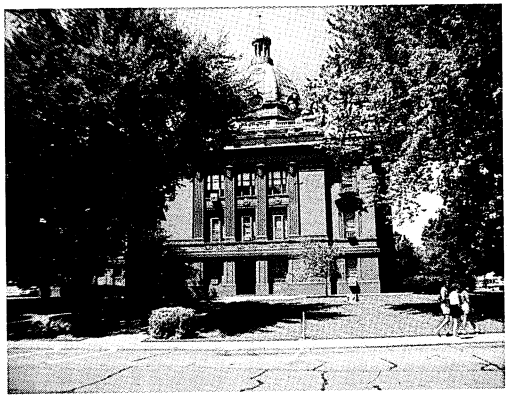
Structure of Government

Wisconsin's government features separate legislative, executive and judicial branches. Constitutional officers include the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, state treasurer, and state superintendent of public instruction, each elected by the people for four-year terms. The legislature is divided into two houses: the senate, with 33 members, and the assembly, with 99 members. Senators are elected to four-year terms; representatives to the assembly are elected to two-year terms. The seven Supreme Court justices are elected to 10-year terms, with the most senior member of the court normally serving as chief justice. The Wisconsin court of appeals is divided into four districts, and its judges are elected to six-year terms.

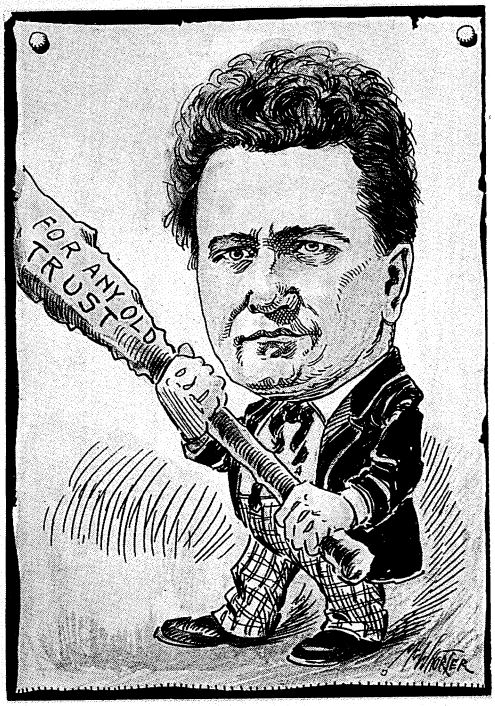
Wisconsin's basic trial court is the circuit court. In most cases, each county has its own circuit court with one or more branches. Each branch has its own judge elected for a six-year term on a nonpartisan ballot.

Local Government

Wisconsin has 72 counties. According to 1996 population estimates, Milwaukee is the most populous county with 963,903 people, while Menominee is the smallest, with 4,232. Counties are governed by a county board of supervisors, who are elected on a nonpartisan ballot in the spring elections. Counties may choose to have an elected county executive, an appointed administrator or an administrative coordinator. The state has 189 cities, 395 villages and 1,266 towns. Developed areas may incorporate as cities or villages; towns are the basic unit of government for undeveloped areas. Cities usually are governed by a mayor-common council form of government. Most villages are governed by a village board. Towns are governed by a town board of supervisors, elected on the spring nonpartisan ballot.



Grant County Courthouse, Lancaster (Wisconsin Department of Tourism)



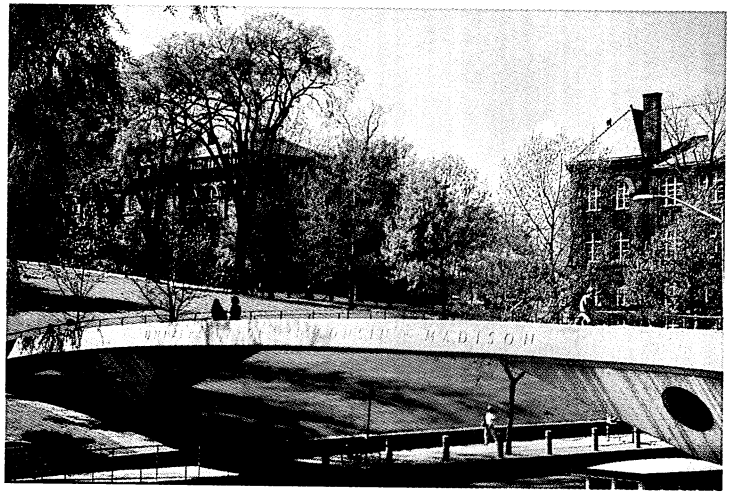
FROM THE RAILROADS TO LA FOLLETTE.
From the Badger wilds comes an "ornry cusa"
With a lot of noise and a lot of fuss
To make in the senate an awful muss
And mix up a horrible dose for us.
He will not be fixed and he spurns our bait
Nor would he be governor of his state—
He's whetted his knife for the special rate
And swears that he'll slaughter our dear rebate.

Governor Robert M. La Follette heads to the U.S. Senate, 1906. (State Historical Society #WHi (X3) 51080)

Political Heritage of Wisconsin

Wisconsin's political heritage has been generally progressive. Wisconsin was settled during the Jacksonian Era and its constitution, written in 1848, reflects the democratic values of that period. Early settlers from New York and New England gave Wisconsin its tradition of local government, separation of powers and religious tolerance. Wisconsin, in turn, gave the nation many innovations in government during the era of Progressive Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin's governor (1901-1906) and U.S. Senator (1906-1925). In the first half of the 20th century, Wisconsin pioneered such governmental reforms as direct primary elections, a civil service system, utility regulation, workmen's compensation, building codes, discrimination laws, consumer protection and the income tax.

6. EDUCATION



The University of Wisconsin-Madison *(Brent Nicastro, Assembly Democratic Caucus)*

Wisconsin is the home to numerous institutions of higher learning, both public and private. The University of Wisconsin System encompasses 13 four-year campuses and 13 two-year centers, which enroll approximately 150,000 students. The largest campus is the University of Wisconsin-Madison, with an enrollment of just under 40,000. Private institutions of higher learning include 20 universities and colleges, 4 technical and professional schools and 5 theological seminaries with over 50,000 enrollees. Wisconsin pioneered vocational education in 1911, and today the Technical College System enrolls over 431,000 students. Public elementary and secondary enrollments totaled nearly 880,000 in 1996-97. In addition, 150,000 elementary and secondary pupils attended private schools in 1996-97. Wisconsin's public libraries are grouped into 17 federated systems around the state; 2.9 million of the state's 5 million residents are registered borrowers in their local system.

Educational Enrollments in Wisconsin, 1996-1997

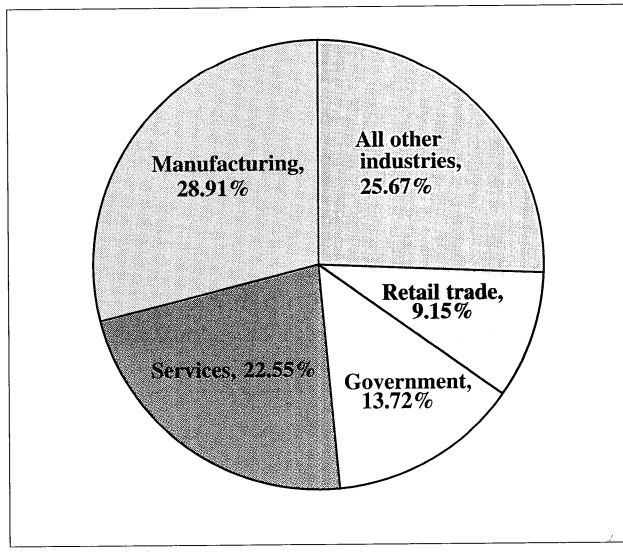
	Institutions	Enrollment
Higher Education	55	201,238
Public Institutions	26	149,330
Private Institutions	29	51,908
Technical College System	16	431,405[1]
Secondary Schools (Grades 9-12)	514	297,651
Public	448	274,104
Private	66	23,547[2]
Elementary Schools (Grades Pre-K-8)	2,535	730,873
Public	1,613	605,873
Private	922	125,000[2]

[1] 1995-96 Enrollment. [2] Does not include 1,593 ungraded students in K-12.

7. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

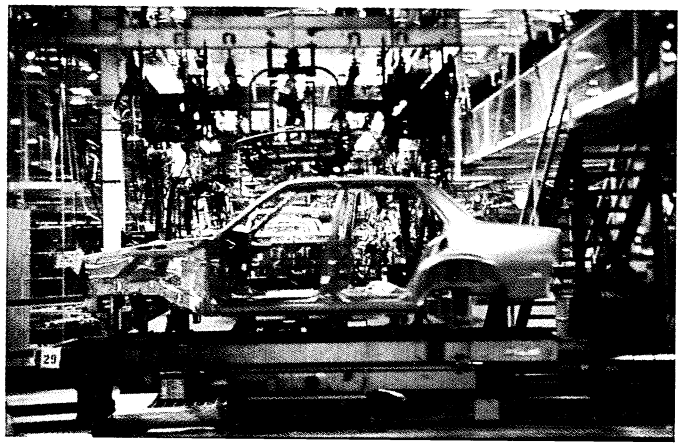
To a greater degree than most states, Wisconsin's economy relies on manufacturing and agriculture as a basis for economic prosperity. Wisconsin's abundant natural resources and skilled labor force have promoted the development of these sectors of the state's economy. In recent years, however, Wisconsin has followed the trend toward a growing service sector seen in other industrial states. In the 1990s, the number of Wisconsin workers employed in service industries edged higher than the number employed in manufacturing. Generally, Wisconsin's overall unemployment rate has been lower than that of most states during the decade.

Earned Income in Wisconsin by Industry, 1995



Manufacturing

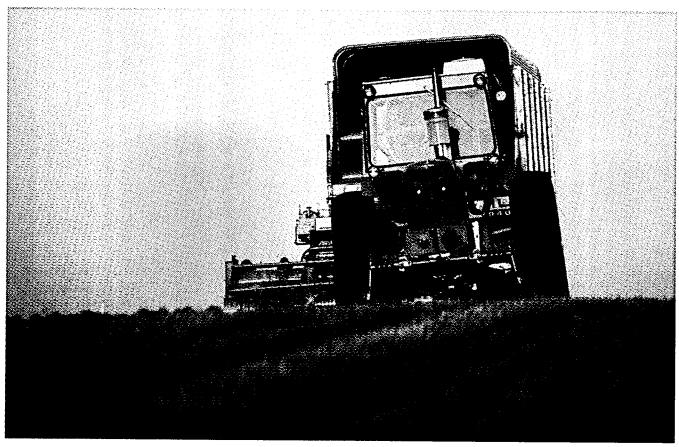
Wisconsin's diverse manufacturing sector employs over a half million of the state's 2.8 million workers. Industrial machinery, fabricated metal products and electronic equipment are its largest components. Other large employers are the food processing, printing and paper industries. Wisconsin ranks 11th among the 50 states in the value added by manufacture; in 1995, 28.9% of earned income in Wisconsin came from manufacturing, the third highest percentage in the United States.



General Motors assembly plant, Janesville (Wisconsin Department of Tourism)

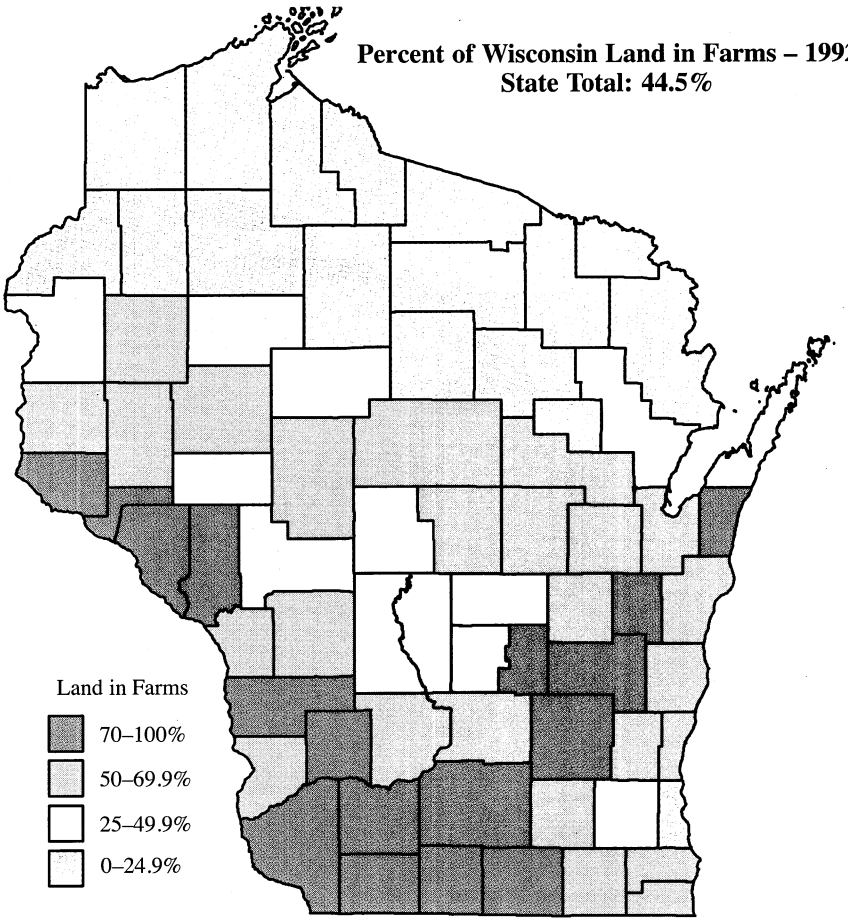
Agriculture

Long known as America's Dairyland, Wisconsin continues to be a leading state in dairying and other areas of agricultural production. The state had 79,000 farms and 16.8 million acres of farmland in 1996. Dairy products continue to generate more revenue than all other Wisconsin farm products combined. The state was the leading producer of cheese and the second leading producer of milk and butter in 1995. Wisconsin is also a leading producer of corn, hay and potatoes. The canning industry has made the state a leader in the production of a number of vegetables for processing, including sweet corn, cabbage and cucumbers. Wisconsin also leads in a number of specialty products, such as cranberries and mink pelts.



Cutting hay, Dane County (Brent Nicastro, Assembly Democratic Caucus)

Wisconsin's diversity of agriculture is dictated by climate and topography. In some regions, the terrain dictates the use of large amounts of land for pasture. In other areas, soil conditions and a more level topography allow the production of vegetables and feed grains. In the north, the short growing season has been a factor in the development of forestry as the major agricultural activity.



Service Industries

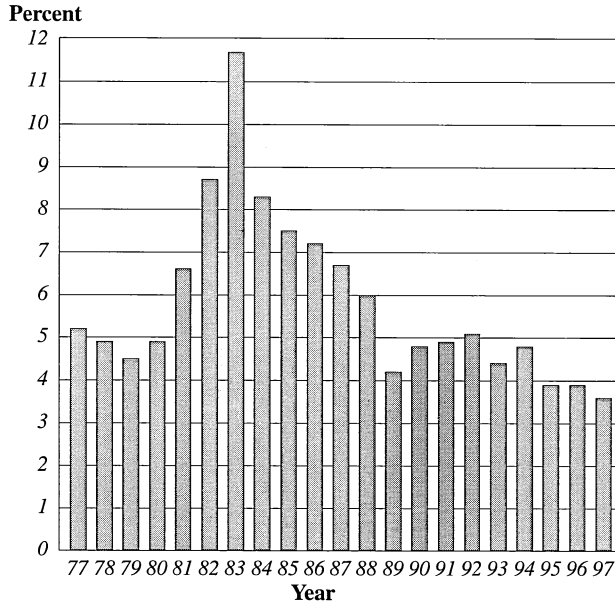
As in most states, Wisconsin's service industries have grown in economic importance in recent years. They have supplanted manufacturing as the largest employer in the state, but they represent a much smaller percentage of Wisconsin's workforce than is the case in most states. In 1993, service industries accounted for

22.1% of the state's workforce, putting Wisconsin in the bottom third of all states for reliance on service industries. The largest service industries in Wisconsin are health services and business services, which include advertising and data processing.

Tourism

Tourism is one of Wisconsin's leading industries. The tourist industry contributes over $5 billion to the state's economy and is responsible for an estimated 100,000 jobs. A third of all tourists are Wisconsin residents; nearly half come from one of the four states bordering Wisconsin.

Wisconsin's January Unemployment Rate, 1977-1997



8. TRANSPORTATION

Wisconsin has a diverse transportation network. Land transportation options include highways and railroads. Numerous airports offer air transportation. The Mississippi River and the Great Lakes allow the shipping of materials to ports around the world.

Highways

Wisconsin has over 100,000 miles of highways maintained by state, county or local governments. Four lane, limited access highways link most of the major cities in Wisconsin; Interstate Highways 39, 43, 90 and 94 traverse the southern two

thirds of the state. Over 4 million motor vehicles are registered in Wisconsin, including 2.4 million automobiles and nearly 1.5 million trucks.

Mass Transit

Urban transit systems served over 70 million people in Wisconsin in 1996. Twenty-four cities offer bus service. In addition, some smaller communities offer rural bus or taxi service.

Railroads

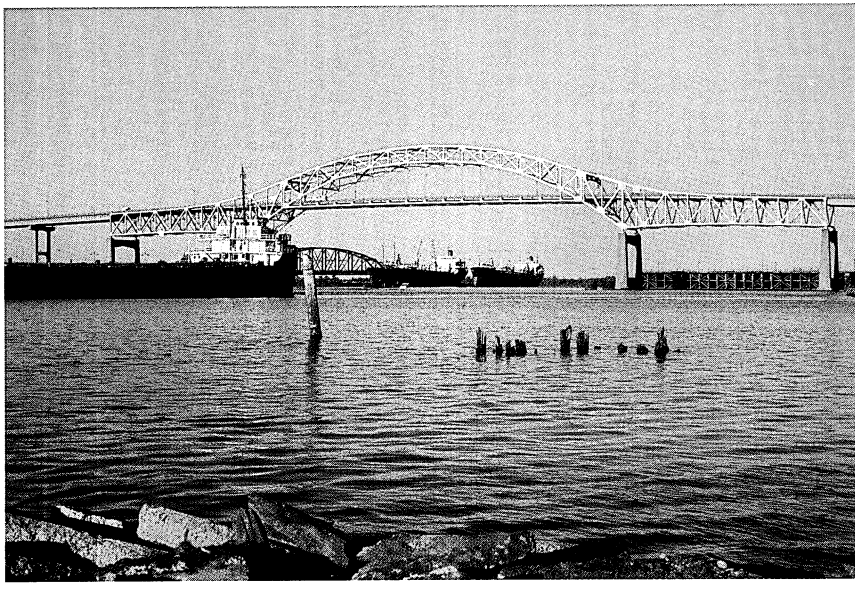
The majority of railroad activity in Wisconsin involves freight traffic. A total of 12 railroads in the state operate over 5,000 miles of track. Over 130 million tons of freight were shipped by rail in Wisconsin during 1995. In addition, Amtrak service in the state provided transportation to 146,000 passengers in 1995.

Airports

Eleven public airports in Wisconsin are served by regularly scheduled airline flights, connecting Wisconsin to cities throughout North America. Over 4.1 million passengers and nearly 34,000 tons of cargo were served by Wisconsin airports in 1995. Many other publicly and privately owned airports in the state serve private aircraft and can accommodate airlines making nonscheduled flights.

Shipping

Several Great Lakes ports are located in Wisconsin. The Lake Superior port of Superior-Duluth does the greatest volume of shipping in tonnage in the state, while on Lake Michigan, Milwaukee and Green Bay are the most active ports.



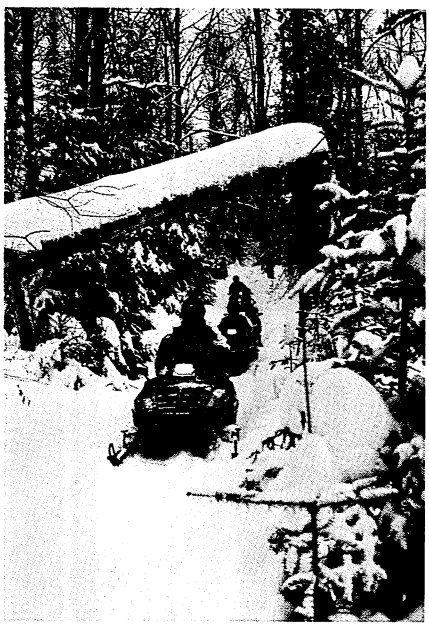
Port of Superior *(Wisconsin Department of Tourism)*

9. RECREATION

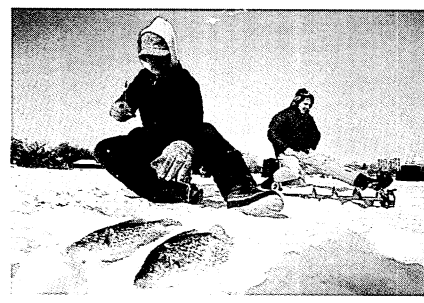
Recreational opportunities abound in Wisconsin. The state has over 14,000 freshwater lakes and numerous streams and rivers that offer opportunities for sports from fishing to waterskiing. The southern hills and northern forests present varied vistas to travelers. Lake Michigan and Lake Superior shorelines are also assets to the state in the beauty and recreational opportunities their miles of beaches provide to residents and visitors.

Conservation and Recreation

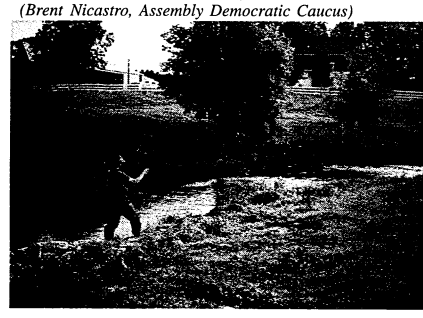
Opportunities for outdoor recreation in Wisconsin are enhanced by the state's longstanding commitment to the preservation of its natural and historical heritage. Wisconsin has 43 state parks and 9 state forests. It operates numerous trails for bicycling, snowmobiling and horseback riding. The first state park was created in 1900; the state park system has since grown to encompass 63,000 acres, providing recreation to over 9 million visitors per year. State forests, the first of which was established in 1907, cover nearly a half million additional acres and attract over 5 million visitors per year. More than a dozen state trails attract an additional 670,000 visitors annually. Since 1961 the state has acquired over a half million acres for preservation and recreation at a cost of over $170 million. Annual expenditures of over $100 million for resource management also underscore Wisconsin's commitment to preserving its environment. Hunting and fishing are



(Department of Tourism)



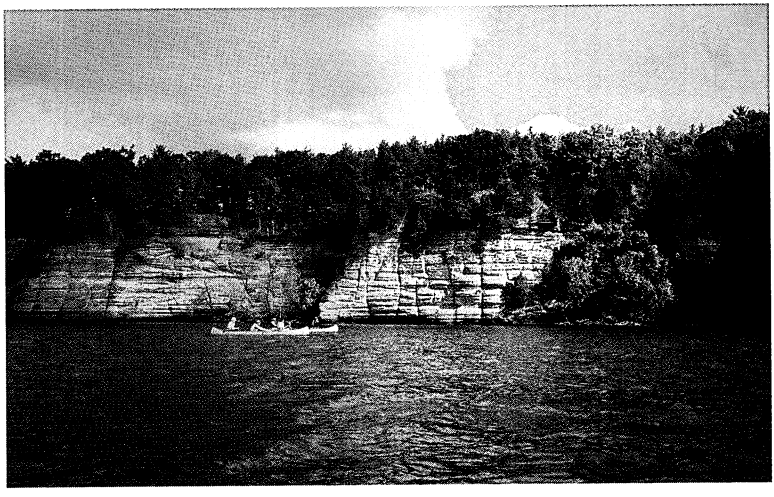
(Brent Nicastro, Assembly Democratic Caucus)



(Brent Nicastro, Assembly Democratic Caucus)

among the state's popular participation sports. Bass, perch and other panfish represent the largest group of fish caught each year in Wisconsin; walleye and northern pike are also common in inland waters. The elusive muskellunge is a prized trophy fish. In the great lakes, anglers may also seek trout and salmon. Hunters in Wisconsin typically bag over 200,000 deer per year. Bear, foxes, raccoons and rabbits are also bagged in large numbers. Game birds include ducks, pheasants, turkeys, geese and quail.

Boating and snowmobiling are popular sports in Wisconsin. Over a half million boats and 190,000 snowmobiles are registered in Wisconsin each year. Miles of snowmobile trails are maintained locally following state standards. Hiking and bicycling trails lend themselves to cross country skiing during the winter.



Canoeing at the Wisconsin Dells *(Brent Nicastro, Assembly Democratic Caucus)*

Spectator Sports

Wisconsin offers many opportunities to view spectator sports as well. The Green Bay Packers, the reigning world champions of professional football, train and play their home games in northeastern Wisconsin. The University of Wisconsin Badgers football team plays in Madison. Many other campuses of the university system field NCAA football teams. The Milwaukee Bucks provide Wisconsin with NBA action, and the Wisconsin Badgers, Marquette Golden Eagles, UW-Green Bay Phoenix and the UW-Milwaukee Panthers all compete in Division I NCAA basketball. The Milwaukee Brewers of the American League represent major league baseball in Wisconsin. Several cities, including Beloit, Wausau, Madison and Appleton, have minor league teams. In hockey, the University of Wisconsin consistently fields one of the best college teams in the country. Milwaukee and Madison are both home to minor league professional hockey teams.

10. WISCONSIN FIRSTS

The State of Wisconsin is proud of its record of innovation in government, social policy, education, industry, agriculture and conservation. The Progressive Era of the late 19th century and early 20th century was especially productive in social policy experimentation, and Wisconsin continues to be recognized as a leader in many areas. This list of noteworthy "firsts" in Wisconsin's first 150 years of statehood documents Wisconsin's progressive heritage in these areas.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Worker's Compensation. Wisconsin was the first state to have an operating "workmen's compensation law" to provide monetary benefits for workers injured on the job (1911). Two other states had previously passed similar laws, but theirs had delayed effective dates.

Unemployment Compensation. Wisconsin was the first state to pass a law authorizing monetary benefits for unemployed workers (1932).

Signing of the first workmen's compensation check, 1911 (State Historical Society #WHi (X3) 22668)

Women's Rights. Wisconsin was the first state to pass a law eliminating all legal discrimination against women (1921). Wisconsin's ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which granted women the right to vote in all elections, was approved by the state legislature on June 10, 1919, and was the first state approval to reach Congress.

Aid to Disabled Persons. Wisconsin was the first state to provide payments to persons who required continual care because of permanent disabilities (1945).

Welfare Reform. Wisconsin was the first state to submit a plan to the federal government for replacing the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

welfare program (1996). It was also one of the first states to have its welfare plan certified by the administration of President Bill Clinton. The Wisconsin Works (W-2) program requires able-bodied recipients to work or receive job training in order to qualify for benefits.

First Kindergarten. Margarethe Meyer Schurz, wife of Carl Schurz, opened the first kindergarten in the United States in Watertown (1856).

Agricultural Education. Wisconsin was the first state to establish an agricultural experiment station (1883); create farmers' institutes to spread agricultural knowledge throughout the state (1885); begin agricultural short courses (1886); organize county agricultural high schools (1901); and establish a Department of Agricultural Economics in the state university (1909).

Extension Courses. The University of Wisconsin was the first state university to offer extension courses (1892).

Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. Wisconsin was the first state to establish a system of state support for vocational, technical and adult education (1911).

Medical Education. Wisconsin was the first state to require doctors and persons treating the sick to complete training in the basic sciences of anatomy, physiology, pathology and diagnosis (1925).

Librarian Certification. Wisconsin was the first state to enact a comprehensive certification law for public librarians (1921).

Apprenticeships. Wisconsin created the first modern state law for administering apprenticeships (1911). It provided that students in skilled trades must be indentured under contracts approved by the Industrial Commission and that apprentices under age 16 must attend school at least five hours per week.

Private School Vouchers. Wisconsin was the first state to approve a large-scale tuition voucher plan for private schools. The Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, created in 1990, currently allows up to 15,000 low-income students in the Milwaukee Metropolitan School District to attend private, nonsectarian schools at public expense.

INDUSTRY AND LABOR

Antidiscrimination Laws. Wisconsin was the first state to prohibit the use of race or national origin as factors in hiring teachers (1933); prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of handicap in hiring properly qualified persons (1965); and prohibit discrimination in employment, housing, and public places of accommodation or amusement on the basis of sexual orientation (1982).

Labor Laws. The Wisconsin Industrial Commission, established in 1911, was the first instance in which a single department was given authority over all state labor laws. The commission was given wide quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial powers, as well as responsibility for employment safety and health. This also marked the first use of administrative rules, rather than laws passed by the legislature, to regulate industry.

The first electric streetcar operated in Appleton in 1886 (State Historical Society, #WHi (X3) 153)

Public Sector Bargaining. In 1959, Wisconsin enacted the first state public sector collective bargaining law, which permitted public employes to bargain labor conditions with their employers.

Utility Regulation. Wisconsin's Railroad Commission, established in 1905, was one of the first state bodies empowered to actually set the rates charged by the railroads, rather than merely establishing maximum rates. Later, Wisconsin was the first state to extend the Railroad Commission's rate regulation powers to all public utilities in the state (1907). Wisconsin's legislation was considered a model for other states.

Building Codes. Wisconsin was the first state to enact a statewide building code covering both public buildings and places of employment (1914).

Market Regulation. Wisconsin was the first state to introduce a complete program of standardization in the grading of fruits, vegetables, hay, honey, cheese, poultry and eggs (1919).

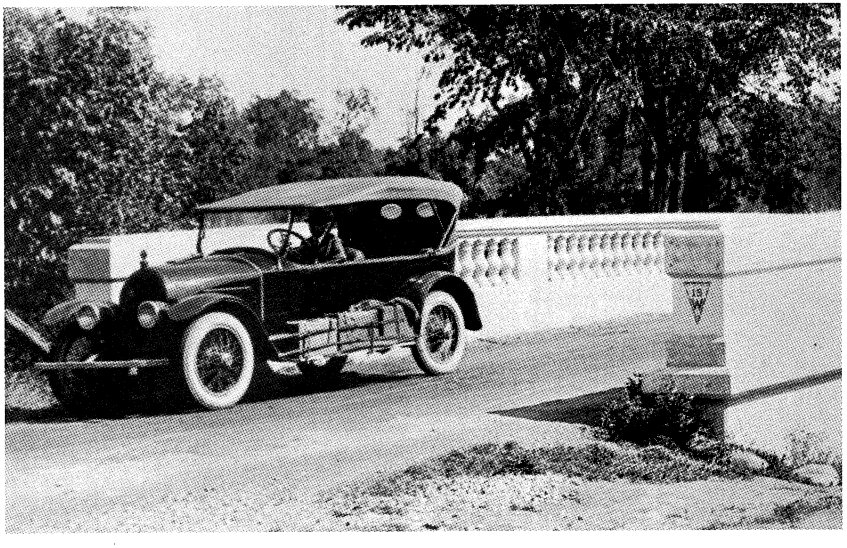
Consumer Protection. Wisconsin was the first state to give its marketing department jurisdiction over manufactured products, in addition to agricultural products, along with the power to prohibit unfair methods of competition and unfair trade practices (1921).

Telephone Solicitation. Wisconsin was the first state to regulate "junk" phone calls. It prohibited the use of prerecorded messages for telephone solicitation without the consent of the person being called (1978).

TRANSPORTATION

Automobiles. The nation's first automobile race was held in 1878 when the state offered $10,000 to the inventor of a machine that could move from Green Bay to Madison under its own power. The race was won by Alexander Gallagher of Oshkosh; the vehicle's average speed was 6 miles per hour.

Wisconsin was the first state to require that seat belts be installed in all cars sold in the state beginning with the 1962 model year.

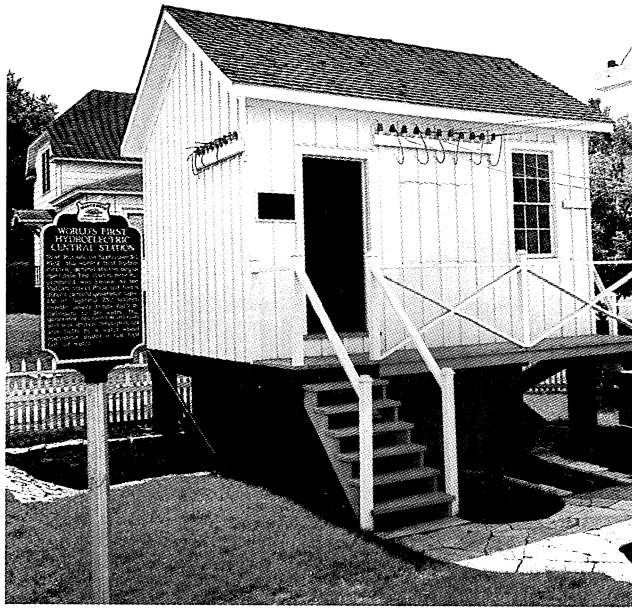


Wisconsin adopted the nation's first highway numbering system in 1918. The highway number in this photo is on the bridge abutment. (State Historical Society, #WHi (X3) 48468)

Highway Numbering. Wisconsin was the first state to use a number system to direct highway traffic (1918). The system used odd numbers for state trunk highways running north and south and even numbers for roads going east and west. The Wisconsin Rustic Roads Program, created in 1973, which identifies and preserves the state's most scenic rural roads, is the only statewide effort of its kind in the nation.

Electric Streetcar. Appleton began operating the first successful commercial electric street railway on August 16, 1886.

The Wisconsin Bikeway and the Elroy-Sparta Trail. The first bikeway in the nation to cross an entire state opened in 1966. The 300-mile "Wisconsin Bikeway" from Kenosha to La Crosse follows lightly traveled rural roads selected for their scenic values and ease of cycling. A thirty-mile portion of the route, from Elroy to Sparta, leaves the highways and follows a former railroad right-of-way which the state purchased in 1965. Wisconsin was a pioneer in this "rails to trails" concept. The Elroy-Sparta trail is also enjoyed by hikers and is open in winter to snowmobiles and dog sleds.



The nation's first hydroelectric plant opened in Appleton in 1882. (Department of Natural Resources 21076)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Recycling. Wisconsin's innovative and comprehensive recycling law, enacted in 1990, was the first statute to use a broad-based business tax to fund recycling efforts. Its strict mandatory recycling law requires communities to implement recycling plans and bans cans, bottles, newspapers and other forms of solid waste from landfills.

Conservation of Natural Resources. The Coon Creek Watershed project in Wisconsin's Vernon County was the nation's first large scale demonstration of soil and water conservation (1933). In 1951, Wisconsin was the first state to establish a program for the acquisition and management of natural areas for the purposes of scientific research, the teaching of conservation and natural history, and the preservation of rare or valuable plant and animal species and communities.

DDT Banned. Wisconsin was the first state to prohibit the sale and distribution of DDT, the powerful chemical pesticide that is toxic to fish, mammals and birds, including the bald eagle (1970).

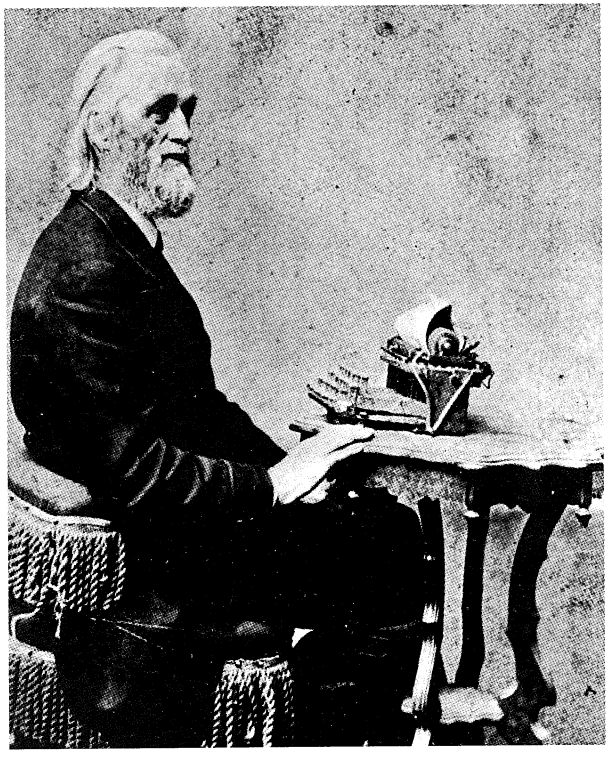
GOVERNMENT OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Primary Elections. The Wisconsin Legislature passed the first statewide primary election law in 1903 which was ratified by the voters in November 1904.

However, Oregon's law, passed via an initiative, went into effect before Wisconsin's.

Income Tax. Wisconsin established the first modern income tax law in 1911, following voter approval of a constitutional amendment in 1908.

Homestead Tax Credit. Wisconsin was the first state to establish a program of tax relief for elderly taxpayers through a homestead tax credit, which is applied to the income tax and calculated on property taxes paid and income received (1963). The law was later extended to all low-income households, including renters (1973).



C. Latham Sholes, inventor of the typewriter (State Historical Society, #WHi (X313) 25643-E)

City Planning. Wisconsin's 1909 planning act was the first state statute to grant a clear right to municipalities to create planning commissions to engage in city planning. The impetus for the state law was the preparation of a comprehensive plan for Madison by renowned landscape architect John Nolen.

Prisoner Work Release. Wisconsin was the first state to establish a successful day parole program for county jail prisoners (1913). Known as the "Huber Law" after its legislative sponsor, it allowed prisoners to leave jail during the day

Professor Steven Babcock, inventor of the Babcock Milk Tester (State Historical Society, #WHi (X3) 46011)

to work on regular jobs that assisted their rehabilitation and allowed them to support their dependents.

State Life Insurance. Wisconsin was the first state to issue limited, low-cost individual life insurance and annuity contracts to state residents (1911).

Legislative Innovations. The Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, forerunner of the present Legislative Reference Bureau, was created in 1901 as the nation's first nonpartisan legislative service agency, and it has served as the model for similar offices in many other states, as well as the Congressional Research Service in the Library of Congress. It was the first legislative staff office to provide a state legislature with both bill drafting and research services. Wisconsin was the first state to establish a Revisor of Statutes charged with biennial revision, editing and annotation of the state statutes (1909). The Wisconsin Assembly was the first legislative body in the United States to install an electric voting machine (1915). Wisconsin was the first state to require that fiscal estimates accompany all proposed legislation that increased or decreased state appropriations or

fiscal liability (1957). The device, which has been copied by legislatures in other states, was broadened in 1961 to cover the impact of bills on state revenues and extended in 1971 to bills which affect local units of government.

INVENTIONS AND INNOVATIONS

Typewriter. In 1869, Christopher Latham Sholes, who served in both the Wisconsin Senate and the Wisconsin Assembly, perfected the first typewriter. He sold the rights for his invention to the E. Remington Company for $12,000.

Babcock Milk Tester. In 1890, UW Professor Stephen M. Babcock invented a method for measuring the amount of butterfat in milk. This commercial tester, which was affordable for most farmers, inspired confidence in the integrity of the dairy industry, leading to Wisconsin earning its place as America's Dairyland.

Gasoline Powered Tractor. UW-Madison mechanical engineering students Charles W. Hart and Charles H. Parr experimented with and finally built the first successful gasoline-powered farm tractor in 1901.

Outboard Motor. Ole Evinrude, of Milwaukee, designed the first commercially successful outboard gasoline engine for boats (1910).

Vitamin D. UW Professor Henry Steenbock produced Vitamin D in food via irradiation and ultraviolet light (1929).

Oldest Radio Station. In 1914, University of Wisconsin-Madison experimental station 9XM began transmitting radio signals. Renamed WHA, it is the nation's oldest radio station today.

Hydroelectric Power Plant. The first commercial hydroelectric power plant began operation in 1882 on the rapids of the Fox River in Appleton. This hydropowered electric system operated machinery in a paper mill owned by Henry Rogers and also powered the first electric lights in a private residence, his mansion Hearthstone. In 1886, the plant powered the nation's first electric streetcar system.

Formation of the Republican Party. Protesters met in March 1854 in a Ripon schoolhouse to debate the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which proposed the extension of slavery, and ended up forming a new political party – the Republican Party.

Ringling Brothers Circus. The first performance of the Ringling Brothers Circus was held in Baraboo on May 19, 1884. It was billed as the "World's Greatest Show".

State Historical Society. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, founded in 1846 and officially chartered in 1853, was the first state historical society to receive funding support from a state government (1854).

Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis. Wisconsin and Pennsylvania were the first states (1892) to use the tuberculin test to detect TB in cattle. In terms of the most effective methods for fighting bovine tuberculosis, Wisconsin was the first state to develop the Accredited Herd policy (1915), certifying tuberculosis-free cattle, and the Area or County Eradication policy (1917).

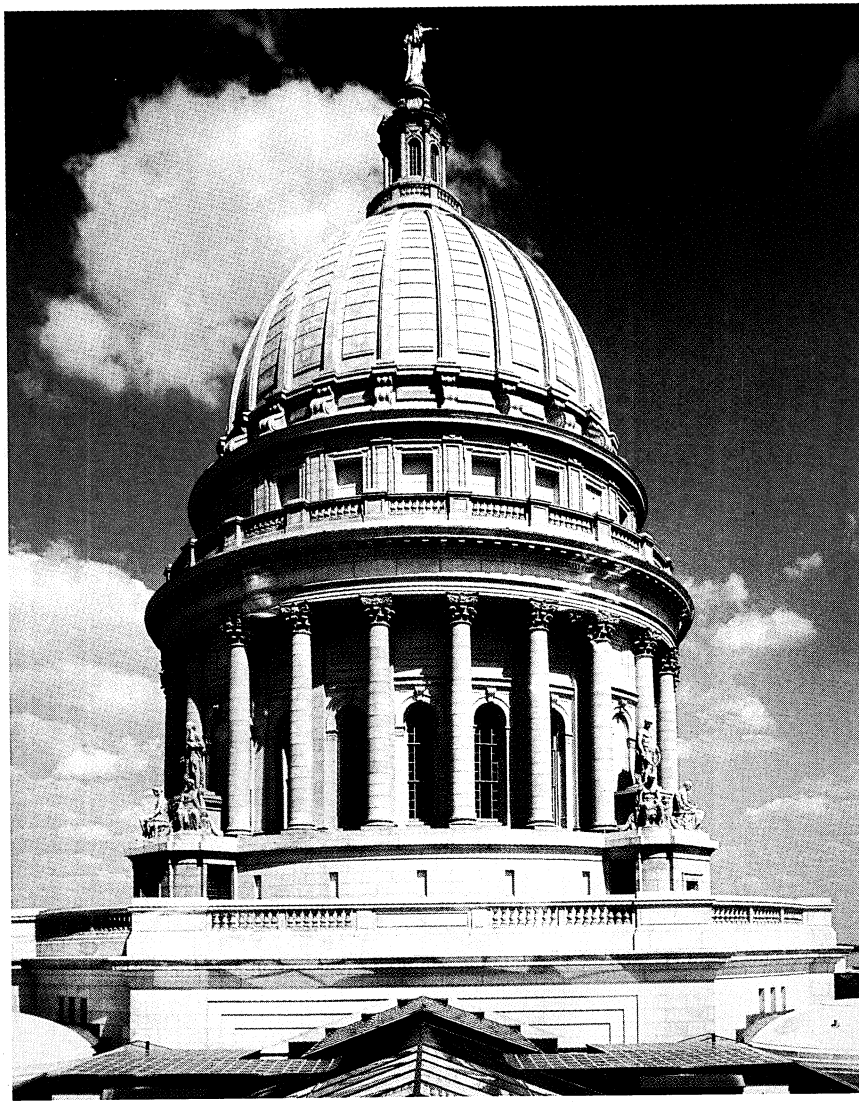
Automobile Speedometer. Charles H. Warner of Beloit invented the automobile speedometer in 1909.

Clothes Dryer. The Hamilton manufacturing company of Two Rivers developed the first automatic clothes dryer in 1935.

First Super Bowl. In January 1968, the Green Bay Packers won the first championship game to be played between the National and American football leagues The competition was later named the Super Bowl.

Sean Jones and son admire the Lombardi Trophy awarded to the Green Bay Packers following their 1997 Super Bowl victory. (photo courtesy of Green Bay Press-Gazette)

The photographs by James T. Potter appearing on the following pages capture the enduring beauty and timeless elegance of the Wisconsin State Capitol.



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Capitol Dome

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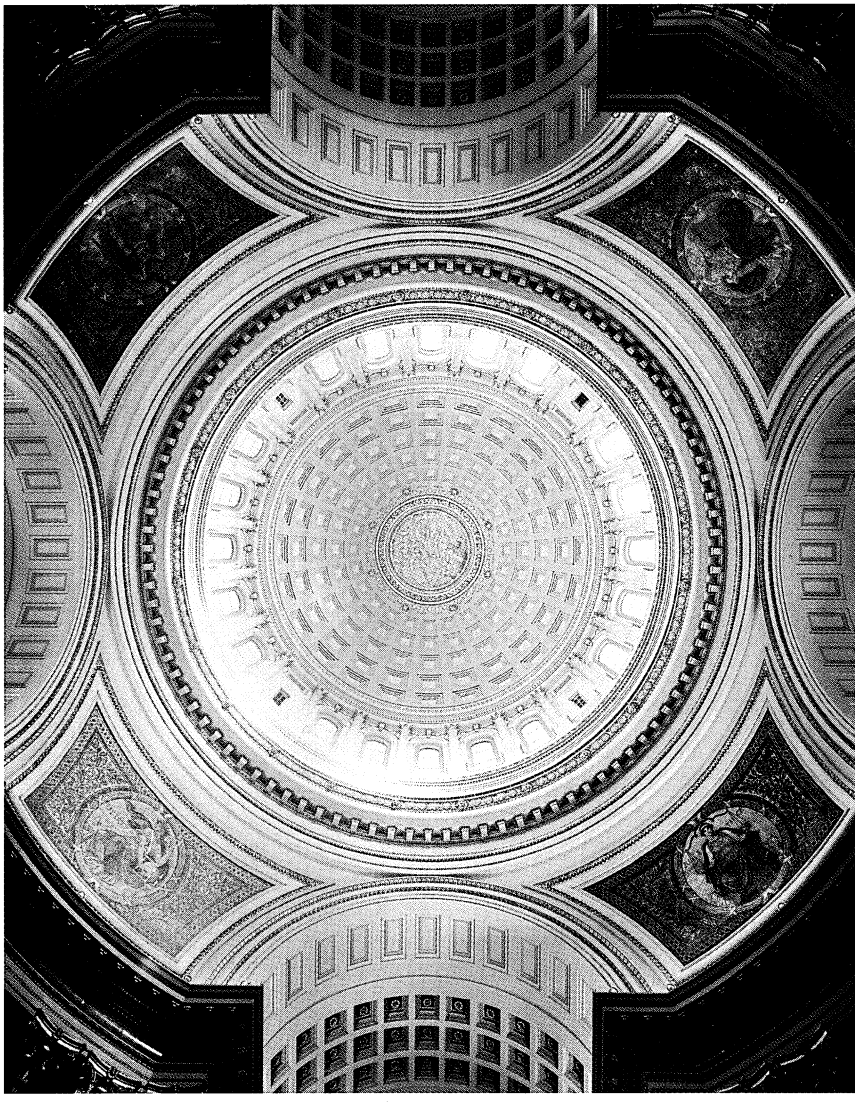
Rotunda



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Capitol Dome Interior

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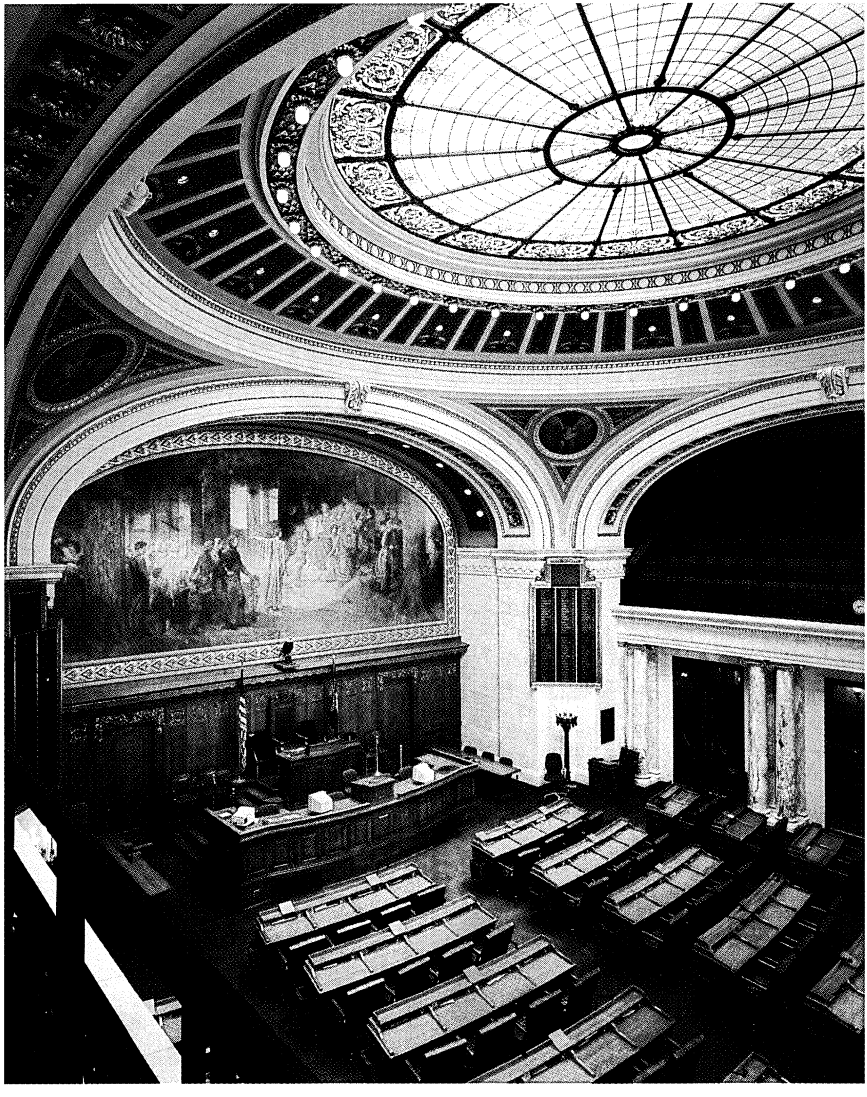
Senate Chamber



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Assembly Chamber

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Assembly Loggia

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Assembly Parlor

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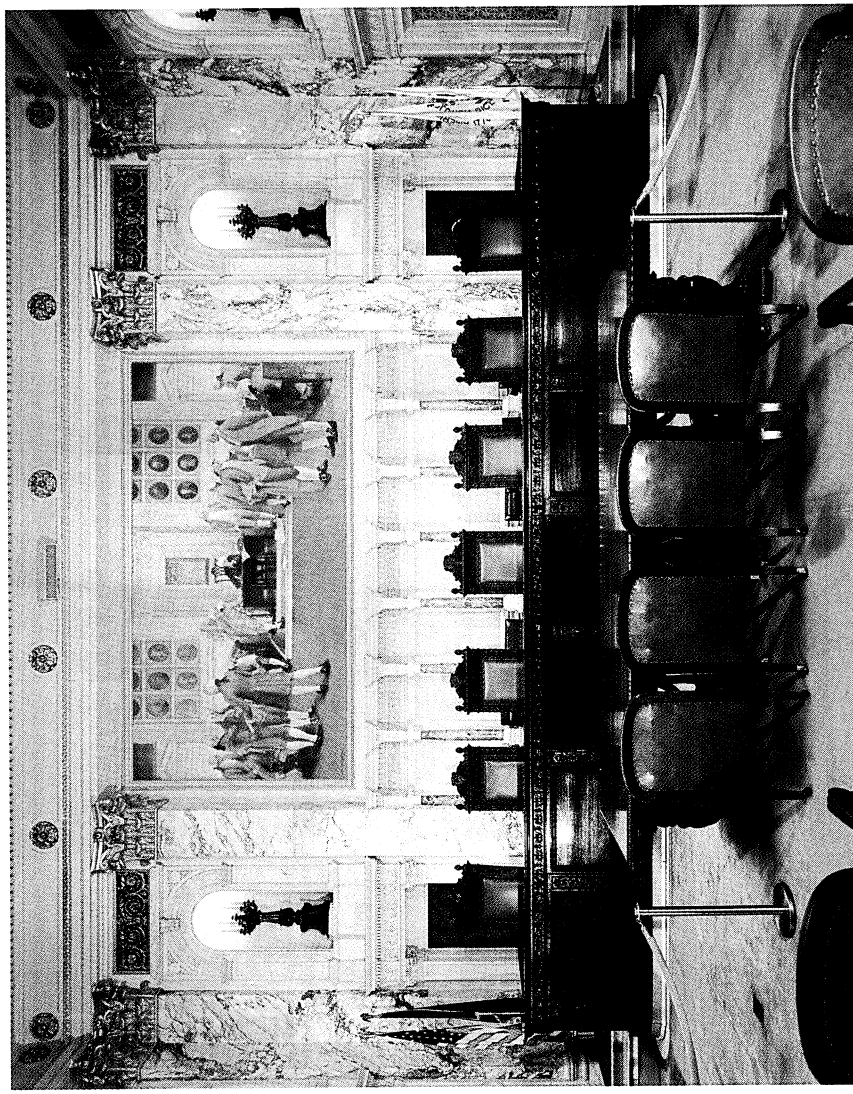
Entrance to Supreme Court



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Supreme Court Room

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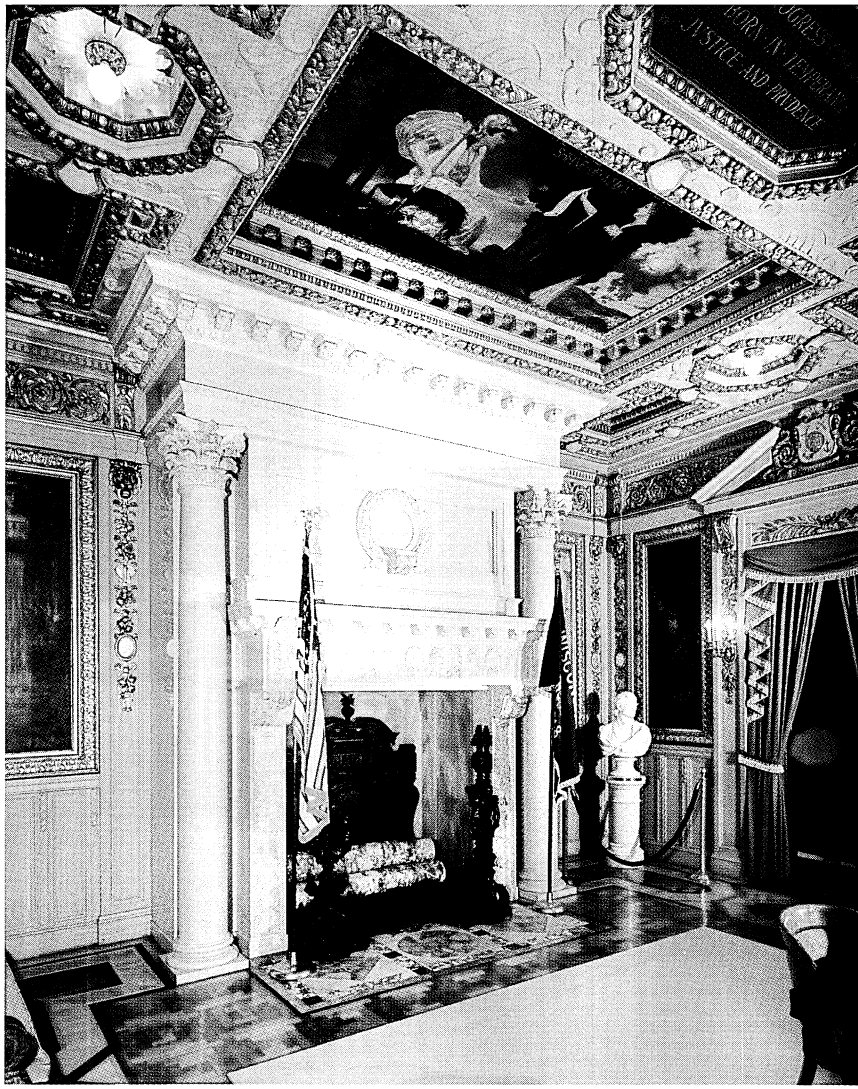
Governor's Conference Room



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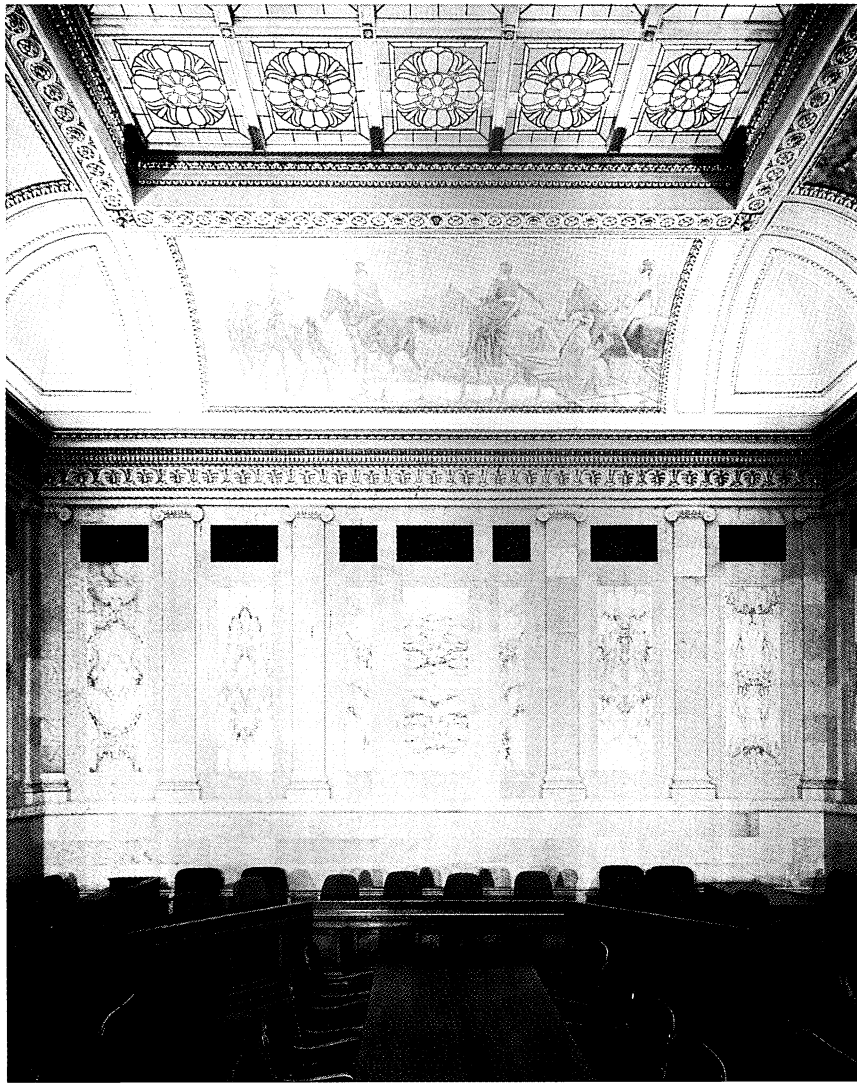
Fireplace in Governor's Conference Room



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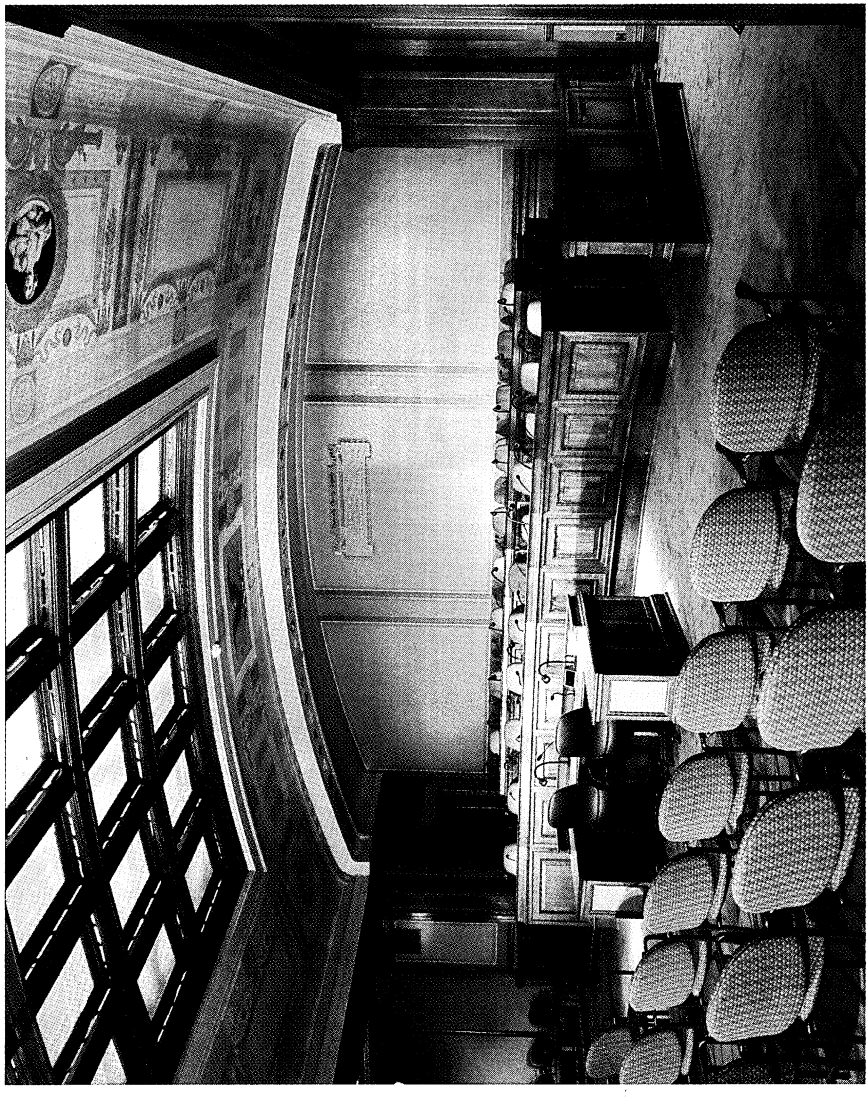
North Hearing Room



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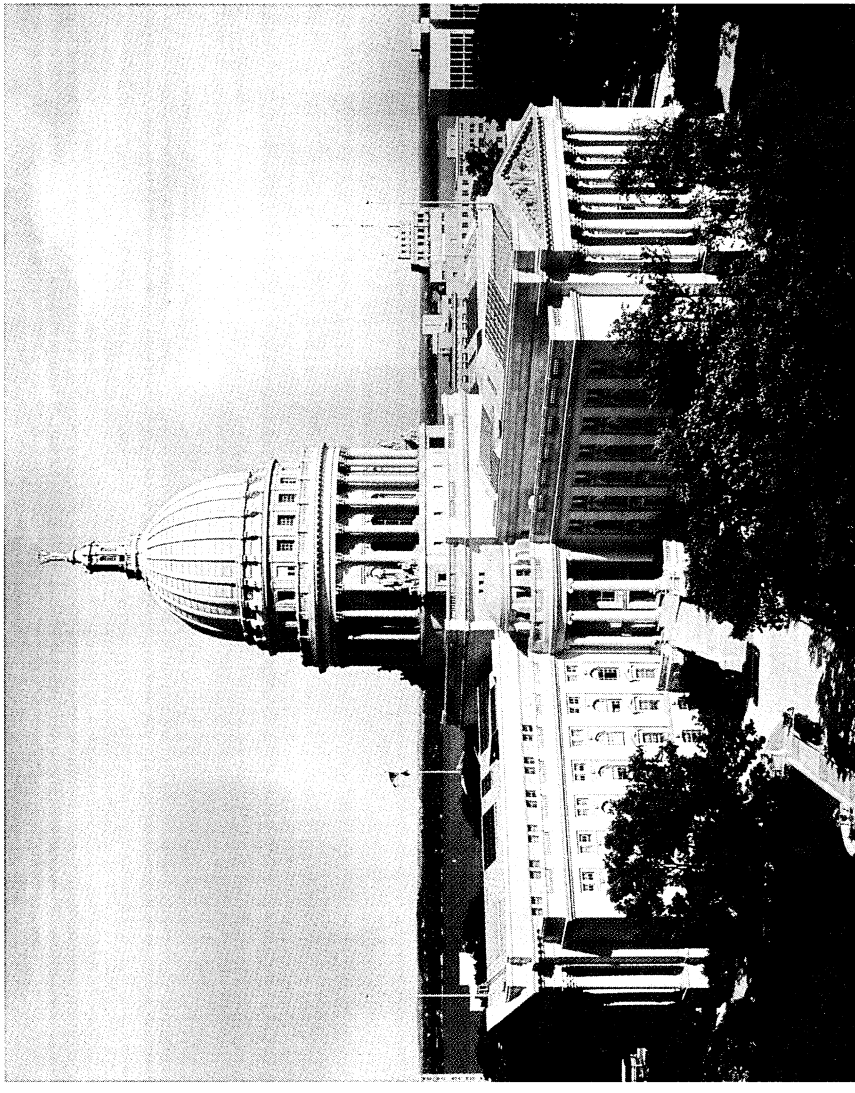
GAR Memorial Hearing Room



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Wisconsin State Capitol

Executive Branch

6

The executive branch: profile of the executive branch and descriptions of constitutional offices, departments, independent agencies, state authorities, nonprofit corporation, regional agencies, and interstate agencies

Local Government in Wisconsin: One-Room School

State Historical Society, #WHi (X3) 51161

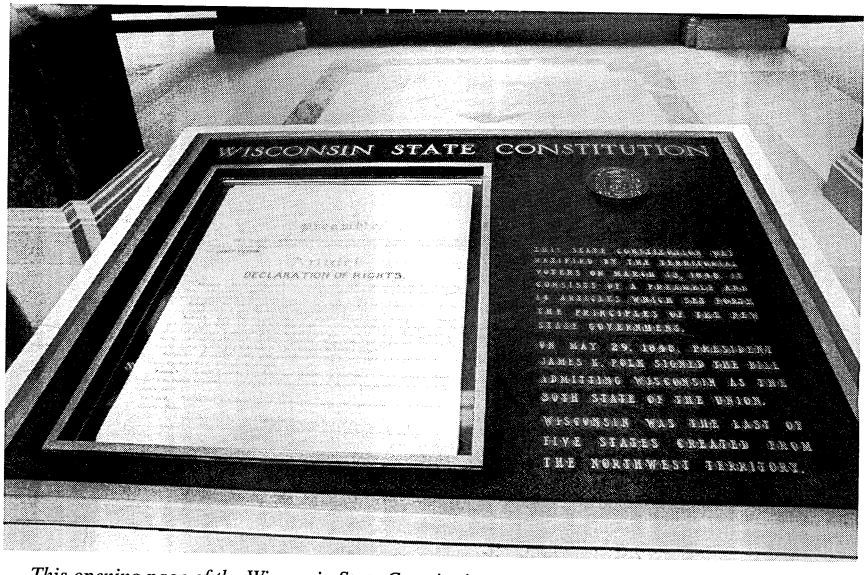
ELECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE STATE OFFICERS

Office	Officer/Party	Residence[1]	Term Expires	Annual Salary[2]
Governor	Tommy G. Thompson (Republican)	Elroy	January 4, 1999	$101,861
Lieutenant Governor	Scott McCallum (Republican)	Fond du Lac	January 4, 1999	54,795
Secretary of State	Douglas J. La Follette (Democrat)	Kenosha	January 4, 1999	49,719
State Treasurer	Jack C. Voight (Republican)	Appleton	January 4, 1999	49,719
Attorney General	James E. Doyle (Democrat)	Madison	January 4, 1999	97,756
Superintendent of Public Instruction	John T. Benson (nonpartisan office)	Marshall	July 2, 2001	86,360

[1]Residence when originally elected.

[2]Annual salary as established for term of office by the Wisconsin Legislature.

Sources: 1995-96 Wisconsin Statutes; State Elections Board, departmental data, April 1997; Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, Division of Classification and Compensation, departmental data, April 1997.



This opening page of the Wisconsin State Constitution on permanent display in the State Capitol is expected to draw many interested viewers as Wisconsin celebrates the 150th anniversary of its statehood. *(Kathleen Sitter, Legislative Reference Bureau)*

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 out the policies. The executive branch supervises the day-to-day administration of these programs and policies, while the judicial branch is responsible for adjudicating any conflicts that may arise from the interpretation or application of the laws.

Government Has Become Increasingly Complex. The governor, as head of the executive branch, is constitutionally required to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed". This appeared to be a relatively simple task when the state constitution was ratified in 1848. In Article V, 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, so there was a built-in liaison between the executive and legislative branches.

In Article VI, the constitution provided for 3 additional elected officers to assist in administering the laws of the new state. The secretary of state was authorized by the first session of the legislature in 1848 to keep official records, including enrolled laws and various state papers, and to act as state auditor to supervise the state's fiscal concerns 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 paid into the state treasury 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 school systems to parents and teachers. The state superintendent was to recommend texts, take a census of school age children, collect statistics on existing schools and determine the apportionment of school aids. Many of these duties continue today.

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, and that included the expenses of the legislature and circuit courts. As prescribed by the constitution and state law, the salaries of all 6 constitutional officers totaled $5,050 that year. (The lieutenant governor did not receive a salary, but he was given a double legislative per diem.)

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.

1967 Reorganization. By the time the reorganization committee ended its studies in January 1967, it had identified 85 state agencies within the executive branch of Wisconsin state government. Since the Wisconsin Constitution vests the executive power in the governor, the governor

holds the ultimate responsibility for state administration. The proliferation of state agencies over the years, however, had made it increasingly difficult for a governor to exercise effective executive control. In fact, many of the agencies had no direct relationship to the governor. The purpose of reorganization was to integrate agencies on a functional basis and make them responsive to the elected chief executive. Based on the committee's recommendations, Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, drastically reduced the number of executive agencies from 85 to 32. The reorganized structure included 4 constitutional offices, 14 operating departments (including the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Instruction, headed by the 2 other constitutional officers) and 14 independent agencies.

Like everything else, state government does not remain static. Since the 1967 reorganization, the legislature has created new state agencies, while abolishing or consolidating others. This process of periodically reevaluating structure and function continued when the 1995 Legislature created 2 new departments, one of which encompassed 3 formerly independent agencies; ordered that the secretaries of 2 departments be appointed by the governor (with senate consent) rather than by their boards; and shifted several critical programs from one agency to another.

Constitutional Officers. The constitutional officers are elected by the voters in statewide elections. Their number has remained constant since the adoption of the constitution in 1848. They include the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer, all of whom head offices, and the attorney general and state superintendent of public instruction, who head departments. Originally, the term of office for all constitutional officers was 2 years, but since the 1970 elections, following amendment of the constitution, their terms have been 4 years. All the officers, except the state superintendent, are elected on partisan ballots in the fall elections of the even-numbered years at the midpoint between presidential elections. Originally a partisan officer, the state superintendent is now elected on a nonpartisan ballot in the April election.

Departments. The term "department" is used to designate a principal administrative agency within the executive branch. It is not used for the independent agencies, which frequently have quasi-judicial functions. 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
Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Commerce
Corrections
Employe Trust Funds
Employment Relations
Financial Institutions
Health and Family Services
Justice
Military Affairs
Natural Resources
Public Instruction
Regulation and Licensing
Revenue
Tourism
Transportation
Veterans Affairs
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 Employe 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 department heads should be directly appointed by the governor continues. Public administration theory has long held that a governor can, in fact, be the chief executive only if the office 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
Elections Board
Employment Relations Commission
Ethics Board
Gaming Board
Insurance Commission
Investment Board
Personnel Commission
Public Service Commission
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
State Public Defender Board
Technical College System Board
University of Wisconsin System

Although the independent agencies are usually headed by boards or multiple commissioners, most of these officials are appointed by the governor 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", for specific purposes. Although they are agencies of the state, the authorities operate outside the regular structure of government and are intended to be financially self-sufficient. There currently are 4 authorities operating in Wisconsin – the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA), the Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority (WHEFA), the University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Authority and the World Dairy Center Authority. The World Dairy Center Authority is supported by private funds, but WHEDA, WHEFA and UW Hospital and Clinics Authority are authorized to issue bonds. 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, which operates the Bradley Center in Milwaukee. The corporation is headed by a 9-member board of directors appointed by the governor, 6 with advice and consent of the senate and 3 as nominees of the Bradley Family Foundation, Inc. The directors serve 7-year terms.

Boards, Councils and Committees. Many departments and agencies have subordinate boards, councils and committees to carry out specific tasks or to act in an advisory capacity. The 1967 reorganization act standardized the nomenclature and spelled out the differences in these units. A board is a "part-time body functioning as the policy-making unit for a department or independent agency or a part-time body with policy-making or quasi-judicial powers". An examining board is a "part-time body which sets standards of professional competence and conduct for the profession under its supervision, prepares, conducts and grades the examinations of prospective new practitioners, grants licenses, investigates complaints of alleged unprofessional conduct and performs other functions assigned to it by law". A council is defined as a "part-time body appointed to function on a continuing basis for the study, and recommendation of solutions and policy alternatives, of the problems arising in a specified functional area of state government". A committee is considered to be a "part-time body appointed to study a specific problem and to recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem, and intended to terminate on the completion of its assignment".

Boards are always specifically created by statute. Councils and committees may be created by law, but "[b]ecause of their temporary nature, committees shall be created by session law rather than by statute". Each agency head may also create and appoint such councils or committees as the operation of the department or independent agency requires.

Attached Units. Under the 1967 reorganization, certain boards, commissions and councils were attached to departments or independent agencies for administrative purposes only. The larger agencies may assist them with various services, such as budgeting and program coordination. The units are sometimes referred to by the statutory section number that defines them as "15.03 units". They continue to be distinct units and to exercise their statutory powers independently of the department or independent agency to which they are attached. There currently are 63 of these units: 42 boards, 4 commissions, 9 councils, 5 divisions and 3 offices.

Classified Service. One of the outstanding characteristics of Wisconsin state government is the merit system it applies to state employes. 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. Wisconsin was one of the earliest states to adopt such a system, doing so in 1905, and its system 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 officials, including deputy secretaries, executive assistants and division administrators, appointed unclassified positions. Despite this change at the top levels of civil service, most state employes 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 work of equivalent skills and responsibilities when assigning a classification to a pay range. Each biennium, the department establishes the compensation plan of classifications and related salary ranges for those classified employes not covered by collective bargaining agreements, subject to modification by the legislature's Joint Committee on Employment Relations. The governor may veto the committee's actions, although the vote of 6 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 before implementation.

State employes may join labor unions and engage in collective bargaining, but they are prohibited by state law from striking. Collectively bargained agreements, negotiated between the Department of Employment Relations and labor organizations, are submitted to the Joint Committee on Employment Relations. If approved, they are submitted 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.

Under the law, agency heads are systematically placed in one of 10 groups, and each group is assigned a salary range. The salary range for each group is determined in the same manner as for the positions in the classified service. Salaries of elected constitutional officers, including the legislature, are set at varying points of these ranges.

Number of State Employes. The increasing size and complexity of state government is reflected in the number of employes. To illustrate this, a total of 1,924 people worked for Wisconsin state government in 1906. By contrast, on September 30, 1996, the number of state employes totaled 69,884, of whom 37,466 were permanent classified; 19,201 were unclassified (primarily teaching and academic staff of the University of Wisconsin System); 5,650 were UW graduate assistants and other employes; and 6,738 were limited term, seasonal or project employes.

State Government's Physical Plant. 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 that 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, at a cost of $7,203,826.35, is now undergoing extensive restoration and renovation 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 institutions across Wisconsin. The University of Wisconsin System operates 13 degree-granting institutions and 13 two-year centers that feature freshman-sophomore instruction.

The state's correctional facilities, under the direction of the Department of Corrections, include 4 maximum security prisons, 5 medium security prisons, one minimum security institution, a prison for women and 17 correctional centers. The department also operates Ethan Allen School at Wales and Lincoln Hills School at Irma for male juveniles and Southern Oaks Girls School at Union Grove.

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 to visually handicapped students at Janesville and a similar special school for the hearing impaired at Delavan. The Wisconsin Veterans Home at King in Waupaca County is 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 complaints and suggestions about state affairs. In addition, at speaking engagements and public appearances around the state, the chief executive learns of current problems and, in turn, informs the people about current state actions. Administratively, the governor exercises authority through the power of appointment, consultation with department heads, and execution of the executive budget. The governor plays a key role in the legislative process through 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 urgent concern. The governor monitors and speaks on other proposals before the legislature and can shape the legislative process through the power to veto bills, to call special sessions of the legislature, and to appoint numerous 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 only as "acting governor" when the governor is impeached, incapacitated or absent from the state.

Commerce. Although 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 trade in goods, services and commercial paper, as well as transportation and communication, so the state's involvement in regulation of commerce is broad. The state's primary objective is to protect the public as consumers of goods and services 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 raw 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.

Another important aspect of consumer protection is the licensing of various trades and professions. Generally, there is concern that individuals working in certain professions must achieve specific levels of training and proficiency before they offer their services to the public at large. Examples include those whose professions affect public health, such as doctors and nurses, or public safety, such as architects and engineers. The Department of Regulation and Licensing serves 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. The department 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 Board regulates 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. The Wisconsin Development Fund 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 Wisconsin's tourist attractions.

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 in a democratic society at statehood in the 1848 Wisconsin Constitution that provided for the establishment of local schools and required that education be free to all children in the state. The constitution further directed the legislature to establish a state university at Madison and colleges throughout the state as needed.

Wisconsin's system of public schools now educates over one million students each year. In 1996-97, there were 879,977 students in the public elementary and secondary schools. The 1996 fall enrollment in the University of Wisconsin System reached 149,330; the Technical College System's associate degree programs enrolled 98,527 students in the fall of 1995.

Wisconsin relies on 426 local school districts to administer its elementary and secondary programs. Twelve cooperative educational service agencies, known as "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 entire 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 2 largest campuses at Madison (1996-97 enrollment – 39,826) and Milwaukee (1996-97 enrollment – 21,877) offer programs leading to doctoral degrees. Eleven other degree-granting institutions provide 4-year courses of baccalaureate study, and 13 UW Center campuses provide 2-year courses of study. State funding also supports Wisconsin residents enrolled at the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. (formerly the Medical School of Marquette University).

Three other state agencies perform educational functions – the Higher Educational Aids Council, the Educational Communications Board and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The council administers federal and state student financial assistance programs. The board operates the state's networks for educational radio and educational television. The historical society maintains the state historical library, museum and various historic sites.

Environmental Resources. From a wilderness inhabited by 305,391 people in 1850, the state has evolved into a complex society with a 1996 population officially estimated at 5,142,999. Most of Wisconsin is not densely populated, and the state has a comparatively large amount of open space. However, population growth, improved living standards 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 or extinction. The Department of Natural Resources administers numerous programs that control water quality, air pollution and solid waste management. 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 state promotes recreational and educational opportunities through state parks, forests and natural areas. It also regulates hunting and fishing to protect fish and wildlife resources and manages other programs designed to conserve and restore endangered and threatened species.

The Department of Transportation also 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 people using those roads. In 1996, more than 4.2 million vehicles were registered in Wisconsin, and more than 3.7 million residents were licensed to drive. With 759 traffic fatalities in that same year, and comparable figures in prior years, 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 passenger mass transit and 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.

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 disease prevention and detection, health education programs, and maintenance of institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped or mentally ill. Records of birth, marriage, divorce and death are collected and used to identify trends and potential problems. The department is also responsible for a broad range of social services for the aged, the handicapped and children.

As a worker, the individual comes in contact with the state in many ways. 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 a worker faced with job loss. 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 cannot obtain a job and suspects 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 state's agent in protecting and assisting workers is the Department of Workforce Development. The department also provides training and other services to help welfare recipients join the labor market under the state's 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 Home at King.

The state must also protect 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, prostitution and narcotic drugs.

The state provides 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 has to have 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 must evaluate each department's operations to assure that the department can perform its assigned tasks and prepare 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 civil 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 Employe Trust Funds manages the state's retirement systems and the employe insurance programs that cover state and local government workers. At any one time, the state must have large sums of money in its employe 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 state needs to use the funds. 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.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor: TOMMY G. THOMPSON.

Chief of Staff: JOHN MATTHEWS.

Policy Director: ROBERT WOOD.

Policy Advisors: ANNETTE CRUZ, WILLIAM ESBECK, THUY MORZENTI, WILLIAM REID, STEWART SIMONSON, CHRIS SPOONER.

Legal Counsel: STEWART SIMONSON.

Appointments Director: DELORA NEWTON.

Legislative Liaisons: ANNETTE CRUZ (senate); WILLIAM REID (assembly).

Family Literacy Advocate: BARBARA MANTHEI.

Federal Relations: ROBERT WOOD.

Governor's Scheduler and Secretary: PATRICIA HACKETT.

Operations Manager: SCOTT FROMADER.

Milwaukee Office Representative: COREY HOZE.

Northern Office Representative (Hayward): DAVID ANDERSON.

Press Secretary: KEVIN KEANE.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863.

Location: 115 East, State Capitol, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Fax: General: (608) 267-8983; Press office: (608) 266-3970.

Number of Employes: 47.05.

Total Budget 1995-96: $2,463,500.

Total Budget 1996-97: $2,515,500.

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.

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 and part-time boards that head the major administrative departments are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the governor, although the appointments may also require senate confirmation. Appointees to part-time boards often serve fixed terms of 2 to 6 years, but the governor's 4-year term of office permits the chief executive to name the majority of the board members over time. The governor is also responsible for appointing almost 1,200 members to various councils and boards that are created by law to advise and serve state government.

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 are willing to donate their time and expertise as a public service.

The governor gives policy direction to the state and plays an important role in the legislative process by developing the executive budget and by advocating major policy changes in the state of the state message and other special messages to the legislature. 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.

The governor has a number of 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 measures. 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.

If a vacancy occurs in the state senate or assembly, state law directs the governor to call a special election. In the case of vacancies in elective county offices and judicial positions, the governor may appoint persons to serve unexpired terms or until a successor can be elected. The governor may dismiss sheriffs, district attorneys, coroners, or registers of deeds for proven malfeasance.

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 many other 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 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, as in the Persian Gulf, 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 was created in 1980 to expedite the pardon process. The board reviews applications for executive clemency and makes recommendations to the governor.

The governor (or governor's designee) serves as an *ex officio* member of several boards and commissions, including the State of Wisconsin Building Commission, Educational Communications Board, Disability Board, and State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse.

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 concerned amount of salary, duration 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 years to 4, 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 Council

State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: ANNETTE CRUZ (designated to represent governor), *chairperson;* SENATORS ROESSLER, vacancy; REPRESENTATIVES BALDWIN, LASEE; JOE LEEAN (secretary of health and family services), JAMES E. DOYLE (attorney general), JOHN T. BENSON (superintendent of public instruction), MICHAEL SULLIVAN (secretary of corrections), WILLIAM SINGLETARY (designated by secretary of transportation), JOSEPHINE W. MUSSER (commissioner of insurance); CHARLES DINKEL (designated by chairperson of Pharmacy Examining Board); DAVID DONARSKI (representing Controlled Substances Board); BRADLEY GEHRING (representing Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime); MARK SEIDL (nominated by Wisconsin County Human Service Association, Inc.); MICHAEL FLOREK (service provider representative); PATRICK CONVERSE (consumer representative); MARTIN BANGERT, MICHAEL HERT, JOHN M. HOHL, JOYCE O'DONNELL, DEBRA LYNN RASH (public members). (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 abuse control and prevention efforts of state agencies. 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 council 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.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

DISABILITY BOARD

Disability Board: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, CHIEF JUSTICE SHIRLEY ABRAHAMSON, SENATOR RISSER (senate president), SENATOR ELLIS (senate minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE BRANCEL (assembly speaker), REPRESENTATIVE KUNICKI (assembly minority leader), PHILIP FARRELL (dean, UW Medical School).

Statutory References: Sections 14.015 (1) and 17.025.

Agency Responsibility: The Disability Board, created by Chapter 422, Laws of 1969, is authorized by law to fill a temporary vacancy in any of the constitutional offices if the incumbent is incapacitated due to illness or injury. (The board originally had similar powers for the supreme court and circuit court, but these were repealed by Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, and Chapter 332, Laws of 1975, respectively.) The board determines when a temporary disability exists.

WISCONSIN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Wisconsin Sesquicentennial Commission: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, FORMER GOVERNOR LEE SHERMAN DREYFUS, FORMER GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS DRZEWIECKI, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES HUBER, FREESE; JUDITH MANN (1st congressional district); CAROL MARKOS (2nd congressional district); JUDITH KUIPERS (3rd congressional district); JOANNE BRANDES (4th congressional district); HOWARD FULLER (5th congressional district); JOANN WARD (6th congressional district); JOANNE R. ORR (7th congressional district); FRANK MEYER (8th congressional district); JOHN STOLLENWERK (9th congressional district); KATHARINE LYALL (UW System representative); GEORGE L. VOGT (historical society representative); ROBERT WALTON (agriculture representative); KATHRYN BURKE (arts representative); BRENT HAGLUND (conservation representative); MILTON NESHEK (industry representative); MARTIN BEIL (labor representative); RICHARD SPEROS (recreation representative); AL TOON (sports community representative); ROLF ETHUN (Wisconsin Council for Local History representative); EUGENE BEGAY (representative of American Indian tribes in Wisconsin); KATHERINE HUDSON, DAVID PROSSER, CATE ZEUSKE (members at large) (all appointed by governor).

Executive Director: DEAN AMHAUS.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1848, Madison 53701-1848.

Location: 8 South Carroll Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 264-7990.

Fax: (608) 264-7994.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $400,000.

Total Budget 1996-97: $0 (up to $1,250,000 G.P.R. may be released pending receipt of private matching funds).

Statutory References: Sections 14.015 (2) and 14.26.

Agency Responsibility: The Wisconsin Sesquicentennial Commission was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 269 to plan for the 1998 commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Wisconsin statehood. All state agencies are required by law to cooperate with it.

The commission, which must submit annual reports to the governor and legislature, will cease to exist upon acceptance by the governor of the final report of its activities. The legislative members must represent the majority and minority parties in each house. Governor Thompson serves *ex officio,* and Former Governors Dreyfus and Lucey are members at large.

A group of young admirers join Governor Tommy G. Thompson in the executive office to celebrate the signing of the Healthy Baby Month proclamation on March of Dimes Day at the Capitol, March 12, 1997. (Office of the Governor)

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS TO MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Wisconsin Advanced Telecommunications Foundation

Directors: JAMES B. WIGDALE, *president;* JAMES D. BLANCHARD, MARK D. BUGHER, EDWARD CHIN, KEN COLE, BONNIE J. DEJNO, BRONSON J. HAASE, RODMAN P. HISE, SUZANNE S. HOTTER, DANIEL T. KELLEY, LARRY E. KNEGENDORF, DAVID M. LARKIN, JAMES L. LEONHART, GARY G. PERLEBERG, MARK POLEBITSKI, ROBERT J. SCHAEFFER, PAMELA YOUNG-HOLMES. (Governor appoints majority of directors with senate approval.)

Contact person: TODD M. PESKE, *executive director.*

Mailing Address: 3319 West Beltline Highway, Madison 53719.

Telephone: (608) 266-7878.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.28.

The foundation's purpose is to fund advanced telecommunications projects and to educate users about advanced telecommunications services. It may fund projects that establish information clearinghouses, demonstrate cooperation between users and providers, and make better use of telecommunication infrastructure. Projects may not compete with private sector development of telecommunications installations. Those eligible for grants include local governments; public, educational or governmental access units; educational institutions, libraries or health care information services; and individuals. Preference is given to local governments, educational institutions, libraries and school districts with allowable revenue increases below the statewide average. Matching contributions are required at a level set by the foundation.

The foundation is organized as a nonstock corporation, and at least 5 telecommunications providers must participate. It must establish an endowment fund of at least $25.5 million, including state appropriations, and develop a business plan for the fund within 7 years of its organization. The foundation is considered a governmental body and an authority subject to state open meeting and open record laws. If it ceases operations, the state's unencumbered contributions must be returned.

The legislature's joint committee on finance must approve the release of state funds to the foundation, subject to certain conditions. The foundation is required to submit its first report before January 1, 1997, and biennially thereafter. It was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 496.

Higher Educational Aids Council

Members: MIKE CLUMPNER (public member), *chairperson;* HELEN BIE (public member), *secretary;* PAUL SPRAGGINS (designated by superintendent of public instruction); PHYLLIS KRUTSCH, VIRGINIA R. MACNEIL (UW System regents representatives); ALLEN SCHRAUFNAGEL, FREDERICK J. WENZEL (Technical College System representatives); JACK S. HARRIS, THOMAS A. MANION (members of boards of trustees of independent colleges and universities); MARY JO GREEN, VIRGINIA S. MUENSTER (Technical College System financial aid representatives); vacancy (independent colleges financial aid officer); STEVEN E. VAN ESS (UW System financial aid officer); AMY JO SCHRADER (independent colleges student representative); DREW MCKINNEY (Technical College System student representative). (All members, except superintendent of public instruction or designee, are appointed by governor.)

Executive Secretary: VALORIE T. OLSON, 267-2206.

Deputy Secretary: vacancy, 264-6181.

Administrative and Fiscal Services, Office of: LOWELL R. MAVES, *administrator,* 266-1658.

Programs and Policy, Division of: JANE HOJAN-CLARK, *administrator,* 266-1665.

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.

Publication: Biennial Report.

Number of Employes: 11.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $54,407,500.

Total Budget 1996-97: $53,400,300.

The Higher Educational Aids Council 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 may enter into interstate agreements, such as remission of nonresident tuition and student loan collection programs. The council's executive secretary is appointed by the governor.

The council establishes policies to administer the state's student financial aid programs, including academic excellence scholarships, tuition grants, Wisconsin higher education grants, talent incentive grants, handicapped students grants, Indian student assistance, minority student grants (private sector and Technical College System), interstate reciprocity, and teacher and nursing forgiveness loans. It also administers the contracts for dental education services and the Wisconsin Health Education Loan Program and approves the list of students for the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., per capita grant program.

The Higher Educational Aids Council 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 75, Laws of 1967, renamed it the Higher Educational Aids Board. In 1967 (Chapter 313), the council was authorized to organize the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation to administer the federal Guaranteed Student Loan Program. As permitted by Chapter 313, the corporation was separated from the council in 1984 and given an independent board of directors as a private nonstock corporation organized under Chapter 181, Wisconsin Statutes. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 repealed the Higher Educational Aids Board and transferred its responsibilities to the newly created Department of Education and Education Commission. The Wisconsin Supreme Court, in *Thompson v. Crancy,* 199 Wis. 2nd 674, held the establishment of the Department of Education and the Educational Commission unconstitutional but did not address the transfer of responsibilities of the Higher Educational Aids Board. Governor Thompson established the Higher Educational Aids Council in Executive Order 283, as amended by Executive Order 287, to carry out the functions formerly assigned to the board.

Wisconsin Humanities Council

Members: ANN KOSKI (elected by council), *chairperson.* Gubernatorial appointees: DAVID FANTLE, MARY JANE GIELOW, MARY MOSER, BARBARA SELLETT, DIANNE THOMPSON, LINDA M. TRUDELL. (The governor appoints 6 members to the council. Other members are elected by the council.)

Executive Director: MAX HARRIS.

Address: 802 Regent Street, Madison 53715.

Telephone: (608) 262-0706.

The Wisconsin Humanities Council, an independent, nonprofit organization, was established in 1972 under the provisions of 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 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 involve scholars with graduate degrees in the humanities. The council publishes a newsletter, *Perspectives.*

Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

Board of Trustees: Gubernatorial appointees: TIMOTHY FLAHERTY, JOSEPH E. GORMAN, RICHARD W. GRABER, CHARLES D. JACOBUS, NATALIE BLACK KOHLER, JON MCGLOCKLIN, CHARLES MCNEER, LINDA MELLOWES, WILLIAM L. RANDALL, SIDNEY SHINDELL, RICHARD A. WEISS. (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) 456-8296.

Fax: (414) 257-0449.

State Appropriation 1995-96: $8,132,200.

State Appropriation 1996-97: $7,989,700.

Publications: Alumni News, Annual Report, Directory of Physician Consultants, Facts, *Healthy Connections, Medical Education and Research into Tomorrow,* Milwaukee News, President's Newsletter, *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 and the Area Health Education Centers health professionals training 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.

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 Board of Trustees changed the name of the school to the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

Commission on Privatization

Members: SENATORS FARROW, GROBSCHMIDT; REPRESENTATIVES NASS, vacancy; POLLY WALKER BEAL, JAMES A. BOHREN, JAMES BUCHEN, NEIL DIBOLL, WILLIAM C. ESBECK (designated by governor), SCOTT R. JENSEN, CHRISTINE KELL, EDWARD J. LUMP, BILL G. SMITH.

Contact person: MARTHA KERNER.

Address: Bureau of Intergovernmenal Relations, Department of Administrtation, P.O. Box 7868, Madison 53707-7868.

Telephone: (608) 266-2125.

The Commission on Privatization was established by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 to study and evaluate all functions of state government that may be delegated to the private sector at a cost savings to the taxpayers. The commission was scheduled to report its findings and any recommendations for legislation 7 months after the date that all of its members were appointed.

Wisconsin Center District

Board of Directors: LINDA SEEMEYER (designated by secretary of administration); SENATOR BURKE (senate cochairperson, Joint Committee on Finance), REPRESENTATIVE FOTI (designated by assembly cochairperson, Joint committee on Finance); FRANKLYN M. GIMBEL, STEPHEN H. MARCUS, JACOB WEISSBERGER (appointed by governor).

Address: 500 West Kilbourn Avenue, Milwaukee 53203.

Telephone: (414) 271-4000.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 229, Subchapter II.

The Wisconsin Center District is a public corporation and special purpose district which may own and operate facilities for commercial activities, such as conventions, trade shows, and cultural and educational events. The district has powers to condemn property and levy taxes, such as room taxes, food and beverage taxes, and local car rental taxes. The governor appoints 4 of the 15 members of the board.

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEES
June 30, 1997

The committees described in this section were created or recreated by Governor Tommy G. Thompson 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 they are replaced by the governor. Some of the following committees date back more than 30 years.

The law also provides that an employe of the Office of the Governor or of the Department of Administration be designated by the governor to coordinate the activities of the 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 prepared by a special committee are submitted to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the Reference and Loan Library in the Department of Public Instruction.

Section 20.505 (3) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes provides for the expenses of special and executive committees created by law or executive order. In addition, certain committees receive specific state appropriations, and some receive federal grants because they are set up 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: STANLEY SOLHEIM (designated by secretary of development), *chairperson;* SENATORS BURKE, WEEDEN; vacancy (appointed by assembly speaker), vacancy (appointed by assembly minority leader); GEORGE GUNDERSEN (designated by secretary of transportation), JOANNE PRUITT THUNDER (designated by director, Office of Transportation Safety), WILLIAM MOORMAN (designated by secretary of natural resources); ROGER T. BENRUD, GARRY BURMAN, MARY ANN DEMPSEY, SCOTT FROMADER, CRAIG HEYWOOD, MARY MONROE, BOB SMITH, vacancy (public members).

Contact person: TOM HUBER.

Address: Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 7913, Madison 53707-7913.

Telephone: (608) 267-7757.

Fax: (608) 267-0294.

Governor Thompson created the council in Executive Order 122, June 24, 1991, and continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. A similar council was originally created by Governor Patrick J. Lucey in June 1977 under Executive Order 43, and it had been recreated several times since. The council consists of not more than 15 members. Legislative members include representatives from the majority and minority party in each house. 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.

Task Force on the Creation of a Wisconsin Business Court

Members: PATRICK T. SHEEDY, *chairperson;* SCOTT C. MINTER, *reporter;* PATRICIA D. STRUCK (administrator, Division of Securities); GEORGE BROWN, KENNETH B. DAVIS, JR., FRANK DEGUIRE, SIGRID E. DYNEK, CONRAD G. GOODKIND, JOANNE B. HUELSMAN, JOHN P. KENNEDY, E. CAMPION KERSTEN, JOHN K. MACIVER, J. DENIS MORAN, TERRENCE M. O'REILLY, STEWART SIMONSON, JOHN SKILTON, BARBARA L. ULICHNY, JOHN WALSH, LANE WARE, CLAY R. WILLIAMS.

Contact person: JACQUELINE COCROFT.

Address: Division of Securities, Department of Financial Institutions, P.O. Box 1768, Madison 53701-1768.

Telephone: (608) 267-9356.

Governor Thompson created the task force in Executive Order 225, July 8, 1994, and continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. The governor directed the task force to: identify the needs and requirements of businesses faced with controversies that ordinarily result in litigation and how those needs might be met by a specialized court; identify the fiscal and administrative impact that a business court would have on the current court system; study how present court procedures might be tailored to a court designed solely for the adjudication of business controversies; and make recommendations on legislation to create a trial level court to provide prompt and just adjudication at reasonable cost to business litigants. Members include the administrator of the Division of Securities (Department of Financial Institutions), lawyers, judges, and business representatives.

Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Campaign Finance Reform

Members: DAVID ADAMANY, ROBERT H. FRIEBERT (Democrat members); JAMES R. KLAUSER, BRANDON SCHOLZ (Republican members); DONALD KETTL (independent member).

Contact person: TERRY SHELTON.

Address: La Follette Institute of Public Affairs, Room 104A, 1225 Observatory Drive, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-3038.

The governor created the commission in Executive Order 300, November 19, 1996, to evaluate and study state campaign finance laws and related election practices and recommend changes to these laws that the commission deems "prudent". The commission issued its recommendations in June 1997 and disbanded.

Governor's Clean Air Act Amendments Implementation Task Force

Members: SENATORS FARROW, PANZER; REPRESENTATIVES DUFF, TURNER; MARK D. BUGHER (secretary of administration), WILLIAM J. MCCOSHEN (secretary of commerce), GEORGE E. MEYER (secretary of natural resources), CHERYL L. PARRINO (chairperson, Public Service Commission), LINDA STEWART (secretary of workforce development), CHARLES H. THOMPSON (secretary of transportation).

Contact person: CAROLYN GARBER.

Address: Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707-7921.

Telephone: (608) 264-9218.

Governor Thompson established the task force in Executive Order 189, August 5, 1993, and recreated it in Executive Order 247, to study and develop recommendations relating to the federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

Wisconsin Coastal Management Council

Members: DONALD K. STITT, *chairperson;* BILL WIESMULLER, *vice chairperson;* vacancy; REPRESENTATIVE GUNDERSON; ERIC CHRISTENSEN (UW System representative), MARK D. BUGHER

(secretary of administration), GEORGE E. MEYER (secretary of natural resources), CHARLES H. THOMPSON (secretary of transportation); MICHAEL P. GALLINAT (tribal government representative); MARY CARRINGTON, JACK CULLEY, GEORGE EVENSON, KENNETH SZALLAI.

Program manager: OSCAR HERRERA.

Address: Wisconsin Coastal Management Program, Department of Administration, 101 East Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7868, Madison 53707-7868.

Telephone: (608) 267-7988.

The council was established by Acting Governor Martin J. Schreiber in Executive Order 49, October 7, 1977, and has been recreated or revised several times, most recently by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. 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 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, the UW System, 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 "The Wisconsin Coastal Management Program Annual Report" and "Needs Assessment and Multi-Year Strategy" in 1996.

Governor's Task Force on the Compulsory School Attendance Age

Members: JOE LEEAN (secretary of health and family services), LINDA STEWART (secretary of workforce development), *cochairpersons;* JOE BALLES, AL BREITLOW, CHARLES COLEMAN, ALBERTA DARLING, LINDA ENGLAND, JAMES HALBERG, JAMES HICKEY, JERALD JANSEN, ROBERT JASNA, STEVEN E. LANDFRIED, RICHARD LENZ, MARK E. LICHTE, BARBARA MANTHEI, MILTON MCPIKE, JUDY OLKES, JUDI PAUL, JUANITA S. PAWLISCH (administrator, Division of Learning Support: Equity and Advocacy, Department of Public Instruction), SHANE PHILLIPS, DENNIS RICHARDS, CAROL ROESSLER, DANIEL J. SMALL, NANCY THOMPSON, DAVID B. WEISS.

Contact person: JENNIFER FOX.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

The governor established the task force in Executive Order 290, July 18, 1996, to study the need for changes to the state's compulsory school attendance age. The task force consists of not more than 25 members, including a parent of an at-risk student, teachers, students, principals, school administrators, government officials and members of the business community. The task force submitted its recommendations to the governor in June 1997.

Governor's Committee for People With Disabilities

Members: JOSEPH MIELCZAREK, JR. (at-large member), *chairperson;* JOEL RODNEY (Council on Physical Disabilities member), *vice chairperson;* TRACY BOLDT (Council on Mental Health member); JUDITH A. FELL (Council on Developmental Disabilities member); CAROL JESBERGER-BURNS (Council for the Hearing Impaired member); GARY SCHWARTZ (Council on Blindness member); vacancy (State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse member); ROBERT BARROW, PAUL A. BECWAR, WAYNE COREY, ROSE CROMWELL, ALBERT C. ELSER, THOMAS FELL, ROGER RASMUSSEN, DAVID STINSON, JOHN D. TRUESDALE, 4 vacancies (at-large members). Nonvoting *ex officio* member: LT. GOVERNOR MCCALLUM.

Executive Director: PAUL A. YOCHUM.

Address: Room 558, 1 West Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7850, Madison 53707-7850.

Telephones: General: (608) 266-5378; (V/TDD).

The committee was originally created in 1948 as the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Governor Lucey recreated and renamed the committee in 1976. Governor

Thompson reorganized the committee in Executive Order 75, December 1, 1989, as amended in Executive Order 217, March 8, 1994. He continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. 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. The committee submitted its "Annual Report" in 1993.

Early Intervention Interagency Coordinating Council

Members: STACY H. WIGFIELD, *vice chairperson and acting chairperson;* vacancy (state legislator); RANDY BLUMER (designated by commissioner of insurance), LINDA HUFFER (Division of Supportive Living, Department of Health and Family Services designee), JOHN D. CHAPIN (Division of Health, Department of Health and Family Services designee), JUANITA S. PAWLISCH (administrator, Division for Learning Support: Equity and Advocacy, Department of Public Instruction); ALLEN BUECHEL, MARY KATHLEEN DOMINSKI, EILEEN ENGL, PETE FRANSEE, RACHEL GRANT, GEORGE JESIEN, C.W. KING, DALE L. SCHLEETER, MARY L. WILSON.

Contact person: MEREDITH WASHBURN, washbmj@dhfs.state.wi.us

Address: Department of Health and Family Services, Room 294B, 1414 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53703-3044.

Telephone: (608) 266-3822.

Fax: (608) 267-3824.

Governor Thompson established the council in Executive Order 17, June 26, 1987, as amended in Executive Order 195, September 9, 1993. He continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. It was created to comply with what is now Part H of the federal Individuals With Disabilities Education Act. 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 disabilities and their families. It consists of 15 members and is directed by the governor to include at least 3 parents of infants, toddlers, or children with disabilities; at least 3 private or public providers of early intervention services; at least one state legislator; at least one member involved in personnel training; and other members representing agencies who provide services or payment for early intervention services to infants and toddlers and their families. *Ex officio* members are permanent members of the council, and the legislative member serves at the pleasure of the governor. Other members 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 issued annual reports for October 1, 1994–September 30, 1995 and for October 1, 1995–September 30, 1996.

Governor's Advisory Task Force on Education and Learning

Members: CARL WEIGELL, *chairperson;* ELLEN BICE, EDWARD CHIN, MARGARET CRAWFORD, TONY EVERS, HOWARD FULLER, HERBERT J. GROVER, KARL HERTZ, MARLENE HOFFMANN, JAMES R. KLAUSER, JON E. LITSCHER, BARBARA MANTHEI, SCOTT MCCALLUM, JEANETTE MITCHELL, ALLEN ODDEN, VICKY POOLE, ALLEN SCHRAUFNAGEL, ED SONTAG.

Contact person: DEBBIE HOCHKAMMER.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

The governor created the task force in Executive Order 271, January 24, 1996, to study the mission and direction of education in Wisconsin by identifying which educational functions

should be performed by the state and which ones should be performed through school districts or regional service areas; evaluate the current use of state resources to assist school districts; and identify the tools needed to achieve a higher level of student learning. The task force appointed a Subcommittee on Standards and Assessment, which submitted the task force's interim report on June 4, 1996. The task force will submit a final report and dissolve.

Governor's Commission on Families and Children

Members: SUSAN SPRINGMAN, *chairperson;* PETER BIOLO, KAREN P. BOGENSCHNEIDER, SUZETTE DAUGHERTY, CONCEPCION C. DIANCIN, BRIDGET A. DONALDSON, PATRICIA MCCORMACK, SANDRA J. MCCORMICK, WILLIAM MCREYNOLDS, THOMAS P. MIHAJLOV, MARVIN L. MUNYON, MICHAEL PHAYER, JETHA PINKSTON, ELISA ROMERO, NIKKI RUNDLE, REPRESENTATIVE VRAKAS, SUSAN VERGERONT, WAYNE WOOD.

Contact person: SHERRY SCHULTZ.

Address: Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3516.

Fax: (608) 267-3571.

Governor Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 115, March 19, 1991, and continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995, to assess all existing state programs related to families and children and establish a blueprint for future programs. The governor directed the commission to define how public policies affect families and establish criteria to assess such policies; examine existing laws and propose legislation; lead in developing new programs and identify gaps and overlaps in existing state services; develop state programs to strengthen the role of parents in decisions affecting their children; devise a plan to help local family and children coordinating councils assist in local delivery of services to families; and encourage the adoption of plans proposed by other family and children's issues reports where appropriate.

Governor's Council on Forestry

Members: DANIEL MEYER, *chairperson;* WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR BRESKE; REPRESENTATIVES OURADA, SERATTI; JOHN AHL, MILES K. BENSON, LEON CHURCH, RICHARD CONNOR, ROBERT J. ENGELHARD, STEVEN R. GUTHRIE, BRIDGET HAGERTY, RICHARD HALL, CHARLES HIGGS, JAMES HOLPERIN, RACHEL L. JORDAN, PAUL MIKULAK, NICK MONCEL, THOMAS H. SCHMIDT, EUGENE SCHMIT, ROBERT SKIERA, ROBERT STILLIN, LINDA WINDMOELLER.

Contact person: CHARLES HIGGS.

Address: Bureau of Forestry, Department of Natural Resources, 101 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707-7921.

Telephone: (608) 266-0842.

Fax: (608) 266-8576.

Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus originally created the council in Executive Order 65, March 23, 1981, and it was subsequently recreated by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. The council advises the governor on issues pertaining to Wisconsin's forests and provides policy direction for Wisconsin's forest management efforts. Members include representatives of institutions of higher learning; state government; the logging, lumber and paper industries; and the public.

Glass Ceiling Commission

Members: LINDA STEWART (secretary of workforce development), *chairperson;* MAGARET FARROW, *vice chairperson;* KRISTIN M. BERGSTROM, BRENDA BLANCHARD, MARIA BOYER-JENSEN, JOANNE BRANDES, JILL A. BRESNAHAN, BRENDA BRIMAGE, ANNE L. CURLEY, WALTER C. FARRELL, JR., BEVERLY A. FRENCH, KEITH GLASSHOF, DORIS HANSON, CELESTE HOZE, KATHERINE M. HUDSON, CAROL KELSO, BERNARD S. KUBALE, SUSAN A. LANG, MARIA MONREAL-CAMERON,

TINA M. MOY, NANCY R. NOESKE, HARVEY R. PIECE, ANDREW J. POLICANO, WENDY SELIG-PRIEB, JULIA TAYLOR.

Contact person: SHANNON CHRISTIAN.

Address: Department of Workforce Development, Room 400X, 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 261-8483.

Governor Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 223, June 23, 1994, and continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995, to implement the recommendations of the "Report 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 an annual 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.

State Historical Records Advisory Board

Members: MENZI L. BEHRND-KLODT, PATRICIA A. BOGE, TIMOTHY ERICSON, MICHAEL GORDON, PETER GOTTLIEB, EDWIN HILL, AUDREY M. JOHNSON, SENATOR ROSENZWEIG, JANE A. SCHETTER.

Coordinator: GEORGE L. VOGT.

Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 264-6480.

Governor Lucey created the advisory board on April 4, 1977. It was most recently continued by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. 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 assists state, local and private endeavors in the preservation of all types of historic records. Members serve staggered 3-year terms. The board issued a 6-part report, "Planning to Preserve Wisconsin's History", in 1983.

Statewide Independent Living Council

Members: KAREN A. HODGSON, *chairperson;* DALE R. BLOCK, JESUS CRUZ, GERALD D. CWYINSKI, FREDERICK G. GREASBY, THOMAS HORST, LARRY A. LAJOIE, GREGG MILLER, LEE SHULZ (representing independent living centers); JAYN J. WITTENMEYER, 2 vacancies. Nonvoting members: JUDY NORMAN-NUNNERY (representing Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Workforce Development), vacancy (representing Division of Community Services, Department of Health and Family Services).

Contact person: DEB WISNIEWSKI.

Address: Room 1150, 1 West Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7850, Madison 53707-7850.

Telephone: (608) 266-7794.

Governor Thompson created the council in Executive Order 212, February 10, 1994, and continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995, to comply with the 1992 amendments to the 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. Nonvoting members include a representative of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in the Department of Workforce Development and a representative of the Division of Community Services in the Department of Health and Family Services. Members of the council serve staggered 3-year terms and may not serve more than 2 consecutive terms.

International Trade Council

Members: THOMAS H. BENTLEY III, EDWARD CHIN, DAN CRAIGHEAD, JAMES M. DAWSON, MARK F. DORSCHNER, EDSON P. FOSTER, JR., THOMAS A. GAGLIONE, STANARD W. GARRATT III, PETER W. GUTIERREZ, EDWARD W. HANCOCK, JAMES S. HANEY, DOUGLAS E. HARTEL, JOYCE L. KEEHN, JOHN KIRCHGEORG, KENNETH L. KLUGE, BERNHARD H. LANGEL, MARGARET G. LESCRENIER, WILLIAM J. MCCOSHEN, MILTON E. NESHEK, TIMOTHY A. RIEMENSCHNEIDER, MARK M. ROGACKI, TOM SCHEETZ, JIM STURM, GEORGE TESAR, THOMAS F. TOBIN, ALAN T. TRACY, DAVID J. WARD, ROLF WEGENKE, SAUL N. WINSTEN, JANET WULF.

Secretary: MARY REGEL, *administrator.*

Address: Division of International and Export Development, Department of Commerce, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1767.

The governor created the council in Executive Order 301, November 19, 1996, 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; required the council to 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 it is required to develop grant programs to support expansion of foreign trade by Wisconsin businesses. The council consists of not more than 30 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: WILLIAM T. CURRAN, *chairperson;* WILLIAM G. BUNK, JUDITH M. HARTIG, LEAH M. LAMPONE, THOMAS F. MALLERY, GEORGE K. STEIL, SR., JONATHAN T. SWAIN, RAYMOND P. TAFFORA.

Contact person: STEWART SIMONSON, *governor's legal counsel.*

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor 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 amended the previous orders in Executive Order 170, December 23, 1992. He continued the council in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. 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 notifica-

tion that the vacancy exists. The council consists of permanent members and 2 temporary members, selected according to the particular type of vacancy, who serve only until the council makes its recommendations. For a supreme court vacancy, the governor appoints the 2 temporary members in consultation with the president of the State Bar of Wisconsin. For a court of appeals vacancy, the governor appoints 2 temporary members who must reside in the district in which the vacancy occurs. In the case of circuit courts, the chairperson, in consultation with the president of the local bar association, appoints 2 temporary members who must reside in the circuit. In restructuring the council, Governor Thompson set standards for it to follow in making its recommendations.

Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission

Members: KATHLEEN M. ARTHUR, *chairperson;* ANITA ANDEREGG, DENNIS J. BARRY, JOEL CHESEBRO, BRIDGET A. DONALDSON, SUSAN DREYFUS, KATHRYN W. FOSTER, BRIAN ILLINGWORTH, JERALD JANSEN, ANTHONY MAGGIORE, MARTIN ORDINANS, ANNETTE B. PETERSON, KEVIN RATHBURN, JEANNETTA ROBINSON, JOHN ROSS, STEWART SIMONSON, PATRICIA A. WENDT.

Contact person: FREDERICK N. FALK.

Address: Office of Justice Assistance, Second Floor, 222 State Street, Madison 53702-0001.

Telephone: (608) 266-3323.

Governor 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 continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. 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: JAMES KOLEAS, *chairperson;* JACKIE ERWIN, *vice chairperson;* MARY C. BROCKMEIER, PAUL E. BUCHER, BRADLEY GEHRING, ROBERT G. GOETSCH, JUSTIN B. HALL, NOBLE KLEVEN, DEAN MEYER, ANTHONY PARIS, SCOTT PEDLEY, NATHANIEL ROBINSON, STEWART SIMONSON, STEVE WERNER.

Contact person: FREDERICK N. FALK.

Address: Office of Justice Assistance, Second Floor, 222 State Street, Madison 53702-0001.

Telephone: (608) 266-3323.

Governor Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 31, November 25, 1987, and continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. 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 Advisory Council on Mandates

Members: inactive.

Governor Thompson created the advisory council in Executive Order 140, March 19, 1992, repealed and recreated it in Executive Order 143, May 1, 1992, and continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. The advisory council was directed to review proposed legislation and legislative initiatives that would create unfunded mandates for local governments and to advise the governor regarding the best public policy for the taxpayers of Wisconsin. Four of the 9 county board members serve one-year terms and 5 serve 2-year terms.

Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Mental Health Care

Members: PETER DESANTIS, *chairperson;* KAREN H. ROBISON, *vice chairperson;* THOMAS ALT, PEGGY BARTELS, ROBERT L. BEILMAN, TRACY IRENE BOLDT, GERALD A. BORN, PHILLIP J.

BORRESON, KATHLEEN CROWLEY, TILLI DEBOOR, M. KATHLEEN EILERS, SUSAN EZALARAB, LUCILLE B. GLICKLICH-ROSENBERG, MARY DIANNE GREENLEY, RICHARD A. GROBSCHMIDT, CONNIE L. HAGEN, LES L. HIGGENBOTTOM, DOUGLAS A. JOHNSON, MARY M. KENNEDY, WENDY KILBEY, SHIRLEY KRUG, JON S. MATTHEW, SINIKKA MCCABE, JOHN METCALF, CARIN MIZERA, KELLIANNE O'BRIEN, THOMAS D. OURADA, RICHARD T. PALMISANO II, MARY E. PANZER, T. ALLAN PEARSON, PATRICIA RAMIREZ, KENNETH I. ROBBINS, MARK M. ROGACKI, LARRY A. SCHOMER, RICHARD R. SICCHIO, WILLIAM M. SKLBA, CRAIG THOMPSON, SANDRA S. TUNIS, CHARLES A. WILHELM, DALE, WOLF, MARY ROSE YARLEY.

Contact person: SINIKKA MCCABE.

Address: Department of Health and Family Services, Room 433, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3249.

The governor created the commission in Executive Order 282, May 13, 1996, to develop a long-term plan for mental health services in Wisconsin. The governor directed the commission to review the current state/county delivery system and recommend model delivery systems in an era of managed care, client outcomes, and performance contracting; examine thoroughly current mental health services and develop a system aimed at prevention, early intervention, treatment, recovery, and positive outcomes; identify the key elements that would make Wisconsin's system more effective and accountable; make recommendations to reduce the stigma attached to mental disease; make recommendations on the roles of all levels of government in service delivery and funding, including plans for health insurance and managed care; and serve as the mental health component in the Department of Health and Family Services long-term care redesign initiative. The commission consists of not more than 40 members and includes representatives of government, the mental heath professions, the private sector, and others who have an interest in the future of mental health care. The commission submitted its final report on May 2, 1997, and dissolved.

Wisconsin Science Advisory Council on Metallic Mining

Members: (To be appointed.)

Governor Thompson created the council in Executive Order 309, April 7, 1997. He required the council to: identify technologies that prevent or eliminate environmental degradation from metallic ore mining operations; review each proposed metallic ore mining operation and determine the feasibility and effectiveness of implementing technologies to reduce or eliminate environmental impacts, including acid drainage and the release of heavy metals; and submit recommendations to the secretary of natural resources concerning the existence of technology that will ensure metallic ore mining operations compliance with groundwater and surface water law, confirm that such mining operations would use these technologies, and ensure that the council's recommendations shall be considered in preparation of the environmental impact statement and permit decisions. Membership must include a geologist or hydrologist, an environmental engineer, a representative from the metallic ore mining industry, and an expert in environmental risk assessment and management. The secretary of natural resources appoints the members of the council and chooses the chairperson from among the members. The council will submit its recommendations by dates established by the secretary.

Governor's Council on Model Academic Standards

Members: LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MCCALLUM, *chairperson;* SENATOR C. POTTER (chairperson, Senate Committee on Education), SENATOR DARLING (ranking minority member, Senate Committee on Education); REPRESENTATIVE OLSEN (chairperson, Assembly Committee on Education), REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER (ranking minority member, Assembly Committee on Education); JOHN T. BENSON (superintendent of public instruction), ED SONTAG (public member appointed by governor).

Contact person: CHRIS WOLLE.

Address: Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3516.

The governor created the council in Executive Order 302, January 24, 1997, to develop academic standards for K-12 education. The council was instructed to develop a set of standards to establish what students should know and be able to do in the subject areas of reading, writing, mathematics, science, history, and geography at grades 4, 8, and upon graduation from high school. Council deliberations should include academic standards developed by the Hudson Institute's Modern Red Schoolhouse Project; academic standards developed by other organizations and states; input and assistance from parents, educators, business, labor, and citizens not affiliated with the educational community. The 7-member council consists of 6 *ex-officio* members and a public member appointed by the governor. The council is required to submit to the governor an interim report by June 15, 1997, a final report by September 15, 1997, and dissolve after the governor accepts its final report.

Governor's Council on Natural Resources in Northern Wisconsin

Members: JIM GALLOWAY, *chairperson;* JIM BERLIN, DICK GURNOE, BRIDGET HAGERTY, RONALD JOHNSON, ROGER LA PENTER, JEFF LONG, KENNETH MEYERS, AGNES R. MILLER, MITCH MODE, GERALD PETERSON, MYRON SCHUSTER, WILLIAM A. SWENSON, KONRAD TUCHSCHERER, GERALD MICHAEL TYLER, JOHN J. VRABLEC, DIRK VAN DUZEE, BUD WAHL, CHERYL L. ZAUG.

Contact person: DAVID ANDERSON.

Address: Governor's Northern Office, 209 West First Street, Route 8, P.O. Box 8071, Hayward 54843.

Telephone: (715) 634-3531.

Governor Thompson established the council in Executive Order 100, July 2, 1990, and continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. The council was directed to study policies to manage and use natural resources in northern Wisconsin and to recommend programs to ensure the availability of these resources.

Governor's Committees on Area Promotion in Northern Wisconsin

St. Croix Band and Barron, Burnett, Polk and Washburn Counties: LEWIS TAYLOR (tribal member), C. W. FOX (nontribal member), *cochairpersons;* BEVERLY BENJAMIN, PHYLLIS LOWE, DAVID MERRILL, BOB NELSON, JULIE NELSON, EUGENE TAYLOR (tribal members); FRANK AITKENS, BRENDA ARONSON, BERNIE MCGAVER, ROBERT MISSLINC, ED OERICHBAUER, JEANNE ROCHFORD (nontribal members).

Bad River and Red Cliff Bands and Ashland, Bayfield and Douglas Counties: DONALD MOORE (tribal member), WOODY BUDNICK (nontribal member), *cochairpersons;* RICHARD ACKLEY, CHUCK BASINA, ANDREW GOKEE, ROSE GURNOE, EDITH LEOSE, JUDY SHELLY PRATT (tribal members); SUE AMMAN, DAWN BERGLUND, LINDA BROWN, DOUG FINN, LEA JUSTICE, LAURA URBAN (nontribal members).

Lac du Flambeau Band and Iron, Oneida and Vilas Counties: GREGORY GUTHRIE (tribal member), JEFFREY LONG (nontribal member), *cochairpersons;* GEORGE BROWN, JR., ELMER GRAVEEN, GLORIA SMITH, DAVID VETTERNECK, THOMAS WAYMAN, JR., WAYNE WOLFE (tribal members); AL HANLEY, CONNIE LODEN, SUDS MORICHETTI, SUE ROBERTSON, KARI ZAMBON (nontribal members).

Sokaogon (Mole Lake) Band and Forest, Langlade, Oneida and Marinette Counties: JAMES LANDRU, JR. (tribal member), BRIDGET HAGERTY (nontribal member), *cochairpersons;* FRED ACKLEY, JR., CHARLES P. MCGESHICK, PETER MCGESHICK, SR. (tribal members); MARY EICKMAN, RICHARD KRAWZE, DAVID MAJEWSKI, MELINDA OTTO, DENISE WENDT (nontribal members).

Lac Courte Oreilles Band and Lincoln, Price and Sawyer Counties: GAIASHKIBOS (tribal member), JANELLE DISHER (nontribal member), *cochairpersons;* CATHY BARBER, LYNN NELL BEGAY, DON CARLEY, GERALD DIAMOND, MARIE KUYKENPALL, PRESTON LARSON (tribal members); GEORGE J. BRANDT, LINDA EDGREN, TODD KNUTSON, DEE OLSON, ART PRITZL, TAMARA S. RUSCH, MARY SATTERWHITE, MARILYN SCHUTZ, CHAR SEETAN, JASON SPEROS, KITTY TAYLOR, CHERYL TRELAND (nontribal members).

Governor Thompson established the 5 committees to promote northern Wisconsin in Executive Order 106, September 11, 1990, repealed and recreated them in Executive Order 133, October 2, 1991, and continued them in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. They are assigned to review and make recommendations to local and state governments and other interested parties on ways to improve Indian and non-Indian relations and foster economic development in northern Wisconsin. Each committee advises the Department of Tourism on the expenditure of state tourism promotional funds. The governor directed that each committee have 12 persons divided equally between tribal and nontribal members and be cochaired by one of each. Tribal members are appointed upon recommendation of the tribal councils involved. Other members are appointed from the counties named.

Pardon Advisory Board

Members: STEWART SIMONSON, *chairperson;* MICHAEL LEW (representing secretary of corrections); PAUL LUNDSTEN (representing attorney general); MARCUS JOHNSON, BARTLEY MAUCH, ANNA M. RUZINSKI.

Contact person: STEWART SIMONSON, *governor's legal counsel.*

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Dreyfus originally created the Pardon Advisory Board in Executive Order 39, March 6, 1980. Governor Thompson most recently recreated and restructured the board in Executive Order 121, June 3, 1991, and continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. The board consists of 6 members appointed by the governor. One member represents the secretary of corrections and another 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 monthly public hearings, at the discretion of the chair, at which applicants and persons supporting and opposing the applications may be heard. After a hearing is concluded, the board meets 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 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: CHET E. BRADLEY, *chairperson;* JAMES L. BAKKEN, DENISE D. CHARKOWSKI, RONALD COOK, TERRANCE ERICKSON, SCOTT FROMADER, PETER G. HANSON, JENNIFER ANN LANDSVERK, JOHN M. MCKICHAN, SANDRA MULRY, MICHAEL J. NITKA, CONNIE KAY PARKOVICH, MARK W. SCHELLPFEFFER, RUTH SOVA, LAURIE L. TACKETT.

Contact person: CHET E. BRADLEY.

Address: Department of Public Instruction, 125 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-7032.

Governor Earl established the council in Executive Order 10, April 19, 1983, and Governor Thompson most recently continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. 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 an annual report in January 1997.

State Rehabilitation Advisory Council

Members: CHARLENE L. DWYER, *chairperson;* PAUL MESZAROS, *vice chairperson;* PATRICIA M. BOERSCHINGER, IRV BOSTWICK, DIANNE M. BRIGGS, ROY J. BUEHRLE, CYNTHIA CHRISTOPHER, WAYNE C. COREY, CHARLENE L. DWYER, V. LEE ELLIS, THOMAS J. FELL, BRIAN D. GAUTHIER, ROGER L. JAMES, COLLEEN KENNEDY, RENEE MARIE SARTIN KIRBY, JOSEPH R. KUTIL, ANTHONY S. LODUCA, ALLEN C. MCCORMICK, JOHN L. MILLER, CORINNE C. QUADLAND, SHARON RYBACKI, LINDA V. SCOTT, DEAN A. SHOWERS, SUE ELLEN SIMON, MELVIN R. STORY, JOHN C. TRACY, MARTHA M.. VALERIO. *Ex officio* member: JUDY NORMAN-NUNNERY (administrator, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Workforce Development).

Contact person: GLENN OLSEN.

Address: Department of Health and Family Services, 2917 International Lane, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 243-5665.

Governor Thompson established the council in Executive Order 196, July 1, 1993, and continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995, to comply with the provisions of the Amendments of 1992 (Public Law 93-112) to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The council reviews, analyzes, and advises the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in the Department of Workforce Development on its performance in administering the U.S. Public Rehabilitation Program. The council consists of 30 members who serve 3-year terms. No member may serve more than 2 consecutive terms.

A majority of council members must be individuals with disabilities and not employed by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Membership of the council must include at least one representative of the following: the Statewide Independent Living Council, a parent training and information center established under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Clients Assistance Program, and community rehabilitation program service providers. Other members must include at least one vocational rehabilitation counselor; 4 representatives of business, industry and labor; representatives of disability advocacy groups representing a cross section of individuals with physical, cognitive, sensory and mental disabilities; parents, family members, guardians, advocates or other authorized representatives of individuals who are unable to represent themselves; and current or former applicants for, or recipients of, vocational rehabilitation services. The administrator of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation is an *ex officio* member of the council and the division provides staff services.

Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Stewardship Program

Members: (To be appointed.)

Governor Thompson created the task force in Executive Order 307, March 14, 1997, and required it to study the effectiveness of the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship Program in preserving, protecting and providing opportunities for enjoyment of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is also directed to examine long-term natural resource needs; funding alternatives for a stewardship program; enhancement of the state's agricultural and rural economies; the role of local governments in achieving Wisconsin's natural resources objectives; the role of land trust partnerships; and the role, if any, of a stewardship program in local land use decision making. The task force consists of not more than 25 members. The governor required the task force to submit its final report no later than July 1, 1998, and then dissolve.

Governor's Commission on Teaching in the 21st Century

Members: MARK D. BUGHER (secretary of administration), *chairperson;* KATHERINE LYALL (president, UW System), JOHN BENSON (superintendent of public instruction), EDWARD CHIN (executive director, Technical College System); DAN M. NEUBERGER (teacher), L. ALLEN PHELPS (professor of education), RAYMOND ALLEN (school board member), SUZANNE S. HOTTER (school district administrator), JUDI PAUL (public member).

Contact person: BRIAN PAHNKE.

Address: Department of Administration, 10th Floor, 101 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.
Telephone: (608) 266-1923.

The governor created the commission in Executive Order 305, February 20, 1997, to recommend a strategy to integrate educational technology into K-12 instruction; develop and recommend educational technology standards for teachers trained by the UW System; and develop and recommend educational technology standards for teachers licensed by the Department of Public Instruction. The governor required the commission to submit a report by June 1, 1997, and then dissolve.

Telecommunications Relay Service Council

Members: THOMAS E. HARBISON, *chairperson;* JEAN E. DANIELS, CHERI FRENCH, JACK HATHWAY, JAMES L. LEONHART, LAWRENCE R. POWELL, FRANKLIN H. SILVERMAN, EDITH SIMONS, DEAN W. VOEKS.

Contact person: THOMAS SANEW.

Address: Bureau of Telecommunications Management, Department of Administration, 8th Floor, 101 East Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7844, Madison 53707-7844.

Telephones: (608) 267-0613; TTY: (608) 267-6934.

Fax: (608) 266-2164.

Governor Thompson created the council in Executive Order 95, June 19, 1990, recreated it in Executive Order 131, October 2, 1991, and continued it in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. 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 or keeping records of their contents beyond the duration of the calls; prohibiting relay service operators from 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 and making it available within one year of the date of Executive Order 131. 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 of 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 Blue Ribbon Commission on 21st Century Jobs

Members: JOHN ANTARAMIAN, DAVID BENNER, BRENDA J. BLANCHARD, JOHN BOWLES, MARK D. BUGHER, EDWARD CHIN, SUSAN ENGELEITER, JAMES L. FORBES, ROGER FORMISANO, DONALD R. HALDEMAN, DORIS HANSON, KATHLEEN J. HAMPEL, STEPHEN M. KENNEDY, DON LAYDEN, MARSHA LINDSAY, KATHARINE C. LYALL, WILLIAM MALKASIAN, WILLIAM J. MCCOSHEN, ROBERT H. MILBOURNE, ARTHUR NESBITT, MARY E. PANZER, PAMELA M. PATZKE, JANES L. SANKOVITZ, CHARLES SORENSEN, LINDA STEWART, JOHN B. TORINUS, JR., JEANNE B. TREGONING, ROLF WEGENKE, GERALD L. WUEBBEN, CATE ZEUSKE.

Contact person: PETER D. FOX.

Address: University of Wisconsin, Room 1856, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-6448.

The governor created the commission in Executive Order 289, July 1, 1996, as amended by Executive Order 294, September 5, 1996. The governor required the commission to examine

Wisconsin's economy; changes necessary to make Wisconsin's jobs competitive in the 21st century; state tax and regulatory practices as they relate to high technology and manufacturing jobs; the role that the UW System, the Technical College System, and the state's private colleges and universities can play in job development; and methods to insure that job growth takes place in all areas of the state. The commission will submit its report in July 1997 and dissolve.

Governor's Commission on the United Nations

Members: KATHLEEN EDDY YIH, *chairperson;* CHARLES S. RADDATZ, *vice chairperson;* PAMELA LANGER, *secretary;* ARLINE SEYMOUR, *treasurer;* BARBARA BARROW, JOSEPH ELDER, KATHERINE MARRS, ROBERT SCHACHT.

Staff director: SUSAN MCGOVERN.

Address: Institute of World Affairs, UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201-0413.

Telephone: (414) 229-4379.

Originally created in 1959, the commission was continued most recently by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 241, January 20, 1995. 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 media. The membership of the commission is drawn from various civic, religious, labor, business and educational organizations. The "36th Annual Report, 1995 Wisconsin Governor's Commission on the United Nations" was issued in June 1996.

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AS REQUIRED BY STATUTE
June 30, 1997

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
*Accounting Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (1)	Joel D. Garlock	Winneconne	July 1, 1996	$25 per day
	Russell L. Hanson	Westby	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Daniel J. Ritter	De Pere	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Karen A. Kalishek	Shawano	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Sharon J. Hamilton	Racine	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Frank R. Probst	Brookfield	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	vacancy			
Adjutant General Sec. 15.31	Maj. Gen. Jerome Berard	Marshall		Group 4
*Administration, Secy. of Secs. 15.05 (1) (a), 15.10	Mark Bugher	Waunakee	Pleasure of Gov.	Group 8
Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.195 (5)	LaDon Love	Shorewood	May 1, 1996	None
	Kari Morgan	Madison	May 1, 1997	None
	Pamela Rucinski	Mosinee	May 1, 1997	None
	William L. Beckman	Lake Mills	May 1, 1998	None
	Denise L. Solie	Fitchburg	May 1, 1998	None
	Carol Mason Sherrill	River Falls	May 1, 1999	None
*Advanced Telecommunications Foundation, Inc. Sec. 14.28	Ken Cole	Madison	May 1, 1997	None
	Bronson J. Haase	Milwaukee	May 1, 1997	None
	David M. Larkin	Beaver Dam	May 1, 1997	None
	Gary G. Perleberg	Randolph	May 1, 1997	None
	Robert J. Schaeffer	Fond du Lac	May 1, 1997	None
	Pamela Young-Holmes	Madison	May 1, 1997	None
	James D. Blanchard	Sun Prairie	May 1, 1998	None
	Mark D. Bugher	Waunakee	May 1, 1998	None
	Edward Chin	Madison	May 1, 1998	None
	Suzanne S. Hotter	Watertown	May 1, 1998	None
	James L. Leonhart	Madison	May 1, 1998	None
	James B. Wigdale	Milwaukee	May 1, 1998	None
	Bonnie J. Dejno[5]	Franklin	May 1, 1999	None
	Daniel T. Kelley	Beloit	May 1, 1999	None
	Larry E. Knegendorf	Baldwin	May 1, 1999	None
	Mark Polebitski	Waupaca	May 1, 1999	None
	Rodman P. Hise[5]	Madison	May 1, 2000	None
Aeronautics, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.467 (2)	Perry J. Armstrong	Madison	July 1, 1997	None
	James Johnson	Middleton	July 1, 1997	None
	Harvey M. Brandau	Kendall	July 1, 1997	None
	Ralph C. Jensen	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Arthur E. Borchardt	Kaukauna	July 1, 2001	None
Affirmative Action, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.177	Lynn Nell Begay	Hayward	July 1, 1996	None
	David Schaefer	Madison	July 1, 1996	None
	Afeezah Ahmad	Milwaukee	July 1, 1996	None
	Yong Kay Moua	Eau Claire	July 1, 1997	None
	Alva L. Rankin	Lake Nebagamon	July 1, 1997	None
	Charmaine P. Clowney	Glendale	July 1, 1999	None
	Brian D. Fears	Sheboygan	July 1, 1999	None
	Laura A. Millot	Rhinelander	July 1, 1999	None
	4 vacancies			
*Aging and Long-Term Care, Board on Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 9, 15.105 (10)	Eugene Lehrmann	Madison	May 1, 1997	None
	C. Charles Arndt	Eagle River	May 1, 1998	None
	Jennifer Y. Hurtgen	Sparta	May 1, 1999	None
	Louise Abrahams Yaffe	Milwaukee	May 1, 2000	None
	Elmer C. Sill	Waupaca	May 1, 2001	None
	Linda S. Howard	Waukesha	May 1, 2002	None
	Ruth Ann Strozinsky	Tomah	May 1, 2002	None
*Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Board of Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.07 (5)(d),15.13	Beverly Anderson	Darlington	May 1, 1999	Not exc. $35 per day nor $1,000 per yr.
	John L. Malchine	Wind Lake	May 1, 1999	Not exc. $35 per day nor $1,000 per yr.
	Louis E. Wysocki	Custer	May 1, 1999	Not exc. $35 per day nor $1,000 per yr.
	Shirley J. Lanier	Mequon	May 1, 2001	Not exc. $35 per day nor $1,000 per yr.
	Larry H. Lemmenes	Waupun	May 1, 2001	Not exc. $35 per day nor $1,000 per yr.
	Wilfrid Turba	Elkhart Lake	May 1, 2001	Not exc. $35 per day nor $1,000 per yr.
	C. William Geary[5]	Baraboo	May 1, 2003	Not exc. $35 per day nor $1,000 per yr.
	Charles Knigge	Omro	May 1, 2003	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)	vacancy		Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Citizens Council on Secs. 14.017 (2m), 15.09	Martin Bangert	New Berlin	July 1, 1993	None
	Thomas Bentz	Alma	July 1, 1993	None
	Robert Callahan	Sheboygan	July 1, 1993	None
	Rafael DeLeon	Milwaukee	July 1, 1993	None
	Garry Kronstedt	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1993	None
	Brenda J. Stanislawski	Fox Point	July 1, 1993	None
	Joseph Wieser	New Holstein	July 1, 1993	None
	Gabriela Fuentes	Milwaukee	July 1, 1994	None
	Virginia Peterson	Nekoosa	July 1, 1994	None
	William M. Stone	Waukesha	July 1, 1994	None
	James R. Yarbrough	Madison	July 1, 1994	None
	Bonnie Burmeister	Mishicot	July 1, 1995	None
	Spyro Condos	Lake Geneva	July 1, 1995	None
	Jefferson E. Davis	Menomonee Falls	July 1, 1995	None
	Dennis Drosner	Green Bay	July 1, 1995	None
	Tom Dutton	Brookfield	July 1, 1995	None
	Harold Frogg	Shell Lake	July 1, 1995	None
	Michael A. Hert	Oshkosh	July 1, 1995	None
	John M. Hohl	Milwaukee	July 1, 1995	None
	Virginia Lukasek	Sparta	July 1, 1995	None
	Scott Martin	Hartland	July 1, 1995	None
	Joyce O'Donnell	West Allis	July 1, 1995	None
	Edward Ramsey	Eau Claire	July 1, 1995	None
	Debra Rash	Milwaukee	July 1, 1995	None
	R. Nicholas Trane II	Madison	July 1, 1995	None
	2 vacancies			
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, State Council on Secs. 14.017 (2), 15.09	Annette Cruz	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Michael Florek	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Bradley G. Gehring	Appleton	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mark C. Seidl	Algoma	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	John M. Hohl	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	None
	Joyce O'Donnell	West Allis	July 1, 1997	None
	Debra Lynn Rash	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	None
	Martin Bangert	New Berlin	July 1, 1999	None
	Patrick H. Converse	Superior	July 1, 1999	None
	Michael A. Hert	Oshkosh	July 1, 1999	None
American Indian Health, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (22)	Mary Bigboy	Odanah	July 1, 1997	None
	Peter McGeshick, Jr.	Crandon	July 1, 1997	None
	Joan M. Slack	Bayfield	July 1, 1997	None
	Don Smith	Hayward	July 1, 1997	None
	LouAnn H. Tousey	Antigo	July 1, 1997	None
	Sandi Cornelius	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	None
	Linda M. Daniels	Lac du Flambeau	July 1, 1998	None
	Glen Paul Safford	Minocqua	July 1, 1998	None
	Jerry L. Waukau	Keshena	July 1, 1998	None
	Phyllis E. Lowe	Luck	July 1, 1999	None
	Karen L. Martin	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Dori Shawano	Crandon	July 1, 1999	None
	Judith A. Skenadore	Seymour	July 1, 1999	None
American Indian Language and Culture Education Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.07 (5)(q), 15.375 (1)	Mary M. Duffy	Bayfield	May 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Thelma M. McLester	De Pere	May 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Elaine Peters	Keshena	May 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Anna Rae Funmaker	Black River Falls	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Ona W. Garvin	Pittsville	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Georgianna E. Ignace	Brookfield	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Joyce M. Maki	Lac du Flambeau	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Carol Cornelius	De Pere	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Dorothy W. Davids	Gresham	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Dana James Jackson	Ashland	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	David Merrill	Hertel	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Alfred Pyatskowit	Shawano	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	vacancy			
Animal Health and Disease Research Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.135 (3)	Darrell E. Johnson	Weyauwega	May 1, 1996	None
Animal Health and Disease Research Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.137 (2)	Howard J. Cook	Tomahawk	July 1, 1995	None
	Charles Finucan	Kendall	July 1, 1995	None
	5 vacancies			

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
Aquatic Nuisance Control Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.347 (18)	Orval Rautmann	Green Bay	June 1, 1994	None
	Patricia Ahrens	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 1997	None
	William F. Nabak	Green Bay	June 1, 1997	None
	James E. Paxton	Madison	June 1, 1997	None
	John Charles Thiel	La Crosse	July 1, 1997	None
	H. Mowat Waldren, Jr.	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1997	None
	John W. Forster	Menasha	July 1, 1998	None
	Brian Tippetts	Onalaska	July 1, 1998	None
	Allen H. Miller	Madison	July 1, 2000	None
	vacancy			
*Architects, Landscape Architects, Professional Geologists, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Board of Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (2)	Melvin Russell	Milwaukee	July 1, 1996	$25 per day
	Teresa Lu Adler	Appleton	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Marvin DeVries	Madison	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Dean A. Field	Waukesha	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Meredith E. Ostrom	Middleton	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Jerome Quinn	Green Bay	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Roger D. Roslansky	La Crosse	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Harvey Shebesta	Brookfield	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	G. Robert Sheffers	Prescott	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Bernard E. Thompson	Platteville	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Daniel D. Jackson	Merrill	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	James William Dorn	Appleton	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Bruce D. Kieffer	Madison	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Mark E. Nurczyk	Eastman	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Sharon Porter	Brookfield	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Floyd A. Rathburn	Oneida	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Donna M. Rozar	Marshfield	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	David M. Schmalz	Appleton	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Dennis G. Brown	Waunakee	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Melvyn L. Hoffman	La Crosse	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Lisa L. Kennedy	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	John Margitan	Minocqua	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	W. Clint McCullough	Madison	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Rick H. Rettler	Stevens Point	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Joan E. Underwood	Plymouth	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Fred Birts	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Jay Fernholz	Holmen	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Ruth G. Johnson	Madison	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	David M. Mickelson	Madison	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Sheila Pudelko	Rothschild	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
Arts Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.445 (1)	Lloyd W. Herrold	Milwaukee	May 1, 1997	None
	Jonathan L. Overby	Madison	May 1, 1997	None
	Kathleen A. Plautz	Mequon	May 1, 1997	None
	Emma Talen	Menomonie	May 1, 1997	None
	Mary Alice Wimmer	Madison	May 1, 1997	None
	DeEtte Beilfus-Eager	Evansville	May 1, 1998	None
	James E. Carley	Madison	May 1, 1998	None
	Robert D. Hastings III	Fish Creek	May 1, 1998	None
	Ruth Lull	Ashland	May 1, 1998	None
	Sandra R. Mills	Menasha	May 1, 1998	None
	Kathryn M. Burke	Fox Point	May 1, 1999	None
	Gerald F. Darrow	Platteville	May 1, 1999	None
	Gloria M. Kirking	Portage	May 1, 1999	None
	Jill G. Pelisek	River Hills	May 1, 1999	None
	Patricia H. Rusch	Rhinelander	May 1, 1999	None
*Auctioneer Board Sec. 15.504 (3)	Ronald R. Bast	Richfield	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Robert Brandau	Wilton	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Mark Shain	Willard	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Marie Skic-Loy	Merrill	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Richard O. Lust	Verona	May 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Robert J. Massart	Green Bay	May 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Marie B. Kohlbeck[5]	Whitelaw	May 1, 2001	$25 per day
*Banking Review Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 1, 15.07 (5)(b), 15.555 (1)	Robert C. Gorsuch	Madison	May 1, 1996	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per yr.
	E. Ray Willoughby	Eau Claire	May 1, 1997	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per yr.
	James M. Curran	Green Bay	May 1, 1998	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per yr.
	Richard A. Braun	Kewaunee	May 1, 1999	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per yr.
	Ralph J. Tenuta[5]	Kenosha	May 1, 2000	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per yr.

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)	Toni Ann Palermo	Madison	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Marvin L. Rushing	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Joyce Haugestuen	Dallas	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	John W. Fahey	Madison	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Barbara M. Flaherty	DeForest	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Danny E. Trotter	Edgerton	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Yvonne J. Davis	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Leon G. Lauer	Green Bay	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Marvile L. Martin	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
*Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation, Bd. of Directors of the Sec. 232.03	Jane Carity	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1999	None
	Charles S. McNeer	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	George W. Whittow	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	Ernest Hendricks, Jr.	Milwaukee	July 1, 2002	None
	Charles D. Jacobus	Milwaukee	July 1, 2002	None
	Joseph E. Tierney, Jr.[5]	Milwaukee	July 1, 2002	None
	Ned W. Bechthold	Waukesha	July 1, 2004	None
	James L. Forbes	River Hills	July 1, 2004	None
	Essie Whitelaw	Mequon	July 1, 2004	None
Building Commission Sec. 13.48 (2)	Bryce Styza	Hartland	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Burial Sites Preservation Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.07 (5)(o), 15.705 (1)	Robert Powless, Sr.	Odanah	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	James B. Stoltman	Madison	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Patricia B. Richards	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Robert F. Boszhardt	La Crosse	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
Business and Education Partnerships, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.377 (2)	Inactive			
*Charitable Gaming, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.647	Inactive			
Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.195 (4)	Kari Benish	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Carol Gammon Kunz	Kenosha	May 1, 1997	None
	Bruce F. Pamperin	Menomonie	May 1, 1998	None
	Mary D. Posko	Brookfield	May 1, 1998	None
	Donna C. O'Brien	Florence	May 1, 1999	None
	Kenneth N. Sortedahl II	Spring Valley	May 1, 1999	None
	Robert J. Van Domelen	Waukesha	May 1, 1999	None
	Sandra J. McCormick	La Crosse	May 1, 2000	None
	Michael J. McGuire	Milwaukee	May 1, 2000	None
*Chiropractic Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (5)	Cynthia J. Green	Eau Claire	July 1, 1996	$25 per day
	James L. Greenwald	Prairie du Chien	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Bettye J. Lawrence	Madison	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Dale J. Strama	Medford	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Terry K. Freitag	Monroe	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Bevier Hasbrouck Sleight III	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
Claims Board Secs. 15.07 (2)(e), 15.105 (2)	Stewart Simonson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Commerce, Secy. of Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.15	William J. McCoshen	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
Conservation Corps Board, Wis. Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.225 (2)	Marie J. Findlay	Herbster	May 1, 1999	None
	Clarence H. Natzke	Tigerton	May 1, 1999	None
	Roger Sabota	Rhinelander	May 1, 1999	None
	Laura P. DeGolier	Fond du Lac	May 1, 2001	None
	William S. Martin	Milwaukee	May 1, 2001	None
	Gordon Sill	Eau Claire	May 1, 2001	None
	vacancy			
Conservation Corps Board, Wis., Exec. Secy. Sec. 106.215 (4)(a)	Brian A. Schimming[5]	Fitchburg	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 1
*Consumer Credit Review Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 2, 15.185 (2)	Inactive (5 members)			
Contractor Financial Responsibility Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (4)	Bruce McMiller	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1997	None
	Lawrence E. Schauder	Janesville	July 1, 1997	None
	Mary Schroeder	Waukesha	July 1, 1997	None
	James E. Cauley	Elm Grove	July 1, 1998	None
	Kenneth L. Lepak	Plover	July 1, 1998	None
Controlled Substances Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.405 (5g)	David P. Donarski	Green Bay	July 1, 1997	None
	Thomas A. Rudy	Madison	July 1, 1997	None
*Corrections, Secretary of Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.14	Michael J. Sullivan	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
*Credit Union Review Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 3, 15.07 (5)(s), 15.185 (7)(b)	Maurice Dresang	Appleton	May 1, 1998	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per yr.
	John E. Milner	Oconomowoc	May 1, 1999	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per yr.
	Larry E. Anderson	Westby	May 1, 2000	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per yr.
	Dennis L. Lombard	Manitowoc	May 1, 2001	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per yr.
	Greg A. Hilbert[5]	Appleton	May 1, 2002	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per yr.
*Credit Unions, Office of, Director Sec. 15.185 (7)(a)	Mary V. Larson	McFarland	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 3
Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Council for the Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (8)	Carol Burns	McFarland	July 1, 1997	None
	Eva Dicker Eiseman	Mequon	July 1, 1997	None
	Leonard J. Peacock	Delavan	July 1, 1997	None
	Alex Harmon Slappey	Delavan	July 1, 1997	None
	Nancy C. Wood	Waukesha	July 1, 1997	None
	Yvette Neal Dunlap	Appleton	July 1, 1999	None
	Michael R. Ginter	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Timothy A. Jaech	Delavan	July 1, 1999	None
	Margaret H. Ferris	Neenah	July 1, 2000	None
*Deferred Compensation Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 14, 15.07 (5)(f), 15.165 (4)	Martin Beil	Mazomanie	July 1, 1997	None
	James Severance	Prairie du Sac	July 1, 1997	None
	Peter F. Ullrich	Hartland	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	J. Jean Rogers[5]	Madison	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Edward D. Main	Madison	July 1, 2000	None
*Dentistry Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (6)	Judy Ficks	Mequon	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Wilber G. Gill	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	James A. Sievert	Wausau	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Beth E. Jacko-Clemence	Hales Corners	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Willa Jean Moore	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Bruce Barrette	Peshtigo	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
	Mark J. Curran	Portage	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
	Cynthia M. Riffle	Mukwonago	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
Development Finance Bd. Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), (cm), 15.155 (1)	Rosalie F. Morgan	Milwaukee	May 1, 1997	None
	David W. Opitz	Sheboygan	May 1, 1997	None
	Fritz Ruf	Madison	May 1, 1997	None
	William L. Adamany	Prairie du Chien	May 1, 1998	None
	Rudy J. Kuzel	Racine	May 1, 1998	None
	Randall T. Myricks	Brookfield	May 1, 1998	None
Developmental Disabilities, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (11n)	Sandra L. Butts	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	None
	Mari Frederick	Wautoma	July 1, 1997	None
	Dennis M. Filippelli	Kenosha	July 1, 1997	None
	James Strachota	West Bend	July 1, 1997	None
	Cindy Bentley	Glendale	July 1, 1998	None
	Judith A. Fell	West Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	None
	Lucille Strom	Ellsworth	July 1, 1998	None
	Sandra G. Tank	Merrill	July 1, 1998	None
	Mary L. Wilson	Mauston	July 1, 1998	None
	Irma Q. Gosselin	Mukwonago	July 1, 1999	None
	Rosemarie Johnson-Brown	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Barbara L. Lyons	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1999	None
	William K. Nystrom	De Pere	July 1, 1999	None
	Julie Ann Sehmer	Oshkosh	July 1, 1999	None
	Gregory J. Sheehan	La Crosse	July 1, 1999	None
	Warren A. Viehl	Onalaska	July 1, 1999	None
	Gerhardt W. Gnirk	Elroy	July 1, 2000	None
	George F. Jacobs, Jr.	Madison	July 1, 2000	None
	Marcella Landers	St. Francis	July 1, 2000	None
	Jessica Raymaker	Green Bay	July 1, 2000	None
	Patricia A. Cross	Shawano	July 1, 2002	None
	Richard L. Dean	Eau Claire	July 1, 2002	None
*Dietitians Affiliated Credentialing Board Sec. 15.406 (2)	Monica Ceille[5]	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Dolores A. Price	Boyd	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Jodi Braun	Neenah	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Susan Kasik-Miller	Eau Claire	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
*Domestic Abuse, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (16)	Arline Daily-Hillestad	Stevens Point	July 1, 1996	None
	Joanne B. Huelsman	Waukesha	July 1, 1997	None
	Beth A. Schnorr	Appleton	July 1, 1997	None
	Kathleen F. Stolpman	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	None
	Margaret Wolfe	Lac du Flambeau	July 1, 1997	None
	Eileen Connolly-Keesler	Neenah	July 1, 1998	None
	Barbara Lopez-Heffernan	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1998	None
	Jacqueline D. Schellinger	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1998	None
	Joyce Townsend	Glendale	July 1, 1998	None
	Mai Zong Vue	Madison	July 1, 1998	None
	Rebecca G. Bancroft	Pewaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	L. Kevin Hamberger	Franklin	July 1, 1999	None
	Gerald L. Wilkie	Eau Claire	July 1, 1999	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
Dwelling Code Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (3)	Dennis Guenther	Merrill	July 1, 1996	None
	James E. Cauley	Elm Grove	July 1, 1997	None
	Frank Weeks	Prairie du Chien	July 1, 1997	None
	Christine Wilson	Janesville	July 1, 1997	None
	Dennis R. Dorn	Portage	July 1, 1998	None
	John R. Griebler	River Falls	July 1, 1998	None
	Howard Gygax	New Berlin	July 1, 1998	None
	Len Linzmeier	Madison	July 1, 1998	None
	Garry L. Nelson	Hayward	July 1, 1998	None
	William J. Roehr	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	None
	Paul Welnak	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	None
	Reimar F. Frank	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1999	None
	Dennis J. O'Loughlin	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Randolph J. Thelan	Elkhorn	July 1, 1999	None
	Brian E. Walter	Neenah	July 1, 1999	None
	Mike Check	Manitowoc	July 1, 2000	None
	vacancy			
Education Commission of the States Sec. 39.76	Jon E. Litscher	Lake Mills	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mary Panzer	West Bend	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Miles Turner	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Educational Communications Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 5, 15.57	V. Thomas Metcalfe	Monona	May 1, 1997	None
	Raymond N. Sauvey	Green Bay	May 1, 1997	None
	Darylann Whitemarsh	Oshkosh	July 1, 1999	None
	Rolf Wegenke	Madison	May 1, 2000	None
Educational Technology Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.07 (1)(cm), 15.105 (26)	Neil A. Trilling	Thiensville	May 1, 1997	None
	Judy Brown	Greenville	May 1, 1998	None
	Kathleen M. Huston	Milwaukee	May 1, 1998	None
	Scot Cullen	Madison	May 1, 1999	None
	David J. Ward	Madison	May 1, 1999	None
	Carolyn Folke	Whitewater	May 1, 2000	None
	Joan H. Spillner	Montello	May 1, 2000	None
	vacancy			
Elections Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 2, 15.07 (5)(n), 15.61	Michael D. Brennan	Elkhorn	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	David Halbrooks	Milwaukee	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	J. Curtis McKay	Sheboygan	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Don M. Millis	Sun Prairie	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Gregory J. Paradise	Madison	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Judd David Stevenson	Neenah	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Christine M. Wiseman	Mequon	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
*Emergency Mgt. Division, Administrator of Sec. 15.313 (1)	Steven D. Sell	Oxford	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 1
Emergency Medical Service Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.195 (8)	Marvin L. Birnbaum	Madison	May 1, 1998	None
	Daniel B. Burns	Franklin	May 1, 1998	None
	Richard D. Collyard	Superior	May 1, 1998	None
	Dan Williams	Madison	May 1, 1998	None
	Gloria A. Murawsky	Milwaukee	May 1, 1999	None
	Mary Jean Patzner	Cuba Cotu	May 1, 1999	None
	Karen D. Richter	Eagle River	May 1, 1999	None
	June C. Winnie	Mosinee	May 1, 1999	None
	Mark P. Bishop	Dodgeville	May 1, 2000	None
	Mark F. DeGuire	Pewaukee	May 1, 2000	None
	Cheryl D. Glomp	Madison	May 1, 2000	None
*Employe Trust Funds Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 3, 15.07 (5)(f), 15.16 (1) (c)	vacancy			
*Employment Relations, Secy. of Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.17	Jon E. Litscher	Lake Mills	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 7
*Employment Relations Comn. Secs. 15.06 (1), 15.58	A. Henry Hempe	Beloit	March 1, 1999	Group 5
	James R. Meier	Portage	March 1, 2001	Group 5
	Paul A. Hahn	Albany	March 1, 2003	Group 5
Equal Rights Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.227 (1)	Inactive			
*Ethics Board Secs. 15.07 (1) (a)(cm), 15.07 (5)(k), 15.62	Dorothy Johnson	Appleton	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	David L. McRoberts	Madison	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Paul M. Holzem[5]	Madison	May 1, 2000	$25 per day
	James R. Morgan	Madison	May 1, 2001	$25 per day
	Robert Borgwardt[5]	Madison	May 1, 2002	$25 per day
	Joanne R. Orr[5]	Wausau	May 1, 2003	$25 per day

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
Farm Mediation and Arbitration Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.135 (5)	Joseph J. Schaital	Sparta	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Federal-State Relations Office, Director Sec. 16.548 (1)	Andrew S. Peterson	Washington, D.C.	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 3
Federal-State Relations Office, Staff Assistant Sec. 16.548 (1)	vacancy			
*Financial Institutions, Dept. of Secy. of Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.18	Richard L. Dean	Eau Claire	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
Fire Service Training Programs, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.947 (1)	Larry Plumer	Durand	July 1, 1997	None
	Cathy J. Rigdon	Stoughton	July 1, 1997	None
	Thomas Bychinski	Reedsburg	July 1, 1999	None
	John W. Fulcher	Menomonee Falls	July 1, 1999	None
	Donald J. Phillips	Green Bay	July 1, 2001	None
	Charles Rayala, Jr.	Manitowish Waters	Jully 1, 2001	None
*Fox River Management Commission Secs. 15.01 (2), 15.06 (1) (e), 15.06 (3)(a) 4, 15.345 (5)	Gary Drzewiecki	Pulaski	March 1, 1997	None
	William Glatz	Oshkosh	March 1, 1997	None
	John W. Forster	Menasha	March 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Joseph N. Maehl	Neenah	March 1, 1999	$25 per day
	3 vacancies			
*Funeral Directors Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (16)	Norman N. Gill	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Pamela A. Janssen	Pulaski	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	D. Bruce Carlson	Rhinelander	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Daniel P. Densow	Appleton	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Roy T. Pfeffer	Manitowoc	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Dianne P. Pratt	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
*Gaming Board Sec. 15.64	Frank DeGuire	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	None
	Emery K. Harlan	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	None
	Dennis M. Dvoracek	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 1999	None
	Herb Feil	Randolph	July 1, 1999	None
	Lolita Schneiders	Menomonee Falls	July 1, 2000	None
*Gaming Board, Exec. Dir. Sec. 15.64	F. Scott Scepaniak	Milwaukee	July 1, 1996	Goup 5
Gang Violence Prevention Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.147 (3)	J. Michael Blaska	Marshall	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	William B. Brandimore, Jr.	Wausau	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Paul Bucher	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Darryl Hamilton	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Jacqueline King	Beloit	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Richard A. Raemisch	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	James M. Smith	Racine	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Juan J. Torres	Kenosha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Ruth Varnado	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Great Lakes Compact Comn. Sec. 14.78 (1)	Nathaniel E. Robinson	Madison	July 1, 1997	None
	Christopher A. Spooner	Madison	July 1, 2001	None
	William C. Carey	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Great Lakes Protection Fund Sec. 14.84	Anthony Earl	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Patrick Osborne	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Groundwater Coordinating Council Secs. 15.09 (5)(f), 15.347 (13)	John A. Metcalf	Dodgeville	July 1, 1999	None
Group Insurance Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.07 (5)(f), 15.165 (2)	Stephen H. Frankel	Mequon	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	C. F. Saylor	Necedah	May 1, 1993	$25 per day
	Robert Alesch	Madison	May 1, 1995	$25 per day
	Martin Beil	Mazomanie	May 1, 1995	$25 per day
	Wayne Potter	New Lisbon	May 1, 1995	$25 per day
	vacancy			
Hazardous Pollution Prevention Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (5)	vacancy			

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
*Health and Educational Facilities Authority, Wis. Sec. 231.02 (1)	Timothy K. Size	Madison	June 30, 1997	None
	Paul L. Brown	Madison	June 30, 1998	None
	George C. Schmoller	Marshfield	June 30, 1999	None
	Michael O. Stewart	Appleton	June 30, 2000	None
	Daniel P. Blask	Waukesha	June 30, 2001	None
	Joy A. Moy	Racine	June 30, 2002	None
	Dean K. Roe	Brookfield	June 30, 2003	None
*Health and Family Services, Secy. of Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.19	Joe Leean	Waupaca	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 9
Health Care Fraud and Abuse, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.107 (6)	vacancy			
Health Care Information, Board on Secs. 15.07 (1) (b)15.07 (2)(b), 15.735 (2)	Diane Ebersberger	Madison	May 1, 1998	None
	Donna Horoschak	Wausau	May 1, 1998	None
	Carol M. Graham	Milwaukee	May 1, 1999	None
	Bradley L. Manning, Jr.	Madison	May 1, 1999	None
	Ronald H. Dix	Colgate	May 1, 2000	None
	Terri L. Potter	Madison	May 1, 2000	None
	Glen E. Grady	Neillsville	May 1, 2001	None
	Juliane M. Saxon	Siren	May 1, 2001	None
	M. Garvin Shankster	Racine	May 1, 2001	None
Health Care Liability Insurance Plan/Patients Compensation Fund Bd. of Governors Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 619.04 (3), 655.27 (2)	Kermit L. Newcomer	La Crosse	May 1, 1998	None
	Elaine S. Thomsen	Milwaukee	May 1, 1999	None
	Patricia A. Chritton	Elm Grove	May 1, 2000	None
	vacancy			
*Hearing and Speech Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (6m)	James A. Bohren	Sheboygan	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	William F. Fasching	Viroqua	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Ann Gmeiner Heinrich	Menasha	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Mae Cash	Sun Prairie	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	James Clemence Ogurek	Wausau	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	John L. McEwen	Schofield	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	William J. Simic, Jr.	Minocqua	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
	Michael K. Thelen	Appleton	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
Highway Safety, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.467 (3)	Randy Thiel	DeForest	July 1, 1996	None
	Peter Rusch	Madison	July 1, 1997	None
	John Sybeldon	Wausau	July 1, 1998	None
	Arnold Widdes	Rice Lake	July 1, 1998	None
	William C. Esbeck	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Laverne E. Hermann	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	Robert J. Young	Green Bay	July 1, 1999	None
	Robert W. Christian	Newton	July 1, 2000	None
	Jerry Hancock	Madison	July 1, 2000	None
Historic Preservation Review Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.705 (2)	Robert P. Fay	Two Rivers	July 1, 1997	None
	Thomas C. Hubka	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	None
	William G. Laatsch	Sturgeon Bay	July 1, 1997	None
	Claudia G. Smith	Menomonie	July 1, 1997	None
	Eric J. Yonke	Stevens Point	July 1, 1997	None
	Patricia A. Hrabik-Sebby	Lac du Flambeau	July 1, 1998	None
	Ellen Langill	Waukesha	July 1, 1998	None
	Philip H. Salkin	Verona	July 1, 1998	None
	Dorothy Zeisler-Vralsted	La Crosse	July 1, 1998	None
	Richard H. Zeitlin	Madison	July 1, 1998	None
	Victoria Dirst	Sturgeon Bay	July 1, 1999	None
	Peter T. Eggert	Brookfield	July 1, 1999	None
	Diane Kealty	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 1999	None
	Charles J. Quagliana	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Valentine J. Schute, Jr.	La Crosse	July 1, 1999	None
*Historical Society of Wisconsin Board of Curators Sec. 15.70	Rasmus Kalnes	Eagle	July 1, 1997	None
	Margaret Humleker	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1998	None
	Thomas Mouat Jeffris II	Janesville	July 1, 1999	None
Housing Advisory Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.107 (4)	Philip J. Hesselbein	Brookfield	July 1, 1995	None
	Carole E. Rule	Dodgeville	July 1, 1995	None
	Margaret Henningsen	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	None
	Stephen Schoen	Green Bay	July 1, 1997	None
*Housing and Economic Development Authority, Wis. Sec. 234.02 (1)	Duane Weed	Necedah	Jan. 1, 1998	None
	Edwin Zagzebski	Schofield	Jan. 1, 1998	None
	Lorri J. Kieff	Oneida	Jan. 1, 1999	None
	Jeffrey M. Petersen	Waupaca	Jan. 1, 1999	None
	E. James Ladwig	Racine	Jan. 1, 2000	None
	John Petersen III	Madison	Jan. 1, 2000	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
*Housing and Economic Development Authority, Wis. Executive Director Sec. 234.02 (3)	Fritz Ruf	Pewaukee	Feb. 1, 1999	Group 6
Hunger, Board on Secs. 15.07 (1)(b),15.195 (3)	Robert A. Nuernberg	Mequon	May 1, 1998	None
	Michael Brophy	Menomonee Falls	May 1, 1999	None
	Arnold Ellison	Barron	May 1, 1999	None
	Bonnie J. Bellehumeur	Whitefish Bay	May 1, 2000	None
	Norman L. Whitford	Pine River	May 1, 2000	None
Information Technology, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.107 (15)	Jerry J. De Kruif	Madison	July 1, 1997	None
	Katherine P. Hertz	Madison	July 1, 1997	None
	Edward Kissinger	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Linda Severson	Verona	July 1, 2000	None
	Linda Stewart	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Charles H. Thompson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council Sec. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.347 (8)	Inactive (4 members)			
*Insurance, Commissioner of Secs. 15.06 (1) (b), (3)(a) 1, 15.06 (3)(b), 15.73	Josephine W. Musser	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 5
Interagency Coordinating Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.107 (7)	Pris Boroniec	Madison	July 1, 2001	None
	Carol Getts	Madison	July 1, 2001	None
	Clare Stapleton-Concord	Madison	July 1, 2003	None
	Jon S. Miller	Verona	July 1, 2003	None
	David R. Zimmerman	Madison	July 1, 2003	None
Interstate Compact for, Supervision of Probationers and Parolees, Administrator of Sec. 304.13 (5)	Anne L. Mikkelson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Administrator of Sec. 48.993	Silvia Jackson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, Administrator of Sec. 48.988 (7)	Gerald A. Born	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Investment and Local Impact Fund Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.435	Richard L. Gurnoe	Bayfield	May 1, 1997	None
	Louis J. Perry	Black River Falls	May 1, 1997	None
	Lloyd Kincaid	Crandon	May 1, 1998	None
	Wayne Wilson	Argyle	May 1, 1998	None
	Daniel B. Merriam	Ladysmith	May 1, 1999	None
	Erhard Huettl	Wabeno	May 1, 1999	None
	James Schultz	Ladysmith	May 1, 1999	None
	Roger O. Day, Jr.	Rhinelander	May 1, 2000	None
	Elizabeth M. Sorensen	Bruce	May 1, 2000	None
*Investment Board, State of Wis. Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 4, 15.07 (2)(a), 15.07 (5)(a), 15.76	Norma DeHaven	Fitchburg	May 1, 1999	None
	Joseph E. Gorman	Wauwatosa	May 1, 1999	$50 per day
	Jon D. Hammes	Mequon	May 1, 1999	$50 per day
	James R. Nelsen	Oconomowoc	May 1, 2003	$50 per day
	John Petersen III	Madison	May 1, 2003	$50 per day
	William R. Sauey	Baraboo	May 1, 2003	$50 per day
*Judicial Commission Sec. 757.83	Spyro G. Condos	Lake Geneva	Aug. 1, 1998	$25 per day
	David R. Huebsch	Onalaska	Aug. 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Robert H. Papke	Sturgeon Bay	Aug. 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Ileen Sikowski	Crivitz	Aug. 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Bianca S. Tyler	Amery	Aug. 1, 2000	$25 per day
Judicial Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 758.13 (1)	Sherri McNamara	Appleton	July 1, 1997	None
	Stephen D. Willett	Phillips	July 1, 1998	None
	Eric G. Johnson	Hudson	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Justice Assistance, Office of Exec. Staff Director Sec. 15.105 (19)	Frederick N. Falk	Edgerton	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 2
Juvenile Compact Administrator Sec. 48.993	Anne L. Mikkelson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
*Kickapoo Reserve Management Board Secs. 15.07 (1) (b) 20, 15.445 (2)	Sandra K. Heidel	Onalaska	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Jack Robinson	Ontario	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Rebecca Zahm	La Farge	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Ronald M. Johnson	La Farge	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	David R. Kluesner	Waunakee	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Richard A. Lowe	Viola	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Donald D. Coleman	La Farge	May 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Donald R. Field	Middleton	May 1, 2000	$25 per day
	George E. Nettum	Viroqua	May 1, 2000	$25 per day
*Labor and Industry Review Commission Secs. 15.06 (2)(a), 15.225 (1)	Pamela I. Anderson	Madison	March 1, 1999	Group 5
	David B. Falstad	Racine	March 1, 2001	Group 5
	vacancy			
Labor and Management Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.227 (17)	John F. Barrett	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	None
	A. Henry Hempe	Beloit	July 1, 1997	None
	Jonathan T. Swain	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	None
	James S. Haney	Madison	July 1, 1998	None
	Terry Grosenheider	Madison	July 1, 1998	None
	Candice M. Owley	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	None
	Ronald E. Sweet	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1998	None
	Gene R. Sylvester	Oak Creek	July 1, 1998	None
	Jon E. Litscher	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	David Newby	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Linda Stewart	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	Lyle A. Balistreri	New Berlin	July 1, 2000	None
	Thomas Jacob Leinenkugel	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 2000	None
	Martin Beil	Mazomanie	July 1, 2001	None
	James Newell	Eau Claire	July 1, 2001	None
	Robert Glaser	Brookfield	July 1, 2002	None
	3 vacancies			
Laboratory of Hygiene Bd. Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.915 (2)	Jay F. Schamberg	Waukesha	May 1, 1998	None
	Edward F. Treick	Brookfield	May 1, 1998	None
	George A. Million	Wausau	July 1, 1999	None
Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 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
	Neil A. Schwarz	Sheboygan	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Dean Swear	Oconto	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	vacancy			
Lake States Wood Utlization Consortium Sec. 26.37 (1)	Paul O. Mikulak	Montello	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.345 (2)	Jeff Bodin	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Bill Damberg	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Maurine Halvorson	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Land and Water Conservation Bd. Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 10, 15.07 (1)(cm), 15.07 (5)(h), 15.135 (4)(am)	Robert Uphoff	Madison	May 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Mary Bierman	Three Lakes	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	George E. Nettum	Viroqua	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	James Bradley	Sun Prairie	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Marigen Carpenter	Neenah	May 1, 2000	$25 per day
*Land Information Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 16, 15.105 (16)	Michael A. Hines	Eau Claire	May 1, 1997	None
	Lori J. Scully	Mauston	May 1, 1997	None
	Michael J. Hasslinger	Waukesha	May 1, 1999	None
	John W Laub	Madison	May 1, 1999	None
	Leslie D. Van Horn	De Pere	May 1, 1999	None
	Bernard J. Neimann, Jr.	Madison	May 1, 2001	None
	Arden T. Sandsnes	Monona	May 1, 2001	None
	Joseph Wisniewski[5]	Phelps	May 1, 2001	None
Law Enforcement Standards Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.255 (1)	Edward Michael Baumann	Pewaukee	May 1, 1998	None
	James Gilmore	Fond du Lac	May 1, 1998	None
	Charles A. Tubbs	Beloit	May 1, 1998	None
	Linda R. Younk	Marinette	May 1, 1998	None
	Gary J. Brazgel	Milwaukee	May 1, 1999	None
	LeRoy D. Klein	Brussels	May 1, 1999	None
	Fred O.S. Poquette	Eau Claire	May 1, 1999	None
	Jack Robinson	Ontario	May 1, 2000	None
	Scott Pedley	Darlington	May 1, 2001	None
	Gregory J. Potter	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 2001	None

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)	Elizabeth Tardola	Beloit	July 1, 1995	None
	A. Eugene Neyhart	Sussex	July 1, 1996	None
	Paul T. Dietz	Menomonee Falls	July 1, 1997	None
	Miriam Erickson	Fish Creek	July 1, 1997	None
	Richard F. Haas	Appleton	July 1, 1997	None
	Marion Howard	Darlington	July 1, 1997	None
	Gyneth Slygh	Lake Mills	July 1, 1997	None
	Norman Gill	Fox Point	July 1, 1998	None
	Timothy E. Laatsch	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1998	None
	Milton Mitchell	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 1998	None
	Carol J. Nelson	Eau Claire	July 1, 1998	None
	Philip Sawin, Jr.	Menomonie	July 1, 1998	None
	Mary M. Bayorgeon	Appleton	July 1, 1999	None
	C. Patricia LaViolette	Green Bay	July 1, 1999	None
	Ileen Sikowski	Crivitz	July 1, 1999	None
Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.107 (9)	James Schaefer	Sheboygan	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Caryl E. Terrell	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	G. John Weir	Lindsey	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 15, 15.07 (5)(w), 15.445 (3)	Bradley M. Glass	Spring Green	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Todd Schwingle	Blue River	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Glen E. Beneker	Prairie du Chien	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	William S. Lundberg	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	James I. Staff	Sauk City	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	James H. Amundson	Madison	May 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Gary Mercer	Portage	May 1, 2000	$25 per day
	L.B. Nice	Boscobel	May 1, 2000	$25 per day
	vacancy			
Main Street Programs, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (7)	Linda G. Brei	Madison	July 1, 1997	None
	Kate Lindsay	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 1997	None
	Fred D. Nelson	Viroqua	July 1, 1997	None
	Beverly J. Anderson	Darlington	July 1, 1998	None
	Charles W. Causier	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1998	None
	John Speilmann	Hartford	July 1, 1998	None
	Ed Wendland	Watertown	July 1, 1998	None
	Terrence W. Martin	Waupaca	July 1, 1999	None
	Terry Mulcahy	Waunakee	July 1, 1999	None
	John C. Phillips	Reedsburg	July 1, 1999	None
	Kevin S. Tenpas	Green Bay	July 1, 1999	None
	Frederic Ruf	Pewaukee	July 1, 2000	None
	vacancy			
*Medical College of Wis., Inc., Board of Trustees of the Sec. 39.15	Jon McGlocklin	Brookfield	May 1, 1998	None
	Charles S. McNeer	Milwaukee	May 1, 1999	None
	Joseph E. Gorman	Wauwatosa	May 1, 2000	None
	Charles D. Jacobus[5]	Elm Grove	May 1, 2001	None
	William J. Randall	Milwaukee	May 1, 2001	None
	Richard W. Graber[5]	Shorewood	May 1, 2002	None
	Sidney Shindell	Milwaukee	May 1, 2002	None
	Richard A. Weiss	Milwaukee	May 1, 2002	None
	Timothy Thomas Flaherty[5]	Neenah	May 1, 2003	None
	Natalie Black Kohler	Oostburg	May 1, 2003	None
	Linda Mellowes[5]	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	None
Medical Education Review Committee Sec. 39.16	Inactive (7 members)			
*Medical Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (7)	Pablo M. Pedraza	Milwaukee	July 1, 1996	$25 per day
	James L. Esswein	Chetek	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Sandra K. Mahkorn	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Rodolfo Molina	Beaver Dam	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Glenn Hoberg	River Falls	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Wanda Roever	Slinger	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	W. R. Schwartz	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	James Chambers[5]	Ashland	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Darold A. Treffert	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Rebecca A. Dodson	Wausau	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Ronald E. Grosman	River Hills	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Sidney E. Johnson	Marshfield	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Mikki Patterson	Madison	July 1, 2000	$25 per day

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
Mental Health, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (1)	Peter DeSantis	Wausau	July 1, 1997	None
	Joanne M. Griesbach	Green Bay	July 1, 1997	None
	Lee Martinson	Madison	July 1, 1997	None
	Lawrence A. Schomer	Neenah	July 1, 1997	None
	Harley B. Splitt	Appleton	July 1, 1997	None
	Barry Blackwell	Shorewood	July 1, 1998	None
	Joan Pickett	La Crosse	July 1, 1998	None
	Karen H.Robison	Shorewood	July 1, 1998	None
	June Wild	Palmyra	July 1, 1998	None
	Karen Wydeven	Stoughton	July 1, 1998	None
	Gerald A. Born	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Kathleen Crowley	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Les L. Higgenbottom	Racine	July 1, 1999	None
	Dale Wolf	Odanah	July 1, 1999	None
	Mary Rose Yarley	Presque Isle	July 1, 1999	None
*Merit Recruitment and Selection Administrator, Division of (DER) Sec. 15.173 (1) (b)	Robert J. Lavigna	Madison	March 26, 1999	Group 3
*Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Comn., Wis. Com'r. Sec. 14.81 (1)	Stanley York	Middleton	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Midwestern Higher Educ. Comn. Sec. 14.90 (1)	Rolf Wegenke	Madison	Jan. 1, 1999	None
	Judith L. Kuipers	La Crosse	July 1, 2000	None
	Edward Chin	Madison	July 1, 2002	None
Migrant Labor, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.227 (8)	Cecelia A. Berth	Coleman	July 1, 1993	None
	Brad Kolpin	Westfield	July 1, 1993	None
	Maritza Morales Verstegen	Milwaukee	July 1, 1993	None
	Dean A. Zuleger	Wausau	July 1, 1993	None
	Mark Gross	Madison	July 1, 1994	None
	John Knoch	Westfield	July 1, 1994	None
	Richard J. Lentz	Whitewater	July 1, 1994	None
	Lupe Martinez	Milwaukee	July 1, 1994	None
	John Ebbott	Jefferson	July 1, 1995	None
	Rosa Guerrero	Columbus	July 1, 1995	None
	Paul Hedrick, Jr.	Wautoma	July 1, 1995	None
	Lyle K. Mathwich	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1995	None
Milwaukee Child Welfare Partnership Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (24)	Elizabeth Coggs-Jones	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	None
	Michael J. Falbo	Franklin	July 1, 1998	None
	Terrance Herron	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	None
	James Nisiewicz	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	None
	Clifford Pitts	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	None
	Julia H. Taylor	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	None
	M. Joseph Donald	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	Luis Garza	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	William S. Martin	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	Francisco Martorell	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	Roger Quindel	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	Juanita Williams	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	Corey R. Hoze	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	None
	Joe Leean	Waupaca	July 1, 2000	None
	Sandra K. Mahkorn	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	None
Milwaukee River Revitalization Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.347 (15)	Gary A. Ahrens	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 1997	None
	John D. Buechel	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1997	None
	Gerald F. Ninnemann	Cambellsport	July 1, 1997	None
	Mary Ann Peterson	Kewaskum	July 1, 1997	None
	Raymond R. Krueger	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 1998	None
	Patrick Marchese	Mequon	July 1, 1998	None
	Arthur Smith	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	None
	Joseph W Albert III	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	James Heiligenstein	West Bend	July 1, 1999	None
	Alfred L. Schlecht	Grafton	July 1, 1999	None
	Amy H. Dunlap	Franklin	July 1, 2000	None
*Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. Sec. 14.82 (1)	William H. Howe	Prairie du Chien	Sept. 25, 1998	None
	Harold E. Craig	La Crosse	Sept. 25, 1999	None
	Wayne Tomfohrde	Osceola	Sept. 25, 2000	None
	Robert R. Mullally	Onalaska	Sept. 25, 2001	None
	Clarence W. Malick[5]	Hudson	Sept. 25, 2002	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. Tech. Adv. Com. Sec. 14.82 (1)	Inactive			
Minority Business Development Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.155 (3)	Philip Albert	Madison	May 1, 1999	None
	Godwin A. Amegashie	Madison	May 1, 1999	None
	Graciela Aubey	Madison	May 1, 1999	None
	Ashok Bhargava	Madison	May 1, 1999	None
	John William Cadotte	Hayward	May 1, 1999	None
	Brian L. Ganos	Brookfield	May 1, 1999	None
	Gilbert G. Rivera	Milwaukee	May 1, 1999	None
Mississippi River Parkway Commission Sec. 14.85 (1)(a)	Alice Clausing	Menomonie	Feb. 1, 1996	None
	Dale W. Schultz	Hillpoint	Feb. 1, 1996	None
	Kenneth L. Beck	Genoa	Feb. 1, 2000	None
	Roy J. Finley	Prescott	Feb. 1, 2000	None
	Michael Huebsch	Onalaska	Feb. 1, 2000	None
	Donna M. Krebsbach	Alma	Feb. 1, 2000	None
	Glen W. Moline	Pepin	Feb. 1, 2000	None
	Gary Snoeyenbos	Arcadia	Feb. 1, 2000	None
	John Truog	Boscobel	Feb. 1, 2000	None
	Robert G. Valley	Prairie du Chien	Feb. 1, 2000	None
	Evan A. Zantow	West Salem	Feb. 1, 2000	None
	vacancy			
Multifamily Dwelling Code Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (12)	Kerry L. VonDross	Waukesha	July 1, 1997	None
	Charles F. Aldrian	Waukesha	July 1, 1998	None
	Linda M. Keegan	Madison	July 1, 1998	None
	Edward R. Gray	Kenosha	July 1, 1999	None
	Lee C. Jensen	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	Harry Macco	De Pere	July 1, 1999	None
	Lawrence A. Plummer	Durand	July 1, 1999	None
	Richard D. Davis	Appleton	July 1, 2000	None
	Beth A. Gonnering	Kenosha	July 1, 2000	None
	Bruce McMiller	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 2000	None
	William J. Roehr	Colgate	July 1, 2000	None
	Carl J. Mastaglio	Madison	July 1, 2001	None
	2 vacancies			
National and Community Service Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.105 (24)	Joanne Kelly	Wausau	May 1, 1997	None
	Joseph Leean	Madison	May 1, 1997	None
	Randall J.Radtke	Madison	May 1, 1997	None
	Stacy A.J. Smith	Port Wing	May 1, 1997	None
	Martin Stein	Milwaukee	May 1, 1997	None
	Gary Thibodeau	River Falls	May 1, 1997	None
	Jerome Berard	Madison	May 1, 1998	None
	Richard Berg	Middleton	May 1, 1998	None
	Frederick N. Falk	Madison	May 1, 1998	None
	Jack A. Melvin III	Platteville	May 1, 1998	None
	Andrea R. Metz	Medford	May 1, 1998	None
	Raymond G. Boland	Marshall	May 1, 1999	None
	Robin R. Carufel	Lac du Flambeau	May 1, 1999	None
	Sherri N. Coe-Perkins	Milwaukee	May 1, 1999	None
	Marguita Fox	Middleton	May 1, 1999	None
	Antonio M. Perez	Milwaukee	May 1, 1999	None
	Harold Reckelberg	Casco	May 1, 1999	None
	2 vacancies			
*Natural Resources Dept., Secy Sec. 15.05 (1)(c)	George Meyer	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 7
*Natural Resources Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.34	James E. Tiefenthaler, Jr.	Brookfield	May 1, 1997	None
	Stephen D. Willett	Phillips	May 1, 1997	None
	Betty Jo Nelsen	Shorewood	May 1, 1999	None
	Neal W. Schneider	Janesville	May 1, 1999	None
	Trygve A. Solberg	Minocqua	May 1, 1999	None
	Herbert F. Behnke	Shawano	May 1, 2001	None
	Howard Poulson	Palmyra	May 1, 2001	None
Nonmetallic Mining Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.347 (19)	James F. Burgener	Wausau	July 1, 1997	None
	Michael G. Erickson	Elroy	July 1, 1997	None
	Martin T. Lehman	Berlin	July 1, 1997	None
	Susan M. Courter	Brownsville	July 1, 1998	None
	Ronald L. Garrison	Onalaska	July 1, 1998	None
	Elmer W. Shields, Jr.	Ashland	July 1, 1998	None
	W. Perry Halquist	Sussex	July 1, 1999	None
	Christopher R. Larson	Eau Claire	July 1, 1999	None
	Edward Troxell	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
*Nursing, Board of Secs. 15.01 (6), 15.08, 15.405 (7g)	Elaine August	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Roberta Overby	Chetek	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Bonnie M. Creighton	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Ruth Lindgren	Whitewater	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Lorraine A. Norem	Elkhorn	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Ann Brewer	Madison	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Timothy D. Burns	Richland Center	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	McArthur Weddle	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	vacancy			
*Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (7m)	Karen R. Davis-Robinson	Bloomer	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	E. R. Jonas	Ellsworth	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Lorayne M. Ritt	Waukesha	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Anita Genrich	Sparta	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Robert F. Mulder, Jr.	West Salem	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Judith A. Wheeler	Ashland	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Rhoda Zarie Arzoomanian	Verona	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Nancy Harper	Madison	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Shirley P. Keller	Mount Horeb	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
*Optometry Examining Bd. Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (8)	John D. Bonsett-Veal	Evansville	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	John T. Carns	Marinette	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Lynne LeCount	DeForest	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Chris L. Hubbell[5]	Eau Claire	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Bob J. Robinson	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Leon D. Griffin, Jr.	Madison	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
	vacancy			
*Parole Commission Sec. 15.145 (1)	John E. Husz	Milwaukee	March 1, 1997	None
Personnel Commission Secs. 15.06 (1)(d), 15.80	Judy M. Rogers	Madison	March 1, 1998	Group 3
	Laurie R. McCallum	Madison	March 1, 1999	Group 3
	Donald R. Murphy	Madison	March 1, 2001	Group 3
*Pesticide Adv. Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 140.77 (2)	3 vacancies			
*Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (11)	Thomas Coenen	McFarland	July 1, 1997	None
	Charles W. Elliott	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	James H. Lang	Oshkosh	July 1, 1999	None
	James A. Senger	Green Bay	July 1, 1999	None
	Marvin I. Strawn	Milwaukee	July 1, 2001	None
*Pharmacy Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (9)	George F. Christiansen	West Salem	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Charles Dinkel	Oshkosh	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Cynthia A. Benning	Fox Point	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Charlotte Rasmussen	Ringle	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	John R. Hofmann	Green Bay	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Georgina Forbes	Madison	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Daniel F. Luce	Nashotah	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
*Pharmacy Internship Board Secs. 15.08, 15.915 (3)	Tom Engels	Monona	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
Physical Disabilities, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (4)	Elizabeth Poling	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Richard A. Barthel	Cedarburg	July 1, 1998	None
	Lorraine Hahn	Cambria	July 1, 1998	None
	Walter Pernsteiner	Medford	July 1, 1998	None
	Jackie Stenberg	Superior	July 1, 1998	None
	Pamela A. Wilson	Madison	July 1, 1998	None
	Mari Ellen Lehman	Hartford	July 1, 1999	None
	Scott H. Luber	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	Virginia I. Lukken	Mount Horeb	July 1, 1999	None
	Shelley Peterman Schwarz	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Thomas J. Diedrick	Green Bay	July 1, 2000	None
	Joel M. Rodney	West Bend	July 1, 2000	None
	Linda Rowley	Mineral Point	July 1, 2001	None
	vacancy			
*Physical Therapists Affiliated Credentialing Bd. Sec. 15.406 (1)	Shirley A. Mook	Marshfield	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Michael W. Edwards	Waukesha	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Barbara Anne Flaherty	Oshkosh	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Nelda Joy Olson[5]	Ripon	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
Physician's Assistants, Council on Secs. 15.08, 15.407 (2)	Bernard Saffold	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
*Podiatrists Examining Council Secs. 15.08, 15.407 (1)(b)	Patricia A. Hamilton	Racine	July 1, 1996	$25 per day
*Prison Industries Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 12, 15.145 (2)	Robert C. Blessington	Milwaukee	May 1, 1998	None
	James J. Johnson	Middleton	May 1, 1998	None
	Virginia C. Walker	Milwaukee	May 1, 1998	None
	Jonathan M. Henkes	Sun Prairie	May 1, 1999	None
	John D. Phillips	Fond du Lac	May 1, 1999	None
	Bill G. Smith	Middleton	May 1, 2000	None
	Michael J. Sullivan	Madison	May 1, 2000	None
	Lyle A. Balistreri[5]	New Berlin	May 1, 2001	None
	Carol Vollmer Pope	Pewaukee	May 1, 2001	None
*Psychology Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (10m)	Charles M. Moore	Sparta	July 1, 1997	$25 per day
	Tee Heiser	Woodville	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Barbara A. Van Horne	Madison	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Stephen F. Seaman	Fort Atkinson	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	B. Ann Neviaser	Madison	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	vacancy			
*Public Defender Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.78	Christine M. Wiseman	Mequon	May 1, 1997	None
	Dagoberto Ibarra	Milwaukee	May 1, 1998	None
	Marc T. McCrory	Janesville	May 1, 1998	None
	Stella A. Young	Racine	May 1, 1998	None
	Daniel M. Berkos	Mauston	May 1, 1999	None
	John Hogan	Rhinelander	May 1, 1999	None
	Donald E. Walsh	Pewaukee	May 1, 1999	None
	Harry R. Hertel[5]	Eau Claire	May 1, 2000	None
	James T. Rogers[5]	Merrill	May 1, 2000	None
*Public Intervenor Board Sec. 15.345 (4)	Louis J. Andrew, Jr.	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1999	None
	Mark E. Musolf	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Gerald M. O'Brien	Stevens Point	July 1, 1999	None
	John P. Rose	Green Bay	July 1, 1999	None
Public Records Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.105 (4)	James Dougherty	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Sharon Halverson	New Lisbon	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Lois Ketterhagen	Elkhorn	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	John Wilmet	Fort Atkinson	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Public Service Commission Secs. 15.06 (1), 15.79	Joseph . P. Mettner[5]	Madison	March 1, 1999	Group 5
	Daniel J. Eastman	Mequon	March 1, 2001	Group 5
	Cheryl L. Parrino	Madison	March 1, 2003	Group 5
Public Television, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.577 (2)	David P. Barnard	Menomonie	July 1, 1993	None
	Judith J. Gilles	Cadott	July 1, 1993	None
	Carol B. Popelka	La Crosse	July 1, 1994	None
	Paul H. Weinke	Eau Claire	July 1, 1995	None
	Scott West	Stevens Point	July 1, 1996	None
Radiation Protection Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (12)	Andrew B. Crummy	Madison	July 1, 1997	None
	Daniel M. Dillon	Ogema	July 1, 1997	None
	G. John Weir	Marshfield	July 1, 1998	None
	Charles R. Wilson	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	None
	J. Robert Mueller	Sobieski	July 1, 1999	None
Radioactive Waste Review Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.915 (4)	Carlyle W. Fay	Cedarburg	Jan. 1, 1995	None
	Roger Holman	Waupaca	Jan. 1, 1995	None
	Dave Kluesner	Madison	Jan. 1, 1995	None
	John Stoessel	Iron River	Jan. 1, 1995	None
*Railroads, Commissioner of Secs. 15.06 (1)(ar), 15.795 (1)	Rodney W. Kreunen	Madison	March 1, 1999	Group 5
*Real Estate Appraisers Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 17, 15.07 (1)(cm), 15.07 (5)(x), 15.405 (10r)	Linn A. Duesterbeck	Janesville	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Paul R. Vozar	West Allis	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Gary J. Cuskey	Spooner	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Mary Reavey	Kenosha	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Lill lHauschild	Kenosha	May 1, 2000	$25 per day
	LaMarr Franklin[5]	Glendale	May 1, 2001	$25 per day
*Real Estate Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 8, 15.07 (1)(cm), 15.07 (5)(r), 15.405 (11)	Beechie O. Brooks	Milwaukee	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Kathryn M. Neitzel	Madison	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	James R. Imhoff, Jr.	Madison	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Nancy A. Gerrard	La Crosse	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Richard E. Hinsman	Racine	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Christine Nuernberg	Mequon	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
	vacancy			

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
Real Estate Curriculum and Examinations, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.407 (5)	Janet C. Byrne	Madison	July 1, 1998	None
	Richard C. Glesner	Madison	July 1, 1998	None
	Ronald E. Hanson	Luck	July 1, 1999	None
	Lloyd P. Levin	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	Laurie S. Francis	Nekoosa	July 1, 2000	
	Susan E. Hamer	De Pere	July 1, 2000	
Recycling, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(b), 15.347 (17)	Jacqueline Moore Bowles	Brown Deer	Jan. 4, 1999	None
	Reuben Damm	Columbus	Jan. 4, 1999	None
	Carol Kubly	Monticello	Jan. 4, 1999	None
	Daniel P. Meyer	Wisconsin Rapids	Jan. 4, 1999	None
	Catherine Onsager	West Salem	Jan. 4, 1999	None
	Robert Reichelt	Merrill	Jan. 4, 1999	None
	John Reindl	Madison	Jan. 4, 1999	None
*Recycling Market Development Board, Exec. Dir. Sec. 15.155 (2)	Gail Miller Wray	Washington, D.C.	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 1
*Recycling Market Development Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 19, 15.155 (2)	Patrick Zielke	La Crosse	May 1, 1997	None
	Charles F. Cook	Middleton	May 1, 1998	None
	Charles J. Larscheid	Green Bay	May 1, 1998	None
	Christine H. Walsh	Beloit	May 1, 1998	None
	David L. Eger	Waukesha	May 1, 1999	None
	Debbie A. Peterson[5]	Balsam Lake	May 1, 1999	None
	Robert C. Cushing[5]	Oregon	May 1, 2000	None
	William A. Dutton[5]	Wausau	May 1, 2000	None
	vacancy			
*Regional Transportation Authority Sec. 59.966 (2)	Inactive			
*Regulation and Licensing, Secy. of Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.40	Marlene A. Cummings	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 4
Respiratory Care Practitioners Examining Council Secs. 15.08, 15.407 (1)(d)	Gloria A. Beaser	Montello	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
Retirement Board, Wis. Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.165 (3)(b)	Donna E. Jarvis	Glendale	May 1, 1995	$25 per day
	Donald S. Marx	Madison	May 1, 1996	$25 per day
	Theodore H. Bauer	Neenah	May 1, 1997	$25 per day
	John Brown	Spooner	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Chuck Saylor	Necedah	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Virginia O. Smith	Chippewa Falls	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Wayne E. Koessl	Kenosha	May 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Marilyn J. Wigdahl	La Crosse	May 1, 1999	None
Retirement Research Com. Sec. 13.51 (2)	Michael J. Mesenbourg	Milwaukee	July 1, 1995	None
	Alice Olson	Brown Deer	July 1, 1995	None
	Ronald Jordi	Friendship	July 1, 1997	None
	Earl A. Lieberg	Eau Claire	July 1, 1997	None
	Timothy J. Pelzek	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	None
	2 vacancies			
Retirement Systems, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.50 (1)(c)	Susan J. Fisher	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1995	None
*Revenue, Secretary of Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.43	Cathy S. Zeuske	Peshtigo	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 7
Rural Economic Development Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.155 (4)(a) 5	Calvin J. Frelk	Merrillan	May 1, 1998	None
	Otto J. Rusch	Iron River	May 1, 1999	None
	Michael R. Krutza	Wausau	May 1, 2000	None
*Rural Health Development Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (8)	Susan E. Skochelak	Middleton	July 1, 1997	None
	Doris L. Bakker	Neillsville	July 1, 1998	None
	Timothy J. Size	Sauk City	July 1, 1998	None
	Linda S. Adrian	Platteville	July 1, 1999	None
	E. Ray Willoughby	Eau Claire	July 1, 1999	None
	Daniel N. Manders	Mauston	July 1, 2000	None
	Kenneth M. Viste, Jr.	Oshkosh	July 1, 2000	None
	Scot Wall	Cashton	July 1, 2000	None
	John E. Midtling	Milwaukee	July 1, 2001	None
	Paul A. Miller	Burlington	July 1, 2001	None
	vacancy			
*Savings and Loan Review Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 5, 15.07 (5)(g), 15.185 (3)	Nancy L. Schraufnagel	Elroy	May 1, 1995	$10 per day
	Douglas J. Timmerman	Madison	May 1, 1995	$10 per day
	Michael T. Crowley, Jr.	Mequon	May 1, 1997	$10 per day
	Allen J. Knuth	Fond du Lac	May 1, 1997	$10 per day
	Michael Meeuwsen	Green Bay	May 1, 1997	$10 per day
	Frederick T. Rikkers	Madison	May 1, 1997	$10 per day
	Robert W. Holmes	Tomah	May 1, 1999	$10 per day

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
*Savings Bank Review Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 18, 15.185 (4)	Geraldine J. Groskopf	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 1995	$10 per day
	Allen J. Knuth	Fond du Lac	May 1, 1995	$10 per day
	Paul C. Adamski	Stevens Point	May 1, 1997	$10 per day
	Michael T. Crowley, Jr.	Milwaukee	May 1, 1997	$10 per day
	Naomi R. Engeleiter	West Bend	May 1, 1997	$10 per day
	William G. Schuett, Jr.	Milwaukee	May 1, 1997	$10 per day
	Roger F. Martin	Mequon	May 1, 1999	$10 per day
Small Business Environmental Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (10)	Lee Sucharda, Jr.	Racine	July 1, 1998	None
	J. Robert Nicholson	Wausau	July 1, 1999	None
	Michael H. Simpson	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	None
*Small Employer Insurance Board Sec. 15.735 (1)	Dennis Dorn	Portage	May 1, 1995	None
	Edward F. Treick	Milwaukee	May 1, 1995	None
	Kathleen I. Gile	Madison	May 1, 1997	None
	Philip C. Hauck	Green Bay	May 1, 1997	None
	John L. Komives	Milwaukee	May 1, 1997	None
	4 vacancies			
*Snowmobile Recreational Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.347 (7)	Harold Flater	Holcombe	July 1, 1997	None
	Joe Kapusta	Antigo	July 1, 1997	None
	James Saari	Hurley	July 1, 1997	None
	Donna Jean White	Cambria	July 1, 1997	None
	Mike Cerny	Sharon	July 1, 1998	None
	Beverly Dittmar	Wausau	July 1, 1998	None
	Mark Larsen	River Falls	July 1, 1998	None
	Donald Ruehlow	Prairie du Chien	July 1, 1998	None
	Dirk Van Duzee	Wabeno	July 1, 1998	None
	Charles E. Bena	Coon Valley	July 1, 1999	None
	Earl L. Orner	Barnes	July 1, 1999	None
	Bill D. Pfaff	New Lisbon	July 1, 1999	None
	Kathleen Rasmussen	Cable	July 1, 1999	None
	James Toftness	Hayward	July 1, 1999	None
	James P. Craven	Madison	May 1, 2000	$25 per day
*Social Workers, Marriage and Family Therapists and Professional Counselors, Examining Board of Secs. 15.08 (7), 15.405 (7c)	Lynn Gauger	Brookfield	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Susan A. Kell	Madison	July 1, 1998	None
	Douglas Knight	Eau Claire	July 1, 1998	None
	Jan Heberlein Carlson	Portage	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Muriel J. Harper	Madison	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Mark A. Ladd	Racine	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Stella A. Young	Racine	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Charles P. Barnard	Menomonie	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Virginia S. Heinemann	Wausau	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Cornelia G. Hempe	Beloit	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Colleen S. James	Pardeeville	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
	Anita D. Kropf	Janesville	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
	Anne Marie Rathburn	Oneida	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
Southeast Wis. Professional Baseball Park Dist. Board, Wis. Sec. 229.66 (2)	Lorraine M. Blaubach	Thiensville	July 1, 1997	None
	Frank Busalacchi	Milwaukee	July 1, 1997	None
	John Knuteson	Racine	July 1, 1999	None
	Michael Lehman	Hartford	July 1, 1999	None
	Ulice Payne, Jr.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1999	None
	Robert N. Trunzo	Delafield	July 1, 1999	None
Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology, Council on Secs. 15.08, 15.407 (4)	Susan M. Marks	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1997	None
	Cathie F. Pauly	Middleton	July 1, 1997	None
	Sandra J. Weeden	Beloit	July 1, 1998	None
	Veronica H. Heide	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	David F. Henry	Stevens Point	July 1, 1999	None
State Capitol and Exec. Residence Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.105 (5)	Kent C. Johnson	Madison	May 1, 1997	None
	Walter L. Wilson	Wauwatosa	May 1, 1997	None
	Eugene Potente, Jr.	Kenosha	May 1, 1999	None
	Shirley Preuss	Elroy	May 1, 1999	None
	Robert E. Lewcock	Milwaukee	May 1, 2001	None
	Mary M. Moser	Phillips	May 1, 2001	None
	vacancy			
State Emergency Response Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.315 (1)	Tariq Akmut	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Thomas N. Anderson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	James Barrett	Camp Douglas	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Lewis B. Harned	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Jay G. Kopplin	Muskego	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Dean R. McKenzie	Whitewater	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Gerald R. Sandry	DeSoto	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	William L. Singletary	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Gloria G. Steffen	Platteville	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Caryl E. Terrell	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Joseph E. Tregoning	Shullsburg	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Ronald Woock	Burnett	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	David Woodbury	Stoughton	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Nathan Nissen	Kohler	May 1, 1999	None
	Terry Grosenheider	Madison	May 1, 2000	None
	A. William Huelsman	Waukesha	May 1, 2001	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
State Employes Suggestion Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.175 (1)	James Behrend	Delafield	May 1, 1997	None
	Gladys P. Benavides	Madison	May 1, 1999	None
	Roger D. Cross	Waupaca	May 1, 2001	None
*State Fair Park Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.07 (5)(j), 15.445 (4)	Marcella Russell	Shullsburg	May 1, 1997	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	James Bradley	Sun Prairie	May 1, 1998	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	Dennis A. Markos	Portage	May 1, 1999	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	Mary E. Henke	Milwaukee	May 1, 2000	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	Michael T. Hunter	Antigo	May 1, 2001	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
State-Local Relations, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.107 (14)	Jerome C. Bores	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Robert Brunner	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Kenneth Cole	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	James Haney	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Edward Huck	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	John Matthews	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Nathaniel E. Robinson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mark Rogacki	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Peggy A. Rosenzweig	Wauwatosa	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Lloyd Rueb	Colby	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Annette E. Scherbert	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Richard Stadelman	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Daniel Thompson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Jack C. Voight	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
State Trails Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.347 (16)	Harvey Brandau	Kendall	July 1, 1997	None
	Thomas Huber	Madison	July 1, 1997	None
	Connie C. Loden	Hurley	July 1, 1997	None
	Kenneth Wendt	Sheboygan	July 1, 1997	None
	Jeffrey L. Butson	Madison	July 1, 1999	None
	Joanne J. Jones	Deerfield	July 1, 1999	None
	James Saari	Hurley	July 1, 1999	None
	Michael F. Sohasky	Antigo	July 1, 1999	None
	vacancy			
State Use Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.105 (22)	Leo C. Talsky	River Hills	May 1, 1997	None
	Jerry C. Vogt	Madison	May 1, 1997	None
	Barbara F. Barnard	Onalaska	May 1, 1999	None
	Nickolas C. George, Jr.	Madison	May 1, 1999	None
	Konstantinos I. Koutantzis	Whitefish Bay	May 1, 1999	None
	Sandra G. Hall	McFarland	May 1, 2001	None
	Gregory Robbins	Middleton	May 1, 2001	None
	vacancy			
*Tax Appeals Commission Secs. 15.01 (2), 15.06 (1)(a), 15.06 (3)(a) 2, 15.105 (1)	David T. Prosser, Jr.	Appleton	March 1, 1999	Group 4
	Don M. Millis	Sun Prairie	March 1, 2001	Group 4
	Mark E. Musolf	Madison	March 1, 2003	Group 4
Tax Exemptions, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.52 (1) (d)	Paul Vrakas	Waukesha	Jan. 15, 1999	None
Teachers Retirement Board Secs. 15.07 (5)(f), 15.165 (3)(a)	Marvin L. Hopland	Oostburg	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Nancy Mistele	Madison	May 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Robert M. Niendorf	Oshkosh	May 1, 1999	None
	Theodore Bratanow	Grafton	May 1, 2002	None
*Technical College System Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.07 (5)(e), 15.94	Brent Bussan	Livingston	May 1, 1997	$100 per year
	Nancy O. Mommsen	Rice Lake	May 1, 1997	$100 per year
	Delmar E. DeLong	Clinton	May 1, 1999	$100 per year
	Debra Kenner	Milwaukee	May 1, 1999	$100 per year
	Linus M. Stoll	Green Bay	May 1, 1999	$100 per year
	Jonathan B. Barry	Madison	May 1, 2001	$100 per year
	James N. Elliott	Milwaukee	May 1, 2001	$100 per year
	L. Anne Reid	West Bend	May 1, 2001	$100 per year
	Jeanette Nicolaisen	Reedsburg	May 1, 2003	$100 per year
	Allen E. Schraufnagel[5]	Portage	May 1, 2003	$100 per year
Telecommunications Retraining Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.945 (2)	Robert Blessington	Milwaukee	June 30, 1999	None
	Raymond Kehm	Greendale	June 30, 1999	None
	Sandra Larson	Eau Claire	June 30, 1999	None
	James L. Leonhart	Madison	June 30, 1999	None
	Ann McNeary	Sun Prairie	June 30, 1999	None
	James A. Urness	Sun Prairie	June 30, 1999	None
	vacancy			

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
Tourism, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.447 (1)	William T. Geist	Madison	July 1, 1998	None
	Charles J. Metelka	Menomonie	July 1, 1998	None
	Charles Edwin Stokke	Menomonie	July 1, 1998	None
	James A. Van Matre	Green Bay	July 1, 1998	None
	Cheryl L. Zaug	Sister Bay	July 1, 1998	None
	Peter J. Chapman	Oshkosh	July 1, 1999	None
	Jack R. Culley	Superior	July 1, 1999	None
	Thomas M. Diehl	Wisconsin Dells	July 1, 1999	None
	Michael F. Pitzo	Lake Tomahawk	July 1, 1999	None
	Valerie Daniels-Carter	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	None
	Kelli Trumble Gavinski	Wisconsin Dells	July 1, 2000	None
	William A. Hanbury	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	None
	William J. Otto	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	None
	Gary Roberts	La Crosse	July 1, 2000	None
*Tourism, Dept. of, Secy. Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.44	Richard Speros	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
Traffic Law Enforcement, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.467 (1)	Inactive			
*Transportation, Secy. of Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.46	Charles H. Thompson	Wisconsin Dells	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 7
Transportation Projects Commission Sec. 13.489 (1)	C. David Bugher	Eau Claire	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Russell L. Obermeier	New London	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	F. Jack Pelisek	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Uniform State Laws, Commission on Sec. 13.55 (1)	Lawrence J. Bugge	Madison	May 1, 1997	None
	William G. Callow	Madison	May 1, 1999	None
*Univ. of Wis. Hospitals and Clinics Authority Sec. 15.96, 233.02	Jerome H. Gundersen	La Crosse	July 1, 1997	None
	Patrick G. Boyle	Madison	July 1, 1998	None
	Frank J. Pelisek	River Hills	July 1, 1999	None
	Carol L. Booth-Parks	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	vacancy			
*Univ. of Wis. System, Bd. of Regents of the Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.91	Michael W. Grebe	Milwaukee	May 1, 1998	None
	Sheldon B. Lubar	Milwaukee	May 1, 1998	None
	Bradley DeBraska	Milwaukee	May 1, 1999	None
	Kathleen J. Hempel	Green Bay	May 1, 1999	None
	Grant E. Staszak	River Falls	May 1, 1999	None
	Virginia R. MacNeil	Bayside	May 1, 2000	None
	San W. Orr, Jr.	Wausau	May 1, 2000	None
	Ruth Marcene James	Fennimore	May 1, 2001	None
	Gerard Albert Randall, Jr.	Milwaukee	May 1, 2001	None
	Alfred S. De Simone	Kenosha	May 1, 2002	None
	Jay L. Smith[5]	Middleton	May 1, 2002	None
	Patrick G. Boyle	Madison	May 1, 2003	None
	JoAnne Brandes	Racine	May 1, 2003	None
	Toby E. Marcovich	Superior	May 1, 2004	None
	Frederic Mohs	Madison	May 1, 2004	None
*Veterans Affairs, Board of Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.49	Ted L. Duckworth	Mauston	May 1, 1997	None
	Jerome M. Nelson	DeForest	May 1, 1997	None
	Lewis B. Harned	Madison	May 1, 1999	None
	Jacquelyn J. Lahn	Osseo	May 1, 1999	None
	Bernard Boyle	Burlington	May 1, 2001	None
	Richard E. Marbes	Green Bay	May 1, 2001	None
	John A. Scocos	Madison	May 1, 2001	None
*Veterinary Examining Bd. Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (12)	Sarah L. Kamke	Schofield	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	Gilbert Lewis	West Bend	July 1, 1998	$25 per day
	William L. Bartlett	Berlin	July 1, 1999	$25 per day
	Elaine H. McGregor[5]	Waukesha	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Jean M. Heyt Thompson	La Crosse	July 1, 2000	$25 per day
	Robert H. Johnston[5]	Stoughton	July 1, 2001	None
	Diane Scott[5]	Amherst	July 1, 2001	$25 per day
	Linda Olson[5]	Exeland	July 1, 2002	$25 per day
*Waste Facility Siting Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 11, 15.07 (5)(t), 15.105 (12)	Don Trettin	Hayward	May 1, 1997	$35 per day
	Robert D. Thomas	Dodgeville	May 1, 1998	$35 per day
	vacancy			
*Waterways Commission, Wis. Secs. 15.01 (2), 15.06 (1)(ag), 15.06 (3)(a) 3, 15.345 (1)	J. Frederic Ruf	Pewaukee	March 1, 1998	None
	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
	Thomas P. Kell	Spooner	March 1, 2001	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
Wisconsin Center District Board of Directors Sec. 229.42 (4)(e)	Franklyn M. Gimbel	Milwaukee	May 1, 1997	None
	Stephen H. Marcus	Milwaukee	May 1, 1998	None
	Jacob Weissgerber	Milwaukee	May 1, 1998	None
	Linda Seemeyer	Madison	May 1, 2000	None
Wisconsin Sesquicentennial Commission Sec. 14.015 (2)	Eugene A. Begay	Hayward	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Martin Beil	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	JoAnne Brandes	Racine	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Kathryn Burke	Fox Point	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Lee Sherman Dreyfus	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Gary Drzewiecki	Pulaski	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Rolf Ethun	Manitowish Waters	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Stephen J. Freese	Dodgeville	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Howard Fuller	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Brent Haglund	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Greg Huber	Wausau	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Katherine M. Hudson	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Judith Kuipers	La Crosse	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Patrick J. Lucey	Mequon	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Katharine C. Lyall	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Judith Mann	Elkhorn	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Carol J. Markos	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Frank Meyer	Shawano	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Milton E. Neshek	Elkhorn	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Joanne R. Orr	Wausau	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	David T. Prosser, Jr.	Appleton	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Fred Risser	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Richard Speros	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	John Stollenwerk	Port Washington	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Al Toon	Middleton	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	George L. Vogt	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Robert E. Walton	De Forest	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	JoAnn Ward	Fond du Lac	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Cate Zeuske	Peshtigo	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Women's Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.107 (11)	Ave Bie	Madison	July 1, 1995	None
	Donna Heon	Fredonia	July 1, 1995	None
	Maria Jenkins	Milwaukee	July 1, 1995	None
	Joyce H. Smith	Racine	July 1, 1995	None
	Margaret A. Farrow	Elm Grove	July 1, 1996	None
	Beverly Loy	Fennimore	July 1, 1996	None
	Mary Jo Paque	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1996	None
Worker's Compensation Rating Committee Sec. 626.31 (1)(b)	John C Metcalf	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	John H. Senseman	Verona	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Workforce Development Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.22	Linda Stewart	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
*Workforce Excellence, Governor's Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.227 (24)	J. Michael Borden	Janesville	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Fred J. Gegare	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Herbert J. Grover	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	James S. Haney	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Daniel A. Nerad	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Phil Neuenfeldt	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Shirley A. Preuss	Elroy	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mark S. Reihl	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Gerald A. Talen	Menomonie	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Julia H. Taylor	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
World Dairy Center Authority Sec. 235.02	Elizabeth A. Henry	Dane	June 30, 1995	None
	Raymond Kuehl	Waunakee	June 30, 1995	None
	Robert E. Walton	DeForest	June 30, 1995	None
	Stanley E. Bird	New Brighton, MN	June 30, 1997	None
	9 vacancies			

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
Youth Apprenticeship Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.227 (22)	James Hodges	Beloit	July 1, 1993	None
	David E. Horn	Milwaukee	July 1, 1993	None
	Karen R. Knox	Janesville	July 1, 1993	None
	Mary Theisen	Greenfield	July 1, 1993	None
	A. J. Amato	Madison	July 1, 1995	None
	Richard Anderson	Waukesha	July 1, 1995	None
	Nissan B. Bar-Lev	Milwaukee	July 1, 1995	None
	Betty Brunelle	Madison	July 1, 1995	None
	John Janty	Madison	July 1, 1995	None
	James M. Pierce	Greenfield	July 1, 1995	None
	Dorothy L. Walker	Milwaukee	July 1, 1995	None
	vacancy			

*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.

[1]List 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 description of agency in which it is located. 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.

[2]Home address is the area from which the officer was appointed to a full-time office and is the current address of part-time officials.

[3]Terms 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.

[4]Members of boards and councils are reimbursed for their 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 1995-97* for FY 1996-97, are: Group 1: $43,084-$64,342; Group 2: $46,389-$69,768; Group 3: $49,945-$82,065; Group 4: $53,772-$82,065; Group 5: $57,894-$89,016; Group 6: $62,331-$96,572; Group 7: $67,113-$103,966; Group 8: $72,259-$111,925; Group 9: $77,805-$120,494; Group 10: $83,766-$129,721.

[5]Nominated 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, 1997.

Company A, 724th Engineer Battalion, Wisconsin Army National Guard on Main Street in Oakfield, after a tornado destroyed much of the village of 1,000. *(Larry Sommers, Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs)*

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Lieutenant Governor: SCOTT McCALLUM.

Chief of Staff: SHERRY SCHULTZ.

Policy Director: CHRIS WOLLE.

Communications Coordinator: LISA HULL.

Small Business and Operations Coordinator: RICH GUILD.

Lieutenant Governor's Scheduler: JODY TROCHLELL.

Executive Secretary: LINDA MICHIELS.

Staff Assistant: PATRICK VANDER SANDEN.

Mailing Address: Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3516.

Fax: (608) 267-3571.

E-mail Address: Ltgov@mail.state.wi.us

Number of Employes: 8.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $464,900.

Total Budget 1996-97: $464,900.

Constitutional Reference: Article V, Sections 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8.

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 unexpired term. Prior to a constitutional amendment in April 1979, the lieutenant governor was considered only "acting governor" in those circumstances. The lieutenant governor does serve 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.

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 single ballot for the 2 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. However, the delegates who objected to a person's becoming governor without being elected on a statewide basis prevailed, and the post of lieutenant governor was reinstated 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.

Among Wisconsin's many tourist attractions is the Mid-Continent Railway Museum, where youngsters of the Space Age can experience the thrill of by-gone days when steam was king. Here Number 9 crosses Seely Creek on its "Snow Train" run. (Wisconsin Department of Tourism)

Department of ADMINISTRATION

Secretary of Administration: MARK D. BUGHER, 266-1741.

Deputy Secretary: GEORGE F. LIGHTBOURN, 266-1741.

Executive Assistant: LINDA SEEMEYER, 266-1741.

Legal Counsel: EDWARD MAIN, 266-2765.

Public Information Officer: THOMAS SOLBERG, 266-7738.

Federal-State Relations, Office of: ANDREW S. PETERSEN, *director,* Suite 613, 444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, (202) 624-5870.

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

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@**mail.state.wi.us**

Administrative Services, Division of: CHARLES MCDOWELL, *administrator,* 267-3836, mcdowc@

Financial Management, Bureau of: PAUL MCMAHON, *director,* 266-1359, mcmahpl@

Management Services, Bureau of: THOMAS HERMAN, *director,* 266-0239, hermat@

Personnel, Bureau of: PETER OLSON, *director,* 266-2308, olsonp@

Computer Services, Office of: JIM SCHMOLESKY, *director,* 266-7627, schmoj@

State Prosecutors Office: STUART MORSE, *director,* 267-2700, morses@

Buildings and Police Services, Division of: JOHN C. MARX, *administrator,* 266-5044, marxj@; THOMAS KRAUSKOPF, *deputy administrator,* 266-1691, kraustm@

Capitol Police: MICHAEL C. METCALF, *chief,* 266-7546, metcam@

Bureau Directors: Capitol: DALE DUMBLETON, 266-1173, dumbld@; Central Madison: JACK MITCHELL, 266-1097, mitchj@; Engineering: KEITH BECK, 266-2645, beckk@; Hill Farms: LOUIS SILLER, 266-2119, sillel@; Out-State: DAVID JALOSZYNSKI, (414) 227-4053, jalosd@; Space Management and Leasing: TIM SPENCE, 266-5652, spenct@

Energy and Intergovernmental Relations, Division of: NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON, *administrator,* 266-7257, robinn@

Energy, Bureau of: PATRICK E. MEIER, *director,* 266-8870, meierp@

Intergovernmental Relations, Bureau of: MARTHA KERNER, *director,* 266-2125, kernem@

Executive Budget and Finance, Division of: RICHARD CHANDLER, *administrator,* 266-1035, chandr@; JOHN MONTGOMERY, *assistant administrator,* 266-1353, montgj@

Budget Units:

Education and Training: ROBERT HANLE, 266-1037, hanleb@

Environmental/Commercial Resources: DAVID SCHMIEDICKE, 266-1040, schmidp@

Human Resources: MATILDA DE BOOR, 266-2214, deboom@

Justice: CYNTHIA ARCHER, 266-3420, archec@

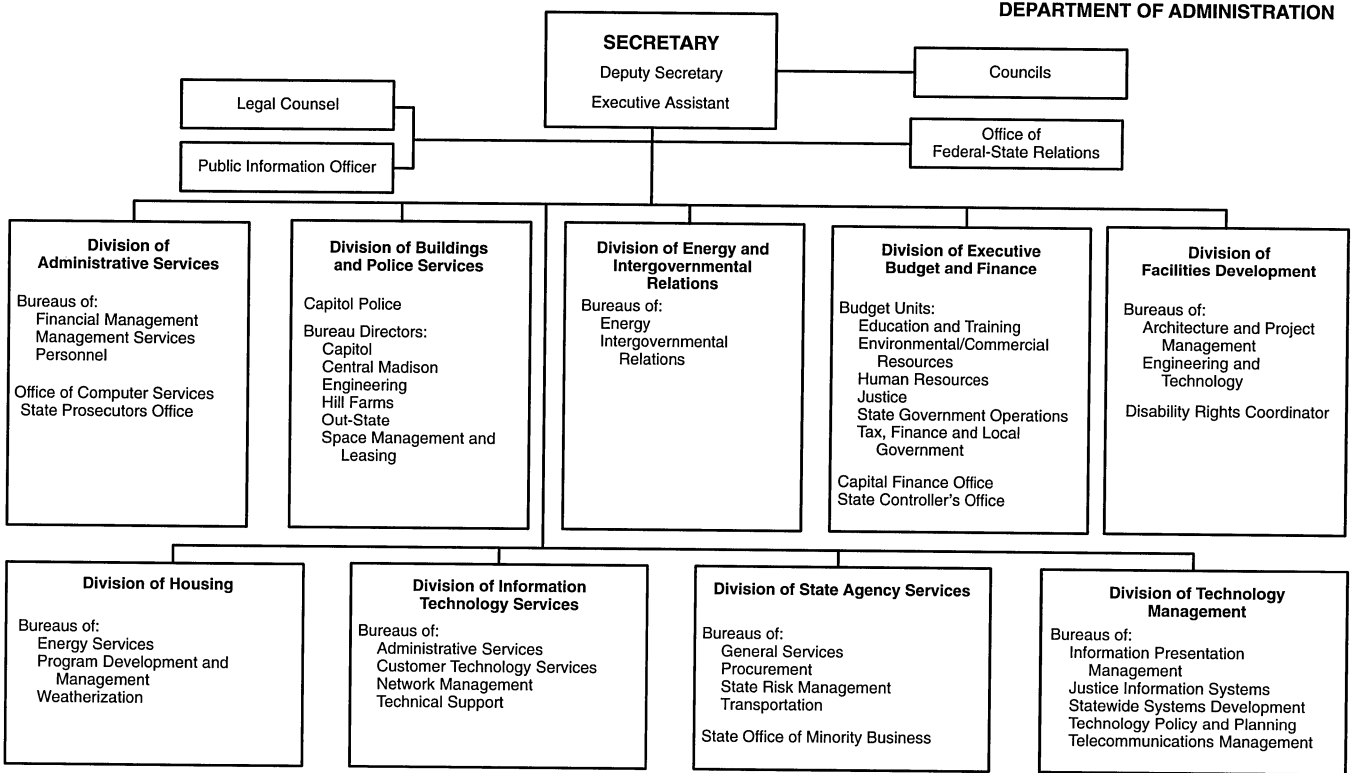
State Government Operations: DAN CAUCUTT, 266-0777, caucud@

Tax, Finance and Local Government: JOHN KOSKINEN, 266-2081, koskij@

Capital Finance Office: FRANK HOADLEY, 266-2305, hoadlf@

State Controller's Office: WILLIAM J. RAFTERY, *State Controller,* 266-3628, rafteb@

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:

Commission
Tax Appeals

Councils
Health Care Fraud and Abuse
Women's

Boards
Aging and Long-Term Care
Claims
Depository Selection
Educational Technology
Land Information
National and Community Service
Public Records
State Capitol and Executive Residence
State Use
Waste Facility Siting

Division
Hearings and Appeals

Office
Justice Assistance

Facilities Development, Division of: ROBERT N. BRANDHERM, *administrator,* 266-1031; RONALD W. KROHN, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-8874; Fax: (608) 267-2710; Internet Address: http://www.doa.state.wi.us/dfd/moredfdf.htm

Architecture and Project Management, Bureau of: WILBERT KING, *director,* 267-0365.

Engineering and Technology, Bureau of: ADEL TABRIZI, *director,* 266-3850.

Disability Rights Coordinator: RICHARD POMO, 267-0509.

Housing, Division of: LEE MARTINSON, *administrator,* 267-4889, martil@; JAMES T. MURPHY, *assistant to the administrator,* (414) 521-4242, murphj@

Energy Services, Bureau of: STEVEN K. TRYON, *director,* 266-7601, tryons@

Program Development and Management, Bureau of: MARTY EVANSON, *director,* 267-2713, evansm@

Weatherization, Bureau of: GARY GORLEN, *director,* 266-6789, gorleg@

Information Technology Services, Division of: JON S. MILLER, *administrator,* 266-7066, millejs@; DENNIS VICKERS, *deputy administrator,* 266-2815, vickedw@; BERNIE MRAZIK, *assistant administrator,* 267-0622, mrazibf@

Administrative Services, Bureau of: SUZANNE STOUTT, *director,* 264-6189, stoutsh@

Customer Technology Services, Bureau of: SUZANNE DIXON, *director,* 264-6194, dixonsa@

Network Management, Bureau of: ROBERT M. STUESSY, *director,* 264-6186, stuesrj@

Technical Support, Bureau of: SARI KING, *director,* 266-2283, kingss@

State Agency Services, Division of: JIM J. JOHNSON, *administrator,* 266-1011, johnsj@; LEO TALSKY, *deputy administrator,* 266-3243, talskl@

General Services, Bureau of: CAROL HEMERSBACH, *director,* 266-1551, hemerc@

Procurement, Bureau of: JAN ABRAHAMSEN, *director,* 266-0974, abrahj@

State Risk Management, Bureau of: ROLLIE BOEDING, *director*, 266-1866, boedir@

Transportation, Bureau of: JEFFERY KNIGHT, *director,* 267-7693, knighj@

Minority Business, State Office of: HERMETTA WILLIAMS, *director,* 267-7806, willih@

Technology Management, Division of: MARK WAHL, *administrator*, 267-7996, wahlm@; BARRY LARSON, *deputy administrator,* 267-0614, larsob@

Information Presentation Management, Bureau of: SANDY KREUL, *director,* 264-6343, skreul@

Justice Information Systems, Bureau of: ALISON POE, *director,* 264-9312, poeaa@

Statewide Systems Development, Bureau of: DONALD VAUGHN, *director,* 264-8739, dvaughn@

Technology Policy and Planning, Bureau of: BRUCE REINES, *director,* 266-8878, reinewb@

Telecommunications Management, Bureau of: JODY MCCANN, *director,* 266-6700, mccanj@

Publications: Annual Fiscal Report; Biennial Report; Budget in Brief; Capitol Budget Recommendations; Comprehensive Annual Financial Report; Decisions of Tax Appeals Commission; Executive Budget; State Consolidated Housing Plan (updated annually); State of Wisconsin Telephone Directory; Wisconsin Energy News; Wisconsin Energy Statistics; Wisconsin Population Estimates.

Number of Employes: 961.68.

Total Budget 1995-96: $244,280,700.

Total Budget 1996-97: $301,887,800.

Statutory References: Sections 15.10 and 15.103; Chapter 16.

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 statewide planning for information technology, housing, telecommunications, energy and coastal management. It is responsible for providing a wide range of support services to other state agencies and manages the

state's buildings, including the State Capitol and leased office space. The department maintains a federal-state relations office in Washington, D.C., to promote federal-state cooperation.

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. In the case of the administrator of the Division of Housing, this is required by statutes.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Administrative Services* provides numerous support services to the department, including personnel, records and forms, space and property management, telecommunications, financial management, computer services, printing, purchasing, mail, and management planning. Other major functions are to develop management information systems, prepare and monitor 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 Buildings and Police Services* operates and maintains 29 major buildings in 7 cities throughout the state. These include the State Capitol, the Executive Residence and state office buildings in Madison. The division is also responsible for all state real estate leasing, planning of office space, and engineering services. The Capitol Police force, which is part of this division, protects state buildings, property and employes; manages parking for 5,000 vehicles; and provides security for the governor and other officials.

The *Division of Energy and Intergovernmental Relations* manages statewide energy planning and also maintains state agency ties with local, regional and federal governments. Primary functions include advising the department and the governor on federal and state-local relations, state and regional energy management, coastal management, and emergency energy policies and programs. The division reviews federal legislation, directs state lobbying efforts, prepares federal grant applications, administers federal energy conservation funds and federal oil overcharge repayment funds, and operates the state energy information clearinghouse. Other activities include producing annual population estimates for Wisconsin municipalities and other demographic research, forecasting energy supply and demand, assisting in the development of proposed state and federal energy legislation, and developing energy conservation programs.

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, administers finances for the clean water revolving loan fund program and manages the EdVest College Tuition Savings Program. The division provides program and management evaluation, maintains the management information system for authorized state employe positions and keeps the governor's appointments register. It also establishes and 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 Facilities Development* 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 and consultation, management and field supervision of construction projects, energy conservation, power plant fuel management, administration of state building contracts, and ensuring access to state buildings for people with disabilities.

The *Division of Housing,* created in Section 15.103 (2), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, provides housing assistance to benefit low- and moderate-income households. It offers state-funded housing grants or loans through local organizations, coordinates its housing programs with those of other state and local housing agencies, helps develop state housing plans and policies, and provides training and technical assistance. The division channels federal housing funds to local authorities and organizations and administers federal funds for the homeless.

It also administers the federally funded Low-Income Weatherization Program that provides energy conservation services to low-income households and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program that provides energy assistance to qualifying low-income households. The division, in conjunction with the Department of Health and Family Services, uses federal funds to test strategies for reducing lead paint hazards and to test blood levels of children who have been exposed. In addition, the division regulates and licenses mobile home dealers and parks.

The *Division of Information Technology Services,* created in Section 15.103 (3), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1991 Wisconsin Act 39, provides computer services to state agencies and may provide such services to local governments. Every executive agency, except the University of Wisconsin System Board of Regents, must purchase all of its computer services from the division unless granted written authorization to procure services elsewhere.

The *Division of State Agency Services* manages state government purchasing and contracts and is responsible for printing, auto and air fleet transportation, records management, minority business contracting and contract compliance. It also handles municipal cooperative purchasing, contracting with sheltered 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. In addition, it assists agencies in controlling and reducing losses.

The *Division of Technology Management,* created in Section 15.103 (5), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, conducts information technology planning for all state agencies. It coordinates information technology procurement, operates statewide telecommunication networks and establishes statewide technology standards and guidelines. It is also responsible for providing and maintaining standard computer systems for district attorneys and the state public defender's office; providing and maintaining a case management system for district attorneys; and creating links to allow the courts, district attorneys, public defenders and the Departments of Justice and Corrections to share information.

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 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 taken on added duties. State comprehensive planning responsibilities and population estimation were added to the department in 1967 and 1972, respectively. In 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 energy 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 included the Coastal Management Program (1981), the Demographic Services Center (1984), federal/state relations (1987), regulation of mobile home dealers and mobile home parks (1991), low-income weatherization assistance (1991), low-income energy assistance (1995), the state investment technology fund (1995) and the College Tuition Prepayment Program (1995).

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. Municipal boundary review was transferred to the Department of Commerce by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27.

Statutory Councils

Acid Deposition Research Council: NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON (designated by secretary of administration), *chairperson;* BOB DUMKE (designated by secretary of natural resources); JOHN FOOTE (environmental organization representative); SALLY JENKINS (designated by Public Service Commission chairperson); ERHARD JOERES (UW System representative); TOM JAYNE (large source industry representative); JOHN THIEL (major utility representative). (All except *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by secretary of administration.)

The Acid Deposition Research Council makes recommendations on types and levels of funding for acid deposition research and reviews "acid rain" research. The 7-member 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: MARY CHRISTIE (commercial laboratory representative), *chairperson;* BARBARA HILL (solid and hazardous waste disposal facility representative); DAVID KOLLAKOWSKY (industrial laboratory representative); JOHN MOSER (large municipal wastewater plant representative); RUSSELL JANESHEK (demonstrated interest in laboratory certification); BILL SONZOGNI (appointed by UW-Madison chancellor to represent Laboratory of Hygiene); GILBERT WILLIAMS (small municipal wastewater plant representative); RUTH KLEE MARX (public water utility representative); vacancy (livestock farmer). (All, except Laboratory of Hygiene representative who is appointed by the UW-Madison chancellor, are appointed by secretary of administration.)

The 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 9 members serve 3-year terms, and no member may serve more than 2 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.

Housing Advisory Council: LEE MARTINSON (administrator, Division of Housing, Department of Administration); THOMAS FRAZIER, MARIANNE MORTON (appointed by senate president); CAROL OWENS, PAUL TESSMER (appointed by assembly speaker); MARGARET HENNINGSEN, PHILIP J. HESSELBEIN, CAROLE E. RULE, STEPHEN SCHOEN (appointed by governor).

The Housing Advisory Council advises the department regarding maximizing federal housing funds, local efforts to improve low- or moderate-income housing, implementation of loan and grant programs for individuals, grant programs for local housing organizations, and the state housing strategy plan. The appointed members serve 4-year terms. The 9-member council was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.107 (4) and 16.38 of the statutes.

Information Technology, Council on: SENATORS DRZEWIECKI, MOORE; REPRESENTATIVES NASS, SCHNEIDER; LINDA STEWART, CHARLES H. THOMPSON (client agency heads); JERRY J. DE KRUIF, KATHERINE P. HERTZ, EDWARD KISSINGER, LINDA SEVERSON (expert public members). (All except legislators are appointed by governor.)

The Council on Information Technology advises the secretary on the operation and performance of computer services by the Division of Information Technology Services and may conduct studies or prepare reports on various aspects of computer services at the direction of the legislature's Joint Committee on Information Policy. Two members must head agencies which are clients of the division. Of the 4 public members, 2 must have senior level management expertise in private large computer services centers and 2 must have similar expertise in private information technology services. The 10-member council was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 39, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.107 (15), 13.58 (5) (b) 1, and 16.976 of the statutes.

Interagency Coordinating Council: vacancy (secretary of employe trust funds designee); CAROL GETTS (representative, Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health and Family Services), PRIS BORONIEC (representative, Medical Assistance Program, Department of Health and Family Services), CLARE STAPLETON-CONCORD (representative, Office of Health Care Information, Office of Commissioner of Insurance), DAVID ZIMMERMAN (health statistics research anal-

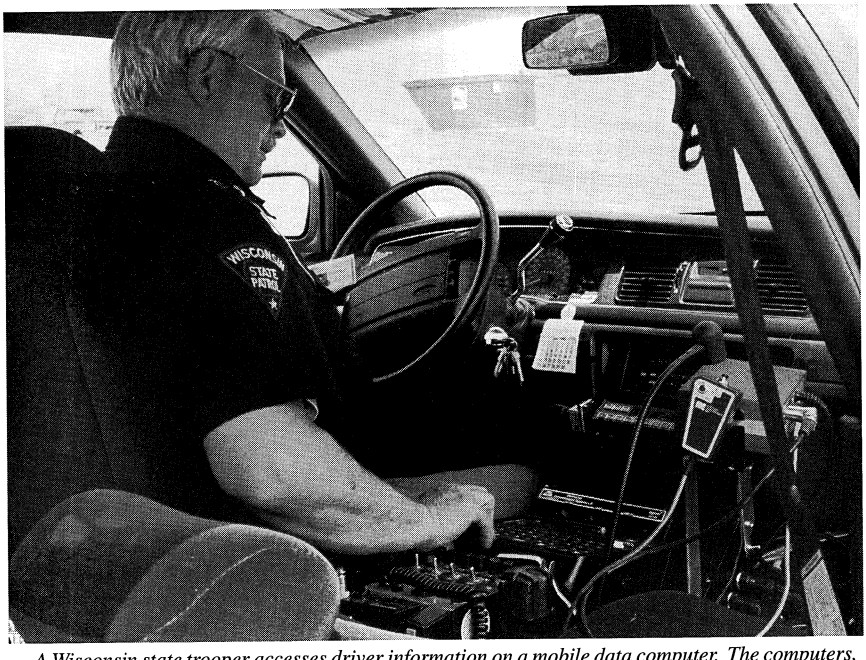
ysis representative, UW System), JON S. MILLER (representative, Division of Information Technology Services, Department of Administration). (All but secretary of employe trust funds or designee are appointed by governor.)

The 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. The council reports on its activities at least twice a year to the Board on Health Care Information in the insurance commissioner's office. All 6 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.

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council: SENATORS CHVALA, FARROW; REPRESENTATIVES BLACK, JOHNSRUD; JAMIE SCHAEFER, CARYL E. TERRELL, G. JOHN WEIR (public members appointed by governor).

The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council advises the Wisconsin representative to the Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission, reviews commission activities, recommends alternative approaches to issues before the commission and makes recommendations to the governor and legislature. The council was originally created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 393 and was repealed and recreated by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31. It is scheduled to end its operations on June 30, 2002. The composition and duties of the 7-member council are prescribed in Sections 15.107 (9) and 16.135 of the statutes.

Small Business, Veteran-Owned Business and Minority Business Opportunities, Council on: CHRISTINE TODD (veteran-owned business representative), *chairperson;* ARTHUR SMITH (minority business representative), *vice chairperson;* E. AGGO AKYEA (Department of Commerce representative); CARLA M. ALLISON, LAMONT S. JONES, JO OYAMA-MILLER, BESSIE R. TALTON-DUSON, vacancy (small/minority business representatives); JEAN MARCK (small business rep-



A Wisconsin state trooper accesses driver information on a mobile data computer. The computers, installed in all State Patrol vehicles, are linked directly to state and national driver and crime information databases – keeping the airwaves clear for emergency calls from dispatchers. (Department of Transportation)

resentative); DAVID A. WILLEFORD (representative of business owned by handicapped persons); ROBERT STUVA (nonprofit rehabilitation organization representative); vacancy (consumer representative); KATHLEEN HUGHES (veteran-owned business representative). (All are appointed by secretary of administration.) Nonvoting secretary: JIM J. JOHNSON (Department of Administration employe designated by the departmental secretary).

The 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. The 13 members are appointed for 3-year terms and may not serve more than 2 consecutive full terms. 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.

State-Local Relations, Council on: JOHN MATTHEWS, *chairperson;* JEROME C. BORES, ROBERT BRUNNER, KENNETH COLE, JAMES HANEY, EDWARD HUCK, NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON, MARK ROGACKI, PEGGY ROSENZWEIG, LLOYD RUEB, ANNETTE E. SCHERBERT, RICHARD STADELMAN, DANIEL THOMPSON, JACK C. VOIGHT (appointed by governor).

The Council on State-Local Relations reviews proposed legislation and state agency proposals that affect local government. The council also recommends policies on other issues important to local governments and state and local relationships. The number of council members is unspecified and members serve at the pleasure of the governor. The council was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 39, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.107 (14) and 16.025 of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

BOARD ON AGING AND LONG-TERM CARE

Members: CHARLES ARNDT, LINDA S. HOWARD, JENIFER Y. HURTGEN, EUGENE LEHRMANN, ELMER C. SILL, RUTH ANN STROZINSKY, LOUISE ABRAHAMS YAFFE (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Executive Director: GEORGE F. POTARACKE, (608) 266-8945.

Mailing Address: 214 North Hamilton Street, Madison 53703-2118.

Telephones: Ombudsman Program: Eau Claire: (715) 836-3627; Green Bay: (414) 498-3510; Madison: (608) 266-8946; Milwaukee: (414) 227-4386; Rhinelander: (715) 365-2536; Stevens Point: (715) 345-5229; Medigap Helpline: (800) 242-1060.

Fax: (608) 261-6570.

Publications: Biennial Report.

Number of Employes: 17.90.

Total Budget 1995-96: $761,000.

Total Budget 1996-97: $856,900.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (10) and 16.009.

Agency Responsibility: The 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, recommendations for a more effective program, 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. Based on information received through investigating complaints and problems, it publishes assessments of inadequacies in existing laws and regulations for long-term care and requests corrective legislation.

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 health, hospital indemnity, cancer, nursing homes, and long-term care and nursing home insur-

ance designed to supplement Medicare. Helpline information also covers the Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan, 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 7 board members serve staggered 5-year terms, and at least 4 of them 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, which was succeeded in 1967 (Chapters 75 and 327) by the Council on Aging in the Department of Health and Social Services and 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;* EDWARD MAIN (Department of Administration representative designated by secretary of administration), *secretary;* SENATOR BURKE (chairperson, Senate Committee on Finance), REPRESENTATIVE ALBERS (designated by chairperson, Assembly Committee on Finance); STEWART SIMONSON (representative of the Office of the Governor designated by governor).

Secretary: EDWARD MAIN.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707-7864.

Location: 10th Floor, State Administration Building, 101 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1743.

Number of Employes: 1.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $71,500.

Total Budget 1996-97: $821,500.

Statutory References: Sections 15.07 (2) (e), 15.105 (2) and 16.007.

Agency Responsibility: The Claims Board investigates and pays, denies or makes recommendations on all money claims of $10 or more against the state when such claims are referred to it by the Department of Administration. The findings and recommendations of the 5-member 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: PATRICIA LIPTON (investment board executive director), MARK D. BUGHER (secretary of administration), JACK C. VOIGHT (state treasurer).

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (3) and 34.045.

Agency Responsibility: The 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 3-member 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.

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY BOARD

Members: JOAN H. SPILNER (distance education network representative), *chairperson;* MARK WAHL (department employe appointed by secretary of administration); JUDY BROWN (technical

college district board representative), SCOT CULLEN (Public Service Commission employe), KATHLEEN M. HUSTON (public libraries representative), vacancy (Wisconsin Advanced Telecommunications Foundation representative), NEIL A. TRILLING (school board representative), DAVID J. WARD (UW System representative), CAROLYN FOLKE (Division for Libraries and Community Living, Department of Public Instruction, employe). (All, except Department of Administration employe, are appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: 3319 West Beltline Highway, Madison 53713-4296.

Telephones: (608) 266-7878, (608) 266-1213 (TTY).

Fax: (608) 266-1215.

Number of Employes: 0.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $45,000.

Total Budget 1996-97: $15,075,000.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (26) and 16.992.

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Technology Board, created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, approves grants and loans to school districts and public library boards to fund all or part of the cost of educational technology or distance education projects. Districts or boards may apply individually or jointly for grants or loans, which are financed by the trust funds under the supervision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands. Recipients may use the funding for personnel training; computer hardware and software; acquisition of telecommunications, cable, radio, satellite or other means for distance education; curricular or administrative purposes; or community education. The board may also assist school boards and library boards in developing and implementing projects and preparing grant and loan applications. The board's 9 members are appointed for 4-year terms and must have a recognized interest in and demonstrated knowledge of advanced educational technologies. By February 1, 2000, the secretary of administration and the board will make joint recommendations to the legislature's Joint Committee on Finance regarding continued operation of the board and its programs.

COUNCIL ON HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE

Members: No appointments made.

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

Fax:

Statutory References: Sections 15.107 (6) and 146.36.

Agency Responsibility: The Council on Health Care Fraud and Abuse, created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 442, studies all aspects of health care fraud and abuse and develops strategies to combat such activity by providers and consumers. The council reports annually to the governor and the legislature on its findings and lists methods to prosecute and combat fraud and abuse, based on information obtained from health care providers, insurers, health plan administrators and law enforcement agencies. The council may recommend legislation and administrative rules. The council's 15 members serve 3-year terms, and the governor designates the council's chairperson. At least one member must have expertise in Medical Assistance, and the council must include representatives of insurers, employe benefit plan administrators, HMOs, physicians, other health care providers and law enforcement. The council is scheduled to sunset on December 31, 2000.

DIVISION OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

Administrator: DAVID H. SCHWARZ.

Mailing Address: Suite 201, 5005 University Avenue, Madison 53705-5400.

Telephone: (608) 266-7709.

Fax: Madison: (608) 267-2744; Milwaukee: (414) 227-3818.

Number of Employes: 45.80.

Total Budget 1995-96: $1,907,100.

Total Budget 1996-97: $3,362,400.

Statutory References: Sections 15.103 (1), 50.04 (4) (e), 227.43, 301.035 and 949.11.

Agency Responsibility: The Division of Hearings and Appeals conducts quasi-judicial hearings for several state agencies. It must decide all contested administrative proceedings for the Department of Natural Resources, all cases arising under the Department of Justice's Crime Victim Compensation Program, and all appeals brought by nursing homes contesting 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's corrections unit conducts hearings for the Department of Corrections on adult probation and parole revocation and juvenile aftercare supervision. Division hearing examiners also preside over contested cases for the Department of Health and Family Services, the Department of Transportation or the Division of Economic Support in the Department of Workforce Development. They also conduct hearings for other state agencies, such as the Department of Public Instruction, on a contractual basis.

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. In 1993, the legislature transferred many Department of Transportation hearing functions to the division when the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation was abolished. Contested administrative hearings for the Departments of Health and Family Services and Workforce Development were transferred to the division in 1995 Wisconsin Act 370.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

Executive Director: FREDERICK N. FALK.

Mailing Address: 2nd Floor, 222 State Street, Madison 53703-2215.

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; crime and arrests trend reports for counties and local jurisdictions special reports.

Number of Employes: 14.40.

Total Budget 1995-96: $14,433,200.

Total Budget 1996-97: $14,041,300.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (19) and 16.964.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of Justice Assistance administers federal programs under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act and the Violence Against Women Act. Its executive director is appointed by the governor. The agency also operates the Statistical Analysis Center, which manages the State Uniform Crime Reporting System and serves justice system agencies through grants administration, statistical reporting and other technical assistance services. It advises the governor and legislature on issues involving the criminal and juvenile justice system and provides staff services 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 as the state planning agency required by the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. When it was created, the council replaced the Governor's

Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime and was located within the Department of Justice. In 1971, the council was transferred by executive order to the governor's office. 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 created the council as an independent statutory body. The council was repealed and recreated under its current name by 1987 Wisconsin Act 27.

LAND INFORMATION BOARD

Members: JOHN W. LAUB (private business/public utility representative), *chairperson;* MARK WAHL (designated by secretary of administration), NICHOLAS J. NEHER (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), FRANCIS FENNESSY (designated by secretary of natural resources), TERRENCE D. MULCAHY (designated by secretary of transportation), TED W. KOCH (State Cartographer); MICHAEL J. HASSLINGER, LORI J. SCULLY, LESLIE D. VAN HORN, JOSEPH WISNIEWSKI (county and municipal government representatives); MICHAEL A. HINES, BERNARD J. NIEMANN, JR., ARDEN T. SANDSNES (public utility/private business representatives). (All except *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Executive Director: DOUGLAS B. KING, kingd@mail.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: 7th Floor, 17 South Fairchild Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 267-2707.

Fax: (608) 266-5519; Fax back service: (608) 264-7658.

Internet Address: http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/wlib; Technical Assistance Service: lio-tech@badger.state.wi.us

Publications: The Competitive Procurement Report; GPS Standards Report; Strategic Business and Information Technology Plan; Wisconsin Evaluation Survey; Work Group Reports and Recommendations re: Aid to Local Government, Annual Survey, Funding, Instructions for County and Agency Integration Plans, Land Information and GIS/LIS Clearinghouse, Land Information Integration and Modernization Planning, LIO Council, and Technical Assistance; periodic WLIB Program Happening Newsletters.

Number of Employes: 2.50.

Total Budget 1995-96: $2,057,500.

Total Budget 1996-97: $2,018,200.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (16), 16.967 and 59.88.

Agency Responsibility: The 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 and land information systems, 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 modernization projects for local governments located in counties that have established a land information office and have an approved countywide plan.

The board, which was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, consists of 13 members, 8 of whom are appointed by the governor to serve 6-year terms. County and municipal government 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 management information. Public utility and private business representatives must include at least one public utility member and one member of a professional land information organization. Gubernatorial appointees must represent various geographical regions of the state. The act also provided that certain persons should serve as advisory, nonvoting members of the board, including the state historical preservation officer, the secretary of revenue, and the state geologist (or their designees), and representatives selected by the board from a regional planning commission and county, state and federal agencies active in land management information programs.

NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE BOARD

Members: MARTIN STEIN (business representative), *chairperson;* JOHN T. BENSON (superintendent of public instruction), MARK D. BUGHER (secretary of administration); MARGUITA FOX (older adult volunteers representative); vacancy (organized labor); HAROLD RECKELBERG (local government representative); ANTONIO M. PEREZ, vacancy (national service program representatives); vacancy (youth education and training representative); JOANNE KELLY (private, nonprofit organization representative); ROBIN CARUFEL, SHERRI COE-PERKINS, JACK A. MELVIN III, ANDREA R. METZ, STACY A.J. SMITH, GARY THIBODEAU (general members). Nonvoting members: JEROME BERARD, RICHARD BERG, RAYMOND G. BOLAND, FREDERICK N. FALK, JOSEPH LEEAN, MICHAEL MURPHY (state representative, CNCS), RANDALL J. RADTKE. (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

Director: LARY J. SWOBODA.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7868, Madison 53707-7868.

Location: 6th Floor, State Administration Building, 101 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-8234.

Fax: (608) 267-6931.

Number of Employes: 4.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $0.

Total Budget 1996-97: $0.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (24) and 16.23.

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 and environmental 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 must include 16 voting members, appointed to serve 3-year terms. No more than 4 may be state officers and employes, and a maximum of 9 is placed on 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.

PUBLIC RECORDS BOARD

Members: SHARON HALVERSON (designated by governor), *chairperson;* PETER GOTTLIEB (designated by director, state historical society), ALAN LEE (designated by attorney general), THOMAS MICKELSON (designated by state auditor), RUSSELL WHITESEL (designated by joint legislative council staff director), JAMES DOUGHERTY (small business representative), LOIS KETTERHAGEN (local government representative), JOHN WILMET (public representative). (Representatives are appointed by governor.)

Executive Secretary: STEVEN B. HIRSCH.

Mailing Address: Room 10A, 4622 University Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2996.

Fax: (608) 266-5050.

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 form management duties.

STATE CAPITOL AND EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE BOARD

Members: SENATORS BURKE, RISSER, RUDE; REPRESENTATIVES DUFF, OWENS, vacancy; LINDA SEEMEYER (designated by secretary of administration); GEORGE L. VOGT (director, state historical society); ROBERT BRANDHERM (engineer employed by the Department of Administration and appointed by secretary); KENT C. JOHNSON (landscape architect); WALTER L. WILSON, vacancy (architects); ROBERT E. LEWCOCK, MARY M. MOSER, EUGENE POTENTE, SHIRLEY PREUSS (interior designers). (All except *ex officio* members and their designees are appointed by governor.)

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (5) and 16.83.

Agency Responsibility: The State Capitol and Executive Residence Board, created by Chapter 183, Laws of 1967, includes 16 members, and its 7 citizen members 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: BARBARA F. BARNARD (work center representative); KONSTANTINOS I. KOUTANTZIS (small business representative); SANDRA G. HALL (Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Workforce Development, representative); LEO C. TALSKY (Department of Administration representative); NICKOLAS C. GEORGE, JR., JERRY C. VOGT (private business representatives); GREGORY ROBBINS (mental health law, Department of Health and Family Services, representative); vacancy (public member). (All are appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: State Bureau of Procurement, Division of State Agency Services, P.O. Box 7867, Madison 53707-7867.

Telephone: (608) 266-2605.

Publication: Annual Report to the Secretary.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $120,300.

Total Budget 1996-97: $120,300.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (22) and 16.752.

Agency Responsibility: The State Use Board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 345, and its 8 members serve 4-year terms. It oversees the program for state purchases from work centers for the severely handicapped. The board identifies goods and services that state agencies can procure from the centers, establishes eligibility of work centers for the program, and establishes and annually reviews fair market prices for goods and services purchased from the centers.

TAX APPEALS COMMISSION

Members: MARK E. MUSOLF, *chairperson;* DON M. MILLIS, DAVID T. PROSSER, JR. (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Administrative Assistant to the Commission: JOSEPH P. ZIESEL, 266-9784.

Mailing Address: 6th Floor, State Administration Building, 101 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1391.

Publications: *Selected Decisions,* Vol. II, July 1, 1978 – June 30, 1989.

Number of Employes: 7.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $505,400.

Total Budget 1996-97: $507,900.

Statutory References: Sections 15.01 (2), 15.06 (1), 15.105 (1) and 73.01.

Agency Responsibility: The Tax Appeals Commission is an independent agency that hears and decides disputes between persons or entities and the Department of Revenue involving all major, state-imposed taxes. The commission also 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. The commission 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 *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 3 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. Employes 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.

WASTE FACILITY SITING BOARD

Members: DON TRETTIN (town official), *chairperson;* CAROL CUTSHALL (designated by secretary of transportation), *vice chairperson;* TERRY GROSENHEIDER (designated by secretary of commerce), DAVID JELINSKI (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); vacancy (county official); ROBERT D. THOMAS (town official). (County and town officials are appointed by governor.)

Executive Director: PATTI WRIGHT CRONIN.

Mailing Address: 5th Floor, State Administration Building, 101 East Wilson Street, 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 Employes: 1.75.

Total Budget 1995-96: $103,900.

Total Budget 1996-97: $103,900.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (12) and 289.33.

Agency Responsibility: The Waste Facility Siting Board supervises a mandated negotiation-arbitration procedure between applicants for solid or hazardous waste facility licenses and local committees composed of representatives from municipalities affected by proposed facilities. In arbitration hearings, the 6-member board is authorized to make final awards. The board also enforces 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 to serve as the board's administrator and legal advisor. The board was created by Chapter 374, Laws of 1981 and was the first such agency established in the nation.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Members: MARGARET FARROW (public member appointed by governor), *chairperson;* SENATORS MOORE, PLACHE (appointed by senate majority leader); 2 vacancies (representatives appointed by assembly speaker); AVE BIE (designated by governor); AUDREY KADER, KATHERINE LASKER (public members appointed by senate president); ELLEN MURPHY, VERONICA TAYLOR-MOSLEY (public members appointed by assembly speaker); DONNA HEON, MARIA JENKINS, BEVERLY LOY, MARY JO PAQUE, JOYCE H. SMITH (public members appointed by governor).

Executive Director: EILEEN MERSHART, emershart@compuserve.com

Mailing Address: Suite 720, 16 North Carroll Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2219.

Fax: (608) 266-5046.

Publications: Numerous publications related to the council's mission (list available on request).

Number of Employes: 1.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $91,200.

Total Budget 1996-97: $92,700.

Statutory References: Sections 15.107 (11) and 16.01.

Agency Responsibility: The 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 conducts statewide hearings on issues that concern women and advises all state agencies about the impact upon women of current and emerging state policies, laws and administrative rules. It is required to work closely with state agencies, the private sector and groups concerned with women's issues and to disseminate information on the status of women in this state.

The council has 15 members. The governor or governor's designee serves a 4-year term, and all others 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, created in 1964 and abolished in 1979.

Department of AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection: JOHN MALCHINE, *chairperson;* WILFRID TURBA, *vice chairperson;* BEVERLY ANDERSON, *secretary;* C. WILLIAM GEARY (senate confirmation pending), CHARLES KNIGGE, SHIRLEY LANIER, LARRY LEMMENES, LOUIS WYSOCKI (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Secretary of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection: ALAN T. TRACY, 224-5012.

Deputy Secretary: ELIZABETH J. KOHL, 224-5016.

Executive Assistant: JOSEPH E. TREGONING, 224-5017.

Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service: ROBERT J. BATTAGLIA, *State Statistician,* 224-4838.

Hearing Examiner: CHERYL F. DANIELS, 224-5026.

Information and Education: vacancy, *director,* 224-5002.

Legal Counsel, Office of: JAMES K. MATSON, *chief counsel,* 224-5022.

Policy and Program Analysis, Office of: vacancy, *director,* 224-5037.

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.

Fax: Office of the Secretary: (608) 224-5045; Division of Agricultural Resource Management: (608) 224-4656; Division of Animal Health: (608) 224-4871; Wisconsin Animal Health Laboratory-Madison: (608) 267-0636; Wisconsin Animal Health Laboratory-Barron: (715) 537-9220; Division of Food Safety: (608) 224-4710; Division of Management Services: (608) 224-4737; Division of Marketing: (608) 224-5110; Division of Trade and Consumer Protection: (608) 224-4939; Altoona Regional Office: (715) 839-3867.

Agricultural Resource Management, Division of: NICHOLAS J. NEHER, *administrator,* 224-4567.

Agrichemical Management, Bureau of: NED T. ZUELSDORFF, *director,* 224-4550.

Land and Water Resources, Bureau of: J. DAVID JELINSKI, *director,* 224-4621.

Plant Industry, Bureau of: ESTHER J. CHAPMAN, *director and assistant division administrator,* 224-4590.

Animal Health, Division of: CLARENCE SIROKY, *administrator,* 224-4873; vacancy, *deputy administrator,* 224-4874.

Laboratory and Veterinary Services, Bureau of: ROBERT G. EHLENFELDT, *director,* 266-6687.

Program Services, Bureau of: LARRY P. JUNG, *director,* 224-4885.

State Humane Officer: YVONNE M. BELLAY, 224-4888.

State Veterinarian: CLARENCE SIROKY.

Food Safety, Division of: STEVEN B. STEINHOFF, *administrator,* 224-4701.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: PETER C. PAWLISCH, *director and assistant division administrator,* 224-4702.

Food Safety and Inspection, Bureau of: CHARLES T. LEITZKE, *director,* 224-4711.

Meat Safety and Inspection, Bureau of: TERRY L. BURKHARDT, *director,* 224-4725.

Management Services, Division of: MEGAN E. CHRISTIANSEN, *administrator,* 224-4740.

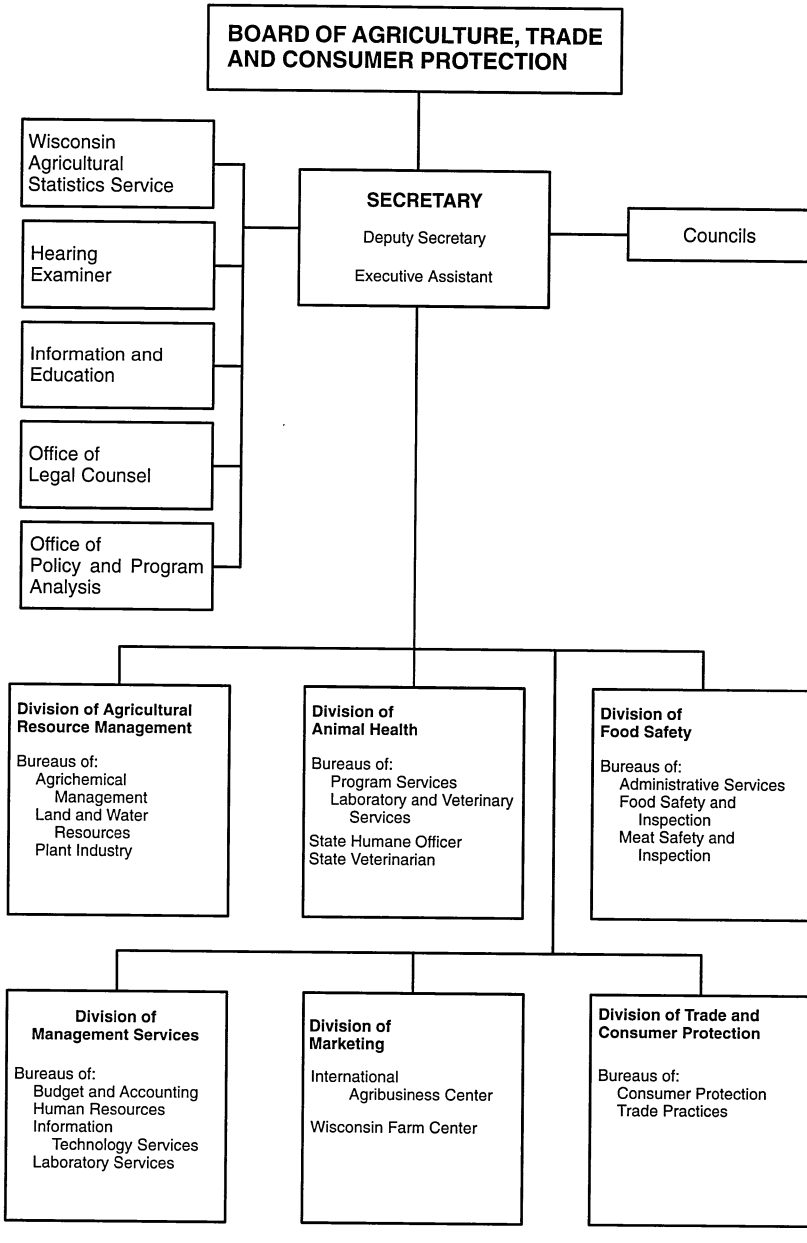
Budget and Accounting, Bureau of: BARBARA H. KNAPP, *director,* 224-4746.

Human Resources, Bureau of: CHERYL L. ANDERSON, *director and assistant division administrator,* 224-4760.

Information Technology Services, Bureau of: KATE NOLAN, *director,* 224-4777.

Laboratory Services, Bureau of: SHEILA M. TAUSCHEK, *director,* 267-3503.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Animal Health and Disease Research Board
Farm Mediation and Arbitration Board
Land and Water Conservation Board

Marketing, Division of: MARK B. LIEDL, *administrator,* 224-5104.

International Agribusiness Center: DEBRA L. CASUCCI-CRAVE, *director,* 224-5112.

Wisconsin Farm Center: JEANNE M. MEIER, *director,* 224-5046.

Trade and Consumer Protection, Division of: WILLIAM L. OEMICHEN, *administrator,* 224-4920.

Consumer Protection, Bureau of: MERRY FRAN TRYON, *director and assistant division administrator,* 224-4921.

Trade Practices, Bureau of: JOHN C. NORTON, *director,* 224-4922.

Publications: Agricultural Land Sales; Agricultural Statistics; *The Bottom Line: An Economic Summary of Nutrient and Pest Management Practices; Complaint Guide for the Wisconsin Consumer;* Cooperative Pest Survey Bulletin; *Dairy Facts;* A Directory of State Agribusiness; Farm Transfers in Wisconsin – A Guide for Farmers; *Groundwater Protection: An Evaluation of Wisconsin's Atrazine Rule;* Guide to Wisconsin Cheese Factory Outlets and Tours; *Landlord and Tenants: The Wisconsin Way; Preventing Senior Citizen Rip-offs.*

Number of Employes: 697.52.

Total Budget 1995-96: $57,234,400.

Total Budget 1996-97: $56,962,300.

Statutory References: Sections 15.13, 15.135 and 15.137; Chapters 91-100.

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 administers programs to safeguard food products from the point of production to the point of retail sale and to protect the public against fraud and misbranding in the sale of food and other critical commodities and commercial services. To assure fair and open competition in all sectors of the marketplace, the department has broad authority to enforce laws prohibiting deceptive advertising and unfair business practices. The agency is designated by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission to handle product safety complaints in Wisconsin.

To preserve the productive potential of the state's agricultural economy and to safeguard human health, the department administers programs designed to protect both the health of animals and plants and the quality of land and water resources.

Through its regulatory and marketing assistance programs, the department facilitates the marketing of Wisconsin products in interstate and international markets. It also provides special assistance programs, such as debt mediation or tuition assistance for farmers who want to improve their skills.

Organization: The 8 members of the Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection serve staggered 6-year terms. Two board members must be consumer representatives and 6 members 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 *Office of the Secretary* includes policy and program analysis, information and education services, legal counsel and the Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service.

The *Division of Agricultural Resource Management* administers programs designed to protect public health and the environment. It works to prevent agricultural practices that contaminate surface water and groundwater, and it administers a nonpoint source pollution program jointly with the Department of Natural Resources. It directs cooperative state-county programs to promote farmland preservation and land conservation; regulates the sale and use of pesticides and the sale of fertilizer, lime, feed, soil and plant additives, and seed; conducts programs to prevent and control plant pests; and coordinates the department's toxic response team. Through programs, such as the Agricultural Clean Sweep Program, lawncare notification, and gypsy moth control, the department addresses changing issues in agriculture, forestry and environmental protection.

The *Division of Animal Health* works closely with veterinarians to diagnose, prevent and control serious domestic animal diseases in the state. It performs more than 1.5 million laboratory

tests annually, licenses and inspects livestock dealers and markets, regulates the import and export of livestock across state lines, takes quarantine and control measures to prevent the spread of animal diseases, and assists in the enforcement of state humane laws.

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; and regulates food product advertising, packaging and labeling.

The *Division of Management Services* provides departmentwide administrative services 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 Marketing* promotes Wisconsin agricultural products in national and international markets. It operates a state-federal market news program for dairy, poultry, fruits and vegetables, livestock, and grain. The division provides mediation and arbitration services to farmers, administers diversification grants, and fosters development and new uses of agricultural commodities. It administers the stray voltage program jointly with the Public Service Commission. It also regulates the operation of semiautonomous marketing boards that are elected by agricultural producers who apply the fees assessed by their groups to promotion, research and education about their commodities. The division administers the "Something Special From Wisconsin" and Alice in Dairyland marketing programs and the state aid programs for county and district fairs, the Livestock Breeders Association and World Dairy Expo.

The *Division of Trade and Consumer Protection* has broad authority to prohibit unfair trade practices under the state's trade regulation and consumer protection laws. The division enforces a wide variety of laws relating to: advertising, consumer product safety, consumer fraud, environmental regulation, prize notices, cable television subscriber rights, mail-order sales, ticket refunds, landlord-tenant relations, time share ownership, prepaid maintenance liens, dating service contracts, fitness center and weight reduction contracts, pawnbrokers, secondhand article and jewelry dealers, weights and measures, and motor vehicle rustproofing warranties. To promote fair and open competition in the marketplace, it regulates various trade practices. It also monitors the financial condition and business practices of dairy plants, grain warehouses, and food processing plants to protect agricultural producers from fraud and financial defaults.

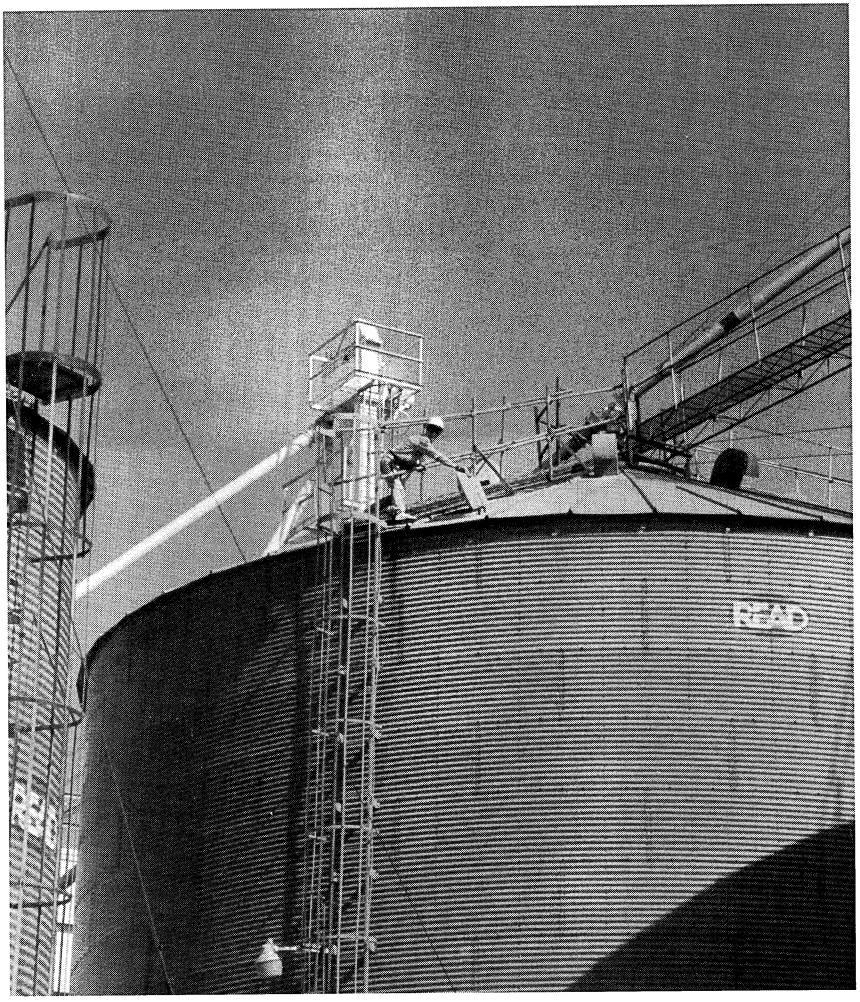
History: Many programs now administered by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection date from the state's early history. By the time the first Department of Agriculture was created in Chapter 413, Laws of 1915, it had been preceded by separate agencies concerned with livestock health, beekeeping and horticulture.

The modern department had its inception in 1929 when Chapter 479 consolidated several agencies into the Department of Agriculture and Markets, headed by 3 full-time commissioners appointed by the governor. Chapter 85, Laws of 1939, replaced the commissioners with a 7-member State Board of Agriculture appointed by the governor. The board, in turn, appointed a full-time director to administer the department. Chapter 85 also renamed the department the Department of Agriculture but did not change its structure and responsibilities, including market regulation.

From the beginning, the department also had a consumer protection mission. Chapter 452, Laws of 1889, created the Office of Dairy and Food Commissioner and empowered the commissioner to inspect and ascertain the purity of any food, drink or drug offered for sale in the state. Chapter 670, Laws of 1919, created a Division of Markets within the department and directed the division head to make rules protecting both producers and consumers from unfair business practices. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, specifically required that one of the board members represent consumers, and it changed the department's name to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

Traditional departmental responsibilities for plant and animal health and productivity have been augmented in recent years by programs that focus on conservation of the land and water resources that sustain agricultural enterprises. The 1981 Legislature, for example, transferred all soil and water conservation programs to the department, and the 1987 Legislature gave the department responsibility for the agricultural portion of the state's nonpoint source pollution control program. In 1991, the legislature granted the department statutory authority to regulate drainage districts and develop a shoreland management program.

1995 Wisconsin Act 27 directed that the secretary must be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, rather than by the Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. That act also added a second consumer representative to the board and transferred the Department of Justice's consumer protection functions to the department.



Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection grain auditors protect farmers from defaults by grain warehouse keepers and scalers by verifying the contents of grain bins. (Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection)

Statutory Councils

Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Council: DAVE WANTLAND, RUSS WEISENSEL (representing agricultural chemical manufacturers and wholesalers); DAN KARLEN, RICHARD RENK (representing farmers); MARK KNOEPKE, JULIE SARTON (representing retail fertilizer and pesticide dealers and commercial applicators); BILL WENZEL (representing environmental interests) (all appointed by the secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection).

The Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Council advises the secretary on solutions and policy alternatives related to the cleanup of agricultural chemicals. The 7 council members are appointed for 4-year terms. The council was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 269, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.137 (4) of the statutes.

Animal Health and Disease Research Council: vacancy (state veterinarian or designee), NEAL A. JORGENSEN (director, UW Agricultural Experiment Station); HOWARD J. COOK (veterinarian in large animal practice); CHARLES FINUCAN (dairy farmer); vacancy (family farm member); vacancy (meat animal producer); 3 vacancies (public members). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

The Animal Health and Disease Research Council evaluates problems of farm poultry, farm animals and fur-bearing animals. The 9-member council identifies priority areas for health and disease research and makes recommendations for research funding to the Animal Health and Disease Research Board. The 7 members appointed by the governor serve 3-year terms and may not serve more than 2 consecutive terms. The council was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 281, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.137 (2) and 95.175 of the statutes.

Fertilizer Research Council: Voting members: DAVE DELONG, JON ERICKSON, WALTER PRIES (industry members nominated by fertilizer industry); LORIN BERGE, CRISS DAVIS, STEVE DIERKS (crop producer representatives); KEN PAREJKO (water quality expert). (All are appointed jointly by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection and dean of UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, except the water quality expert appointed by the secretary of natural resources.) Nonvoting members: NICHOLAS NEHER (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), RICHARD WEDEPOHL (designated by secretary of natural resources), ROBIN HARRIS (designated by dean, UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708-8911.

Telephone: (608) 224-4541.

The Fertilizer Research Council recommends research projects involving soil fertility, soil management, plant nutrition, surface water and groundwater to be conducted by the University of Wisconsin System. These projects are financed through funds generated from research fees attached to the sale or distribution of fertilizers and soil or plant additives. The 10-member council has 3 nonvoting *ex officio* members. The 7 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 UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE RESEARCH BOARD

Members: DARRELL BUSS (dean, UW School of Veterinary Medicine), NEAL A. JORGENSEN (designated by director, UW Agricultural Experiment Station), vacancy (state veterinarian or designee); DARREL E. JOHNSON (public member appointed by governor for 3-year term).

Statutory References: Sections 15.135 (3) and 95.175.

Agency Responsibility: The Animal Health and Disease Research Board, which was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 281, determines priorities for animal health and disease research and the percentage of research effort to be allocated to areas of highest priority, based on recommendations of the Animal Health and Disease Research Council. It also encourages UW System faculty

members to submit research funding applications in priority areas. The 4-member board awards funds for both pure and applied research and can accept gifts, donations, grants and bequests for research purposes.

FARM MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARD

Members: ALAN T. TRACY (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), RICHARD L. DEAN (secretary of financial institutions); JOE J. SCHAITEL (appointed by governor).

Statutory References: Sections 15.135 (5) and 93.50.

Agency Responsibility: The Farm Mediation and Arbitration Board, created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 153, administers a program that helps farmers resolve financial disputes with creditors and disputes over environmental issues. The 3-member board selects mediators and arbitrators, promulgates rules and sets general policy guidelines.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

Members: ROBERT UPHOFF (resident of city of 50,000 or more), *chairperson;* KENNETH VAN DYKE (designated by the Wisconsin Land Conservation Association, Inc.), *vice chairperson;* WILBUR PETROSKEY (designated by the Wisconsin Land Conservation Association, Inc.), *secretary;* GEORGE E. MEYER (secretary of natural resources), DAVID SCHMIEDICKE (designated by secretary of administration), ALAN T. TRACY (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); RUSSEL BROCK (designated by the Wisconsin Land Conservation Association, Inc.); MARIGEN CARPENTER (representing governmental unit involved in river management); JAMES BRADLEY (farmer); GEORGE NETTUM (representing charitable natural resources organization); MARY BIERMAN (public member). (All except *ex officio* members or designees are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Advisory Members: PATRICIA LEAVENWORTH (representing U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service); DOUGLAS CARUSO (representing U.S. Department of Agriculture, Consolidated Farm Service Agency); vacancy (dean of the UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences or appointee); DONALD LAST (appointed by director of UW-Extension); JEAN SCHOMISCH (designated by staff of county land conservation committees).

Statutory References: Sections 15.135 (4), 91.06 and 92.04.

Agency Responsibility: The Land and Water Conservation Board advises the secretary and department on all matters related to soil and water conservation, animal waste management and farmland preservation. As part of its farmland preservation duties, the 11-member board certifies agricultural preservation plans and zoning ordinances. It reviews and makes recommendations to the department on erosion control plans, animal waste management and agricultural shoreland management ordinances, county workload analyses, and applications for state aid. The board also advises the UW System annually about needed research and education programs related to soil and water conservation. It assists the Department of Natural Resources with issues related to nonpoint source pollution abatement and designates new priority watersheds.

The board's 3 county land conservation committee members are chosen by the Wisconsin Land Conservation Association, Inc., to serve 2-year terms. The 4 public members who must fulfill statutorily defined categories serve staggered 4-year terms. The fifth public 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 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 and added 2 more public members.

Department of COMMERCE

Secretary of Commerce: WILLIAM J. McCOSHEN, 266-8976.

Deputy Secretary: THOMAS TAYLOR, 266-3203.

Executive Assistant: CHRISTOPHER MOHRMAN, 266-8976.

General Counsel: vacancy.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707-7970.

Location: 9th Floor, State Justice Building, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephones: (608) 266-1018; Business hotline: (800) 435-7287.

Fax: Business: (608) 267-2829; Eau Claire: (715) 836-2510; Green Bay: (414) 498-6313; Milwaukee Center-City Initiative: (414) 227-4064; Milwaukee: (414) 382-1754; 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 (608) 266-5381.

Administrative Services, Division of: DEBORAH JORDAHL, *administrator,* 266-1529.

Fiscal and Procurement Services, Bureau of: BARRY WANNER, *director,* 267-7200.

Information Technology Services, Bureau of: PAUL KRONBERGER, *director,* 267-9459.

Personnel and Employe Development, Bureau of: JILL THOMAS, *director,* 266-6948; Fax: (608) 266-0182.

Policy and Budget Development, Bureau of: LOUIS CORNELIUS, *director,* 266-8629.

Community Development, Division of: W. BRUCE FOX, *administrator,* 266-3494; Fax: (608) 266-8969.

Community Finance, Bureau of: JAMES FRYMARK, *director,* 266-2742.

Downtown Development, Bureau of: ALICIA GOEHRING, *director,* 267-3855.

Enterprise Development, Bureau of: WILLIAM WHEELER, *director,* 267-2045.

Economic Development, Division of: PHILIP ALBERT, *administrator,* 267-0770.

Business Development, Bureau of: ROGER M. NACKER, *director,* 266-1386.

Business Finance, Bureau of: TODD KEARNEY, *director,* 266-6675; Fax: (608) 264-6151.

Minority Business Development, Bureau of: ROBERT WYNN II, *director,* 266-8380.

Loan and Grant Administration, Office of: TROY BROWN, *director,* 266-7099.

Environmental and Regulatory Services, Division of: JOHN ALBERTS, *administrator,* 266-9403; WILLIAM MORRESSEY, *acting deputy administrator,* 266-7605; Fax: (608) 267-0592.

Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund, Bureau of: MILES MICKELSON, *acting director,* 267-4545.

Retail Petroleum Services, Bureau of: DARLA LEGRAVE, *acting director* 266-8076.

Storage Tank Regulation, Bureau of: SHELDON SCHALL, *acting director,* 266-0956.

International and Export Development, Division of: MARY REGEL, *administrator,* 266-1767; Fax: General: (608) 266-5551; De Pere: (414) 403-4083; Waukesha: (414) 691-5092.

Canadian Trade Office (Toronto): MARY ANDERSON, *director,* (416) 368-6956.

Europe/Middle Eastern Trade Office (Frankfurt, Germany): JOHN GATTO, *director,* (011) (4969)-23 05 91.

Korea Trade Office (Seoul): BONG H. KAY, *director,* (011) (822) 702-6222.

Mexico Trade Office (Mexico City): VINCENT LENCIONI, *director,* (011) (525) 533-6217.

China, Japan, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Brunei, Chile, Peru, and Brazil: KIRK ROSSI, *agency liaison,* (608) 266-7065.

Marketing, Advocacy and Technology Development, Division of: TERRY W. GROSENHEIDER, *administrator,* 266-3208; Fax: (608) 267-0436.

Manufacturing and Technology Development, Bureau of: KARL ARPS, *director,* 266-0165.

Small Business and Permit Assistance, Bureau of: H. HAMPTON ROTHWELL, *director,* 267-0313.

Public Information, Office of: TONY HOZENY, *public information officer,* 267-9661.

Safety and Buildings, Division of: MICHAEL CORRY, *administrator,* 266-1816; RON BUCHHOLZ, *deputy administrator,* 266-1817; 1st Floor, 201 East Washington Avenue; Fax: General: (608) 261-6699; Green Bay: (414) 492-5604; Hayward: (715) 634-5150; La Crosse: (608) 785-9330; Shawano: (715) 524-3633; Stevens Point: (715) 345-5269; Waukesha (Pilot Court): (414) 548-8614.

Field Operations, Bureau of: BENNETTE BURKS, *director,* 266-0056.

Integrated Services, Bureau of: RANDALL BALDWIN, *director,* 267-5192.

Program Development, Bureau of: ROBERT DUPONT, *director,* 266-8984.

Number of Employes: 446.15.

Total Budget 1995-96: $61,207,900.

Total Budget 1996-97: $176,361,700.

Statutory References: Section 15.15; Chapter 560.

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 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 that assure safe and sanitary conditions in public and private buildings. It also administers the relocation assistance program, regulates petroleum products and petroleum storage tank systems, and manages the state's participation in the federal Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund Act (PECFA).

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. In the case of the Division of Environmental and Regulatory Services and the Division of International and Export Development, the statutes mandate that the division administrators must be appointed outside of the classified service.

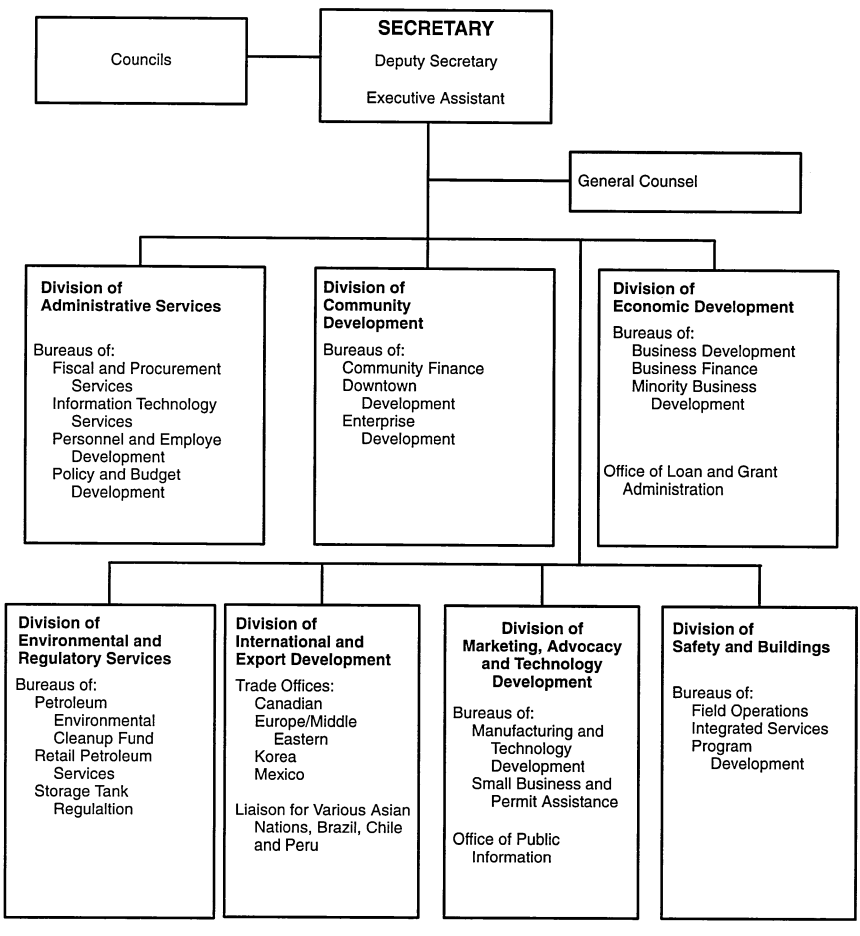
Unit Functions: The *Office of the Secretary* coordinates economic development programs with other state agencies, private corporations, and Forward Wisconsin, Inc., a public-private partnership that promotes Wisconsin businesses and is supported by private donations and state funding. It advises the governor and legislature on state economic growth and community development programs.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides budgetary, policy, personnel, fiscal and information management services for the department. It carries out affirmative action, employe assistance and safety programs. In addition, under the Native American Initiative, the division offers technical business assistance and economic development information to Native American entrepreneurs and tribal organizations. The division is also the information bridge between the department and other executive agencies, the legislature, other states and the federal government.

The *Division of Community Development* administers a variety of programs to help Wisconsin communities plan, manage and direct their economic development. The Development Zone Program encourages private sector investment in economically depressed areas by providing tax incentives if the division approves plans to develop employment opportunities for the unemployed and persons facing barriers to employment. The Main Street Program assists communities in revitalizing their downtown areas. Other programs provide management, marketing and financial

analysis assistance 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 with economic development planning and business incubator development. The division also administers programs that provide financial assistance to communities for infrastructure improvements and the public facilities portion of the federally funded small cities Community Development Block Grant Program. The division provides technical assistance and approves relocation payment plans and assistance service plans under state eminent domain law.

The *Division of Economic Development* administers statewide business and development programs, including programs that provide information on industrial sites and opportunities for new businesses owned by women and minorities. The division also administers many of the state's economic development financing programs, such as Customized Labor Training, the Employe



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Development Finance Board
Minority Business Development Board
Recycling Market Development Board
Rural Economic Development Board

Ownership Loan Assistance Program, the Major Economic Development Projects Program, the Minority Business Development Program, the Rural Economic Development Program, the Technology Development Fund, the Business Development Initiative, and the federally funded small cities Community Development Block Grant Economic Development Program.

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 sites. The division also registers, reviews plans and issues permits for new underground and aboveground storage tank systems. It administers the state's PECFA program by processing monetary claims for environmentally damaged sites.

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 in Canada, Germany, Mexico and South Korea. It also has contract trade representatives in other countries.

The *Division of Marketing, Advocacy and Technology Development* promotes the state's business climate and economic advantages, publicizes business developments and provides information on the state's economy to 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 also helps small and medium-sized manufacturers improve quality and productivity through its Manufacturing Assessment Program and 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, heating and elevators. The division develops and enforces health and safety-related administrative rules, reviews plans for proposed construction, makes initial and follow-up inspections, issues credentials, provides training and consulting services, and administers various funds.

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. In 1965 (Chapter 614) it was returned 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 the1967 executive branch reorganization, the division became part of the Department of Local Affairs and Development, and local and regional planning functions were integrated with it.

In Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, the legislature 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. With the enactment of 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 entire safety and buildings program from the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to the Department of Commerce, along with petroleum site cleanup programs that were administered jointly with the Department of Natural Resources. Other programs absorbed by the department, as a result of 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.

Statutory Councils

Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Council: DUANE STRASSMAN (department employe), *secretary;* JEFF BATEMAN, KENNETH KRANSKI (licensed automatic fire sprinkler contractors); AL BELMORE, DICK HEDTKE (licensed journeymen automatic fire sprinkler fitters). (All are appointed by secretary of commerce.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707-7969.

Telephone: (608) 266-9373.

The Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Council reviews the content of examinations and advises the department on related matters. The council's public members serve staggered 4-year terms. The 5-member 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 SCHROEDER (building contractors of 1- and 2-family dwellings); BRUCE MCMILLER (certified building inspector employed by local government); JAMES E. CAULEY. (All are appointed by the governor.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707-7969.

Telephone: (608) 267-7907.

The Contractor Financial Responsibility Council recommends rules for promulgation by the department for certification of contractors' financial responsibility. The 5 council members serve staggered 3-year terms. 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: LEN LINZMEIER (manufactured housing representative), *chairperson;* DENNIS GUENTHER, DENNIS J. O'LAUGHLIN, WILLIAM J. ROEHR, PAUL WELNAK (building trade labor organization representatives); JOHN R. GRIEBLER, HOWARD GYGAX, BRIAN WALTER, CHRISTINE WILSON (certified building inspectors employed by local government); MIKE CHECK, RANDOLPH J. THELEN (representatives of 1- and 2-family housing contractors); FRANK WEEKS (manufactured housing representative); REIMAR FRANK (architect, engineer or designer); DENNIS R. DORN, GARRY L. NELSON (construction material supply representatives); JAMES CAULEY, vacancy (public members). (All are appointed by governor.) Nonvoting secretary: RICHARD MEYER (department employe appointed by secretary of commerce).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707-7969.

Telephone: (608) 266-3080.

The Dwelling Code Council, which consists of 17 members appointed for 3-year terms, reviews the rules and standards for 1- and 2-family dwellings and manufactured housing. It 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.

Fire Prevention Council: THOMAS H. JAHN, *chairperson;* DAVID L. BERNENZ, LARRY BURTON, CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, DEONNE ESKE, JOHN FUTCHER, STEVEN HOOK, MARVIN C. HORMAN, LEE JENSEN, MATTHEW KERSCHNER, FRED D. SCHULTZ, JOSEF STANEK, JOSEPH M. WADE, DAVID M. WHEALON (appointed by secretary of commerce).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707-7969.

Telephone: (608) 267-7907.

The Fire Prevention Council reviews and recommends changes in fire prevention rules. The statutes do not specify the number of members or their terms. The council was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, 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 (15), 101.14 (2) (cm) and 101.575 (3) (a) 3 of the statutes.

Hazardous Pollution Prevention Council: No appointments (appointed by governor).

The Hazardous Pollution Prevention Council makes recommendations to the Department of Commerce and other state agencies on hazardous pollution prevention activities. The council, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, the Department of Natural Resources and administrators of the UW-Extension educational and technical assistance program, reports biennially to the governor and the legislature on the status of hazardous pollution prevention programs. The council's 7 members are appointed for 3-year terms. It was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (5) and 560.19 (4) of the statutes.

Main Street Programs, Council on: W. BRUCE FOX (designated by secretary of commerce), LARRY REED (designated by director, state historical society); ED WENDLAND (Wisconsin Downtown Action Council representative); KATE LINDSAY (local chamber of commerce representative); LINDA G. BREI (Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation representative); JOHN SPIELMANN (city, village or town representative); CHARLES CAUSIER (planning profession representative); TERRY MARTIN (architectural profession representative); KEVIN S. TENPAS (financial community representative); FRED D. NELSON, JOHN C. PHILLIPS (business community representatives); BEVERLY ANDERSON, TERRY MULCAHY, J. FREDERIC RUF, vacancy (members with expertise in downtown revitalization). (All but *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by governor.) Nonvoting secretary: ALICIA GOEHRING (department employe designated by secretary of commerce).

The 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 to participate in the pilot program. The 15 council members are appointed for 3-year terms, and representative members must provide geographic diversity to the council. At least 3 members must olwn 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

The Wisconsin Department of Commerce administers the Wisconsin Main Street Program in which the state provides assistance to local communities to revitalize their historic downtown business districts. These two stores in Dodgeville benefitted from the program. (Department of Commerce)

composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (7), 560.081 and 560.082 of the statutes.

Multifamily Dwelling Code Council: EDWARD GRAY, WILLIAM ROEHR (skilled building trades labor representatives); LEE JENSEN (municipal inspector from county over 50,000 population); BRUCE MCMILLER (municipal inspector from county less than 50,000 population); RICHARD DAVIS (fire chief); LARRY PLUMER (fire service worker); BETH A. GONNERING, HARRY MACCO, (multifamily dwelling contractors and developers); KERRY VONDROSS, 2 vacancies (materials manufacturers and finished product suppliers); CHARLES ALDRIAN (architects, engineers and designers representative); LINDA M. KEEGAN, RONALD E. SMITH (public members, including a fair housing advocate). (All appointed by governor.) Nonvoting secretary: RICHARD MEYER (department employe member).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707-7969.

Telephone: (608) 266-3080.

The Multifamily Dwelling Code Council, which consists of 14 members appointed for 3-year terms, advises the department on rules for multifamily dwelling construction. It 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: JAMES H. LANG, *chairperson;* MARK GRIESFELDT (designated by secretary of natural resources), JOHN ALBERTS (designated by secretary of commerce); THOMAS COENEN, CHARLES ELLIOTT, JAMES SENGER, MARVIN L. STRAWN. (All except *ex officio* members or their designees are nominated by the 2 secretaries and appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707-7969.

Telephone: (608) 266-7605.

The 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. The 7-member council includes 5 members, appointed for 4-year terms by the governor from lists of names submitted by the secretaries of commerce and natural resources, who must consider representatives from petroleum product transporters, manufacturers, suppliers, retailers and wholesalers, hydrogeologists 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: DUANE STRASSMAN (department employe), *secretary;* JOE TREML (master plumber), DON WIEDOFF (journeyman plumber) (appointed by secretary of commerce).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7969, Madison 53707-7969.

Telephone: (608) 266-9373.

The Plumbers Council advises the department about the testing and licensing of plumbers. Its 2 plumber members are appointed for 2-year terms. The 3-member 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: W. BRUCE FOX (designated by secretary of commerce), JOHN CHAPIN (designated by secretary of health and family services); SUSAN E. SKOCHELAK (UW Medical School representative); JOHN E. MIDTLING (Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., representative); TIMOTHY J. SIZE (Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority representative); vacancy (Farmers Home Administration representative); SCOT WALL, E. RAY WILLOUGHBY (private rural lender representatives); DANIEL N. MANDERS, PAUL A. MILLER (rural health care facility representatives); KENNETH M. VISTE, JR. (licensed physician practicing in rural area); DORIS L. BAKKER (licensed nurse 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 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 13-member 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), vacancy (appointed by assembly speaker), JAY MEILI (appointed by assembly minority leader), H. HAMPTON ROTHWELL (appointed by secretary of commerce); MARYANN SUMI (appointed by secretary of natural resources); J. ROBERT NICHOLSON, MICHAEL H. SIMPSON, LEE SUCHARDA, JR. (representing general public and appointed by governor).

The 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 Department of Natural Resources and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency air pollution rules as they affect small businesses. The 9 council 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: WILLIAM J. MCCOSHEN (secretary of commerce), LINDA STEWART (secretary of workforce development), EDWARD CHIN (director, Technical College System Board); RANDALL MYRICK (minority business representative); ROSALIE F. MORGAN (scientific representative); WILLIAM L. ADAMANY (small business representative); DAVID W. OPITZ (technical representative); RUDY J. KUZEL (labor representative); J. FREDERIC RUF (financial communities representative). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

Statutory References: Section 15.155 (1); Chapter 560, Subchapter V.

Agency Responsibility: The Development Finance Board awards grants and loans from the Wisconsin Development Fund. The board may make technology grants or loans to consortiums to support research intended 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 Employe Ownership Assistance Loans, the board approves funding for feasibility studies by employe groups considering the purchase of existing businesses as an alternative to plant closings. It approves funds to reimburse small- to medium-sized businesses for costs associated with attending international trade shows. Created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 27, the board includes 9 members, 6 of whom are appointed by the governor for 2-year terms to represent various aspects of development finance.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Members: PHILIP ALBERT, GRACIELA AUBEY, ASHOK BHARGAVA, JOHN W. CADOTTE, ROBERT RIVAS, GILBERT G. RIVERA, LINDA STEWART (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 provide 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. The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, and its members are appointed by the governor to serve 2-year terms. The statutes do not stipulate the number of board members.

RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Recycling Market Development Board: PAUL DIDIER (designated by secretary of natural resources), TERRY W. GROSENHEIDER (designated by secretary of commerce); WILLIAM DUTTON, DAVID L. EGER, CHARLES J. LARSCHEID, DEBBIE A. PETERSON, CHRISTINE H. WALSH, PATRICK ZIELKE (responsible unit representatives); CHARLES F. COOK, ROBERT C. CUSHING, vacancy (marketing experts). (All except *ex officio* members or designees are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Executive Director: GAIL MILLER WRAY.

Mailing Address: Suite 110, 121 South Pinckney Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 265-8589.

Fax: (608) 265-8593.

Number of Employes: 4.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $8,298,000.

Total Budget 1996-97: $8,660,200.

Statutory References: Section 15.155 (2); Chapter 159, Subchapter III.

Agency Responsibility: The Recycling Market Development Board promotes the development of markets for materials recovered by governmental units or solid waste management systems, as defined under Section 159.01 (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 research to develop new markets for recovered materials, as well as the establishment of technical assistance and educational programs for governmental and business units active in the recycling field.

The 11-member board has 9 appointed members who serve 3-year terms. The governor appoints the board's executive director from outside the classified service with the advice and consent of the senate. 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 with the provision it would be attached to the Department of Commerce, effective July 1, 1997, or the effective date of the 1997-98 budget act, whichever is later.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Members: PHILIP ALBERT (designated by secretary of commerce), JAMES L. SMITH (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); SENATORS DECKER, FITZGERALD; REPRESENTATIVES AINSWORTH, PLOUFF; CALVIN J. FRELK, MICHAEL KRUTZA, OTTO RUSCH (appointed by governor).

Statutory References: Sections 15.155 (4) and 560.17.

Agency Responsibility: The Rural Economic Development Board awards grants or loans of up to $30,000 to rural businesses employing fewer than 25 employes that are starting or expanding operations. Loans may be used to pay for professional services to help start or expand a business and the management assistance that continues after start-up or expansion. The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31. The 3 members appointed by the governor serve 3-year terms. Each must have experience operating a business located in a rural municipality, and at least one must have operated a cooperative. The legislative members represent the majority and minority parties in each house and must be from rural districts.

Department of CORRECTIONS

Secretary of Corrections: MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, 266-4548.

Deputy Secretary: AVE M. BIE, 266-4548.

Executive Assistant: SCOTT PETERSON, 266-9302.

Legal Counsel: DAVID WHITCOMB, 267-3673.

Legislative Liaison: ROBERT MARGOLIES, 266-2931.

Public Information Officer: BILL CLAUSIUS, 266-2940.

Audits, Investigations and Evaluation, Office of: GLORIA THOMAS, 267-1732.

Detention Facilities, Office of: MARTIN ORDINANS, *director,* 267-0672.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7925, Madison 53707-7925.

Location: 149 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2471.

Fax: (608) 267-3661.

Adult Institutions, Division of: KENNETH SONDALE, *administrator,* 266-6604; RICHARD VERHAGEN, *assistant administrator,* 266-3837; CYNTHIA A. SCHOENIKE, *assistant administrator,* 266-9406; Fax: (608) 267-2323.

Correctional Enterprises, Bureau of: STEPHEN KRONZER, *director,* 2917 International Lane, Madison 53704, 246-5649; Fax: (608) 246-7976.

Health Services, Bureau of: SHARON ZUNKER, *director,* 267-1730.

Maximum Security:

Columbia Correctional Institution: JEFFREY ENDICOTT, *warden,* P.O. Box 950, Portage 53901-0950, (608) 742-9100.

Dodge Correctional Institution: CORWIN VANDERARK, *warden,* P.O. Box 661, Waupun 53963-0661, (414) 324-5577.

Green Bay Correctional Institution: DAN BERTRAND, *warden,* P.O. Box 19033, Green Bay 54307-9033, (414) 432-4877.

Waupun Correctional Institution: GARY MCCAUGHTRY, *warden,* P.O. Box 351, Waupun 53963-0351, (414) 324-5571.

Medium Security:

Fox Lake Correctional Institution: GERALD BERGE, *warden,* P.O. Box 147, Fox Lake 53933-0147, (414) 928-3151.

Jackson Correctional Institution: DONALD W. GUDMANSON, *warden,* P.O. Box 232, Black River Falls 54615-0232, (715) 284-4550.

Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution: MARIANNE COOKE, *warden,* P.O. Box 31, Plymouth 53073-0031, (414) 526-3244.

Oshkosh Correctional Institution: JUDY SMITH, *warden,* P.O. Box 3530, Oshkosh 54903-3530, (414) 231-4010.

Racine Correctional Institution: KENNETH R. MORGAN, *warden,* P.O. Box 900, Sturtevant 53177-0900, (414) 886-3214.

Minimum Security:

Oakhill Correctional Institution: CATHERINE J. FARREY, *warden,* P.O. Box 238, Oregon 53575-0238, (608) 835-3101.

Women:

Taycheedah Correctional Institution: KRISTINE KRENKE, *warden,* 751 County Road K, Fond du Lac 54936-9099, (414) 929-3800.

Education, Office of: TRACY BREDESON, *director,* 266-7574.

Community Corrections, Division of: WILLIAM J. GROSSHANS, *administrator,* 266-7740; MARY THOMPSON, *assistant administrator,* 266-7740; Fax: (608) 267-1739.

Wisconsin Correctional Center System: PHIL KINGSTON, *assistant administrator,* P.O. Box 25, Oregon 53575-0025, (608) 835-5711; Fax: (608) 835-3175.

Regional Offices:

Eastern: Room 129, 141 Northwest Barstow Street, Waukesha 53186-3756, (414) 521-5130.

Milwaukee: 7th Floor, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203-1675, (414) 227-4592.

Northeastern: 1486 Kenwood Center, Menasha 54952, (414) 751-4621.

Northern: 56-A South Brown Street, P.O. Box 1277, Rhinelander 54501-1277, (715) 365-2580.

Northwestern: 718 West Clairemont Avenue, P.O. Box 780, Eau Claire 54702-0780, (715) 836-5508.

Southern: 2445 Darwin Road, Madison 53704, (608) 246-1967.

Correctional Centers:

Northern Sector: P.O. Box 36, Winnebago 54985-0036, (414) 236-2700.

Black River Correctional Center: W6898 East Staffon Road, Black River Falls, 54615, (715) 333-5681.

Drug Abuse Correctional Center: P.O. Box 36, Winnebago 54985-0036, (414) 236-2700.

Flambeau Correctional Center: N671 County Road M, Hawkins 54530-9400, (715) 585-6394.

Gordon Correctional Center: 10401 East County Road G, Gordon 54838, (715) 376-2680.

McNaughton Correctional Center: 8500 Rainbow Road, Lake Tomahawk 54539-9558, (715) 277-2484.

Sanger B. Powers Correctional Center: N8375 County Line Road, Oneida 54155-9300, (414) 869-1095.

St. Croix Correctional Center: Route 1, County Highway K West, P.O. Box 36, New Richmond 54017-0036, (715) 246-6971.

Winnebago Correctional Center: P.O. Box 128, Winnebago 54985-0128, (414) 424-0402.

Southern Sector: P.O. Box 25, Oregon 53575-0025, (608) 835-5711.

Abode Correctional Center: 831 North 16th Street, Milwaukee 53233-1796, (414) 937-8152.

John C. Burke Correctional Center: 900 South Madison Street, P.O. Box 900, Waupun 53963-0900, (414) 324-3460.

Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center: 21425-A Spring Street, Union Grove 53182-9408, (414) 878-2392.

Kenosha Correctional Center: 6353 14th Avenue, Kenosha 53143, (414) 653-7099.

Milwaukee Women's Correctional Center: 525 North 17th Street, Milwaukee 53233-2190, (414) 227-4055.

Oregon Correctional Center: P.O. Box 25, Oregon 53575-0025, (608) 835-3233.

Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center: 1318 North 14th Street, Milwaukee 53205-2596, (414) 937-8143.

St. John's Correctional Center: 845 North Van Buren Street, Milwaukee 53202-3996, (414) 227-4918.

Thompson Correctional Center: 434 State Farm Road, Deerfield 53531-9562, (608) 423-3415.

Juvenile Corrections, Division of: EURIAL K. JORDAN, *administrator,* P.O. Box 8930, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53707-8930; 267-3715; JOHN E. ROSS, *assistant administrator, community corrections,* 266-7551; SILVIA JACKSON, *assistant administrator, institutions,* 267-3691; Fax: (608) 267-3693.

Community Corrections:

Eau Claire: 312 South Barstow Street, Suite 6, Eau Claire 54701-2501, (715) 836-6683.

Janesville: 20 East Milwaukee Street, Suite 104, Janesville 53545, (608) 758-6228.

Madison: 3501 Memorial Drive, Madison 53704, (608) 243-3861.

Menasha: 1478 Kenwood Center, Menasha 54952, (414) 722-3391.

Milwaukee: 4200 North Holton Street, Milwaukee 53212, (414) 229-0708.

Racine: 800 Center Street, Room 230, Racine 53403, (414) 632-3781.

Sheboygan: 3422 Wilgus Avenue, Sheboygan 53081, (414) 459-6548.

Wausau: 500 Forest Street, Wausau 54402-1707, (715) 847-5587.

Institutions:

Ethan Allen School: JEAN J. SCHNEIDER, *superintendent,* P.O. Box 900, Wales 53183-0900, (414) 646-3341.

Lincoln Hills School: PAUL WESTERHAUS, *superintendent,* W4380 Copper Lake Road, Irma 54442-9720, (715) 536-8386.

Prairie du Chien Juvenile Correctional Facility: KYLE DAVIDSON, *superintendent,* 500 East Parish Street, Prairie du Chien 53821-2730, (608) 326-7828.

Southern Oaks Girls School: PATRICIA OGREN, *superintendent,* 21425B Spring Street, Union Grove 53182-9727, (414) 878-5800.

Youth Leadership Training Center: ROBERT SCHICK, *superintendent,* 204 Holden Street, Camp Douglas 54618, (608) 427-3525.

SPRITE Program: DON MCKINNON, *director,* N4996 Highway M, Oregon 53575, (608) 835-7131.

Juvenile Offender Review, Office of: ELAINE OLSON, *director,* 266-5502.

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@**mail.state.wi.us**

Management Services, Division of: TERRI L. DANNER, *administrator,* 267-3667; WILLIAM RIDGELY, *assistant administrator,* 266-3838, wridgely@; Fax: (608) 267-3661.

Budget, Bureau of: MARY CASSADY, *director,* 267-0930, mcassady@

Finance and Administrative Services, Bureau of: BEVERLY BALAKHOVSKY, *director,* 267-0935, bbalakho@

Personnel and Human Resources, Bureau of: HAMDY EZALARAB, *director,* 267-9084, hezalara@

Technology Management, Bureau of: vacancy, *director,* 266-1685.

Program Planning and Movement, Division of: PAMELA J. BRANDON, *administrator,* 267-9073, pbrandon@; Fax: (608) 267-1751.

Offender Classification, Bureau of: STEPHEN PUCKETT, *director,* 266-2395.

Sex Offender Programs, Bureau of: TONY STREVELER, *director,* 266-3831.

Monitoring Center: DOUGLAS MILSAP, *director,* 5706 Odana Road, Madison 53719, 273-5767.

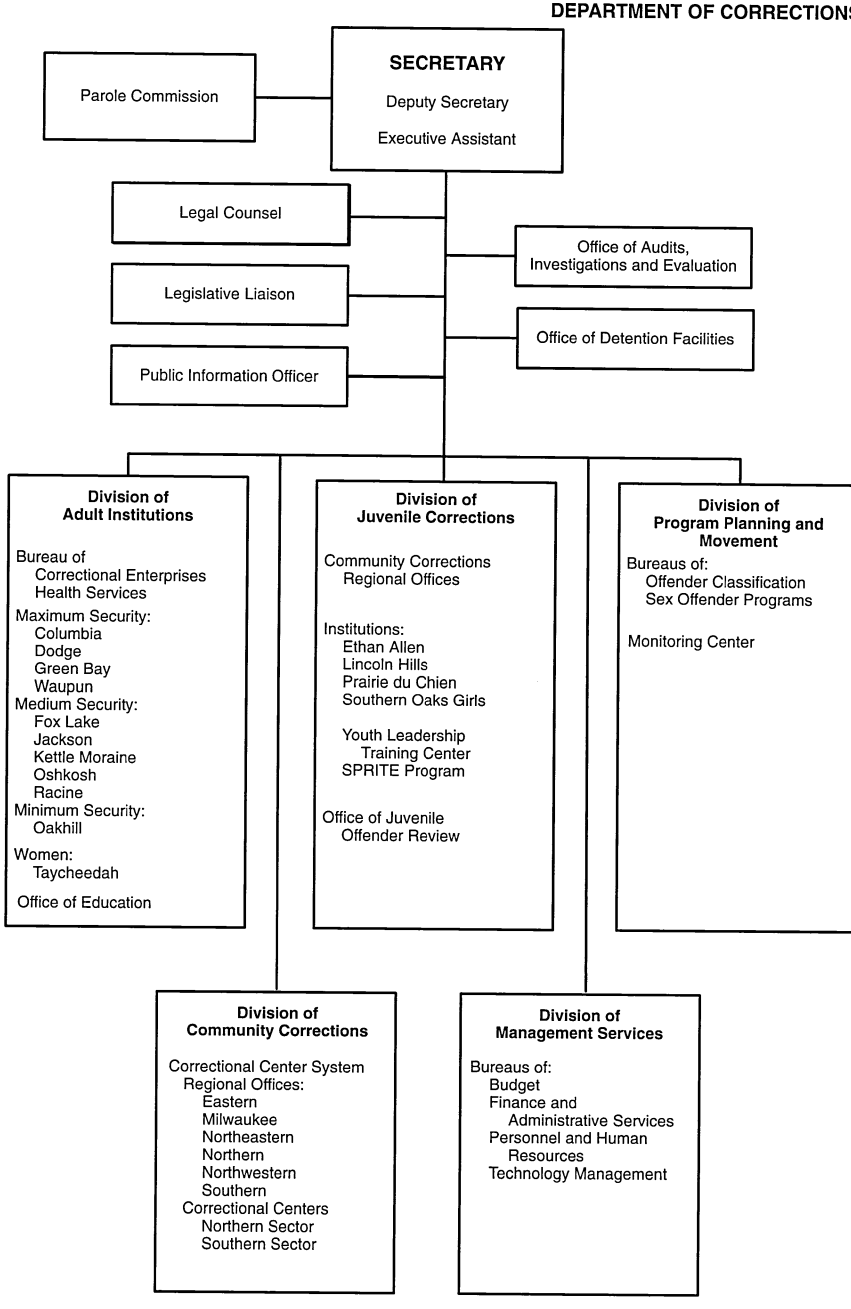
Number of Employes: 7,757.83.

Total Budget 1995-96: $409,372,300.

Total Budget 1996-97: $597,813,400.

Statutory References: Section 15.14; Chapter 301.

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. By providing programs for education, job training, clinical treatment, alcohol and drug abuse, and other services, the department seeks to rehabilitate offenders and reintegrate them into society. The department maintains 11 correctional facilities and 17 community correctional centers for adults and 4 facilities for juveniles. It also administers the intensive sanctions program, supervises prisoners on probation and



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Gang Violence Prevention Council
Prison Industries Board

parole, monitors compliance with deferred prosecution programs, and may make recommendations for pardons or commutations of sentence when requested by the governor.

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 the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Adult Institutions* supervises adult inmates in a variety of correctional settings. Inmates are assigned to one of 6 security classifications, based on their records and 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 of Community Corrections* supervises persons released on parole or sentenced to probation. The supervision is community-based to strengthen the family unit, 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 supervises adult felons under the Intensive Sanctions Program, which focuses on felons convicted of nonviolent, nondrug dealing property offenses, who would ordinarily have been incarcerated in a state prison. The courts usually sentence persons to the program upon recommendation by the department. While persons on probation or parole cannot be placed in intensive sanctions, certain persons whose parole or probation have been revoked may be eligible. They are placed in the program by the department or the Parole Commission.

The division is responsible for the administration of the Wisconsin Correctional Center System, which encompasses 17 minimum security Correctional Centers across the state that collectively house over 1,700 inmates. 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, cognitive intervention, work experience and work release.

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 from delinquent acts. 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 that 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, employment and social assistance.

The *Division of Management Services* provides budgeting, data processing, personnel and telecommunications services and oversees accounting, procurement, facilities management and prison construction.

The *Division of Program Planning and Movement* provides services to divisions that directly supervise offenders. It provides around-the-clock monitoring and reporting services to offenders who wear electronic monitoring units and reside in their own homes. The division also administers the classification system for adult offenders designating program needs and security custody level. The division plans and supports various treatment programs for offenders in the areas of alcohol and drugs, sex offenders, cognitive interventions and high risk. It also oversees the victim advocacy services and notification program.

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.

From 1853 to 1874 an elected State Prison Commissioner ran the prison. Beginning in 1874, the governor appointed 3 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.

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. 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.

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 prison for women began operations in Taycheedah in 1921. Fox Lake opened in 1951. 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. Rapid growth of the prison population led to the opening of the Columbia and the Oshkosh Correctional Institutions (in 1986), the Racine Correctional Institution (1991), and the Jackson County Correctional Institution in 1995. The 1995 Legislature authorized a maximum security prison to be located in Boscobel.

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. Parole provisions were enacted in 1897 for the Green Bay reformatory and for the Waupun state prison in Chapter 110, Laws of 1907, which allowed the State Board of Control to parole prisoners with the governor's approval. The requirement that the governor approve paroles was removed in 1947. The same agency was given supervisory responsibility for prisoners placed on probation in 1909. Currently, the Parole Commission, created in 1989, has final authority in granting discretionary paroles.

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. The 1967 executive branch reorganization act transferred the division to the Department of Health and Social Services. The division was reorganized as the Department of Corrections in 1989 Wisconsin

Act 31 while responsibility for juvenile offenders remained with the Department of Health and Social Services. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 transferred juvenile corrections and related services to the Department of Corrections, effective July 1, 1996.

Statutory Commission

Parole Commission: JOHN HUSZ (appointed by governor with senate consent), *chairperson*; ARELY GONNERING, M. JEANNE HUIBREGTSE, FRED A. MELENDEZ, JERRY E. SMITH, JR. (appointed by chairperson from classified service).

The Parole Commission is the final authority for granting discretionary paroles. The commission conducts regularly scheduled interviews to consider the parole of inmates confined in a state correctional institution 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 present 5-member commission was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 107, and 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

GANG VIOLENCE PREVENTION COUNCIL

Members: MICHAEL SULLIVAN (secretary of corrections), *chairperson;* SENATOR ROSENZWEIG (appointed by senate president); REPRESENTATIVE COGGS (appointed by assembly speaker); ROBERT SLOEY (designated by attorney general), FREDERICK FALK (justice assistance office executive director), STEVEN FERNAN (appointed by superintendent of public instruction); WILLIAM B. BRANDIMORE, JR., RICHARD A. RAEMISCH (law enforcement representatives); PAUL BUCHER (district attorney); J. MICHAEL BLASKA, SAMUEL J. HALLOIN (local government representatives); DARRYL HAMILTON, JACQUELINE KING, JUAN J. TORRES, RUTH VARNADO (public members who are not public officers or employes). (Unless otherwise indicated, members are appointed by governor.)

Coordinator: JAMES KRAMLINGER.

Mailing Address: Division of Juvenile Corrections, P.O. Box 8930, Madison 53707-8930.

Location: Room 561, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-6463.

Statutory References: Sections 15.147 (1) and 301.026.

Agency Responsibility: The Gang Violence Prevention Council conducts public hearings and surveys to solicit recommendations regarding programs to prevent children from becoming involved with gangs. The council reports annually on these recommendations to the appropriate standing committees of the legislature, the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance and the secretary of corrections.

The council consists of 15 members, and the 4 public members must have an interest in and knowledge of programs that are effective in reducing gang influence and violence. All but the *ex officio* members serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority. It was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 98 and attached to the Department of Corrections by 1995 Wisconsin Act 352.

PRISON INDUSTRIES BOARD

Members: CAROL VOLLMER POPE, BILL G. SMITH (private business and industry representatives); ROBERT C. BLESSINGTON, vacancy (private labor organization representatives); MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN (Department of Corrections representative); JAMES JOHNSON (potential customers representative); VIRGINIA C. WALKER (ex-offender representative); JOHN D. PHILLIPS (Technical College System representative); JONATHAN M. HENKES (UW System representative). (All are appointed by governor.)

Statutory References: Sections 15.145 (2) and 303.015.

Agency Responsibility: The Prison Industries Board advises Badger State 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 Badger State Industries and may make recommendations to the governor for changes. The board gives final approval for prison industry purchases exceeding $250,000. It was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. The 9 board members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms.

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

Board Members: SENATOR GEORGE, *chairperson;* ROLF WEGENKE (private schools representative), *vice chairperson;* DARYLANN WHITEMARSH (public schools representative), *secretary;* SENATOR PANZER; REPRESENTATIVES HUTCHISON, SCHNEIDER; GEORGE LIGHTBOURN (designated by secretary of administration), CAROLYN WINTERS FOLKE (designated by superintendent of public instruction), EDWARD CHIN (director, Technical College System), KEITH SANDERS (designated by president, UW System), SALLY BILDER (chairperson, Council on Public Radio), DAVID P. BARNARD (chairperson, Council on Public Television), PATRICK G. BOYLE (appointed by UW System Board of Regents), JOHN R. BIRKHOLZ (appointed by Technical College System Board); V. THOMAS METCALFE, RAYMOND N. SAUVEY (public members). (Public members and representatives of public and private schools are appointed by governor.)

Executive Director: THOMAS L. FLETEMEYER, 264-9676.

Deputy Director: WENDY WINK, 264-9666.

Policy and Budget Analysis: KATHRYN R. WADE, 264-9682.

Administrative and Extended Services, Division of: TED TOBIE, *administrator,* 264-9667.

Education, Division of: RONALD UNMACHT, *administrator,* 264-9689.

Engineering Technology Services, Division of: DAVID C. FELLAND, *administrator,* 264-9686.

Field Engineering: JAMES SHEETZ, *manager,* (414) 832-2780.

Public Radio, Division of: JACK MITCHELL, *administrator,* 821 University Avenue, Madison 53706, 263-4120.

Public Television, Division of: MALCOLM BRETT, *acting administrator,* 821 University Avenue, Madison 53706, 263-2129.

Mailing Address: 3319 West Beltline Highway, Madison 53713-4296.

Telephone: (608) 264-9600.

Fax: (608) 264-9664.

Internet Address: http://www.wecb.org

Publications: Biennial Report; ECB General Information Brochure; Interconnect Newsletter; Parade of Programs (ITV schedule for elementary/secondary schools); Radio Program Guide; Tape Dubbing Service Catalog; Telelink Newsletter; Television Program Guide; UHF Tuning Guide; teachers' manuals and schedules for instructional television programs.

Number of Employes: 90.50.

Total Budget 1995-96: $13,655,800.

Total Budget 1996-97: $13,392,700.

Statutory References: Section 15.57; Chapter 39, Subchapter I.

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Communications Board provides a statewide telecommunications program in support of education 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. It is the licensee for 10 public radio and 5 public television stations providing statewide broadcast coverage. The board shares responsibility for public broadcasting with the University of Wisconsin System and the broadcast stations licensed

to the UW 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, public television station WSDE in Duluth, Minnesota, and several public radio stations.

Educational services include selection, acquisition or production, implementation, and evaluation of instructional programming 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 coordinates statewide development of distance education systems whereby teachers can contact students at distant sites through all forms of electronic telecommunication technologies. It helps secure funding for regional telecommunications networks maintained by schools and other educational institutions and sets technical standards to connect these networks. It also administers a telecommunications 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. 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.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Administrative and Extended Services* develops operating and capital budgets; provides data processing, purchasing and fiscal services; and handles personnel matters, including affirmative action and equal opportunity planning. It also provides administrative services for the Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation, Inc., and the Wisconsin Public Radio Association.

The *Division of Education* coordinates the development of regional telecommunications networks maintained by local educational institutions, establishes technical standards for these networks, and helps secure their funding. It provides instructional television and radio programming, instructional program development and research, and other instructional services for public and private schools and higher education. It also provides professional development opportunities for professional educators through the use of distance learning technologies.

The *Division of Engineering Technology Services* develops, operates and maintains the statewide telecommunication systems used to receive and deliver instructional, educational and cultural programming. It also coordinates broadcasting from the Emergency Broadcast 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 services include the National Public Radio News and Classical Music Network and the Wisconsin Ideas Network, both of which offer regional programming. Instructional programming is narrowcast to Wisconsin schools equipped with special receivers.

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 programs. Wisconsin Public Television delivers national programming from the Public Broadcasting Service and produces programs on topics of regional and state interest.

History: The University of Wisconsin's research in "wireless" communication led to the beginning of scheduled radio broadcasting on Station 9XM in 1919. Renamed WHA-AM in 1922, the station pioneered in educational broadcasting and is the oldest public station in the nation. 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 2 decades, the council constructed and activated 10 radio transmitters. In 1953 (Chapter 360), 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 in 1971, the Educational Communications Board became an independent agency (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 remote areas of the state beyond the reach of regular transmitters. By 1994, the board had completed construction of 17 instructional television fixed service systems licensed with the Federal Communications Commission.

Statutory Councils

Council on Public Radio: SALLY BILDER, *chairperson;* SUSAN BARRETT, CRAIG BRAUN, LUCILLE G. ECKELS, LINDA FRANKLIN, DAVID HILDEBRAND, LEONARD JOHNSON, BERNARD S. KUBALE, BARBARA LORMAN, THERESA MCCORMICK, WILLIAM P. MERRICK, NELSON A. MOFFAT, LARRY PAGE, DENIS PRAGER, BARBARA I. STOCKHAUSEN, BEVERLY J. SWANSON-BULLOCK, GEOFFREY WENDORF, TOM E. WIRKUS.

The Council on Public Radio advises the executive director of the Educational Communications Board. It consists of members of the board of the Wisconsin Public Radio Association, a private membership organization. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 15.577 (1) of the statutes.

Council on Public Television: DAVID P. BARNARD, *chairperson;* JUDITH J. GILLES, CAROL B. POPELKA, PAUL H. WEINKE, SCOTT WEST (appointed by governor).

The Council on Public Television advises the executive director of the Educational Communications Board. The 5 members of the council serve 4-year terms and are appointed by the governor from recommendations made by local public television support groups. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 15.577 (2) of the statutes.

ELECTIONS BOARD

Elections Board: GREGORY J. PARADISE (designated by assembly speaker), *chairperson;* JOHN H. NIEBLER (selected by governor), *vice chairperson;* JUDD STEVENSON (designated by senate majority leader), *secretary;* MICHAEL BRENNAN (designated by Wisconsin Democratic Party); WALTER DICKEY (designated by supreme court chief justice); DAVID HALBROOKS (designated by assembly minority leader); BARBARA KRANIG (designated by senate minority leader); J. CURTIS MCKAY (designated by Wisconsin Republican Party). (All are appointed by governor.)

Executive Director: KEVIN J. KENNEDY, 266-8087.

Legal Counsel: GEORGE A. DUNST, 266-0136.

Elections and Campaign Finance Administrator: BARBARA A. HANSEN, 267-0714.

Elections Specialists: GARY HARTOG, 266-3061; BARBARA JULSETH, 266-3276.

Information Technology Manager: WILLIAM BARNETT-LEWIS, 266-0359.

Office Manager: WENDY PINK, 266-0404.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2973, Madison 53701-2973.

Location: 132 East Wilson Street, Suite 300, Madison.

Telephones: General office: (608) 266-8005; Election services: 266-3276; Campaign finance services: 267-7804.

Fax: (608) 267-0500.

Publications: Absentee Voting in Wisconsin Nursing Homes; Biennial Report; Calendar of Election Events; Election and Campaign Manual for County and Municipal Clerks; Election Day Manual for Wisconsin Election Officials; various guides and checklists for candidates, political committees, election officials, and clerks.

Number of Employes: 13.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $864,000.

Total Budget 1996-97: $1,464,000.

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 the 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 administers the campaign finance registration and reporting system enacted in Chapter 334, Laws of 1973. This system 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 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, which replace contributions from special interest committees, must, with some exceptions, agree to abide by spending limits. A $1 checkoff on the state income tax form, which does not affect the taxpayer's liability, generates money for the grants.

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. Other staff are selected under the classified service. 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.

Statutory Council

Elections Advisory Council: HAROLD C. DOBBERPUHL, EDWARD DORNER (county clerks); BERNARD KAHL (village clerk); NAOMI KRIEWALD (town clerk); DONNA SERWAS (city clerk). (All are appointed by the Elections Board.)

The Elections Advisory Council promotes communication and cooperation between local election officials and the board and makes recommendations to the board about matters, such as forms and manuals, training of elections officials and improvements in the elections laws. The 5-member council, composed of county and municipal clerks, was created by Chapter 85, Laws of 1975. Its duties and membership are prescribed in Sections 5.085 and 15.617 of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS

Board of State Canvassers: GREGORY J. PARADISE (elections board chairperson), JAMES E. DOYLE (attorney general), JACK C. VOIGHT (state treasurer).

Statutory References: Sections 7.70 (3) and 15.615.

Agency Responsibility: The board is composed of 3 members who serve *ex officio*. Its duties are to examine the certified statements of county canvassers and determine which persons have been elected to various offices. Chapter 117, Laws of 1848, passed by the first session of the Wisconsin Legislature, created the Board of State Canvassers. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, transferred the board to the Office of the Secretary of State as an independent unit. Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, attached it to the Elections Board.

Department of EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS

Employe Trust Funds Board: MARILYN J. WIGDAHL (Wisconsin Retirement Board), *chairperson;* MARK STONE (Teachers Retirement Board), *vice chairperson;* KENNETH F. STELZIG (Teachers Retirement Board), *secretary;* JON E. LITSCHER (secretary of employment relations); STEPHEN H. FRANKEL (governor's designee on Group Insurance Board); ROBERT M. NIENDORF, RICHARD J. WESLEY (Teachers Retirement Board); JOHN L. BROWN, WAYNE KOESSL, C.F. SAYLOR (Wisconsin Retirement Board); OTTO H. SCHULTZ (annuitant); vacancy (appointed by governor to represent taxpayers). (Board representatives are appointed by their respective boards; annuitant is elected by annuitants.)

Secretary of Employe Trust Funds: ERIC O. STANCHFIELD, 266-0301.

Deputy Secretary: DAVID C. MILLS, 266-3641.

Executive Assistant: DAVID E. HINRICHS, 266-3763.

Budget: JOANNE CULLEN, *director,* 266-3960.

Internal Audit: ROBERT J. SCHAEFER, *director,* 266-3951.

Controller's Office: ROBERT WILLETT, *director,* 266-0904.

Communications, Office of: JULIE A. RENEAU, *director,* 266-0222.

Legal Counsel: ROBERT F. WEBER, 266-5804.

Legislation and Planning: SANDY DREW, *director,* 267-2929.

Employer Services, Division of: JEAN GILDING, *administrator,* 266-1210.

Information Technology, Division of: vacancy, *administrator,* 264-3763.

Insurance Services, Division of: THOMAS C. KORPADY, *administrator,* 266-0207.

Retirement Services, Division of: DAVID A. STELLA, *administrator,* 267-9038.

Staff Services, Division of: RHONDA DUNN, *administrator,* 266-9854.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7931, Madison 53707-7931.

Location: 801 West Badger Road, Madison.

Telephones: (608) 266-1701; Benefit information: 266-3285.

Voice Mail: (800) 862-4594.

Publications: Annual Report; *Employer Bulletin; Trust Fund News;* and various employer manuals and employe brochures on the Wisconsin Retirement System, the group insurance plans, the deferred compensation program and the employe reimbursement account program.

Number of Employes: 172.85.

Total Budget 1995-96: $14,088,800.

Total Budget 1996-97: $13,707,800.

Statutory References: Sections 15.16 and Chapter 40.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Employe Trust Funds administers various employe benefit programs, including the retirement, group insurance and deferred compensation programs and employe reimbursement accounts. It serves all state employes and teachers and most municipal employes.

Organization: The Employe Trust Funds Board provides direction and supervision to the department. The 12-member board includes the governor or the governor's designee on the Group Insurance Board and the secretary of employment relations or the secretary's designee. The other board members are appointed or elected for 4-year terms to represent employers, employes, taxpayers and annuitants, as specified by statute. The board 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 *Employe Trust Funds Board* approves all administrative rules, authorizes payment of all retirement annuities, except those for disability, and hears appeals of benefit determinations.

The *Controller's Office* oversees the department's financial management and reporting responsibilities, including budget development and control.

The *Office of Communications* provides information on benefit plan policies and objectives to the legislature, media, and various customers of the department. It coordinates official publications and investigates complaints for members.

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; and employe reimbursement account programs.

The *Division of Retirement Services* develops and implements retirement policies and services for the members of the retirement system, including the deferred compensation program. It is also responsible for the calculation and payment of retirement and related benefits. The division monitors and interprets related state and federal legislation.

The *Division of Staff Services* provides administrative support services, such as personnel and payroll assistance, space management, inventory, forms management, word processing, records management and mail service.

History: The 1891 Legislature initiated pension coverage for local government employes 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 employes of smaller cities through Chapter 671, Laws of 1907. The 1909 Legislature authorized a pension system for City of Milwaukee teachers (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 employes outside of Milwaukee in Chapter 175, Laws of 1943. It closed the local fire and police pension funds to new members in Chapter 206, Laws of 1947. The 1951 Legislature created the Public Employes Social Security Fund (Chapter 60), thus making Wisconsin the first state in the nation to permit some state and local government employes to be covered by social security.

In 1960, Chapter 211, Laws of 1959, created group life and group health insurance programs for state employes, a group life insurance program for municipal employes, and the Group Insurance Board to monitor the administration of the programs.

During the 1967 executive branch reorganization, the Department of Employe Trust Funds was created to administer the various retirement funds, and the Group Insurance Board was attached to it. Several changes during the 1970s expanded public employe benefit programs, refined department structure, and modified the administration of retirement funds. The 1971 Legislature, for example, created a disability insurance plan for state employes and authorized the use of accrued sick leave credits to pay health insurance premiums for retirees or their surviving dependents.

Chapter 280, Laws of 1975, created the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS) by merging the existing, separate retirement funds that covered all publicly employed teachers in the state and all state and local public employes, except employes of the city and county of Milwaukee that have their own systems. The legislature transferred local police and fire pension funds to the overall general employe system in Chapter 182, Laws of 1977. The WRS was implemented on January 1, 1982, by Chapter 96, Laws of 1981.

Chapter 187, Laws of 1981, created a voluntary deferred compensation plan with tax advantages for participating employes. Health care cost-containment provisions enacted in 1983 resulted in a significant increase in state employe participation in health maintenance organizations. The 1987 Legislature allowed retired employes to purchase group health insurance and authorized a long-term care insurance program for both active and retired state employes. It also provided for employe-funded reimbursement accounts that allow employes to use pretax earnings to pay specified expenses, such as dependent care and medical expenses not covered by health insurance.

During the 1990s the benefit programs have changed to reflect the needs of plan participants. 1991 Wisconsin Act 141 enhanced pension portability by allowing rollovers of taxable retirement benefits to other qualified pension plans or IRAs. It also created a method to divide a WRS participant's rights and benefits in accordance with qualified domestic relations orders. A long-term disability insurance plan was created and implemented to comply with the federal Older Worker Benefit Protection Act. The life insurance program was enhanced by offering a living benefits program that permits participants to cash out their life insurance benefits if they are terminally ill or meet other specific requirements and by allowing annuitants to use the present value of their life insurance to pay postretirement health insurance premiums.

Statutory Boards

Deferred Compensation Board: EDWARD D. MAIN, *chairperson;* PETER F. ULLRICH, *vice chairperson;* JAMES R. SEVERANCE, *secretary;* MARTIN BEIL, J. JEAN ROGERS (appointed by governor with senate consent).

The Deferred Compensation Board establishes rules for offering deferred compensation plans to state and local employes and selects and contracts with deferred compensation plan providers used by state agencies. Its 5 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 H. FRANKEL (designated by governor), *chairperson;* RANDY A. BLUMER (designated by commissioner of insurance), *vice chairperson;* WAYNE K. POTTER (insured teacher participant), *secretary;* JON E. LITSCHER (secretary of employment relations), GEORGE LIGHTBOURN (designated by secretary of administration), BURNEATTA BRIDGE (designated by attorney general), MARTIN BEIL (insured participant not a teacher); ROBERT ALESCH (insured retired participant); C.F. SAYLOR (insured local government participant); vacancy. All except *ex officio* members or designees are appointed by governor.)

The Group Insurance Board oversees staff administration of the group health, life, income continuation and other insurance programs offered to state employes, covered local employes, and retirees. The 10-member board has 5 *ex officio* members or their designees and 5 appointed members who 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.

Teachers Retirement Board: KENNETH F. STELZIG (technical college teacher), *chairperson;* WAYNE MCCAFFERY (public school teacher), *vice chairperson;* MELVIN PINKSER (public school teacher), *secretary;* LAURI BICKEL, GEORGE CONOM, GERALD PAHL, DOROTHY VOGEL (public school teachers); GEORGE HAHNER (teacher annuitant); RICHARD J. WESLEY (Milwaukee teacher); THEODORE BRATANOW, ROBERT M. NIENDORF (UW System representatives appointed by governor); MARVIN HOPLAND (public school administrator appointed by governor); NANCY MISTELE (school board member appointed by governor). (Members, not appointed by governor, are elected by their constituent groups.)

The Teachers Retirement Board advises the Employe Trust Funds Board about retirement matters related to teachers, recommends and acts on administrative policy and rules for teacher participants, authorizes payment of disability annuities for teachers, and hears appeals of staff determinations of disability. Its 13 members serve staggered 5-year terms. 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 employe), *chairperson;* JOHN L. BROWN (county clerk or deputy), *vice chairperson;* C.F. SAYLOR (participating employe of local employer other than city or village), *secretary;* DAVID L. HEINECK (designated by commissioner of insurance); VIRGINIA SMITH (city or village chief executive or governing board member); THEODORE BAUER (participating city or village finance officer); WAYNE E. KOESSL (county or town governing body member); DONALD MARX (participating city or village employe); DONNA E. JARVIS (nonparticipant representing taxpayers). (All, except insurance commissioner or designee, are appointed by governor.)

The Wisconsin Retirement Board advises the Employe Trust Funds Board about retirement matters related to state and local general and protective employes and performs the same functions for these employes as the Teachers Retirement Board does for teachers. The 9-member board has 8 appointed members who serve staggered 5-year terms. 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: JAMES R. MEIER, *chairperson;* A. HENRY HEMPE, PAUL A. HAHN (pending senate confirmation) (appointed by governor with senate consent).

General Counsel: PETER G. DAVIS, 266-2993.

Attorney/Mediator and Mediator Supervisors: MARSHALL L. GRATZ, (414) 963-4695; WILLIAM C. HOULIHAN, 266-0147; THOMAS L. YAEGER, 266-3299.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7870, Madison 53707-7870.

Location: Room 200, 14 West Mifflin Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1381.

Fax: (608) 266-6930.

Publications: Biennial Reports; Complaint Procedures Manual; Elections Procedure Manual; Manual of Mandatory and Permissive Subjects of Bargaining; Municipal Decision Digests; Private Sector Decision Digests; State Digest of Decisions; *WERC World* (quarterly).

Number of Employes: 33.50.

Total Budget 1995-96: $2,766,200.

Total Budget 1996-97: $2,766,200.

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 mediators. 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.

Chapter 509, Laws of 1959, authorized municipal employes to organize and be represented by labor organizations regarding wages, hours and conditions of employment.

Several laws enacted by the 1971 Legislature expanded the rights of public employes and the duties of the commission in the area of public employment labor relations. Chapter 124 gave municipal employes the right to bargain and made a municipal employer's refusal to bargain a prohibited practice. Chapters 246 and 247 established compulsory interest arbitration for police and firefighters in Milwaukee and other municipalities. Chapter 270 gave state employes the right to bargain.

Department of EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Secretary of Employment Relations: JON E. LITSCHER, 266-9820.

Deputy Secretary: JOSEPH P. PELLITTERI, 266-9672.

Executive Assistant: RAYMOND ALLEN, 266-5316.

Employe Development and Training, Office of: vacancy, *director,* 266-0664.

Legal Counsel, Office of: DAVID J. VERGERONT, *chief legal counsel,* 266-0047.

Legislative Liaison: ROBERT VAN HOESEN, 267-1003.

Statewide Employe Assistance Program: JAMES GREER, *director,* 267-1002.

Administrative Services, Division of: vacancy, *administrator,* 267-1008.

Affirmative Action, Division of: GREGORY C. JONES, *administrator,* 266-3017; vacancy, *assistant administrator,* 267-1062.

Classification and Compensation, Division of: JAMES A. PANKRATZ, *administrator,* 266-1860; MICHAEL SOEHNER, *assistant administrator,* 267-9462.

Collective Bargaining, Division of: vacancy, *administrator;* ALLEN C. COTTRELL, *assistant administrator.*

Merit Recruitment and Selection, Division of: ROBERT J. LAVIGNA, *administrator,* 266-1136; JEANNE K. BENCK, *assistant administrator,* 267-2411.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7855, Madison 53707-7855.

Location: 137 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephones: General: (608) 266-9820, TTY: (608) 267-1004; State job information: (608) 266-1731, TTY: (608) 266-1498.

Fax: (608) 267-1020.

Publications: AFDC Hiring Report; Affirmative Action Annual Report; Affirmative Action Council Annual Report; Affirmative Action Council Biannual Newsletter; Affirmative Action/ Equal Employment Opportunity Policy and Procedure Standards; Affirmative Action Recruitment Resource Directory; Alphabetical Listing of Classifications; Classification and Compensation Plan; Current Employment Opportunities Bulletin; DER Management Update Newsletter; An Introduction to Developing Wisconsin State Civil Service Examinations and Assessment Procedures; Standards for State Agency Affirmative Action Plans; State Employe Promotional and Transfer Job Opportunities Bulletin; State Employment Options Program Annual Report; State Quality Improvement Report; A Study Guide for Employment Examinations with Wisconsin State Government; Veterans Employment Report; Wisconsin Civil Service Job Information; Written Hiring Reasons Report.

Number of Employes: 90.75.

Total Budget 1995-96: $6,192,000.

Total Budget 1996-97: $5,982,700.

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 employes. The depart-

ment administers the state's classified service, which is designed to staff state governmental agencies with employes chosen on the basis of merit. It evaluates job categories, determines employe performance and training needs, and assists managers in their supervisory duties. The department sets standards for affirmative action plans, ensures compliance with those standards and evaluates each agency to improve its progress toward providing equal opportunity. The department 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 deputy secretary, executive assistant and the administrators of the Affirmative Action Division and Classification and Compensation Division are appointed by the secretary from outside the classified service. All other employes of the department are in the classified service, with the exception of the administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection, who is appointed to a 5-year term by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate based on competitive examination.

Unit Functions: The *Office of Employe Development and Training* designs development and training policies for state government employes. It conducts training in basic supervisory skills for state supervisors, coordinates the state-sponsored employe development programs, and monitors the training programs conducted by state agencies.

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 Employe Assistance Program* oversees the administration of the Employe Assistance Program in all state agencies, constitutional offices, and the judicial and legislative branches of government. State employes 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 employes in a work setting.

The *Division of Administrative Services* handles the department's internal operations, including budget preparation, fiscal control, accounting, management information, personnel and payroll services, purchasing, and policy planning and analysis. The division also houses the State Employment Options program that assists Wisconsin Works (W-2) clients and food stamp recipients in obtaining state employment.

The *Division of Affirmative Action* conducts affirmative action programs. It reports annually to the governor and legislature about the affirmative action accomplishments of state agencies and presents its goals and recommendations. It develops affirmative action standards for executive agencies, the UW System, and legislative service agencies and provides staff support to the Council on Affirmative Action. The division trains new supervisors regarding affirmative action, provides technical assistance to agencies in the development and implementation of state agency affirmative action plans and monitors agency affirmative action programs.

The *Division of Classification and Compensation* conducts surveys of personnel classification, compensation and the labor market to maintain and improve classification, pay and benefit programs. The division allocates positions to classifications, assigns classifications to pay ranges, and develops and administers the state's classification and compensation plan. It administers the state's performance evaluation program and assists in state agency compliance with the federal Fair Labor Standards Act and the federal and state family and medical leave acts.

The *Division of Collective Bargaining* represents the state as the employer in negotiations with labor unions representing state employes in certified collective bargaining units. The negotiated agreements require confirmation by the legislature. The division conducts labor relations training programs for state management representatives regarding interpretation and application of contract language. Division staff also consult with state agency management and represent the state in arbitration.

The *Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection,* created in Section 15.173, Wisconsin Statutes, by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27, coordinates the hiring of classified service employes for state government. It establishes recruitment and hiring policies to assure fair competition for civil ser-

vice positions. It recruits job applicants, develops and administers civil service examinations, and provides lists of qualified candidates to agencies. The division also administers layoffs, transfers, and reinstatements of nonrepresented classified employes; investigates cases of potential classified service violations; administers the Wisconsin Code of Ethics for classified employes; and provides testing services to local governments upon request.

History: The Department of Employment Relations, which was created by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, has its roots in legislation enacted early in the century. Wisconsin created a State Civil Service Commission in 1905 (Chapter 363) and declared that appointments to and promotions in the civil service would be made only according 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 Employe 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: ALVA RANKIN, *vice chairperson;* HAFEEZAH AHMAD, *secretary;* JEROME JOHNSON (appointed by senate president), RICARDO YBARRA (appointed by assembly speaker), vacancy (appointed by senate minority leader), vacancy (appointed by assembly minority leader); CHARMAINE P. CLOWNEY, BRIAN D. FEARS, LAURA A. MILLOT, YONG KAY MOUA, DAVID SCHAEFER, 4 vacancies. (All are appointed by governor unless otherwise indicated.)

Contact Person: GREG JONES, *administrator,* Division of Affirmative Action, 266-3017.

The 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 and may recommend legislation, consult with agency personnel and other interested groups, and conduct hearings. The council's 15 members serve 3-year terms. A majority of them must be public members and a majority must represent minority persons, women, and persons with handicaps. 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 Employes Suggestion Board: JAMES BEHREND, *chairperson;* GLADYS BENAVIDES (state employe), vacancy (all appointed by governor).

The State Employes Suggestion Board administers an awards program to encourage unusual and meritorious suggestions and accomplishments by state employes that promote economy and efficiency in government services. The board's 3 members are appointed for 4-year terms, and at least one of them must be a state officer or employe. The board was created by Chapter 278, Laws of 1953, as the Wisconsin State Employes Merit Award Board and renamed in 1987 Wisconsin Act 142. It was successively located in the Bureau of Personnel, the Department of Administration, and finally 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;* ROBERT G. BORGWARDT, DOROTHY JOHNSON, JOANNE R. ORR (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Executive Director: R. ROTH JUDD.

Mailing Address: 44 East Mifflin Street, Suite 601, Madison 53703-2800.

Telephone: (608) 266-8123.

Fax: (608) 264-9309.

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; general information about the Ethics Board.

Number of Employes: 6.50.

Total Budget 1995-96: $438,000.

Total Budget 1996-97: $438,000.

Statutory References: Sections 15.07 (1) (c) and 15.62; Chapter 13, Subchapter III; and Chapter 19, Subchapter III.

Agency Responsibility: The Ethics Board advises state officials, lobbyists and their employers, and others on applicable statutory standards of conduct. It investigates and prosecutes violations of the ethics code and lobbying law; files for public review the financial interest statements of state officials, candidates, and nominees for state public office; and compiles and disseminates information about the time and money that businesses and organizations spend to influence state legislation and administrative rules. The board also provides advice to local units of government about the statutory standards of conduct for local officials.

Organization: The 6 members of the Ethics Board serve staggered 6-year terms. They must be U.S. citizens and residents of the state. 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 to oversee the daily administration of the office.

History: When Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, created the Ethics Board, the standards of conduct contained in the ethics code applied only to key officials of the state's executive and legislative branches. Chapters 223 and 277, Laws of 1977, extended the code's application to judges and state employes, respectively. Chapter 277 also clarified and strengthened the standards of conduct to which state officials are held 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 ethics for local officials. The 1981 Legislature applied the ethics code to members and key employes of vocational, technical and adult education district boards (now technical college district boards) and employes of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (Chapters 269 and 349, respectively). The ethics code was extended to municipal judges by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. The 1987 Legislature applied the code to division administrators in the classified service, increased the penalties for code violations and changed the standard of proof from "beyond a reasonable doubt" to "clear and convincing evidence" (1987 Wisconsin Act 365).

The duties of the Ethics Board were broadened by 1989 Wisconsin Act 338, which transferred regulation of lobbyists and their employers from the Office of the Secretary of State to the board, broadened the definition of lobbying activity and increased the types of expenditures subject to reporting requirements. 1991 Wisconsin Act 39 created an ethics code for local public officials.

Department of FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Secretary of Financial Institutions: RICHARD L. DEAN, 264-7800; Fax: 261-4334.

Deputy Secretary: JAMES O. HUFF, 266-0440.

Executive Assistant: MICHAEL S. ROGOWSKI, 264-9566.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8861, Madison 53708-8861.

Location: 345 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 261-9555.

Fax: (608) 267-6889.

Internet Address: http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/dfi

Administrative Services and Technology, Division of: JACQUELYN V. RADER, *administrator,* 267-1707, P.O. Box 7876, Madison 53707-7876.

Fiscal Services, Bureau of: SUSAN DIETZEL, *director,* 267-0399.

Human Resources, Bureau of: LEE ISAACSON, *director,* 261-2303.

Information Technology, Bureau of: JOSEPH PLASTERER, *director,* 267-1714.

Corporate and Consumer Services, Division of: TODD HUNTER, *administrator,* 266-5130; MARK SCHLEI, *acting deputy administrator,* 267-1705; P.O. Box 7846, Madison 53707-7846.

Corporations: ROBERT RITGER, *director,* 267-3224; P.O. Box 7846, Madison 53707-7846.

Uniform Commercial Code: BETTY DONNELLY, *director,* 267-6812; P.O. Box 7847, Madison 53707-7847.

Wisconsin Consumer Act: PAUL EGIDE, *director,* 267-3518; P.O. Box 8041, Madison 53707-8041.

Publications: Annual Report; Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Banks; Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations and Savings Banks; Franchises; *Getting Started; Investigate;* Investment Fraud; Mutual Funds; Quarterly Report on Condition of Wisconsin Banks; *Raising Capital; Resolving Disputes;* Securities Bulletin (quarterly); Stock; brochures and pamphlets on credit and consumer protection; industry bulletins and newsletters.

Number of Employes: 149.50.

Total Budget 1996-97: $10,073,400.

Statutory References: Sections 15.18 and 182.01; Chapters 224, Subchapter II and 421-427.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Financial Institutions coordinates the regulation of the securities industry, banks, savings and loans and savings banks chartered to do business in this state. The department administers the Wisconsin Consumer Act (Chapters 421-427, Wisconsin Statutes) and registers merchants who extend credit on which a finance charge is assessed. The department also examines and files charters and other documents of businesses and organizations. It registers and regulates mortgage bankers, loan originators and loan solicitors.

Organization: The department is administered by a secretary who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The Division of Banking, Division of Savings and Loan, and Division of Securities, which were independent agencies until July 1, 1996, are attached to the department under Section 15.03, Wisconsin Statutes, until July 1, 2000, when they become divisions within the department. The Office of Credit Unions is attached to the department under Section 15.03 of the statutes and will not become part of the department in 2000. The secretary appoints the administrators for the Divisions of Corporate and Customer Services, Banking, Savings and Loan, and Securities from outside the classified service and the administrator of the Division of Administrative Services and Technology from the classified service.

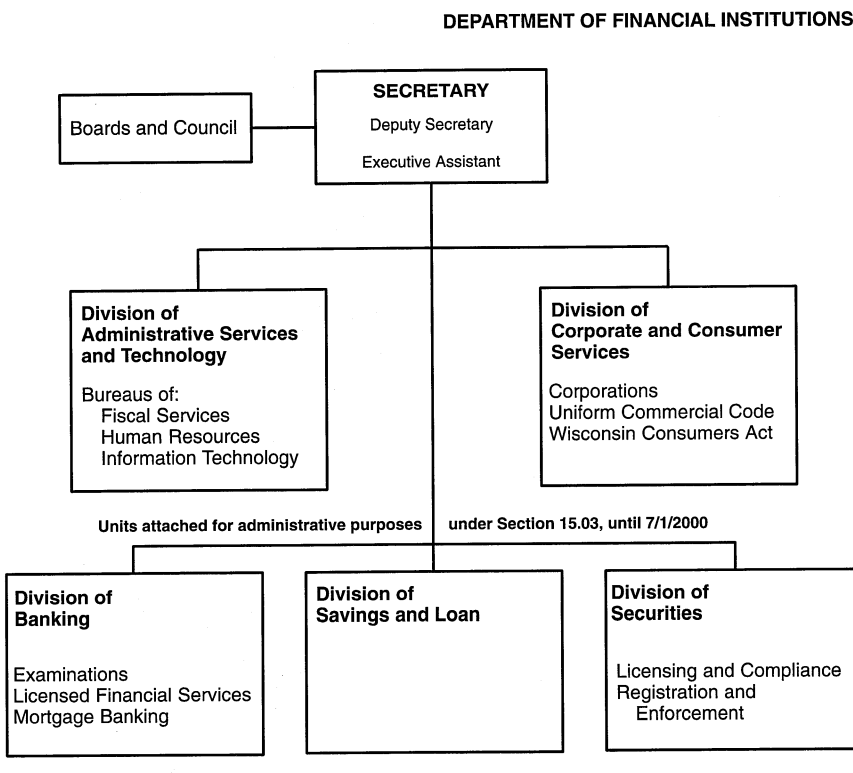
Unit Functions: The *Division of Administrative Services and Technology* provides administrative services to the department. It prepares the department's budget, manages personnel and administers agency procurement and information systems.

The *Division of Corporate and Consumer Services* is responsible for examining and filing charters and other business records for corporations and other organizations. It examines docu-

ments that affect mergers, consolidations, and dissolutions and reviews the annual reports of various businesses, including partnerships, corporations, 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. The division prepares certified copies of the records in its custody and responds to inquiries about corporations.

The division administers the state's consumer act. It inspects consumer credit companies to ensure compliance with laws governing their business practices and responds to consumer complaints filed against firms and individuals regulated by the department.

History: The Department of Financial Institutions was created in a reorganization of the executive branch in 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. The formerly independent offices of the commissioners of banking, savings and loan, and securities were attached to it as divisions under Section 15.03, Wisconsin Statutes, until July 1, 2000, at which time they will become divisions within the department. In addition, Act 27 transferred the responsibility for business organization filings and the Uniform Commercial Code lien information filings and statewide information system 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.



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Office of Credit Unions

UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES UNTIL JULY 1, 2000

DIVISION OF BANKING

Administrator: MICHAEL J. MACH, 266-0451.

Examinations: JOHN HINKEL, *director,* 267-1705.

Licensed Financial Services: STEVEN C. LITTLE, *director,* 264-7873.

Mortgage Banking: COLETTA DEMUTH, *codirector,* 267-3332; JOHN WALRATH, *codirector,* 266-8308.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7876, Madison 53707-7876.

Location: 4th Floor, 345 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1621.

Fax: (608) 267-6889.

Total Budget 1995-96: $5,205,500.

Statutory References: Section 15.183; Chapters 220, 221 and 223.

Division Responsibility: The Division of Banking, advised by the Banking Review Board, regulates and supervises state-chartered banks and consumer financial service industries. Its administrator is appointed by the secretary from outside the classified service. The division charters banks and licenses loan companies, collection agencies, community currency exchanges, sales finance companies, adjustment service companies, auto dealers, sellers of checks, insurance premium finance companies and credit services organizations. The division examines state-chartered banks regularly. It investigates applications for expanded banking powers, new financial products and new bank charters. It may conduct joint examinations with Federal Reserve System examiners and with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Under regional reciprocal interstate banking laws with Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Ohio, the division also regulates interstate bank acquisitions and mergers. With Banking Review Board approval, the administrator may establish uniform rules for savings programs and fiduciary operations.

Division History: For the first 5 years of statehood, no regular commercial banks existed in Wisconsin. Article XI of the Wisconsin Constitution prohibited the legislature from chartering banks without voter approval. 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. A constitutional amendment, approved in a statewide vote in 1902, gave the legislature the power to enact a general and more comprehensive banking law. 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 attached it to the Department of Financial Institutions under Section 15.03, Wisconsin Statutes. It will become a division within the department on July 1, 2000.

DIVISION OF SAVINGS AND LOAN

Administrator: THOMAS M. BOYKOFF, 261-4338.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8306, Madison 53708-8306.

Location: 4th Floor, 345 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 261-4335.

Fax: (608) 261-2304.

Total Budget 1995-96: $1,141,200.

Statutory References: Section 15.183 (2); Chapters 214 and 215.

Division Responsibility: The Division of Savings and Loan, which is headed by an administrator appointed by the secretary of financial institutions from outside the classified service, supervises state-chartered savings and loan associations and savings banks and enforces the laws governing them. It also works with other agencies that regulate depository institutions and with consumer protection offices to resolve consumer complaints. The division rules on acquisitions, new branches and other offices, and the organization of mutual holding companies. Along with other states in the midwest region, the division may rule on interstate mergers or acquisitions. It conducts joint examinations of associations with the federal Office of Thrift Institutions and may examine savings banks with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Division History: 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 (Chapter 384), the legislature passed a law to require the registration of savings banks and savings societies 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, the Banking Department assumed responsibility for regulating savings and loan associations. Chapter 411, Laws of 1947, removed the regulation of savings and loan associations from that department and created a separate 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 and continued as an independent agency. 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 attached it to the Department of Financial Institutions under Section 15.03, Wisconsin Statutes. It will become a division within the department on July 1, 2000.

DIVISION OF SECURITIES

Administrator: PATRICIA D. STRUCK, 266-3432.

Licensing and Compliance: KEN HOJNACKI, *director,* 266-7824.

Registration and Enforcement: JAMES FISCHER, *director,* 266-8559.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1768, Madison 53701-1768.

Location: 4th Floor, 345 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephones: (608) 266-3431; Hotline: (800) 472-4325.

Fax: (608) 266-1259.

Total Budget 1995-96: $2,111,300.

Statutory References: Section 15.183 (3); Chapters 551-553.

Division Responsibility: The Division of Securities, which is headed by an administrator appointed by the secretary of financial institutions from outside the classified service, regulates the sale of franchises and investment securities. It examines and registers the offerings and may bar some of them from registration. The division licenses and monitors the activities of broker-dealers, securities agents and investment advisers. It conducts field audits and surveillance and investigates complaints. When violations are detected, it institutes the appropriate administrative, civil or criminal actions. The division also regulates corporate takeovers.

The division is self-supporting. Its program revenue is derived from fees and assessments paid by regulated entities and individuals. After the office has provided for its operating expenses and a reserve of 10% of the prior fiscal year's expenditures, the balance of its revenues is transferred to the state's general fund.

Division History: 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 enacted in 1913 (Chapter 756). 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. Wisconsin's Corporate Take-Over Law and Franchise Investment Law were adopted as Chapters 241 and 300, Laws of 1971.

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 Banking Commission. 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 attached it to the Department of Financial Institutions under Section 15.03, Wisconsin Statutes. It will become a division within the department on July 1, 2000.

STATUTORY BOARDS AND COUNCIL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Banking Review Board: RALPH J. TENUTA, *chairperson;* RICHARD A. BRAUN, *vice chairperson;* JAMES M. CURRAN, *secretary;* ROBERT C. GORSUCH, E. RAY WILLOUGHBY (appointed by governor with senate consent).

The Banking Review Board advises the Division of Banking on the condition and service of the banking industry in this state. It reviews the division's administrative actions and may require the division to submit any of its actions for approval. The board's 5 members are appointed for staggered 5-year terms, and at least 3 of them must each have had at least 5 years' banking experience. No member may act in any matter involving a bank to which that person is indebted or for which the member is an officer, director or stockholder. 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.

Consumer Credit Review Board: Inactive.

The Consumer Credit Review Board reviews administrative actions and counsels the department in developing policies that affect the regulation of consumer credit agencies. The board's 5 members are appointed for staggered 5-year terms. It was created by Chapter 411, Laws of 1947, 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 (2) and 220.037 of the statutes.

Savings and Loan Review Board: MICHAEL T. CROWLEY, JR., *chairperson;* MICHAEL MEEUWSEN, *vice chairperson;* ALLEN J. KNUTH, *secretary;* ROBERT W. HOLMES, FREDERICK T. RIKKERS, NANCY L. SCHRAUFNAGEL, DOUGLAS J. TIMMERMAN (appointed by governor with senate consent).

The Savings and Loan Review Board advises the Division of Savings and Loan on the condition and services of savings and loan associations. It reviews division orders and determinations and may act on any matter submitted by the division. It also hears appeals on certain actions taken by the division. The 7 board members serve staggered 4-year terms. At least 5 members must each have had 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: MICHAEL T. CROWLEY, JR., *chairperson;* ALLEN J. KNUTH, *vice chairperson;* WILLIAM G. SCHUETT, JR., *secretary;* PAUL C. ADAMSKI, NAOMI R. ENGELEITER, GERALDINE J. GROSKOPF, ROGER F. MARTIN (appointed by governor with senate consent).

The Savings Bank Review Board advises the Division of Savings and Loan on the condition and services of savings banks. It reviews the division's 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 division acted within its scope of authority. The 7 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.

Uniform Commercial Code Statewide Lien System Council: JON S. MILLER (Department of Administration, Division of Information Technology Services administrator); WALTER BARCZAK, RONALD VOIGT (nominated by Wisconsin Registers of Deeds Association); TOM MUELLER (nominated by Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives); EMORY IRELAND (representing legal community); DOUG JOHNSON (representing business community); O.K. JOHNSON (representing financial services community). (All except *ex officio* member are appointed by secretary of financial institutions.)

The Uniform Commercial Code Statewide Lien System Council consists of 7 members who advise the secretary of financial institutions about the UCC statewide lien system. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 in the Office of the Secretary of State and transferred to the Department of Financial Institutions by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 15.187 (1) and 409.411 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: MARY V. LARSON, 266-8893.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 14137, Madison 53714-0137.

Location: 3rd Floor, 345 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-0445.

Fax: (608) 267-0479.

Publication: Annual Report on Condition of Credit Unions.

Number of Employes: 19.0.

Total Budget 1995-96: $1,405,400.

Total Budget 1996-97: $1,296,000.

Statutory References: Section 15.187 (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 corporation's business. The director is appointed by the governor and must have at least 3 years' experience either in the operation of a credit union or in a credit union supervisory agency or a combination of both.

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 banking department to charter and regulate the associations, which were renamed "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 banking commission and giving it expanded powers. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 reorganized the office and attached it to the Department of Financial Institutions.

Statutory Board

Credit Union Review Board: MAURICE DRESANG, *chairperson;* LARRY E. ANDERSON, *vice chairperson;* DENNIS L. LOMBARD, *secretary;* GREG HILBERT, JOHN E. MILNER (appointed by governor with senate consent).

The Credit Union Review Board advises the Office of Credit Unions on the condition of credit unions in this state. It reviews rules and regulations issued by the office, acts as an appeals board

for persons aggrieved by any act of the commissioner and may require the office to submit its actions for approval. Its 5 members serve staggered 5-year terms and each must have at least 5 years' experience in credit union operations. The board was created by Chapter 411, Laws of 1947, under the State Banking Department; was transferred to the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions in 1971; and 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.

WISCONSIN GAMING BOARD

Board Members: FRANK DEGUIRE, DENNIS DVORACEK, HERBERT E. FEIL, EMERY K. HARLAN, LOLITA SCHNEIDERS (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Executive Director: SCOTT SCEPANIAK.

General Counsel: MICHAEL B. MCCLURE.

Administrative Services and Racing, Division of: RICH PEDERSON, *administrator.*

Charitable Gaming and Crane Games, Office of: BRIAN WHITTOW, *director.*

Gaming Security, Division of: LINDA MINASH, *administrator.*

Indian Gaming, Office of: LINDA MINASH, *director.*

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8979, Madison 53708-8979.

Location: 1802 West Beltline Highway, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 264-6607.

Fax: (608) 267-4879.

Number of Employes: 53.45.

Total Budget 1995-96: $66,182,500.*

Total Budget 1996-97: $3,778,600.

*Included Wisconsin Lottery, which was transferred to the Department of Revenue by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27.

Constitutional Reference: Article IV, Section 24.

Statutory References: Sections 15.64 and 15.643; Chapters 561-569 and 945.095.

Agency Responsibility: The Wisconsin Gaming Board regulates racing and on-track pari-mutuel wagering, bingo, raffles, crane games, and Class III Indian gaming and the tribal-state gaming compacts.

Organization: The 5 board members serve staggered 4-year terms. No person who has been convicted of a felony or gambling-related offense under any federal law or the laws of any state can be appointed to the board unless a full pardon has been granted. The board is assisted by an executive director who is appointed by the governor with advice and consent of the senate. The executive director appoints the division administrators and office directors from the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Administrative Services,* created in Section 15.643 (1), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1991 Wisconsin Act 269, provides budgetary, human resources, business management, data processing, accounting, fiscal support and centralized record maintenance services for the board.

The *Division of Gaming Security,* created in Section 15.643 (2), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1991 Wisconsin Act 269, provides all the security services for the various gaming operations supervised by the board and monitors their regulatory compliance. It audits gaming operations and investigates suspected law violations. The division is required to report suspected criminal activity to the Department of Justice, but if the department decides not to investigate, the division is responsible for coordinating investigations of criminal activity with local law enforcement officials and district attorneys.

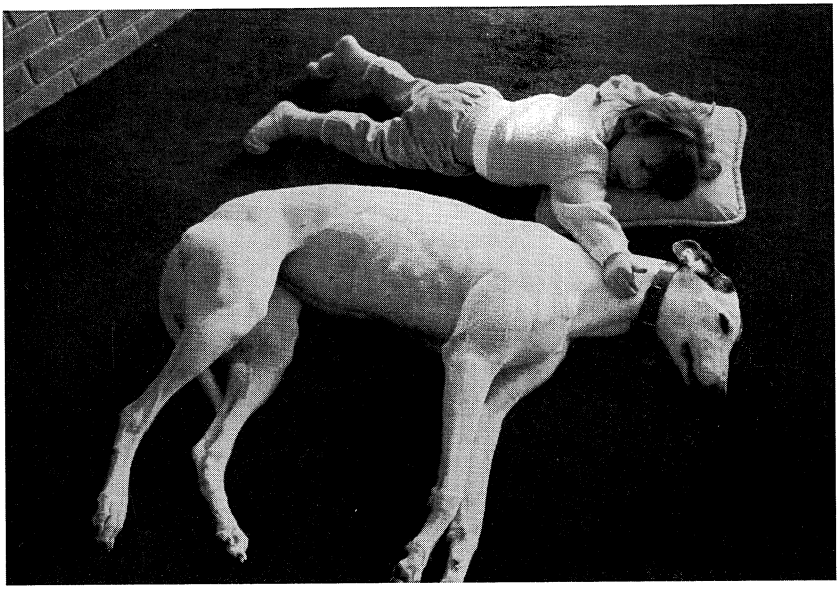
The *Division of Racing,* created in Section 15.643 (3), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1991 Wisconsin Act 269, advises the board on policy and promulgation of administrative rules relating to pari-mutuel racing and wagering, licenses, contracts and simulcasting. In addition to Madison staff, the division maintains regulatory field staff at each track comprised of stewards, licensing staff, a veterinarian and veterinarian assistants to enforce the state's racing laws.

The *Office of Charitable Gaming and Crane Games,* created in Section 561.12, Wisconsin Statutes, by 1991 Wisconsin Act 269, licenses and regulates bingo games and raffles conducted by nonprofit charitable, religious, fraternal and service organizations. It advises the board on policy and promulgation of administrative rules relating to regulation of charitable gaming and crane games.

The *Office of Indian Gaming,* created in Section 561.14, Wisconsin Statutes, by 1991 Wisconsin Act 269, coordinates regulatory activities related to Indian gaming and acts as the liaison between the Indian tribal governments, the general public and the state. It also serves as a clearinghouse for information on Indian gaming. The office assists the governor in determining the types of gaming that may be conducted on Indian lands and in developing the tribal-state gaming compacts required by federal law. It also regulates gaming vessels constructed by Wisconsin shipbuilders for use outside the state if the ships are outfitted with gambling devices while still in the state.

History: The Wisconsin Constitution, as ratified in 1848, stated: "The legislature shall never authorize any lottery . . ." This provision has generally been interpreted as prohibiting all forms of gambling. In 1965, the voters ratified an amendment to Article IV, Section 24, that created the first exception to the constitutional ban on gambling. It allowed the legislature to permit state residents to conduct or participate in promotional contests, such as sweepstakes drawings. Statutory authorization was enacted in Chapter 122, Laws of 1965.

The ban on charitable bingo was removed by a constitutional amendment ratified in April 1973, and the legislature enacted enabling legislation for bingo games in Chapter 156, Laws of 1973. That act also created the Bingo Control Board in the Department of Regulation and Licens-



A re-TIRED racer takes a snooze with an equally sleepy young owner. The Wisconsin Gaming Board assists the operators of the greyhound tracks in the state to meet their legal obligation to place the dogs in good homes through the Adopt-A-Greyhound program. (Wisconsin Gaming Board)

ing. Charitable raffles were permitted by a constitutional amendment, ratified in April 1977, and authorized by the legislature in Chapter 426, Laws of 1977. Raffles were also regulated by the Bingo Control Board.

The most recent exceptions to the constitutional ban were pari-mutuel on-track wagering and the state lottery. Both were permitted by constitutional amendments ratified in April 1987. The legislature authorized pari-mutuel on-track wagering in 1987 Wisconsin Act 354, which created the Racing Board to regulate the sport. The Wisconsin Lottery, operated by the Lottery Board, was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 119. The Lottery Board and the Division of Criminal Investigation in the Department of Justice assumed responsibility for enforcement of the tribal-state gaming compacts that were authorized by the Federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988.

The Wisconsin Gaming Commission was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 269 to replace the Lottery Board and the Racing Board. Beginning October 1, 1992, it assumed all responsibility for operation of the Wisconsin Lottery and state regulation of pari-mutuel racing, Indian gaming, charitable gaming (bingo and raffles) and crane games. The Wisconsin Gaming Board was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 to replace the Gaming Commission. Act 27 also transferred responsibility for management of the Wisconsin Lottery to the Department of Revenue.

Statutory Council

Council on Charitable Gaming: Inactive.

Mailing Address: 1802 West Beltline Highway, P.O. Box 8979, Madison 53708.

Telephone: (608) 264-6607.

The Council on Charitable Gaming, created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 321, advises the Wisconsin Gaming Board and those organizations that participate in bingo and raffles. The 5 council members, who are appointed for staggered 5-year terms, must be state residents, and no more than 3 may belong to the same political party. The council's composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.647 and 563.052 of the statutes.

Department of HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

Secretary of Health and Family Services: JOSEPH LEEAN, 266-9622.

Deputy Secretary: RICHARD W. LORANG, 266-9622.

Executive Assistant: JOHN KIESOW, 266-9622.

Affirmative Action and Civil Rights Compliance: GLADYS BENAVIDES, 266-3465.

Legal Counsel: DANIEL STIER, 266-1404.

Legislative Liaison: LAURA LEITCH, 266-3262.

Program Review and Audit, Office of: PATRICK COOPER, *director,* 267-2846.

Public Affairs: JAMES MALONE, 266-1683.

Strategic Finance, Office of: CHARLES WILHELM, *director,* 266-8402.

Area Administration: DIANE WALLER, *director,* 267-8928.

Congressional Liaison: MARY KAY MANTHO, (202) 624-5870.

Budget Section: FREDI-ELLEN BOVE, *chief,* 266-2907.

Delivery Systems Development, Center for: TOM HAMILTON, *chief,* 266-9304.

Strategic Planning and Evaluation Section: ROBERT WAGNER, *chief,* 266-9296.

Tribal Affairs: NANCIE YOUNG, 266-5862.

Department of Health and Family Services Regional Offices:

Northeastern: 200 North Jefferson Street, Suite 411, Green Bay 54301, (414) 448-5312.

Northern: 1853A North Stevens Street, Rhinelander 54501, (715) 365-2500.

Southeastern: 141 NW Barstow Street, Waukesha 53188, (414) 521-5100.

Southern: 3601 Memorial Drive, Madison 53704, (608) 243-2400.

Western: 312 South Barstow Street, Eau Claire 54701-3696, (715) 836-2174.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7850, Madison 53707-7850.

Location: Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-9622.

Publications: Annual Fiscal Report; Biennial Report; reports and informational brochures (available through divisions).

Number of Employes: 6,264.54.

Total Budget 1995-96: $4,561,271,200.

Total Budget 1996-97: $3,708,043,500.

Statutory References: Section 15.19; Chapter 46.

Care and Treatment Facilities, Division of: THOMAS ALT, *administrator,* 266-8740; LAURA FLOOD, *deputy administrator,* 267-7921.

Program Support: DONALD PAHNKE, *director,* 267-2254.

Mendota Mental Health Institute: STEVEN WATTERS, *director,* 301 Troy Drive, Madison 53704-1599, (608) 243-2500.

Winnebago Mental Health Institute: JOANN O'CONNER, *director,* P.O. Box 9, Winnebago 54985-0009, (414) 235-4910.

Central Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled: THEODORE BUNCK, *director,* 317 Knutson Drive, Madison 53704-1197, (608) 243-2211.

Northern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled: BETTY BLESSINGER, *director,* P.O. Box 340, Chippewa Falls 54729-0340, (715) 723-5542.

Southern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled: JAMES HUTCHISON, *director,* P.O. Box 100, Union Grove 53182-0100, (414) 878-2411.

Wisconsin Resource Center: PHILIP MACHT, *director,* P.O. Box 16, Winnebago 54985-0016, (414) 426-4310.

Children and Family Services, Division of: SUSAN DREYFUS, *administrator,* 267-3905; DENNIS KIRCHOFF, *deputy administrator,* 267-3687.

Community and Family Development, Bureau of: CLAUDE GILMORE, *director,* 266-9354.

Management and Operations, Bureau of: WILLIAM FISS, *director,* 266-3728.

Milwaukee Child Welfare, Bureau of: TERRY ROE LUND, *director,* 261-8869.

Programs and Policies, Bureau of: LINDA HISGEN, *director,* 266-6799.

Regulation and Licensing, Bureau of: PATTY HAMMES, *director,* 267-7933.

Health, Division of: vacancy, *administrator,* 266-1511; JOHN CHAPIN, *deputy administrator,* 266-9780.

Disability Determination, Bureau of: WILLIAM SHELTON, *director,* 266-1981.

Health Care Financing, Bureau of: PEGGY BARTELS, *director,* 266-2522.

Health Management and Analysis, Bureau of: JAMES VAVRA, *acting director,* 266-7384.

Public Health, Bureau of: KENNETH BALDWIN, *director,* 1400 East Washington Avenue, Madison, 266-1251.

Center for Health Statistics: JAMES VAVRA, *director,* 266-1334.

Management and Technology, Division of: MICHAEL HUGHES, *administrator,* 266-6954; SUSAN REINARDY, *assistant administrator,* 267-3544.

Engineering, Bureau of: ROBERT WENTZEL, *director,* 266-2901.

Fiscal Services, Bureau of: DONALD WARNKE, *director,* 266-5869.

Information Systems, Bureau of: FRED WAHLER, *director,* 266-0123.

Personnel and Employment Relations, Bureau of: KEN DEPREY, *director,* 266-9862.

Supportive Living, Division of: GERALD BORN, *administrator,* 266-2701; LARRY TAINTER, *deputy administrator,* 267-9059.

Aging and Long-Term Care Resources, Bureau on: DONNA MCDOWELL, *director,* 266-2536.

Community Mental Health, Bureau of: SINIKKA MCCABE, *director,* 266-3249.

Developmental Disabilities Services, Bureau of: BEVERLY DOHERTY, *director,* 266-9329.

Management and Budget, Bureau of: GREG ROBBINS, *director,* 266-5275.

Quality Assurance, Bureau of: JUDY FRYBACK, *director,* 267-7185.

Sensory Disabilities, Bureau of: JOHN CONWAY, *director,* 243-5622.

Substance Abuse Services, Bureau of: PHILIP MCCULLOUGH, *director,* 266-3719.

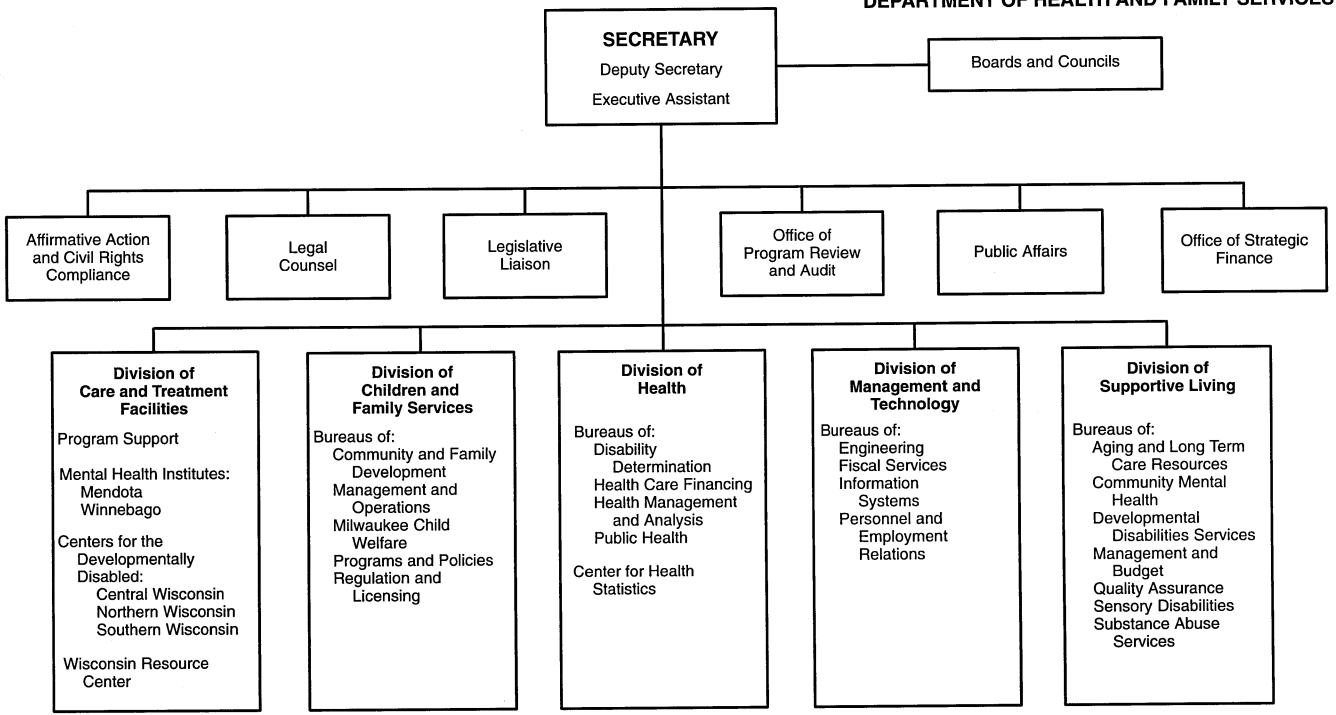
Agency Responsibility: The Department of Health and Family Services administers a wide range of services to clients in communities and institutions, regulates certain care providers, and supervises and consults with local public and voluntary agencies. Its responsibilities span public health, mental health, substance abuse, long-term care, services to the disabled, 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 and the director of policy and budget from the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Office of the Secretary* is responsible for the overall administration of the department. Within the secretary's office the *Office of Strategic Finance* prepares and implements departmentwide planning, budgeting and evaluation systems. It reviews existing and proposed policies and administrative rules and develops legislative proposals. The office is also responsible for managed health care contracts, oversight of the department's regional offices and program coordination with Native American tribal units.

The *Division of Care and Treatment Facilities* administers the state's institutional programs for persons whose mental and physical needs cannot be met in a traditional community setting, including those who are developmentally disabled, mentally ill, or subject to alcohol or drug abuse. The institutions provide medical, psychological, social and rehabilitative services. The 3 centers for the developmentally disabled provide a full range of residential programs, as well

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
- Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board
- Council on American Indian Health
- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board
- Council on Developmental Disabilities
- Emergency Medical Services Board
- Milwaukee Child Welfare Partnership Council
- Council on Physical Disabilities

as support for community alternatives to institutional placement. The 2 mental health institutes provide treatment for persons in need of hospitalization. They also offer support for community alternatives. The division operates the Wisconsin Resource Center for mentally ill prison inmates whose treatment needs cannot be met in the Department of Corrections. It also provides treatment to individuals under the sexually violent persons law.

The *Division of Children and Family Services* administers programs that affect children and families including those designed to prevent child abuse and neglect, domestic abuse, and alcohol and other drug abuse; to preserve and support families; and to prevent adolescent pregnancy. It regulates and licenses child welfare institutions, as well as individuals and organizations providing foster care and day care, and administers adoption programs. The division also administers programs for hunger prevention, migrant workers and their families, and teenage parents. It will assume responsibility for administering the Milwaukee County's child welfare system. no later than January 1, 1998.

The *Division of Health* is responsible for protecting and promoting public health in Wisconsin. Activities include enforcing state and federal health regulations; promoting preventive health care; allocating state long-term health care resources; licensing and inspection of hospitals, other medical service facilities, hotels and restaurants; and administering the Medical Assistance program. It also provides consultation and education on general and occupational health topics and disseminates vital and health statistics.

The *Division of Management and Technology* oversees financial management, information systems and technology, personnel and employment relations, purchasing, facilities management and other administrative services. It is responsible for the design of the electronic benefit transfer systems.

The *Division of Supportive Living* is responsible for a variety of services to the elderly and disabled. Its programs focus on alcohol and other drug abuse, developmental and physical disabilities, mental health, and long-term community-based care and support programs. Among the programs administered by the division are the state supplement to Supplemental Security Income (SSI), licensing and regulating of nursing homes and community-based residential facilities, and the long-term community options and community integration programs that provide noninstitutional options for the elderly and disabled.

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 6 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 their boards and institutions 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, however. In that year, the legislature abolished the preceding boards and created 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 the creation of the executive branch reorganization act of 1967. The new department was directed by the Board of Health and Social Services, which was appointed by the governor. The board 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.

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. The department also underwent a significant administrative change during this period. 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.

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. 1989 Wisconsin Acts 31 and 107 created a separate Department of Corrections to administer adult corrections institutions and programs. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 transferred responsibility for juvenile offenders to the Department of Corrections.

In 1993 Wisconsin Act 99, the legislature made a commitment to end AFDC. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 (the executive budget) revised AFDC and transferred it and other income support programs to the Department of Workforce Development. The Department of Health and Social Services was renamed the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS), effective July 1, 1996. Existing welfare reform programs, including Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS), Learnfare, Parental Responsibility and Work-Not-Welfare, were also transferred to the Department of Workforce Development. Other duties transferred to that department by Act 27 included the Child and Spousal Support, the Children First Program, Older American Community Service Employment, refugee assistance programs and vocational rehabilitation functions. 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.

Health care facilities plan review was transferred from the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to DHFS by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. As a result of 1995 Wisconsin Act 303, the department will assume responsibility for Milwaukee County child welfare services no later than January 1, 1998.

Statutory Boards and Councils

Blindness, Council on: WILLIAM MEEKER, *chairperson;* PATRICIA BOERSCHINGER, *vice chairperson;* ALFRED BOECKELER, *secretary;* THERESA GILLILAND, GEORGE HILLIARD, THOMAS KOHL, DON NATZKE, GARY SCHWARTZ, MARGARET WATSON (appointed by secretary of health and family services).

The Council on Blindness makes recommendations to state agencies on policies, programs and research that affect the blind or visually impaired and consults with the department on its programs. Its 9 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: TIMOTHY A. JAECH, *chairperson;* CAROL BURNS, YVETTE NEAL DUNLAP, EVA DICKER EISEMAN, MARGARET H. FERRIS, MICHAEL R. GINTER, LEONARD J. PEACOCK, ALEX HARMON SLAPPEY, NANCY C. WOOD (appointed by governor).

The 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. The 9 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: REBECCA G. BANCROFT, JOANNE B. HUELSMAN, *cochairpersons;* BETH A. SCHNORR (designated by senate minority leader), MARGARET WOLFE (designated by assembly speaker), BARBARA LOPEZ-HEFFERNAN (designated by assembly minority leader), ARLINE DAILY-HILLESTAD (designated by senate majority leader); EILEEN CONNOLLY-KESSLER, L. KEVIN HAMBERGER, JACQUELINE D. SCHELLINGER, KATHLEEN F. STOLPMAN, JOYCE TOWNSEND, MAI ZONG VUE, GERALD L. WILKIE. (All are appointed by governor, but those not designated by legislative leadership require senate consent.)

The 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. The council's 13 members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms and must have a recognized interest in and knowledge of domestic abuse problems and treatment. Members designated by legislative leadership are not required to be members of the legislature. 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.

Food Protection Practices, Council on: EDWARD J. LUMP (Wisconsin Restaurant Association representative), A. SCOTT FAULKNER (Wisconsin Innkeepers Association representative), JOHN SKILLRUD (Tavern League of Wisconsin, Inc., representative), EDWARD LACLAIRE (corporate restaurant chain representative), JAMES STEINHOFF (registered city sanitarian), RANDELL WERGIN (registered county sanitarian), DAVID HOLMAN (Wisconsin Conference of Local Public Health Officials representative), JAMES BALZER (registered health and family services department sanitarian), KATHLEEN CULLEN (Technical College System Board staff), RICHARD JOHNSON (UW System employe), VAY RODMAN (member with none of the qualifications of other members). (All are appointed by secretary of health and family services.)

The Council on Food Protection Practices advises the department on requirements for obtaining a certificate of food protection practices and the examinations taken by individuals to obtain a certificate. The department consults with the council prior to promulgating rules on certification and recertification fees, standards for training courses, and procedures for issuing certificates. The 11 council members are appointed for 3-year terms. The Wisconsin Conference of Local Public Health Officials representative must have expertise in environmental health and the UW System employe must have a demonstrated interest and experience in food service sanitation. It was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 39, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.197 (21) and 50.545 of the statutes.

Hunger, Board on: SUSAN DREYFUS (designated by secretary of health and family services), *nonvoting chairperson;* SENATORS GROBSCHMIDT, vacancy; REPRESENTATIVES MORRIS-TATUM, vacancy; BONNIE BELLEHUMEUR, MICHAEL BROPHY, ARNOLD ELLISON, ROBERT A. NUERNBERG, NORMAN WHITFORD (appointed by governor).

The Board on Hunger annually reviews public and private hunger prevention programs, advises state agencies on the use of state and federal resources and administration of programs for hunger prevention, and awards grants to community-based programs. It develops an annual plan that documents populations and geographic areas that are experiencing hunger and recommends policies that address hunger prevention. The board submits its annual plan to the governor, the secretary of health and family services, the superintendent of public instruction and the legislature. Legislative members must represent both the majority and minority parties. The 5 members appointed by the governor to serve 3-year terms must have a demonstrated interest in hunger pre-

vention and cannot be public employes or officers. The 10-member board was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 168, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.195 (3) and 46.76 of the statutes.

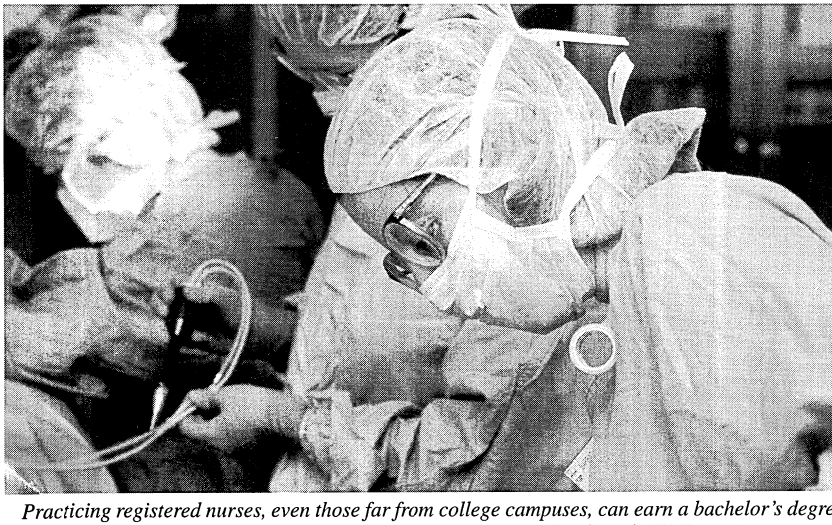
Mental Health, Council on: LAWRENCE A. SCHOMER, *chairperson;* BARRY BLACKWELL, GERALD A. BORN, KATHLEEN CROWLEY, PETER DESANTIS, JOANNE M. GRIESBACH, LES L. HIGGENBOTTOM, LEE MARTINSON, JOAN PICKETT, KAREN H. ROBISON, HARLEY B. SPLITT, JUNE WILD, DALE WOLF, KAREN WYDEVEN, MARY ROSE YARLEY (nominated by secretary of health and family services and appointed by governor).

The 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. The 15 members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms and must have demonstrated interest in and knowledge of mental health problems. At least one-half of the members must be consumers of mental health services or persons who are not service providers. The council must include representation of service consumers and their families, service providers, state and county agencies concerned with service, 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.

Pesticide Review Board: GEORGE E. MEYER (secretary of natural resources), *chairperson;* JOSEPH LEEAN (secretary of health and family services), vacancy (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection).

The Pesticide Review Board collects and analyzes information and recommends rules to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection for the protection of persons and property from pesticide hazards. Such rules are not effective until approved by the board. The board may report to the governor and legislature on pesticide matters that it feels require government action. The 3-member board was created by Chapter 146, Laws of 1969, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.195 (1) and 250.09 of the statutes.

Pesticide Advisory Council: GORDON CHESTERS (UW Water Resources Center representative), *chairperson;* vacancy (Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection representative), HENRY A. ANDERSON (Department of Health and Family Services representative), LLOYD LUESCHOW (Department of Natural Resources representative), JEFFREY WYMEN (UW College of Agricultural and Life Sciences representative), SCOTT CRAVEN (UW Department of



Practicing registered nurses, even those far from college campuses, can earn a bachelor's degree through distance learning courses offered by the 5 UW Nursing Schools and UW-Extension. (University of Wisconsin-Extension)

Wildlife Ecology representative); vacancy (pesticide industry representative), vacancy (agricultural industry representative), vacancy (conservation representative). (Departmental representatives are appointed by Pesticide Review Board; public members are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

The Pesticide Advisory Council assists the Pesticide Review Board in obtaining scientific data and coordinating the state's pesticide regulation, enforcement, research and education functions. The 3 public members serve staggered 3-year terms and must be experts in the use of pesticides. The 9-member council was created by Chapter 146, Laws of 1969, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 250.09 (2) of the statutes.

Radiation Protection Council: CHARLES R. WILSON (public member appointed by governor), *chairperson;* SENATOR DRZEWIECKI, SUSAN ENGELHARDT, KELLY MUNDT (appointed by senate); REPRESENTATIVE BAUMGART, RALPH GRUNEWALD, MIKE MCCORMICK (appointed by assembly); ANDREW B. CRUMMY, DANIEL M. DILLON, J. ROBERT MUELLER, G. JOHN WEIR (public members appointed by governor).

The Radiation Protection Council monitors the development and implementation of public and private radiation-related policies, proposes new state agency programs or changes in existing programs, recommends to the secretary of health and family services possible intervention in federal proceedings by the Wisconsin Department of Justice, and proposes methods to the legislature and examining boards to minimize radiation exposure. All 11 members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms. Each house of the legislature selects one of its members and 2 public members, all of whom are appointed as are standing committees. The 5 public members appointed by the governor must have working experience in radiation protection and represent a balance of medical, economic, scientific and environmental viewpoints. The council was created as the Advisory Radiation Protection Council by Chapter 325, Laws of 1963, and the name was shortened by Chapter 366, Laws of 1969. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.197 (12) and 254.36 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: EILEEN MERSHART (Women's Council executive director) (nonvoting member), *permanent chairperson;* WILLIAM L. BECKMAN, LA DON LOVE, KARI MORGAN, PAMELA RUCINSKI, CAROL MASON SHERRILL, DENISE L. SOLIE (voting members appointed by governor); MARY CONROY, NIC DIBBLE, SUE GLEASON, SHARON LIDBERG, BARBARA SCHULER, BONNIE TRUDELL (nonvoting state employe members appointed by Women's Council).

Administrator: DAÑA ALDER.

Mailing Address: Suite 720, 16 North Carroll Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 267-2080.

Fax: (608) 266-5046.

Publications: *The Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Services Board* (booklet); *Talking With Preteens about Sexuality* (a guide for parents).

Number of Employes: 1.50.

Total Budget 1995-96: $661,800.

Total Budget 1996-97: $544,800.

Statutory References: Sections 15.195 (5), 46.93 and 46.935.

Agency Responsibility: The 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. All projects funded by the board must 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 13-member board was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 56. 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 employes 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.

COUNCIL ON AMERICAN INDIAN HEALTH

Members: MARY BIGBOY, LINDA M. DANIELS, PHYLLIS E. LOWE, PETER MCGESHICK, JR., GLEN PAUL SAFFORD, DORI SHAWANO, JUDITH A. SKENADORE, JOAN M. SLACK, LOUANN H. TOUSEY, JERRY L. WAUKAU (tribal representatives); SANDI CORNELIUS, KAREN L. MARTIN, DON SMITH (public members) (all appointed by governor).

Contact Person: RICK HEINZ.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 309, Madison 53701-0309.

Telephone: (608) 267-7122.

Fax: (608) 267-2832.

Statutory References: Sections 15.197 (22) and 46.35.

Agency Responsibility: The Council on American Indian Health recommends to and periodically updates for the Department of Health and Family Services a state plan for the improvement of physical and mental health services for American Indians residing in Wisconsin. In addition to submitting the plan to the department, it maintains liaison with various other state agencies and recommends legislation concerning American Indian health care. It submits an annual report to the legislature and the Joint Legislative Council's American Indian Study Committee and seeks funding and cooperation from private and government agencies to conduct an assessment of American Indian health care needs.

The council's 13 members are appointed to 3-year terms, and at least 9 members are selected from names submitted by Wisconsin tribes or the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. All members must have a demonstrated interest in and knowledge of health care issues affecting American Indians in this state. The council was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 16.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION BOARD

Members: BRUCE F. PAMPERIN (public member appointed by governor), *chairperson;* SENATOR DARLING (appointed by senate president), SENATOR CLAUSING (appointed by senate minority leader); REPRESENTATIVE HUEBSCH (appointed by assembly speaker), REPRESENTATIVE LA FAVE (appointed by assembly minority leader); KARI BENISH (designated by governor), SUSAN GOODWIN (designated by attorney general), SUSAN DREYFUS (designated by secretary of health and family services); WILLIAM BERKAN (designated by superintendent of public instruction); CAROL GAMMON KUNZ, SANDRA MCCORMICK, MICHAEL J. MCGUIRE, DONNA O'BRIEN, MARY D. POSKO, KENNETH N. SORTEDAHL II, ROBERT J. VAN DOMELEN (public members appointed by governor).

Executive Director: NADINE A. SCHWAB.

Mailing Address: Suite 614, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703-3316.

Telephone: (608) 266-6871; (800) 262-9922, extension "KIDS".

Fax: (608) 266-3792.

Publications: Child Sexual Abuse Prevention: Tips for Parents; Positive Parenting Kit; Positive Parenting: Tips on Discipline; Positive Parenting: Tips on Fathering; *Prevention Works* (quarterly newsletter).

Number of Employes: 4.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $1,970,900.

Total Budget 1996-97: $1,973,300.

Statutory References: Sections 15.195 (4) and 48.982.

Agency Responsibility: The Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board administers a matching grants program for early childhood family education centers (also known as family resource

centers), Right from the Start Programs, and community-based child abuse and neglect prevention programs. It reviews grant applications and monitors the service provided under each grant. It also recommends policies to the governor, legislature and state agencies to reduce child abuse and neglect and promotes statewide public awareness. Funding is derived through private contributions, federal matching funds and a charge on duplicate birth certificates.

The 16-member board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. Its 8 public members serve staggered 3-year terms, and 6 of them must be selected because of their knowledge of the subject. Of the public members, one must be an adult who was a victim of abuse as a child and one a parent who abused or neglected children and received treatment. The board appoints the executive director and staff from the classified service.

COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Members: WARREN A. VIEHL (appointed by governor), *chairperson;* LINDA HOELZEL (designated by secretary of workforce development), GERALD A. BORN (designated by secretary of health and family services), JUANITA PAWLISCH (designated by superintendent of public instruction), MARIELLEN KUEHN (designated by UW System president); CINDY BENTLEY, SANDRA L. BUTTS, PATRICIA A. CROSS, RICHARD L. DEAN, JUDITH FELL, DENNIS M. FILIPPELLI, MARI FREDERICK, GERHARDT GNIRK, IRMA Q. GOSSELIN, GEORGE F. JACOBS, JR., ROSEMARIE JOHNSON-BROWN, MARCELLA LANDERS, BARBARA L. LYONS, WILLIAM K. NYSTROM, JESSICA RAYMAKER, JULIE ANN SEHMER, GREGORY J. SHEEHAN, JAMES STRACHOTA, LUCILLE STROM, SANDRA G. TANK, MARY L. WILSON (appointed by governor).

Executive Director: JAYN J. WITTENMYER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7851, Madison 53707-7851.

Location: 722 Williamson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-7826.

Fax: (608) 267-3906.

Statutory References: Sections 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. It was created within the department by Chapter 322, Laws of 1971, and made an independent unit by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977. 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 the developmentally disabled. At least one-half 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.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES BOARD

Members: MARVIN L. BIRNBAUM, MARK P. BISHOP, DAN BURNS, RICHARD D. COLLYARD, MARK F. DEGUIRE, CHERYL D. GLOMP, GLORIA MURAWSKY, MARY JEAN PATZNER, KAREN D. RICHTER, DAN WILLIAMS, JUNE C. WINNIE (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), JOSEPH DARIN (state medical director for emergency medical services).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 309, Madison 53701-0309.

Telephone: (608) 261-9437.

Statutory References: Sections 15.195 (8) and 146.55 (3).

Agency Responsibility: The 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 15-member board includes 11 voting members, appointed for 3-year terms, who must have an interest and expertise in emergency medical service issues, represent the various geographical areas of the state, and represent the various types of emergency medical service providers. The board was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 16 and replaced the Emergency Medical Services Assistance Board that was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 102.

MILWAUKEE CHILD WELFARE PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL

Members: JOSEPH LEEAN (appointed by governor), *chairperson;* SENATOR MOORE (appointed by senate president); SENATOR DARLING (appointed by senate minority leader); REPRESENTATIVE WALKER (appointed by assembly speaker); REPRESENTATIVE MORRIS-TATUM (appointed by assembly minority leader); ELIZABETH COGGS-JONES, TERRANCE HERRON, ROGER QUINDEL (Milwaukee County board members nominated by Milwaukee County Executive); M. JOSEPH DONALD, MICHAEL J. FALBO, COREY HOZE, SANDRA MAHKORN, WILLIAM MARTIN, FRANCISCO MARTORELL, JAMES NISIEWICZ, JULIA H. TAYLOR, JUANITA WILLIAMS (residents of state); LUIS GARZA, CLIFFORD PITTS (nominated by community advisory committees). (All but legislators are appointed by governor.)

Contact Person: TERRY ROE LUND.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8916 Madison 53708-8916.

Telephone: (608) 261-8869.

Statutory References: Sections 15.197 (24) and 46.023 (2).

Agency Responsibility: The 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 19-member council was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 303. The 15 nonlegislative members of the council 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.

COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

Members: JOEL M. RODNEY, *chairperson;* ELIZABETH POLING (designated by governor); RICHARD BARTHEL, THOMAS DIEDRICK, LORRAINE HAHN, MARI ELLEN LEHMAN, SCOTT LUBER, VIRGINIA I. LUKKEN, WALTER PERNSTEINER, LINDA ROWLEY, SHELLEY PETERMAN SCHWARZ, JACKIE STENBERG, PAMELA A. WILSON, vacancy (appointed by governor).

Interim Director: JAYN J. WITTENMYER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7851, Madison 53707-7851.

Location: 722 Williamson Street, Madison.

Telephones: (608) 266-9667; TTY: (608) 266-6660.

Fax: (608) 267-3906.

Statutory References: Sections 15.197 (4) and 46.29.

Agency Responsibility: The 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 14-member council was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 202. The governor (or governor's designee) serves *ex officio* on the council; the 13 appointed members serve 3-year terms and must be state residents who have demonstrated professional or personal interest in problems of physical disability. 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.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Curators: GLENN R. COATES, *president;* GERALD D. VISTE, *first vice president;* PATRICIA A. BOGE, *second vice president;* RICHARD H. HOLSCHER, *treasurer;* SENATOR RISSER (senate president); REPRESENTATIVE FREESE (designated by assembly speaker); SENATOR RUDE, REPRESENTATIVE HUBER (minority party members); VIRGINIA R. MACNEIL (designated by governor); MARGARET B. HUMLEKER, THOMAS M. JEFFRIS II, RASMUS B.A. KALNES (appointed by governor with senate consent); MARVEL ANDERSON, THOMAS H. BARLAND, JANICE E. BEAUDIN, JANE B. BERNHARDT, DAVID E. CLARENBACH, JOHN MILTON COOPER, JR., NESS FLORES, ROCKNE G. FLOWERS, PAUL C. GARTZKE, VIVIAN L. GUZNICZAK, CHARLES E. HAAS, BETTE M. HAYES, FANNIE E. HICKLIN, RUTH DEYOUNG KOHLER, GEORGE H. MILLER, DOUGLAS A. OGILVIE, DAVID W. OLIEN, JERRY PHILLIPS, MARY CONNOR PIERCE, LAWRENCE T. RIORDAN, JOHN M. RUSSELL, MARY SATHER. (Unless otherwise indicated, curators are elected by the membership of the state historical society.) (The director of the society is designated as the board's secretary.)

Director: GEORGE L. VOGT, 264-6440.

Associate Director: ROBERT B. THOMASGARD, JR., 264-6442.

Administrative Services, Division of: EUGENE L. SPINDLER, *administrator,* 264-6420.

Archives, Division of: PETER GOTTLIEB, *State Archivist,* 264-6480.

Development and State Relations, Division of: BETSY B. TORRISON, *assistant director,* 264-6589.

Membership Services, Office of: DEIRDRE A. CROAL, *director,* 264-6587.

Public Information, Office of: ROBERT GRANFLATEN, *director,* 264-6586.

Historic Preservation, Division of: JEFF DEAN, *administrator,* 264-6500.

State Archeologist: ROBERT A. BIRMINGHAM, 264-6495.

Historic Sites, Division of: DAVID L. PAMPERIN, *administrator,* 264-6540.

First Capitol, managed by Pendarvis site director, (608) 987-2122; Highway G, Belmont 53510.

Madeline Island Historical Museum: STEVE COTHERMAN, *site director,* (715) 747-2415; La Pointe 54850.

Old Wade House: JEFFREY SCHULTZ, *site director,* (414) 526-3271; P.O. Box 34, Greenbush 53026.

Old World Wisconsin: TOM WOODS, *site director,* (414) 594-6300; S103 W37890 Highway 67, Eagle 53119.

Pendarvis: ALLEN SCHROEDER, *site director,* (608) 987-2122; 114 Shake Rag Street, Mineral Point 53565.

Stonefield Village: JAMES TEMMER, *site director,* (608) 725-5210; P.O. Box 125, Cassville 53806.

Villa Louis: MICHAEL DOUGLASS, *site director,* (608) 326-2721; P.O. Box 65, Prairie du Chien 53821.

Library Services, Division of: J. KEVIN GRAFFAGNINO, *state historical librarian,* 264-6534.

Management Support Services, Division of: DOTTI KRIEGER, *administrator,* 264-6410.

Museum, Division of: WILLIAM CROWLEY, *administrator,* 264-6570 (M/W/F), 264-6569 (T/Th).

Public History, Division of: MICHAEL E. STEVENS, *state historian,* 264-6464.

Local History, Office of: THOMAS MCKAY, *director,* 264-6583.

School Services, Office of: BARBARA MALONE, *director,* 264-6579.

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706-1488.

Archives and Library Location: 816 State Street, Madison.

Archives Telephone: (608) 264-6450.

Archives Fax: (608) 264-6486.

Library Telephone: (608) 264-6534.

Library Fax: (608) 264-6520.

Museum Location: 30 North Carroll Street, Madison.

Museum Telephone: (608) 264-6555.

Museum Fax: (608) 264-6575.

Publications: *Badger History Bulletin; Columns; Exchange; Wisconsin Magazine of History; Wisconsin Preservation: National Register of Historic Places Newsletter; Wisconsin Public Documents.* The society also publishes books, research guides, and miscellaneous brochures. Recent publications include *Voices from Vietnam* and *Wisconsin in the Civil War.*

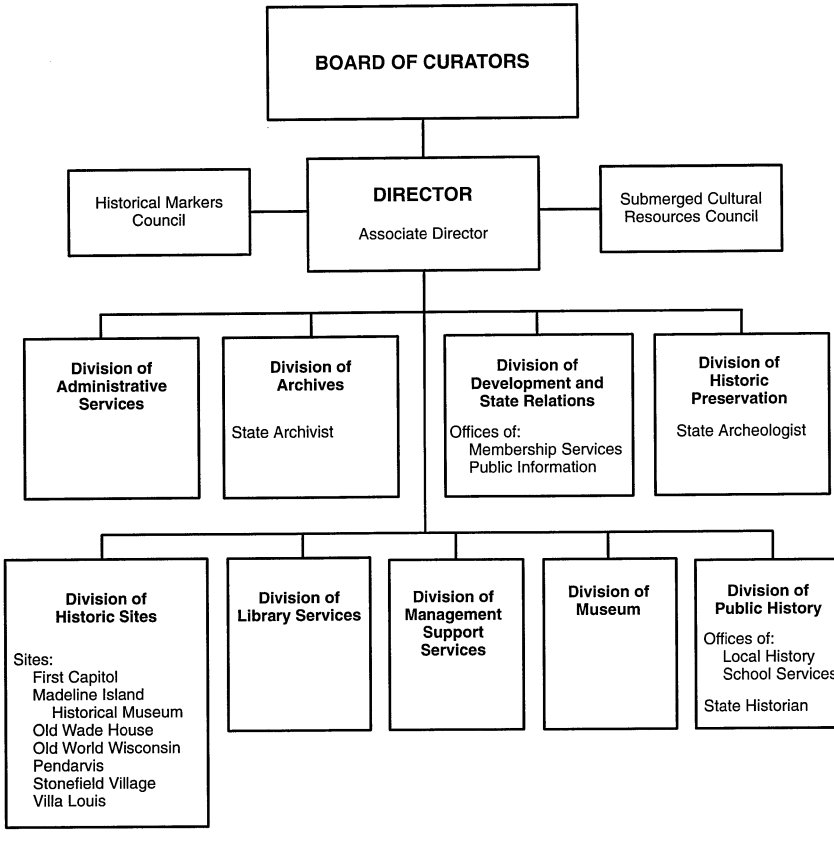
Number of Employes: 178.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $15,554,700.

Total Budget 1996-97: $15,626,600.

Statutory References: Section 15.70; Chapter 44, Subchapters I and II.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Burial Sites Preservation Board
Historic Preservation Review Board

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, 7 historic sites, and a statewide school services program; and provides technical services and advice to 286 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 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* supervises the society's property and handles insurance, financial and budgetary matters.

The *Division of Archives* acquires, catalogs and makes available primary source materials, including manuscripts, maps, charts, photographs, sound recordings, films, videos and other records pertaining to Wisconsin and U.S. history. The division 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 University of Wisconsin-Madison. The society has notable collections in Wisconsin 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 *Division of Development and State Relations* solicits gifts and grants from corporations, foundations and individuals to support the society's mission. It conducts an annual fund-raising campaign and administers the society's membership and public information programs. The division also conducts the society's annual membership meeting and sponsors special events for members and the general public, including a genealogy conference every other year.

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 maintains 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, planning and restoring 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 and historic preservation.

The *Division of Historic Sites* operates historic sites and outdoor museums at 7 locations: First Capitol, 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 society owns an additional historic site, the Circus World Museum at Baraboo, that is operated independently by the Historic Sites Foundation, Inc. This museum offers an extensive collection of circus memorabilia, including one-of-a-kind circus wagons.

The *Division of Library Services* administers the society's library which has a collection of more than 3.5 million items. Its North American genealogical collection and its newspaper collection are nationally renowned. The division serves as the North American history library

for the University of Wisconsin-Madison, an official depository for Wisconsin state government publications, and a regional depository for U.S. government publications. It also collects selected items from state and provincial governments of the United States and Canada.

The *Division of Management Support Services* manages human resources administration, data processing, telecommunications, affirmative action and clerical services.

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. The division fulfills its educational role through traveling exhibits, as well as tours, public programs and exhibits at the museum in Madison.

The *Division of Public History* promotes public appreciation for history, conducts scholarly 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 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.

Sometimes a historical building cannot be saved, but a meaningful remnant can be. Here State Historical Museum curators take a break after salvaging the sign from the marquee of the historic Strand Theater on Madison's Capitol Square. The theater, which operated some 70 years, was demolished in December 1996. (Robert Granflaten, State Historical Society)

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 the Historic Sites Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, for the purpose of operating the Circus World Museum.

Statutory Councils

Historical Markers Council: THOMAS LORFELD (designated by secretary of transportation), *chairperson;* GEORGE L. VOGT (director, state historical society), *secretary;* WILLIAM R. ERNST (designated by superintendent of public instruction), JUDITH BORKE (designated by secretary of natural resources), SHARON FOLCEY (designated by secretary of tourism), RICHARD H. ZEITLIN (designated by secretary of veterans affairs), ROBERT FAY (chairperson, Historic Preservation Review Board), CYNTHIA ARBITURE (designated by president, Wisconsin Council for Local History), SHAWN GRAFF (president, Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation). (All are *ex officio* members or their designees.)

The Historical Markers Council approves the placement of markers and plaques of standard design at archeological, historical, geological and legendary sites and districts across the state. Sites of local, state or national significance may be declared eligible for markers. Under a cooperative agreement with the other agencies and organizations represented on the 9-member council, the society approves the markers' texts and arranges for their production. The council was created by Chapter 192, Laws of 1953, as the Historical Markers Commission, composed of 4 *ex officio* members. The 1967 Legislature renamed it a council and transferred it to the historical society, and its membership was expanded to 9 by 1991 Wisconsin Act 39. In 1991 Wisconsin Act 269, the markers program was integrated with the state register of historic places. The council's composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.707 (1) and 44.15 of the statutes.

Submerged Cultural Resources Council: Voting members: SENATOR DARLING, vacancy (appointed as are standing committees); SENATOR JAUCH, REPRESENTATIVE LINTON (appointed by their respective minority leaders); J. ALFRED BANTA (National Park Service representative, nominated by the service and appointed by state historical society director); CYNTHIA STILES (archeologist); THOM HOLDEN (maritime historian); ISACCO VALLI (maritime museum representative); RICHARD BOYD, ROBERT KORTH, STEVE RADOVAN (public members). Nonvoting members: ROBERT BIRMINGHAM (designated by state historical society director), ELLEN FISHER (designated by the secretary of transportation), SHARON FOLCEY (designated by the secretary of tourism), ROBERT RODEN (designated by secretary of natural resources), GARY GYLUND (designated by Coastal Zone Management Program administrator), AL MILLER (designated by UW-Madison Sea Grant Institute director). (All except *ex officio,* National Park Service and legislator members are appointed by state historical society director after consultation with the secretary of natural resources.)

The Submerged Cultural Resources Council advises the historical society and the Department of Natural Resources regarding the preservation, management and public use of submerged cultural resources, such as shipwrecks. If requested, it reviews applications for archeological permits, including those for recovering abandoned property from state-owned bottomlands. The 17-member council was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 39. The 7 members appointed by the director serve 3-year terms, and they must include at least 2 certified scuba divers. The council's composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.707 (2) and 44.47 (5m) (f) of the statutes.

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: GEORGE L. VOGT (director, state historical society); ROBERT BOSZHARDT, PATRICIA RICHARDS, JAMES STOLTMAN (nominated by Wisconsin Archaeological Survey); ROBERT POWLESS, SR., 2 vacancies (nominated by the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc., and the Menominee Tribe) (appointed by governor). Nonvoting members: JEFF DEAN (state historic preservation officer), ROBERT BIRMINGHAM (state archeologist). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

Burial Sites Preservation Program Coordinator: LESLIE EISENBERG.

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706-1488.

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 assure 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 director'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 tribes or bands 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: ROBERT FAY, *chairperson;* RICHARD H. ZEITLIN, *vice chairperson;* VICTORIA DIRST, PETER T. EGGERT, PATRICIA HRABIK-SEBBY, THOMAS C. HUBKA, DIANE KEALTY, WILLIAM G. LAATSCH, ELLEN D. LANGILL, CHARLES QUAGLIANA, PHILIP H. SALKIN, VALENTINE J. SCHUTE, JR., CLAUDIA G. SMITH, ERIC J. YONKE, DOROTHY ZEISLER-VRALSTED (all appointed by governor).

State Historic Preservation Officer: JEFF DEAN, 264-6500.

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706-1488.

Telephone: (608) 264-6500.

Statutory References: Section 15.705 (2); Chapter 44, Subchapter II.

Agency Responsibility: The Historic Preservation Review Board approves, upon recommendation of the State Historic Preservation Officer, nominations to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places; reviews the surveys and inventories of historic properties undertaken by the state historic preservation program; and reviews and approves the content of the state preservation plan. It 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 board members 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.

Office of the Commissioner of INSURANCE

Commissioner: JOSEPHINE W. MUSSER, 266-0102.

Deputy Commissioner: RANDY BLUMER, 266-0102.

Insurance Administrator: PETER FARROW, 264-6239.

Legal Counsel: FRED NEPPLE, 266-7726.

Public Information Officer: LINDA KEEGAN, 267-9336.

Administrative Services, Division of: CLARE STAPLETON CONCORD, *administrator,* 266-5673.

Regulation and Enforcement, Division of: GUENTHER RUCH, *administrator,* 266-0295.

Financial Analysis and Examination, Bureau of: MATTHEW C. MANDT, *director,* 266-0083.

Market Regulation, Bureau of: SUSAN EZALARAB, *director,* 266-8885.

Health Care Information, Office of: vacancy, *director,* 266-7568.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7873, Madison 53707-7873.

Location: 121 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephones: General: (608) 266-3585; Agent licensing: (608) 266-8699; Insurance complaint hotline: (800) 236-8517; Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan (HIRSP) hotline: (800) 828-4777; Local Government Property Insurance Fund: (800) 431-6380; State Life Insurance Fund: (800) 562-5558.

Fax: (608) 266-9935.

Internet Address: http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/oci/oci_home.htm

Publications: Annual Report; *The Review* (4 times annually); various pamphlets and materials for consumers, insurance companies and agents. (Call or write the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance.)

Number of Employes: 141.50.

Total Budget 1995-96: $77,448,500.

Total Budget 1996-97: $78,515,500.

Statutory References: Section 15.73; Chapter 601.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance supervises the insurance industry 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.

In addition to its regulatory duties, the agency offers specialized insurance protection through segregated funds and administers the Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan (HIRSP) and the Patients Compensation Fund. It also collects fire department dues and premium taxes.

Organization: The commissioner of insurance administers the agency and is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The commissioner cannot be a candidate for public office, be involved in soliciting or receiving political contributions or act on behalf of someone else's political candidacy. The deputy commissioner and the director of the Office of Health Care Information are appointed by the commissioner from outside the classified service and serve at the pleasure of the commissioner. The insurance administrator and division administrators are appointed from the classified service by the commissioner.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Administrative Services* provides information technology, budget, human resources and other support services for the agency.

The *Division of Regulation and Enforcement* regulates the marketing practices of insurers and agents. It helps consumers resolve problems with insurers and agents, conducts field reviews of insurer marketing practices, investigates agent activities, prepares enforcement proceedings

and prosecutes offenders. Other duties include review of rates, forms and contracts filed with the agency to ensure their compliance with state law; examination of insurer rating procedures; examination of insurer advertising files; and licensing and testing of insurance intermediaries.

The division conducts field audits of the financial condition of insurers domiciled in this state, monitors the activities of nondomestic insurers, oversees insurer rehabilitation and liquidation, and audits and collects insurer taxes and fees. The division administers the fire department dues program in cooperation with the Department of Commerce and the state treasurer. The dues are paid by fire insurers and disbursed to municipalities for fire protection and the fire fighters' pension and disability funds.

The division administers 2 segregated funds. The State Life Insurance Fund offers up to $10,000 of low-cost life insurance protection to any Wisconsin resident. The Local Government Property Insurance Fund provides mandatory coverage for local governments against fire loss and optional coverage for other forms of damage to property owned by local governments or for which they are liable.

The division manages the Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan (HIRSP) that provides health insurance to qualified persons who are not able to find adequate coverage in the private sector due to reduced or cancelled coverage or substantial increases in premiums. It also 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.

The *Office of Health Care Information,* created in Section 15.737 (1), Wisconsin Statutes, collects, analyzes and distributes information about the use, cost and quality of health care services in Wisconsin. The office was originally created in the Department of Health and Social Services by 1987 Wisconsin Act 399 and was moved to the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance by 1993 Wisconsin Act 16.

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 the same 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 regulation highlights include the development of the standard fire insurance contract in 1891 (Chapter 195) 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 agency has been responsible for review of all insurance policy 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.

Statutory Boards and Council

Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan, Board of Governors of the: PETER FARROW (designated by insurance commissioner), *chairperson;* WILLIAM FELSING, JENNIFER HOCKIN, CLAIRE W. JOHNSON, ROBERT WOOD (representing participating insurers); DIANNE GREENLEY, DAN JOHNSON, ANNETTE STEBBINS (public members). (All appointed by commissioner.)

The Board of Governors of the Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan oversees the Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan and selects the insurer to administer the plan. The 8-member board includes 4 members representing participating insurers (2 of whom represent nonprofit corpora-

tions) and 3 public members who must not be professionally affiliated with the practice of medicine, a hospital or an insurer. Appointed members serve staggered 3-year terms. At least 2 of the public members must be persons who are reasonably expected to qualify for plan coverage themselves or have a child or spouse who could qualify. The insurance commissioner or the commissioner's designee, who must be an employe of the office of the commissioner, serves as chairperson. The board was created by Chapter 313, Laws of 1979, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 619.15 of the statutes.

Insurance Security Fund, Board of Directors of the: JOHN CLEARY (insurer representative appointed by commissioner), *chairperson;* JOSEPHINE W. MUSSER (insurance commissioner), KEVIN O'CONNOR (representing attorney general), JACK C. VOIGHT (state treasurer); JAMES E. CRIST, DAVID DIERCKS, JAMES ELDRIDGE, KENNETH J. ERLER, J. STANLEY HOFFERT, WILSON D. PERRY, JAMES THOMAS, TOD J. ZACHARIAS, vacancy (insurance industry representatives appointed by commissioner).

The Board of Directors of the Insurance Security Fund administers the insurance security fund that protects insurance policyholders from excessive delay and loss in the event of insurer liquidation. The fund also supports continuation of coverage under many life, annuity, and health policies. It is financed by an assessment paid by most insurers in this state. The board consists of not fewer than 7 nor more than 14 members, including the attorney general, state treasurer, and insurance commissioner. 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 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/Health Care Liability Insurance Plan, Board of Governors of the: RANDY BLUMER (designated by insurance commissioner), *chairperson;* ROD OPSAL (named by Wisconsin Hospital Association), *vice chairperson;* CHRISTOPHER S. SPENCER (insurance industry representative), *secretary;* JANET L. FAGAN, DAVID MAURER (insurance industry representatives); 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); PATRICIA A. CHRITTON, KERMIT L. NEWCOMER, ELAINE THOMSEN, vacancy (public members appointed by governor; insurance industry representatives appointed by commissioner).

The Board of Governors of the Patients Compensation Fund/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 13-member 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 affiliated with hospitals or insurance companies. The insurance commissioner or the commissioner's designee, who must be an employe 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), 655.001 (1) and 655.27 of the statutes.

Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council: WALLEN J. CAPPER, *vice chairperson;* JOHN E. INMAN, *secretary;* LEO BARGIELSKI, CHARLES W. SCHAUBERGER, vacancy (appointed by the Board of Governors of the Patients Compensation Fund/Health Care Liability Insurance Plan).

The 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 employe, when 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 5-member council can recommend adjustments in fees paid to the Patients Compensation Fund and the 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/Health Care Liability Insurance Plan appoints the council and designates its officers and the terms served by its members. Not more than 3 members may be physicians. The chairperson

must be a physician, who will also serve 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.

INDEPENDENT BOARDS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

BOARD ON HEALTH CARE INFORMATION

Members: RONALD H. DIX, *chairperson;* TERRI L. POTTER, *vice chairperson;* DONNA HOROSCHAK, *secretary;* DIANE EBERSBERGER, GLEN E. GRADY, CAROL M. GRAHAM, BRADLEY L. MANNING, JR., JULIANE M. SAXON, M. GARVIN SHANKSTER (appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7984, Madison 53707-7984.

Location: 121 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-7568.

Statutory References: Sections 15.09 (1), 15.735 (2) and 153.07.

Agency Responsibility: The Board on Health Care Information advises the Office of Health Care Information on the collection, analysis and dissemination of health data. It also approves administrative rules proposed by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance on the subject of health care information. The board was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 399 and transferred to the commissioner's office by 1993 Wisconsin Act 16. Its 9 members are appointed to 4-year terms, and the majority of them may neither be nor represent health care providers.

SMALL EMPLOYER INSURANCE BOARD

Small Employer Insurance Board: JOSEPHINE W. MUSSER (insurance commissioner), *chairperson* (nonvoting); KATHLEEN I. GILE, 4 vacancies (employe representatives); DENNIS DORN, PHILIP C. HAUCK, JOHN L. KOMIVES, EDWARD F. TREICK, vacancy (employer representatives). (All, except insurance commissioner, appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7873, Madison 53707-7873.

Location: 121 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 267-9455.

Statutory References: Sections 15.735 (1), 635.21 and 635.23.

Agency Responsibility: The Small Employer Insurance Board, created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 250, formulates, supervises and may modify a plan for health insurance coverage for employes of small businesses. It promulgates rules to administer the plan, subject to approval by the commissioner of insurance, and may determine: the basic benefits small employers offer; the extent to which the plan must comply with state mandated health insurance coverage; employer eligibility for participation in the plan; the plan's deductibles, copayments and maximum payments; and whether or not to allow waiting or probationary periods for employe coverage. The board reports annually to the legislature and may submit proposals for improvement of the plan.

The 11-member board includes the insurance commissioner or the commissioner's designee who serves as nonvoting chairperson. The 10 appointed members serve 3-year terms. The 5 employer and 5 employe representatives must be from small businesses eligible to participate in the plan.

State of Wisconsin
INVESTMENT BOARD

Members: JOHN PETERSEN III (public member), *chairperson;* JOSEPH E. GORMAN (public member), *vice chairperson;* ERIC O. STANCHFIELD (nonteacher appointed by Wisconsin Retirement Board), *secretary;* MARK D. BUGHER (secretary of administration); GEORGE H. HAHNER (teacher appointed by Teachers Retirement Board); NORMA DE HAVEN (local government representative appointed by governor with senate consent); JON D. HAMMES, JAMES R. NELSEN (pending senate confirmation), WILLIAM R. SAUEY (pending senate confirmation)(public members). (Public members are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Executive Director: PATRICIA LIPTON, 266-9451.

Administrative Services: KEN JOHNSON, *chief administrative officer/executive assistant,* 267-0221.

Chief Investment Officer: MICHAEL MCCOWIN, 261-9349.

Domestic Equities Group:

Large Cap Modeled Portfolio: vacancy, *investment director.*

Large Cap Issue Selection Portfolio: TRISH REOPELLE, *portfolio manager.*

Mid Cap Portfolio: STEVE HILMER, *investment director,* 267-0648.

Small Cap Portfolio: JOHN NELSON, *investment director,* 266-7232.

International Equities Group: CHRISTIAN DEROLD, *investment director,* 267-2924.

Nontraditional Investments Group: JAMES R. SEVERANCE, *investment director,* 267-2052.

Private Placements Group: ROBERT L. ZOBEL, *investment director,* 266-1316.

Public Fixed Income Group:

Core Bond Portfolio: JOHN ZWADZICH, *investment director,* 266-2047.

Intermediate Duration Portfolio: JON TRAVER, *investment director,* 266-2077.

Global Portfolio: ALAIN HUNG, *portfolio manager,* 267-2257.

Market Evaluation Portfolio: SALLY LEE, *investment director,* 266-2043.

State Investment Fund: JON TRAVER, *investment director,* 266-2077.

Internal Audit: vacancy, *internal auditor.*

Investment Operations and Information Technology: GEORGE R. NATZKE, *chief financial officer,* 267-2059.

Legal Services: KURT N. SCHACHT, *general counsel,* 266-2040; KEITH JOHNSON, *assistant general counsel,* 266-8824.

Real Estate Group: ROBERT H. SEVERANCE, *investment director,* 266-7111.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7842, Madison 53707.

Location: 121 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2381; Hotline: (800) 424-7942.

Fax: (608) 267-0883.

Internet Address: http://www.badger.state.wi.us/agencies/invbd

Publication: Annual Report.

Number of Employes: 96.50.

Total Budget 1995-96: $8,050,400.

Total Budget 1996-97: $8,464,900.

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 Trust Fund, the Patients' Compensation Fund, the State Investment Fund, and, beginning in 1997, the assets of the Tuition Trust Fund used for the college tuition prepayment program.

For purposes of investment, the retirement system's assets are divided into 2 funds – the Fixed Retirement Investment Trust and the Variable Retirement Investment Trust. The fixed trust fund is a broadly diversified portfolio of bonds, common stocks, corporate loans and real estate holdings. The variable trust fund is invested primarily in common stocks. On December 31, 1996, Wisconsin Retirement System trust funds constituted approximately $42 billion of the $46 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 46 separate state trust 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 and department accounts. Authorized local governments may participate by depositing moneys in the Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund within the State Investment Fund.

Organization: The State of Wisconsin Investment Board is a 9-member corporate body. All but the secretary of administration (or the secretary's designee) are appointed for 6-year terms. Of the 5 public members, at least 4 must each have had a minimum of 10 years' investment experience. No public member may have a financial interest in or be employed by a dealer or broker in securities, mortgages or real estate investments.

The board appoints the executive director and the internal auditor from outside the classified service. The executive director, with the board's participation, appoints the chief investment officer and the investment directors from outside the classified service. All other professional employes are appointed by the executive director from outside the classified service. No employe of the State Investment Board may have any direct or indirect financial interest in any firm engaged in the sale or marketing of real estate or investments, nor can an employe "render investment advice to others for remuneration."

Unit Functions: *Administrative Services* is responsible for administration of the agency budget, legislative liaison, policy analysis and general administrative services.

The *Chief Investment Officer,* created in Section 25.167, Wisconsin Statutes, by 1995 Wisconsin Act 274, is appointed from outside the classified service by the executive director with the participation of the investment board. Under the supervision of the executive director, the chief investment officer monitors and directs the activities of the investment directors for compliance with board investment policies, guidelines and reporting procedures.

The *Domestic Equities Group* buys and sells publicly traded equity securities for both the fixed and variable retirement investment trust funds. It consists of 4 separately managed portfolios with different investment styles or market segments and broadly diversified holdings in domestic stocks.

The *International Equities Group* invests in publicly traded equity securities of non-U.S. companies for both the fixed and variable retirement investment trust funds.

The *Nontraditional Investments Group* invests across asset classes in either domestic or international markets. Investments include public and private equities and fixed income instruments, partnerships, other funds and a variety of structured investments.

The *Private Placements Group* makes individually negotiated, long-term loans to a wide range of corporate borrowers and invests in funds that specialize in venture capital and leveraged buyout investments.

The *Public Fixed Income Group* manages 4 separate long-term portfolios, comprised of domestic corporate and government bonds and international government bonds, which are invested for the state retirement system and certain other funds. It also manages short-term investment of the pooled cash balances of various state and local government funds. (These investments are limited by law to high quality, highly liquid securities with short maturities.)

Internal Audit is directed by the internal auditor, created in Section 25.165, Wisconsin Statutes, by 1995 Wisconsin Act 274. The Internal Audit unit may review any activity of the board and have 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 au-

dits 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.

Investment Operations and Information Technology is responsible for the support of investment activities, securities lending and data processing.

The *Real Estate Group* invests in real estate through ownership of institutional quality properties and real estate financing vehicles.

History: The State of Wisconsin Investment Board traces its beginnings to Chapter 459, Laws of 1921, which created both a pension system for teachers and the Annuity Board to invest the pension funds. The 1929 Legislature reorganized the board, named it the Annuity and Investment Board, and made it responsible for investing all state nonoperating funds, except the school funds that remained under control of the Commissioners of Public Lands (Chapter 491).

The 1925 Legislature, in Chapter 449, insured state funds on deposit in state banks by creating a deposit fund, managed by the state treasurer under the direction of the State Board of Deposits. 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 reimbursed any losses incurred through bank failure.

Chapter 511, Laws of 1951, created the Investment Board to carry out the investment functions of the Annuity and Investment Board and 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. Since 1951, the legislature has created, and in some cases abolished, a number of funds for which the board is responsible.

1995 Wisconsin Act 274 required the appointment of a chief investment officer, created an internal audit unit, prohibited the investment of certain funds in derivatives and made other changes relating to the management and legislative oversight of the board.

Department of JUSTICE

Attorney General: JAMES E. DOYLE, 266-1221, 114 East, State Capitol.

Deputy Attorney General: BURNEATTA L. BRIDGE, 266-1221, 114 East, State Capitol.

Executive Assistant: ANDREW COHN, 266-0425, 123 West Washington Avenue.

Research and Information: JAMES M. HANEY, *director,* 266-1221, 114 East, State Capitol.

Crime Victims Services, Office of: SUSAN GOODWIN, *director,* 266-0109, 3rd Floor, 222 State Street.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7857, Madison 53707-7857.

Locations: Attorney General's Office, 114 East, State Capitol; Department of Justice, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephones: General: (608) 266-3004; Arson Tip Line: (800) 362-3005; Office of Crime Victims Services: (800) 446-6564; Firearms Helpline: (800) 262-4867; Drug Tip Helpline: (800) 622-DRUG (622-3784).

Fax: State Capitol: (608) 267-2779; 123 West Washington Avenue: (608) 267-2223.

Criminal Investigation, Division of: JAMES WARREN, *administrator,* 266-1671; ERIK H. ERICKSON, *administrative officer,* 266-1671, 123 West Washington Avenue.

Arson Bureau: CAROLYN S. KELLY, *director,* 266-1671.

Gaming Enforcement Bureau: GARY H. HAMBLIN, *director,* 266-1671.

Organized Crime and General Investigations Bureau: ROBBIE R. LOWERY, *director,* 266-1671.

White Collar Crimes Bureau: DAVID COLLINS, *director,* 266-1671.

Law Enforcement Services, Division of: DAVID STEINGRABER, *administrator,* 266-7751; MICHAEL ROBERTS, *assistant administrator,* 266-7052, 123 West Washington Avenue.

Crime Information Bureau: MICHAEL MOSCHKAU, *director,* 266-7314.

Crime Laboratory Bureau-Madison: JEROME A. GEURTS, *director,* 266-2031.

Crime Laboratory Bureau-Milwaukee: MICHAEL J. CAMP, *director,* (414) 382-7500.

Crime Laboratory Bureau-Wausau: MICHAEL A. HAAS, *director,* (715) 845-8626.

Training and Standards Bureau: DENNIS HANSON, *director,* 266-7864.

Legal Services, Division of: MATTHEW J. FRANK, *administrator,* 266-0332; ROBERT HILLNER, *administrative officer,* 266-3860; JUAN COLAS, *deputy administrator,* 264-6360, 123 West Washington Avenue.

Civil Litigation Unit: CHARLES HOORNSTRA, *director,* 266-9945.

Contracts, Commercial and Property Unit: MICHAEL E. PERINO, *director,* 266-0321.

Criminal Appeals Unit: SALLY WELLMAN, *director,* 266-1677.

Criminal Litigation, Antitrust and Consumer Protection Unit: STEVEN D. EBERT, *director,* 266-9594.

Employment Law Unit: JENNIFER SLOAN LATTIS, *director,* 267-3519.

Environmental Protection Unit: JOANNE KLOPPENBURG, *director,* 266-9227.

Government Operations and Administrative Law Unit: STEVEN TINKER, *director,* 266-0764.

Medicaid Fraud Control Unit: JUAN COLAS, *director,* 264-6360.

Management Services, Division of: SANDRA BURIE, *administrator,* 266-7326, 123 West Washington Avenue.

Budget and Finance, Bureau of: JACK BENJAMIN, *director,* 267-6714.

Computing Services, Bureau of: ROBERT JOSWIAK, *director,* 266-7076.

Human Resource Services, Bureau of: GARY MARTINELLI, *director,* 266-0461.

Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Division of: JOHNNIE SMITH, *administrator,* 267-1333; ERIK H. ERICKSON, *administrative officer,* 266-1671, 123 West Washington Avenue.

Investigative Operations Bureau: JOHN KILLIAN, *director,* 267-1333.

Special Operations Bureau: CRAIG S. KLYVE, *director,* 267-1333.

Special Agents in Charge, Regional Offices:

Appleton: JED SPERRY, (414) 832-2750.

Eau Claire: JOHN ACCARDO, (715) 839-3830.

Madison: DAVID MATTHEWS, (608) 242-5393.

Milwaukee: DANIEL L. LAYBER, (414) 227-2100.

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.

Number of Employes: 540.40.

Total Budget 1995-96: $58,505,300.

Total Budget 1996-97: $56,594,400.

Constitutional References: Article VI, Sections 1, 1p and 3.

Statutory References: Section 15.25; Chapter 165.

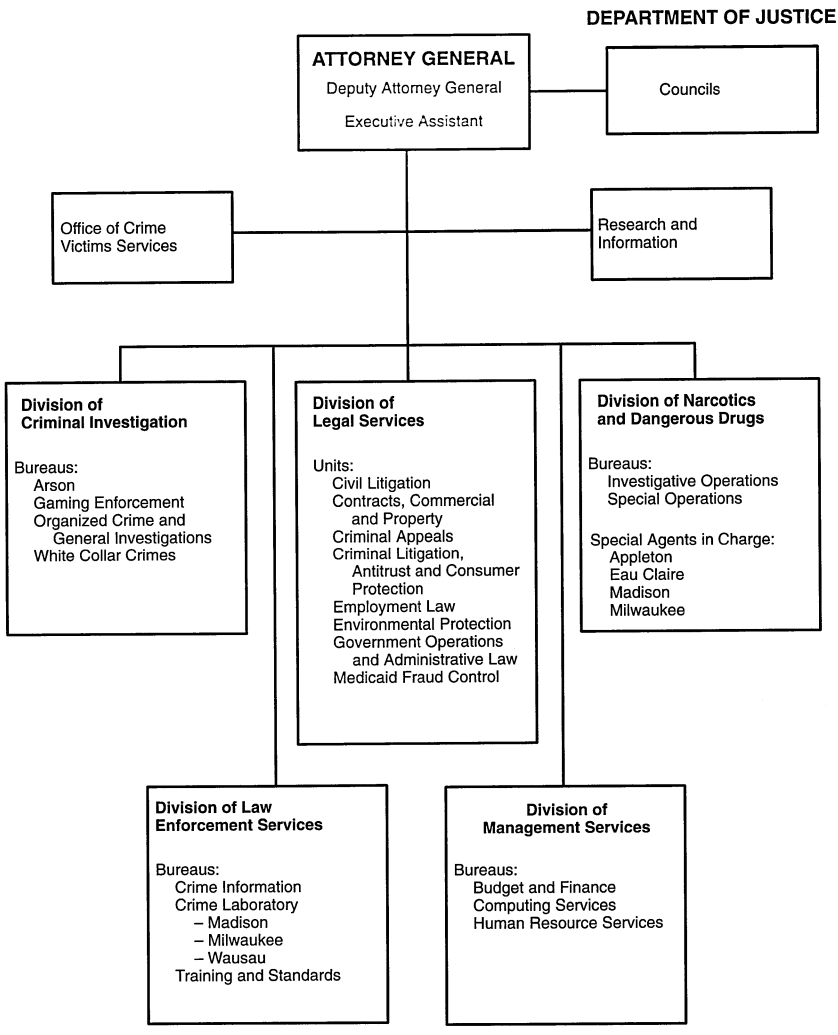
Agency Responsibility: The Department of Justice provides legal advice and representation, criminal investigation, and various law enforcement services for the state. It represents the state in civil cases and handles criminal cases that reach the Wisconsin Court of Appeals or the Wisconsin Supreme Court. 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, and, with the exception of the administrator of the Division of Criminal Investigation, all are appointed from outside the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Office of Crime Victim Services* administers state and federal programs that assist victims of crime. 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. The Victim/Witness Assistance Program reimburses counties for a percentage of the costs of providing services to victims and witnesses in the criminal justice process. These programs receive funding from surcharges assessed against convicted criminals. Federal funding through the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 supports victim services throughout the state, including services for domestic violence and child abuse victims, crisis intervention, and support for victims of homicide and drunk driving.

The *Division of Criminal Investigation,* created in Section 15.253 (2), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1991 Wisconsin Act 269, investigates crime that is statewide in nature. Special agents work closely with local law enforcement officials and prosecuting attorneys to investigate and prosecute crimes involving arson, explosions of suspected criminal origin, gambling laws, child pornography, antitrust violations, financial crimes and public corruption. Upon request, the division assists local law enforcement agencies on cases, such as murders and multijurisdictional theft rings.

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. The statewide telecommunications system links Wisconsin police agencies to national, state and local crime files. Three crime laboratories help law enforcement officers analyze physical evidence.



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Law Enforcement Standards Board

The division ensures that the mandatory recruitment and training qualifications established by the Law Enforcement Standards Board are met by all officers at the municipal, county and state levels. Twenty-one regional academies are certified by the board to offer basic training for law enforcement recruits, as well as the basic training for jail and 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, opinions and advice to the governor, legislature and other state officers and agencies. It provides legal opinions to district attorneys and county corporation counsels. The division enforces state environmental, antitrust and Medicaid fraud laws. It assists other state agencies in enforcing antifraud laws relating to securities, insurance and taxes. It also represents the state in all felony and other significant criminal

cases on appeal in state and federal courts. The division represents state employes and agencies in job-related civil actions. At the request of district attorneys, it provides special prosecutors in complex homicide, drug and white collar crime cases.

The *Division of Management Services* prepares the agency budget; manages agency personnel, finances, and facilities; and provides information technology services.

The *Division of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs,* created in Section 15.253 (4), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1989 Wisconsin Act 122, 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, collects and disseminates information about drug trends and activity in the state, and develops strategies to improve drug enforcement efforts in Wisconsin.

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 1979 (Chapter 189), 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 Councils

Crime Victims Council: PETER HELEIN (law enforcement representative), *chairperson;* GERI HEINZ (victim services representative), *vice chairperson;* LAURIE JORGENSEN (victim services representative); KENNETH KRATZ (district attorney representative); PETER NAZE (judicial representative); ROSANNE BARBER, LYNN BEBEAU, SUE CARNOCK, SHIRLEY KRUG, JEAN LAHTI, MAXINE MARTINEZ-HARRIS, GWENDOLYNNE MOORE, OLUSEGUN SIJUWADE, HANK STARKEY, vacancy (citizen members). (All are appointed by attorney general.)

The Crime Victims Council provides advice and recommendations on victims' rights and services. The 15 members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms. The 10 citizen members must have demonstrated 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.

University and Crime Laboratories Cooperation Council: STANLEY L. INHORN, *chairperson;* J.M. BLOODWORTH, MERLE A. EVENSON, CALVIN HUBER, DAVID JONES, DAVID SCHULTZ, RICHARD A. SPRITZ (appointed by president, UW System).

The University and Crime Laboratories Cooperation Council advises the attorney general on coordinating the work of the state crime laboratories with university research departments. Council members are university staff members who work with the laboratories, and their number is determined by the UW System president. The council was created by Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.257 (1) and 165.80 of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS BOARD

Law Enforcement Standards Board: GARY J. BRAZGEL (law enforcement representative), *chairperson;* CHARLES A. TUBBS (law enforcement representative), *vice chairperson;* SUSAN GOODWIN (designated by attorney general), FREDERICK N. FALK (executive director, Office of Justice Assistance), THOMAS HARELSON (designated by secretary of natural resources), WILLIAM SINGLETARY (designated by secretary of transportation); GREGORY J. POTTER (district attorney); JAMES GILMORE (sheriff), EDWARD MICHAEL BAUMANN (police chief), LEROY D. KLEIN, SCOTT E. PEDLEY (law enforcement representatives); JACK ROBINSON, vacancy (local government representatives); LINDA R. YOUNK (public member). Nonvoting member: MICHAEL SANTIMAURO (special agent in charge, Milwaukee FBI Office). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

Secretary: DAVID STEINGRABER, *administrator,* Division of Law Enforcement Services.

Statutory References: Sections 15.255 and 165.85.

Agency Responsibility: The Law Enforcement Standards Board sets minimum employment, education and training standards for law enforcement, tribal law enforcement, and jail and security detention officers. It certifies persons who meet the standards as qualified to be officers. The 15-member 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 may not be employed in law enforcement. The board was created by Chapter 466, Laws of 1969.

Department of MILITARY AFFAIRS

Commander in Chief: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON.

Adjutant General: MAJOR GENERAL JEROME J. BERARD, 242-3001.

Deputy Adjutant General for Army: BRIG. GEN. JAMES G. BLANEY, 242-3010.

Deputy Adjutant General for Air: BRIG. GEN. ALBERT H. WILKENING, 242-3020.

Executive Assistant: COL. ANDREW M. SCHUSTER, 242-3009.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708-8111.

Location: 2400 Wright Street, Madison.

Telephones: General: (608) 242-3000; 24-hour emergency management hotline for emergencies and hazardous materials spills: (800) 943-0003.

Fax: (608) 242-3111.

Wisconsin Army National Guard: BRIG. GEN. JAMES G. BLANEY, *commander.*

Army Guard Staff:

Assistant Adjutant General for Readiness and Training: BRIG. GEN. EWALD E. BETH.

Assistant Division Commander, 34th Infantry Division: BRIG. GEN. PAUL T. OTT.

State Area Command Director: BRIG. GEN. JOHN D. LARSON.

Chief of Staff: COL.VINCENT J. PINTARRO.

Army Aviation Director: COL. KERRY G. DENSON.

Facilities Director: ANDREW R. MILLER.

Information Management Director: MAJ. BRYAN T. MUCH.

Logistics Director: COL. KENNETH H. SOUTHWORTH.

Maintenance Director: COL. ROGER L. BRILL.

Operations and Training Director: COL. LARRY OLSON.

Personnel Director: LT. COL. ARTHUR C. ZULEGER.

Army National Guard Units (major units):

32nd Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) (Madison): COL. HAROLD J. NEVIN.

64th Troop Command (Madison): COL. STEPHEN A. MAYHEU.

57th Field Artillery Brigade (Milwaukee): COL. RONALD A. LUEBKE.

264th Engineer Group (Chippewa Falls): COL. ROBERT G. TRELAND.

426th Leadership Regiment (Wisconsin Military Academy) (Fort McCoy): COL. ROLAND G. ALGER.

Wisconsin Air National Guard: BRIG. GEN. ALBERT H. WILKENING, *commander.*

Air Guard Staff:

Chief of Staff: COL. EUGENE A. SCHMITZ.

Director of Operations: LT. COL. JOHN R. CROFT.

Executive Staff Support Officer: COL. GERALD C. OLESEN.

State Staff Personnel Officer: CAPT. BRIAN S. BUHLER.

Air National Guard Units (major units):

115th Fighter Wing (Madison): BRIG. GEN. FRED R. SLOAN.

128th Air Refueling Wing (Milwaukee): COL. JOHN G. COZAD.

Combat Readiness Training Center (Volk Field): COL. JAMES A. MCMURRY.

128th Air Control Squadron (Volk Field): LT. COL. HERBERT T. DANNENBERG.

Joint Army/Air Support Staff:

Federal Human Resources Management Office: COL. JAMES KRUECK.

Public Affairs: LT. COL. TIM DONOVAN.

Staff Judge Advocate: MAJ. TERENCE J. MCARDLE.

Legal Counsel: RANDI WIND MILSAP.

U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer: COL. HOWARD D. MILLER, Camp Williams, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-7266.

Emergency Management, Division of: STEVEN D. SELL, *administrator,* 242-3232; ALAN B. SHANKS, *deputy administrator,* 243-3203.

Field Services and Disaster Resources, Bureau of: ALAN B. SHANKS, *director,* 242-3203.

Technological Hazards, Bureau of: CHRISTINE C. BACON, *director,* 242-3206.

Publications: *At Ease;* Biennial Report; Wisconsin Emergency Management Digest.

Number of State Employes: 335.51.

Total State Budget 1995-96: $31,600,500.

Total State Budget 1996-97: $31,030,100.

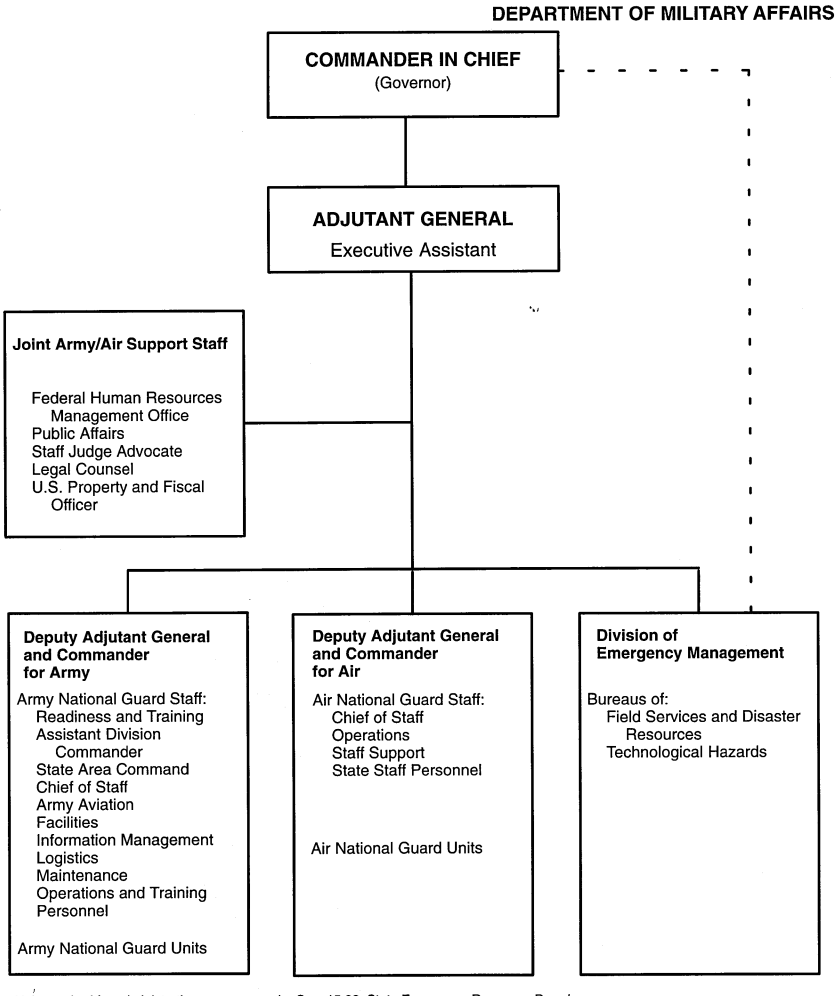
Total Federal Budget *(annual):* $143,553,528.

Constitutional References: Article IV, Section 29; Article V, Section 4.

Statutory References: Sections 15.31 and 15.313; Chapters 21 and 166.

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 use 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; supervises the restoration of public facilities, such as power, water and sewage treatment plants in emergencies; 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 and educational programs for the general public. At the direction of the State Emergency Response Board, the division ensures compliance with state standards and federal requirements under Title III of the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act concerning registration of hazardous materials and planning for off-site emergencies when extremely hazardous substances are spilled. It also coordinates planning and training for off-site radiological emergencies at 4 nuclear power plants in and near Wisconsin.

Organization: The Wisconsin Constitution designates the governor as the commander in chief of the Wisconsin National Guard. The department is headed by the adjutant general who is appointed by the governor for a term of 5 years. 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 for national duty, the U.S. President acts as commanding officer. 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, and all officers and enlisted personnel must meet the same physical and educational requirements as members of the regular U.S. Army or U.S. Air Force.

History: 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.

Until the 20th century, the United States relied heavily on military units organized by the states to fight its wars. Known as the "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. Many Wisconsin guardsmen fought in the latter 2 conflicts, including the "Iron Brigade" of Civil War fame.

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.

Governor Tommy Thompson pulls the lanyard on a Civil War era cannon at the dedication ceremony for the Wisconsin Military Academy at Fort McCoy. The Revolutionary War statue honors the Minute Man soldier, ancestor to today's National Guard. (Department of Military Affairs)

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 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 simultaneous dual enlistment in 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 as was done in World War I. A 1990 U.S. Supreme Court case upheld the right 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 guard troops fought in World War I and World War II, with the 32nd "Red Arrow" Infantry Division gaining national recognition. Units of the Wisconsin Guard fought in Korea and more than 1,400 guard members from Wisconsin were sent to the Persian Gulf to participate in Operations "Desert Shield" and "Desert Storm". In 1996 and 1997, units were called to active federal service to support peacekeeping efforts in the Balkans.

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.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE BOARD

State Emergency Response Board: STEVEN D. SELL (military affairs department, emergency management administrator), *chairperson;* THOMAS N. ANDERSON (health and family services department representative), TERRY GROSENHEIDER (commerce department representative), WILLIAM L. SINGLETARY (transportation department representative), DAVID WOODBURY (natural resources department representative), JOSEPH TREGONING (agriculture, trade and consumer protection department representative), GERALD SANDRY (fire fighting representative), DEAN R. MCKENZIE (law enforcement representative), LEWIS B. HARNED (public or community health services representative), TARIQ AKMUT, NATHAN NISSEN (industry representatives), A. WILLIAM HUELSMAN (small business representative), JAMES BARRETT, GLORIA G. STEFFEN (county or mu-

nicipal government representatives), RONALD WOOCK (farm or agricultural organization representative), JAY G. KOPPLIN (labor organization representative), CARYL E. TERRELL (environmental organization representative). (All except emergency management administrator appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7865, Madison 53707-7865.

Telephone: (608) 242-3232.

Fax: (608) 242-3247.

Statutory References: Sections 15.315 (1) and 166.20.

Agency Responsibility: The State Emergency Response Board was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 342 and is responsible for administering the provisions of that act, as well as Title III of the federal 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, both of which pertain to hazardous chemical substances and spills. The board requires public and private entities who possess hazardous substances to file reports. It establishes local emergency planning committees and oversees the implementation of their plans. The board also administers the emergency planning grant programs that assist local emergency planning committees in complying with state and federal law. In addition, the board sets the fees to be paid to the Department of Transportation by hazardous material transporters and contracts with regional emergency response teams which respond to the most dangerous levels of hazardous substance releases as established by 1991 Wisconsin Act 104.

The 17-member board, which was formerly attached to the Department of Administration, was attached to the Department of Military Affairs by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31. Members serve 4-year terms. The administrator of the Division of Emergency Management is a permanent member.

Department of NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural Resources Board: TRYGVE A. SOLBERG (northern member), *chairperson;* BETTY JO NELSEN (southern member), *vice chairperson;* NEAL SCHNEIDER (member-at-large), *secretary;* HERBERT BEHNKE, STEPHEN D. WILLETT (northern members); HOWARD POULSON, JAMES E. TIEFENTHALER, JR. (southern members). (All are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Secretary of Natural Resources: GEORGE E. MEYER, 266-2121.

Deputy Secretary: DARRELL L. BAZZELL, 266-2252.

Executive Assistant: HOWARD S. DRUCKENMILLER, 266-2136.

Legal Services, Bureau of: JAMES A. KURTZ, *director,* 266-3695.

Management and Budget, Bureau of: JOSEPH P. POLASEK, JR., *director,* 266-2794.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707-7921.

Location: State Natural Resources Building (GEF 2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephones: General: (608) 266-2621; Poacher Hotline: (800) TIP-WDNR (847-9367); Outdoor Report (recorded message): (608) 266-2277; TTY: (608) 267-6897.

Internet Address: http://www.dnr.state.wi.us

Fax: (608) 267-3579.

Administration and Technology, Division of: FRANCIS M. FENNESSY, *administrator,* 264-6133.

Administrative and Field Services, Bureau of: MARTIN M. HENERT, *director,* 266-9980.

Enterprise Information Technology and Applications, Bureau of: SHARON MICHEL, *director,* 266-7547.

Finance, Bureau of: HERB M. ZIMMERMAN, *director,* 266-0062.

Human Resources, Bureau of: DEBRA K. MARTINELLI, *director,* 266-2048.

Air and Waste, Division of: JAY HOCHMUTH, *administrator,* 267-9521; MARY JO KOPECKY, *deputy administrator,* 261-8448.

Air Management, Bureau of: vacancy.

Remediation and Redevelopment, Bureau of: MARK F. GIESFELDT, *director,* 267-7562.

Waste Management, Bureau of: PAUL P. DIDIER, *director,* 267-6854.

Customer Assistance and External Relations, Division of: CRAIG L. KARR, *administrator,* 266-5896.

Communication and Education, Bureau of: LAUREL J. STEFFES, *director,* 266-8109.

Community Financial Assistance, Bureau of: KATHRYN A. CURTNER, *director,* 266-0860.

Cooperative Environmental Assistance, Bureau of: LYNDA M. WIESE, *director,* 267-3125.

Customer Service and Licensing, Bureau of: MARILYN A. DAVIS, *director,* 267-7799.

Enforcement and Science, Division of: DAVID J. MEIER, *administrator,* 266-0015.

Integrated Science Services, Bureau of: JAMES T. ADDIS, *director,* 266-0837.

Law Enforcement, Bureau of: THOMAS L. HARELSON, *director,* 266-1115.

Land, Division of: STEVE W. MILLER, *administrator,* 266-5782.

Endangered Resources, Bureau of: CHARLES M. PILS, *director,* 266-2625.

Facilities and Lands, Bureau of: ROBERT W. RODEN, *director,* 266-2197.

Forestry, Bureau of: CHARLES E. HIGGS, *director,* 266-0842.

Parks and Recreation, Bureau of: DAVID L. WEIZENICKER, *director,* 266-2185.

Wildlife Management, Bureau of: THOMAS M. HAUGE, *director,* 266-2193.

Water, Division of: SUSAN L. SYLVESTER, *administrator,* 266-1099; BRUCE J. BAKER, *deputy administrator,* 266-1902.

Drinking Water and Groundwater, Bureau of: ROBERT M. KRILL, *director,* 267-7651.

Fisheries Management and Habitat Protection, Bureau of: MICHAEL D. STAGGS, *director,* 267-0796.

Watershed Management, Bureau of: vacancy, *director,* 266-0836.

Field Regions:

Northeast: WILLIAM SELBIG, *director,* (414) 492-5815, 1125 North Military Avenue, P.O. Box 10448, Green Bay 54307-0448.

Northern: WILLIAM SMITH, *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, Rhinelander 54501.

South Central: RUTHE BADGER, *director,* (608) 275-3260, 3911 Fish Hatchery Road, Fitchburg 53711.

Southeast: GLORIA L. MCCUTCHEON, *director,* (414) 263-8510, 2300 North Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, P.O. Box 12436, Milwaukee 53212.

West Central: SCOTT HUMRICKHOUSE, *director,* (715) 839-3712, 404 South Barstow Street, P.O. Box 4001, Eau Claire 54702-4001.

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.

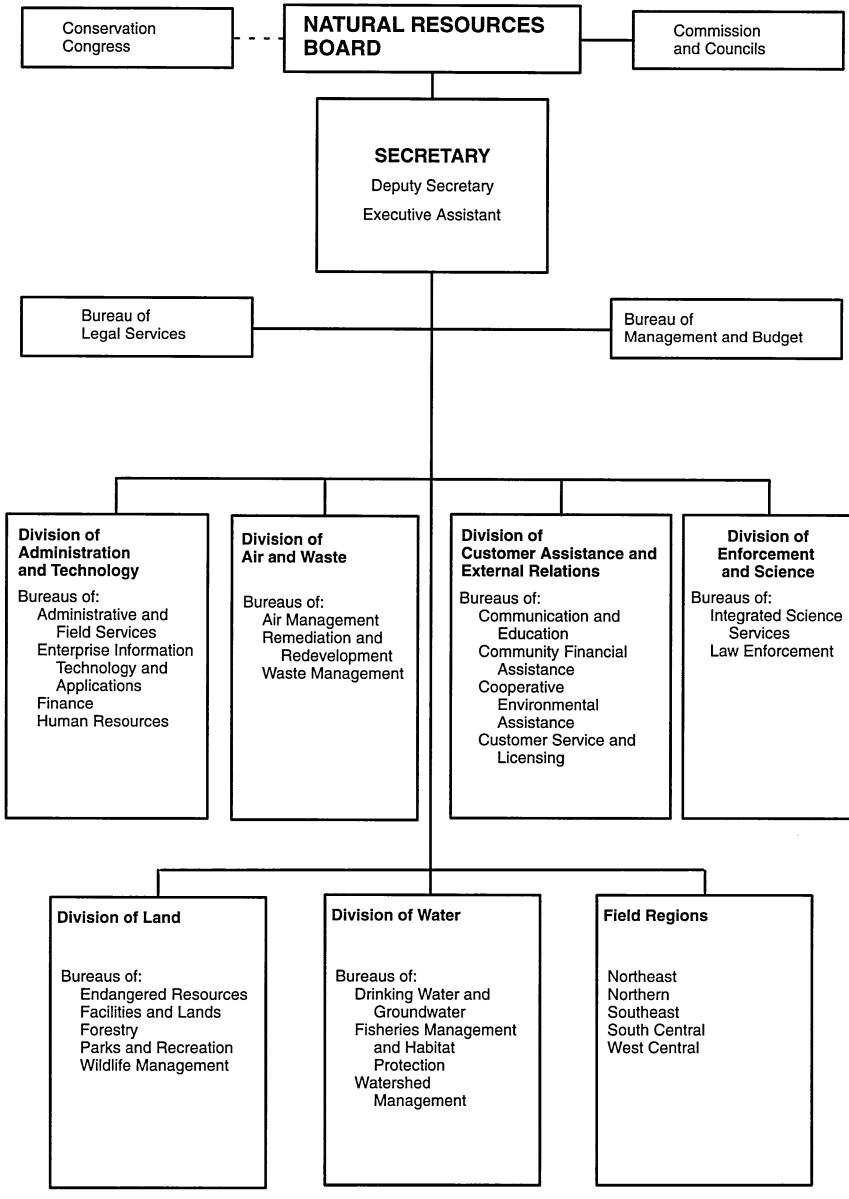
Number of Employes: 2,899.72.

Total Budget 1995-96: $415,699,800.

Total Budget 1996-97: $412,175,600.

Statutory References: Sections 15.05 (1) (c) and 15.34; Chapters 23, 26-33, 87, 88 and 160.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
- Groundwater Coordinating Council
- Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board
- Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board
- Public Intervenor Board
- Council on Recycling
- Wisconsin Waterways Commission

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. Restrictions are placed on board members regarding their holding DNR permits or depending on permit holders for a significant portion of their income. The board advises the department and offers a formal point of contact for citizens to express their views.

The department is administered by a secretary appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The department's division administrators and regional directors are appointed from outside the classified service by the secretary. The regional directors manage all of the agency's field operations for their respective areas and report directly to the departmental secretary.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Administration and Technology* provides a variety of management services for the department, including budgetary and finance services, personnel and human resource management, computer and information technology support, affirmative action, employe assistance, 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. The division 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. It also enforces laws relating to metallic and nonmetallic mining.

The *Division of Customer Assistance and External Relations* provides a variety of customer services including the sale of hunting, fishing and boat licenses, environmental education programs, public information and expertise for businesses regarding pollution prevention. It oversees the administration and distribution of aids for environmental programs that benefit local governments, such as the Clean Water Fund, and acts as liaison to federal, state and tribal agencies and the Conservation Congress. The division handles the public intervenor function to protect public rights in water and other natural resources.

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, manages laboratories and contracts with analytical facilities to achieve quality assurance. The division also conducts biological and social science research, and it provides expertise to assist other divisions and guide the department in policy formation.

The *Division of Land* has major responsibility for protecting, managing and conserving the state's wildlife, forests, rare and endangered species, and outdoor recreational resources. It manages wildlife and habitats on about 1.4 million acres of state-owned or leased land to encourage biological diversity and provide for recreational uses, such as hunting and wildlife viewing. The division operates educational programs promoting the appreciation of wildlife and natural ecosystems. Wildlife managers help private landowners manage their lands for the benefit of wildlife by encouraging such activities as planting shelter belts and restoring wetlands. The endan-

gered resources program works to restore and maintain the endangered populations of Wisconsin's native plant and animal species, supported in part by funds derived from voluntary contributions designated by taxpayers on their state income tax returns. The division manages the state's forests to provide economic, ecological, social and cultural benefits. Foresters assist private woodlot owners, offer expertise in urban forestry and work in partnership with county foresters, the timber industry and environmental groups. A fire management program provides training for state foresters and works with local fire departments to prevent and control forest fires. Parks personnel manage the state parks and trails systems for outdoor recreational use and the conservation of natural resources. The division is also responsible for property acquisition and facilities construction, and it coordinates implementation of 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, maintains and improves the quality of Wisconsin's groundwater, surface water and aquatic ecosystems. Using river basins and watersheds as the basic management units, 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 in order to ensure clean lakes, rivers and streams suitable for recreational uses and adequate supplies of safe drinking water. It regulates sport and commercial fishing through licensing, fish hatchery services, fish stocking, aquatic habitat improvement and public waterfront access programs. The division oversees design and maintenance of dams and other structures in state waters, plans and supervises wetland and shoreland zoning and floodplain regulation, 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 employes 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 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. Except for the period 1923 to 1927, when a single full-time commissioner, created by Chapter 118, Laws of 1923, headed the Department of Conservation, a part-time commission or board has directed the management and conservation of Wisconsin's natural resources since 1915. With 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 become 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.

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 1927 (Chapter 264), 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 in 1965 (Chapter 614) 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.

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. In 1989 Wisconsin Act 335, the legislature made major changes in the laws governing recycling, source reduction and disposal of solid wastes. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 transferred the public intervenor function to the department from the Department of Justice.

Statutory Commission and Councils

Aquatic Nuisance Control Council: BRUCE BAKER (designated by secretary of natural resources); PATRICIA AHRENS, JOHN W. FORSTER, ALLEN MILLER, WILLIAM NABAK, JAMES PAXTON, ORVAL RAUTMAN, JOHN THIEL, BRIAN TIPPETTS, H. MOWAT WALDREN, JR., vacancy. (All except secretary or designee are appointed by governor.)

The Aquatic Nuisance Control Council, created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 269, advises the legislature, governor and department on the economic and environmental impact of aquatic nuisance species and potential control strategies. The 11-member council includes 10 persons appointed by the governor to serve 3-year terms, and each of them must have a background in conservation, environmental policy or public health. The council's composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (18) and 30.1255 of the statutes.

Fox River Management Commission: JOHN W. FORSTER, *chairperson;* GARY DRZEWIECKI, WILLIAM J. GLATZ, JOSEPH MAEHL, 3 vacancies (appointed by governor).

The Fox River Management Commission manages and operates the Fox River locks and facilities and contracts with other public agencies for certain services. The 7-member commission was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 410, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.345 (5) and 30.93 of the statutes.

Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council: Inactive.

The Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council, composed of 9 members, advises the department on all matters pertaining to abatement of pollution and the rehabilitation of inland lakes. The council was created by Chapter 301, Laws of 1973, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (8) and 33.05 of the statutes.

Metallic Mining Council: Inactive.

The Metallic Mining Council advises the department on matters relating to the reclamation of mined land. Its 9 members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms and are expected to represent

A biologist from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources displays an ornate box turtle equipped with a radio transmitter so the movements of this threatened species can be tracked and studied. *(Department of Natural Resources)*

a 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: RAY KRUEGER, *chairperson;* KIT SORENSON (designated by secretary of tourism), SHARON GAYAN (designated by secretary of natural resources); GARY A. AHRENS, JOSEPH ALBERT, JOHN BUECHEL, AMY DUNLAP, JAMES HEILIGENSTEIN, PATRICK MARCHESE, GERALD NINNEMANN, MARY ANN PETERSON, ALFRED SCHLECHT, ART SMITH. (All except designees are appointed by governor.)

The 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. The 13-member council 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: PAUL SAGER (appointed by UW System board of regents), *chairperson;* WILLIAM BROOKS (appointed by council of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, representing private colleges), *vice chairperson;* CHARLES PILS (appointed by Natural Resources Board), *secretary;* ROBERT RODEN (appointed by Natural Resources Board); JACK FINGER (appointed by superintendent of public instruction); ALLEN HANEY, RONALD HENNINGS, VIRGINIA KLINE (appointed by UW System board of regents); PATRICIA BLANKENBURG, EVELYN HOWELL (appointed by council of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters); SUSAN SULLIVAN BORKIN (appointed by Milwaukee Public Museum board of directors).

The 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 11-member 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. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (4) and 23.26 of the statutes.

Nonmetallic Mining Council: W. PERRY HALQUIST (nonmetallic mineral extraction business); SUSAN COURTER (business using nonmetallic minerals); JAMES F. BURGENER (county zoning administrator); MICHAEL G. ERICKSON, RONALD L. GARRISON, CHRISTOPHER R. LARSON, MARTIN T. LEHMAN, ELMER W. SHIELDS, JR., EDWARD TROXELL (appointed by governor).

The Nonmetallic Mining Council advises the department on issues relating to the mining of mineral aggregates or nonmetallic minerals, such as stone, sand, gravel, asbestos, beryl, clay, feldspar, peat, talc and topsoil. Its 9 members, who are appointed for 3-year terms, must represent economic, scientific and environmental viewpoints. The council was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 464. Its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.347 (19) of the statutes.

Off-the-Road Vehicle Council: MICHAEL F. SOHASKY, *chairperson;* PETER DURAND, RUSSELL HERMSEN, RICHARD HUTCHINSON, ROB MCCONNELL, LARRY STRANGFELD, DAVE TRACZYK (appointed by Natural Resources Board).

The Off-the-Road Vehicle Council conducts studies and makes recommendations to the department regarding the recreational aid program for off-the-road Type I motorcycles and all-terrain vehicles. The council's 7 members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms, and they must be knowledgeable about the sporting and recreational needs of the drivers of these types of vehicles. The council was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, as the Motorcycle Recreation Council and given its current name and broader duties in 1985 Wisconsin Act 29. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (11) and 23.09 (25) of the statutes.

Snowmobile Recreational Council: JAMES SAARI (northern member), *chairperson;* DONALD RUEHLOW (southern member), *vice chairperson;* BEVERLY DITTMAR, HAROLD H. FLATER, JOSEPH KAPUSTA, EARL ORNER, KATHLEEN RASMUSSEN, JAMES TOFTNESS, DIRK VAN DUZEE (northern members); CHARLES BENA, MICHAEL CERNY, JAMES CRAVEN, MARK LARSEN, WILLIAM PFAFF, DONNA WHITE (southern members). (All are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

The Snowmobile Recreational Council carries out studies and makes recommendations to the governor, the legislature and the Departments of Natural Resources and Transportation regarding all matters affecting snowmobiling. The 15 members of the council are appointed for staggered 3-year terms, and at least 5 must represent the northern part of the state and another 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: HARVEY BRANDAU, JEFFREY L. BUTSON, THOMAS HUBER, JOANNE JONES, CONNIE LODEN, JAMES SAARI, MICHAEL F. SOHASKY, KENNETH WENDT, vacancy (appointed by governor).

The State Trails Council advises the department about the planning, acquisition, development and management of state trails. Its 9 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: ROBERT ELLINGSON (District 10), *chairperson;* EDGAR HARVEY, JR. (District 8), *vice chairperson;* STEVE OESTREICHER (District 3), *secretary-treasurer;* RUEL FLEMING, PAUL GULAN (District 1); GARY GAIER, MICHAEL REITER (District 2); AL OPALL (District 3); TONY JANECEK, RUSSELL MALLOW (District 4); RUSSELL HITZ, MARK NOLL (District 5); WILLIAM BUCKLEY, MERLIN LINDOW (District 6); RICHARD CHIER, DICK KOERNER (District 7); MICHAEL BRUST (District 8); DAVID LADD, FRANCIS MURPHY (District 9); KENNETH RISLEY (District 10); JAMES BUTTERBRODT, HAROLD ERICKSON (District 11); THEODORE LIND, DON SLOMSKI (District 12).

The Conservation Congress is a private citizens group, and its 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: NICHOLAS J. NEHER (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), HENRY ANDERSON (designated by secretary of health and family services), JOHN ALBERTS (designated by secretary of commerce), SUSAN SYLVESTER (designated by secretary of natural resources), JAMES ROBERTSON (state geologist), CAROL CUTSHALL (designated by secretary of transportation), ALBERT J. BEAVER (designated by president, UW System), JOHN A. METCALF (representing governor).

Statutory References: Sections 15.347 (13) and 160.50.

Agency Responsibility: The Groundwater Coordinating Council is composed of 8 members who serve 4-year terms. Persons designated to serve on behalf of their agency heads must be agency employes with "sufficient authority to deploy agency resources and directly influence agency decision making." It was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 410 to advise 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.

LAKE MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board: CHARLES HENRIKSEN, RICHARD R. JOHNSON, MICHAEL LECLAIR, MARK MARICQUE, NEIL A. SCHWARZ (licensed, active commercial fishers); DEAN SWEAR (licensed, active wholesale fish dealer); vacancy (state citizen). (All are appointed by governor.)

Statutory References: Sections 15.345 (3) and 29.33 (7).

Agency Responsibility: The Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977. Its 7 members must live in counties contiguous to Lake Michigan, and they serve indefinite terms at the governor's pleasure. 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 HALVOVSEN, 2 vacancies (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 Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977. Its 5 members must live in counties contiguous to Lake Superior, and they serve indefinite terms at the governor's pleasure. 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.

PUBLIC INTERVENOR BOARD

Public Intervenor Board: LOUIS ANDREW, JR. (appointed by governor), *chairperson;* THOM CISKE (appointed by senate majority leader), *vice chairperson;* DON MILLIS (appointed by assembly majority leader), *secretary;* EMILY EARLEY (appointed by senate minority leader); TOM HEBL (appointed by assembly minority leader); MARK MUSOLF, GERALD O'BRIEN (appointed by governor with senate consent); JOHN ROSE (appointed by governor).

Administrator: EDWINA KAVANAUGH, *public intervenor,* (608) 264-9237; Fax: (608) 266-6983.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707-7921.

Location: Department of Natural Resources, 101 South Webster Street, Madison.

Statutory References: Sections 15.07 (1) (cm), 15.345 (4), 23.39 and 227.485 (2) (e).

Agency Responsibility: The Public Intervenor Board provides direction to the public intervenor regarding protection of public rights in water and other natural resources. It must give its approval before the public intervenor formally intervenes in any administrative proceedings before any state agency, including the Department of Natural Resources.

The 8 board members serve 4-year terms and must have backgrounds in or demonstrated experience with environmental protection or other natural resource conservation. The board was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, and it continues many of the duties formerly performed by the discontinued Public Intervenor Advisory Committee in the Department of Justice.

COUNCIL ON RECYCLING

Council on Recycling: JACQUELINE MOORE BOWLES, REUBEN DAMM, CAROL KUBLY, DANIEL MEYER, CATHERINE ONSAGER, ROBERT REICHELT, JOHN REINDL (appointed by governor).

Statutory References: Sections 15.347 (17) and 159.22.

Agency Responsibility: The Council on Recycling, created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 335, consists of 7 members appointed to 4-year terms coinciding with that of the governor. The council

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;* MICHAEL J. CASTLE (Lake Winnebago watershed), vacancy (Lake Superior area), J. FREDERIC RUF (inland area), PATRICK T. ZIELKE (Mississippi River 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 Wisconsin Waterways Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1977. Its 5 members serve staggered 5-year terms. 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: LAURIE R. MCCALLUM, *chairperson;* JUDY M. ROGERS, DONALD R. MURPHY (appointed by governor with senate consent).

General Counsel: ANTHONY J. THEODORE.

Mailing Address: 131 West Wilson Street, Room 1004, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-1995.

Publications: Biennial Report; Digest of Decisions.

Number of Employes: 10.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $721,000.

Total Budget 1996-97: $721,000.

Statutory References: Sections 15.06 (1) (d), 15.80, 103.10 (12), 230.44 and 230.45.

Agency Responsibility: The 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 transactions; and disciplinary actions involving unrepresented employes 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 policies, family or medical leave, safety and health, or "whistleblower" or elder abuse reporting.

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 first receives a complaint processes it, while the other agency defers action and adopts the first agency's determination.

Organization: The 3 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. No member may hold any other position in state employment, 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 and the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

Office of the STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

Public Defender Board: DANIEL M. BERKOS (State Bar member), *chairperson;* JAMES T. ROGERS (State Bar member), *vice chairperson;* HARRY HERTEL, JOHN HOGAN, MARC T. MCCRORY, CHRISTINE M. WISEMAN (State Bar members); DAGOBERTO IBARRA, DONALD WALSH, STELLA A. YOUNG (public members). (All are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

State Public Defender: NICHOLAS L. CHIARKAS, 266-0087.

Deputy State Public Defender: FREDERICK H. MILLER, 266-9449.

Legal Counsel: SALLY MAYNE PEDERSON, 264-8560.

Administrative Division: ARLENE F. BANOUL, *director,* 266-9447.

Appellate Division: MARLA J. STEPHENS, *director,* 267-0311.

Assigned Counsel Division: MARCUS T. JOHNSON, *director,* 266-5480.

Trial Division: MICHAEL TOBIN, *director,* 266-0087.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7923, Madison 53707-7923.

Location: 315 North Henry Street, 2nd Floor, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-0087.

Fax: (608) 267-0584.

Number of Employes: 533.60.

Total Budget 1995-96: $64,372,500.

Total Budget 1996-97: $58,613,200.

Statutory References: Section 15.78; Chapter 977.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the State Public Defender makes determinations of indigency and handles the legal representation of specified defendants who are unable to afford a private attorney. The Public Defender Board promulgates rules for determining the indigency of persons entitled to representation and for certifying attorneys who can be assigned as counsel.

Organization: The Public Defender Board consists of 9 members appointed for staggered 3-year terms. At least 5 members must be members of the State Bar of Wisconsin. A member may not be a judicial or law enforcement officer, a district attorney, a corporation counsel, or the state public defender or be employed by one of those officers. The state public defender, who is appointed by the board and serves at its pleasure, supervises administration of the office and assigns attorneys to represent persons entitled to counsel.

Unit Functions: The *Administrative Division* provides purchasing and personnel services, budget preparation, case management and fiscal analysis. It also processes payments for private counsel who assist the agency.

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 receives and acts upon complaints from inmates or courts relating to persons confined to state correctional and mental health institutions.

The *Assigned Counsel Division* oversees certification and appointment of private attorneys to represent indigent clients in cases not handled by staff.

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: 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. Its mission was to pursue post-conviction appeals for indigents before the appropriate court, including the U.S. Supreme Court. The duties of the office were originally confined to appellate defense. Indigent defense 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 appointed the state public defender to a 5-year renewable term with removal only for cause. The 1977 law also authorized gradual implementation of a trial-level program. Although Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, provided state funding for provision of staff services within the Office of the State Public Defender to cover trial and appellate representation, the 1980-81 funding was vetoed and only partially restored.

Chapter 356, Laws of 1979, established the proportion of each county's indigent cases to be handled by public and private counsel, required a Legislative Council study of the public defender program, and set November 15, 1985, as the program's sunset date. 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 repealed the sunset provision and expanded coverage of indigent cases by public defender staff from 47 counties to the entire state.

1995 Wisconsin Act 27 required the state public defender to establish a fee schedule; limited the number of public defender cases that may be assigned to private counsel to no more than one-third of all cases; and 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 and services (CHIPS).

Department of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State Superintendent: JOHN T. BENSON, 266-1771.

Deputy State Superintendent: STEVEN B. DOLD, 266-1771.

Executive Assistant to State Superintendent: vacancy.

Special Assistant to State Superintendent: PATRICIA C. YATES, 267-9294.

Educational Accountability, Office of: B. DARWIN KAUFMAN, *director,* 267-9111.

Legal Services, Office of: ROBERT J. PAUL, *chief legal counsel,* 266-9353.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707-7841.

Location: State Education Building (GEF 3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephones: (608) 266-3390; TTY: (608) 267-2427.

Fax: (608) 267-1052.

Internet Address: http://www.state.wi.us.agencies/dpi

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@**mail.state.wi.us**

Finance and Management, Division for: FAYE J. STARK, *assistant superintendent,* 266-2804.

Food and Nutrition Services: RICHARD A. MORTENSEN, *director,* 266-3509.

Management Services: VANCE RAYBURN, *director,* 266-3320.

Policy and Budget/Human Resources: vacancy, *director,* 266-1966.

School Consultative Services: SALLY K. SARNSTROM, *director,* 266-7475.

School Financial Services: JAMES MCINTOSH, *director,* 266-6968.

Learning Support: Equity and Advocacy, Division for: JUANITA S. PAWLISCH, *assistant superintendent,* 266-1649, Fax: (608) 267-3746, TTY: (608) 267-2427, pawlijs@

Equity and Title I: WILLIAM J. ERPENBACH, *director,* 267-1072, Fax: (608) 267-0364, erpenwj@

Exceptional Education: PAUL T. HALVERSON, *director,* 266-1781, halvept@

Student Services, Prevention and Wellness: NANCY F. HOLLOWAY, *director,* 266-8960, Fax: (608) 267-3746, hollonf@

Residential Schools: ALAN L. BEELER, *director,* 309 West Walworth Avenue, Delavan 53115-1099, (414) 728-7146, Fax: (414) 728-7160.

Wisconsin School for the Deaf and Educational Services Center for the Hearing Impaired: ALEX SLAPPEY, *superintendent,* 309 West Walworth Avenue, Delavan 53115-1099, (414) 728-7120, Fax: (414) 728-7160.

Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped and Educational Services Center for the Visually Impaired: WILLIAM KOEHLER, *superintendent,* 1700 West State Street, Janesville 53546-5399, (608) 758-6127, (800) 832-9784, Fax: (608) 758-6100.

Learning Support: Instructional Services, Division for: PAULINE M. NIKOLAY, *assistant superintendent,* 266-3361.

Content and Learning: THOMAS J. STEFONEK, *director,* 266-5728.

School Improvement: SUSAN GRADY, *director,* 266-2364.

School-to-Work: BRYAN ALBRECHT, *director,* 267-9251.

Teacher Education and Licensing: PETER J. BURKE, *director,* 266-1879.

Wisconsin Educational Opportunities Program and Urban Education: PAUL T. SPRAGGINS, JR., *director,* 266-3523; Milwaukee (414) 227-4466.

Libraries and Community Learning, Division for: CAROLYN W. FOLKE, *interim assistant superintendent,* 266-2205.

Division Internet Address: http://www.state.wi.us/agencies/dpi/dlcl/

Bright Beginnings/Family-School-Community Involvement: JANE L. GRINDE, *director,* 266-9356, grindjl@

Education Information Services: GREG DOYLE, *director,* 266-1098, doylegm@

Information Management and Instructional Technology: CAROLYN W. FOLKE, *director,* 266-7049, folkecw@

Public Library Development: LARRY T. NIX, *director,* 266-7270.

Resource Sharing: SALLY J. DREW, *director,* (608) 224-6161, drewsj@

Publications: Biennial Report; *Channel DLS* (Division for Libraries and Community Learning); Directory of Wisconsin Public/Private Schools; various curriculum publications and research studies.

Number of Employes: 616.05.

Total Budget 1995-96: $3,094,642,400.

Total Budget 1996-97: $3,968,757,200.

Constitutional Reference: Article X, Section 1.

Statutory References: Section 15.37; Chapters 115 and 118.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Public Instruction is charged with providing direction and technical assistance for public elementary and secondary education in Wisconsin. It offers a broad range of programs and professional services to local school administrators and faculty. The department distributes state school aids and administers federal aids to supplement local tax resources, improve curriculum and school operations, ensure education for children with disabilities, offer professional guidance and counseling, and develop 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 Finance and Management* distributes state and federal school aids and grants; administers school district revenue limits; monitors the Milwaukee Parental Choice 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 with management and planning, data processing, school district reorganization, pupil transportation, private school liaison, school board elections and board 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. The division provides agency support services, including financial management, budget preparation, development of administrative rules, legislative analysis and human resources.

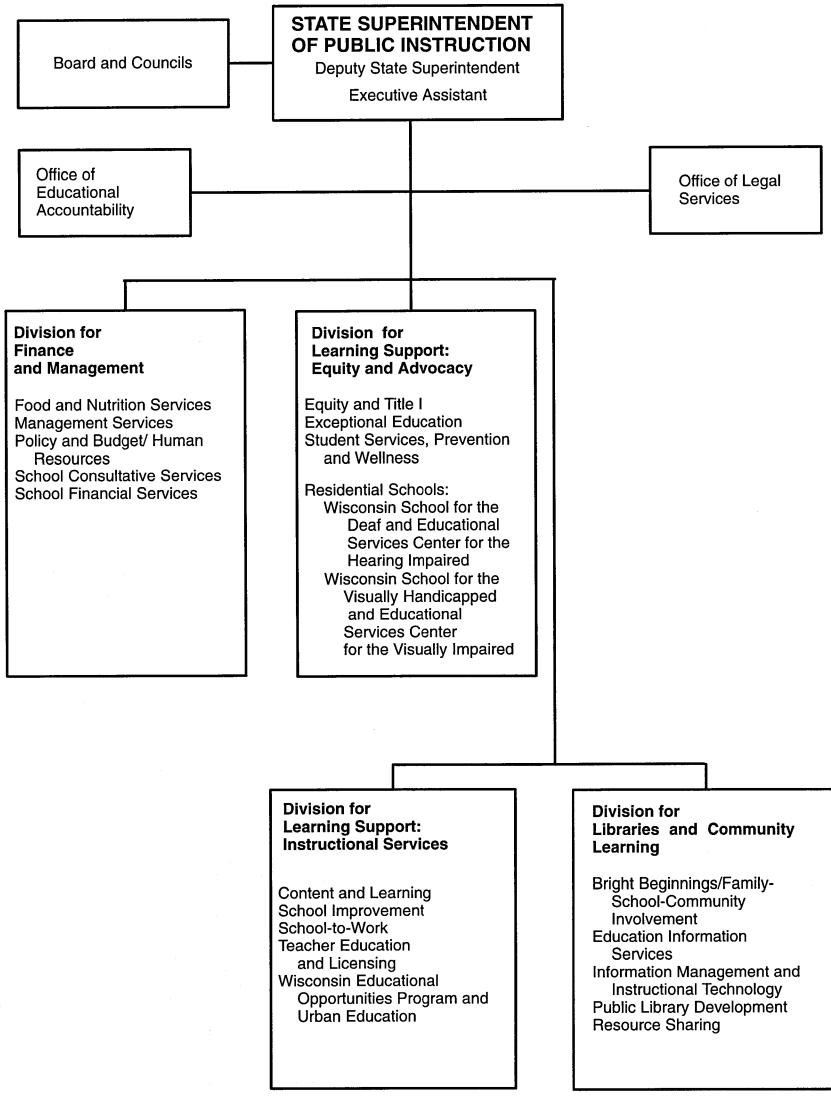
The *Division for Learning Support: Equity and Advocacy,* created in Section 15.373 (1), Wisconsin Statutes, by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967, provides training and technical assistance for programs that help students in their career, educational, health, personal and social development. These programs cover school nursing, social work and psychological services; guidance and counseling services; alcohol and other drug abuse; suicide prevention; alcohol and traffic safety; school-age parents; school violence; HIV prevention and services; and other school health programs. The division also directs educational needs programs related to children of homeless individuals. It administers learning assistance, collaborative services, youth village grants, and the federal Emergency Immigrant Education Program. It also offers consultation for and supervision of multicultural education, including race, gender, and national origin equity; the American Indian Studies Program; and state and federally funded bilingual/English as a second language program. The division provides statewide coordination of local efforts to implement programs for children with exceptional educational needs and oversees implementation at the district level of federal programs related to children with disabilities, including Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 – Title I (Helping Disadvantaged Children Reach High Standards) and Title IV (Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities). It also administers pupil nondiscrimination laws and provides for recruiting and enrolling of children of migrant workers.

The division operates the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and Educational Services Center for the Hearing Impaired at Delavan and the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped and Educational Services Center for the Visually Impaired at Janesville. These residential schools provide academic and vocational education along with individual pupil evaluations and technical assistance to local school districts.

The *Division for Learning Support: Instructional Services* offers assistance with curriculum and academic standards development and implementation, instructional methods and strategies, school-to-work, educational opportunity programs, urban education, and professional development and placement. The division monitors charter schools and school district compliance with various statutory and administrative code requirements, reviews college and university teacher and administrator training programs, and licenses public school teachers and administrators and library professionals, as well as private school teachers and administrators who request and qualify for a license.

The division conducts a variety of programs for prekindergarten through grade 12, including talent search, talent incentive grants, minority precollege scholarships, summer school programs, and the General Educational Development (GED) Program. It administers federal programs under Goals 2000, the Carl Perkins Vocational Education Act, the Job Training Partnership Act, Byrd Scholarships for outstanding academic achievement, the Dwight D. Eisenhower Professional Development Act, School-to-Work Opportunities, Challenging Content Standards, and charter school grants. The division provides direct services to students in programs, such as Sci-

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
American Indian Language and Culture Education Board
Environmental Education Board

ence World, Teacher World, Arts World, Academic Decathlon, the Academic Scholars Program, and student vocational education organizations.

The *Division for Libraries and Community Learning,* created in Section 15.373 (2), Wisconsin Statutes, by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967, provides assistance for the development and improvement of public and school libraries; fosters interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing; and promotes information and instructional technology, early childhood development, and family and community involvement in education. The division administers a state aid program that provides funding for the state's 17 federated public library systems. It also administers the federal Library Services and Construction Act, the federal Learn and Serve America Program, and the Nutrition Education Training Program. The division provides interlibrary loan and reference services to the state's libraries and maintains an electronic union catalog of statewide library holdings. It operates a professional library for department staff, state educators and librarians. The division administers the public librarian certification program, the summer library reading program and programs that foster family and community involvement in schools and libraries. The division also administers the department's data processing and information technology support functions.

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.

1995 Wisconsin Act 27 (the biennial budget) attempted to initiate a major change in state supervision of education by creating a Department of Education, under the direction of an Education Commission. The department was to be administered by a secretary of education, appointed by the governor with senate consent. The act made the existing Superintendent of Public Instruction the commission's chairperson, but it transferred most of the state superintendent functions to the department. Before the changes took effect, the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *Thompson v. Craney,* 199 Wis. 2d 674, ruled the act unconstitutional and declared it void.

In the early years of statehood, the hiring and licensing 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.

Originally, Wisconsin only provided 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). 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.

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.

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.

Besides administering the state school aids formula, the department has also been responsible for administering federal aid for schools, beginning with the school lunch program in 1951. Current federal aid programs include the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, which had its origins in aid programs dating back to the 1960s; the Carl Perkins Vocational Education Act; the Dwight D. Eisenhower Professional Development Act; and the Library Services and Construction Act.

Statutory Board and Councils

Alcohol and Other Drug Programs, Council on: KAY NIGHTINGALE, *chairperson;* LOIS BALK, ANNE BATES, STEPHEN BRAUNGINN, TERRY ERICKSON, LAURA HAIG, DAN HAZAERT, MICHAEL LISKOWSKI, SHARON MARTIN, PAM REWEY, LEA RICE, THERESA RUSCH, ROBERT RYKAL, RUTH SCHMITT, JOAN SHUTTS, PENNY SIMMONS, JERRY SMITH, JOANNE STEVENS (appointed by state superintendent).

The Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Programs advises the state superintendent about programs to prevent or reduce alcohol and other drug abuse by minors. The council includes an unspecified number of members 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.

Business and Education Partnerships, Council on: Inactive.

The Council on Business and Education Partnerships advises the state superintendent on increasing cooperation among business, industry, organized labor and the educational system. The council includes an unspecified number of members who are appointed by the governor for 3-year terms, and a majority of them must represent private business and industry. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.377 (2) of the statutes.

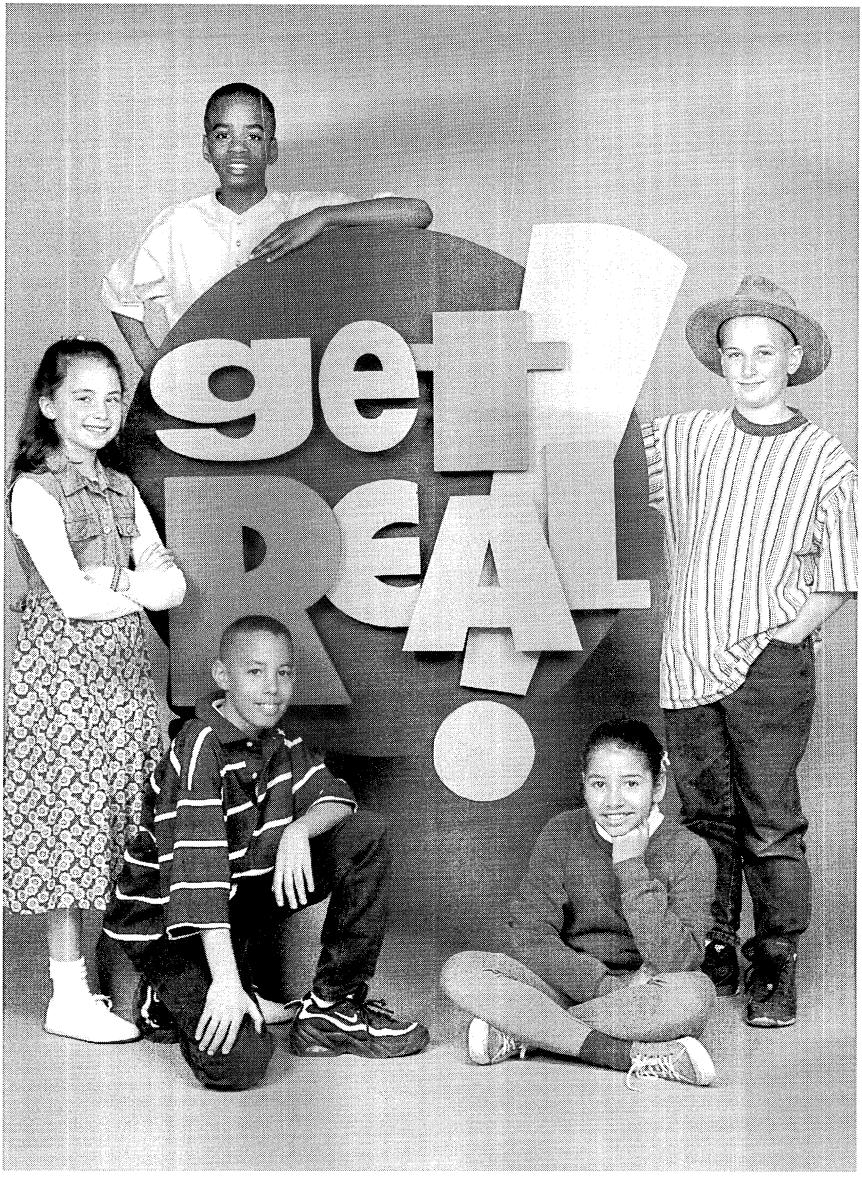
Education of the Blind, Council on the: KAREN HEESEN, CHERI MCGRATH, vacancy (appointed by state superintendent).

The Council on the Education of the Blind advises the state superintendent on services, programs and policies affecting children who are blind or who have vision disabilities. The council's 3 members, who are appointed for staggered 6-year terms, must be visually handicapped and have "a demonstrated knowledge of the problems of the visually handicapped". The council was created by Chapter 292, Laws of 1971, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.377 (1) and 115.37 of the statutes.

Exceptional Education, Council on: MARY SKADAHL (parent of child with exceptional needs), *chairperson;* ANN BENTS (certified regular education teacher); VIVIAN WEBER-PAGEL (certified special education teacher); PAMELA VAN DOREN (school board member); BECKY LEWIS, PATRICIA RUTH, JAN SERAK, LINDA TATUM, JEANNIE WANLESS (parents of children with exceptional educational needs); BERT CHIANG, PATRICE COLLETTI, ED HAWKINSON, MONTE HOTTMANN, GERALD MAULSON, vacancy (appointed by state superintendent).

The Council on Exceptional Education consults with the state superintendent on programs, policies and rules related to the educational needs of exceptional children. It may report biennially to the legislature on progress made by special education programs and planning. The 15 council members are appointed for 3-year terms, and at least 5 members must be parents or guardians of children with exceptional educational needs. The council was created by Chapter 89, Laws of 1973, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.377 (4) and 115.79 of the statutes.

Instructional Telecommunications, Council on: TERRI IVERSON, *chairperson;* THOMAS BUTLER, DANIEL SCHMELING (private education representatives); JODI DEMARINIS, SHERRY FREIBERG, LINDA KAUTZA, RICHARD MCDOUGAL, MICHAEL O'BYRNE, WILMER PEARSON, KENNETH ROGERS, DONALD STEVENS, LARRY STORDAHL, LARRY WEIDNER, JOHN WHITNEY, vacancy (appointed by state superintendent).



The award-winning series, Get Real!, *provides positive role models for children. The series is produced by Wisconsin Public Television (WPT) and is seen on more than 70 stations. WPT serves Wisconsin children and students statewide through its general and instructional programming.* *(James Gill, Educational Communications Board)*

The Council on Instructional Telecommunications advises the state superintendent on matters related to telecommunications for schools, including instructional programming. The 15-member council includes representatives of each of the Cooperative Educational Service Agencies, nominated by the CESA boards of control, and 2 representatives of private elementary and secondary schools. Members serve 4-year terms. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.377 (3) of the statutes.

Library and Network Development, Council on: TIMOTHY E. LAATSCH (public member), *chairperson;* MARY BAYORGEON, MIRIAM ERICKSON, MARION HOWARD, C. PATRICIA LAVIOLETTE, MILTON MITCHELL, CAROL J. NELSON, PHILIP SAWIN, JR. (professional members); PAUL T. DIETZ, NORMAN GILL, RICHARD F. HAAS, A. EUGENE NEYHART, ILEEN SIKOWSKI, GYNETH SLYGH, ELIZABETH TARDOLA (public members) (appointed by governor).

The Council on Library and Network Development advises the state superintendent and the administrator of the Division for Libraries and Community Learning on the performance of their duties regarding library service. The 15 members serve 3-year terms. 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.

School District Boundary Appeal Board: JOHN T. BENSON (superintendent of public instruction); DAVID AMUNDSON, JAMES EATON, ARLYN HOLLANDER, LARRY LUDLUM, HARVEY MANDEL, VERDELMA PAINE, JODY SLICK, MARY THURMAIER, PATRICIA WEBER, SANDRA WEIX, WALTER WETZEL, vacancy (appointed by state superintendent).

The School District Boundary Appeal Board hears appeals from persons aggrieved by actions taken under Chapter 117 of the statutes providing for school district reorganization. The board includes the state superintendent (or designee) and 12 members, 4 each from large, medium and small district school boards, who are appointed for staggered 2-year terms. No 2 members may live within the boundaries of the same Cooperative Educational Service Agency. 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.

Suicide Prevention, Council on: Inactive.

The Council on Suicide Prevention advises the state superintendent regarding the department's activities, conducted in conjunction with the Department of Health and Family Services, to encourage schools to develop suicide prevention and intervention programs. The 7-member council must include a physician appointed jointly by the state superintendent and the secretary of health and family services. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.377 (7m) of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE EDUCATION BOARD

American Indian Language and Culture Education Board: CAROL CORNELIUS, DOROTHY W. DAVIDS, MARY M. DUFFY, ANNA RAE FUNMAKER, ONA W. GARVIN, GEORGIANNA E. IGNACE, DANA JACKSON, JOYCE M. MAKI, THELMA M. MCLESTER, DAVID MERRILL, ELAINE PETERS, ALFRED PYATSKOWIT, vacancy (all appointed by governor).

Statutory References: Section 15.375 (1); Chapter 115, Subchapter IV.

Agency Responsibility: The American Indian Language and Culture Education Board, which was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1979, replaced the Council on Indian Education. The 13 board members are appointed for staggered 4-year terms upon the recommendation of Wisconsin Indian tribes, bands and organizations in this state. The board must include parents or guardians of American Indian children; American Indian teachers, school administrators, and a school board member; persons involved in programs for American Indian children; and persons experienced in the training of teachers for American Indian language and culture education programs. Members must be representative of all the American Indian tribes, bands and organizations in

this state. The board advises the state superintendent, the University of Wisconsin System Board of Regents, the Higher Educational Aids Council, and the Wisconsin Technical College System Board on all matters related to the education of American Indians. It encourages the establishment of American Indian language and culture education programs in school districts that enroll American Indian pupils and in alternative schools that have at least 75% American Indian enrollment.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION BOARD

Environmental Education Board: JOHN FINGER (K-12 environmental educators' representative), *chairperson;* SENATORS BURKE, COWLES; REPRESENTATIVES BLACK, OURADA; PAULI NIKOLAY (designated by superintendent of public instruction), CRAIG KARR (designated by secretary of natural resources), RUBIN HARRIS (designated by president, UW System), WILLIAM T. ROCKWELL (designated by director, Technical College System Board); RICK KOZIEL (conservation and environmental organizations representative), CYNTHIA GEORGESON (business and industry representative), WILLIAM NEUHAUS (labor representative), HAROLD SPENCER (nonformal environmental education organizations representative), RICHARD WILKE (higher education institutions faculty representative), DAN KVALHEIM (agricultural representative). (All, except legislators and *ex officio* members or their designees, are appointed by superintendent of public instruction.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707-7841.

Telephone: (608) 266-3155.

Statutory References: Sections 15.375 (3) 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 15 members include 7 representatives of nongovernmental interest groups, who are appointed to serve 3-year terms. The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 299.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: CHERYL L. PARRINO, *chairperson,* parric@; DANIEL J. EASTMAN, eastmd@, JOSEPH P. METTNER, mettnj@ (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Executive Assistant to the Chairperson: JACQUELINE K. REYNOLDS, 267-7897, reynoj@

Secretary to the Commission: LYNDA L. DORR, 266-1266, dorrl@

General Counsel: STEVEN M. SCHUR, 266-1264, schurs@

Legislative Liaison: JASON T. KRATOCHWILL, 266-1383.

Public Affairs Director: JEFF BUTSON, 267-0912, butsoj@

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7854, Madison 53707-7854.

Location: Public Service Commission Building, 610 North Whitney Way, Madison.

Telephones: (608) 266-5481; Consumer affairs: (800) 225-7729, (608) 266-2001; TTY: (608) 267-1479.

Fax: (608) 266-3957.

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@**mail.state.wi.us**

Internet Address: http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/psc

Administrative Services, Division of: GEORGIA L. MULCAHY, *administrator,* 266-3587, mulcag@

Electric Division: SUSAN E. STRATTON, *administrator,* 266-0699, strats@

Examining Division: BARBARA JAMES, *administrator,* 266-5473, jamesb@

Natural Gas Division: ANITA SPRENGER, *administrator,* 267-3590, sprena@

Telecommunications Division: R. SCOT CULLEN, *administrator,* 266-1567, culles1@

Water, Compliance and Consumer Affairs, Division of: JOYCE A. NARVESON, *administrator,* 267-7829, narvej@

Information Technology, Office of: PAUL C. NEWMAN, *administrator,* 267-5112, newmap@

Publications: Biennial Report; various statistics on electric utilities, gas utilities and telephone companies and guides for utility customers.

Number of Employes: 184.75.

Total Budget 1995-96: $12,293,300.

Total Budget 1996-97: $12,130,200.

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 sewer and water utilities. Its jurisdiction does not extend to most activities of electric cooperatives in Wisconsin.

Responsibilities of the commission include setting utility rates, determining levels for adequate and safe service, and approving utility bond sales and stock issuances. It confirms or rejects utility applications for major construction projects, such as power plants and fiber optic systems. 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, and an individual commissioner holds office until a successor is appointed and qualified. No member 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 *Examining Division* schedules and conducts quasi-judicial public hearings on utility matters before the commission and prepares verbatim transcripts of testimony.

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 pending before federal regulatory agencies that 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 and rate design and changes. The division also administers statutory provisions which 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 public utilities. It audits all utility records for compliance with the Uniform System of Accounts and commission directives 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.

The *Office of Information Technology* manages data processing and evaluates and procures information technology resources for the department.

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 created 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 railroad and motor carrier regulatory functions to the Transportation Commission, which was renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation in 1982. Railroad regulation has been located in the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads since 1993.

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 Council

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 Advisory Council advises the commission on privacy guidelines designed to protect the privacy of users of telecommunications services. Members consist of representatives of telecommunications providers and consumers. The council was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 496 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 196.209 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.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8968, Madison 53708-8968.

Location: Suite 110, 610 North Whitney Way.

Telephone: (608) 266-7607.

Fax: (608) 261-8220.

Number of Employes: 5.50.

Total Budget 1995-96: $448,300.

Total Budget 1996-97: $352,200.

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 construction and, on request, investigates the safety of highway crossings. It is responsible for matters relating to rates and charges for railway freight, passenger fares and assessments.

The commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with senate consent to a 6-year term, 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 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: MARLENE A. CUMMINGS, 266-8609, mcumming@mail.state.wi.us

Deputy Secretary: PATRICIA C. MCCORMACK, 267-2435, pmccorma@mail.state.wi.us

Executive Assistant and Legislative Liaison: MYRA L. SHELTON, 266-8608, mshelton@mail.state.wi.us

General Counsel: WILLIAM DUSSO, 266-0011.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8935, Madison 53708-8935.

Location: 1400 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephones: (608) 266-2112; TTY: (608) 267-2416.

Internet Address: http://www.state.wi.us/agencies/drl/

Fax: (608) 267-0644.

Education, Examinations, and Public Information, Division of: RICHARD BERG, *administrator,* 267-1815.

Enforcement, Division of: JOHN TEMBY, *administrator,* 266-5434.

Business Licensing and Regulation, Division of:

Business and Design Professions, Bureau of: PATRICIA H. REUTER, *director,* 266-3423.

Accounting Examining Board (266-1397): RUSSELL L. HANSON*, *chairperson;* FRANK R. PROBST, *vice chairperson;* KAREN A. KALISHEK, *secretary;* JOEL D. GARLOCK, SHARON HAMILTON, DANIEL J. RITTER*, vacancy.

Architects, Landscape Architects, Professional Geologists, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of (266-1397).

The 6 professional sections listed below comprise the examining board, for a total of 18 professional members and 12 public members. Examining board officers are: G. ROBERT SHEFFERS, *chairperson;* WILLIAM C. MCCULLOUGH, *vice chairperson;* DENNIS G. BROWN*, *secretary.*

Architect Section: ROGER D. ROSLANSKY, *chairperson;* BRUCE D. KIEFFER, *vice chairperson;* LISA L. KENNEDY, *secretary;* DENNIS G. BROWN*, MELVIN RUSSELL*.

Designer Section: WILLIAM C. MCCULLOUGH, *chairperson;* DEAN FIELD, *vice chairperson;* JAMES W. DORN, *secretary;* JEROME QUINN*, DONNA M. ROZAR*.

Engineer Section: MARK E. NURCZYK, *chairperson;* HARVEY SHEBESTA, *vice chairperson;* FLOYD A. RATHBURN*, *secretary;* MARVIN F. DEVRIES, SHEILA PUDELKO*, .

Geologist Section: JOAN E. UNDERWOOD, *chairperson;* DAVID M. MICKELSON, *vice chairperson;* DANIEL JACKSON*, *secretary;* FRED BIRTS*, MEREDITH OSTROM.

Landscape Architect Section: JAY FERNHOLZ, *chairperson;* RICK RETTLER, *vice chairperson;* RUTH G. JOHNSON*, *secretary;* TERESA L. ADLER, SHARON PORTER*.

Land Surveyor Section: G. ROBERT SHEFFERS, *chairperson;* DAVID M. SCHMALZ, *vice chairperson;* JOHN MARGITAN, *secretary;* MELVYN L. HOFFMAN*, BERNARD E. THOMPSON*.

Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board (266-1630): JOHN FAHEY (representing a public school of barbering or cosmetology), *chairperson;* DANNY E. TROTTER*, *vice chairperson;* FRANK M. CATRINE, *secretary;* YVONNE DAVIS, JOYCE HAUGESTUEN*, HENRY H. MOORE, JR., TONI A. PALERMO (licensed electrologist), MARVIN L. RUSHING (representing a private school of barbering or cosmetology), vacancy.

Funeral Directors Examining Board (266-1630): D. BRUCE CARLSON, *chairperson;* PAMELA JANSSEN, *vice chairperson;* DIANE P. PRATT*, *secretary;* DANIEL P. DENSOW, NORMAN N. GILL*, ROY T. PFEFFER.

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*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 Geologists, 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.	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
Dentistry Examining Board	S. 15.405 (6)	Ch. 129, L. 1885.	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
Medical Examining Board	S. 15.405 (7)	Ch. 264, L. 1897.	Ch. 448, Subchap.II
Dietitians Affiliated Credentialing Board	S. 15.406 (2)	1993 WisAct 443.	S. 448.74
Occupational Therapy Examining Council	S. 15.407 (1)(c)	1987 WisAct 399.	S. 15.407 (1)
Physical Therapists Affiliated Credentialing Board	S. 15.406 (1)	Ch. 327, L. 1967; 1993 WisAct 107.	S. 440.035
Physician Assistants, Council on	S. 15.407 (2)	Ch. 149, L. 1973.	S. 448.20
Podiatrists Examining Council	S. 15.407 (1)(b)	Ch. 327, L. 1967.	S. 15.407 (1)
Respiratory Care Practitioners Examining Council	S. 15.407 (1)(d)	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
Controlled Substances Board	S. 15.405 (5g)	Ch. 384, L. 1969; Ch. 219, L. 1971; 1995 WisAct 305.	Ch. 961
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)
Social Workers, Marriage and Family Therapists and Professional Counselors, Examining Board of	S. 15.405 (7c)	1991 WisAct 160.	S. 457.03
Veterinary Examining Board	S. 15.405 (12)	Ch. 294, L. 1961.	Ch. 453

Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board (266-1630): SHIRLEY P. KELLER, *chairperson;* ANITA GENRICH, *vice chairperson;* KAREN DAVIS-ROBINSON, *secretary;* E. R. JONAS (MD); RHODA ZARIE ARZOOMANIAN (RN); NANCY HARPER*, ROBERT MULDER, JR., LORAYNE M. RITT*, JUDITH A. WHEELER. Nonvoting member: PHYLLIS TSCHUMPER (designee of secretary of health and family services).

Real Estate Appraisers Board (266-1630): MARY REAVEY (assessor), *chairperson;* PAUL R. VOZAR, *vice chairperson;* JAMES P. CAVEN*, *secretary;* GARY J. CUSKEY*, LINN A. DUESTERBECK, LAMARR J. FRANKLIN*, LILL HAUSCHILD.

Direct Licensing and Real Estate, Bureau of: CLETUS J. HANSEN, *director,* 266-5439.

Auctioneer Board (266-5439): RICHARD O. LUST, *chairperson;* MARIE SKIC-LOY*, *vice chairperson;* ROBERT BRANDAU, *secretary;* RONALD R. BAST, MARIE KOHLBECK*, ROBERT J. MASSART, MARK SHAIN*.

Real Estate Board (266-5439): JAMES R. IMHOFF, JR., *chairperson;* BEECHIE O. BROOKS, *vice chairperson;* KATHRYN NEITZEL*, *secretary;* NANCY A. GERRARD, RICHARD HINSMAN*, CHRISTINE NUERNBERG*, vacancy.

Real Estate Curriculum and Examinations, Council on (266-5439): NANCY A. GERRARD (member of Real Estate Board designated by board), *chairperson;* JANET C. BRYNE, LAURIE S. FRANCIS*, RICHARD C. GLESNER*, SUSAN E. HAMER, RONALD E. HANSON, LLOYD P. LEVIN.

Health Professions, Bureau of: PATRICK D. BRAATZ, *director,* 266-0483.

Controlled Substances Board (266-7586): DAVID P. DONARSKI (psychiatrist appointed by governor), *chairperson;* THOMAS A. RUDY (pharmacologist appointed by governor), *vice chairperson;* YVONNE M. BELLAY (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); ROMA ROWLANDS (designated by secretary of health and family services), JOHN KILLIAN (designated by attorney general); CYNTHIA A. BENNING (designated by Pharmacy Examining Board chairperson).

Dentistry Examining Board (266-2811): JAMES A. SIEVERT, *chairperson;* MARK J. CURRAN, *vice chairperson;* BETH E. JACKO-CLEMENCE (dental hygienist), *secretary;* THOMAS G. BRANDT, JUDITH FICKS*, WILBER GILL, WILLA JEAN MOORE*, CYNTHIA M. RIFFLE.

Hearing and Speech Examining Board (266-2811): JAMES CLEMENCE OGUREK (hearing instrument specialist), *chairperson;* ANN GMEINER HEINRICH (speech-language pathologist), *vice chairperson;* WILLIAM J. SIMIC, JR. (otolaryngologist), *secretary;* GERALDINE BERNARD*, JAMES A. BOHREN, WILLIAM F. FASCHING (hearing instrument specialists); MEREDY HASE (audiologist); JOHN L. MCEWEN*.

Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology, Council on (266-1396): SUSAN M. MARKS, *chairperson;* CATHIE PAULY, *vice chairperson;* SANDRA WEEDEN, *secretary;* VERONICA H. HEIDE, DAVID HENRY.

Medical Examining Board (266-2811): RODOLFO MOLINA, *chairperson;* W.R. SCHWARTZ, *vice chairperson;* GLENN HOBERG (DO), *secretary;* JAMES CHAMBERS, REBECCA DODSON*, JAMES L. ESSWEIN, RONALD E. GROSSMAN, SIDNEY E. JOHNSON, SANDRA K. MAKHORN, MIKKI PATTERSON*, PABLO M. PEDRAZA, WANDA ROEVER*, DAROLD TREFFERT. Nonvoting member: vacancy (chairperson, Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council).

Dietitians Affiliated Credentialing Board (266-1626): SUSAN KASIK-MILLER, *chairperson;* JODI BRAUN, *vice chairperson;* DELORES A. PRICE*, *secretary;* MONICA CEILLE.

Occupational Therapy Examining Council (266-1396): WAYNE WINISTORFER, *chairperson;* LINDA VIELHUBER, *vice chairperson;* JOANN JANSEN, *secretary;* 2 vacancies*. (Medical Examining Board appoints all members.)

Physical Therapists Affiliated Credentialing Board (266-1626): NELDA JOY OLSON, *chairperson;* MICHAEL W. EDWARDS, *vice chairperson;* BARBARA FLAHERTY, *secretary;* SHIRLEY A. MOOK*.

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*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.

Physician Assistants, Council on (266-2811): SUSAN SKAROS, *chairperson;* GLEN D. BRANDT, *vice chairperson;* DAVID EBERT, JERRY NOACK (designee of vice chancellor for health sciences, UW-Madison); BERNARD SAFFOLD. (Medical Examining Board appoints the physician assistant members.)

Health Professions and Services Licensing, Division of: PATRICK D. BRAATZ, *administrator,* 266-0483.

Podiatrists Examining Council (266-2811): STEPHEN ARBES, *chairperson;* PATRICIA HAMILTON*, MARK JULSRUD, LISA GARCIA REINICKE. (Medical Examining Board appoints all except public member.)

Respiratory Care Practitioners Examining Council (266-1396): MARY G. LAMKEN, *chairperson;* LORI ESHLEMAN, *vice chairperson;* PETER SANVILLE, *secretary;* GLORIA A. BEASER*, BASIL VARKEY (MD). (Medical Examining Board appoints all except public member.)

Pharmacy Examining Board (266-2811): CYNTHIA BENNING, *chairperson;* DANIEL LUCE, *vice chairperson;* CHARLOTTE RASMUSSEN*, *secretary;* GEORGE F. CHRISTIANSEN, CHARLES DINKEL, GEORGINA FORBES*, JOHN R. HOFMANN.

Veterinary Examining Board (266-2811): GILBERT LEWIS, *chairperson;* ROBERT H. JOHNSTON, *vice chairperson;* SARAH L. KAMKE*, *secretary;* WILLIAM BARTLETT, ELAINE MCGREGOR*, DIANE SCOTT, JEAN M. HEYT THOMPSON; LINDA OLSON (veterinary technician).

Health Service Professions, Bureau of: ALFRED J. HALL, JR., *director,* 267-7223.

Acupuncture Direct Certification (267-7222).

Chiropractic Examining Board (267-7222): TERRY K. FREITAG, *chairperson;* JAMES L. GREENWALD, *vice chairperson;* DALE J. STRAMA, *secretary;* CYNTHIA J. GREEN*, BETTYE J. LAWRENCE*, BEVIER HASBROUCK SLEIGHT III.

Nursing, Board of (266-0257): TIMOTHY D. BURNS, *chairperson;* RUTH E. LINDGREN (RN), *vice chairperson;* BONNIE M. CREIGHTON (LPN), *secretary;* ANN BREWER, LORRAINE A. NOREM, vacancy (RNs); ELAINE AUGUST (LPN); ROBERTA P. OVERBY*, MCARTHUR WEDDLE*.

Licensed Practical Nurses, Examining Council on: JUNE BAHR, *chairperson;* DEBRA A. HERMANN, *vice chairperson;* ROSEMARY ERKINS-ROBBINS (RN on faculty of LPN school), *secretary;* LORETTA BOND (RN), ELAINE AUGUST (all appointed by Board of Nursing).

Registered Nurses, Examining Council on: MAUREEN E. O'BRIEN, *chairperson;* PAMELA A. MAXSON, *vice chairperson;* SALLY K. DAVIS-MASSEY, TERRI D. SCHWARTZ (all appointed by Board of Nursing).

Optometry Examining Board (267-7222): JOHN D. BONSETT-VEAL, *chairperson;* JOHN T. CARNS, *vice chairperson;* LEON D. GRIFFIN, JR., *secretary;* CHRIS HUBBELL, LYNNE LECOUNT*, BOB ROBINSON*, vacancy.

Psychology Examining Board (266-0070): STEPHEN F. SEAMAN, *chairperson;* BARBARA A. VAN HORNE, *vice chairperson;* TEE HEISER*, *secretary;* PATRICIA M. BUJARD, CHARLES M. MOORE, B. ANN NEVIASER, vacancy.

Social Workers, Marriage and Family Therapists and Professional Counselors, Examining Board of (267-7212). The following 3 sections comprise the examining board, for a total of 10 professional members and 3 public members. Examining board officers are: STEVE ZANSKAS, *chairperson;* MURIEL J. HARPER, *vice chairperson;* JAN CARLSON, *secretary.*

Social Worker Section: CORNELIA HEMPE, *chairperson;* VIRGINIA S. HEINEMANN*, *vice chairperson;* ANITA D. KROPF, *secretary;* MURIEL J. HARPER, DOUGLAS V. KNIGHT.

Marriage and Family Therapist Section: JAN CARLSON, *chairperson;* CHARLES P. BARNARD, *vice chairperson;* ANNE MARIE RATHBURN*, *secretary;* LYNN J. GAUGER.

Professional Counselor Section: COLLEEN S. JAMES, *chairperson;* SUSAN A. KELL, *secretary;* MARK A. LADD*, STELLA YOUNG.

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*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.

Publications: Biennial Report; Consumer Complaints: Other Resources; The Impaired Professionals Procedure; *Regulation: In Partnership with the Consumer;* Wisconsin Directory of Accredited Schools of Nursing; Guidelines for Real Estate Licensing in Wisconsin; Guidelines for Charitable Organizations Relating to Filing Annual Financial Reports or Affidavits in Lieu of Reports; Information About Your Hearing; Study Guide for the Wisconsin Real Estate Continuing Education Test-Out Examination, Study Manual for the Wisconsin Private Detective Examination, plus informational bulletins for licensees, regulatory digests specific to regulatory boards and monthly disciplinary reports.

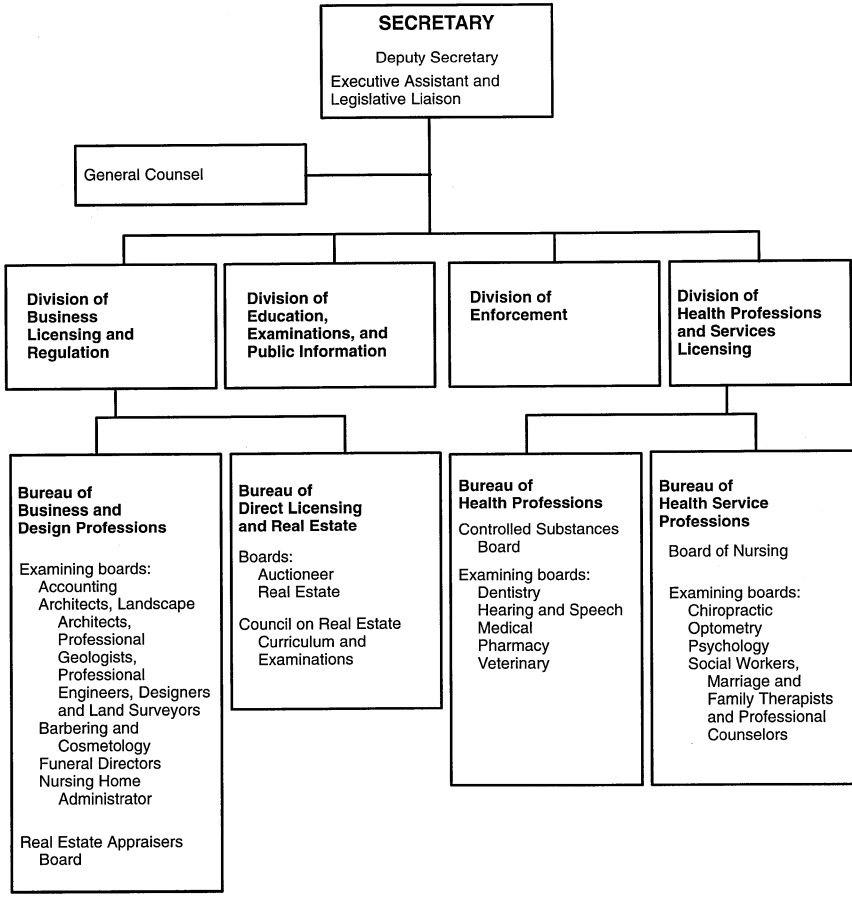
Number of Employes: 127.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $8,045,500.

Total Budget 1996-97: $7,951,800.

Statutory References: Sections 15.08, 15.085, 15.40 and 15.405-15.407; Chapters 440-459 and 480.

DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING



Agency Responsibility: The department is responsible for credentialing and regulating various professions and occupations in the state. It provides administrative services to the state occupational licensing boards and policy assistance in such areas as evaluating and establishing new licensing programs, creating routine procedures for legal proceedings and adjusting policies in response to public needs. Currently, the department and boards are responsible for regulating 65 professions and occupations and 25 types of business establishments.

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.

The department provides direct regulation and licensing of certain occupations and activities and also regulates schools of barbering and cosmetology, aesthetics, electrology and manicuring. The Controlled Substances Board issues rules regulating the use of substances that have a potential for abuse.

Numerous boards attached to the department have independent responsibility to regulate specific professions in the public interest. Within statutory limits, they determine education and experience requirements 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 boards may reprimand a credential holder or limit, suspend or revoke the credential of a practitioner who violates laws or board rules. In some cases, they also impose forfeitures.

Examining board members must be state residents, and they cannot serve more than 2 consecutive terms. No member may be an officer, director or employe 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 regulation boards with the advice and consent of the senate, but some council members are appointed by their related examining boards or by the secretary of the department.

Unit Functions: The *Office of the Secretary* provides support services to the boards and the department, including personnel, data processing, fiscal management, budget and management analysis, procurement, document processing, credential renewal services, and legislative and legal services.

The *Division of Business Licensing and Regulation* handles the direct licensing responsibilities of the department including: auctioneers; real estate brokers and salespersons; real estate appraisers; time-share salespersons; interior designers; charitable organizations; professional fund-raisers and fund-raising councils; cemetery authorities, salespersons, and preneed sellers; private detectives, private detective agencies and private security persons; and boxing. The division also serves the auctioneer board, the real estate board and real estate appraisers board, and the following examining boards: accounting; architects, landscape architects, professional geologists, professional engineers, designers and land surveyors; barbering and cosmetology; funeral directors; and nursing home administrators.

The *Division of Education, Examinations, and Public Information* provides educational and examination services to the boards and the department. It assists with the development, administration and validation of credentialing examinations. In addition, it provides information to credential holders and the general public.

The *Division of Enforcement* investigates complaints against credential holders and matters within the jurisdiction of the regulatory authorities and then seeks resolution of disputes. Where

appropriate, it commences formal disciplinary action. The division inspects business establishments and audits the trust accounts of real estate brokers and the financial records of auctioneers, cemetery authorities, and cemetery preneed sellers.

The *Division of Health Professions and Services Licensing* provides services to the examining boards and councils that regulate health care professions, including audiology, dentistry, hearing and speech, medicine, occupational therapy, pharmacy, podiatrists, respiratory care practitioners, speech-language pathology and veterinary medicine. It serves the Controlled Substances Board and the examining boards for chiropractic; nursing; optometry; psychology; and social workers, marriage and family therapists and professional counselors. It assists the affiliated credentialing boards for dietitians and physical therapists and conducts the direct certification of acupuncturists. It also administers the impaired professionals procedure.

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 department now provides centralized administrative services to 19 boards, 2 affiliated credentialing boards and 8 councils. Most recently, 1995 Wisconsin Act 305 transferred the Controlled Substances Board to the department from the Department of Health and Family Services.

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 centralized within the department substantive administrative functions previously performed by the boards and provided for direct regulation of several professions.

Department of REVENUE

Secretary of Revenue: CATE S. ZEUSKE, 266-6466; Fax: 266-5718.

Deputy Secretary: KATHLEEN D. HEUER, 266-6466.

Executive Assistant: THOMAS J. FONFARA, 266-6466.

Office of Appeals: CLAYTON E. SETH, *director,* 266-8920; Fax: 261-6222.

Legal Services: JOHN R. EVANS, *chief counsel,* 266-2845; Fax: 266-9949.

Public Information Officer: TERESA BAUMAN, 261-2271; Fax: 266-5718.

Administrative Services Division: ROBIN GATES, *administrator,* 264-8175; GERALD HODDINOTT, *assistant to the administrator,* 264-6879.

Budget and Business Operations Bureau: RICHARD E. GRADE, *director,* 266-8469; Fax: 266-2204.

Human Resource Services Bureau: MICHAEL D. KAPHINGST, *director,* 266-3842; Fax: 266-2825.

Information Systems Bureau: ANNETTE ESSER, *director,* 266-0218; Fax: 264-9923.

Quality Improvement and Planning Coordinator: vacancy, 266-0306.

Income, Sales and Excise Tax Division: DIANE L. HARDT, *administrator,* 266-1911; JACK E. DEYOUNG, *assistant administrator,* 266-8025.

Audit Bureau: DANIEL DAVIS, *director,* 266-3612; Fax: 267-0834.

Compliance Bureau: VICKI R. SIEKERT, *director,* 266-9635; Fax: 261-6226.

Tax Processing Bureau: CHERYL E. SULLIVAN, *director,* 267-5190; Fax: 264-6884.

Lottery Division: DONALD E. WALSH, *acting administrator,* 267-3602; SHIRLEY ECKES-MEYER, *deputy administrator,* 264-6651; Fax: 264-6644.

Administration Bureau: vacancy.

Marketing and Retailer Relations Bureau: DONALD E. WALSH, *director,* 267-3602.

Operations Bureau: TIMOTHY G. DEMASTER, *director,* (414) 229-0790, 4353 North Richards Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Research and Analysis Division: YEANG-ENG BRAUN, *administrator,* 266-2700.

Local Fiscal Policy Bureau: MONROE ROSNER, *director,* 266-0938.

State Tax Policy Bureau: DENNIS COLLIER, *director,* 266-5773.

State and Local Finance Division: JOHN W. RADER, *administrator,* 266-0939; WALLACE T. TEWS, *assistant administrator,* 266-9758; Fax: 264-6887.

Equalization Bureau: EUGENE R. MILLER, *director,* 266-8131.

Local Financial Assistance Bureau: FRANK A. HUMPHREY, *director,* 266-1657.

Manufacturing Assessment Bureau: CHARLES T. TURNER, *director,* 266-3845.

Utility and Special Taxes Bureau: ROBERT STEFFES, *director,* 266-3964.

Assessment Practices, Office of: GREGORY LANDRETTI, *director,* 266-8202.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8933, Madison 53708-8933.

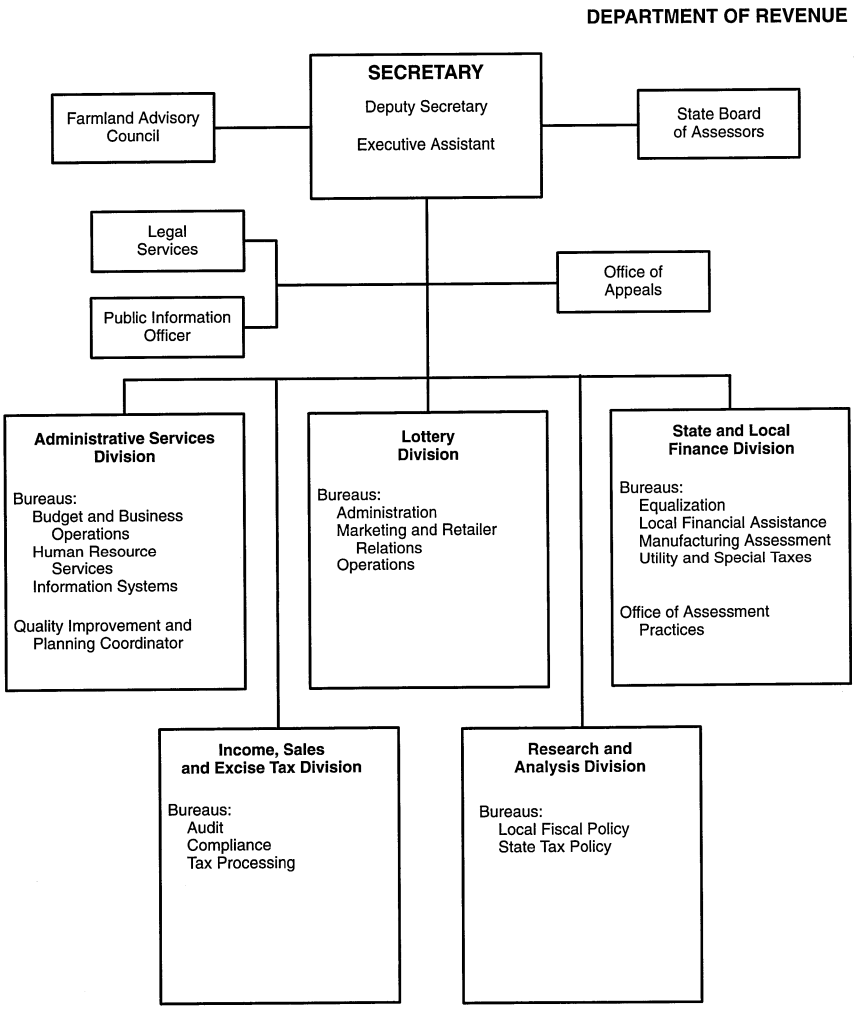
Locations: State Education Building (GEF 3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison; 4610 University Avenue, Madison; State Revenue Building, 4638 University Avenue, Madison; 1802 West Beltline Highway, Madison (Lottery Division); and district and branch offices throughout the state.

Telephone: (608) 266-1611.

Internet Address: http://www.dor.state.wi.us

Publications: Biennial Report; *Corporate Tax Climate: A Comparison of Nineteen States;* A Guide for Property Owners; Summary of Tax Exemption Devices; *Wisconsin Tax Bulletin;* and various brochures on specific issues.

Number of Employes: 1,309.55.



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Badger Board
Investment and Local Impact Fund Board

Total Budget 1995-96: $70,612,200.

Total Budget 1996-97: $134,958,400.

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, determines equalized value of taxable property, assesses manufacturing property, helps formulate tax policy and administers the Wisconsin Lottery. It also assists local governments in their property assessments and financial management and administers local financial assistance programs.

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 administrator of the Income, Sales and Excise Tax Division from the classified service and the other division administrators from outside the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Office of Appeals* 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 *Legal Services* staff provides legal counsel and opinions, drafts and reviews tax legislation and administrative rules and litigates all cases brought before the Tax Appeals Commission. It also represents the department in nontax cases before administrative agencies and coordinates litigation and appeals.

The *Administrative Services Division* establishes policies and provides centralized support services in the areas of personnel, employe development, equal employment, employment relations, information technology, 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 credit, and farmland credit programs.

The *Lottery Division,* created in Section 15.433, Wisconsin Statutes, by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, administers the Wisconsin State Lottery. It manages the design, distribution and sale of lottery products, consisting of pull-tab, instant scratch-off and on-line games. It conducts lottery drawings, handles media relations and answers players' questions about drawing results and lottery products.

The *Research and Analysis Division* develops and evaluates overall economic and tax policy for the secretary; analyzes legislation; and prepares revenue estimates, fiscal notes, economic forecasts and 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 and 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 (Chapter 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 2 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 arrangement 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 to another. Originally, for example, local officials 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 legisla-

ture repealed the department's mandatory municipal audit functions but left intact its discretionary oversight of municipal accounting. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 transferred responsibility for administration of the Wisconsin State Lottery to the department from the Wisconsin Gaming Commission.

Statutory Board and Council

State Board of Assessors: CHARLES E. TURNER, *chairperson;* ROBERT BEHLING, DENNIS M. BONK, BRIAN D. HANKE, STEVE LARRABEE, JULIE MATHES, WILLIAM B. WARDWELL, MARK A. WEBER (Department of Revenue employes appointed by secretary).

The State Board of Assessors investigates all objections to the amount, valuation or taxability of real or personal manufacturing property. It also investigates all objections to the penalties issued for late or nonfiling of required manufacturing property report forms. The number of board members is determined by the secretary, but all must be department employes. 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: CATE S. ZEUSKE (secretary of revenue), *chairperson;* MARY JANE NELSON (representing agribusiness), CARL AXNESS (knowledgeable about agricultural lending practices), BRUCE JONES (UW System agricultural economist), PAUL JADIN (mayor of a city of 40,000 or more population), LINDA BOCHERT (environmental expert), DEBORAH VAN DYK (representing nonagricultural business), STEVE HINTZ (urban studies professor), JOHN MALCHINE (farmer) (all appointed by the secretary of revenue).

Advisor: RUPERT KURTZWEIL (assessor) (appointed by secretary of revenue).

Mailing Address: Department of Revenue, 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53708.

Telephone: 266-6466.

Agency Responsibility: The 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 9-member council was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 73.03 (49) of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT BOARDS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

BADGER BOARD

Badger Board: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON (building commission chairperson); ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES E. DOYLE, SECRETARY OF STATE DOUGLAS J. LA FOLLETTE, STATE TREASURER JACK C. VOIGHT (commissioners of public lands); CATE S. ZEUSKE (secretary of revenue), RICHARD SPEROS (secretary of tourism), GEORGE E. MEYER (secretary of natural resources).

Statutory References: Sections 15.435 (2) and 25.28.

Agency Responsibility: The Badger Board administers the Badger Fund, which consists of money derived from the net proceeds tax on metallic mining. The fund receives that portion of the tax that is not distributed to the Investment or Local Impact Fund or to counties, municipalities or Native American communities where mining takes place. The fund receives up to a maximum of 40% of the total tax. In addition, any excess over $20 million in the Investment and Local Impact Fund is transferred to the Badger Fund. The board grants 50% of the interest earned by the fund to local governments for capital costs of recreational facilities and uses the other 50% for equalization aids to school districts. The board, which is composed of 7 *ex officio* members, was created by Chapter 186, Laws of 1981.

INVESTMENT AND LOCAL IMPACT FUND BOARD

Investment and Local Impact Fund Board: ROGER DAY (public member), *chairperson;* CATE S. ZEUSKE (secretary of revenue), TERRY GROSENHEIDER (secretary of commerce designee); LOUIS J. PERRY, ELIZABETH SORENSEN (municipal officials); ERHARD HUETTL, WAYNE WILSON (county officials); JIM SCHULTZ (school board member); RICHARD L. GURNOE (Native American member); LLOYD KINCAID, DANIEL B. MERRIAM (public members). (All except *ex officio* members or designees are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8933, Madison 53708-8933.

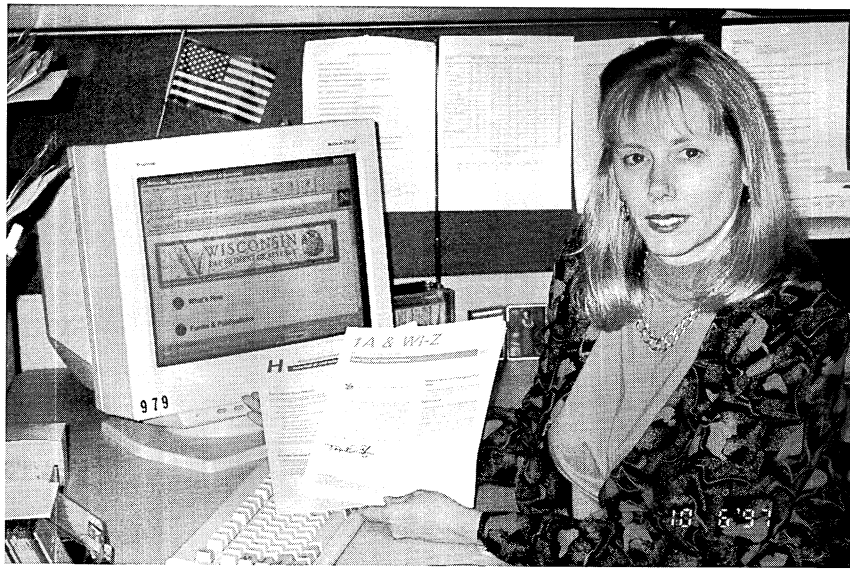
Location: State Education Building (GEF 3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-8133.

Statutory References: Sections 15.435 (1) and 70.395 (2).

Agency Responsibility: The Investment and Local Impact Fund Board, created by Chapter 31, Laws of 1977, 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 payment 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 11-member board consists of 2 *ex officio* members; 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 recommended by the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc.; and 3 public members. The 9 members appointed by the governor serve staggered 4-year terms. 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 Wisconsin Department of Revenue launched its own Internet home page in 1996 to make tax filing easier and more efficient. Using the new technology, taxpayers now can download state income tax forms in their homes and offices. (Department of Revenue)

Office of the SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary of State: DOUGLAS La FOLLETTE, 266-8888.

Deputy Secretary of State: JUNA KRAJEWSKI, 266-3470.

Administrative Services Division: MARLENE KOPLIN, *administrator,* 267-6810.

Government Records Division: MARJORIE ULMAN ROBB, *administrator,* 266-8888.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7848, Madison 53707-7848.

Location: 30 West Mifflin Street, 10th Floor, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-8888.

Fax: (608) 266-3159.

Publications: Notary Public Information Brochure.

Number of Employes: 6.50.

Total Budget 1995-96: $3,056,700.

Total Budget 1996-97: $408,100.

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 Wisconsin municipalities and the state government.

Organization: The secretary of state, who is elected as a partisan officer for a 4-year term 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* discharges program responsibilities set forth in approximately 100 sections of the Wisconsin Statutes. It 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 and charter ordinances 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 charged with responsibility for maintaining the official acts of the legislature and the governor, keeping the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin, and affixing it to all official acts of the governor. 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. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 transferred the secretary's responsibilities relating to corporations and other business organizations and the Uniform Commercial Code to the Department of Financial Institutions.

Office of the STATE TREASURER

State Treasurer: JACK C. VOIGHT, 266-1714.
Deputy State Treasurer: MICHAEL G. COLLINS, 266-7982.
Executive Assistant: SCOTT M. FELDT, 266-3712.
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7871, Madison 53707-7871.
Location: 101 East Wilson Street, 5th Floor, Madison.
Telephone: (608) 266-1714.
Fax: (608) 266-2647.
Internet Address: http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/ost
Publications: Monthly and biennial reports of the cash position of the state; monthly report on the Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund; and periodic newsletter for local clerks and treasurers.
Number of Employes: 23.50.
Total Budget 1995-96: $1,997,000.
Total Budget 1996-97: $2,423,100.*
*Includes costs of biennial publication of statewide abandoned property list.
Constitutional References: Article VI, Sections 1 and 3.
Statutory Reference: Chapter 14, Subchapter IV.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the State Treasurer serves citizens, state agencies, businesses and local units of government by providing for receipt, custody, oversight and disbursement of state moneys and money deposited with the state under statutory requirements.

Organization: The state treasurer, who is a constitutional officer elected on a partisan ballot in the November general election, heads the Office of the State Treasurer and is the fiscal trustee for the State of Wisconsin. The treasurer appoints the deputy state treasurer from outside the classified service.

Functions: The state treasurer is responsible for the daily cash management of the state's surplus cash balances and administration of the Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund and Wisconsin's Unclaimed Property Program. 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 acts as registrar for all state general obligation bonds and administers the state's uniform unclaimed property and general escheat laws, which enable the rightful owners of unclaimed property to claim their assets.

History: The territorial treasurer, an office created in 1839, was appointed by the governor, but the state 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

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS

and

DIVISION OF TRUST LANDS AND INVESTMENTS

Board of Commissioners of Public Lands: JAMES E. DOYLE (attorney general), DOUGLAS J. LA FOLLETTE (secretary of state), JACK C. VOIGHT (state treasurer). (All serve as *ex officio* members.)

Secretary: STEPHANIE W. THORN.

Division of Trust Lands and Investments: STEPHEN E. GAUGER, *deputy secretary.*

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8943, Madison 53708-8943.

Location: Suite 200, 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1370.

Fax: (608) 267-2787.

District Office: MICHAEL PAUS, *administrator,* 8770 Highway J, Woodruff, 54568-9635, (715) 356-7317; Fax: (715) 356-2548.

Publications: *The Benefits of Land Records Modernization;* Biennial Report; Land Records Guide; Municipal Borrowing from the State Trust Fund Loan Program; School District Borrowing from the State Trust Fund Loan Program.

Number of Employes: 9.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $776,500.

Total Budget 1996-97: $778,700.

Constitutional Reference: Article X, Section 7.

Statutory References: Section 14.563 (1) and Chapter 24.

Agency Responsibility: As required by the Wisconsin Constitution, the 1849 Legislature created the Board of Commissioners of the School and University Lands (Chapter 24, Revised Statutes of 1849), composed of the secretary of state, the state treasurer and the attorney general, to accept public lands granted to Wisconsin by the federal government and to sell them and invest the proceeds for the benefit of public schools, universities and libraries. The board was renamed the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands in the Revised Statutes of 1878.

At statehood in 1848, Wisconsin possessed more than 1.4 million acres of land and, between 1852 and 1892, approximately 10 million additional acres were granted to it by the federal government. The board currently holds about 80,000 acres, and the trust funds are valued at over $350 million.

The board directs and supervises the division and appoints a secretary to administer the agency. The division manages and sells public lands on behalf of the board, issues permits for use of the lands, preserves the state's original land records and manages the trust fund loan program. The trust fund is derived from the sale of public lands, timber revenues, property forfeitures and escheats, and fines and forfeitures collected for violations of state laws. Trust fund principal may be loaned to Wisconsin municipalities, lake districts, sanitary districts, technical college districts and school districts for public works projects. Trust fund earnings are distributed annually to the Department of Public Instruction for school library aids and to the University of Wisconsin System. Over the years, investment of proceeds has helped to finance not only public schools and universities, but also roads, canals, railroads and the State Capitol.

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 it 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), and the Office of the State Treasurer (1995 Wisconsin Act 27).

TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

Technical College System Board: DELMAR E. DELONG (employer member), *president;* ALLEN E. SCHRAUFNAGEL (public member), *vice president;* NANCY MOMMSEN (farmer member), *secretary;* JOHN T. BENSON (superintendent of public instruction), LINDA STEWART (secretary of workforce development), VIRGINIA MACNEIL (member of UW System board of regents designated by president); BRENT BUSSAN (student member); JAMES N. ELLIOTT (employe member); JONATHAN B. BARRY, DEBRA KENNER, JEANETTE NICOLAISEN, L. ANNE REID, LINUS M. STOLL (public members). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

State Director: EDWARD CHIN, 266-1770, chine@

Executive Assistant: vacancy.

Finance, Planning and Policy, Division of: DANIEL CLANCY, *assistant state director,* 266-7983, clancyd@

Budget, Finance and Management, Bureau of: GREGORY WAGNER, *director,* 266-2947, wagnerg@

Planning and Management Information, Bureau of: NORMAN KENNEY, *director,* 266-1766, kenneyn@

Policy and Government Relations, Bureau of: JANET WASHBON, *director,* 266-2017, wasboj@

Legal Counsel: vacancy.

Program and Economic Development, Division of: JAMES A. URNESS, *assistant state director,* 266-1739, urnessj@

Program Development and Operations, Bureau of: vacancy, *director,* 266-7993.

Student and Support Services, Bureau of: DEBORAH J. MAHAFFEY, *director,* 266-2302, mahaffd@

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: (608) 266-1770.

Fax: (608) 266-1285.

Publications: *Go Here. Get There. Technical College Guide;* Technical College Facts; annual and biennial reports; cost allocation summaries; graduate follow-up reports; employer satisfaction reports; annual evaluation reports of technical college offerings and services.

Number of Employes: 85.50.

Total Budget 1995-96: $161,108,500.

Total Budget 1996-97: $161,031,800.

Statutory References: Section 15.94; Chapter 38.

Agency Responsibility: The Technical College System Board is the coordinating agency for the state 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 in order to make the services of the 2 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. No person may serve as board president for more than 2 successive annual terms. A 1971 opinion of the attorney general (60 *OAG* 178) held that a member of a technical college district board could not serve concurrently on the state board. 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 46 campuses. Each district is headed by a board of 9 members who serve staggered 3-year terms. District boards include 2 employers, 2 employes, 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 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). Wisconsin was the first state to establish a system of state support for vocational, technical and adult education (Chapter 616, Laws of 1911). The law appropriated state aid for continuation, trade and evening schools; required every community with a population of 5,000 or more to establish an industrial education board; authorized the local boards to levy a property tax; and created an assistant for industrial education in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It also created the State Board of Industrial Education.

Wisconsin was also the first state to set up apprenticeship agreements (Chapter 347, Laws of 1911) and require employers to release 14- to 16-year-olds for part-time attendance in continuation schools if such schooling was available (Chapter 505, Laws of 1911). These schools became schools for apprentices. 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 and modeled after Wisconsin's vocational training programs, the U.S. Congress passed the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, the first federal legislation specifically designed to promote vocational education. The act offered financial aid to states to help pay teachers' and administrators' salaries and provided funds for teacher training.

In Chapter 494, Laws of 1917, the Wisconsin Legislature 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 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 legislation for vocational schools 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 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 2 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".

Statutory Council and Board

Council on Fire Service Training Programs: RON KASPERSKI (designated by administrator, Division of Emergency Management, Department of Military Affairs), TERRY HALVERSON (designated by secretary of commerce), NORMAN WIRTZ (designated by commissioner of insurance); JOHN W. FULCHER, DONALD PHILLIPS (members of paid fire departments); THOMAS BYCHINSKI, LARRY PLUMER, CHARLES RAYALA, JR., CATHY J. RIGDON (members of volunteer fire departments). (All except designated members are appointed by governor.)

The Council on Fire Service Training Programs advises the board on fire prevention training programs for members of volunteer and paid fire departments. The 9-member council includes 6 appointed members who serve staggered 6-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967, repealed and recreated by 1995 Wisconsin Act 247, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.947 (1) and 38.04 (9) of the statutes.

Telecommunications Retraining Board: JAMES A. URNESS (technical college system board representative); ROBERT BLESSINGTON, SANDRA LARSON, ANN MCNEARY (telecommunications industry union representatives); RAYMOND KEHM, JAMES LEONHART, vacancy (telecommunications companies representatives). (All are appointed by governor.)

The Telecommunications Retraining Board reviews the impact of changes in the telecommunications industry on workers and determines how to spend telecommunications retraining funds and maximize retraining opportunities for displaced telecommunications workers. A consortium of telecommunications companies contributes money to the retraining fund, which is the source of grants for eligible individuals employed by the contributors. The 7-member board was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 496, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.945 (2) and 38.42 of the statutes. It is scheduled to sunset June 30, 1999.

INDEPENDENT COUNCIL ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

EDUCATIONAL APPROVAL COUNCIL

Educational Approval Council: (No appointments will be made.)

Executive Secretary: JOSEPH L. DAVIS, 267-7733.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707-7874.

Location: 310 Price Place, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1996.

Fax: (608) 266-1690.

Publications: Annual Report; Roles and Responsibilities; A Wisconsin Directory of For-Profit Postsecondary Schools.

Number of Employes: 8.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $528,900.

Total Budget 1996-97: $548,500.

Statutory References: None (see 1996 Executive Orders 283 and 287).

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Approval Council must approve all postsecondary schools and courses of instruction that educate armed forces veterans and war orphans who receive assistance from the federal government. It also protects the public by inspecting and approving private for-profit postsecondary schools operating in Wisconsin. It judges the quality of proprietary schools for purposes of federal financial aid and serves as Wisconsin's state approval agency for these aid programs. In addition, the council approves and licenses in-state nonprofit postsecondary educational institutions incorporated after January 1, 1992, and all out-of-state nonprofit colleges that have a Wisconsin location or offer correspondence courses to state residents.

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 directed the committee to certify those private vocational schools that offered adequate courses and to prevent fraud and misrepresentation. In 1964, the committee was given responsibility for licensing agents of private vocational schools. It was subsequently renamed the Educational Approval Council in 1965 and attached to the Department of Public Instruction by Chapter 214, Laws of 1967. The Educational Approval Board (renamed in 1967) was transferred 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 and its responsibilities were transferred to a newly created Department of Education. The Wisconsin Supreme Court held the establishment of the Department of Education unconstitutional. To ensure proprietary schools continue to be regulated, Governor Tommy Thompson established the Educational Approval Council to assume the former duties of the Educational Approval Board in Executive Orders 283 and 287 (1996).

Department of TOURISM

Secretary of Tourism: RICHARD SPEROS, 266-2345.

Deputy Secretary: PATRICK GOSS, 266-8773.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7976, Madison 53707-7976.

Location: 6th Floor, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison; new location by 1998: 2nd Floor, 201 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-7621; Marketing Bureau: (608) 266-6755; Publications: (800) 432-8747; Travel Information: (800) 372-2737.

Fax: General: (608) 266-3403; Marketing Bureau: (608) 266-8213.

Internet Address: http://tourism.state.wi.us

Publications: Wisconsin Adventure Vacations; *Wisconsin African-American Heritage;* Wisconsin Auto Tours; Wisconsin Biking Guide; Wisconsin Event and Recreation Guide; *Wisconsin Heritage Traveler;* Wisconsin State Parks Visitors Guide.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: DIANE BROWN, *director,* 266-0820.

Customer Service, Bureau of: RENEA DETTMAN, *director,* 267-7176.

Marketing Bureau: SARA KLAVAS, *director,* 266-3750, 202 State Street, Suite 203, Madison.

Media and Industry Services, Bureau of: JULIA HERTEL, *director,* 261-8195.

Film Office: STANLEY SOLHEIM, *director,* 267-3686.

Information Technology, Office of: DENNIS SIMONSON, *director,* 266-9974.

Number of Employes: 64.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $6,912,300.

Total Budget 1996-97: $11,974,300.

Statutory References: Section 15.44; Chapter 41.

Agency Responsibility: 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 assists cooperative projects between profit and nonprofit tourist ventures. The department encourages local tourist development through the Joint Effort Marketing Program, Heritage Tourism Program and the production of films in Wisconsin.

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, budget and policy, payroll and purchasing services. It also administers the agency's human resources, safety, workspace and long-term planning functions.

The *Bureau of Customer Service* maintains and operates Wisconsin's 11 travel information centers, which are located at points of entry on the state's borders. The bureau also handles mailings and information requests for the agency.

The *Marketing Bureau* promotes and advertises Wisconsin as "the Midwest's premiere travel destination". Through market research, coordinated advertising, promotional campaigns and programs, and publications targeted to travelers' interests, the bureau is charged with attracting in-state and out-of-state tourists and associated vacation dollars.

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.

The *Film Office* assists other state agencies and the private sector in the production of feature length films, commercials, advertisements and educational materials. It seeks to attract produc-

tion companies from out of state to boost state and local economies and to build name recognition for Wisconsin as a travel destination.

The *Office of Information Technology* provides information technology leadership and support for the department and the Wisconsin tourism industry. The office assists the department in the electronic distribution of information, telecommunications networking and Internet application development.

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: TOM DIEHL, *chairperson;* SENATORS BRESKE, ZIEN; REPRESENTATIVES DUEHOLM, SKINDRUD; RICHARD SPEROS (secretary of tourism), GEORGE L. VOGT (director, state historical society), GEORGE TZOUGROS (executive secretary, Arts Board); PETER CHAPMAN, JACK R. CULLEY, VALERIE DANIELS-CARTER, KELLI TRUMBLE GAVINSKI, WILLIAM T. GEIST, WILLIAM A. HANBURY, CHARLES J. METELKA, WILLIAM J. OTTO, GARY ROBERTS, CHARLES E. STOKKE, MICHAEL F. PITZO, JAMES VAN MATRE, CHERYL B. ZAUG. (All except *ex officio* members and legislators 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: KATHRYN M. BURKE, *chairperson;* DEETTE BEILFUSS-EAGER, JAMES E. CARLEY, GERALD F. DARROW, ROBERT D. HASTINGS III, LLOYD W. HERROLD, GLORIA M. KIRKING, RUTH LULL, SANDRA R. MILLS, JONATHAN L. OVERBY, JILL G. PELISEK, KATHLEEN A. PLAUTZ, PATRICIA H. RUSCH, EMMA TALEN, MARY ALICE WIMMER (appointed by governor).

Executive Director: GEORGE TZOUGROS, 267-2006.

Mailing Address: 1st Floor, State Administration Building, 101 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0190; TTY: (608) 267-9629.

Fax: (608) 267-0380.

Publications: Annual Report; *Arts in the Wisconsin Economy: An Economic Impact Study;* Basic Record Keeping Procedures Handbook for Grant Applications; Bulletin; Guide to Programs and Services; Statewide Arts Service Organization Directory; Wisconsin Art and Craft Fairs Directory; Wisconsin Gallery Listing; Wisconsin Performing Arts Presenters Network Guide; Wisconsin Touring Performing Artist Directory; Wisconsin's Local Arts Agencies Directory.

Number of Employes: 12.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $3,643,200.

Total Budget 1996-97: $3,501,500.

Statutory References: Section 15.445 (1); Chapter 44, Subchapter III.

Agency Responsibility: The legislature directs the 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.

The board's 15 members, who serve staggered 3-year terms, must be state residents with a concern for the arts, and 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, established by the governor in 1963. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 attached the board to the Department of Tourism.

KICKAPOO RESERVE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Members: DON COLEMAN, RONALD M. JOHNSON, JACK ROBINSON, REBECCA ZAHM (residents of specified municipalities and school districts within watershed); RICHARD A. LOWE, GEORGE E. NETTUM (watershed residents outside specified units); DONALD R. FIELD (education representative), SANDRA K. HEIDEL (recreation and tourism representative), DAVID R. KLUESNER (environmental advocate) (nonresidents of watershed). (All members are appointed by governor. The appointments of the 3 nonresidents must have senate consent.)

Executive Director: MARCY WEST.

Mailing Address: 505 North Mills Street, La Farge 54639.

Telephone: (608) 625-2960.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $94,500.

Total Budget 1996-97: $189,100.

Statutory References: Sections 15.07 (1) (b) 20., 15.445 (2), 41.40 and 41.41.

Agency Responsibility: The board manages lands in the Kickapoo Valley Reserve to preserve and enhance its 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. The reserve consists of state-owned land in the Kickapoo River Valley in southwestern Wisconsin. Subject to the approval of the governor and the Department of Tourism, 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 does have 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 the board rules relating to the reserve.

The governor appoints the 9 members of the board for staggered 3-year terms. Four members must be residents of villages, towns and school districts in the immediate vicinity of the reserve, as defined in Section 15.445 (2) (b) 1, Wisconsin Statutes, and 2 must be residents of the Kickapoo River watershed outside of the immediate vicinity of the reserve. These 6 members are nominated by their local governments or school boards. Various state agencies must appoint nonmember liaisons to the board, and the board must request that the Winnebago Tribal Council 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: WILLIAM S. LUNDBERG, 2 vacancies (appointed by governor with senate consent); GLEN E. BENEKER (Crawford Co.), JAMES H. AMUNDSON (Dane Co.), L.B. NICE (Grant Co.), BRADLEY M. GLASS (Iowa Co.), TODD SCHWINGLE (Richland Co.), JAMES I. STAFF (Sauk Co.). (County representatives are nominated by respective county boards and appointed by governor.)

Executive Director: MARK CUPP, 202 North Wisconsin Avenue, P.O. Box 187, Muscoda 53573-0187.

Telephone: (608) 739-3188; (800) 221-3792.

Fax: (608) 739-4263.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $106,600.

Total Budget 1996-97: $106,600.

Statutory References: Section 15.445 (3); Chapter 30, Subchapter IV.

Agency Responsibility: The 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.

All 9 board members serve staggered 3-year terms. The 6 county representatives must be either an elected official or 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 other 3 members represent recreational user groups and 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: MICHAEL T. HUNTER, *chairperson;* MARCELLA RUSSELL, *vice chairperson;* DENNIS A. MARKOS, *secretary;* RICHARD SPEROS (secretary of tourism), JOSEPH E. TREGONING (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); JAMES BRADLEY, MARY E. HENKE. (All except *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

State Fair Park Director: RICHARD J. BJORKLUND, (414) 266-7020.

Management and Public Safety Services, Bureau of: ROGER BEAN, *director and State Fair Park assistant director,* (414) 266-7025.

Program Services, Bureau of: vacancy, *director.*

Director of Development: STANLEY SHAW, (414) 266-7029.

Mailing Address: Wisconsin State Fair Park, 8100 West Greenfield Avenue, P.O. Box 14990, West Allis 53214-0990.

Telephone: (414) 266-7000; (800) 884-FAIR (recorded announcement of events).

Fax: (414) 266-7007.

E-mail: wsfp@wsfp.state.wi.us

Internet Address: http://www.wsfp.state.wi.us

Publications: *A Brief History of the Wisconsin State Fair;* WSFP Update (semi-annual); annual non-fair event schedule; monthly non-fair event schedule; fair brochures, daily events schedule, and premium books.

Number of Employes: 45.70.

Total Budget 1995-96: $13,032,000.

Total Budget 1996-97: $13,723,400.

Statutory References: Section 15.445 (4); Chapter 42.

Agency Responsibility: The State Fair Park Board is directed to manage the State Fair Park and supervise its use for fairs, exhibits or promotional events for agricultural, commercial, educational and recreational purposes; to lease or license the property's use for other purposes when not needed for public purposes; and to charge reasonable rents and fees for use of the premises. 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 7 members, 2 *ex officio* and 5 appointed for staggered 5-year terms. The park director is appointed by the board from outside the classified service. All other full-time and seasonal employes are hired from within 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. It has been operationally self-financing since 1935. 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. The 1985 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, beginning January 1, 1996.

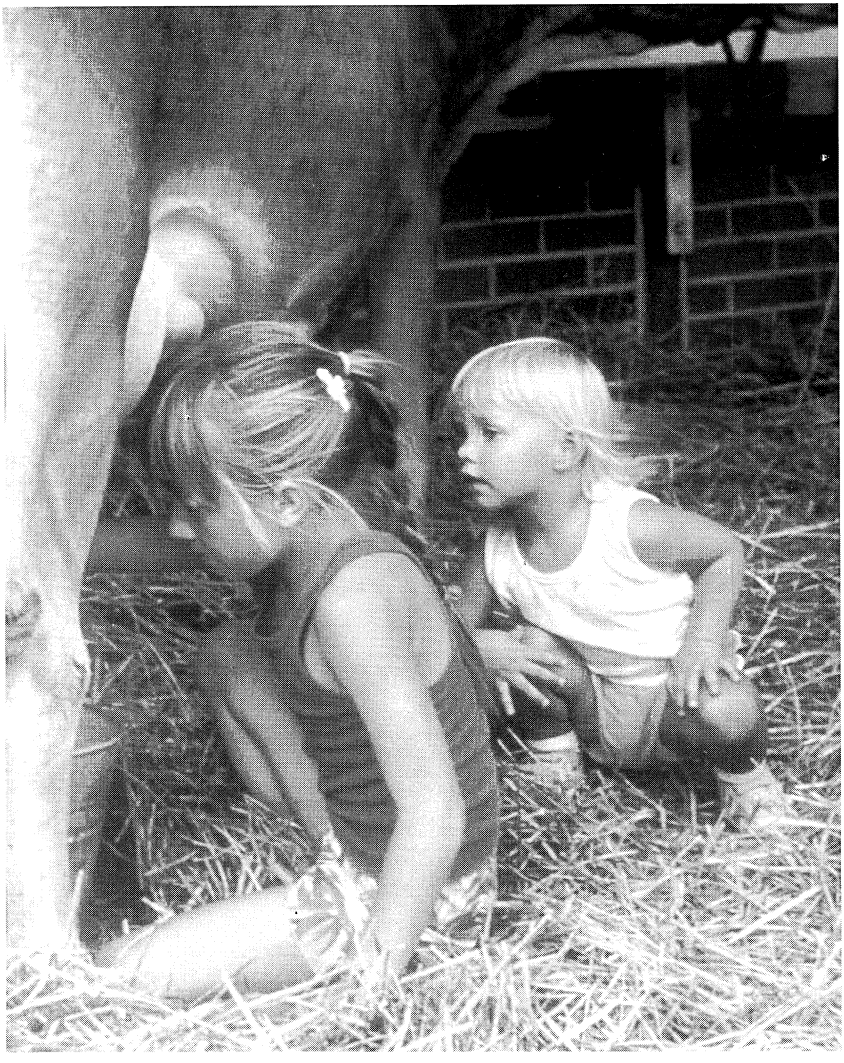
Over the years, the location of the state fair was debated and even its continued existence was in doubt. At various times between 1851 and 1885, Fond du Lac, Janesville, Madison, Milwaukee and Watertown hosted the fair. Milwaukee was chosen as the state fair site from 1886 through 1891, and the fairs 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. Since then, the State Fair Park Board has spent more than $15 million for remodeling and new construction. Individuals, organizations and corporations have spent an additional $5 million to build permanent concessions and other improvements to the grounds.

The Pettit National Ice Center at the north end of the grounds, opened on January 1, 1993, is the only enclosed Olympic-sized skating oval in the country and one of only 6 in the world. Its

construction was financed by $9.3 million in state funds and another $4 million in private-sector donations. As required by Section 42.11, Wisconsin Statutes, the board leases the center to a nonprofit corporation, which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility.

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.



City kids try their hand at cow milking during the 11-day Wisconsin State Fair. Wisconsin annually showcases its best animals and agriculture for almost a million visitors at State Fair Park in West Allis. *(Department of Commerce)*

Department of TRANSPORTATION

Secretary of Transportation: CHARLES H. THOMPSON, 266-1113.

Deputy Secretary: TERRENCE D. MULCAHY, 266-1113.

Executive Assistant: GENE KUSSART, 266-1114.

Special Assistant: ERNIE WITTWER, 267-5254.

General Counsel, Office of: JAMES S. THIEL, *director,* 266-8810.

Public Affairs, Office of: LINDA THELKE, *director,* 266-7744.

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

Publications: Biennial Report; Five-Year Airport Improvement Program (annual); Motorcyclist Handbook for Wisconsin; *Rustic Roads;* Six-Year Highway Improvement Program; Traffic Safety Reporter (quarterly); *Trucking Wisconsin Style;* Wisconsin Aeronautical Chart (annual); Wisconsin Airport Directory (odd 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).

Number of Employes: 3,929.27.

Total Budget 1995-96: $1,516,913,200.

Total Budget 1996-97: $1,505,783,000.

Statutory References: Sections 15.46, 15.465 and 15.467; Chapters 80, 84-86, 110, 114 and 340-351.

Business Management, Division of: JOYCE S. GELDERMAN, *administrator,* 266-2878.

Automation Services, Bureau of: MICHAEL LEGGETT, *director,* 266-2090.

Financial Services, Bureau of: CYNTHIA A. MOREHOUSE, *director,* 266-7023.

Human Resource Services, Bureau of: MICHAEL LOVEJOY, *director,* 266-2914, TTY: 267-0259 (personnel).

Management Services, Bureau of: ALICE M. MOREHOUSE, *director,* 267-9618.

Motor Vehicles, Division of: ROGER CROSS, *administrator,* 266-2234; JANE CZESHINSKI, *deputy administrator,* 266-2234.

Driver Services, Bureau of: BEVERLY LARSON, *director,* 266-2237.

Motor Vehicle Field Services, Bureau of: DAVID KUSSOW, *director,* 266-2743.

Vehicle Services, Bureau of: MARTHA GERTSCH, *director,* 266-2235.

Motor Vehicle District Managers:

District 1: DENNIS NUSSBAUM, (608) 246-7540, 2001 Bartillon Drive, Madison 53707-2614.

District 2: GARY GUENTHER, (414) 929-3720, 833 South Rolling Meadows Drive, Fond du Lac 54936-2067.

District 3: DONALD REINCKE, (608) 789-4630, 9477 Highway 16 East, Onalaska 54650-8527.

District 4: vacancy, (715) 359-7398, 5301 Rib Mountain Drive, Wausau 54401-7562.

District 5: RICHARD GIETZEL, (715) 234-3773, 113 North Main Street, Rice Lake 54868.

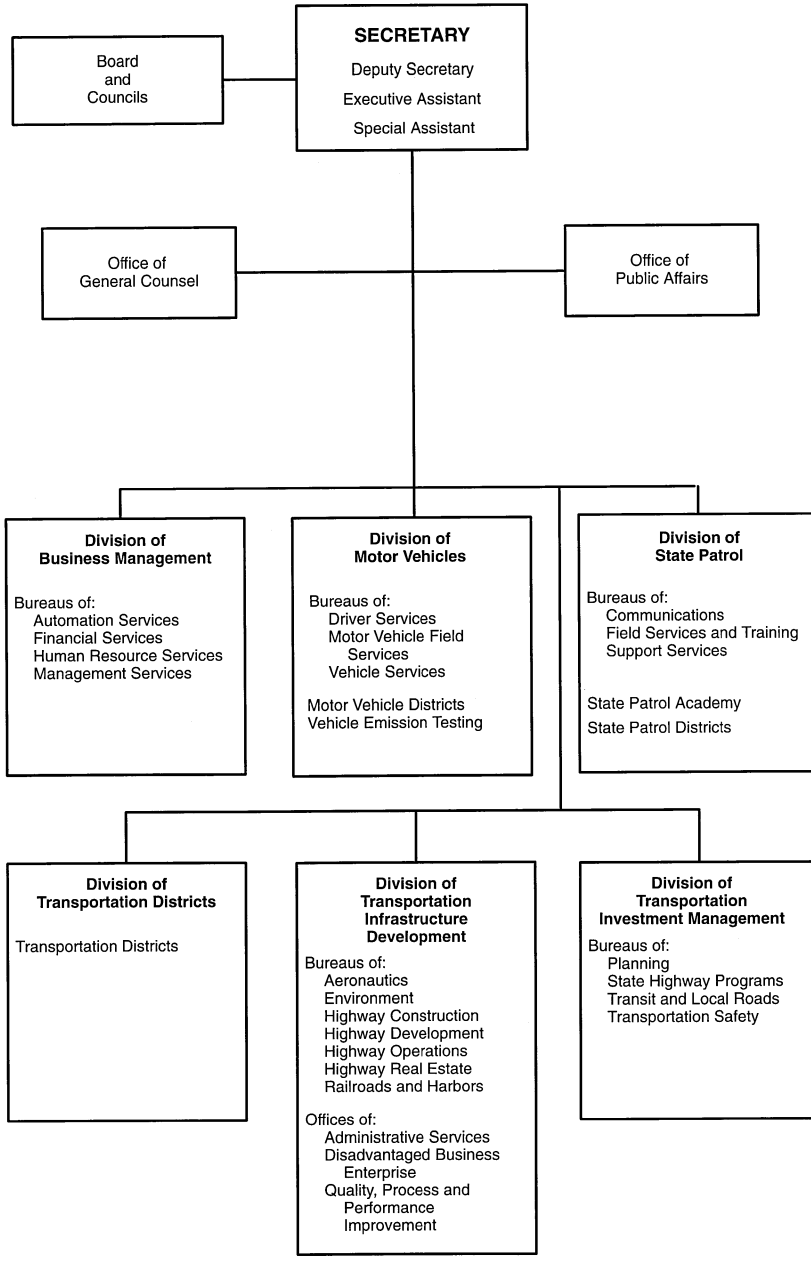
District 6: LINDA LEWIS, (414) 492-5731, 942 Vanderperren Way, Green Bay 54304-5344.

District 7: ROBERT TRIBBEY, (414) 548-5611, Suite D, 2000 Pewaukee Road, Waukesha 53188-2446.

District 8: vacancy, (414) 227-4890, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203-1606.

Vehicle Emission Testing (Southeast Wisconsin): (800) 242-7510.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



State Patrol, Division of: WILLIAM L. SINGLETARY, *administrator,* 267-7102; ROGER F. HLAVACKA, *deputy administrator,* 267-7102.

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: vacancy, *director,* 266-0184.

Field Services and Training, Bureau of: DAVID L. SCHUMACHER, *director,* 266-3908.

Support Services, Bureau of: vacancy, *director,* 266-3909.

Wisconsin State Patrol Academy: MICHAEL A. MOORE, *director of training,* (608) 269-2500; Fax: (608) 269-5681; South 10th Avenue, Gate 15, Fort McCoy 54656-5000.

State Patrol District Captains:

District 1: ALVIN L. BISHOP, (608) 246-3220; Fax: (608) 246-7593; 4845 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53704-3294.

District 2: ROBERT A. BEREITER, (414) 785-4700; Fax: (414) 785-4723; 21115 Highway 18, Waukesha 53186-2985.

District 3: WILBERT C. DEGUIRE, (414) 929-3700; Fax: (414) 929-2770; P.O. Box 984, Fond du Lac 54936-0984.

District 4: TERRY D. BENGTSON, (715) 845-1143; Fax: (715) 848-9255; 2805 Martin Avenue, Wausau 54401-7172.

Highway 29 Team: JOE OLSON, DON GUTKOWSKI, *team leaders,* (715) 421-8303; Fax: (715) 421-8014; 2811 8th Street South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

District 5: DOUGLAS VAN BUREN, (608) 374-0513; (608) Fax: 374-0599; P.O. Box 604, Tomah 54660-0604.

District 6: MARSHA M. WILEY, (715) 839-3800; Fax: (715) 839-3841; 5005 Highway 53 South, Eau Claire 54701-8846.

District 7: RICHARD C. FANKHAUSER, (715) 635-2141; Fax: (715) 635-6373; W7102 Green Valley Road, Spooner 54801.

Transportation Districts, Division of: DANIEL B. PRITCHARD, *administrator,* 266-2392; JOHN H. EVANS, *deputy administrator,* 266-3048; Fax: 267-3356; TTY: 261-8200.

Mail: 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Room 417, P.O. Box 7856, Madison 53707-7856.

Transportation District Directors:

District 1: THOMAS E. CARLSEN, *director,* (608) 246-3800; THOMAS J. BATCHELOR, *deputy director,* (608) 246-7911; Fax: (608) 246-7996; TTY: (608) 246-5385; 2101 Wright Street, Madison 53704-2583.

District 2: LES FAFARD, *director,* (414) 548-5902; LYNN W. EHLENBECK, *deputy director;* (414) 548-5884; Fax: (414) 548-5662; TTY: (414) 548-8801; 2000 Pewaukee Road, Suite A, P.O. Box 798, Waukesha 53187-0798.

District 3: GEORGE MCLEOD, *director,* (414) 492-5643; Fax: (414) 492-5640; TTY (414) 492-5673; 944 Vanderperren Way, P.O. Box 28080, Green Bay 54324-0080.

District 4: RICHARD G. BONNEVILLE, *director,* (715) 421-8300; Fax: (715) 423-0334; TTY: (715) 421-8018; 1681 Second Avenue South, P.O. Box 8021, Wisconsin Rapids 54495-8021. Highway 29 Team: JOE OLSON, DON GUTKOWSKI, *team leaders,* (715) 421-8303; Fax: (715) 421-8014; 2811 8th Street South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

District 5: ALAN L. LORENZ, *director,* (608) 785-9022; Fax: (608) 785-9969; TTY: (608) 789-7862; 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse 54601-6767.

District 6: THOMAS MCCARTHY, *director,* (715) 836-2891; Fax: (715) 836-2807; TTY: (715) 836-6578; 718 West Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire 54701-5108.

District 7: DANIEL R. GRASSER, *director,* (715) 365-3490; Fax: (715) 365-5780; TTY: (715) 365-5719; Hanson Lake Road, P.O. Box 777, Rhinelander 54501-0777.

District 8: EUGENE MCDONALD, *director,* (715) 392-7925; Fax: (715) 392-7863; TTY Relay Service: (800) 947-3529; 1701 North 4th Street, Superior 54880-1068.

Transportation Infrastructure Development, Division of: JAMES D. GRUENDLER, *administrator,* 267-7673; MICHAEL A. CASS, *deputy administrator,* 267-7111; Fax: 264-6667.

Aeronautics, Bureau of: ROBERT W. KUNKEL, *director,* 266-3351; Fax: 267-6748.

Environment, Bureau of: CAROL D. CUTSHALL, *director,* 266-9626; Fax: 266-7818.

Highway Construction, Bureau of: GARY C. WHITED, *director,* 266-3290; Fax: 266-4859.

Highway Development, Bureau of: JOHN E. HAVERBERG, *director,* 266-0075; Fax: 266-8265.

Highway Operations, Bureau of: DAVID I. VIETH, *director,* 267-8999; Fax: 267-7856; PETER F. RUSCH, *State Traffic Engineer,* 266-0459; Fax: 261-6295.

Highway Real Estate, Bureau of: NANCY J. MAIESKI, *director,* 266-2915; Fax: 267-0307.

Railroads and Harbors, Bureau of: JOSEPH W. DRESSER, *director,* 266-2941; Fax: 267-3556.

Administrative Services, Office of: MICHAEL A. CASS, *division deputy administrator,* 267-7111; Fax: 264-6667.

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise, Office of: EUGENE S. JOHNSON, *director,* 267-9527; Fax: 266-7818; Milwaukee Support Services: (414) 438-4583; Fax: (414) 438-5389.

Quality, Process and Performance Improvement, Office of: JAMES S. ETMANCZYK, *director,* 266-2602; Fax: 264-6667.

Transportation Investment Management, Division of: JAMES W. VAN SISTINE, *administrator,* 266-9860; Fax: 267-0294; P.O. Box 7913, Madison 53707-7913.

Planning, Bureau of: KEN LEONARD, *director,* 267-7754.

State Highway Programs, Bureau of: ROBERT ST. CLAIR, *director,* 266-9495.

Transit and Local Roads, Bureau of: vacancy, *director.*

Transportation Safety, Bureau of: DAVID MANNING, *director,* 266-0402.

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, data processing, human resources, purchasing, vehicle fleet, facilities and other management services.

The *Division of Motor Vehicles* administers programs for titling and registering vehicles; 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. The division is responsible for the traffic violation and vehicle registration system and the vehicle emissions inspection program. It maintains records of titled and registered vehicles, security interests on vehicles and motor vehicle operators' driving records. It also 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 8 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.

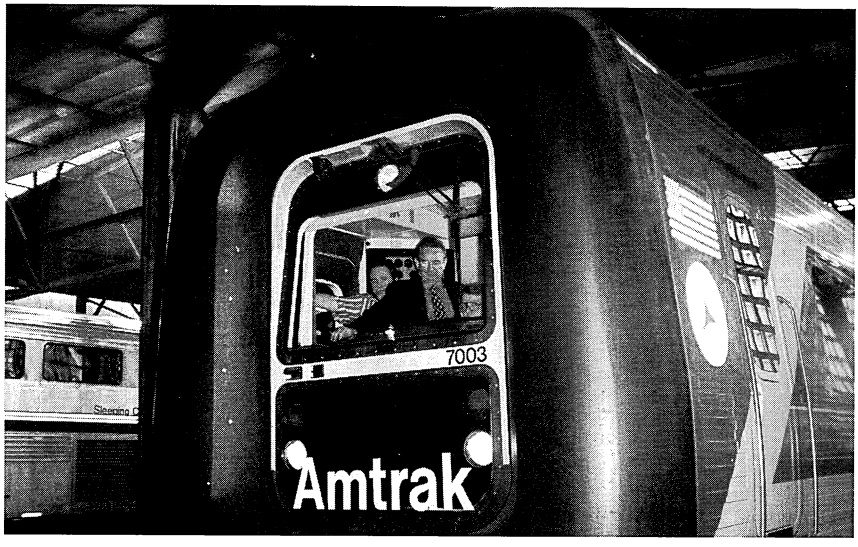
The division oversees 7 district offices and a law enforcement training academy open to all federal, state, county, local and tribal law enforcement officers.

The *Division of Transportation Districts* consists of a central office staff and 8 district offices. The division is responsible for the planning, design, construction and maintenance of the state trunk highway system, which includes nearly 12,000 miles of the 108,000 miles of public roads and streets in Wisconsin. 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* oversees statewide, regional and local planning for highways, railroads, harbors, airports and mass transit and promotes a multimodal transportation system to best serve the mobility and economic needs of state citizens and businesses. The division directs data collection, manages state road aids and other transportation assistance programs, and directs safety planning and 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 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."



Governor Tommy Thompson examines the controls of the Danish-made Flexliner passenger train at the Milwaukee Amtrak station. The Flexliner was brought to Wisconsin as part of a two-year national demonstration tour to provide test runs on the Milwaukee-Chicago corridor. (Department of Transportation)

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 3 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

Aeronautics, Council on: RALPH C. JENSEN, *chairperson;* PERRY ARMSTRONG, ARTHUR BORCHARDT, HARVEY BRANDAU, JAMES JOHNSON (appointed by governor).

The Council on Aeronautics advises the secretary of transportation about the development of aviation in the state. The 5 members are selected to serve staggered 6-year terms, based on their knowledge of and interest in aeronautics. The council was created as an independent Aeronautics Commission by Chapter 513, Laws of 1945. It was renamed the Council on Aeronautics and its duties were changed from administrative to advisory when it was transferred to the newly created Department of Transportation by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. Its current duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.467 (2) of the statutes.

Highway Safety, Council on: ROBERT J. YOUNG (public member), *chairperson;* JOHN SYBELDON (public member), *vice chairperson;* RANDY THIEL (state officer), *secretary;* SENATORS ADELMAN, LASEE; REPRESENTATIVES OTTE, RYBA, SYKORA; BILL ESBECK, JERRY L. HANCOCK, PETER F. RUSCH, vacancy (state officers); ROBERT W. CHRISTIAN, LAVERNE E. HERMANN, ARNOLD WIDDES (public members). (All except legislators are appointed by governor.)

The Council on Highway Safety advises the secretary about highway safety matters. The 15-member 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 duties and 5 public 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;* EVAN ZANTOW, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR CLAUSING; REPRESENTATIVE BRANDEMUEHL; WILBUR PETROSKEY, CLETUS ROANHOUSE, HOMER ROSA, vacancy (nominated by Wisconsin Counties Association); HOWARD MEAD, FRANK TERBILCOX. (Nonlegislative members are appointed by secretary of transportation.)

The Rustic Roads Board processes county and municipal applications and promulgates rules for the rustic roads system, which is designed to create and preserve rustic and scenic roads for vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian travel. The 10-member board includes the chairpersons of the senate and assembly committees with jurisdiction over transportation matters. The board's 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.

Traffic Law Enforcement, Council on: Inactive.

The Council on Traffic Law Enforcement makes recommendations to the governor about the utilization of enforcement agencies, equipment and communications. The council has access to the records of any enforcement agency and may call upon officers and their supervisors for information and advice. Its 17 members include 2 senators and 2 assembly representatives from the majority and minority parties in each house; 5 community leaders in business, labor and industry; and 8 law enforcement officers. Four officer alternates are also named. Nonlegislative members serve staggered 3-year terms. The council was created as the Governor's Council on Traffic Law Enforcement by Chapter 232, Laws of 1965, and moved to the Department of Transportation by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.467 (1) and 110.99 of the statutes.

Uniformity of Traffic Citations and Complaints, Council on: JOYCE GELDERMAN (designated by secretary of transportation), *chairperson;* DAVID SCHUMACHER (Department of Transportation law enforcement member); RALPH NEFF (designated by Wisconsin Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Association); JOHN CRAM (designated by County Traffic Patrol Association); ROY JOHNSON (designated by Chiefs of Police Association); GERALD MOWRIS (designated by State Bar of Wisconsin); KATHY JOHNSON (designated by Wisconsin Council of Safety); MICHAEL FINLEY (designated by Wisconsin District Attorneys' Association); TODD MEURER (designated by Judicial Conference); GARY L. CARLSON (designated by Director of State Courts).

The Council on Uniformity of Traffic Citations and Complaints recommends forms used for traffic violations. The council's 10 members represent specified law enforcement agencies and legal interests. 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.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Board of Regents: MICHAEL W. GREBE, *president;* SHELDON B. LUBAR, *vice president;* JOHN T. BENSON (superintendent of public instruction), JONATHAN B. BARRY (designated by president, Technical College System Board); PATRICK G. BOYLE, JOANNE BRANDES, BRADLEY DEBRASKA, KATHLEEN J. HEMPEL, RUTH MARCENE JAMES, VIRGINIA R. MACNEIL, TOBY E. MARCOVICH (senate confirmation pending), FREDERICK E. MOHS (senate confirmation pending), SAN W. ORR, JR., GERARD A. RANDALL, JR., ALFRED D. SIMONE, JAY L. SMITH, GRANT E. STASZAK (senate confirmation pending) (student recommended by student government). (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.

System Administration
1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706-1557
General Telephone: (608) 262-2321

President of the University of Wisconsin System: KATHARINE C. LYALL, 1720 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706-1557, (608) 262-2321.

Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs: DAVID J. WARD, 1624 Van Hise Hall, 262-3826.

Senior Vice President for Administration: KEITH R. SANDERS, 1730 Van Hise Hall, 262-4048.

Vice President for Finance: MARCIA W. BROMBERG, 1752 Van Hise Hall, 262-1311.

Vice President for Physical Planning and Development: PAUL L. BROWN, 1762 Van Hise Hall, 262-6132.

Vice President for University Relations: DAVID W. OLIEN, 1708 Van Hise Hall, 262-0766.

Mailing Address: Central administrative offices for the UW System and the UW Centers are located in Madison. Individual universities and 2-year UW Centers can be reached by writing 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.

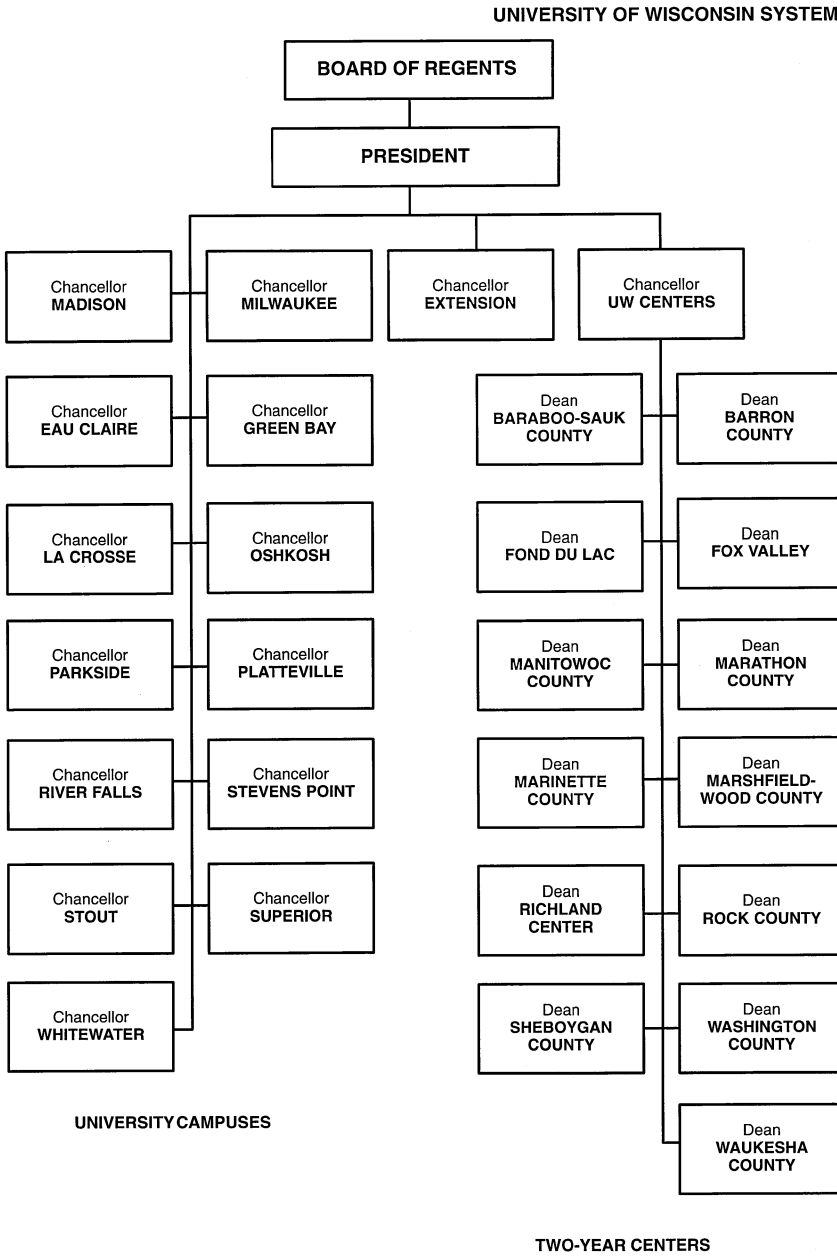
Number of Employes: 27,427.16.

Total Budget 1995-96: $2,627,950,600.

Total Budget 1996-97: $2,392,525,100.

Constitutional Reference: Article X, Section 6.

Statutory References: Section 15.91; Chapter 36.



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Pharmacy Internship Board
Radioactive Waste Review Board

UW-Madison
750 Peterson Building, Madison 53706-1380
General Telephone: (608) 262-1234

Chancellor: DAVID WARD, 161 Bascom Hall, 262-9946.

Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs: JOHN WILEY, 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.

Interim Dean of Agricultural and Life Sciences: NEAL JORGENSEN, 140 Agriculture Hall, 262-4930.

Dean of Business: ANDREW POLICANO, 5110 Grainger Hall, 262-5220.

Dean of Education: W. CHARLES READ, 123 Education Building, 262-6137.

Dean of Engineering: JOHN G. BOLLINGER, 2610 Engineering Hall, 262-3482.

Dean of the Graduate School: VIRGINIA HINSHAW, 333 Bascom Hall, 262-1044.

Dean of Human Ecology: HAMILTON I. MCCUBBIN, 1300 Linden Drive, 262-4847.

Dean of International Studies and Programs: DAVID M. TRUBEK, 268 Bascom Hall, 262-9833.

Dean of Law: DANIEL O. BERNSTINE, 5211C Law Building, 262-0618.

Dean of Letters and Science: PHILLIP R. CERTAIN, 102 South Hall, 263-2303.

Director of Libraries: KENNETH FRAZIER, 372 Memorial Library, 262-2600.

Dean of Medical School: PHILIP M. FARRELL, 1205 Medical Sciences Center, 263-4910.

Dean of Nursing: VIVIAN LITTLEFIELD, H6/150 Clinical Science Center, 263-5155.

Dean of Pharmacy: MELVIN WEINSWIG, 2340 Chamberlin Hall, 262-1414.

Dean of Veterinary Medicine: DARYL BUSS, 2015 Linden Drive West, 263-6716.

Dean of Students: MARY ROUSE, 75 Bascom Hall, 263-5700.

Dean of Continuing Studies: HOWARD MARTIN, Room 203, 905 University Avenue, 262-5821.

Chair of the Academic Staff Executive Committee: WILLIAM STEFFENHAGEN, 108A Animal Health and Biomedical Sciences Building, 262-1036.

Chair of the University Committee: EVELYN HOWELL, 25E Agriculture Hall, 263-6964.

Secretary of the Faculty: DAVID MUSOLF, 133 Bascom Hall, 262-3956.

Interim Director of Admissions: KEITH WHITE, 140A Peterson Building, 262-0464.

Registrar: DONALD J. WERMERS, 130C Peterson Building, 262-3964.

UW-Milwaukee
P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201-0413
General Telephone: (414) 229-1122

Chancellor: JOHN H. SCHROEDER, 202 Chapman Hall, 229-4331.

Provost/Vice Chancellor: KENNETH L. WATTERS, 215 Chapman Hall, 229-4501.

Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Affairs: DONALD G. MELKUS, 310 Chapman Hall, 229-4461.

Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: WILLIAM W. MAYRL, 136 Chapman Hall, 229-4038.

Assistant Chancellor, University Relations: SANDRA HOEH-LYON, 180A Chapman Hall, 229-4035.

Interim Dean, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences: KENNETH F. NEUSEN, 524 Engineering and Mathematical Sciences Building, 229-4126.

Dean, College of Letters and Science: MARSHALL R. GOODMAN, 218A Holton Hall, 229-5895.

Dean, School of Allied Health Professions: FREDERICK PAIRENT, 897 Enderis Hall, 229-4712.

Dean, School of Architecture and Urban Planning: ROBERT GREENSTREET, 241 Architecture and Urban Planning Building, 229-4016.

Dean, School of Business Administration: CHARLES KRONCKE, N425 Business Administration Building, 229-6256.

Dean, School of Education: WILLIAM B. HARVEY, 595 Enderis Hall, 229-4181.

Dean, School of Fine Arts: CATHERINE A. DAVY, A284 Fine Arts Center, 229-4762.

Dean, Graduate School and Research: GEORGE W. KEULKS, 247 Mitchell Hall, 229-5483.

Dean, School of Library and Information Science: MOHAMMED M. AMAN, 1193 Enderis Hall, 229-4709.

Dean, School of Nursing: SHARON E. HOFFMAN, 767B Cunningham Hall, 229-4189.

Dean, School of Social Welfare: JAMES BLACKBURN, 1095 Enderis Hall, 229-4400.

Interim Dean, Division of Outreach and Continuing Education Extension: MARK KRUEGER, 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, 53203, 227-3326.

Director of Enrollment Services: BETH L. WECKMUELLER, 200 Mellencamp Hall, 229-6164.

Special Assistant to the Chancellor for Development and Alumni Relations: JON HELMINIAK, 227 Alumni House, 229-5862.

Secretary of the University: MARILYN E. MILLER, 225 Mitchell Hall, 229-5988.

UW-Eau Claire

Schofield Hall, P.O. Box 4004, Eau Claire 54702-4004
General Telephone: (715) 836-2637

Chancellor: LARRY SCHNACK, 836-2327.

Provost and Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: MARJORIE SMELSTOR, 836-2320.

Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs: CHARLES BAUER, 836-3279.

Assistant Chancellor, Information and Technology Management: DAVID HART, 836-5262.

Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: CARL HAYWOOD, 836-2542.

Dean, College of Business: V. THOMAS DOCK, 836-5509.

Dean, College of Professional Studies: RONALD N. SATZ, 836-3400.

Dean of Students: ANN LAPP, 836-5626.

Director of Admissions: ROGER GROENEWOLD, 836-5415.

Registrar: SUE SHELTON, 836-4524.

UW-Green Bay

2420 Nicolet Drive, Green Bay 54311-7001
General Telephone: (920) 465-2000

Chancellor: MARK L. PERKINS, 465-2207.

Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs: HOWARD COHEN, 465-2334.

Associate Provost for Student Services/Dean of Students: SUE KEIHN, 465-2152.

Assistant Chancellor, Business and Finance: THOMAS MAKI, 465-2210.

Assistant Chancellor, Planning and Budget: DEAN RODEHEAVER, 465-2039.

Assistant Vice Chancellor for Enrollment Management: MYRON VAN DE VEN, 465-2111.

Dean, Liberal Arts and Sciences: CAROL POLLIS, 465-2476.

Dean, Professional Studies and Outreach: NANCY KAUFMAN, 465-2171.

Associate Dean, Graduate Studies and Research: RONALD STEIGLITZ, 465-2711.

Executive Director, Marketing and University Communication: IRENE KIEFER, 465-2526.

Executive Director, University Advancement: STEVE SWAN, 465-2074.

Registrar: SALLY MANCOSKE, 465-2063.

UW-La Crosse
1725 State Street, La Crosse 54601-9959
General Telephone: (608) 785-8000

Chancellor: JUDITH L. KUIPERS, 785-8004.
Interim Provost/Vice Chancellor: LEO M. LAMBERT, 785-8007.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: LARRY LEBIECKI, 785-8020.
Assistant Chancellor, Advancement and External Relations: LOU MARKWITH, 785-8489.
Assistant Chancellor, Budget Planning and Control: SUE SCHOENBERGER, 785-8010.
Interim Assistant to the Chancellor for Affirmative Action and Diversity: AL S. THOMPSON, JR., 785-8541.
Assistant to the Chancellor: JIM MORGAN, 785-8595.
Associate Vice Chancellor, Human Resources: JENNIFER WILSON, 785-8013.
Interim Associate Vice Chancellor, Information Technology Services: DALE MONTGOMERY, 785-8662.
Associate Vice Chancellor-Dean for Student Development: THOMAS L. HOOD, 785-8151.
Dean, College of Business Administration: REX FULLER, 785-8091.
Dean, College of Health, Physical Education and Recreation: DOUGLAS N. HASTAD, 785-8157.
Dean, College of Liberal Studies: SANDRA FLAKE, 785-8113.
Dean, College of Science and Allied Health: CHARLES SCHELIN, 785-8218.
Dean of Graduate Studies: LEO LAMBERT, 785-8124.
Director, Admissions: TIMOTHY R. LEWIS, 785-8939.
Registrar: DIANE SCHUMACHER, 785-8751.

UW-Oshkosh
800 Algoma Boulevard, Oshkosh 54901
General Telephone: (920) 424-1234

Chancellor: JOHN E. KERRIGAN, 424-0200.
Special Assistant to the Chancellor: THOMAS R. GROGAN, 424-0424.
Provost/Vice Chancellor: VICKI LORD LARSON, 424-0300.
Associate Vice Chancellor: WILLIAM C. WRESCH, 424-1410.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: ELLIOTT L. GARB, 424-4000.
Assistant Vice Chancellor, Academic Support: MURIEL A. HAWKINS, 424-3080.
Assistant Vice Chancellor, Graduate School and Research: PATRICIA J. KOLL, 424-1223.
Assistant Vice Chancellor, Information Technology: JOHN F. BERENS, 424-3334.
Executive Director, Administrative Services: JOEL C. EDSON, 424-3030.
Dean, College of Business Administration: E. ALAN HARTMAN, 424-1424.
Dean, College of Education and Human Services: DONALD W. MOCKER, 424-3322.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: MICHAEL ZIMMERMAN, 424-1210.
Dean, College of Nursing: MERRITT E. KNOX, 424-3089.
Dean of Students: SUSAN K. YOWELL, 424-3100.
Acting Director, Admissions: JILL M. ENDRIES, 424-0228.
Registrar: DANIEL J. EDELBECK, 424-3007.

UW-Parkside
P.O. Box 2000, Kenosha 53141-2000
General Telephone: (414) 595-2345

Chancellor: ELEANOR J. SMITH, 595-2211.
Provost/Vice Chancellor: JOHN M. OSTHEIMER, 595-2261.
Assistant Chancellor, Administration and Fiscal Affairs: WILLIAM W. STREETER, 595-2141.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: G. GARY GRACE, 595-2598.
Assistant Chancellor, University Relations: MARILYN FOSTER KIRK, 595-2431.
Acting Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: LARRY DUETSCH, 595-2188.
Acting Dean, School of Business and Technology: ROGER HUDSON, 595-2243.
Dean, Graduate Programs: RONALD SINGER, 595-2144.
Director of Admissions Processing: CHARLES E. MURPHY, 595-2355.
Registrar: SUSAN A. JOHNSON, 595-2237.

UW-Platteville
1 University Plaza, Platteville 53818-3099
General Telephone: (608) 342-1491

Chancellor: DAVID J. MARKEE, 342-1234.
Provost and Vice Chancellor: RALPH W. CURTIS, 342-1261.
Interim Associate Vice Chancellor: JUDITH PAUL, 342-1262.
Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs: STEPHEN ZIELKE, 342-1226.
Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: SHARON WALKER, 342-1854.
Dean of Admissions and Enrollment Management: RICHARD SCHUMACHER, 342-1125.
Dean, College of Business, Industry, Life Science and Agriculture: THOMAS LINDAHL, 342-1547.
Dean, College of Engineering, Mathematics and Science: DENNIS HORN, 342-1561.
Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Education: CHARLOTTE STOKES, 342-1151.
Dean, School of Graduate Studies: JUDITH PAUL, 342-1262.
Registrar: EDWARD DENEEN, 342-1321.

UW-River Falls
410 South Third Street, River Falls 54022
General Telephone: (715) 425-3911

Chancellor: GARY A. THIBODEAU, 425-3201.
Provost/Vice Chancellor: ROBERT L. MILAM, 425-3700.
Vice Chancellor, Administration and Finance: VIRGIL NYLANDER, 425-3737.
Dean, College of Agriculture, Food and Environmental Sciences: GARY E. ROHDE, 425-3841.
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: NEAL PROCHNOW, 425-3366.
Dean, College of Education and Graduate Studies: KATHLEEN DALY, 425-3774.
Dean of Student Affairs: ROGER A. BALLOU, 425-3711.
Director of Admissions: ALAN TUCHTENHAGEN, 425-3100.
Interim Registrar: JUDY GEORGE, 425-3342.

UW-Stevens Point
Room 213 Old Main, 2100 Main Street, Stevens Point 54481-3897
General Telephone: (715) 346-0123

Chancellor: THOMAS F. GEORGE, 346-2123.

Acting Provost/Vice Chancellor: WILLIAM MEYER, 346-4686.

Associate Vice Chancellor, Academic Programs and Grant Support Services: DAVID STASZAK, 346-3693.

Associate Vice Chancellor, Curriculum and Program Support: DONNA GARR, 346-3738.

Associate Vice Chancellor, Personnel and Budget: BOB BEEKON, 346-2311.

Assistant Vice Chancellor, University Extension: MARVIN VAN KEKERIX, 346-3642.

Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs: GREGORY DIEMER, 346-2641.

Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: HELEN GODFREY, 346-2481.

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: ALAN HANEY, 346-2955.

Dean, College of Professional Studies: JOAN NORTH, 346-3169.

Acting Dean, Information Technology and Director of Network Services: BRUCE STAAL, 346-3612.

Director, Admissions and High School Relations/Registrar: DAVID ECKHOLM, 346-2441 (Admissions and High School Relations); 346-3818 (Registration and Records).

UW-Stout
P.O. Box 790, Menomonie 54751-0790
General Telephone: (715) 232-1431

Chancellor: CHARLES W. SORENSEN, 232-2441.

Provost/Vice Chancellor, Academic and Student Affairs: GEORGE DEPUY, 232-2421.

Vice Chancellor, Administrative and Student Life Services: JAN G. WOMACK, 232-1683.

Associate Vice Chancellor: ESTHER FAHM, 232-2421.

Associate Vice Chancellor for Graduate College: ROBERT SEDLAK, 232-2421.

Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: GERANE DOUGHERTY, 232-2437.

Dean, College of Human Development: ED BIGGERSTAFF, 232-2410.

Dean, College of Technology/Engineering and Management: BRUCE SIEBOLD, 232-1325.

Dean of Students: JOSEPH LARKIN, 232-1181.

Director of Admissions and School Relations: CYNTHIA JENKINS, 232-1233.

Registrar: CHARLES KELL, 232-2121.

UW-Superior
1800 Grand Avenue, Old Main Room 212, Superior 54880-2898
General Telephone: (715) 394-8101

Chancellor: JULIUS E. ERLENBACH, 394-8221.

Provost/Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs: HAL S. BERTILSON, 394-8447.

Director of Admissions: JON WOJCIECHOWSKI, 394-8396.

Director, Graduate Studies: NANCY MINAHAN, 394-8296.

Registrar: BARBARA A. ERICKSON, 394-8218.

UW-Whitewater
Administration Building, 800 West Main Street, Whitewater 53190
General Telephone: (414) 472-1234

Chancellor: H. GAYLON GREENHILL, 472-1918.
Provost/Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs: LARRY DAVIS, 472-1672.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Affairs: JAMES W. FREER, 472-1922.
Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: ROGER B. LUDEMAN, 472-1051.
Associate Vice Chancellor: LARRY W. DAVIS, 472-1181.
Assistant Vice Chancellor for Enrollment Services: TORI MCGUIRE, 472-1570.
Dean, College of Arts and Communications: JOHN H. HEYER, 472-1221.
Dean, College of Business and Economics: JOSEPH S. DOMITRZ, 472-1343.
Dean, College of Education: JEFFREY C. BARNETT, 472-1101.
Dean, College of Letters and Sciences: HOWARD L. ROSS, 472-1621.
Dean, Graduate School, Continuing Education and Extension: RICHARD LEE, 472-1100.
Assistant Vice Chancellor for Enrollment Services: TORI MCGUIRE, 472-1570.
Executive Director of Admissions: LON SHERMAN, 472-1460.
Registrar: JAMES STEWART, 472-1570.

Shared learning is a hallmark of undergraduate chemistry studies at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Here a professor discusses a project involving the antifungal drug, Amphotericine B, with two student research assistants planning careers in science or medicine. (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire)

UW Centers
780 Regent Street, P.O. Box 8680, Madison 53708-8680

Interim Chancellor: HOWARD THOYRE, (608) 262-1783.

Provost/Vice Chancellor: MARIE A. WUNSCH, (608) 263-1794.

Associate Vice Chancellor: MARGARET M. CLEEK, (608) 263-1794.

Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: CHRISTOPHER FORREST, (608) 263-1638.

Assistant to the Chancellor: ELIZABETH W. SCHOENFELD, (608) 263-5238.

Dean, Baraboo-Sauk County: AURAL UMHOEFER, (608) 356-8351; 1006 Connie Road, Baraboo 53913-1098.

Dean, Barron County: MARY SOMERS, (715) 234-8176; 1800 College Drive, Rice Lake 54868-2497.

Dean, Fond du Lac County: JUDY GOLDSMITH, (920) 929-3602; 400 Campus Drive, Fond du Lac 54935-2998.

Dean, Fox Valley: JAMES PERRY, (920) 832-2610; 1478 Midway Road, Menasha 54952-8002.

Dean, Manitowoc County: ROLAND BALDWIN, (920) 683-4710; 705 Viebahn Street, Manitowoc 54220-6699.

Dean, Marathon County: G. DENNIS MASSEY, (715) 261-6223; 518 South 7th Avenue, Wausau 54401-5396.

Dean, Marinette County: SIDNEY BREMER, (715) 735-4300; 750 West Bay Shore Street, Marinette 54143-4299.

Dean, Marshfield-Wood County: CAROL MCCART, (715) 389-6538; 2000 West 5th Street, Marshfield 54449-0150.

Dean, Richland Center: DION KEMPTHORNE, (608) 647-6186; 1200 Highway 14 West, Richland Center 53581-1399.

Dean, Rock County: JANE CRISLER, (608) 758-6522; 2909 Kellogg Avenue, Janesville 53546-5699.

Dean, Sheboygan County: MARK TIERNO, (920) 459-6610; 1 University Drive, Sheboygan 53081-4789.

Dean, Washington County: JOEL RODNEY, (414) 335-5203; 400 University Drive, West Bend 53095-3699.

Dean, Waukesha County: MARY KNUDTEN, (414) 521-5435; 1500 University Drive, Waukesha 53188-2799.

Registrar: PATRICIA MCGREGOR, (608) 262-9652.

UW-Extension
432 North Lake Street, Madison 53706-1498
General Telephone: (608) 262–3980

Interim Chancellor: ALBERT J. BEAVER, 262-3786.

Vice Chancellor/Provost: KEVIN P. REILLY, 262-6151.

Special Assistant to the Chancellor: MARK LEDERER, 263-7678.

Dean, Continuing Education Extension: MICHAEL OFFERMAN, 262-1035.

Dean, Cooperative Extension: CARL O'CONNOR, 263-2775.

Director, Budget Office: ROBERT ANDERSEN, 262-4830.

Director, Extension Communications and Information Technology: LARRY DICKERSON, 262-1470.

Director, Information Systems: RON KRAEMER, 263-6012.

Secretary of the Faculty/Academic Staff: KEN KAJER, 262-4387.

Officers and Units Required by Statute

State Cartographer: THEODORE KOCH, (608) 262-3065, 160 Science Hall, 550 North Park Street, Madison 53706-1404.

State Geologist: JAMES ROBERTSON, (608) 262-1705, Geological and Natural History Survey, 3817 Mineral Point Road, Madison 53705-5100.

Agricultural Safety and Health Center: MARK PURSCHWITZ, (608) 262-1180, *director,* 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.

Psychiatric Research Institute: NED KALIN, *director,* (608) 265-6685, 6001 Research Park Boulevard, Madison 53719.

Robert M. La Follette Institute of Public Affairs: DONALD KETTL, *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.

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 152,000 students, including over 129,000 full-time undergraduates.

Organization: The UW System consists of 13 degree-granting universities, 13 two-year centers, and statewide extension programs. The UW-Madison and the UW-Milwaukee offer bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and professional degrees. The 11 other universities in the UW System that offer associate, bachelor's and master's degree programs are: 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 UW Centers serve local and commuter students by providing freshman-sophomore university course work that is transferable to degree-granting campuses. In addition, the centers offer general education associate degrees. Center faculty and staff are employed by the UW System, but UW Center campuses and buildings are owned by the municipalities and/or counties in which they are located.

The UW-Extension provides classroom and correspondence degree credit courses and offers continuing education and wide-ranging 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. The 14 citizen members of the board serve staggered 7-year terms; the student member serves a 2-year term; 2 members are *ex officio.*

The board appoints the president of the UW System, the chancellors of the 13 universities, the chancellor of the UW-Extension, the chancellor of the UW Centers and the deans of the 13 centers. 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. The president carries out the duties prescribed by statute and implements the policies established by the board of regents; manages and coordinates operation of the system's administrative offices and units; and exercises fiscal control through budget development, management-planning programs, and coordination and evaluation of the academic programs on all campuses.

An agronomy class initiates the new $2.6 million D.C. Smith Greenhouse at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The instructional greenhouse is the UW's latest in high-tech plant science facilities. *(University of Wisconsin-Madison)*

Each chancellor serves as executive head of a particular program or campus, 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 2 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 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 2 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.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATION CREATED BY STATUTE

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Laboratory of Hygiene Board: PAUL BROWN (designated by president of UW System), MEGAN CHRISTIANSEN (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), JOHN CHAPIN (designated by secretary of health and family services), MARY JO KOPECKY (designated by secretary of natural resources), JOHN TORPHY (designated by chancellor, UW-Madison); KENNETH BALDWIN (employe of Department of Health and Family Services appointed by secretary), JACK SULLIVAN (employe of Department of Natural Resources appointed by secretary); GEORGE MILLION (local health department representative); JAY F. SCHAMBERG (physician representing clinical laboratories); EDWARD F. TREICK (private environmental testing laboratory representative). Nonvoting member: RONALD H. LAESSIG (director, Laboratory of Hygiene). (Representatives not otherwise appointed or designated are appointed by governor.)

Director: RONALD H. LAESSIG.

Deputy Director and *Medical Director:* STANLEY L. INHORN.

Associate Director: CINDY J. MCINTOSH.

Mailing Address: 465 Henry Mall, Madison 53706-1578.

Telephones: (608) 262-1293; Customer service: (800) 442-4618; Administrative office: (608) 262-3911; Wisconsin Occupational Health Laboratory: (608) 263-6550, (800) 446-0403; Proficiency Testing Program: (608) 833-1770, (800) 462-5261.

Fax: (608) 262-3257.

Publications: Newborn Screening Newsletter; Proficiency Testing Newsletter; *Results* (WSLH Newsletter); annual report; reference manual; survey newsletters.

Number of Employes: 298.75.

Total Budget 1995-96: $20,441,700.

Total Budget 1996-97: $20,171,300.

Statutory References: Sections 15.07 (1), 15.915 (2) and 36.25 (11).

Agency Responsibility: The Laboratory of Hygiene 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 environmental hazards. The laboratory provides clinical and environmental proficiency testing programs to help laboratories in Wisconsin and other states meet federal laboratory testing requirements. 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 11-member Laboratory of Hygiene Board. The majority of the members represent agencies concerned with public health and the environment. The 3 board members appointed by the governor 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 UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

PHARMACY INTERNSHIP BOARD

Pharmacy Internship Board: CYNTHIA BENNING, JOHN HOFMANN (members of Pharmacy Examining Board appointed by examining board); LARRY BOH, JOSEPH WIEDERHOLT (UW School of Pharmacy faculty members appointed by dean); BRIAN JENSEN, MARY JANE JONES (appointed by Wisconsin Pharmacists Association); TOM ENGELS (public member appointed by governor with senate consent).

Director: PAUL ROSOWSKI.

Mailing Address: 1336 Chamberlin Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 425 North Charter Street, Madison 53706-1515.

Telephone: (608) 262-3717.

Statutory References: Sections 15.08, 15.915 (3) and 36.25 (20).

Agency Responsibility: The Pharmacy Internship Board sets standards for internship sites and preceptors, determines duration of internships, approves school-sponsored experience programs for internship credit and licenses interns. Activities conducted by the 7-member board include: development of competency objectives, preceptor training conferences, intern seminars and placement services; publication of intern manuals and newsletters; evaluation of pharmacy sites for inclusion in the program; interstate verification, evaluation, and accreditation of internship practice; and liaison and consultation services to the UW School of Pharmacy and the Pharmacy Examining Board. Except for those appointed by the Pharmacy Examining Board, board members serve staggered 5-year terms. Board members must be state residents, and they cannot serve more than 2 consecutive terms. No member may be an officer, director or employe of a private organization which promotes or furthers the pharmacy profession. The board determines qualifications for and appoints a full-time director of pharmacy internship from outside the classified service.

History: Originally created by Chapter 351, Laws of 1965, as the Pharmacy Internship Commission, the agency was renamed a board and placed under the Department of Regulation and Licensing by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, attached the board to the UW System.

Department of VETERANS AFFAIRS

Board of Veterans Affairs: LEWIS B. HARNED, *chairperson;* BERNARD BOYLE, *vice chairperson;* JOHN A. SCOCOS, *secretary;* TED L. DUCKWORTH, JACQUELYN J. LAHN, RICHARD E. MARBES, JEROME M. NELSON. (All are veterans appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Secretary of Veterans Affairs: RAYMOND G. BOLAND, 266-1315.

Deputy Secretary: ROBERT A. COCROFT, 266-2256.

Executive Assistant: CHARLES B. HOSLET, 266-3081.

Internal Auditor: JOHN F. TRIMBELL, 266-1843.

Legal Counsel: JOHN ROSINSKI, 266-7916.

Policy, Planning and Budget, Office of: KENNETH R. ABRAHAMSEN, *director,* 266-0117.

Public Relations Director: STEVE OLSON, 267-3582.

Wisconsin Veterans Museum: RICHARD H. ZEITLIN, *director,* 266-1009.

Administration, Division of: DAVID LARSEN, *administrator,* 266-3947.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: JOYCE KREY, *director,* 266-3344.

Fiscal Services, Bureau of: ROGER GRAHAM, *director,* 266-3916.

Information Systems, Bureau of: ANTHONY CAPPOZZO, *director,* 267-7207.

Veterans Home, Division of: STEPHEN T. HANDRICH, *administrator/commandant,* (715) 258-4241; MICHAEL W. STEAD, *deputy commandant,* (715) 258-4251; STEPHEN L. STEAD, *adjutant,* (715) 258-4249; Wisconsin Veterans Home, King 54946-0600.

Activities Services, Bureau of: CATHY LEAVERTON, (715) 258-5586.

Admissions and Discharges, Bureau of: MARIAN BOUSHLEY, (715) 258-4252.

Dietary Services, Bureau of: GUY ALLEN, (715) 258-5586.

Engineering/Physical Plant, Bureau of: DOUG TYNDALL, (715) 258-4242.

Financial Services, Bureau of: DENNIS ZWIERS, (715) 258-4248.

Materials Management, Bureau of: JAMES BARBER, (715) 258-4242.

Medical Services, Bureau of: PAUL DRINKA, (715) 258-4240.

Nursing Services, Bureau of: MARY TENANT, (715) 258-5586.

Personnel Services, Bureau of: JOHN PETERS, (715) 258-4244.

Social Services, Bureau of: SHERRY KELLEY, (715) 258-5586.

Veterans Programs, Division of: RICHARD DEMOYA, *administrator,* 266-1378.

Claims, Bureau of: MELVIN E. HALL, *director,* VA Regional Office, Building 6, Room CB28, 5000 West National Avenue, Milwaukee 53295-0001, (414) 382-5207.

Collections, Bureau of: DENNIS NELSON, *director,* 266-8951.

Loans and Grants, Bureau of: LAWRENCE E. DEWANE, *director,* 266-1309.

Veterans Services, Bureau of: THOMAS GILBERT, *director,* 266-2648.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7843, Madison 53707-7843.

Location: 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1311.

Internet Address: http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/dva/index.html

Publications: *The Courier; CVSO Digest; WDVA Update; 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.

Number of Employes: 804.60.

Total Budget 1995-96: $109,898,100.

Total Budget 1996-97: $113,810,800.

Statutory References: Section 15.49; Chapter 45.

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 Home at King, the Wisconsin Veterans Museum in Madison, and the Southern Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery near Union Grove.

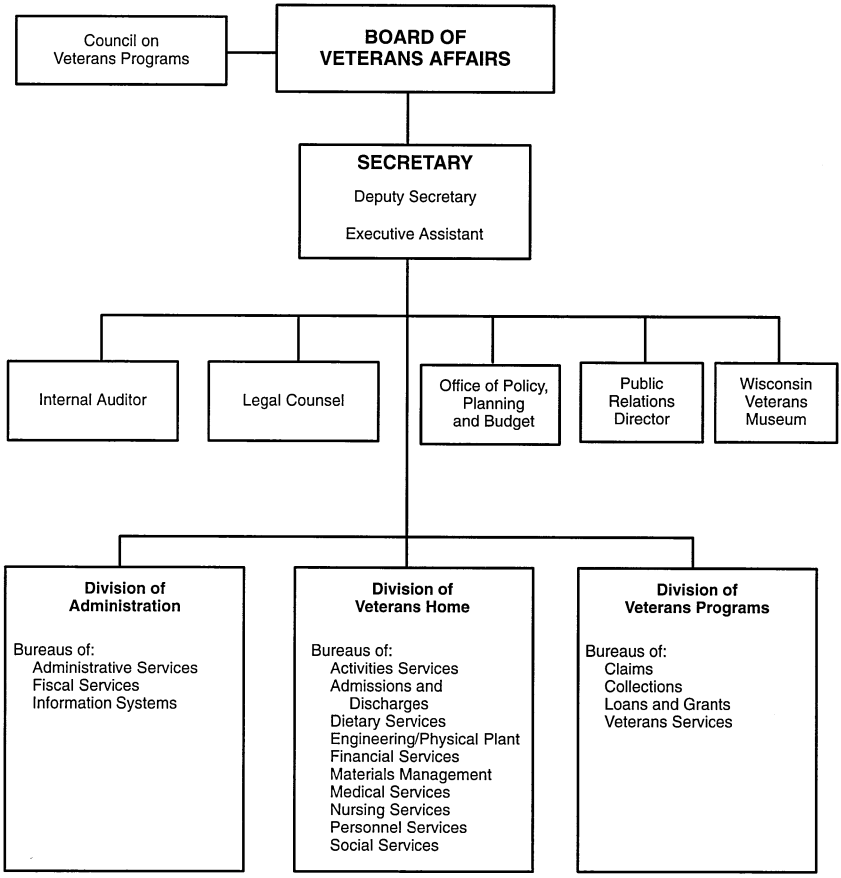
The department currently serves an estimated 502,500 veterans living in Wisconsin, including 33,800 Gulf War veterans, 151,900 Vietnam War veterans, 81,200 veterans of the Korean War, 133,500 World War II veterans and 200 veterans of World War I.

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 the board must include at least 2 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* provides data processing and fiscal management services, performs systems analysis and is responsible for personnel policies and employe benefits. In addition, the division directs training and staff development.

The *Division of Veterans Home* administers the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King. The Home has approximately 740 members. Facilities include 5 licensed skilled nursing care buildings, cottages for married couples able to care for themselves, chapels, a post office, a theater, bowling alleys, a museum and a library. The Home also operates the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery. Services provided to residents include complete medical and nursing care, along with therapeutic treatments and social services.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



Membership at the Home is open to veterans who have served honorably during a wartime period specified in the Wisconsin Statutes. 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 *Division of Veterans Programs* administers the various loan and grant programs that the state offers Wisconsin veterans. It assists Wisconsin veterans who have claims against the federal government, and it operates the Southern Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery.

The home loan programs include primary mortgage and home improvement loans. The Primary Home Loan Program provides 30-year, first mortgage loans at a fixed rate of interest for the purchase or construction of private housing by qualified Wisconsin veterans. It is financed principally through self-amortizing, general obligation state bonds. The Home Improvement Loan Program is financed by recycled proceeds from the Primary Home Loan Program that are not dedicated to debt service. Improvement loans may cover repairs, alterations and renovations of a veteran's principal residence.

The state also funds economic assistance loans for veterans and supports education and subsistence grant programs. The Economic Assistance Loan Program permits eligible veterans to borrow for education, business purposes, home repairs or additions, farm improvement or other agricultural needs, and for other qualifying purposes. These loans are designed for veterans with low or moderate incomes who demonstrate a need for assistance.

The division is also responsible for collection of delinquent loan accounts, which may involve acquisition, management or sale of real and personal property. It may sell or lease such property to organizations that would use it primarily for homeless veterans and their families. Other division responsibilities include inspecting and appraising real estate that is the subject of loan applications and servicing the Veterans Trust Fund portfolio.

Part-time study grants are available to all eligible Wisconsin veterans or eligible persons who were dependents of deceased veterans. The grants provide full or partial reimbursement of tuition, fees and textbook costs upon satisfactory completion of part-time study or correspondence courses from approved public and private schools in Wisconsin and in other states. For veterans recently discharged from active duty, the Tuition and Fees Reimbursement Grant provides up to 50% reimbursement for courses successfully completed in undergraduate status at schools in the University of Wisconsin System or the Wisconsin Technical College System.

The Retraining Grant Program provides up to $3,000 to recently unemployed veterans who demonstrate financial need while being enrolled in an academic, vocational or other job training program that is expected to lead to employment.

Its rotors folded back, a UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter of the 1st Battalion, 147th Aviation, Wisconsin Army National Guard, waits to be loaded aboard a C-5 Galaxy aircraft for airlift to Fort Bliss, Texas, to participate in a two-week joint exercise called "Roving Sands". (National Guard)

Grants are also available to provide temporary, emergency financial aid to veterans or their dependents. This subsistence aid may be provided only when there is illness or disability that causes loss of income, and the grant must be used for essential budgetary requirements. In the case of veterans receiving assistance for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), loss of income is not a determining factor for eligibility.

The Veterans Assistance Program (VAP) operates veterans assistance centers in Milwaukee, Fort McCoy and the Veterans Home at King. 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 of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and community-based agencies.

Within the Division of Veterans Programs, the Bureau of Claims, which is located at the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs regional office in Milwaukee, assists Wisconsin veterans with claims for compensation, pension, education, back pay or any other problems arising from military service.

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 presents programs to the public on the history of Wisconsin's war efforts.

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 1989, funds were allotted to house the museum in a separate building on the Capitol Square. The Wisconsin Veterans Museum was opened in 1993.

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 3 segregated veterans funds that were combined into the Veterans Trust Fund in 1961 to support the department's grants and loans programs, the claims service, and the museum.

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. A constitutional amendment approved by the voters in 1949 resolved the problem, and under Chapter 627, Laws of 1949, the department was authorized to make 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.

Today's educational programs began with the same law that created the department in 1945. It provided for part-time study grants to veterans taking UW-Extension courses. Subsequent legislation has broadened participation to the other institutions and full-time study.

Statutory Council

Council on Veterans Programs: PHYLLIS PERK (United Women Veterans, Inc.), *chairperson;* WILLIAM HUSTAD (Wisconsin Vietnam Veterans, Inc.), *vice chairperson;* LEON URBAN (Catholic War Veterans of the U.S.A.), *secretary;* ITALO BENSONI (Veterans of Foreign Wars), PAUL A. BIALK (Marine Corps League), TED FETTING (Wisconsin Association of Concerned Veterans Organizations), PAUL FINE (Army and Navy Union of the United States of America), JOSEPH GUIDO (Disabled American Veterans), JOHN L. HAMMEL (Military Order of the Purple Heart), HENNING JESPERSON (Vietnam Veterans Against the War), JOHN MARGOWSKI (County Veterans Service Officers Association), JACK MOLNAR (AMVETS), PHILIP MUTH (American Ex-Prisoners of War), ROBERT PIARO (Vietnam Veterans of America), WILLIAM SIMS (National Association for Black Veterans, Inc.), WALTER STENAVICH (U.S. Submarine Veterans of World War II), STAN VALENTINE (Navy Club of the U.S.A.), ANTHONY J. VRANA (Polish Legion of American Veterans), PAUL WEPRINSKY (Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.), THOMAS H. WYNN (American Red Cross), vacancy (American Legion), vacancy (Federation of Culturally Diverse Veterans), vacancy (Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc.). (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.

Department of WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Secretary of Workforce Development: LINDA STEWART, 266-7552.

Deputy Secretary: BRUCE HAGEN, 266-7552.

Executive Assistant: CONNIE HAGEN, 266-7552.

Affirmative Action, Office of: REGINA COWELL, *director,* 266-7327.

Legal Counsel: HOWARD I. BERNSTEIN, 266-9427.

Legislative Liaison: KATHERINE L. MNUK, 267-3200.

Public Communications Officer: DAVID BLASKA, 267-4400.

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 Employes: 2,515.74.

Total Budget 1995-96: $299,172,700.

Total Budget 1996-97: $899,050,600.

Statutory References: Sections 15.22, 15.223, 15.225 and 15.227; Chapters 49, 102-106, 108 and 109.

Note: Effective July 1, 1996, the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations was renamed the Department of Industry, Labor and Job Development, but the department was given the option of using the name Department of Workforce Development. It chose to exercise that option beginning July 1, 1996, and the legislature officially recognized the name choice in 1997 Wisconsin Act 3.

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@**mail.state.wi.us**

Administrative Services Division: ORLANDO CANTO, *administrator,* cantoo@; ARTHUR ZOELLNER, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-7532, Fax: 267-3757, zoella@

Facilities Management, Bureau of: JEANNE FREY, *director,* 266-1777, freyj@

Finance, Bureau of: FREDERICK SIEGENTHALER, *director,* 266-7272, siegef@

Human Resource Services, Bureau of: P. STEPHEN CHRISTENSON, *director,* 266-3588, chrisp@

Information Technology Services, Bureau of: ROLLIN AGER, *director,* 267-9369, agerr@

Procurement, Bureau of: MAYTEE ASPURO, *director,* 266-3130, aspurma@

Strategic Planning and Budget, Bureau of: MICHAEL MAHONEY, *director,* 266-7895, mahonm@

Training, Communication and Education, Office of: JACQUIE PIRAINO, *director,* 266-3804, piraij@

Connecting Education and Work, Division of: VICKI J. POOLE, *administrator,* 266-0223, Fax: 261-6698, poolevi@

Career Centers: JOAN D. MCARTHUR, *coordinator,* 264-8744, mcartjo@

School-to-Work: MARY THOMPSON, *consultant,* 261-8508, thompma@

Youth Apprenticeship: JOYCE CHRISTEE, *coordinator,* 266-7210, chrisjo@

Economic Support, Division of: J. JEAN ROGERS, *administrator,* Room 358, Wilson Street State Office Building, 266-3035; JOHN E. BAUER, *deputy,* 266-2850.

Child Support, Bureau of: MARY SOUTHWICK, *director,* 267-0926.

Employment and Program Operations, Bureau of: JOSEPH STAFFORD, *director,* 267-0610.

Management and Operations, Bureau of: MARK HOOVER, *director,* 266-3782.

Welfare Initiatives, Bureau of: GARY KUHNEN, *director,* 267-9022.

Child Care, Office of: DAVID EDIE, *director,* 266-6946.

Quality Assurance, Office of: LINDA AUSSE, *director,* 261-6733.

Regional Offices:

Ashland: 220 Third Avenue West, P.O. Box 72, Ashland 54806-0072, (715) 682-7291.

Eau Claire: Suite 4, 312 South Barstow Street, Eau Claire 54701-3697, (715) 836-5414.

Green Bay: Suite 428, 200 North Jefferson Street, Green Bay 54303, (414) 448-5319.

Madison: 3601 Memorial Drive, Madison 53704-1104, (608) 243-2404.

Milwaukee: 6th Floor, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203-1606, (414) 227–4245.

Rhinelander: P.O. Box 697, Rhinelander 54501-0697, (715) 365-2566.

Waukesha: 141 NW Barstow Street, Waukesha 53187, (414) 521-5114.

Equal Rights Division: J. SHEEHAN DONOGHUE, *administrator,* 266-0946, donogs@; LINDA HOELZEL, *assistant to the administrator,* 267-9012, hoelzi@; Fax: 267-4592, TTY: 264-8752.

Civil Rights, Bureau of: LEANNA WARE, *director,* 266-1997.

Labor Standards, Bureau of: JAMES L. STELSEL, *director,* 266-0026.

Unemployment Insurance, Division of: MAUREEN HLAVACHEK, *administrator,* 266-7074; ERIC BAKER, *deputy administrator,* 266-2284.

Benefit Fraud Operations, Bureau of: PHILIP J. KLUN, *acting director,* 266-3261.

Benefit Operations, Bureau of: ALBERT J. JALOVIAR, *director,* 266-8211.

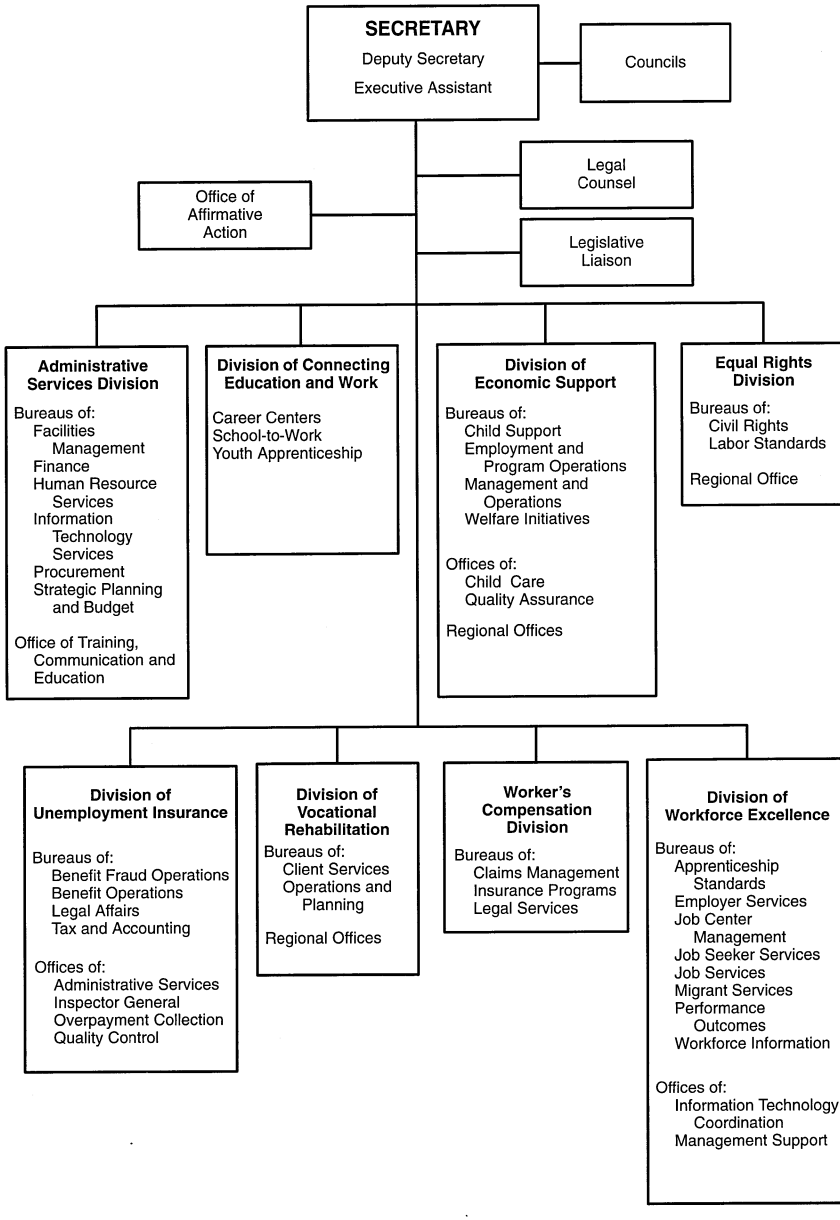
Benefit Centers:

Madison: Initial claims filing. (608) 232-0678; Employe inquiries, (608) 232-0824; Employer inquiries, (608) 232-0633.

Milwaukee: Initial claims filing, (414) 438-5395; Employe inquiries, (414) 438-7713; Employer inquiries, (414) 438-7705.

Statewide toll free: Initial claims filing, (800) 822-5246; Employe 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

Legal Affairs, Bureau of: GREGORY A. FRIGO, *director,* 267-1406.

Tax and Accounting, Bureau of: MARY ANDERSON, *director,* 266-3177.

Administrative Services, Office of: CAROL LAUDENBACH, *director,* 267-7743.

Inspector General, Office of: ERROL A. WELCH, *supervisor,* 266-6845.

Overpayment Collection, Office of: NADINE KONRATH, *administrative assistant,* 267-2187.

Quality Control, Office of: CHESTER FREDERICK, JR., *director,* 266-8260.

Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of: JUDY NORMAN-NUNNERY, *administrator,* 2917 International Lane, Suite 300, Madison 53707-7852, (608) 243-5603; TERRY SCHNAPP, *deputy administrator,* (608) 243-5605; Fax: (608) 243-5680 or (608) 243-5681, TTY: (608) 243-5601.

Client Services, Bureau of: RAYMOND F. TRUESDELL, *director,* (608) 243-5608.

Operations and Planning, Bureau of: vacancy, *director.*

Regional Offices:

Eau Claire: 517 East Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire 54701-6479, (715) 836-4263.

Fond du Lac: 820 South Main Street, Fond du Lac 54935-5732, (414) 929-2924.

Green Bay: Suite 311, 200 North Jefferson Street, Green Bay 54301-5197, (414) 448-5281.

Janesville: 514 South Main Street, Janesville 53545-4800, (608) 758-6200.

Kenosha: 712-55th Street, Kenosha 53140-3690, (414) 653-6453.

La Crosse: Wing B, 333 Buchner Place, La Crosse 54603-3122, (608) 785-9500.

Madison East: Suite F, 600 Williamson Street, Madison 53703-4500, (608) 266-3655.

Madison West: Suite 2, 5005 University Avenue, Madison 53705-5415, (608) 266-4541.

Milwaukee Northeast: Suite 300, 1200 East Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 53211-1867, (414) 229-0300.

Milwaukee Northwest: 6830 West Villard Avenue, Milwaukee 53218-3936, (414) 438-4860.

Milwaukee Southeast: Suite 430, 555 West Layton Avenue, Milwaukee 53207-5931, (414) 769-5700.

Milwaukee Southwest: Room 408, 9401 West Beloit Road, Milwaukee 53227-4380, (414) 546-8340.

Worker's Compensation Division: GREGORY KROHM, *administrator,* 266-6841, krohmgr@; STAN VINGE, *deputy administrator,* 266-0337, vinges@

Claims Management, Bureau of: LEE SHOREY, *director,* 267-9407, shorel@

Insurance Programs, Bureau of: JACK MARTZ, *director,* 266-3149, martzja@

Legal Services, Bureau of: RICHARD SMITH, *director,* 267-6704, smithri@

Workforce Excellence, Division of: JUNE SUHLING, *administrator,* 266-2439, suhliju@; GERT PEERENBOOM, *deputy administrator,* 266-1021, Fax: 267-2392, peerege@

Apprenticeship Standards, Bureau of: KAREN MORGAN, *director,* 266-3133, Fax: 267-0766.

Employer Services, Bureau of: SHARON DAHLHAUSER, Fax: 267-2392.

Job Center Management, Bureau of: JOHN TUOHY, *director,* 267-4553, Fax: 267-2392, tuohyjo@

Job Seeker Services, Bureau of: PAT MOMMAERTS, *director,* 266-8212, Fax: 267-2392.

Job Services, Bureau of: JACK WICHITA, *director,* 267-9048, Fax: 267-2392, wichija@ Call toll-free (888) 258-9966 for telephone number and address of nearest job center.

Migrant Services, Bureau of: MATEO CADENA, *director,* 266-0002, Fax: 261-8506.

Performance Outcomes, Bureau of: RON HUNT, *director,* 266-2687, Fax: 267-0330, huntro@

Workforce Information, Bureau of: ELLEN HANSEN, *director,* 266-5843, Fax: 266-5887, hanseel@

Information Technology Coordination, Office of: NANCY BUCKWALTER, *director,* 266-7160, Fax: 267-2392.

Management Support, Office of: vacancy, *director,* Fax: 267-2392.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Workforce Development conducts a variety of work-related programs designed to connect people with employment opportunities in Wisconsin. Its major responsibility is the Partnership for Full Employment, a comprehensive delivery system for employment and training services, including Wisconsin Works (W-2), the welfare alternative designed to move welfare recipients into the labor force. Other Partnership programs include job centers; job training and placement services provided in cooperation with private sector employers; apprenticeship programs; welfare reform programs, such as Learnfare; and assisting people with disabilities in securing employment. In conjunction with other agencies, the department administers the School-to-Work Program. It oversees the unemployment insurance and worker's compensation programs and is also responsible for adjudicating cases involving employment and 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, strategic planning, training, communications and customer education.

The *Division of Connecting Education and Work* administers the state's School-to-Work initiative that prepares young people with skills for the future by coordinating school-based education with work-based learning opportunities. The program includes career centers that serve middle and high school youth and youth apprenticeship programs for high school juniors and seniors, based on skill standards developed in partnership with business, industry and labor. The division cooperates with the Department of Public Instruction, the Wisconsin Technical College System and the UW System to assure access to school-to-work programs for all young people.

The *Division of Economic Support* oversees Wisconsin's work-focused, welfare replacement programs that promote economic self-sufficiency for individuals and families. These programs include Wisconsin Works (W-2), the state's work-based alternative to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); Pay for Performance; Learnfare; Work Not Welfare; and child support enforcement.

The division supervises local administration of other federal and state public assistance programs, including the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) federal block grant that replaces AFDC, child care, Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS), food stamps and refugee services. It also determines eligibility for Medical Assistance (MA).

The *Equal Rights Division* was created in Section 15.223 (1), Wisconsin Statutes, by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967. It enforces state laws that protect citizens from discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations, family and medical leave, and the labor laws relating to hours and conditions of work. It also enforces child labor laws and plant closing laws and assures that wages meet minimum wage standards and are paid on time. It determines prevailing wage rates and enforces them for state and municipal public works projects.

The *Division of Unemployment Insurance* administers programs to collect employer taxes, pay benefits to unemployed workers, resolve contested benefit claims and employer tax issues, detect welfare and unemployment insurance fraud, and collect unemployment insurance and welfare overpayments.

The *Division of Vocational Rehabilitation* provides employment-related services to individuals who have physical and mental disabilities that handicap them in securing employment. Each person is counseled and may receive medical, psychological, and vocational evaluation 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 enterprise that allows eligible persons to produce marketable products or services; and the Business Enterprise Program that 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 and 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 Excellence,* created in Section 15.223 (2), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, develops and administers the single comprehensive employment and training system known as the Partnership for Full Employment (PFE). This system combines all the state's workforce development resources – job training, welfare, vocational rehabilitation and school-to-work programs. Direct services are provided through a statewide network of job centers. The division analyzes and distributes labor market information, monitors migrant services and operates the state apprenticeship program.

History: Wisconsin labor law developed 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 wage, 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, use of lawful products, membership in military reserve, sexual orientation, age, and handicapping condition. 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 Industrial 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.

The Department of Workforce Development evolved from the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics, created in 1883, which was succeeded by the State Industrial Commission in 1911. Following the 1967 executive branch reorganization, the Industrial Commission directed the new Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR). The commission was renamed the Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission by Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, and it 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. It 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 from the department to the new Department of Commerce.

Statutory Councils

Wisconsin Apprenticeship Council: BRYAN ALBRECHT, WAYNE BELANGER, TERRENCE BENEWICH, PAUL BLASHKA, JOAN BRAUN, EDWARD CHIN, GARY HAMILTON, JAMES HODGES, BERNARD KURZAWA, SCOTT LANGELIN, RICHARD LYNES, RONALD STEINER, JUNE SUHLING, MARY WATRUD, RONALD WEINER, RUSS WITTKOP, ROBERT WOLFGRAM, 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 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.

Child Labor, Council on: Inactive.

The Council on Child Labor conducts a biennial review of the state's child labor laws and recommends modifications when needed. The Labor and Industry Review Commission designates one of its members to serve on the council and act as chairperson. The council may select as many public members as it wishes, but they must be knowledgeable in the field of child labor and problems related to the employment of minors. The council was created by Chapter 271, Laws of 1971, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (5) and 103.69 of the statutes.

Construction Wage Rate Council: Inactive.

The Construction Wage Rate Council advises the department on the prevailing wage rates for state and municipal public works projects. The council is appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission, which may determine the number of 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 (9) of the statutes.

Equal Rights Council: Inactive.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8928, Madison 53708-8928.

Telephone: (608) 266-1617.

The Equal Rights Council advises the legislature, the secretary, and the Division of Equal Rights and educates the public about promoting human rights and reducing discrimination in housing and employment. The council may include up to 35 members appointed from the entire state for staggered 3-year terms. Members must "be representative of all races, creeds, groups, organizations and fields of endeavor." The council was created by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (1) and 106.05 of the statutes.

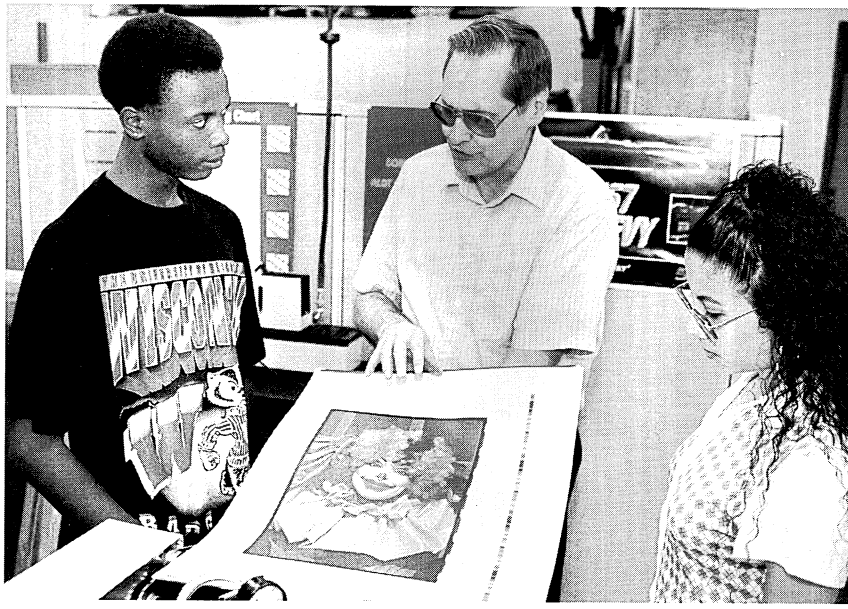
Labor and Management Council: DAVID NEWBY (labor community representative), LINDA STEWART (nonvoting public official), *cochairpersons;* LYLE BALISTRERI, MARTIN BEIL, ROBERT GLASER, JAMES NEWELL, CANDICE OWLEY, GENE SYLVESTER (labor community representatives); JOHN F. BARRETT, JAMES HANEY, THOMAS JACOB LEINENKUGEL, JON E. LITSCHER, JONATHAN SWAIN, 2 vacancies (management representatives); TERRY GROSENHEIDER, A. HENRY HEMPE, RON SWEET, vacancy (nonvoting public employes or officials). (All are appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707-7972.

Telephone: (608) 266-9615.

Fax: (608) 267-0330.

The 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. The 19 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.



High school students learn graphic arts skills at a printing company through participation in a youth apprenticeship program managed by the Division of Connecting Education and Work in the Department of Workforce Development. (Department of Workforce Development)

Labor Standards Council: Inactive.

The Labor Standards Council advises the department about laws and regulations related to administration of minimum wage, overtime and other labor standards issues. The council is appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission, which may determine the number of 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 (14) of the statutes.

Migrant Labor, Council on: REPRESENTATIVE BOCK, *chairperson;* LYLE K. MATHWICH (employer of migrant workers), *vice chairperson;* JOHN F. EBBOTT (migrant worker's representative), *secretary;* SENATOR BURKE, vacancy; REPRESENTATIVE OLSEN; PAUL HEDRICK, JR., JOHN KNOCH, BRAD KOLPIN, RICHARD J. LENTZ, DEAN A. ZULEGER (employers of migrant workers); CECELIA A. BERTH, MARK GROSS, ROSA I. GUERRERO, LUPE MARTINEZ, MARITZA MORALES VERSTEGEN (migrant workers' representatives). (All except legislative members are appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7903, Madison 53707-7903.

Telephone: (608) 266-0002.

The Council on Migrant Labor advises the department and other state officials about matters affecting migrant workers. The 16-member council includes 12 nonlegislative members who serve 3-year terms. The 2 senators and 2 assembly members are appointed as "representatives of the public" and the delegation from each house must include representatives from both major political parties. 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: GERALD E. ZITZER, *chairperson;* JILL E. JOSWIAK, RICHARD J. KENNEY, HERB PIRKEY, JOHN WITTRY (appointed by Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7901, Madison 53707-7901.

Telephone: (608) 266-3149.

The Self-Insurers Council advises and makes recommendations to the department about matters related to companies that cover their own worker's compensation losses rather than insuring them with an insurance carrier. The 5 council members are appointed for 3-year terms. 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 Compensation, Council on: GREGORY A. FRIGO (permanent classified employe of department) (nonvoting member), *chairperson;* MICHAEL BOLTON, JOSEPH A. KIRIAKI, ROBERT W. LYONS, PHIL NEUENFELDT, DENNIS PENKALSKI (employe representatives); JAMES BUCHEN, EARL GUSTAFSON, MICHAEL A. JUNEAU, KENNETH KRUSKA (employer representatives); ALFRED T. PECK, JR. (small business employer representative). (All appointed by secretary of workforce development.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8942, Madison 53708-8942.

Telephone: (608) 266-3189.

The Council on Unemployment Compensation advises the legislature and the department about unemployment compensation matters. The 11-member council includes 5 employers and 5 employes who are appointed for 6-year terms, plus a department employe 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 by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (3) and 108.14 (5) of the statutes.

Worker's Compensation, Council on: GREGORY KROHM (department or commission employe), *chairperson;* RICHARD J. BAGIN, JEFFREY J. BEIRIGER, JAMES A. BUCHEN, KATHLEEN COAKLEY, GREG GLEICHERT (employer representatives); ROBERT GLASER, EMIL R. MUELVER, NETTIE L. SIMS, 2 vacancies (employe representatives); ROB FRONK, DON GRASSL, BRUCE OLSON (nonvoting insurance company representatives). (All are appointed by Labor and Industry Review Commission.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7901, Madison 53707-7901.

Telephone: (608) 266-6841.

The Council on Worker's Compensation advises 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 Workmen's 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 14-member council includes 3 nonvoting representatives of insurers authorized to do worker's compensation insurance business in Wisconsin and a department or commission employe acting as chairperson. The council's composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (4) and 102.14 (2) of the statutes.

Workforce Excellence, Governor's Council on: vacancy (senator); vacancy (representative to assembly); JOHN BENSON (superintendent of public instruction); MARK BUGHER (secretary of administration); WILLIAM MCCOSHEN (secretary of commerce); LINDA STEWART (secretary of workforce development); ED CHIN (executive director, Wisconsin Technical College System; HERBERT J. GROVER (4-year postsecondary institution representative); SHIRLEY PREUSS (technical college district representative; DANIEL A. NERAD (public school system representative); JULIA TAYLOR (community-based organization representative); J. MICHAEL BORDEN, JAMES HANEY, GERALD A. TALEN (business and industry representatives); FRED J. GEGARE, PHIL NEUENFELDT, MARK REIHL (labor representatives). (All except legislators and *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Contact person: JUNE SUHLING.

Mailing Address: Department of Workforce Development, Division of Workforce Excellence, Room 201X, 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2439; Fax: (608) 267-2392.

The Governor's Council on Workforce Excellence oversees the planning, coordination, administration and implementation of various employment and education programs, including provisions of the federal Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). It also identifies the workforce devel-

opment needs of the state and makes recommendations to the governor regarding goals to meet those needs. The chairperson of the 16-member council is appointed by the governor. One of the members appointed to represent business and industry must be a member of a private industry council. The council was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 to replace the State Human Resource Investment Council, which had been created by Governor Tommy Thompson in Executive order 234, September 9, 1994. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (24) and 106.115 (1) and (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: PAMELA I. ANDERSON, *chairperson;* DAVID B. FALSTAD, vacancy (appointed by the governor with senate consent).

General Counsel: JAMES L. PFLASTERER.

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.

Publications: Informational brochures.

Number of Employes: 30.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $2,339,400.

Total Budget 1996-97: $2,347,100.

Statutory References: Sections 15.225, 15.227 and 103.04.

Agency Responsibility: The 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, equal housing, fair employment and public accommodations. It also hears appeals about discrimination in postsecondary education based on 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. The 3 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: LAURA DEGOLIER, MARIE J. FINDLAY, WILLIAM MARTIN, CLARENCE NATZKE, vacancy (representing area private industry council), ROGER SABOTA, GORDON SILL (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Executive Secretary: BRIAN SCHIMMING (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Mailing Address: Room 406, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703-2558.

Telephone: (608) 266-7730.

Fax: (608) 267-2733.

Publications: Biennial Report; *On Corps!* (monthly newsletter).

Total Budget 1995-96: $4,108,300.

Statutory References: Sections 15.225 (2) and 106.215.

Agency Responsibility: The Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board is the policymaking 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 proj-

ects 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 training of the crew leaders and the corps members, who are 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.

The 7 board members serve staggered 6-year terms and represent regional, environmental and agricultural interests. Representatives from several state agencies act as 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.

STATE AUTHORITIES

Authorities are public, corporate bodies created for specific purposes.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN HOSPITAL AND CLINICS AUTHORITY

Board of Directors: FRANK J. PELISEK (appointed by governor with senate consent), *chairperson;* SENATOR BURKE (cochairperson, Joint Committee on Finance), REPRESENTATIVE OURADA (designated by cochairperson, Joint Committee on Finance); RUTH MARCENE JAMES, SAN W. ORR, JR., GEORGE K. STEIL, SR. (UW Board of Regents members appointed by board president); DAVID WARD (chancellor, UW-Madison); PHILIP M. FARRELL (dean, UW-Madison Medical School); LAYTON G. RIKKERS (chairperson, surgery department, UW-Madison Medical School), THELMA WELLS (faculty member, nursing school, UW-Madison) (appointed by chancellor, UW-Madison); GEORGE LIGHTBOURN (designated by secretary of administration); PATRICK G. BOYLE, JEROME H. GUNDERSEN (appointed by governor with senate consent). Nonvoting members: CAROL L. BOOTH-PARKS, vacancy (labor representatives appointed by governor).

Chief Executive Officer: GORDON M. DERZON.

Mailing Address: Room H4/824, 600 Highland Avenue, Madison 53792-8360.

Location: 600 Highland Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 263-8025.

Fax: (608) 263-9830.

Publication: *Health Matters* (newsletter published 6 times annually for Dane County residents).

Number of Employes: 5,100.00 (not state funded).

Total Budget 1996-97: $296,426,000 (not state funded).

Statutory References: Section 15.96; Chapter 233.

Agency Responsibility: The University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics Authority maintains the UW hospital and clinics and supervises the delivery of health care and treatment, including care for the indigent. It provides instruction for medical and other health professions students, sponsors and supports medical research, and assists health care programs and personnel throughout the state. It also operates a poison control center. 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. The 15-member board of directors includes 2 nonvoting members from the labor organizations that represent Authority employes. The governor's appointees serve 3-year terms. The board elects a chairperson annually and ap-

points 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: JOY A. MOY, *chairperson;* GEORGE C. SCHMOLLER, *vice chairperson;* DANIEL P. BLASK, PAUL L. BROWN, DEAN K. ROE, TIMOTHY K. SIZE, MICHAEL O. STEWART (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Executive Director: LAWRENCE R. NINES.

Mailing Address: Suite 140, 18000 West Sarah Lane, Brookfield 53045-5843.

Telephone: (414) 792-0466.

Fax: (414) 792-0649.

Publications: Annual Report; WHEFA Capital Comments Newsletter.

Number of Employes: 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, educational and child care facilities to help them finance their capital costs. Since interest earned on the bonds is exempt from federal income taxation, the authority can market the bonds at lower interest rates, which reduces the cost of borrowing. The authority supports its operations by imposing fees on participating institutions. It has no taxing power and receives no general appropriations from the state. WHEFA's bonds and notes are funded solely through loan repayments from the borrowing institution or sponsor. They are not a debt, liability or obligation of the State of Wisconsin or any of its subdivisions.

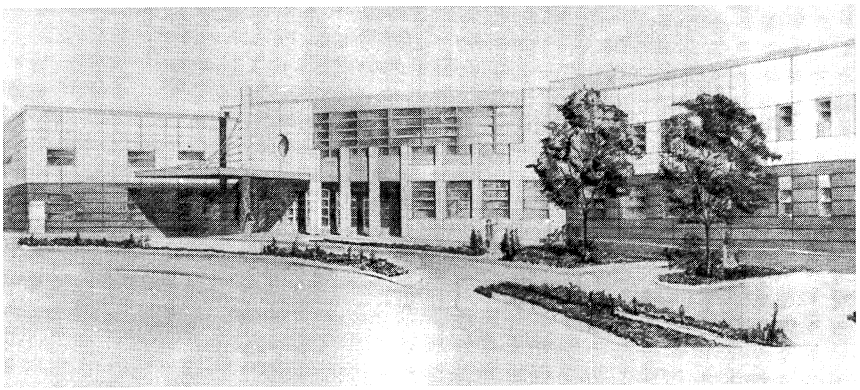
WHEFA may issue bonds to finance any qualifying capital project, including new construction, remodeling and renovation; expansion of current facilities; and purchase of new equipment or furnishings. Some projects require prior approval from the Department of Health and Family Services. Upon completion 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 the Department of Health and Family Services certifies that refinancing will lead to rate reductions.

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 124 authorized WHEFA to issue bonds to finance child care facilities, and 1993 Wisconsin Act 438 added not-for-profit institutions that have health education as their primary purpose.

Organization: WHEFA is a public corporation. Its 7 members are appointed for staggered 7-year terms, and no more than 4 of them may be members of the same political party. 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.



Stoughton Hospital Association used both tax-exempt and taxable bonds issued by the Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority to finance construction of a medical office building and an ambulatory care addition. (Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority)

WISCONSIN HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Members: EDWIN ZAGZEBSKI, *chairperson;* JOHN PETERSEN III, *vice chairperson;* DUANE WEED, *secretary;* LORRI KIEFF, *treasurer;* SENATORS MOORE, ROESSLER; REPRESENTATIVES MORRIS-TATUM, WARD; WILLIAM MCCOSHEN (secretary of commerce), MARK BUGHER (secretary of administration); E. JAMES LADWIG, JEFF PETERSEN. (All except legislative and *ex officio* members are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Executive Director: FRITZ RUF, 266-2893.

Deputy Executive Director: GEORGE PETAK, 266-2027.

Executive Secretary: MAUREEN BRUNKER, 266-7354.

General Counsel: ANN WENZEL ASH, 266-2748.

Administrative Services: JUNE FARGO, *director,* 267-0535.

Asset Management: ANN EAVES, *director,* 267-1082.

Communications: JAMES M. LANGDON, *director,* 266-3529.

Credit: MARY C. ZINS, *director,* 266-2184.

Emerging Markets: WYMAN B. WINSTON, *director,* 266-9782.

Employe Relations: JANICE HUGHES, *director,* 267-2921.

Financial Services: STEVE SCHEMMEL, *chief financial officer,* 266-1640.

Information Technology: JOE CARTER, *director,* 266-3183.

Training and Development: JOYCE WALDROP, *director,* 267-1455.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1728, Madison 53701-1728.

Location: Suite 500, One South Pinckney Street, Madison. (New location by 1998: 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; Legal: (608) 267-1463; Single Family Housing: (608) 266-0729.

Publications: Annual Report; Dividends for Wisconsin; Inventory of Federally Assisted Rental Housing – State of Wisconsin; Wisconsin Housing Authorities Directory.

Number of Employes: 160 (not state funded).

Total Budget 1995-96: $0 (state funding).

Total Budget 1996-97: $2,000,000 (state funding).

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 federally tax-exempt bonds that are not an obligation of the State of Wisconsin.

Its 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 a closing cost assistance program. The authority also administers the property tax deferral loan program for low- and moderate-income elderly homeowners to enable them to pay property taxes and special assessments on their homes.

Both federally tax-exempt and taxable 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 and the Farmers Home Administration. 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, a loan guarantee program for Wisconsin farmers, and the Linked Deposit Loan Program, which provides an interest rate subsidy 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 Agricultural Chemical Spill Fund for corrective action on agricultural chemical spills; the Clean Air Fund and the Ozone Protection Fund to help small businesses comply with the U.S. Clean Air Act; the Contract Fund to assist disadvantaged businesses seeking contracts with government agencies or larger companies; the Farm Assets Reinvestment Management Loan Program that assists qualified farmers in acquiring equipment, facilities, land, or livestock or improving facilities or land; the Nonpoint Source Pollution Fund to aid landowners and farm operators in controlling water pollution; the Target Area Fund for businesses that locate in designated target areas; and the Tourism Fund that assists existing tourism-related businesses. 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. The 4 legislative members must represent the majority and minority party in each house. The 6 public members serve staggered 4-year terms, and the governor appoints one as chairperson for a one-year term. The governor selects 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 and 1987, the legislature expanded WHEDA's powers to include the insuring and subsi-

dizing of farm operating loans, drought assistance loan guarantees, and interest rate reductions. More recently, the legislature has added loan guarantee programs for agricultural development and small businesses, recycling, tourism businesses, and businesses located in targeted areas of the state. 1993 Wisconsin Act 16 transferred the property tax deferral loan program to WHEDA from the Department of Administration.

WORLD DAIRY CENTER AUTHORITY

Members: ROBERT E. WALTON (public member), *chairperson;* SENATORS CHVALA (senate majority leader), SCHULTZ (appointed by senate minority leader); REPRESENTATIVE KLUSMAN (appointed by assembly speaker), vacancy (appointed by assembly minority leader); KATHERINE LYALL (UW System president), vacancy (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), WILLIAM J. MCCOSHEN (secretary of commerce), KATHLEEN M. FALK (Dane County Executive); vacancy (Madison Chamber of Commerce representative appointed by governor); STANLEY BIRD, ELIZABETH A. HENRY, RAYMOND KUEHL, 8 vacancies (directors of World Dairy Center Association appointed by governor); 2 vacancies (World Dairy Center Association directors appointed by association chairperson).

Executive Director: TOM McKITTRICK.

Contact Person: MARK LIEDL, *administrator.*

Mailing Address: Marketing Division, Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, 2811 Agriculture Drive, P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708-8911.

Telephone: (608) 224-5105.

Fax: (608) 224-5104.

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 United States 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: JAMES L. FORBES (nominated by Bradley Family Foundation), *chairperson;* JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR. (nominated by Bradley Family Foundation), *president;* CHARLES S. MCNEER (nominated by Bradley Family Foundation); NED W. BECHTHOLD, JANE CARITY, ERNEST HENDRICKS, CHARLES JACOBUS, ESSIE WHITELAW, GEORGE W. WHITTOW. (All are appointed by governor; the 6 members not nominated by the foundation require senate consent.)

Mailing Address: 1001 North 4th Street, Milwaukee 53203.

Telephone: (414) 227-0400.

Fax: (414) 227-0497.

E-mail Address: email@bcsec.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. Although all board members are appointed by the governor, 3 are nominated by the Bradley Family Foundation and do not need senate approval, as do the other 6 members. Of the 6 requiring senate consent, 3 must have had executive and managerial business experience. No member 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 discuss problems that transcend local government boundaries, and it can offer joint solutions that require 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 on regional problems; 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 9 regional planning commissions that serve all but 5 of the state's 72 counties. Their boundaries are based on such considerations as common topographic and geographic features; the extent of urban development; existence of special or acute agricultural, forestry or other rural problems; uniformity of social or economic interests or values; or the existence of physical, social and economic problems of a regional character.

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 446, Laws of 1955, created the statute that governs the state's regional planning commissions (s.66.945, Wisconsin Statutes) and authorized the governor or a state agency designated by the governor to create a regional planning commission upon petition by the governing body of a local governmental unit. 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 6 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: PAUL J. WOLSKE (Kewaunee), *chairperson;* ROBERT ENTRINGER (Kewaunee), *vice chairperson;* JAMES GILLIGAN (Sheboygan), *secretary-treasurer;* WILLIAM CLANCY, PAUL JADIN, CLARENCE J. LAMERS (Brown); GEORGE EVENSON, CHARLES JARMAN, NORBERT SCHACHTNER (Door); BRUCE OSTERBERG, YVONNE VAN REMBROOK, JOHN ZOELLER (Florence); CLARENCE IHLENFELDT (Kewaunee); GREGORY E. BUCKLEY, KEVIN CRAWFORD, DONALD MARKWARDT (Manitowoc); FLORENCE MAGNUSON, CHERYL MAXWELL, MARY MEYER (Mari-

nette); DONALD GLYNN, AUSTIN MAKHOLM, LOIS TREVER (Oconto); J. CURTIS MCKAY, vacancy (Sheboygan).

Executive Director: MARTIN W. HOLDEN.

Mailing Address: Suite 211, Old Fort Square, 211 North Broadway, Green Bay 54303-2757.

Telephone: (920) 448-2820.

Fax: (920) 448-2823.

Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Region: Dane County.

Members: HELEN JOHNSON, *chairperson;* DONALD HEILIGER, *vice chairperson;* PHILIP SALKIN, *secretary;* KENNETH GOLDEN, *treasurer;* JONATHAN BECKER, WAYNE BIGELOW, DAVID GOCHBERG, JOHN HENDRICK, SCOTT MCCORMICK, VERNON WENDT, DAVID WIGANOWSKY.

Executive Committee: HELEN JOHNSON, *chairperson;* JONATHAN BECKER, KENNETH GOLDEN, DONALD HEILIGER, PHILIP SALKIN.

Executive Director: THOMAS FAVOUR.

Mailing Address: Suite 403, 217 South Hamilton Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-4137.

Fax: (608) 266-9117.

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Region: Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago Counties.

Members: JOSEPH MAEHL (Winnebago), *chairperson;* CLAIRE ALEXANDER (Marquette), *vice chairperson;* VERN GONZO, WILMA SPRINGER, CLARENCE WOLF (Calumet); THOMAS BRADY, WALTER M. CACIC (DON WILSON, alternate) (Marquette); ROGER F. MOSHER, RANDY REITER, BRUCE WILBER, SR. (Menominee); DONALD DE GROOT, MARVIN FOX, TIM HANNA, ALFRED KRAUSE, JAMES SCHUETTE (Outagamie); CLARENCE NATZKE, HERBERT TAUCHEN, M. EUGENE ZEUSKE (Shawano); DUANE BROWN, LA VERNE GRUNWALD, HENRY J. STEENBOCK (Waupaca); GEORGE SORENSON, LESTER VAN LOON, NORMAN WEISS (YVONNE FEAVEL, alternate) (Waushara); MARIGEN CARPENTER, WILLIAM CASTLE, JR., THOM CISKE, JANE VAN DE HEY (RICHARD A. WOLLANGK, alternate) (Winnebago).

Executive Director: HARLAN P. KIESOW.

Mailing Address: 132 Main Street, Menasha 54952-3100.

Telephone: (920) 751-4770.

Fax: (920) 751-4771.

Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission

Region: Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties.

Members: VIRGIL BUTTERIS (Crawford), *chairperson;* SALLY OSWALT (La Crosse), *vice chairperson;* JOHN SOBOTTA (Trempealeau), *secretary-treasurer;* DUANE BAERTSCH, VERNON MARTZKE, BERGIE RITSCHER (Buffalo); PHILIP DOLL, ROBERT ZINKLE (Crawford); AL BARCZAK, RICHARD HORN, EUGENE SAVAGE (Jackson); JAN KEIL, PAUL KWIECINSKI (La Crosse); JENNIFER HURTGEN, GEORGE LUNDY, TIMOTHY RIGGS (Monroe); ELWIN FEDIE, GLEN MOLINE, MARY TRETTIN (Pepin); JAMES HAUGEN, WILLIAM SCHROEDER, RICHARD WILHELM (Pierce); JOHN KILLIAN, JEROLD NYSVEN (Trempealeau); GEORGE NETTUM, RAY NICKELATTI, GERALD SANDRY (Vernon).

Executive Director: GREGORY D. FLOGSTAD.

Mailing Address: Suite 240, 1707 Main Street, La Crosse 54601-3227.

Telephone: (608) 785-9396.

Fax: (608) 785-9394.

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;* CHARLES F. SAYLOR (Juneau), *secretary-treasurer;* WILBUR FRITZ, CLAYTON RANDORF, HERBERT RIECKMANN, JR. (Adams); DONALD KLINE, PAUL MILLAN (Forest); HELMI MEHUS, MARTHA SPLITTGERBER (Juneau); NELDA MCNEIL, GEORGE SHINNERS, vacancy (Langlade); ERWIN LEVERENZ, FRANCIS SEROOGY, ROBERT SUMNICHT (Lincoln); JOHN HESS, BETTYE NALL (Marathon); OSCAR COPES, DONALD THOM, vacancy (Oneida); 3 vacancies (Portage); 3 vacancies (Vilas); ROBERT BRAUN, FRED CAMACHO, MAURICE MATHEWS (Wood).

Executive Director: ARNO WM. HAERING.

Mailing Address: 407 Grant Street, Wausau 54403.

Telephone: (715) 845-4208.

Fax: (715) 843-1267.

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Region: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn Counties.

Members: HUBERT SMITH (Washburn), *chairperson;* DOUG MOQUIN (Price), *vice chairperson;* vacancy, *secretary-treasurer;* RUSS KORPELA, LOWELL MILLER (Ashland); VERN GILLES, FREDERICK JANZ (Bayfield); MILTON STELLRECHT, CHARLES TOLLANDER (Burnett); MARGARET CICCONE, DOUG FINN, JOHN SHEPARD, GREG VREELAND (Douglas); E. BORGI BORGIASZ, LOUIS LEONI (Iron); GORDON BODOH, NEIL HAGMAN (Price); RONALD MOORE, THURE OSULDSEN (Rusk); JEAN LAIER, MARSHALL RUEGGER (Sawyer); HERB BERGMANN, EARL EMMERICH, FRED SCHROEDER (Taylor); JAMES BARRETT (Washburn); JOHN WILMER (Bad River Tribal Council); TOM MAULSON (Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council); ROSE GURNOE (Red Cliff Tribal Council); MARGARET DIAMOND (Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Council); LEO BUTLER (St. Croix Tribal Council).

Executive Director: BRUCE T. DAVIS.

Mailing Address: 1400 South River Street, Spooner 54801-1390.

Telephone: (715) 635-2197.

Fax: (715) 635-7262.

E-mail: NWPRC@Win.bright.net

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Region: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha Counties.

Members: THOMAS H. BUESTRIN (Ozaukee), *chairperson;* WILLIAM RYAN DREW (Milwaukee), *vice chairperson;* JEAN M. JACOBSON (Racine), *secretary;* ALLEN L. MORRISON (Walworth), *treasurer;* LEON F. DREGER, THOMAS J. GORLINSKI, SHEILA M. SEIGLER (Kenosha); DANIEL J. DILIBERTI, TYRONE P. DUMAS (Milwaukee); LEROY A. BLEY, ELROY J. SCHREINER (Ozaukee); DAVID B. FALSTAD, MARTIN J. ITZIN (Racine); ANTHONY F. BALESTRIERI, ROBERT J. VOSS (Walworth); LAWRENCE W. HILLMAN, DANIEL S. SCHMIDT, PATRICIA A. STRACHOTA (Washington); DUANE H. BLUEMKE, ROBERT F. HAMILTON, PAUL G. VRAKAS (Waukesha).

Executive Director: PHILIP G. EVENSON.

Mailing Address: 916 North East Avenue, P.O. Box 1607, Waukesha 53187-1607.

Telephone: (414) 547-6721.

Fax: (414) 547-1103.

Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Region: Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties.

Members: RICHARD SCULLION (Iowa), *chairperson;* ANN GREENHECK (Richland), *vice chairperson;* ROBERT HOESLY (Green), *secretary-treasurer;* PAUL BLOYER, NEIL GARDNER, COLETTA WEGMANN (Grant); DONNA DOUGLAS, LORI VAN NATTA (Green); O. ROBERT EICHORST, GERALD EWERT (Iowa); BEVERLY ANDERSON, LAWRENCE L. CHERREY, WAYNE WILSON (Lafayette); GERALD W. COOK, DION KEMPTHORNE (Richland).

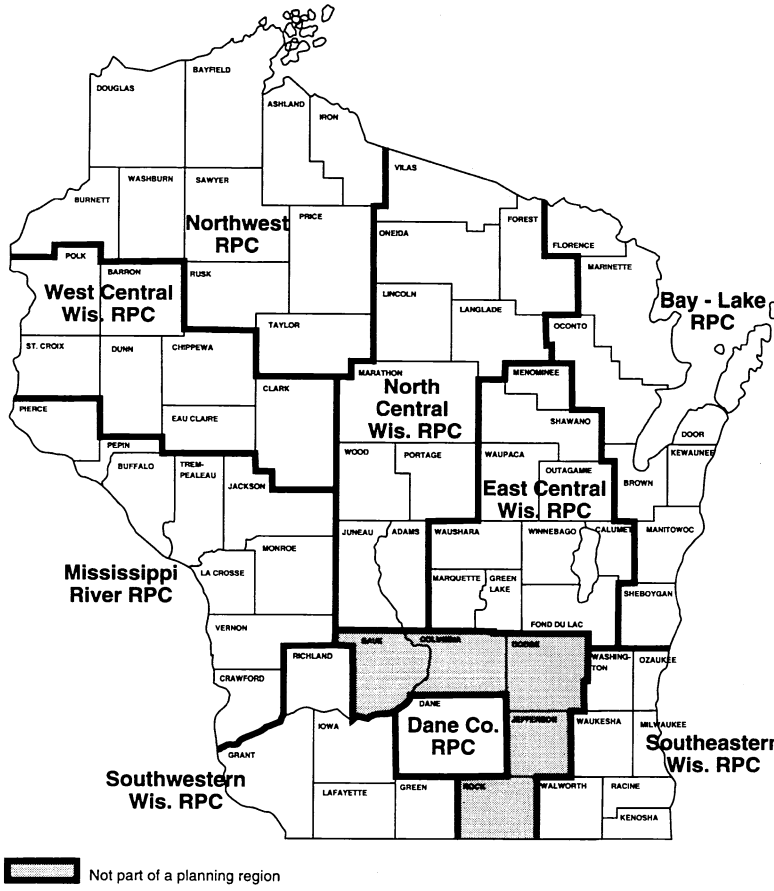
Executive Director: DONALD E. ROSENBROOK.

Mailing Address: Room 426, Karrmann Library, UW-Platteville, 1 University Plaza, Platteville 53818.

Telephone: (608) 342-1214.

Fax: (608) 342-1220.

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AREAS



West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Region: Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Polk and St. Croix Counties.

Members: EDWARD FERBER (Dunn), *chairperson;* ARTHUR JACOBSON (St. Croix), *vice chairperson;* RALPH MICKELSON (Polk), *secretary-treasurer;* ARNOLD L.G. ELLISON, BARD KITTLESON, LARRY VANDEUSEN (Barron); LAVERNE LUDWIGSON, EUGENE RINECK, KENNETH STEINMETZ (Chippewa); JOAN ALICE FROST, DON KIRN, CARL ZAJACK (Clark); RICHARD FRUIT, KEITH SOMMERFELD (Dunn); ROGER HAHN, JAN HANSEN, ELLSWORTH KING (Eau Claire); A. STANLEY ANDERSON, WILLIAM HANSEN (Polk); TOM P. O'CONNELL, WAYNE WILLINK (St. Croix).

Director: JERRY L. CHASTEEN.

Mailing Address: 800 Wisconsin Street, Mail Box 9, Eau Claire 54703-3574.

Telephone and Fax: (715) 836-2918.

SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL PARK DISTRICT

District Board Members: ROBERT TRUNZO (at-large member appointed by governor), *chairperson;* MICHAEL LEHMAN (Washington County), *vice chairperson;* LORRAINE BLAUBACH (Ozaukee County), FRANK BUSALACCHI (Waukesha County), JOHN KNUTESON (Racine County), ULICE PAYNE, JR. (Milwaukee County) (county representatives appointed by governor); RICHARD COX, DANIEL MCKEITHAN, JR. (Milwaukee County), KAREN MAKOUTZ (Ozaukee County), DOUGLAS STANSIL (Racine County), FREDERICK GIERACH (Washington County), ELAINE KRAUT (Waukesha County) (representatives appointed by county's chief executive officer); JAMES KAMINSKI (City of Milwaukee representative appointed by mayor).

Executive Director: MICHAEL R. DUCKETT.

Mailing Address: 1135 South 70th Street, Suite 500, West Allis 53214.

Telephone: (414) 607-4040.

Fax: (414) 607-4044.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 229, Subchapter III.

The Southeast Wisconsin Professional Baseball Park District 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 that are related to baseball park facilities which generally may not exceed $160 million. In addition, the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority may issue bonds and notes in an amount not to exceed $50 million to finance the construction of 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, is made up of 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. Members appointed by the governor are subject to senate confirmation.

INTERSTATE AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by enactment of enabling legislation in all of the participating states or by interstate agreement of their respective governors. Interstate compacts are not listed if Wisconsin selects only an interstate administrator but does not appoint delegates.

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES

Wisconsin Delegation: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* JOHN T. BENSON (superintendent of public instruction); SENATOR JAUCH, REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS; JON E. LITSCHER, MARY PANZER, MILES TURNER (public members appointed by governor).

Mailing Addresses: Wisconsin Delegation: Secretary of Administration, Department of Administration, State Administration Building, 101 East Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707-7864; National Commission: Education Commission of the States, Suite 300, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80295.

Telephone: (608) 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 CAREY, CHRISTOPHER A. SPOONER (all appointed by governor).

Mailing Addresses: Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission: Division of Energy and Intergovernmental Relations, Department of Administration, P.O. Box 7868, Madison 53707-7868. 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) 266-8234; Great Lakes Commission: (313) 665-9135.

Publications of the Great Lakes Commission: *Advisor;* Annual Report; 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, 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 the Great Lakes Basin problems. One commissioner, who must be a state officer or employe, 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 2 commissioners serve 4-year terms. Commissioners receive no salary but are reimbursed for expenses.

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 EARL, PATRICK OSBORNE (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Mailing Addresses: Wisconsin: Patrick Osborne, Hough, Fassbender, Osborne and Associates, Suite 104, 44 East Mifflin Street, Madison 53703. Great Lakes Protection Fund: Russ Van Herick, Executive Director, 35 East Wacker Drive, Suite 1880, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

Telephones: Wisconsin: (608) 258-9506; Great Lakes Protection Fund: (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 $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: TERRY MOE (designated by secretary of natural resources). Nonvoting member: JAMES FITZPATRICK (Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission), *coordinator.*

Mailing Addresses: Wisconsin representative: Department of Natural Resources, Room 108, State Office Building, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse 54601. Coordinator and service center: 619 Second Street, Hudson 54016-1576.

Telephones: Wisconsin representative: (608) 785-9004; Coordinator and service center: (715) 386-9444.

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 2 states. An employe of the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission serves as a nonvoting member charged to coordinate commission meetings, provide public information, arrange for public input and serve as liaison to local governmental units along the Lower St. Croix River.

MIDWEST INTERSTATE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION

Wisconsin Member: STANLEY YORK (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Mailing Addresses: Wisconsin member: 2851-1 Century Harbor Road, Middleton 53562-1824. Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission: Gregg Larson, Executive Director, Room 588, 350 North Robert Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Telephones: Wisconsin member: (608) 831-5434; Commission: (612) 293-0126.

Fax: (608) 831-1375.

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 make 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. Wisconsin's member is advised by the state's Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council, which studies and recommends solutions to matters before the commission.

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: ROLF WEGENKE (designated by governor); vacancy (appointed by senate president); REPRESENTATIVE KREIBICH (appointed by assembly speaker); EDWARD CHIN, JUDITH L. KUIPERS (appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: Department of Administration, P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707-7864.

Telephone: (608) 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. The 2 members appointed by the governor represent the field of higher education and serve 4-year terms; legislators serve 2-year terms. 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

Wisconsin Members: HAROLD E. CRAIG, WILLIAM H. HOWE, WILLIAM A. KING, CLARENCE W. MALICK, ROBERT R. MULLALY (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Administrative Director: DAN MCGUINESS.

Mailing Address: 619 Second Street, Hudson 54016-1576.

Telephones: Wisconsin: (715) 386-9444; Minnesota: (612) 436-7131.

Fax: (715) 386-9571.

Wisconsin Funding 1995-97: $479,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.82.

Wisconsin Legislative Advisory Committee: SENATOR RUDE, REPRESENTATIVE HARSDORF, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS CLAUSING, MOEN, SCHULTZ; REPRESENTATIVES DUEHOLM, GRONEMUS HUEBSCH, JOHNSRUD, MEYER.

Wisconsin Technical Advisory Committee: Inactive.

Agency Responsibility: The commission represents a joint effort by Wisconsin and Minnesota to conduct studies, develop recommendations and coordinate government actions related to present and future protection, use and development of the lands, river valleys and waters that form the boundary between the 2 states. The commission provides field services and advisory recommendations to the sponsor states and serves as management coordinator for the Upper and Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverways, which are segments of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Organization: Wisconsin's 5 commission members serve staggered 5-year terms. Section 14.82, Wisconsin Statutes, also creates 2 committees to assist the commission: the Legislative Advisory Committee consisting of 4 senators and 6 representatives, appointed as are members of standing committees, and the 9-member Technical Advisory Committee. Seven members of the Technical Advisory Committee are appointed by the governing boards or heads of certain executive agencies and 2 are appointed by the governor.

History: The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1965, to constitute Wisconsin's representation on the joint Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission. This legislation also ratified a boundary area compact between the 2 states.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

Wisconsin Commission: EVAN A. ZANTOW (La Crosse County), *chairperson;* DONNA KREBSBACH (Buffalo County), *vice chairperson;* GLEN W. MOLINE (Pepin County), *treasurer;* SENATORS CLAUSING, SCHULTZ; REPRESENTATIVES HUEBSCH, MEYER; ROBERT G. VALLEY (Crawford County); JOHN TRUOG (Grant County); ROY J. FINLEY (Pierce County); GARY SNOEYENBOS (Trempealeau County); KENNETH L. BECK (Vernon County). (Legislators are nominated by presiding officer and appointed by governor. County representatives are appointed by governor with senate consent.) Nonvoting members: WILLIAM J. MCCOSHEN (secretary of commerce), GEORGE E. MEYER (secretary of natural resources), CHARLES H. THOMPSON (secretary of transportation), GEORGE L. VOGT (director, state historical society), RICHARD SPEROS (secretary of tourism).

Mailing Address: 355 West Franklin Street, West Salem 54669-1533.

Telephone: (608) 786-0774.

Fax: (608) 786-0710.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.85.

Agency Responsibility: The Mississippi River Parkway Commission coordinates development and preservation of the Wisconsin portion of the Great River Road corridor along the Mis-

sissippi River in cooperation with similar commissions in other Mississippi River states and the Province of Ontario. It assists and advises state and local agencies about maintaining and enhancing the scenic, historic, economic and recreational assets within the corridor.

In addition, the U.S. Congress in 1989 enacted legislation requiring the governor of each of the 10 Mississippi River states to appoint a member of its Mississippi River parkway commission to a commission that will recommend enhancement of the Mississippi River Road corridor and assess the feasibility of creating a Mississippi River National Heritage Corridor. The chairperson of the Wisconsin Commission represents the state on the heritage commission.

Organization: The 17-member Wisconsin Commission includes 12 voting members, appointed to 4-year terms, and 5 nonvoting *ex officio* members. Legislative members must represent the 2 major political parties in each house. The commission selects its 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. When completed, this scenic route will extend 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.

With federal highway funds no longer available, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation has continued improvements to Wisconsin's portion of the Great River Road. Currently, federal funds are available through the Multi-Modal Improvement Program, a reimbursement program that makes it possible to promote activities that enhance the Great River Road.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN ASSOCIATION

Wisconsin Representative: CHRISTOPHER SPOONER (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: (608) 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 5 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 U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Army, Interior, and Transportation, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

History: The Upper Mississippi River Basin Association was formed on December 2, 1981, when the articles of association were signed by representatives of the 5 states. In late 1983 and early 1984, executive orders were issued by 4 of the 5 governors reaffirming membership in the association.

Judicial Branch

7

The judicial branch: profile of the judicial branch, summary of recent significant supreme court decisions and description of supreme court, court system and judicial service agencies

Local Government in Wisconsin: Brown County Board on Road Inspection Tour, 1915

State Historical Society, #WHi (X3) 17306

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT

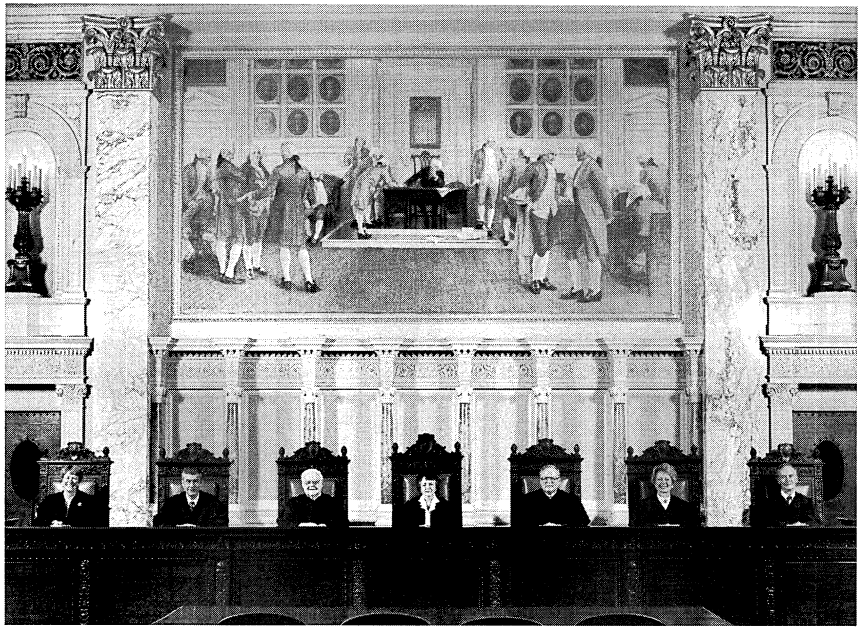
Justice	Supreme Court Justice Since	1st 10-year Elected Term Began	Term Expires July 31	Annual Salary[1]
Shirley S. Abrahamson, Chief Justice	1976*	August 1979	1999	$108,690
Donald W. Steinmetz	1980	August 1980	2000	100,690
William A. Bablitch	1983	August 1983	2003	100,690
Jon P. Wilcox	1992*	August 1997	2007	100,690
Janine P. Geske	1993*	August 1994	2004	100,690
Ann Walsh Bradley	1995	August 1995	2005	100,690
N. Patrick Crooks[2]	1996	August 1996	2006	100,690

*Initially appointed by the governor.

[1]Pursuant to Article IV, Section 26, *Wisconsin Constitution* and Section 20.923 (2) (b), *1995-1996 Wisconsin Statutes*. The salaries for all justices may change when Justice Wilcox assumes his new term of office on August 1, 1997, based on the 1997 biennial budget.

[2]Elected to Supreme Court on April 2, 1996, to fill an opening created by the retirement of Chief Justice Roland B. Day on July 31, 1996.

Sources: *1995-96 Wisconsin Statutes*; State Elections Board, departmental data, April 1997; Director of State Courts, departmental data, April 1997; governor's appointment notices.



The Wisconsin Supreme Court in session. From left to right are Justices Ann Walsh Bradley, Jon P. Wilcox, Donald W. Steinmetz; Chief Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson; and Justices William A. Bablitch, Janine P. Geske and N. Patrick Crooks. (Wisconsin Supreme Court).

JUDICIAL BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Introducing the Court System. The court system is probably the least understood branch of government. Although courts attract attention through news accounts of controversial cases and dramatic portrayals of judicial proceedings on television, an individual's personal involvement with the courts is likely to be limited to brief exposures, such as jury duty, a traffic violation, a divorce proceeding or the settlement of a deceased relative's estate. From these experiences, it may appear that the judicial system is a complicated maze. Actually a tremendous variety and volume of business is transacted daily in the court system. At one time or another, almost every aspect of life is touched by the courts.

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 must also decide civil disputes between private citizens, ranging from the routine collection of an overdue charge account to the complex adjudication of an antitrust case involving many millions of dollars and months, even years, 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 Court System Today. 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 is 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.

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.

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, 1997, Wisconsin had a combined total of 223 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.

Cities, villages and towns may create municipal courts, and over 200 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 Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility, and the Judicial Education Committee. Other agencies that assist the judicial branch include the Judicial Commission, Judicial Conference, 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 2 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 in which procedures are streamlined and informal. The judge decides the outcome, unless a jury trial is requested, and attorneys commonly are not used. The circuit court (or a specified branch of the court) can sit as a small claims court at the request of the plaintiff if the amount in question is $5,000 or less. Small claims actions typically involve landlord-tenant cases and collection of small debts.

A final judgment by the circuit court can be appealed to the appellate court, but a decision by the Wisconsin Court of Appeals can be reviewed only if the Wisconsin Supreme Court grants a petition for review. There are also 3 instances in which the supreme court, at its discretion, may decide to bypass the appeals court. The supreme court may review a case on its own initiative. It may also decide to review a matter prior to an appellate decision upon 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 review by the highest court under a procedure known as "certification".

Criminal Cases. Under Wisconsin law, criminal conduct is an act prohibited by state law and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. There are 2 types of crime – felonies and misdemeanors. A felony is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison; all other crimes are misdemeanors. Misdemeanors have a maximum sentence of 9 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 constituting 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 a warrant in the case of a felony or a summons in the case of a misdemeanor. A law enforcement officer must then serve a copy of the warrant or summons on an individual and make an arrest.

Once the defendant is in custody, he or she is taken before a circuit judge or court commissioner and informed of the charges and the right to be represented by a lawyer. 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. When the defendant does not waive the preliminary examination, the judge or court commissioner transfers the action to a circuit court for the hearing. 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. A formal hearing, called an arraignment, is then held before the circuit court judge at which time 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 exonerated and 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.

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 5 judicial circuit districts. The 5 judges who presided over these 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 service. 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 2 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 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 statewide 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.

Manitowoc Circuit Court Judge Alan Deehr hosts students from Mishicot High School as part of Law Day activity on May 1, 1997. Courthouses throughout the state were involved in various activities to observe the day and heighten public understanding of the courts. (Office of the Director of State Courts)

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: **SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON**

Justices: DONALD W. STEINMETZ
WILLIAM A. BABLITCH
JON P. WILCOX
JANINE P. GESKE
ANN WALSH BRADLEY
N. PATRICK CROOKS

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688 (Supreme Court and Clerk).

Locations: Room 231 East, State Capitol (Court); 110 East Main Street (Clerk).

Telephone: (608) 266-1298.

Fax: (608) 261-8299.

Clerk of Supreme Court: MARILYN L. GRAVES, 266-1880, Fax: 267-0640.

Court Commissioners: NANCY KOPP, GREGORY POKRASS, JOSEPH M. WILSON, 266-7442; WILLIAM MANN, 266-6708.

Number of Positions: 36.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $3,239,200.

Total Budget 1996-97: $3,339,500.

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 hears only those cases it selects. 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. It exercises "appellate" jurisdiction if 3 or more justices grant a petition to review a decision of a lower court. The supreme court may grant petitions from the parties to a case to bypass the court of appeals. It may also accept cases certified to it by the court of appeals or decide on its own motion to review matters appealed to the court of appeals. The court's principal criterion for exercising either original or appellate jurisdiction is whether the case involves questions of statewide importance that the court should address.

The court does not take testimony. Instead, it decides cases on the basis of written briefs and, occasionally, oral arguments. It is required by statute to deliver its decisions in writing, and it may publish them in the *Wisconsin Reports* as it deems appropriate.

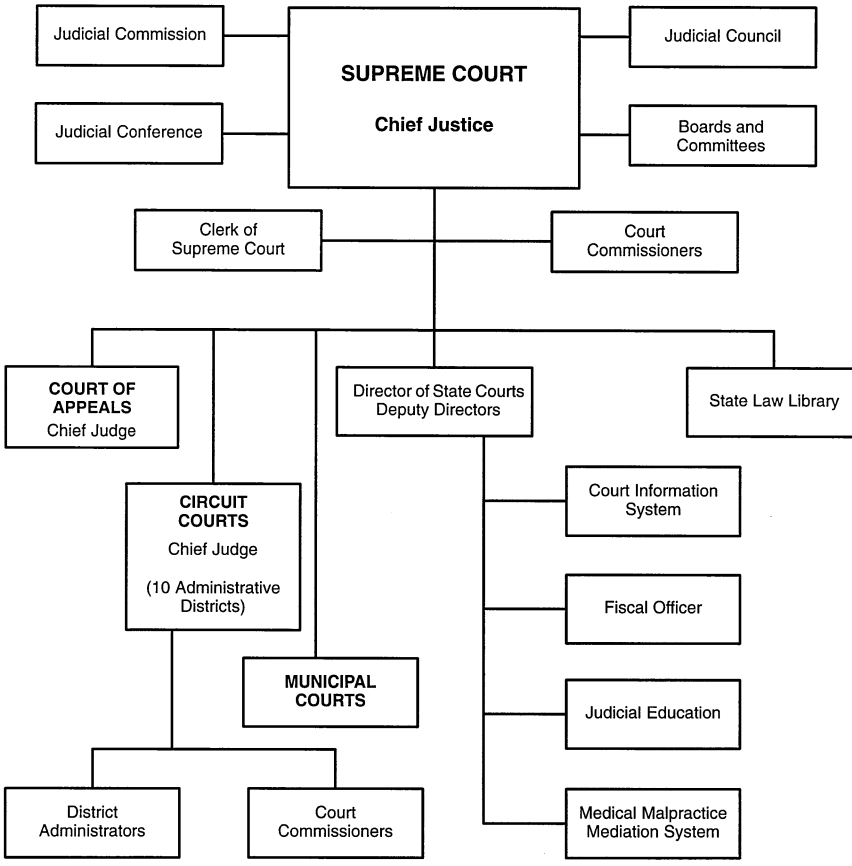
The supreme court sets procedural rules for all courts in the state, and the chief justice serves as administrative head of the state's judicial system. Assisted by the director of state courts, the chief justice monitors the status of judicial business in Wisconsin's courts. When a calendar is congested or a vacancy occurs in a circuit or appellate court, the chief justice may assign a circuit judge or a reserve judge to serve temporarily.

Organization: The supreme court consists of 7 justices elected to 10-year terms on the nonpartisan spring ballot. They take office on August 1 after the April election. The Wisconsin Constitution provides that only one justice can be elected in any single year, so supreme court vacancies are often filled by gubernatorial appointees who serve until a successor can be elected.

The justice with the longest 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 the court's 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 marshall who performs a variety of duties. Each justice has a private secretary and a law clerk.

WISCONSIN COURT SYSTEM – ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



Associated Unit: State Bar of Wisconsin

COURT OF APPEALS

Judges: District I:	PATRICIA S. CURLEY (2002)
	RALPH ADAM FINE (2000)
	CHARLES B. SCHUDSON (1998)
	TED E. WEDEMEYER, JR.* (1997)
District II:	DANIEL P. ANDERSON* (2001)
	RICHARD S. BROWN (2000)
	NEAL P. NETTESHEIM (2002)
	HARRY G. SNYDER (1998)
District III:	R. THOMAS CANE* (2001)
	DANIEL L. LAROCQUE (1997)
	GORDON MYSE (1999)
District IV:	DAVID G. DEININGER (1997)
	CHARLES P. DYKMAN* (1998)
	WILLIAM F. EICH** (1999)
	PATIENCE D. ROGGENSACK (2002)
	MARGARET J. VERGERONT (2000)

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.

Clerk of Appeals Court: MARILYN L. GRAVES, P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688; Location: 110 East Main Street, Madison, 266-1880, Fax: 267-0640.

Chief Staff Attorney: MARGARET CARLSON, 7th Floor, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Madison 53703, 266-9323.

Telephones: (608) 266-1880; Bulletin Board: (608) 266-7866.

Fax: (608) 267-0640.

Number of Positions: 73.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $6,208,800.

Total Budget 1996-97: $6,170,800.

Constitutional Reference: Article VII, Section 5.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 752.

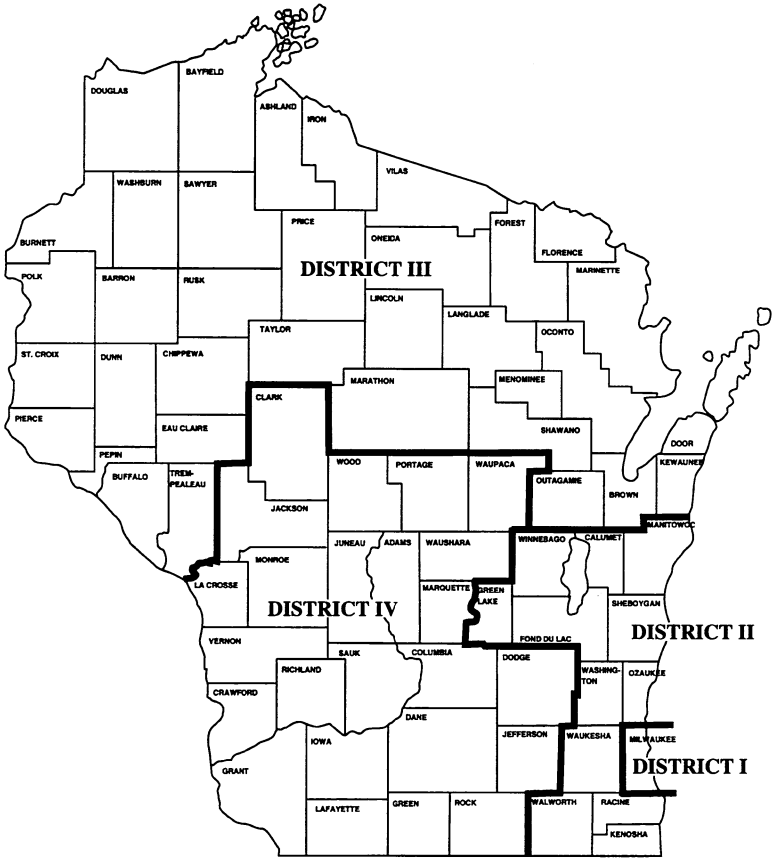
Organization: A constitutional amendment ratified on April 5, 1977, mandated the Court of Appeals, and Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, implemented the amendment. The court consists of 16 judges serving in 4 districts (4 judges each in Districts I and II, 3 judges in District III and 5 judges in District IV). 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 at the nonpartisan April election and must reside in the district from which they are chosen. Judges begin their terms of office on August 1 following election. Only one judge may be elected in a district in any one year.

The judges on the Court of Appeals are assisted by staff attorneys, private secretaries and law examiners. The current annual salary for appellate judges is $94,804, as set by statute. (This figure could change on August 1, 1997, or later, depending on passage of the 1997-1999 state budget.)

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.

COURT OF APPEALS DISTRICTS



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 uses 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 to civil cases.

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*.

CIRCUIT COURTS

District 1: Room 609, Milwaukee County Courthouse, 901 North 9th Street, Milwaukee 53233-1425. Telephone: (414) 278-5113; Fax: (414) 223-1264.

Chief Judge: PATRICK T. SHEEDY.

Administrator: vacancy.

Assistant Administrator: MICHAEL NEIMON.

District 2: Racine County Courthouse, 730 Wisconsin Avenue, Racine 53403-1274. Telephone: (414) 636-3133; Fax: (414) 636-3437.

Chief Judge: BARBARA A. KLUKA.

Administrator: KERRY CONNELLY.

District 3: Room 359, Waukesha County Courthouse, 515 West Moreland Boulevard, Waukesha 53188-2428. Telephone: (414) 548-7209; Fax: (414) 548-7815.

Chief Judge: MARK S. GEMPELER.

Administrator: PATRICK BRUMMOND.

District 4: Suite 102, 315 Algoma Boulevard, Oshkosh 54901-4773. Telephone: (414) 424-0028; Fax: (414) 424-0096.

Chief Judge: ROBERT A. HAASE.

Administrator: JERRY LANG.

District 5: Room 319, City-County Building, Madison 53709-0001. Telephone: (608) 267-8820; Fax: (608) 267-4151.

Chief Judge: DANIEL R. MOESER.

Administrator: GAIL RICHARDSON.

District 6: Suite 9, 101 Division, North, Stevens Point 54481-1150. Telephone: (715) 345-5295; Fax: (715) 345-5297.

Chief Judge: DENNIS D. CONWAY.

Administrator: SAMUEL SHELTON.

District 7: La Crosse County Courthouse, 400 North 4th Street, La Crosse 54601-4017. Telephone: (608) 785-9546; Fax: (608) 785-5530.

Chief Judge: ROBERT W. RADCLIFFE.

Administrator: STEVEN STEADMAN.

District 8: Suite 221, 414 East Walnut Street, Green Bay 54301-5020. Telephone: (414) 448-4281; Fax: (414) 448-4336.

Chief Judge: PHILIP M. KIRK.

Administrator: JANE SCHETTER.

District 9: 740 Third Street, Wausau 54401-4706. Telephone: (715) 842-3872; Fax: (715) 845-4523.

Chief Judge: EARL W. SCHMIDT.

Administrator: JAMES SEIDEL.

District 10: Suite C, 405 South Barstow Street, Eau Claire 54701-3606. Telephone: (715) 839-4826; Fax: (715) 839-4891.

Chief Judge: GREGORY A. PETERSON.

Administrator: GREGG MOORE.

State-Funded Positions: 494.00.

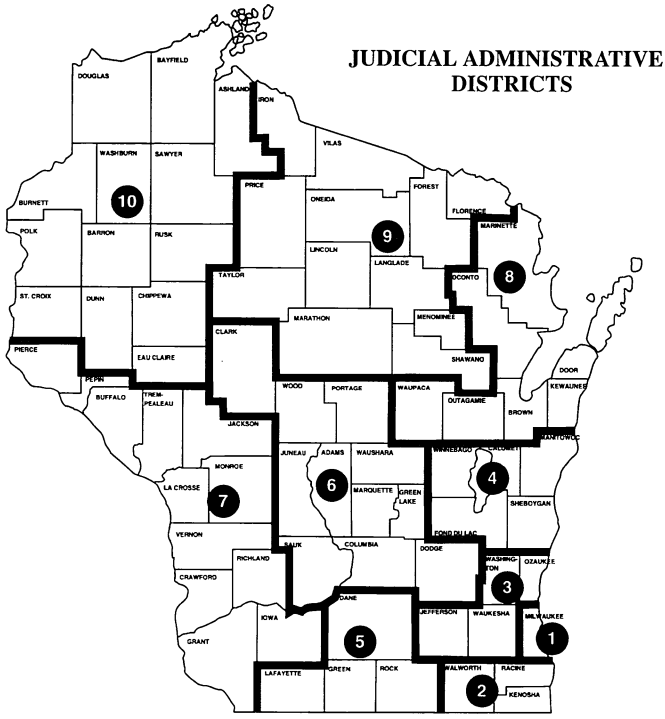
Total Budget 1995-96: $60,188,600.

Total Budget 1996-97: $65,540,300.

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 must 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. At present, 37 of the state's 69 judicial circuits have multiple branches for a total of 233 circuit judgeships.

Organization: Circuit judges, who serve 6-year terms, are elected on a nonpartisan basis at 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 state pays the salaries of circuit judges ($90,661 in the 1995-97 biennium) 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 caseflow, 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.

Court Commissioners. Court commissioners serve the circuit court and must be attorneys licensed to practice law in Wisconsin. On their own authority, court commissioners can perform

marriages, administer oaths, take depositions, issue subpoenas and certain writs, and transfer any matter to a court if it appears that justice would be better served by transfer. With approval of the respective chief judges, circuit court judges may authorize court commissioners to conduct uncontested probate proceedings, hear petitions for mental health commitment, issue arrest warrants, set bail in criminal cases, impose monetary penalties in traffic cases, conduct small claims court actions and perform various other duties.

The statutes require Milwaukee County to have full-time court commissioners to handle small claims, probate and family court matters. Counties with smaller populations may have such commissioners if they meet statutory criteria. In any county, a circuit court judge may appoint one or more part-time court commissioners to conduct court business, and the county board may authorize the chief judge to appoint juvenile court commissioners.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

Constitutional References: Article VII, Sections 2 and 14.

Statutory References: Chapters 755 and 800.

Responsibility: The Wisconsin Legislature authorizes cities, villages and towns to establish municipal courts to exercise jurisdiction over municipal ordinance violations that have monetary penalties. Other types of cases must be brought in circuit court. 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. Municipal court decisions may be appealed by either side to the circuit court of the county where the offense occurred. If a defendant fails to pay the forfeiture or restitution, the municipal court may suspend the driver's license or commit the defendant to jail.

Two or more municipalities may agree to form a joint court, and courts may have multiple branches. As of May 1, 1997, there were 214 municipal courts, with 13 being joint courts serving from 2 to 10 municipalities. There were a total of 216 judges with the City of Milwaukee's municipal court having 3 branches.

Upon convicting a defendant, the municipal court may order payment of a forfeiture plus costs and assessments, or, if the defendant agrees, it may order community service in lieu of a forfeiture. Municipal courts also may 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.

Organization: Municipal judges are elected at the nonpartisan spring 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 in which the municipality lies may transfer the case to another municipal judge in the district. If none is available, the case will be heard in circuit court.

History: The office of justice of the peace was abolished by a constitutional amendment ratified in April 1966, which repealed Article VII, Section 15, of the Wisconsin Constitution. Chapter 276, Laws of 1967, statutorily implemented the elimination of the office of justice of the peace and also authorized cities, villages and towns to establish municipal courts. A constitutional amendment ratified in April 1977, amending Article VII, Section 14, of the Wisconsin Constitution, specifically empowered the legislature to authorize municipal courts.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT
May 1, 1997

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Adams	Friendship	Duane H. Polivka[2]	1997
Ashland	Ashland	Robert E. Eaton	2000
Barron			
Branch 1	Barron	James C. Eaton	1998
Branch 2	Barron	Edward R. Brunner	2000
Bayfield	Washburn	Thomas J. Gallagher	2001
Brown			
Branch 1	Green Bay	Richard G. Greenwood[3]	1997
Branch 2	Green Bay	Vivi Dilweg	2001
Branch 3	Green Bay	Susan Bischel	1998
Branch 4	Green Bay	William Griesbach	2002
Branch 5	Green Bay	Peter Naze	1999
Branch 6	Green Bay	John D. McKay[2]	1997
Branch 7	Green Bay	Richard J. Dietz	2001
Branch 8	Green Bay	William M. Atkinson[2]	1997
Buffalo-Pepin	Alma	Dane Morey	2002
Burnett	Siren	James H. Taylor[2]	1997
Calumet	Chilton	Donald A. Poppy	1998
Chippewa			
Branch 1	Chippewa Falls	Roderick Cameron	2002
Branch 2	Chippewa Falls	Thomas J. Sazama	2001
Clark	Neillsville	Michael W. Brennan[2]	1997
Columbia			
Branch 1	Portage	Daniel S. George[2]	1997
Branch 2	Portage	Lewis W. Charles	1999
Branch 3	Portage	Richard L. Rehm[2]	1997
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Michael T. Kirchman	2001
Dane			
Branch 1	Madison	Robert DeChambeau	1999
Branch 2	Madison	Michael B. Torphy, Jr.	1999
Branch 3	Madison	P. Charles Jones	2001
Branch 4	Madison	John Aulik	1998
Branch 5	Madison	Robert R. Pekowsky	2002
Branch 6	Madison	Richard J. Callaway[2]	1997
Branch 7	Madison	Moria Krueger[2]	1997
Branch 8	Madison	Patrick J. Fiedler	2000
Branch 9	Madison	Gerald C. Nichol	2000
Branch 10	Madison	Angela B. Bartell[2]	1997
Branch 11	Madison	Daniel R. Moeser[2]	1997
Branch 12	Madison	Mark A. Frankel[2]	1997
Branch 13	Madison	Michael N. Nowakowski[2]	1997
Branch 14	Madison	George Northrup[2]	1997
Branch 15	Madison	Stuart Schwartz	1998
Branch 16	Madison	Sarah O'Brien	1998
Branch 17	Madison	Paul Higginbotham	2000
Dodge			
Branch 1	Juneau	Daniel Klossner	2002
Branch 2	Juneau	John R. Storck	2001
Branch 3	Juneau	Andrew P. Bissonnette	2001
Door			
Branch 1	Sturgeon Bay	John D. Koehn	2000
Branch 2	Sturgeon Bay	Peter C. Diltz	2000
Douglas			
Branch 1	Superior	Michael T. Lucci[2]	1997
Branch 2	Superior	Joseph A. McDonald	2001
Dunn			
Branch 1	Menomonie	Donna J. Muza	1998
Branch 2	Menomonie	James A. Wendland[4]	1997
Eau Claire			
Branch 1	Eau Claire	Thomas H. Barland	2000
Branch 2	Eau Claire	Eric Wahl	1999
Branch 3	Eau Claire	Gregory Peterson	2002
Branch 4	Eau Claire	Benjamin Proctor	2000
Branch 5	Eau Claire	Paul J. Lenz	2000
Florence (see *Forest-Florence*)			
Fond du Lac			
Branch 1	Fond du Lac	Dale L. English	2002
Branch 2	Fond du Lac	Peter L. Grimm	1998
Branch 3	Fond du Lac	Henry B. Buslee	1998
Branch 4	Fond du Lac	Steven W. Weinke	1998
Forest-Florence	Crandon	Robert A. Kennedy	2002
Grant			
Branch 1	Lancaster	John R. Wagner[2]	1997

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT–Continued
May 1, 1997

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Grant (continued)			
Branch 2	Lancaster	George S. Curry[2]	1997
Green	Monroe	James R. Beer[2]	1997
Green Lake	Green Lake	William M. McMonigal	1999
Iowa	Dodgeville	William D. Dyke[5]	1998
Iron	Hurley	Patrick John Madden	1999
Jackson	Black River Falls	Robert Radcliffe	2002
Jefferson			
Branch 1	Jefferson	John M. Ullsvik[2]	1997
Branch 2	Jefferson	William F. Hue	2001
Branch 3	Jefferson	Jacqueline R. Erwin[2]	1997
Juneau	Mauston	John W. Brady	1998
Kenosha			
Branch 1	Kenosha	David M. Bastianelli[2]	1997
Branch 2	Kenosha	Barbara A. Kluka	2001
Branch 3	Kenosha	Bruce Schroeder	2002
Branch 4	Kenosha	Michael S. Fisher	1999
Branch 5	Kenosha	Wilbur W. Warren III[2]	1997
Branch 6	Kenosha	Mary K. Wagner-Malloy[2]	1997
Branch 7	Kenosha	S. Michael Wilk	2000
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Dennis J. Mleziva	1998
La Crosse			
Branch 1	La Crosse	Ramona A. Gonzalez	2001
Branch 2	La Crosse	Michael Mulroy	2001
Branch 3	La Crosse	Dennis G. Montabon[2]	1997
Branch 4	La Crosse	John J. Perlich[2]	1997
Lafayette	Darlington	William D. Johnston[2]	1997
Langlade	Antigo	James P. Jansen	1999
Lincoln	Merrill	John Michael Nolan	1998
Manitowoc			
Branch 1	Manitowoc	Allan J. Deehr	1999
Branch 2	Manitowoc	Darryl W. Deets	2001
Branch 3	Manitowoc	Fred H. Hazlewood	1999
Marathon			
Branch 1	Wausau	Michael W. Hoover[6]	2000
Branch 2	Wausau	Raymond F. Thums	2001
Branch 3	Wausau	Vincent K. Howard	2002
Branch 4	Wausau	Gregory Grau	2001
Marinette			
Branch 1	Marinette	Charles D. Heath	2002
Branch 2	Marinette	Tim A. Duket	2002
Marquette	Montello	Richard O. Wright	2001
Menominee (see *Shawano-Menominee*)			
Milwaukee			
Branch 1	Milwaukee	Maxine Aldridge White	1999
Branch 2	Milwaukee	M. Joseph Donald[2]	1997
Branch 3	Milwaukee	Clare L. Fiorenza[2]	1997
Branch 4	Milwaukee	Mel Flanagan	2000
Branch 5	Milwaukee	Patrick T. Sheedy	1998
Branch 6	Milwaukee	Kitty K. Brennan	2000
Branch 7	Milwaukee	John F. Foley[7]	1997
Branch 8	Milwaukee	Michael J. Barron	1998
Branch 9	Milwaukee	Robert W. Crawford	2002
Branch 10	Milwaukee	Timothy G. Dugan	1999
Branch 11	Milwaukee	Dominic S. Amato	2001
Branch 12	Milwaukee	Michael J. Skwierawski[2]	1997
Branch 13	Milwaukee	Victor Manian	2000
Branch 14	Milwaukee	Christopher R. Foley	1998
Branch 15	Milwaukee	Ronald S. Goldberger	2001
Branch 16	Milwaukee	William D. Gardner[8]	1997
Branch 17	Milwaukee	Francis Wasielewski	2002
Branch 18	Milwaukee	Patricia McMahon	1999
Branch 19	Milwaukee	John E. McCormick	1999
Branch 20	Milwaukee	Dennis P. Moroney	2000
Branch 21	Milwaukee	Stanley A. Miller	1999
Branch 22	Milwaukee	William J. Haese	1999
Branch 23	Milwaukee	Elsa C. Lamelas	2000
Branch 24	Milwaukee	Charles F. Kahn	1998
Branch 25	Milwaukee	John A. Franke	1999
Branch 26	Milwaukee	Michael P. Sullivan	2002
Branch 27	Milwaukee	Thomas P. Doherty	1999
Branch 28	Milwaukee	Thomas R. Cooper	2000
Branch 29	Milwaukee	Richard J. Sankovitz[2]	1997
Branch 30	Milwaukee	Frank T. Crivello[9]	1997

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT–Continued
May 1, 1997

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Milwaukee (continued)			
Branch 31	Milwaukee	Daniel A. Noonan	2002
Branch 32	Milwaukee	Michael D. Guolee	2002
Branch 33	Milwaukee	Laurence C. Gram, Jr.	1999
Branch 34	Milwaukee	Jacqueline D. Schellinger	1999
Branch 35	Milwaukee	Lee E. Wells	2000
Branch 36	Milwaukee	Jeffrey A. Kremers	1999
Branch 37	Milwaukee	Arlene D. Connors	1998
Branch 38	Milwaukee	Jeffrey A. Wagner	2000
Branch 39	Milwaukee	Michael Malmstadt	2000
Branch 40	Milwaukee	Louise M. Tesmer	2001
Branch 41	Milwaukee	John J. DiMotto	2002
Branch 42	Milwaukee	David A. Hansher[2]	1997
Branch 43	Milwaukee	Diane S. Sykes	1998
Branch 44	Milwaukee	Daniel L. Konkol	1998
Branch 45	Milwaukee	Thomas P. Donegan	1998
Branch 46	Milwaukee	Bonnie L. Gordon	2000
Monroe			
Branch 1	Sparta	Steven L. Abbott	2001
Branch 2	Sparta	Michael J. McAlpine	1998
Oconto	Oconto	Larry L. Jeske	1999
Oneida			
Branch 1	Rhinelander	Robert E. Kinney	2002
Branch 2	Rhinelander	Mark A. Mangerson	2000
Outagamie			
Branch 1	Appleton	James T. Bayorgeon	2002
Branch 2	Appleton	Dennis C. Luebke[2]	1997
Branch 3	Appleton	Joseph M. Troy	1999
Branch 4	Appleton	Harold Froehlich	2000
Branch 5	Appleton	Michael W. Gage[2]	1997
Branch 6	Appleton	Dee R. Dyer	2000
Branch 7	Appleton	John A. Des Jardins	2000
Ozaukee			
Branch 1	Port Washington	Walter J. Swietlik[2]	1997
Branch 2	Port Washington	Tom R. Wolfgram	2001
Branch 3	Port Washington	Joseph D. McCormack[2]	1997
Pepin (see *Buffalo-Pepin*)			
Pierce	Ellsworth	Robert W. Wing	1998
Polk			
Branch 1	Balsam Lake	James Erickson	2002
Branch 2	Balsam Lake	Robert H. Rasmussen[2]	1997
Portage			
Branch 1	Stevens Point	Frederic W. Fleishauer	1999
Branch 2	Stevens Point	John V. Finn	2001
Branch 3	Stevens Point	Thomas T. Flugaur	2000
Price	Phillips	Douglas Fox	2002
Racine			
Branch 1	Racine	Gerald P. Ptacek	2001
Branch 2	Racine	Stephen A. Simanek	1998
Branch 3	Racine	Emily S. Mueller	1999
Branch 4	Racine	Emmanuel J. Vuvunas	1998
Branch 5	Racine	Dennis J. Barry	1999
Branch 6	Racine	Wayne J. Marik[2]	1997
Branch 7	Racine	Charles H. Constantine	2002
Branch 8	Racine	Dennis J. Flynn	2000
Branch 9	Racine	Allan B. Torhorst[2]	1997
Branch 10	Racine	Richard J. Kreul	2000
Richland	Richland Center	Kent C. Houck[10]	1997
Rock			
Branch 1	Janesville	James P. Daley	2002
Branch 2	Janesville	John H. Lussow	1998
Branch 3	Janesville	Michael J. Byron	1998
Branch 4	Beloit	Edwin C. Dahlberg	2002
Branch 5	Beloit	John W. Roethe[2]	1997
Branch 6	Janesville	Richard T. Werner[2]	1997
Branch 7	Beloit	James E. Welker	2000
Rusk	Ladysmith	Frederick Henderson	1998
St. Croix			
Branch 1	Hudson	Eric J. Lundell	2002
Branch 2	Hudson	Conrad A. Richards	2001
Branch 3	Hudson	Scott R. Needham	2000
Sauk			
Branch 1	Baraboo	Patrick J. Taggart	2000
Branch 2	Baraboo	James Evenson	1998

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT–Continued
May 1, 1997

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Sauk (continued)			
Branch 3	Baraboo	Virginia Wolfe	2000
Sawyer	Hayward	Norman L. Yackel[2]	1997
Shawano-Menominee			
Branch 1	Shawano	Earl Schmidt	2002
Branch 2	Shawano	Thomas G. Grover	2001
Sheboygan			
Branch 1	Sheboygan	L. Edward Stengel[2]	1997
Branch 2	Sheboygan	Timothy M. Van Akkeren	2001
Branch 3	Sheboygan	Gary Langhoff	1999
Branch 4	Sheboygan	John B. Murphy[2]	1997
Branch 5	Sheboygan	James J. Bolgert	2000
Taylor	Medford	Gary Lee Carlson	1998
Trempealeau	Whitehall	John A. Damon	2001
Vernon	Viroqua	Michael J. Rosborough	1999
Vilas	Eagle River	James Mohr	2002
Walworth			
Branch 1	Elkhorn	Robert J. Kennedy	2000
Branch 2	Elkhorn	James L. Carlson	1998
Branch 3	Elkhorn	John R. Race[2]	1997
Branch 4	Elkhorn	Michael S. Gibbs	1998
Washburn	Shell Lake	Warren E. Winton[11]	1997
Washington			
Branch 1	West Bend	Lawrence F. Waddick	2002
Branch 2	West Bend	Annette K. Ziegler[12]	1998
Branch 3	West Bend	Richard T. Becker	2002
Branch 4	West Bend	Leo F. Schlaefer	2000
Waukesha			
Branch 1	Waukesha	Joseph Wimmer	1998
Branch 2	Waukesha	Mark Gempeler	2002
Branch 3	Waukesha	Roger P. Murphy	1999
Branch 4	Waukesha	Patrick L. Snyder[2]	1997
Branch 5	Waukesha	Lee Sherman Dreyfus, Jr.	2002
Branch 6	Waukesha	Patrick C. Haughney	2002
Branch 7	Waukesha	Clair H. Voss[13]	1997
Branch 8	Waukesha	James R. Kieffer[2]	1997
Branch 9	Waukesha	Donald J. Hassin, Jr.	2001
Branch 10	Waukesha	Marianne E. Becker[2]	1997
Branch 11	Waukesha	Robert G. Mawdsley	2000
Branch 12	Waukesha	Kathryn W. Foster	2000
Waupaca			
Branch 1	Waupaca	Philip M. Kirk	1999
Branch 2	Waupaca	John P. Hoffmann	1998
Waushara	Wautoma	Lewis R. Murach	1999
Winnebago			
Branch 1	Oshkosh	William E. Crane	2000
Branch 2	Oshkosh	Robert Haase	2000
Branch 3	Oshkosh	Thomas S. Williams	1998
Branch 4	Oshkosh	Robert Hawley	2000
Branch 5	Oshkosh	William H. Carver	1998
Branch 6	Oshkosh	Bruce K. Schmidt[2]	1997
Wood			
Branch 1	Wisconsin Rapids	Dennis D. Conway[2]	1997
Branch 2	Wisconsin Rapids	James M. Mason	1998
Branch 3	Wisconsin Rapids	Edward F. Zappen, Jr.[2]	1997

[1]Circuits 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 $90,661. Salaries could change as of August 1, 1997, when any one of the circuit court judges is inaugurated for a new term, but the amount will be determined upon passage of the 1997-99 state budget.

[2]Reelected on April 1, 1997, for a 6-year term to commence August 1, 1997.

[3]Donald R. Zuidmulder elected for a 6-year term to commence August 1, 1997.

[4]Rod W. Smeltzer elected for a 6-year term to commence August 1, 1997.

[5]William D. Dyke appointed by governor, effective January 1, 1997.

[6]Elected to the court of appeals for a 6-year term to commence August 1, 1997.

[7]Jean W. DiMotto elected for a 6-year term to commence August 1, 1997.

[8]Michael J. Dwyer elected for a 6-year term to commence August 1, 1997.

[9]Jeffrey Conen elected for a 6-year term to commence August 1, 1997.

[10]Edward E. Leineweber elected for a 6-year term to commence August 1, 1997.

[11]Eugene D. Harrington elected for a 6-year term to commence August 1, 1997.

[12]Annette K. Ziegler appointed by governor, effective April 21, 1997.

[13]J. Mac Davis elected for a 6-year term to commence August 1, 1997.

Sources: *1995-96 Wisconsin Statutes;* State Elections Board, departmental data, April 1997; Director of State Courts, departmental data, May 1997; governor's appointment notices.

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: J. DENIS MORAN, 266-6828.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688.

Location: Room 213 Northeast, State Capitol, Madison.

Fax: (608) 267-0980.

Deputy Director for Court Operations: KATHLEEN MURPHY, Room 315, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703, 266-3121, Fax: 267-0911.

Deputy Director for Management Services: MARY RIDER, Room 430, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703, 266-8914, Fax: 261-8293.

Court Information System: vacancy, Room 303, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703, 266-5750, Fax: 267-0911.

Fiscal Officer: PAM RADLOFF, Room 430, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703, 266-6865, Fax: 261-8293.

Judicial Education: DAVID H. HASS, Room 200, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703, 266-7807, Fax: 261-6650.

Medical Malpractice Mediation System: RANDY SPROULE, Room 320, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703, 266-7711, Fax: 267-0911.

Number of Employes: 109.75.

Total Budget 1995-96: $10,102,800.

Total Budget 1996-97: $9,847,200.

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 legislative liaison, public information, and the court information system. This officer 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 described in Chapter 655 of the statutes.

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: MARCIA J. KOSLOV, 266-1424.

Collection Support Services: JULIE TESSMER.

Public Services (reference, circulation, government documents): JANE COLWIN.

Technical Services: ELAINE SHARP.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7881, Madison 53707-7881.

Location: Room 310 East, State Capitol, Madison.

Telephones: General Information: (608) 266-1600; Circulation: (608) 266-1600; Reference Assistance: (608) 267-9696; Toll-free: (800) 322-9755.

Fax: (608) 267-2319.

Computer Bulletin Board: Wisconsin State Online Law Library, 267-2055.

Publications: *A User's Guide to the Wisconsin State Law Library;* WSLL Newsletter; miscellaneous bibliographies of titles.

Number of Employes: 10.50.

Total Budget 1995-96: $983,200.

Total Budget 1996-97: $983,200.

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. Since 1996, Milwaukee County has contracted with the library to administer the Milwaukee Legal Resource Center, an automated law library with electronic access to the State Law Library.

The collection features the 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. General reference materials include selected documents of the federal government, legal and bar periodicals, legal treatises and legal encyclopedias. The library also provides reference and basic legal research services. Through a circulation policy instituted in 1976, much of the collection is now available on short-term loan to judges, attorneys, legislators and state agency personnel.

BOARD OF ATTORNEYS PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility: ADRIAN SCHOONE (State Bar member), *chairperson;* SHARREN ROSE (State Bar member), *vice chairperson;* JON P. AXELROD, WILLIAM FALE, WILLIAM KOSLO, JAMES MARTIN, GERALD O'BRIEN, TRINETTE PITTS (State Bar members); LAURA DEGOLIER, ARTHUR EGBERT, BONNIE SCHWID, WALTER L. WASHBURN (nonlawyers). (All members are appointed by supreme court.)

Administrator: GERALD C. STERNBERG.

Deputy Administrator: ELSA P. GREENE.

Deputy Administrator, Milwaukee Office: JEANANNE L. DANNER.

Mailing Addresses: Room 410, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703; Room 102, 611 North Broadway, Milwaukee 53202.

Telephones: Madison: (608) 267-7274; Milwaukee: (414) 227-4623.

Fax: Madison: (608) 267-1959; Milwaukee: (414) 227-4414.

Number of Employes: 18.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $1,252,900.

Total Budget 1996-97: $1,252,900.

References: Supreme Court Rules, Chapters 21 and 22.

Responsibility: The Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility is the agency of the supreme court that assists 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. It investigates complaints of attorney misconduct and takes disciplinary action ranging from private reprimand to the filing of a formal complaint with the supreme court asking public reprimand, license suspension or revocation, monetary payment or conditions on the continued practice of law. Upon request of the supreme court or the Board of Bar Examiners, the board investigates the moral character of persons seeking admission to the State Bar. It also reports its findings and recommendations to the supreme court when an attorney petitions for reinstate-

ment of a license to practice, and it investigates and files petitions with the court regarding an attorney's medical incapacity.

The 12-member board was created on January 1, 1977, by order of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. It assumed the attorney disciplinary function of the former Board of State Bar Commissioners on January 1, 1978. Members serve staggered 3-year terms, but none may serve more than 2 consecutive terms. The board appoints an administrator who must be eligible to practice law in Wisconsin to investigate and report to the board regarding any possible misconduct or medical incapacity.

BOARD OF BAR EXAMINERS

Board of Bar Examiners: DANIEL W. KLOSSNER (circuit court judge), *chairperson;* CELIA M. JACKSON (State Bar member), *vice chairperson;* JAMES P. O'BRIEN, THEODORE J. POULOS, MARY L. STAUDENMAIER, CHARLOTTE F. WESTERHAUS (State Bar members); GERALD J. THAIN (UW Law School faculty); HOWARD B. EISENBERG (Marquette University Law School faculty); MARY E. WICKHEM (public member). (All members are appointed by the supreme court.)

Director: GENE R. RANKIN, 266-9760; Fax: (608) 266-1196.

Mailing Address: Room 405, 119 Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, Madison 53703-3355.

Number of Employes: 7.50.

Total Budget 1995-96: $404,000.

Total Budget 1996-97: $404,000.

References: Supreme Court Rules, Chapters 30, 31 and 40.

Responsibility: The Board of Bar Examiners administers the Wisconsin mandatory continuing legal education requirement for attorneys, manages all bar admission by examination and by reciprocity, and conducts character and fitness investigations on all candidates for admission to the bar, including diploma privilege graduates.

The 9-member 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 2 consecutive full terms.

JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Members: ROBERT H. PAPKE (nonlawyer), *chairperson;* R. THOMAS CANE (appeals court judge), KATHRYN FOSTER (circuit court judge), DANIEL W. HILDEBRAND, THOMAS S. SLEIK (State Bar members); MARILYNN J. CHESBROUGH, SPYRO CONDOS, LYNDA S. CULLEY, DAVID R. HUEBSCH (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: GINNY L. PICKHARDT.

Mailing Address: Suite 606, Tenney Building, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703-3328.

Telephone: (608) 266-7637.

Fax: (608) 266-8647.

Publication: Annual Report.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

Total Budget 1995-96: $178,800.

Total Budget 1996-97: $178,800.

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 2 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 will select 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 CONFERENCE

Members: All supreme court justices, court of appeals judges, circuit court judges and reserve judges.

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: STEPHEN D. WILLETT (public member appointed by governor), *chairperson;* WAYNE J. MARIK (circuit judge designated by Judicial Conference), *vice chairperson;* JON P. WILCOX (justice designated by supreme court); TED E. WEDENMEYER, JR. (judge designated by appeals court); J. DENIS MORAN (director of state courts); MICHAEL W. BRENNAN, VIVI L. DILWEG, LEE WELLS (circuit judges designated by Judicial Conference); SENATOR ADELMAN (chairperson, Senate Committee on Judiciary, Campaign Finance Reform and Consumer Affairs), REPRESENTATIVE GREEN (chairperson, Assembly Judiciary Committee); JAMES A. DRILL, SUSAN R. STEINGASS, GRETCHEN VINEY (designated by State Bar); ERIC JOHNSON (district attorney appointed by governor); MATTHEW J. FRANK (designated by attorney general); BRUCE MUNSON (revisor of statutes); DAVID E. SCHULTZ (designated by dean, UW law school), DANIEL D. BLINKA (designated by dean, Marquette University Law School); STEVE SORENSON (president-elect, State Bar); MARLA J. STEPHENS (designated by state public defender); SHERRI MCNAMARA (public member appointed by governor).

Executive Secretary: JAMES C. ALEXANDER.

Mailing Address: 110 East Main Street, Suite 606, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7637.

Fax: (608) 266-8657.

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. It helps prepare the supreme court rules for biennial publication. 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;* R. THOMAS CANE (designated by appeals court chief judge); DANIEL O. BERNSTINE (dean, UW Law School); JOHN J. DIMOTTO, MARK FRANKEL, RAMONA A. GONZALEZ, ELSA C. LAMELAS, LEWIS R. MURACH, SCOTT R. NEEDHAM, GERALD C. NICHOL, JOHN R. STOREK (circuit court judges appointed by supreme court); J. DENIS MORAN (director of state courts); HOWARD B. EISENBERG (dean, Marquette University Law School); JANINE P. GESKE (dean, Wisconsin Judicial College).

Director of Judicial Education: DAVID H. HASS.

Mailing Address: Office of Judicial Education, Room 200, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7807.

Fax: (608) 261-6650.

Reference: Supreme Court Rules 31-33.

Responsibility: The14-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 2 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 programs are developed and conducted by the Office of Judicial Education, which was established in 1971 by the supreme court. That office 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;* GORDON MYSE (appeals court judge selected by court); RODERICK CAMERON, WILLIAM CRANE, ROBERT DECHAMBEAU, DOUGLAS T. FOX, HAROLD V. FROELICH, DAVID HANSHER, JEFFREY A. KREMERS, WILLIAM MCMONIGAL, MICHAEL NOWAKOWSKI, JOHN J. PERLICH, LEO SCHLAEFER, LOUISE TESMER, ALLAN TORHORST (circuit court judges elected by judicial administrative districts); MICHAEL C. HURT (municipal judge elected by Wisconsin Municipal Judges Association); PAM BARKER, MICHELLE BEHNKE (State Bar members selected by

board of governors); JEAN JACOBSON (nonlawyer, elected county official); JOHN KAMINSKI, MARY WILLIAMS (nonlawyers); NICHOLAS CHIARKAS (public defender); STEVEN STEADMAN (court administrator); JAMES C. BABLER (prosecutor); SALLY AYERS (circuit court clerk). (Unless indicated otherwise, members are appointed by the chief justice.)

Staff Policy Analyst: A. JOHN VOELKER.

Mailing Address: Room 318, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-8861.

Fax: (608) 267-0911.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 70.14.

Responsibility: The 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 25-member committee meets at least quarterly, and the supreme court meets with the committee annually.

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: Officers: DAVID A. SAICHEK, *president;* STEVEN R. SORENSON, *president-elect;* JOHN S. SKILTON, *past president;* ROBERT R. GOEPEL, *chairperson of the board;* KATHLEEN E. GRANT, *secretary;* MICHELLE A. BEHNKE, *treasurer. District members:* MARY E. BURKE, DENNIS R. CIMPL, JOHN DAVID CLAYPOOL, JOSEPH C. CRAWFORD, CHERYL FURSTACE DANIELS, JOHN L. DESTAFANIS, DEAN R. DIETRICH, HANNAH C. DUGAN, ERICA M. EISINGER, NATHAN A. FISHBACH, MILO G. FLATEN, JR., JAMES D. FRIEDMAN, HOWARD GOLDBERG, ROBERT HAGNESS, THEODORE J. HODAN, THOMAS S. HORNIG, JAMES E. KENNY, TIMOTHY S. KNURR, MARIA S. LAZAR, PAUL V. MALLOY, DONALD E. MAYEW, MARK A. PENNOW, FRANCIS J. PODVIN, PAUL F. REILLY, KARMA S. RODGERS, ROBERT A. ROSS, DANIEL L. SHNEIDMAN, THOMAS L. SHRINER, JR., MARNA M. TESS-MATTNER, J. STEVEN TIKALSKY, JOHN W. WELTER, HARVEY L. WENDEL, GARY R. YAKES, NICHOLAS C. ZALES. *Young Lawyers Division:* CLAIRE J. HOLTZ. *Government Lawyers Division:* SHERWOOD K. ZINK. *Nonresident Lawyers Division:* ROBERT W. HANSEN, MARK M. PIERCE, DAVID J. ZUBKE. *Nonlawyer members:* PAUL E. HASSETT, MARCIA MENTKOWSKI, WILLIAM A. NEILL.

Executive Director: STEPHEN L. SMAY.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7158, Madison 53707-7158.

Location: 402 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephones: (608) 257-3838; Lawyer Referral and Information Service: (800) 362-9082.

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 that 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 48-member board of governors consisting of the board's 6 officers, 34 members selected by State Bar members from the association's 16 districts, 5 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 organization of the State Bar of Wisconsin, effective January 1, 1957. This organization acquired the facilities, records, property, and staff of the former Wisconsin Bar Association, a voluntary 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 pending the disposition of a lawsuit in the U.S. Supreme Court, temporarily making the State Bar a voluntary membership association. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Keller v. State Bar of California,* 496 U.S. 1 (1990), 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 1994 – September 1996

Robert Nelson and Jefren Olsen
Legislative Reference Bureau

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Powers and Duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction

Article X, Section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution provides, in part: "The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law."

1995 Wisconsin Act 27 (the biennial budget) initiated a major change in state supervision of education by creating a state Education Commission and a Department of Education, under the direction of a Secretary of Education. The secretary was to be appointed by the governor and serve at the pleasure of the governor. The act made the existing State Superintendent of Public Instruction the chairperson of the Education Commission and transferred many of the functions of the superintendent to the secretary.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson sought a declaratory judgment in the Wisconsin Supreme Court, asking the court to uphold the constitutionality of the law, and the court decided the matter in *Thompson v. Craney*, 199 Wis. 2d 674 (1996).

The court said legislative acts are presumed constitutional, and any person challenging an act has to prove it is unconstitutional beyond a reasonable doubt. The court set forth the method it uses to interpret a provision of the constitution:

> In interpreting a constitutional provision, the court turns to three sources in determining the provision's meaning: the plain meaning of the words in the context used; the constitutional debates and the practices in existence at the time of the writing of the constitution; and the earliest interpretation of the provision by the legislature as manifested in the first law passed following adoption. (680)

The court examined the plain meaning of Article X, Section 1, and held that it was ambiguous because it could be read to require the superintendent to be the ultimate supervisor of public instruction or grant the power of supervision to both the superintendent and the other officers referred to in the section. It noted that amendments to the section's original wording had increased, not lessened, its ambiguity.

The court next looked at the constitutional debates and practices in existence at the time of enactment of the section. It concluded the debates at the "constitutional conventions show that the drafters of the Wisconsin Constitution intended the public schools to be under the supervision of the [State Superintendent of Public Instruction]" and the superintendent was intended to have a more direct role in advancing education than the advocacy role proposed in the 1995 budget act. The court noted that the debates discussed the superintendent, not the other officers of public instruction, which the court interpreted as supporting the position that the other officers were subordinate to the superintendent.

The court also reviewed the 1902 amendments and determined, based on notes and letters written by the author of that amendment, that the "other officers" mentioned in the amendment did not refer to officers with powers equal to that of the superintendent, but rather to local officials subordinate to the superintendent.

The court then examined the first legislative act interpreting Article X, Section 1, and found that under that act the superintendent was given general supervision over public instruction in the state, including administrative responsibilities, such as the apportionment of school funds, the adjudication of controversies arising about school lands, and authority over school libraries. In addition, the court said, the first law did not provide for "other officers". Laws related to those officers were enacted later when the legislature created the elected office of town superintendent

of common schools, which was subordinate to the superintendent. Regarding these legislative acts that interpret Article X, Section 1, the court said:

> It is clear that the "other officers" were intended by the framers of the constitution as subordinate officials, and that the power of supervision of public instruction was not vested equally in the SPI and the "other officers." (696)

Using the three recognized sources of constitutional interpretation, the court concluded:

> Our review of these sources demonstrates beyond a reasonable doubt that the office of state Superintendent of Public Instruction was intended by the framers of the constitution to be a supervisory position, and that the "other officers" mentioned in the provision were intended to be subordinate to the state Superintendent of Public Instruction. Because the education provisions of 1995 Wis. Act 27 give the former powers of the elected Superintendent of Public Instruction to appointed "other officers" at the state level who are not subordinate to the superintendent, they are unconstitutional beyond a reasonable doubt. (698-699)

The court held that those provisions of 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 were void.

School Choice

In *Thompson v. Jackson*, 199 Wis. 2d 715 (1996), the Wisconsin Supreme Court was evenly divided on the question of whether the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, as amended to include sectarian schools, violated the state or federal constitution. (Justice Bradley did not participate). Because the case was before the court as an original action pursuant to a petition for removal from the circuit court, the supreme court lifted the stay of proceedings pending in the circuit court and, thereby, continued the preliminary injunction enjoining all portions of the amended program until further order of the circuit court.

The 1995 Stadium Act

1995 Wisconsin Act 56 authorizes the creation of local professional baseball park districts that are empowered to impose taxes to finance the construction and maintenance of professional baseball park facilities. The act authorizes a district to issue revenue bonds for a portion of the costs of building a professional baseball park stadium and to impose a district-wide sales and use tax to repay the bonds. Although the state is not obligated under the act to repay the bonds, it does have a nonbinding "moral obligation" to repay them under certain circumstances.

The Libertarian Party sought a declaratory judgment and injunctive relief from the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *Libertarian Party of Wisconsin v. State of Wisconsin*, 199 Wis. 2d 791 (1996). It argued that the law violated provisions of the Wisconsin Constitution that prohibit the state from: 1) enacting special or private tax laws; 2) contracting state debt without a public purpose; 3) participating in a work of "internal improvement"; and 4) pledging the credit of the state. The party also argued that the law violated constitutional provisions limiting the amount of debt that may be contracted by municipalities.

In its declaratory judgment, the court upheld the constitutionality of the act and denied injunctive relief. The opinion discussed each of the constitutional issues, but its analysis of the internal improvements clause appears to be particularly significant. Article VIII, Section 10, of the Wisconsin Constitution generally provides that the state may not "contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works." A number of constitutional amendments have been passed over the years creating exceptions to this clause, including an exception to permit the acquisition, improvement and construction of veterans' housing, following a supreme court judgment in *State ex rel. Martin v. Giessel*, 252 Wis. 363 (1948) that construction of veterans' housing was a prohibited internal improvement, even though a public purpose was served. The supreme court held almost a half century before in *State ex rel. Jones v. Froehlich*, 115 Wis. 32, 41-42 (1902) that the construction of levees was a prohibited internal improvement even though the projects would save lives and property, were within the police power of the state and would serve a public purpose.

In deciding the stadium case the court did not expressly overrule the *Froehlich* and *Giessel* cases. However, it did seem to apply a different test in analyzing the internal improvement issue:

> . . . If this court concludes that the stadium is not an internal improvement, our analysis of this clause is at an end.
>
> We begin with the recognition that not all construction projects are works of internal improvement. The state may directly engage in construction or other activities if those activities are incident to a predominantly governmental purpose.
>
> . . . The reduction of unemployment, the promotion of tourism, and the encouragement of industry are all predominantly governmental purposes sufficient to avoid a violation of the internal improvements clause. . . . Therefore, we conclude that the Stadium Act does not violate Wis. Const. art. VIII, § 10, barring state participation in works of internal improvement. (815-817)

Thus, the court found that the construction of a baseball park stadium was not an internal improvement because it was "incident to a predominantly governmental purpose".

"Three-Strikes" Law

In an attempt to deal with perceived leniency shown to repeat offenders and the apparent frequency with which certain serious felons commit new offenses, a number of states and the federal government have recently passed so-called "three strikes and you're out" laws. While the laws vary as to the crimes specified, they all provide that a defendant must be sentenced to life in prison upon a third conviction for any of the crimes covered by the law. The 1993 Wisconsin Legislature passed a persistent repeater law (a three-strikes law) that covered serious felonies, such as homicide, certain types of battery, sexual assault, mayhem, kidnapping, arson, armed burglary, armed robbery, carjacking, certain crimes against children and certain drug violations. A defendant who is convicted for a third serious felony after two prior convictions for any of these same felonies must be sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole.

In *State v. Lindsey*, 203 Wis. 2d 423 (Ct. App. 1996), the Wisconsin Court of Appeals upheld the persistent repeater law against a constitutional challenge by James Lindsey. Lindsey was convicted in 1995 of sexual assault of a mildly retarded 15-year-old girl. He had previously been convicted of armed robbery in 1981 and of sexual assault of a child in 1987. Lindsey did not challenge the status of his two prior felony convictions as serious felonies that were covered by the persistent repeater law, and the trial court sentenced him to life in prison without parole. Lindsey appealed his sentence, arguing that the persistent repeater law violates federal and state constitutional prohibitions against cruel and unusual punishment, as well as the constitutional requirements of separation of powers and equal protection of the laws.

The court of appeals decided that the persistent repeater law does not constitute cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the U.S. Constitution because the sentence of life in prison without parole is not grossly disproportionate to the gravity of the crime. It held that the crime for which Lindsey was being sentenced and the crimes for which he was previously sentenced were all inherently serious, thereby demonstrating criminal propensities that are appropriate to consider when reviewing the sentence for Lindsey's third conviction. The court of appeals also concluded that the sentence was not excessive and unusual under the Wisconsin Constitution because it does not "shock public sentiment" nor violate the judgment of reasonable people concerning what is a proper sentence under the circumstances.

The court further stated that the persistent repeater law does not violate the doctrine of the separation of powers. Lindsey argued that the law took away the trial judge's sentencing discretion and gave it to a prosecutor who, by deciding to charge a person as a persistent repeater, effectively decides that the person will be sentenced to life without parole. However, the court of appeals said, the prosecutor has always had great discretion concerning what, how and even whether to charge a person with a crime. In addition, a court has no inherent power to determine the punishment for a crime, while the legislature has the authority to specify sentences and parole eligibility and to direct a judge to impose a certain sentence. The appellate court said that the persistent repeater law was a proper exercise of the legislature's power to restrict a judge's sentencing discretion and did not intrude on the power of the courts.

Finally, the court of appeals concluded that the persistent repeater law does not violate the constitutional requirement that all people be treated equally under the law. Lindsey had argued that the law creates two classes of criminal defendants because prosecutors can charge one person as a persistent repeater while deciding not to bring the same charge against another person

with an identical or worse record. The court held that the simple fact that a prosecutor has discretion to charge people differently does not by itself violate a defendant's right to equal protection of the laws. It has long been law in Wisconsin, the court said, that defendants may be treated differently based on prior convictions. The court acknowledged that prosecutors could abuse their charging discretion or could engage in discriminatory prosecution, but Lindsey had made no allegation of such abuse or discrimination.

Traffic Regulations and Religious Freedom

In *State v. Miller, et al.*, 202 Wis. 2d 56 (1996), the Wisconsin Supreme Court decided that the state could not force Amish men to attach a state traffic emblem to their buggies in violation of their religious beliefs if, in fact, less restrictive methods would provide for public safety on the highways.

Each Amish community fashions an *Ordnung*, a collection of rules for both individuals and the religious community. The *Ordnung* for the Old Order Amish community in Clark County prohibited members from attaching to their horse-drawn buggies the fluorescent orange and red slow moving vehicle (SMV) emblems required by state traffic laws. The Old Order Amish believe the emblem is prohibited by their faith's requirement to practice separation from the rest of the world because it is too "loud and bright" and is a "worldly symbol". Its use also requires them to place their faith in a human symbol above their faith in God, which the Amish cannot do. Instead of using the SMV emblem, the *Ordnung* of the community required that the buggies be equipped with white reflective tape outlining the perimeter of the rear of the buggy and a red lantern in darkness or bad weather.

Eight Amish men from the community, whose buggies complied with the *Ordnung,* were given traffic citations for failing to display the SMV emblem. The Amish had asked the trial court to dismiss the traffic citations issued against them on the grounds that the statute violated their right under the Wisconsin Constitution to worship according to the dictates of conscience. Although the trial court found that the statute did burden the defendants in free exercise of their beliefs, it did not dismiss the citations because it found that the state's interest in traffic safety was not satisfied by the alternative warning method used by the Amish. The Wisconsin Court of Appeals reversed the trial court, finding that enforcing the statute against the Amish violated their right to free exercise of religion. The appellate court based its decision on the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and on the federal Religious Freedom Restoration Act.

The supreme court agreed with the conclusion of the court of appeals, but, instead of using federal law, it based its decision on the religious freedom guarantee found in the Wisconsin Constitution. The court of appeals believed that a previous Wisconsin Supreme Court case, *King v. Village of Waunakee*, 185 Wis. 2d 25 (1994), required Wisconsin courts to construe the Wisconsin guarantee of religious freedom in the same manner as the guarantee in the U.S. Constitution. The supreme court said the court of appeals was mistaken on this point. It stated the *King* case did not abandon the long-standing recognition that the language of the two religious freedom guarantees is not the same. Therefore, the supreme court said, its interpretation of the state constitution's religious freedom guarantee is not constrained by how the federal courts interpreted the federal guarantee of religious freedom.

There was no question in *Miller* that the Amish men had a sincerely held religious belief and that requiring them to comply with the statute would burden those beliefs. Thus, the state had to show that the statute served a compelling state interest and that that interest could not be served by a less restrictive method or regulation. While this stringent test has been repudiated by the U.S. Supreme Court in cases involving the U.S. Constitution, the Wisconsin Supreme Court decided that it was appropriate for deciding claims that Wisconsin's religious freedom guarantee has been violated. Because the Amish agreed that the state has a compelling interest in public safety on the highways, the issue the supreme court had to decide was whether that interest could be served by a less restrictive method of regulation. Based on the testimony of safety experts, the court held that the reflective tape serves the public safety concerns addressed by the statute, perhaps even more effectively than the SMV emblem.

Therefore, the court concluded the Amish cannot be required to display the SMV emblem because the state's interest in traffic safety can be served by a less restrictive method that does not violate the dictates of the Amish faith.

Wisconsin's "Sexual Predator" Law

In 1994, the Wisconsin Legislature passed the "sexually violent person commitments law", popularly known as the "sexual predator law". The act was also called the "Gerald Turner law" after the convicted murderer and rapist whose release under the state's mandatory release laws sparked controversy. The law provides for the involuntary civil commitment of any person who has been convicted of certain sex crimes and who is found to be a sexually violent person because of a mental disorder that makes it substantially probable that he or she will commit acts of sexual violence in the future.

Under the law, a petition alleging that an individual is a sexually violent person is filed shortly before the individual's scheduled release from custody. If a judge finds probable cause to believe the petition, a trial is held before a judge or jury to decide whether the individual is a sexually violent person. If so, the individual is committed to the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) for control, care and treatment until he or she no longer has a mental disorder or is no longer likely to commit acts of sexual violence. The individual may be committed to a secure mental health facility or may be released to the community under the supervision of DHFS depending on what is the least restrictive setting consistent with the need for treatment and community protection.

Soon after the law was passed, two trial courts in which petitions were filed were asked to decide whether the law was constitutional. They reached different conclusions. In 1995, the Wisconsin Supreme Court resolved the question by deciding in two companion cases, *State v. Carpenter*, 197 Wis. 2d 252 and *State v. Post*, 197 Wis. 2d 279, that the law is constitutional.

William Carpenter and Samuel E. Post, the respondents in the two cases, were subject to the sexually violent person commitments law, and both raised a number of constitutional challenges to it. Carpenter argued that the law violated the constitutional guarantee against double jeopardy because it subjected sexually violent persons to multiple punishments for the same crime. He also asserted it violated the constitutional prohibition against *ex post facto* laws because the law made the punishment for a crime committed before its enactment more burdensome. Both of these arguments assumed the law was intended to punish. To address these challenges, the supreme court had to determine whether the sexually violent person commitments law was designed to punish or whether it had some purpose other than punishment, such as treatment.

The court concluded that the principal purpose of the law was not punishment but treatment and public protection. Among other things, the court based its conclusion on the fact the law requires commitment to institutional care in special facilities staffed for psychiatric and psychological care and treatment, and that it mandates release under supervision, when appropriate, rather than requiring indefinite secure custody. The court concluded that those facets of the law that respondents claimed showed punitive intent – such as the indefinite period of commitment, its application only to persons already convicted of a crime and the use of certain procedures usually reserved for criminal proceedings – did not turn a commitment under the law into punishment.

In *Post*, the supreme court addressed the rights of due process and equal protection under the laws, as guaranteed by the U.S. and Wisconsin Constitutions. It rejected arguments that the law involves arbitrary, wrongful government action in violation of the constitutional guarantee of due process. It concluded that the act was narrowly tailored to meet the goals of: 1) protecting the community from the dangerously mentally disordered and 2) providing care and treatment to people who have mental disorders that predispose them to sexual violence. In reaching this conclusion, the court noted that the law's definition of "mental disorder" required a connection between the disorder and a predisposition to sexual violence and that commitment under the law may be terminated when the committed person no longer has a mental disorder or is no longer dangerous.

The court also concluded that the law does not violate the right to equal protection because people committed under the law are treated differently from persons committed for treatment under the standard civil commitment statute. The differences in the standards of commitment and the length of confinement under the sexually violent person commitments law are justified, the court said, because of the heightened danger a sexually violent person poses to the public and because of the unique treatment needs of such a person.

Justice Shirley Abrahamson dissented from the court's opinion. She argued that the primary purpose of the law was punishment, not treatment. She based her argument on a number of factors, including the fact that the law applies only to convicted offenders nearing release. She asserted that there are other constitutionally valid methods available to control violent criminals, including more stringent supervision of those on parole or conditional release, use of civil commitment, more intensive prison treatment programs, and longer sentences for crimes of sexual violence. "Such responses to the dangers posed by sex offenders," she said, "can protect the community from the dangers of sex offenders without eroding constitutional guarantees that protect all of us."

"Cruising" Ordinances and the Right to Travel

The right to travel is a freedom engrained in our history; it has been called "a basic right of citizens under our form of government, in fact, under any system of ordered liberty worth the name." In *Brandmiller v. Arreola*, 199 Wis. 2d 528 (1996), the Wisconsin Supreme Court had to address the issue of whether a municipal ordinance that bans "cruising" violates that right to travel.

The municipalities of West Allis, Milwaukee, Greenfield and Hales Corners enacted ordinances banning "cruising", which the ordinances defined as driving a motor vehicle past a specific reference point on a highway or designated street more than twice in any two-hour period during a designated time span, such as 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. The municipalities said that the ordinances were necessary to curb certain problems caused by cruising – namely, excessive noise; increased air pollution; and traffic congestion that caused accidents, impeded emergency vehicles and restricted normal traffic flow. Diane Brandmiller and other individuals who were ticketed for cruising challenged the ordinances on the grounds that they violated the right to travel, as guaranteed in the U.S. and Wisconsin Constitutions, and were overbroad. They claimed the ordinances were so sweeping in their coverage that their sanctions might be applied to constitutionally protected conduct the state is not allowed to regulate.

While the U.S. Supreme Court has recognized that a person has a fundamental right to travel between states, it has not explicitly decided whether the right applies to travel within a state. The Wisconsin Supreme Court, however, has explicitly recognized that the Wisconsin Constitution guarantees the right to travel within this state. In *Brandmiller*, the Wisconsin Supreme Court reaffirmed this state constitutional right. It held that the right includes moving freely about one's neighborhood, even in an automobile, but it recognized municipal ordinances might restrict that right if such restrictions are narrowly tailored to meet a significant government interest and they leave open ample alternative channels that preserve a citizen's right to travel.

The court concluded that the cruising ordinances in question contained reasonable time, place and manner restrictions on the right of local travel. The court said that the municipalities have a significant interest in reducing the congestion caused by cruising and ensuring public safety. It also concluded the cruising ordinances are narrowly tailored because they apply only to specified streets affected by cruising problems and they prohibit only certain repetitive driving on those highways. Finally, the supreme court noted that, by not regulating driving on highways other than those specified in the ordinance, the ordinances leave open ample alternative routes to get about town without difficulty.

Using the same tests it had applied to the challenge based on the right to travel, the supreme court concluded that the cruising ordinances were not unconstitutionally overbroad. They were limited to those places where and times when cruising is a problem, and they set forth clear standards for determining whether the ordinance was being violated.

CRIMINAL LAW

Search and Seizure – Conducting a "Stop and Frisk" in a High-Crime Area

Generally, for a search or seizure to be "reasonable", it must be based on probable cause to believe either that the person to be seized, i.e., arrested, has committed a crime or that the property to be searched for and seized is evidence of a crime. However, in the case of *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968), the U.S. Supreme Court decided that a police officer may stop a person on the street, inquire into the person's activities and conduct a limited protective search of the person

for weapons (often called a "frisk"), even though the police officer does not have probable cause to believe that the person is committing a crime. The court held that the stop and frisk may be conducted if there are "specific and articulable facts" which, taken together with reasonable inferences from those facts, reasonably warrant the belief that the person may be armed. This standard requires careful consideration by a court of all the circumstances of the case.

Recently, courts have addressed the question of whether the fact that a person is in a "high-crime area" is a "specific and articulable fact" that may be used, in conjunction with other facts, to justify a stop and frisk. The Wisconsin Supreme Court, in *State v. Morgan*, 197 Wis. 2d 200 (1995), decided that a police officer's perception of an area as a high-crime area may be a justifying factor. In *Morgan*, police officers stopped a car with three occupants at 4 a.m. in what one officer described as a "fairly high-crime-rate area". While the driver had violated no traffic laws, the officers noticed suspicious driving in and out of alleys and that the car's license plates were expired, and so they made the stop. Michael T. Morgan, the car's driver, was unable to find his driver's license. (It was found in his wallet after his arrest.) The officer thought Morgan appeared more nervous than the usual person involved in a traffic stop. He told Morgan to get out of the car and then frisked him. During the frisk the officer found a loaded .22 caliber pistol in Morgan's coat pocket. Morgan was arrested and charged with carrying a concealed weapon and possession of cocaine while armed, based on traces of cocaine on a pipe found during a search of Morgan after he was arrested.

The issue in the case was whether the frisking was justified. Morgan asked the trial court to suppress the evidence, arguing that the frisk was not based on specific and articulable facts that gave rise to a reasonable belief that Morgan might be armed. The trial court agreed, saying that, while it is reasonable for an officer to consider the place in which the frisk occurs, it could not rely on the officer's description that an area is a "high-crime area" without clear and specific information to support that description. The trial court said that, even when considered together, the remaining factors (the time of night, the number of people in the car and Morgan's nervousness) pointed to "nothing more than a routine traffic stop" and did not justify the officer in believing that Morgan was armed.

The Wisconsin Court of Appeals reversed the trial court's decision, and the Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld the appellate court. According to the supreme court, the trial court did not find that the area was not a high-crime area, but it had simply decided that the high-crime nature of an area could not be a factor justifying a stop and frisk. The supreme court disagreed. It said an officer's perception that an area is a high-crime area can be a factor.

Morgan also argued that mere presence in a supposedly high-crime area should not be sufficient in itself to justify a frisk because all residents of high-crime areas would then be denied the constitutional protection against unreasonable searches. The supreme court noted, however, it was not upholding the frisk of Morgan solely because Morgan was in a supposed high-crime area but based on a combination of all of the circumstances, including the time of night, the number of people in the car and Morgan's nervousness. Taken together, the circumstances justified the stop and frisk, and therefore the trial court should not have suppressed the evidence.

Justice Abrahamson dissented. She agreed with the trial court that it was wrong to rely on the officer's description of the area as a high-crime area when the officer provided no factual basis for that description and did not even define the geographical locality about which he was speaking. Justice Abrahamson also thought that, even if there was a basis for believing the area was a high-crime area, all of the factors in the case considered together did not justify the frisk of Morgan, especially given the trial court's finding that the case involved a routine traffic stop (a finding of fact that she thought was due more deference than the court's majority gave it).

Search and Seizure – Rule of Announcement in Execution of Certain Search Warrants

To satisfy the U.S. Constitution, a search conducted under a search warrant must be conducted reasonably and be appropriately limited to the scope permitted by the warrant. Over a series of cases dealing with whether searches pursuant to warrants were conducted in a reasonable way, the Wisconsin Supreme Court has developed a rule of "announcement" for police officers executing a search warrant for a home. Before forcibly entering the home to be searched under the warrant, the police officers must: 1) announce their identity; 2) announce their purpose; and 3) wait for the occupants to refuse to admit them or, in the absence of an express refusal, allow

the occupants time to open the door. However, in *State v. Stevens*, 181 Wis. 2d 410 (1994), the court said the rule of announcement did not apply to the execution of a warrant to search for evidence of drug dealing because, given "today's drug culture", in which substantial narcotics dealers possess firearms, announcement might increase the likelihood of violence. Thus, the court held, the police may use a no-knock forcible entry whenever they execute a warrant to search for evidence of drug dealing.

About a year after *Stevens*, the U.S. Supreme Court explicitly held for the first time, in *Wilson v. Arkansas*, 115 S. Ct. 1914 (1995), that the rule of announcement is an element in the reasonableness of a search conducted under a search warrant and there are circumstances under which an unannounced entry is reasonable. It left to lower courts the task of determining the circumstances under which an unannounced entry is reasonable.

In *State v. Richards*, 201 Wis. 2d 839 (1996), the Wisconsin Supreme Court dealt with the question of whether the *Wilson* decision invalidated the blanket exception to the announcement rule for all cases involving evidence of drug dealing. In *Richards*, police executed a search warrant for the motel room of the defendant to seek evidence of drug dealing. They did not knock and announce before entering the motel room, and they seized drugs during the search. Relying on *Stevens*, the trial court denied Steiney Richards' motion to suppress the drugs found.

Richards argued to the Wisconsin Supreme Court that, based on *Wilson*, the state's blanket exception violated the reasonableness requirement because announcement must be decided on a case-by-case basis. The Wisconsin court disagreed, concluding that *Wilson* did not forbid a blanket exception to the rule of announcement in a certain category of cases if the rule is reasonable.

Richards appealed his case to the U.S. Supreme Court, arguing that the Wisconsin Supreme Court decision is inconsistent with *Wilson*. The U.S. Supreme Court held that the U.S. Constitution does not permit a blanket exception to the rule of announcement in drug dealing cases, because such an exception would allow an unannounced entry even when there is little danger to police or it is unlikely evidence will be destroyed. In these cases, the individual's privacy interests may outweigh the public interest in police safety and preserving evidence. A blanket exception would insulate the case from judicial scrutiny. The federal high court also noted that the rationale for permitting a blanket exception for one category of crime could apply to other crime categories as well, making the rule of announcement meaningless. It concluded that in each case involving an unannounced entry the court must determine whether the entry was justified by the facts and circumstances of the case. The Supreme Court chose to uphold Richards' particular-conviction because, it said, the facts and circumstances justified the no-knock entry into his motel room.

Search and Seizure – Searches of Persons in a Place Being Searched

In *State v. Andrews*, 201 Wis. 2d 383 (1996), the Wisconsin Supreme Court addressed the question of whether the police, while executing a search warrant for private premises, may search the belongings of a visitor who happens to be on those premises.

Michael Andrews was a guest in a friend's apartment when police executed a search warrant for the apartment. Andrews told a police officer that he did not live at the apartment and that he owned a duffel bag that was in the master bedroom. After a drug-sniffing dog reacted to the duffel bag, the police searched it and found marijuana and drug paraphernalia. Andrews moved to suppress the evidence found in the duffel bag on the grounds that the search of his duffel bag was unreasonable because it was not authorized under the search warrant. The trial court denied the motion, and the Wisconsin Supreme Court agreed with the trial court's decision.

The supreme court noted that while a search warrant for a premises authorizes the search of all items on the premises, so long as those items are plausible receptacles of the objects of the search, the search of items belonging to nonresidents or visitors to the premises raises special concerns. Other courts have taken different, though sometimes overlapping, approaches to the issue, developing tests based on such things as the relationship between the owner of the belongings and the place named in the warrant (the relationship test); whether the police have notice that the items belong to a visitor (the notice test); or whether the item to be searched is being worn by or is in the physical possession of a person whose search is not authorized by the search warrant (the physical proximity test).

Both the prosecution and Andrews urged the supreme court to adopt a hybrid test that combined the relationship and notice tests, but the court noted that such a hybrid test has not been consistently applied by courts and that it is susceptible to abuse. Thus, the court instead decided to adopt the physical proximity test, concluding that it has the strongest legal basis and that it is the most practical and easiest to apply for both the police officers who execute the warrant and the judge who must review the reasonableness of the search.

Under the physical proximity test adopted by the court, the police can search all items found on the premises that are "plausible repositories" for objects named in the search warrant, unless the item is being worn by or is in the physical possession of a person whose search is not authorized by the warrant, regardless of the person's relationship to the premises. Because Andrews' duffel bag was neither being worn by him nor within his physical possession, the supreme court concluded that the trial court properly denied Andrews' motion to suppress.

Anonymous Juries and the Right to a Fair and Impartial Jury

In *State v. Britt*, 203 Wis. 2d 25 (Ct. App. 1996), the Wisconsin Court of Appeals had to decide whether Wisconsin should permit anonymous juries – juries made up of citizens who are not publicly identified in order to protect them from intimidation or harassment – or whether an anonymous jury violates a defendant's right to a fair and impartial jury.

Under both the U.S. and Wisconsin Constitutions, a person accused of a crime has a right to be tried before a fair and impartial jury. When a jury is selected, the trial judge and the attorneys for the state and the defendant are provided with information about the potential jurors, including who they are, where they live and what they do for a living. In addition to questionnaires filled out by potential jurors when they are called for service, jury selection includes a process called *voir dire*, during which the attorneys ask questions of the potential jurors in open court. The judge and attorneys use this information to help assure that the jury is fair and impartial.

Britt was charged with attempted homicide and aggravated battery with a dangerous weapon after he and others, said to be fellow gang members, allegedly assaulted a person who had allegedly shot Britt during a previous incident. Before jury selection began, the state requested the protection of anonymity for the jury on the grounds that the charges stemmed from gang-related activity and that the assault victim and other prospective witnesses had been intimidated by Britt's alleged gang associates. The trial court granted the state's request and ordered that the names, addresses and places of employment of potential jurors could not be publicly revealed in open court or on the record. The trial court did, however, permit both sides to review the written questionnaires supplied by potential jurors, provided that, after jury selection, the questionnaires would be returned to the court and kept confidential. The trial court also allowed questioning the jurors during *voir dire* about their general area of residence, whether they were employed and, if so, what type of job they held.

The Wisconsin Court of Appeals noted that the use of anonymous juries is rare. When they are used, it is in cases where it is necessary to protect potential jurors and their families from harassment, intimidation, bribery, publicity and other potential interferences. The appellate court agreed that, in the appropriate case, a trial court should have the power to take reasonable steps to protect jurors so they are not apprehensive about serving on a jury and can perform their role without distraction, interference or concern.

The court of appeals decided that, before selecting an anonymous jury, a trial court must first conclude that there is strong reason to believe that the jury needs protection. In addition, the trial court must take reasonable precautions to minimize any unfairness to the defendant and to make sure that the defendant's fundamental right to a fair and impartial jury is protected.

The court concluded that the trial court in Britt's case had sufficient evidence of the need to protect the jury, even though it was Britt's alleged gang associates, not Britt himself, who were accused of intimidating witnesses. In addition, it found the trial court took reasonable steps to minimize any unfairness to Britt by allowing the parties to review the jurors' questionnaires, which did provide identifying information, and by permitting questions during *voir dire* about residence and employment. The court concluded Britt's right to a fair and impartial jury had not been violated.

CIVIL LAW

Negligence; Parents' Duty to Control a Minor Child

A parent has the duty to exercise reasonable care to prevent his or her minor child from intentionally harming others if the parent knows, or has reason to know, that he or she has the ability to control the child and that there is a necessity and opportunity for exercising such control. In *Nieuwendorp v. American Family Ins. Co.*, 191 Wis. 2d 462 (1995), the Wisconsin Supreme Court was asked to apply that legal obligation in the context of a school setting.

In this case, a fourth-grade student pulled the hair of a teacher with such force that the teacher fell to the ground and suffered a herniated disc in her neck that necessitated surgery and curtailment of her physical activities. The student had been diagnosed as having attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) after exhibiting disruptive behavior in first and second grades.

The doctor that diagnosed ADHD recommended that the child be given medication to increase his ability to concentrate and to reduce his impulsive and disruptive behavior. The parents agreed to medicate the student and informed the school of the use of the medication. Shortly before the child started fourth grade, the parents became concerned about the side effects of the medication and discontinued its use without informing the doctor or the school.

The teacher was injured while responding to the student's disruptive behavior in a classroom. She sued the student and parents for her injuries, claiming that the parents were negligent for failing to exercise reasonable care over their child by not maintaining the medication or by not notifying the school that the student was no longer on medication. The trial court granted judgment to the teacher. The Wisconsin Court of Appeals reversed, saying that the jury's finding as to the parents' actions was based on speculation and not supported by any credible evidence.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court addressed the questions of whether there was credible evidence to establish the parents' negligence, whether that negligence caused the teacher's injuries and whether public policy precluded liability in this specific case. The court said that the jury's apportionment of negligence would be sustained if, viewing the evidence in a light most favorable to the verdict, there was any credible evidence supporting the verdict. It found that the parents' decision to stop the medication did not constitute negligence, but that the parents did have to take reasonable steps to control their child's behavior. The court noted that each individual is held to a standard of ordinary care in all activities, and it further stated:

> Applying this standard to the instant case, it was reasonable for the jury to conclude from the evidence that the Heins were negligent when they failed to inform themselves either about the consequences of discontinuing Dexedrine or about alternative forms of treatment. That negligence encompassed the Heins' decision not to notify Jason's school that the medication was discontinued so that, in conjunction with the Heins, a plan to manage Jason's behavior could have been developed. (475)

Reviewing the evidence submitted to the jury, the court concluded that the parents' failure to inform the school of the discontinuance of medication so that a plan could be developed to manage the student's behavior was a substantial factor in causing injury to the teacher. Medical testimony indicated that alternative methods to medication were available and the parents should have told their doctor and the school of the decision to discontinue the medication. The court concluded from this evidence that the jury could reasonably conclude that the parents were causally negligent.

In response to public policy considerations raised by the parent's insurer, the supreme court emphasized that this decision does not stand for the proposition that parents should be required to medicate their children or that patient's medical treatment decisions may result in a lawsuit:

> On the contrary, this opinion merely stands for the proposition that when there is any credible evidence to support a jury's verdict, sufficient to remove the question from the realm of conjecture, the verdict will be sustained. (479)

The court went on to hold that there are no public policy considerations that require overturning the jury's verdict. The injury is not too remote from the negligence because the parents knew that the discontinuance of the medication would likely result in symptoms of ADHD reappearing, including uncooperativeness and striking out. Imposing liability in this case would not place too unreasonable a burden on the parents because they should have considered the ramifications of

their failure to notify the school about the decision to cease medication. The court asserted that this case would not open the flood gates to new litigation regarding every tort committed by every child because the case is very fact-specific.

Medical Malpractice; Duty to Inform

Wisconsin law requires a doctor to inform each patient of the availability of all alternative, viable medical treatments and the benefits and risks of those treatments. In *Martin v. Richards*, 192 Wis. 2d 156 (1995), the Wisconsin Supreme Court was asked if this included the duty to tell the patient about possible diagnostic tools and of the unavailability of appropriate medical specialists.

The case involved a 12-year-old girl who rode her bicycle into the back of a truck. The girl was taken to the local hospital where she was diagnosed as having a concussion, contusion and possible intracranial bleeding (bleeding inside the skull). After performing several tests, the doctor concluded that the girl only had a concussion. He informed the father of this conclusion and kept the girl in the hospital overnight. During the night the nurse on duty became aware that the child was showing symptoms of intracranial bleeding and informed the doctor. The girl was taken via helicopter to a hospital in Madison, where a CT scan revealed the existence of an area of blood clotting on the girl's brain. Surgery was performed that saved the child's life, but she was permanently disabled.

The issue before the court was whether the doctor was negligent in failing to tell the girl's father that the local hospital had a CT scanner that could detect intracranial bleeding but that if intracranial bleeding was diagnosed the girl would need treatment that was not available at that particular hospital. The jury had found that the doctor was not negligent as to his diagnosis and treatment but was negligent in failing to inform the father of the availability of the CT scanner and of the possible need to move the girl to another hospital. The circuit court dismissed the latter part of the jury verdict, finding that the doctor did not have a duty to inform the father of diagnosis or treatment alternatives related to the extremely remote possibility that the child had intracranial bleeding. The Wisconsin Court of Appeals reversed the circuit court on this aspect of the case and its action was, in turn, upheld by the supreme court.

The supreme court found that, in light of the potentially serious consequences of intracranial bleeding, including death, a 1%-3% chance of the girl having such an injury was not remote enough to remove the doctor's requirement to inform the father of that possibility. The court noted that informed consent originally arose from the doctrine that consent to treatment is only meaningful if the patient understands the risks and alternatives to treatment. The concept of informed consent stems from the fundamental notion of the right to bodily integrity. In Wisconsin, said the court:

> . . . the standard for informed consent cannot be defined by the medical profession. The decision is not a medical decision. The decision must be made by the patient, and a patient cannot make an informed, intelligent decision to consent to a physician's suggested treatment unless the physician discloses what is material to the patient's decision, i.e., all of the viable alternatives and risks of the treatment proposed. The extent of the physician's disclosures is driven then, by what a reasonable person under the circumstance then existing would want to know, i.e., what is reasonably necessary for a reasonable person to make an intelligent decision with respect to the choices of treatment or diagnosis. (174)

The court also found that the doctor was aware that the girl had many of the symptoms of intracranial bleeding, that a CT scan could show if such bleeding was occurring, and that such bleeding would necessitate immediate surgery, but the hospital had no neurosurgeon on staff. Expert medical testimony substantiated the symptoms indicated intercranial bleeding and the need for immediate action. The court also found that, while the decision of whether to provide the CT scan was a medical decision, the father had the right to be informed of the availability of that diagnostic tool and of hospitalization in a facility with a neurosurgeon on staff. It stated, "When a reasonable person would want to know, the decision is not the doctor's alone to make." The court concluded that the jury did receive creditable evidence to support their finding that a reasonable person under the circumstances confronting the father would have wanted to know of the availability of the CT scanner and of the lack of a specialist on staff.

Indians; Personal Jurisdiction and Sovereign Immunity

In *Landreman v. Martin*, 191 Wis. 2d 787 (1995), the Wisconsin Court of Appeals had to decide how tribal sovereign immunity effects the service of process and jurisdiction of the state courts. The parties to the suit entered into agreements to construct a bingo hall in Trinidad, California. Pet Martin, a member of the Menominee Indian Tribe, was to act as general contractor and manager of the hall for its first five years. Earl Landreman was a principal investor in the operation. Landreman and other investors ("the investors") sued Martin, along with Joy Sundberg and Carol Ervin, tribal officers of Trinidad Rancheria in California, alleging tortious interference with contract, breach of contract, and fraud.

The trial court found that the two California tribal officers lacked the minimum contact with the State of Wisconsin necessary to establish personal jurisdiction and they were also immune under the doctrine of sovereign immunity. The court also decided that service of the Menominee Indian Tribal member was defective because it violated tribal law. As a result, the trail court dismissed the action.

The Wisconsin Court of Appeals first addressed the defective service question. The Menominee Indian Tribal member was served on the Menominee Indian Reservation by an officer of the Menominee County Sheriff's Department. The court of appeals noted that there are two prongs in assessing a state's jurisdiction on Indian reservations: whether federal law preempts state jurisdiction and whether state jurisdiction may infringe on tribal rights.

The court first found that the federal government has not acted in the area of personal service, so there was no preemption. Secondly, it held that the relevant Menominee Indian Tribal ordinance prohibited the entrance of any law enforcement officer on any tribal business premises on Menominee Tribal lands for the purpose of enforcing any law of the State of Wisconsin, unless his or her presence was requested by an appropriate tribal official. The court found that the ordinance on its face did not address the issue of the service of process. In addition, the court noted, law enforcement officers are not required to serve process in this state, so if the ordinance was intended to prevent the service of process, it would not accomplish that goal. "Additionally," the court said, "there is nothing else in the record suggesting that the Menominee tribe had its own service of process procedures in cases where the state has subject matter jurisdiction." (797) The court concluded that because the state's service of process procedure does not infringe on tribal sovereignty and the state has a compelling interest in maintaining personal jurisdiction over a Menominee Indian who has violated a law off the reservation, the service of process in this case was not defective.

To determine if the State of Wisconsin has jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant, the court had to determine if the Wisconsin long-arm statute applied. That statute requires that services must be performed within the state by either party for the other. The court found that no services were provided to Ervin, and Ervin never came to Wisconsin. Because she had no contact with Wisconsin, the long-arm statute was inapplicable to her, and the Wisconsin court did not obtain jurisdiction over her. Sundberg did visit the state and met with parties interested in constructing the bingo hall. The appellate court said that factual questions needed to be resolved before it could determine if she had sufficient contact with the state to have the long-arm statute apply. Rather than remanding the matter to the trial court, the court of appeals decided that the case could be resolved instead on the basis of sovereign immunity of the tribal officers.

The court said Indian tribes generally enjoy sovereign immunity from lawsuits similar to the immunity of the United States government, and this immunity applies to tribal officers acting within the scope of their representative capacity. The court, after reviewing the evidence, found that both Sundberg and Ervin were chairpersons of the Trinidad Rancheria and were acting for the tribal purposes. In addition, the court said that there were no claims made that the officers benefitted personally from the contracts. Although the court recognized that unfairness may result from the sovereign immunity of Indian tribes and tribal officials acting within the scope of their authority, it also recognized:

> . . . that tribal sovereign immunity may very well be a barrier to economic development of tribal interests, due to the unavailability of redress in potential contractual disputes. However, long-standing policy dictates the promotion of tribal self-government and, consequently, sovereign immunity. (803-804)

Immunity of Public Officials

In *Barillari v. City of Milwaukee*, 194 Wis. 2d 247 (1995), the Wisconsin Supreme Court was asked to decide if a promise made by law enforcement officers can result in liability for the law enforcement agency when that promise is not kept and a death results.

When Shannon Barillari tried to end a two-year relationship, her boyfriend, Charles Estergard, sexually assaulted her at knife point and threatened to kill her and himself. While at a hospital for treatment, she was interviewed by two Milwaukee police detectives. Barillari's mother told the police that she was afraid Estergard would harm her daughter again, and the police promised to obtain a warrant and arrest him that day.

Estergard came to Barillari's mother's home that afternoon, but the police did not arrive until after he had left. Barillari met with an assistant district attorney the next day and was told that the attorney had decided to delay obtaining an arrest warrant to give Estergard time to turn himself in to the police. A few days later, Estergard shot and killed Barillari and himself. Barillari's parents sued the Milwaukee Police Department for negligence in failing to make an arrest and failing to protect their daughter.

The circuit court granted the city's motion for summary judgment, holding, among other things, that the police conduct involved discretionary acts that were immune from liability under state statute. The circuit court also held that absent compelling and immediate danger with evidence that the police had an opportunity to respond the police are immune from liability for acts done during the investigation of a case. The Wisconsin Court of Appeals reversed the circuit court, saying that the alleged promise to protect Barillari established a sufficient claim to go forward to a jury to decide if the police, in fact, made the promise and whether or not the promise was fulfilled.

The majority opinion of the supreme court held that, as a general rule, a public officer is statutorily immune from liability for injuries resulting from discretionary acts within the scope of his or her public office. However, it noted immunity does not apply if the officer or employe: 1) engages in conduct that is malicious, willful and intentional, 2) negligently performs a ministerial duty or 3) is aware of a danger that is of "such quality that the officer's or employe's duty to act becomes absolute and imperative."

In this case, the majority held, the police did not engage in any malicious, willful and intentional behavior that resulted in Barillari's death. It also said that the police were not acting in a ministerial role, but rather "retained discretion regarding the manner of investigation into the alleged sexual assault, including their implementation of assurances given Shannon". (260) The majority concluded that the third exception, a known danger, did not apply because the police could not predict that Estergard would kill Barillari.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Shirley Abrahamson, agreed that police cannot guarantee either full protection or an arrest in any given situation, but, she argued, the police made a specific promise to be at the victim's home at a specific time to make an arrest. This specific promise, she said, is an absolute, certain and imperative commitment that meets the definition of a ministerial task. The dissent concluded that the facts regarding the specific promise to appear and arrest were at issue. Thus, summary judgment was inappropriate because, if a jury found that the officers failed to perform a specific promise that was a ministerial task those officers would be liable for injuries resulting from their negligence.

The majority opinion rejected the dissent's argument that once the promise was made to make an arrest, the police activity became ministerial, saying:

> ... the nature of law enforcement requires moment-to-moment decision making and crisis management which, in turn, requires that the police department have the latitude to decide how best to utilize law enforcement resources. (260)

Mental Disability; Effect on Liability in Tort Actions

Two 1996 cases required the Wisconsin Supreme Court to review and reconsider the rule that mentally disabled persons are held responsible for the torts they commit regardless of their capacity to comprehend their acts.

In both cases, the injured party had sued the insurance company of the mentally disabled person. In *Gould v. American Family Mutual Ins. Co.*, 198 Wis. 2d 450 (1996), a man diagnosed

with Alzheimer's disease was admitted to a health care center because the family was unable to cope with his difficult behavior. While in the center, he was often disoriented, resistant to care and occasionally combative. He often went into other patients' rooms and resisted being removed by the staff. During one occasion, when the head nurse of the unit attempted to remove him from a room, he knocked her to the floor and injured her.

In *Gould*, the court quoted *German Mut. Fire Ins. Soc'y v. Meyer*, 218 Wis. 381, 385 (1935):

> It is the well settled rule that a person *non compos mentis* is liable in damages to one injured by reason of a tort committed by him unless evil intent or express malice constitutes an essential element in the plaintiff's recovery. This rule is usually considered to be based on the principle that where a loss must be borne by one of two innocent persons, it shall be borne by him who occasioned it, and it has also been held that public policy requires the enforcement of the liability in order that those interested in the estate of the insane person, as relatives or otherwise, may be under inducement to restrain him and that tortfeasors may not simulate or pretend insanity to defend their wrongful acts causing damage to others. (457)

The court held that public policy precluded liability in the *Gould* case, even though the jury determined that Gould was negligent and that his negligence caused the plaintiff's injury. The court considered each of the three principles set forth in *Meyer* for imposing liability and held that they did not apply to this case. The court noted that the plaintiff, as head nurse of the dementia unit of the health care center, knew of the defendant's condition and potential for violence. Because she had knowledge of the potential danger inherent in dealing with Alzheimer's patients and because she was paid to care for such patients and was trained specifically to respond to the patient's violent behavior, the court held that the nurse was not an innocent party in need of protection. The court held that the patient should not be held liable in this case because to do so placed too great a burden on a person whose disorientation and potential for violence was the reason for institutionalization.

The court held that the second rationale for holding the mentally disabled person liable, i.e., to induce the relatives to restrain him or her, did not apply in this case because the relatives had done all they could to restrain him by admitting him to a secure dementia unit in a restricted health care center. Finally, the court held that the rationale for holding a mentally disabled person liable, to prevent tortfeasors from simulating or pretending insanity to defend their wrongful acts, did not apply in this case. It said, "To suggest that Mr. Monicken would 'simulate or pretend' the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease over a period of years in order to avoid a future tort liability is incredible."

In *Burch v. American Family Mutual Ins. Co.*, 198 Wis. 2d 465 (1996), a 15-year-old girl with cerebral palsy and mental retardation turned the ignition key in her father's truck while he was standing behind the truck, causing the truck to lurch and pinning him against the building.

In *Burch*, the jury found that the mentally retarded child was not negligent, but the father was negligent for leaving the keys in the ignition of the vehicle. The trial court judge granted the father a new trial in the interest of justice because the judge believed that the jury did not understand the instructions or was sidetracked by the closing argument. The supreme court affirmed the general rule of holding a mentally disabled person subject to the reasonable person standard, as discussed in *Gould*, then reviewed the record to determine if the jury verdict should be upheld. In this case, the court said, the father knew his daughter liked to listen to music while in the truck and that on previous occasions he had left her in the truck with the key turned to the accessory position. On the day of the accident, he left the key in the ignition and the gearshift in reverse when he exited the truck without setting the parking brake. He then stood directly behind the truck next to a building.

Based on the standard of reviewing the jury's verdict in the light most favorable to the prevailing party, the supreme court concluded that the father's negligence exceeded any negligence that could be attributed to the daughter. Therefore, the verdict of the jury should be upheld. The court determined that the trial court reasons for granting the new trial were legally insufficient because the trial court failed to specify legal grounds for granting the new trial.

Custody and Visitation; Nontraditional Families

In re Custody of H.S.H.-K., 193 Wis. 2d 649 (1995), involved the rights of persons in a nontraditional family setting. Under state statute, when rendering a judgment for annulment, divorce or legal separation, the court is required to make provision for the legal custody and physical placement of any minor child of the parties. State statutes also allow a court, upon the petition of certain persons, including a person who has maintained a parent-child relationship with the child, to grant reasonable visitation rights to the person.

In this case, the woman plaintiff had shared a close, committed relationship with the defendant, another woman, for over 10 years. They agreed to have the defendant artificially inseminated with sperm from an anonymous donor, attended childbirth classes together, and the plaintiff was present at the delivery of the child. The parties acted as parents to the child until they separated. The plaintiff attempted to see the child after the separation, but the defendant refused to allow her to visit the child. The plaintiff petitioned the circuit court for custody of the child and for visitation rights. The court appointed a guardian ad litem for the child, who reported to the court that the child wanted to spend time with the plaintiff, who the boy believed was his parent. The circuit court denied the plaintiff's requests and granted the defendant's motion for summary judgment, saying that current visitation law "ignores the welfare of children reared by adults in nontraditional relationships when those relationships terminate".

The Wisconsin Court of Appeals was bypassed, and the Wisconsin Supreme Court was asked to determine if the plaintiff had any right to custody or visitation of the child. Speaking to the custody question, the majority opinion held that a person who is not a biological or adoptive parent may not bring an action to obtain custody unless the biological or adoptive parent is unfit or unable to care for the child or unless there are compelling circumstances for awarding custody to a nonparent, such as parental abandonment or persistent neglect. The majority affirmed the circuit court decision that the plaintiff did not produce facts to show that the mother of the child was unfit or that compelling circumstances existed to award custody to the plaintiff.

The majority opinion held that, while the statute allowing visitation for persons other than family members does not explicitly require the commencement of an underlying action affecting the marriage, the court's interpretation of the legislative intent of that statute is that the dissolution of marriage is required. The majority found that, based on that interpretation, the plaintiff could not rely on the statute to obtain visitation because the case did not involve the dissolution of a marriage.

The majority also held that this finding did not end its inquiry:

> Our analysis of the ch. 767 visitation statute and the cases also demonstrates, as we explain below, that the legislature did not intend sec. 767.245 to be the exclusive provision on visitation. Nor did the legislature intend the ch. 767 visitation statute to supplant or preempt the courts' long standing equitable power to protect the best interest of a child by ordering visitation in circumstances not included in the statute. (667)

The majority opinion, after reviewing the history of the current Chapter 767 visitation law, found that, prior to 1975, the courts determined visitation rights of noncustodial parents and others without statutory authorization. In 1975, statutes were enacted providing grandparents visitation rights following the death of the parents or when a court rendered decision involving annulment, divorce or legal separation. These statutes were later expanded to include a person who has maintained a parent-child relationship with the child, but the majority said the legislative history showed that the law was directed to actions when the marriage of the parents was dissolving. An additional section was enacted in Chapter 48 to allow certain relatives to seek visitation rights at the time that a child is adopted by a stepparent or relative. If the legislature had intended the Chapter 767 visitation statute to apply to cases other than the dissolution of a marriage, said the majority, it could have amended Chapter 767, instead of creating the new statute in Chapter 48.

The majority reviewed earlier cases supporting their finding that the Chapter 767 visitation statute only applied to families facing dissolution, and it held that state intervention in a parent's determination of how to rear a child, a constitutionally protected liberty interest, has to be justified by some triggering event that must be more than a claim that a third party's visitation is in the child's best interest. Although the court concluded that Chapter 767 does not apply to the facts in this case, it held:

> . . . the legislature intended the courts to use their equitable powers to continue the policy direction of the visitation statutes, that is, to exercise their powers for the best interest of the child when a triggering event justifies state intervention. (689)

The majority went on to hold that the law does not support the biological parent's absolute rights in their children, but rather requires the court to respect parental autonomy and at the same time serve the best interest of the child. It concluded that the case should be remanded to the trial court where the plaintiff would have the burden of proof regarding four elements: her relationship with the child; the defendant's consent to that relationship; the plaintiff's assumption of obligations regarding the development of the child; and the length of time the child and plaintiff were involved in a bonding, dependent relationship. In addition, the majority said the plaintiff must prove that a significant triggering event had occurred that justified state intervention, in this case that the parent interfered substantially with the plaintiff's parent-like relationship with the child and that the plaintiff sought court-ordered visitation within a reasonable time after the parent's interference.

In concurring and dissenting opinions, Justice Roland Day, Justice Donald Steinmetz and Justice Jon Wilcox concurred with the majority that the plaintiff had no cause of action for custody, but dissented regarding the right to visitation, arguing that Chapter 767 is the only vehicle for a nonparent to obtain visitation rights. They said that the courts have consistently held that parents have the right to decide who may visit their children and compelling circumstances must exist before a court will interfere with a parent's decision. Their dissents said that Chapter 767 only applies if there is an action affecting the family or if the family is dissolving. In this case, neither of these criteria were met, so, they concluded, the courts have no right to interfere with the parental decision regarding visitation.

Statistics

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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, transportation

Local Government in Wisconsin: Milwaukee Mass Transit at the Turn of the Century

State Historical Society, #WHi (X3) 51162

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 various 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 through 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 Type	Street Address
	STATE LEVEL DEPOSITORY	
Madison	Legislative Reference Bureau	100 N. Hamilton Street
Madison	Reference and Loan Library, Department of Public Instruction	2109 S. Stoughton Road
Madison	State Historical Society of Wisconsin	816 State Street
	REGIONAL DEPOSITORY	
Eau Claire	UW-Eau Claire Wm. McIntyre Library	105 Garfield Avenue
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac Public Library	32 Sheboygan Street
Green Bay	UW-Green Bay Library/Learning Center	2420 Nicolet Drive
La Crosse	La Crosse Public Library	800 Main Street
Milwaukee	Milwaukee Public Library	814 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Platteville	UW-Platteville Karrmann Library	1 University Plaza
Racine	Racine Public Library	75 7th Street
River Falls	UW-River Falls Chalmer Davee Library	410 S. Third Street
Stevens Point	UW-Stevens Point Learning Resources Center	900 Reserve Street
Superior	Superior Public Library	1530 Tower Avenue
	SELECTIVE DEPOSITORY	
Appleton	Appleton Public Library	225 N. Oneida Street
Appleton	Lawrence University Seeley G. Mudd Library	113 S. Lawe Street
Baraboo	UW Center-Baraboo/Sauk County Learning Resource Center	1006 Connie Road
Beaver Dam	Beaver Dam Community Library	311 N. Spring Street
Beloit	Beloit College Library	731 College Street
Eau Claire	L.E. Phillips Memorial Library	400 Eau Claire Street
Green Bay	Brown County Library	515 Pine Street
Hayward	Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa College Community Library	Trepania Road
Janesville	Janesville Public Library	316 S. Main Street
Janesville	UW Center-Rock County Library	2909 Kellogg Avenue
Kenosha	UW-Parkside Library/Learning Center	900 Wood Road
La Crosse	UW-La Crosse Murphy Library	1631 Pine Street
Madison	Madison Public Library	201 W. Mifflin Street
Manitowoc	Manitowoc Public Library	808 Hamilton Street
Marshfield	UW Center-Marshfield/Wood County Learning Resource Center	2000 W. 5th Street
Menomonie	UW-Stout Library/Learning Center	315 10th Avenue
Milwaukee	Alverno College Library	3401 39th Street
Milwaukee	Marquette University Libraries	1415 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee	UW-Milwaukee Golda Meir Library	2311 E. Hartford Avenue
Oshkosh	Oshkosh Public Library	106 Washington Avenue
Oshkosh	UW-Oshkosh Polk Library	800 Algoma Boulevard
Portage	Portage Free Library	253 W. Edgewater Street
Rhinelander	Nicolet College & Technical Inst. Learning Resource Center	Lake Julia Campus
Rice Lake	UW Center-Barron County Library	1800 College Drive
Shawano	Shawano City-County Library	128 S. Sawyer Street
Sheboygan	UW Center-Sheboygan County Battig Memorial Library	1 University Drive
Sheboygan	Mead Public Library	710 Plaza 8
Superior	UW-Superior Jim Dan Hill Library	1800 Grand Avenue
Two Rivers	Joseph Mann Public Library	1516 16th Street
Waukesha	UW Center-Waukesha County Library	1500 University Drive
Waukesha	Waukesha Public Library	321 Wisconsin Avenue
Wausau	Marathon County Public Library	400 First Street
Wauwatosa	Wauwatosa Public Library	7635 W. North Avenue
Whitewater	UW-Whitewater Harold Anderson Library	800 W. Main Street
Wisconsin Rapids	McMillan Library	490 E. Grand Avenue

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Division for Library Services, Bureau for Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing, *Wisconsin Document Depository Program Manual for Depository Libraries,* 1996.

HIGHLIGHTS OF AGRICULTURE IN WISCONSIN

Farm Production — In 1995, Wisconsin ranked first in the production of sweetened condensed milk, cheese and whey products and second in the production of milk and butter. It was also one of the leading producers of nonfat dry milk. In crop production, Wisconsin ranked first in cranberries, corn for silage, beets for canning and snap beans for processing. It was among the top 3 producers of oats, carrots, sweet corn and green peas for processing. As befits the state known as "America's Dairyland", Wisconsin had more milk cows than any other state in the nation. It accounted for almost 1.5 million head, or 15.7% of the national total.

Cash Receipts and Income — Total net Wisconsin farm income was $284 million in 1995, a decrease of $174 million from $458 million in 1993. Wisconsin ranked 34th nationally in total net income in 1995, dropping from 29th in 1993. California led the nation for 1995 with $4.3 billion, while Alaska, with $12 million, ranked last.

Total cash receipts for Wisconsin farm products marketed in 1995 amounted to about $5.6 billion, a $162 million increase from 1993. In 1995 California led the nation in total cash receipts from farm marketings with $22.2 billion, while Wisconsin ranked 10th. Dairy products accounted for 52.2% of Wisconsin's cash receipts from farm marketings, with field crops providing 17.4% and meat animals 14.1%.

Number and Size of Farms — From 1991 to 1996, there was a 2.6% decrease in the number of farms nationally, from 2,117,000 to 2,063,000, but the number of farms in Wisconsin held constant at 79,000 to 80,000. Until 1990, the number of Wisconsin farms had decreased fairly steadily from a peak of 199,877 in 1935. The amount of farmland decreased from 23.5 million acres to 16.9 million acres from 1935 to 1995, and the average farm size increased from 117.4 acres to 211.3 acres over the same time period.

Marathon and Dane Counties had the largest number of farms in Wisconsin in 1996, with the number of farms in each increasing over the past five years. Marathon County had 3,350 farms, 150 more than in 1991, and Dane County had 3,080 farms, a gain of 60. Grant County had the most farmland in 1996 with 681,000 acres. Adams County had the largest average farm size at 342 acres. Milwaukee County farms, averaging 83 acres, were the smallest.

Value of Farms and Farmland — Land and buildings on Wisconsin farms were valued at about $18 billion in 1995, an increase of $1.636 million or 10% from 1994. The average value per farm increased from $207,200 in 1994 to $225,000 in 1995. The average value per acre in 1995 was $1,065, an increase of $97 over 1994.

The average price for agricultural land sold in Wisconsin during 1994 was $1,033 per acre, a $64 increase from the $969 average selling price in 1993. Among counties with multiple sales of agricultural land diverted to other uses in 1994, Waukesha County had the highest average sales price at $4,560 per acre. Iron County had the lowest average price at $127 per acre. Land continuing in agricultural use after its sale sold for a statewide average of $949 per acre in 1994; agricultural land that sold for other uses was purchased for an average price of $1,336 per acre.

Farm Assets and Debts — Wisconsin farms had total assets of $26.2 billion in 1995 and total farm debt of $5.2 billion for a debt-to-asset ratio of 19.8%, the 4th highest in the nation. Arkansas and Nebraska tied for the highest debt-to-asset ratio (20.6%), followed by Minnesota at 20.4%; Alaska had the lowest ratio (2.0%). Texas led the nation in total farm assets with $80.4 billion and in equity with $70.3 billion. California's total farm debt of $14.3 billion was the highest among the 50 states.

Farm Ownership — According to the 1992 Census of Agriculture, about 57% of the farms in Wisconsin were operated by full owners, and about 34% were operated by part owners. Only about 9% of Wisconsin farms were run by tenants. The vast majority of farms in Wisconsin (96%) 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, 1995

Commodity	Wisconsin's Rank Among States	Wisconsin as Percent of U.S.	Leading State	Wisconsin (in thousands)	United States (in thousands)	Unit
CASH RECEIPTS						
ALL COMMODITIES	10	3.0%	California	$5,665,682	$185,867,201	$
Livestock and livestock products	6	4.6	Texas	$3,975,985	$87,167,429	$
Crops	21	1.7	California	$1,689,697	$98,699,772	$
PRODUCTION						
DAIRY						
Milk production	2	14.7%	California	22,942,000	155,644,000	Lbs
Butter	2	22.3	California	280,538	1,260,736	Lbs
Cheese (excluding cottage cheese)	1	30.1	Wisconsin	2,090,827	6,940,239	Lbs
American	1	30.2	Wisconsin	945,095	3,128,568	Lbs
Swiss	3	15.5	Ohio	34,424	221,713	Lbs
Muenster	1	56.8	Wisconsin	61,977	109,129	Lbs
Brick	1	65.8	Wisconsin	6,864	10,426	Lbs
Italian	1	32.0	Wisconsin	845,191	2,642,024	Lbs
Blue	1	82.1	Wisconsin	30,054	36,593	Lbs
Cottage cheese						
4% or more milkfat	11	3.4	New York	12,958	380,362	Lbs
Less than 4% milkfat	6	4.5	New York	14,301	318,298	Lbs
Condensed milk, bulk						
Sweetened, whole	1	58.9	Wisconsin	64,159	108,949	Lbs
Dry products						
Nonfat dry milk for human use	3	4.9	California	60,060	1,233,838	Lbs
Nonfat dry milk for animal feed	7	3.6	California	348	9,570	Lbs
Whey products						
Dry whey	1	21.2	Wisconsin	378,162	1,783,285	Lbs
Lactose	2	30.1	Minnesota	95,018	315,683	Lbs
Whey protein concentrate	1	22.6	Wisconsin	48,774	215,947	Lbs
Ice cream	23	1.3	California	11,334	856,936	Gals
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY						
Cattle and calves[1]	9	3.7	Texas	3,800	103,819	Head
Milk cows[1]	1	15.7	Wisconsin	1,475	9,412	Head
Hogs and pigs[2]	13[4]	1.5	Iowa	930	60,190	Head
Sheep[1]	23[5]	0.9	Texas	79	8,457	Head
Chickens, layers[2]	26	1.0	California	3,990	384,241	Head
Trout	11	1.1	Idaho	628	58,430	Lbs
Mink pelts[3]	1	24.4	Wisconsin	611	2,502	Pelts
Wool	23	0.8	Texas	525	63,303	Lbs
Honey	10	2.7	California	5,767	210,437	Lbs
Eggs	25	1.1	California	849,000	74,258,000	Eggs
CROPS						
Corn for grain	7	4.7	Iowa	347,700	7,373,876	Bu
Corn for silage	1	10.1	Wisconsin	7,830	77,867	Tons
Oats	2	11.6	North Dakota	18,700	161,847	Bu
Soybeans	15	1.6	Iowa	34,400	2,151,834	Bu
Wheat	31	0.4	North Dakota	8,070	2,185,539	Bu
Barley	15	1.0	North Dakota	3,456	359,102	Bu
Rye	8[6]	4.8	South Dakota	480	9,928	Bu
Hay (dry only)	6	4.4	South Dakota	6,820	154,786	Tons
Potatoes	3	6.1	Idaho	27,135	442,309	Cwt
Tobacco	12	0.5	North Carolina	6,202	1,268,494	Lbs
Dry edible beans	16	0.4	North Dakota	117	31,032	Cwt
Cherries, tart	5	2.0	Michigan	7,700	384,000	Lbs
Apples	18	0.5	Washington	57,000	11,092,200	Lbs
Strawberries	10	0.4	California	55	14,976	Cwt
Maple syrup	4	8.9	Vermont	98	1,096	Gals
Cranberries	1	41.9	Wisconsin	1,725	4,117	Bbl
Mint for oil	5	4.7	Washington	548	11,740	Lbs
Carrots	3	13.4	California	79	589	Tons
Onions	14	0.7	California	447	64,046	Cwt
Beets for canning	1	41.4	Wisconsin	62	149	Tons
Cabbage for fresh market	7	3.3	New York	800	24,005	Cwt
Cabbage for kraut	1	47.7	Wisconsin	83	174	Tons
Sweet corn for fresh market	10	2.6	Florida	569	21,503	Cwt.
Sweet corn for processing	2	20.8	Washington	691	3,324	Tons
Green peas for processing	3	17.6	Washington	87	493	Tons
Snap beans for processing	1	30.8	Wisconsin	218	708	Tons
Cucumbers for pickles	4	7.1	Michigan	42	598	Tons

Abbreviations: Bbl = barrels, Bu = bushels, Cwt = hundredweight, Gals = gallons, Lbs = pounds.

[1]January 1,1996 inventory. [2]December 1, 1995, inventory. [3]1994 production. [4]Tied with Georgia. [5]Tied with Illinois. [6]Tied with Nebraska.

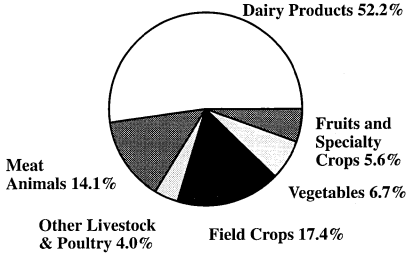
Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin 1996 Agricultural Statistics,* June 1996. Production numbers rounded by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

WISCONSIN CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS
By Commodity, 1991 – 1995
(In Thousands)

Commodity	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
ALL COMMODITIES	$5,410,735	$5,669,898	$5,420,558	$5,378,700	$5,582,296
LIVESTOCK, DAIRY AND POULTRY	4,098,536	4,280,065	4,108,240	3,961,529	3,926,012
Meat animals	1,073,772	973,956	975,235	860,437	789,207
Cattle and calves	839,046	767,583	737,547	653,558	611,214
Hogs	230,548	201,124	232,178	201,681	172,047
Sheep and lambs	4,178	5,249	5,510	5,198	5,946
Dairy products	2,815,538	3,097,803	2,906,048	2,873,682	2,915,917
Milk, wholesale	2,814,664	3,097,189	2,905,406	2,872,998	2,915,233
Eggs and poultry	174,557	174,189	185,693	185,230	174,606
Broilers	20,311	22,770	26,208	24,690	34,941
Chicken eggs	40,320	29,431	32,117	30,169	30,635
Other poultry	33,228	39,080	39,153	41,542	36,772
Miscellaneous livestock	34,669	34,117	41,264	42,180	46,282
Honey	4,127	4,019	4,838	3,195	4,095
Acquaculture	1,423	1,548	1,838	1,269	1,956
Mink pelts	19,541	17,286	16,771	19,471	20,163
All other livestock	9,441	11,046	17,635	18,030	19,742
CROPS	1,225,519	1,157,505	1,086,248	1,417,171	1,656,284
Food grains	18,610	11,074	13,183	25,461	33,929
Wheat	17,902	10,542	12,710	23,931	32,791
Feed crops	530,044	599,177	521,636	525,224	729,895
Barley	4,669	7,149	5,583	6,381	6,720
Corn	443,241	488,440	389,274	424,401	622,762
Hay	70,623	88,728	113,089	84,655	92,753
Oats	11,151	14,860	13,690	9,787	7,660
Tobacco	22,980	22,224	19,070	10,352	8,670
Oil crops	105,866	121,768	127,197	165,540	199,294
Soybeans	105,169	120,976	126,387	164,335	197,552
Vegetables	374,190	353,515	328,903	381,584	372,796
Beans, dry	4,530	4,943	5,707	5,449	4,434
Beans, snap	43,147	29,869	34,182	40,068	31,386
Beets	NA	1,667	2,145	2,818	3,559
Cabbage	NA	17,600	6,804	8,909	9,353
Carrots	7,282	8,686	6,153	5,824	5,309
Corn, sweet	65,213	48,370	38,739	66,667	56,980
Cucumbers	10,412	7,750	11,309	10,032	8,228
Onions	4,566	3,118	8,207	6,519	4,219
Peas, green	28,916	36,851	14,480	24,429	22,807
Potatoes	107,560	109,399	120,116	131,802	148,381
Miscellaneous vegetables	102,564	84,087	79,923	77,400	76,074
Fruits and nuts	96,490	88,160	86,231	105,604	103,698
Apples	12,587	13,502	13,239	17,683	11,914
Cherries	3,714	1,333	430	1,126	292
Cranberries	75,573	68,715	67,592	81,124	85,388
Strawberries	4,200	4,158	4,560	5,246	5,170
Other berries	376	342	320	335	850
Miscellaneous fruits and nuts	40	110	90	90	84
All other crops	164,019	193,915	198,098	203,406	208,002
Maple products	NA	2,496	2,079	2,730	2,489
Other seeds	451	450	251	182	156
Mint	12,180	4,604	3,756	6,130	7,598
Other field crops	7,279	1,808	1,937	1,787	878
Christmas trees	NA	35,000	35,000	38,000	38,000
Greenhouse and nursery	142,749	148,358	153,813	153,278	157,539

NA – Not available.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, departmental data.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETING
Wisconsin 1995
(Percent of All Commodities)



CASH RECEIPTS AND INCOME FROM FARMING
By State, 1995

State	Farm Marketings (in thousands) Livestock and Products	Crops	Total	Government Payments (in thousands)[1]	Income (in millions)[2] Gross[3]	Net	Rank[4]
Alabama	$2,167,575	$740,772	$2,908,347	$53,386	$3,622	$946	12
Alaska	5,739	24,380	30,119	1,735	37	12	50
Arizona	810,318	1,446,126	2,256,444	9,501	2,390	715	15
Arkansas	3,023,223	2,042,233	5,065,456	383,265	5,843	1,363	8
California	5,548,527	16,712,582	22,261,109	237,760	23,462	4,347	1
Colorado	2,623,691	1,360,834	3,984,525	167,053	4,707	444	26
Connecticut	256,811	227,679	484,490	2,382	548	168	39
Delaware	516,489	159,124	675,613	3,109	766	132	40
Florida	1,129,810	4,719,097	5,848,907	55,716	6,143	1,705	6
Georgia	2,789,184	2,376,917	5,166,101	66,466	5,986	2,016	4
Hawaii	71,812	411,656	483,468	947	517	22	49
Idaho	1,221,044	1,945,204	3,166,248	89,536	3,555	606	17
ILLINOIS	1,710,126	6,176,908	7,887,034	543,735	8,034	445	25
Indiana	1,741,352	3,240,106	4,981,458	246,066	5,297	298	33
IOWA	5,067,752	5,891,122	10,958,874	784,639	11,992	1,768	5
Kansas	4,692,784	2,828,527	7,521,311	423,021	8,574	889	14
Kentucky	1,615,550	1,443,913	3,059,463	67,373	3,729	953	10
Louisiana	629,837	1,395,025	2,024,862	157,315	2,435	521	21
Maine	281,071	198,159	479,230	14,080	567	80	44
Maryland	830,490	571,829	1,402,319	15,147	1,658	242	37
Massachusetts	103,322	327,055	430,377	2,458	507	124	41
MICHIGAN	1,323,919	2,196,837	3,520,756	151,009	4,059	449	24
MINNESOTA	3,450,724	3,550,943	7,001,667	467,901	8,364	973	9
Mississippi	1,684,888	1,441,265	3,126,153	129,161	3,574	593	18
Missouri	2,265,455	2,133,772	4,399,227	255,996	5,071	322	32
Montana	797,914	1,047,254	1,845,168	185,331	2,407	392	28
Nebraska	5,187,294	3,503,152	8,690,446	507,347	9,650	1,572	7
Nevada	163,572	122,042	285,614	4,265	342	39	47
New Hampshire	64,017	88,150	152,167	1,183	181	43	45
New Jersey	200,478	572,673	773,151	5,492	927	250	36
New Mexico	963,390	451,786	1,415,176	55,158	1,585	255	35
New York	1,865,335	1,012,139	2,877,474	43,488	3,251	364	31
North Carolina	3,735,338	3,251,476	6,986,814	40,159	7,996	2,880	2
North Dakota	565,653	2,588,112	3,153,765	296,202	3,572	398	27
Ohio	1,589,193	2,986,816	4,576,009	167,307	5,404	950	11
Oklahoma	2,571,268	1,133,469	3,704,737	164,674	4,333	498	22
Oregon	665,217	2,054,775	2,719,992	52,050	3,583	381	30
Pennsylvania	2,552,046	1,186,204	3,738,250	41,055	4,265	543	19
Rhode Island	10,008	70,051	80,059	318	91	43	46
South Carolina	610,983	830,313	1,441,296	33,782	1,645	389	29
South Dakota	1,676,297	1,707,340	3,383,637	245,035	3,724	673	16
Tennessee	868,443	1,258,284	2,126,727	47,338	2,628	464	23
Texas	8,453,836	4,833,844	13,287,680	642,878	15,706	2,419	3
Utah	592,443	222,957	815,400	24,507	993	181	38
Vermont	380,037	92,277	472,314	4,322	540	100	42
Virginia	1,393,180	854,832	2,248,012	25,393	2,599	531	20
Washington	1,594,376	3,563,581	5,157,957	115,927	5,962	915	13
West Virginia	312,050	74,285	386,335	5,236	479	36	48
WISCONSIN	3,926,012	1,656,284	5,582,296	183,840	6,181	284	34
Wyoming	543,918	182,069	725,987	31,226	914	89	43
UNITED STATES[5]	$86,843,791	$98,906,230	$185,750,021	$7,252,270	$210,399	$34,819	

[1]Includes cash payments and payment-in-kind (PIK).

[2]Includes operator households.

[3]Gross farm income includes the value of inventory adjustment.

[4]Rankings based on net income.

[5]Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, departmental data, March 1997.

INCOME FROM FARMING IN WISCONSIN, 1991 – 1995

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
NUMBER OF FARMS	79,000	79,000	79,000	79,000	80,000
			(In Millions)		
Cash receipts from farm marketings	$5,410.7	$5,669.9	$5,402.6	$5,378.7	$5,582.3
Government payments	150.0	166.0	310.2	236.4	183.8
Other farm income	272.6	210.8	255.7	255.5	245.5
TOTAL CASH INCOME	5,833.3	6,046.7	5,968.5	5,870.6	6,011.7
Noncash income	245.9	245.0	268.5	303.4	303.2
Value of inventory adjustment	(53.7)	(186.6)	(229.0)	358.4	(134.0)
GROSS FARM INCOME	6,025.5	6,105.1	6,008.0	6,532.4	6,180.8
Less total production expenses	5,356.8	5,286.8	5,549.8	5,992.8	5,896.5
NET FARM INCOME[1]	$668.7	$818.4	$458.1	$539.5	$284.3
Total assets	$22,703	$23,506	$23,657	$25,013	$26,160
Total debt	$4,718	$4,719	$4,893	$4,969	$5,176
Debt/Assets	20.8%	20.1%	20.7%	19.9%	19.8%
Returns to operators[2]	$654	$805	$396	$484	$229
Operator's returns on total assets[3]	2.9%	3.4%	1.7%	1.9%	0.9%
Net cash income	$1,428	$1,703	$1,351	$855	$1,104
			(In Dollars)		
Net farm income per farm[3]	$8,465	$10,358	$5,800	$6,830	$3,554
Net cash income per farm[3]	18,080	21,561	17,099	10,820	13,795
Returns to operators per farm[3]	8,272	10,189	5,011	6,127	2,860

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
[1]Includes operator dwellings located on farms.
[2]Returns to operators is equivalent to net farm income excluding the income and expenses associated with farm operators' dwellings.
[3]Calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.
Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, departmental data, November 1996; Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, *1997 Wisconsin Agriculture Statistics* (Preliminary draft), 1997.

NUMBER, SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN 1935 – 1995

Year	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (acres)	Average Size of Farm (acres)	Value of Land and Buildings: Total (in millions)	Value of Land and Buildings: Average per Farm	Value of Land and Buildings: Average per Acre
1935	200,000	23,500,000	117.4	$1,246	$6,238	$53
1940	187,000	22,900,000	122.5	1,189	6,365	52
1945	178,000	23,600,000	132.9	1,434	8,069	61
1950	174,000	23,200,000	135.6	2,057	12,203	89
1955	155,000	23,200,000	149.7	2,255	15,200	101
1960	138,000	22,200,000	160.9	2,795	21,700	133
1965	124,000	21,400,000	172.6	3,124	26,900	155
1970	110,000	20,100,000	182.7	4,201	42,400	232
1971	108,000	19,900,000	184.3	4,594	47,000	257
1972	107,000	19,800,000	185.0	5,425	50,700	274
1973	106,000	19,700,000	185.8	6,462	61,000	328
1974	105,000	19,600,000	186.7	7,624	72,600	389
1975	100,000	19,300,000	193.0	8,376	83,800	434
1976	98,000	19,100,000	194.9	9,476	96,700	496
1977	96,000	18,900,000	196.9	11,303	117,700	598
1978	95,000	18,800,000	197.9	13,504	142,100	718
1979	94,000	18,700,000	198.9	16,007	170,300	856
1980	93,000	18,600,000	200.0	18,674	200,800	1,004
1981	92,000	18,600,000	202.2	21,427	232,900	1,152
1982	90,000	18,500,000	205.6	21,164	235,200	1,144
1983	88,000	18,200,000	206.8	20,257	230,200	1,113
1984	86,000	18,000,000	209.3	19,876	231,100	1,104
1985	83,000	17,700,000	213.3	16,905	203,700	944
1986	82,000	17,600,000	214.6	14,889	181,600	836
1987	81,000	17,600,000	218.8	13,761	169,900	777
1988	82,000	17,700,000	215.9	14,620	178,300	826
1989	81,000	17,600,000	217.3	14,872	183,600	845
1990	80,000	17,600,000	220.0	14,098	176,200	801
1991	79,000	17,500,000	221.5	14,858	188,100	849
1992	79,000	17,300,000	219.0	14,964	189,400	865
1993	79,000	17,100,000	216.5	15,818	200,200	925
1994	79,000	16,900,000	213.9	16,367	207,200	968
1995	80,000	16,900,000	211.3	18,003	225,000	1,065

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 number of farms in Wisconsin peaked at 199,877 in 1935.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, departmental data.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN
By County, 1991 and 1996

County[1]	1991 No. of Farms	1991 Avg. Size of Farms in Acres	1991 Land in Farms Acres (in 000's)	1991 Land in Farms Rank	1996 No. of Farms	1996 Avg. Size of Farms in Acres	1996 Land in Farms Acres (in 000's)	1996 Land in Farms Rank
Adams	400	303	121	55	380	342	130	53
Ashland	260	258	67	64	230	235	54	64
Barron	1,750	228	399	11	1,700	225	382	12
Bayfield	420	262	110	58	420	250	105	56
Brown	1,320	178	235	36	1,290	175	226	36[2]
Buffalo	1,100	340	374	17	1,110	318	353	18
Burnett	440	234	103	60	430	212	91	60[2]
Calumet	990	177	175	46	910	195	177	46
Chippewa	1,750	247	432	6	1,790	236	422	6
Clark	2,330	202	471	4	2,330	197	460	4
Columbia	1,570	231	362	18	1,700	209	356	17
Crawford	1,100	255	280	28[2]	1,100	245	270	28
Dane	3,020	202	611	3	3,080	189	583	2
Dodge	2,270	197	447	5	2,350	191	449	5
Door	960	162	155	49	860	164	141	51
Douglas	330	246	81	63	310	245	76	63
Dunn	1,610	263	424	7[2]	1,590	252	400	7
Eau Claire	1,050	211	221	37	1,030	201	207	39
Florence	90	256	23	68	90	256	23	68
Fond du Lac	1,820	207	376	15[2]	1,820	212	386	11
Forest	140	214	30	67	130	215	28	67
Grant	2,610	261	681	1	2,700	252	681	1
Green	1,510	231	348	20	1,530	208	318	21
Green Lake	730	229	167	47	810	220	178	45
Iowa	1,450	285	413	9	1,530	256	392	9
Iron	60	233	14	69[2]	60	167	10	69[2]
Jackson	820	305	250	32	810	294	238	34
Jefferson	1,540	179	275	30	1,510	167	252	30
Juneau	810	246	199	40	800	268	214	38
Kenosha	540	187	101	61	520	192	100	57[2]
Kewaunee	1,050	177	186	42[2]	1,060	175	186	41[2]
La Crosse	860	238	205	39	920	215	198	40
Lafayette	1,400	286	400	10	1,450	270	391	10
Langlade	510	282	144	51	500	262	131	52
Lincoln	540	220	119	56[2]	470	194	91	60[2]
Manitowoc	1,600	180	290	27	1,550	175	272	27
Marathon	3,200	192	615	2	3,350	169	567	3
Marinette	740	245	181	45	700	226	158	47[2]
Marquette	530	283	150	50	500	294	147	49
Milwaukee	130	108	14	69[2]	120	83	10	69[2]
Monroe	1,750	215	376	15[2]	1,810	209	378	14
Oconto	1,150	216	248	33	1,100	205	226	36[2]
Oneida	120	352	42	66	120	283	34	66
Outagamie	1,660	179	297	24	1,640	176	288	26
Ozaukee	520	171	89	62	550	155	85	62
Pepin	460	259	119	56[2]	480	256	123	54
Pierce	1,310	226	296	25	1,420	209	297	23
Polk	1,570	218	342	22	1,530	201	308	22
Portage	1,090	267	291	26	1,140	255	291	24
Price	520	250	130	54	440	227	100	57[2]
Racine	760	179	136	53	750	191	143	50
Richland	1,240	248	307	23	1,220	238	290	25
Rock	1,590	237	377	14	1,630	228	372	15
Rusk	750	248	186	42[2]	740	246	182	44
St. Croix	1,670	211	353	19	1,630	206	336	19
Sauk	1,570	252	395	12	1,540	238	367	16
Sawyer	200	250	50	65	200	255	51	65
Shawano	1,670	206	344	21	1,680	193	324	20
Sheboygan	1,270	173	220	38	1,210	188	228	35
Taylor	1,120	236	264	31	1,060	233	247	31
Trempealeau	1,570	250	392	13	1,600	238	380	13
Vernon	2,330	182	424	7[2]	2,360	169	399	8
Vilas	50	156	8	71	40	175	7	71
Walworth	1,030	240	247	34	1,060	228	242	32[2]
Washburn	390	274	107	59	380	245	93	59
Washington	1,040	156	162	48	1,030	153	158	47[2]
Waukesha	880	160	141	52	870	140	122	55
Waupaca	1,410	199	280	28[2]	1,360	194	264	29
Waushara	710	262	186	42[2]	720	256	184	43
Winnebago	1,030	190	196	41	960	194	186	41[2]
Wood	1,220	202	246	35	1,190	203	242	32[2]
STATE[3]	79,000	222	17,500		79,000	213	16,800	

[1]Menominee County does not report separately.

[2]Tied.

[3]State totals as recorded by source document.

Sources: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics 1992;* departmental data, 1997.

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS
By State, 1991 and 1996

State	Number of Farms[1]		Farm Acreage (in thousands)	
	1991	1996[2]	1991	1996[2]
Alabama	46,000	45,000	9,900	9,800
Alaska	560	510	970	920
Arizona	7,600	7,500	35,800	35,400
Arkansas	46,000	43,000	15,500	15,000
California	83,000	82,000	30,500	30,000
Colorado	26,000	24,500	32,800	32,500
Connecticut	3,900	3,800	420	380
Delaware	2,900	2,500	600	565
Florida	40,000	40,000	10,500	10,300
Georgia	46,000	43,000	12,100	11,800
Hawaii	4,700	4,600	1,630	1,590
Idaho	21,400	22,000	13,500	13,500
ILLINOIS	82,000	76,000	28,300	28,100
Indiana	65,000	60,000	16,000	15,900
IOWA	103,000	98,000	33,500	33,200
Kansas	69,000	66,000	47,900	47,800
Kentucky	91,000	88,000	14,100	14,000
Louisiana	30,000	27,000	8,800	8,700
Maine	7,100	7,400	1,420	1,340
Maryland	15,400	13,700	2,250	2,100
Massachusetts	6,400	6,200	630	570
MICHIGAN	54,000	53,000	10,800	10,600
MINNESOTA	88,000	87,000	30,000	29,800
Mississippi	40,000	44,000	12,800	12,600
Missouri	107,000	104,000	30,400	30,000
Montana	24,700	22,000	60,300	59,700
Nebraska	56,000	56,000	47,100	47,000
Nevada	2,500	2,500	8,900	8,800
New Hampshire	2,700	2,400	440	430
New Jersey	8,500	9,200	880	840
New Mexico	13,500	13,500	44,300	43,700
New York	38,000	36,000	8,300	7,700
North Carolina	60,000	58,000	9,600	9,200
North Dakota	33,000	31,000	40,400	40,300
Ohio	80,000	72,000	15,500	15,100
Oklahoma	70,000	72,000	33,000	34,000
Oregon	37,000	38,500	17,800	17,500
Pennsylvania	53,000	50,000	8,100	7,700
Rhode Island	700	700	66	63
South Carolina	24,500	21,500	5,200	5,000
South Dakota	35,000	32,500	44,200	44,000
Tennessee	85,000	80,000	12,100	11,800
Texas	197,000	205,000	131,000	127,000
Utah	13,300	13,400	11,300	11,000
Vermont	6,400	6,000	1,430	1,350
Virginia	45,000	48,000	8,800	8,600
Washington	37,000	36,000	16,000	15,700
West Virginia	20,000	20,000	3,700	3,700
WISCONSIN	79,000	79,000	17,500	16,800
Wyoming	9,000	9,100	34,700	34,600
UNITED STATES	2,116,760	2,063,010	981,736	968,048

[1]A farm is an establishment that sold or would normally have sold $1,000 or more of agricultural products during the preceding year.

[2]Preliminary data.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, departmental data.

WISCONSIN FARM OPERATORS
By County, 1992

County	Total Farms	Tenure of Operator: Full Owners	Part Owners	Tenants	Type of Organization: Individual or Family	Partnership	Corporation: Family	Other	Other*
Adams	340	193	129	18	289	32	16	3	0
Ashland	198	118	76	4	177	15	4	0	2
Barron	1,474	768	586	120	1,338	84	47	0	5
Bayfield	360	209	136	15	315	32	9	0	4
Brown	1,101	543	460	98	973	105	19	1	3
Buffalo	982	633	273	76	830	119	27	1	5
Burnett	369	214	134	21	338	25	4	1	1
Calumet	796	409	329	58	672	76	47	0	1
Chippewa	1,571	929	529	113	1,395	131	41	2	2
Clark	2,010	1,178	702	130	1,830	130	40	5	5
Columbia	1,443	826	449	168	1,221	169	45	3	5
Crawford	978	614	280	84	833	108	31	2	4
Dane	2,639	1,440	842	357	2,144	373	96	13	13
Dodge	2,004	1,119	674	211	1,669	223	95	7	10
Door	760	457	276	27	678	59	14	5	4
Douglas	260	163	94	3	234	25	1	0	0
Dunn	1,383	848	449	86	1,207	118	50	1	7
Eau Claire	886	565	264	57	830	41	14	1	0
Florence	78	37	37	4	70	8	0	0	0
Fond du Lac	1,552	798	601	153	1,280	213	50	3	6
Forest	115	78	34	3	101	10	4	0	0
Grant	2,340	1,452	609	279	1,871	400	56	1	12
Green	1,271	743	355	173	1,003	247	17	1	3
Green Lake	705	401	227	77	587	89	24	3	2
Iowa	1,328	810	361	157	1,073	214	28	4	9
Iron	55	34	18	3	52	1	1	1	0
Jackson	720	405	261	54	640	41	36	2	1
Jefferson	1,280	747	415	118	1,116	117	39	6	2
Juneau	675	399	239	37	588	72	9	4	2
Kenosha	420	224	148	48	343	52	24	0	1
Kewaunee	893	458	378	57	803	75	11	1	3
La Crosse	789	482	244	63	668	110	5	1	5
Lafayette	1,235	693	362	180	988	215	23	2	7
Langlade	418	217	168	33	332	39	43	3	1
Lincoln	399	222	154	23	361	28	9	1	0
Manitowoc	1,318	659	569	90	1,188	96	29	1	4
Marathon	2,804	1,544	981	279	2,427	247	119	7	4
Marinette	634	349	256	29	556	57	19	1	1
Marquette	444	280	138	26	373	54	14	2	1
Menominee	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	97	49	31	17	77	4	14	1	1
Monroe	1,549	1,008	424	117	1,325	160	41	14	9
Oconto	931	514	367	50	843	57	28	1	2
Oneida	99	76	16	7	72	6	15	2	4
Outagamie	1,404	754	555	95	1,205	130	64	3	2
Ozaukee	448	232	166	50	384	35	28	1	0
Pepin	419	242	143	34	364	41	10	0	4
Pierce	1,214	711	421	82	1,044	94	67	4	5
Polk	1,324	773	495	56	1,210	86	22	3	3
Portage	980	561	359	60	825	100	49	3	3
Price	385	217	157	11	346	29	7	2	1
Racine	607	296	230	81	486	83	37	1	0
Richland	1,094	646	358	90	925	138	20	5	6
Rock	1,398	776	464	158	1,144	157	83	6	8
Rusk	644	346	249	49	588	31	22	1	2
St. Croix	1,391	834	462	95	1,193	127	59	5	7
Sauk	1,383	808	450	125	1,175	137	61	8	2
Sawyer	170	100	63	7	134	22	12	1	1
Shawano	1,437	767	593	77	1,283	107	41	5	1
Sheboygan	1,071	523	450	98	928	101	36	2	4
Taylor	931	521	374	36	847	52	26	4	2
Trempealeau	1,424	931	386	107	1,210	169	38	2	5
Vernon	2,061	1,276	587	198	1,824	217	12	4	4
Vilas	37	26	6	5	31	1	5	0	0
Walworth	868	424	313	131	674	101	83	5	5
Washburn	324	191	115	18	282	25	15	1	1
Washington	849	437	317	95	715	92	41	0	1
Waukesha	691	399	215	77	567	73	44	6	1
Waupaca	1,190	664	443	83	1,039	102	43	1	5
Waushara	628	367	220	41	524	62	35	4	3
Winnebago	854	452	323	79	718	83	49	3	1
Wood	1,029	593	373	63	922	58	45	3	1
STATE	67,959	38,773	23,362	5,824	58,298	6,930	2,312	190	229

*Includes cooperative, estate or trust, institutional, etc.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1992 Census of Agriculture,* Vol. 1, Pt. 49, March 1994.

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL LAND SALES
By County, 1993 and 1994

County	Number of Transactions		Land Continuing in Agricultural Use		Agricultural Land Diverted to Other Uses		Total Sales	
			Average Dollars Per Acre					
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Adams	64	34	$753	$853	$767	$853	$755	$853
Ashland	52	27	356	501	528	645	405	544
Barron	204	123	547	691	633	508	570	665
Bayfield	60	51	241	332	249	307	244	325
Brown	102	43	1,089	1,136	2,649	2,845	1,823	1,597
Buffalo	100	44	630	699	845	725	655	706
Burnett	64	60	333	402	512	384	402	399
Calumet	55	53	981	1,022	1,211	1,910	1,011	1,091
Chippewa	145	90	545	646	539	547	544	632
Clark	263	161	608	637	599	460	607	617
Columbia	163	78	1,120	1,117	1,523	1,475	1,194	1,193
Crawford	106	64	661	680	815	770	697	709
Dane	214	87	1,520	1,836	2,876	3,628	1,873	2,303
Dodge	135	76	1,195	1,221	1,911	1,440	1,363	1,275
Door	84	49	838	879	860	1,203	844	960
Douglas	45	35	262	380	383	202	286	306
Dunn	147	71	716	524	828	774	735	598
Eau Claire	119	64	737	858	1,138	894	802	866
Florence	32	30	774	497	601	852	680	582
Fond du Lac	99	78	1,035	1,134	1,438	1,358	1,144	1,169
Forest	42	22	732	731	254	232	606	575
Grant	191	86	764	876	912	1,130	776	908
Green	119	79	872	1,011	1,165	1,281	900	1,056
Green Lake	47	31	1,081	1,106	1,389	902	1,131	1,073
Iowa	152	89	869	864	923	1,181	889	915
Iron	13	9	384	140	200	127	376	137
Jackson	102	64	742	627	564	735	726	639
Jefferson	113	75	1,252	1,680	1,759	2,486	1,493	1,788
Juneau	83	50	648	742	874	840	696	772
Kenosha	28	14	2,582	2,720	5,725	4,989	3,466	3,046
Kewaunee	65	38	759	960	1,238	1,057	873	971
La Crosse	66	37	1,023	1,125	1,986	996	1,184	1,113
Lafayette	109	74	911	952	1,044	1,083	921	961
Langlade	65	51	694	855	2,665	723	771	849
Lincoln	77	62	491	910	551	593	515	820
Manitowoc	125	79	991	1,042	1,188	1,980	1,031	1,141
Marathon	252	162	717	667	496	657	685	665
Marinette	135	98	651	698	697	557	663	649
Marquette	98	47	766	800	633	711	726	770
Menominee*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	7	1	2,070	NA	8,372	4,560	7,658	4,560
Monroe	152	105	979	1,021	992	1,174	980	1,034
Oconto	142	80	647	661	653	809	648	708
Oneida	17	12	271	393	315	834	296	472
Outagamie	95	47	1,089	1,317	2,663	2,146	1,488	1,599
Ozaukee	51	16	2,168	1,531	3,928	3,711	2,454	2,215
Pepin	40	29	625	616	829	903	633	654
Pierce	107	43	676	812	962	1,143	800	940
Polk	174	102	579	629	851	926	668	739
Portage	112	65	960	775	1,055	982	976	805
Price	78	46	422	564	618	559	500	561
Racine	53	22	1,954	1,845	2,505	2,791	2,101	2,120
Richland	138	62	804	712	758	626	792	681
Rock	115	66	1,168	1,196	1,832	2,391	1,357	1,436
Rusk	100	58	352	388	686	539	412	415
St. Croix	158	75	713	776	1,288	1,256	891	942
Sauk	192	50	1,077	1,026	1,428	1,413	1,164	1,197
Sawyer	60	38	372	1,069	598	617	496	1,025
Shawano*	190	119	798	859	765	999	794	899
Sheboygan	111	67	942	1,073	1,742	1,756	1,246	1,217
Taylor	125	82	494	520	603	310	499	494
Trempealeau	124	73	696	687	821	958	704	719
Vernon	186	126	812	953	869	833	817	928
Vilas	15	9	420	1,401	4,275	780	917	1,119
Walworth	81	53	1,644	1,843	2,601	2,661	1,876	1,953
Washburn	69	23	393	239	500	519	427	414
Washington	70	30	2,170	2,463	4,706	5,005	2,872	3,344
Waukesha	52	11	2,403	3,060	4,299	5,483	3,301	4,393
Waupaca	176	64	909	920	912	1,090	909	976
Waushara	153	75	840	1,197	794	852	827	1,136
Winnebago	58	32	1,116	1,209	2,683	2,530	1,583	1,506
Wood	126	68	728	748	665	608	711	708
STATE	7,462	4,233	$864	$949	$1,357	$1,336	$969	$1,033

NA – Not applicable.

*Menominee County farms included in Shawano County statistics.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin 1996 Agricultural Statistics,* June 1996.

FARM ASSETS AND DEBTS BY STATE, 1995

State	Number of Farms[1]	Total Farm Assets	Total Farm Debt	Equity	Debt as Percentage of Assets
		(in thousands)			
Alabama	47,000	$13,970,219	$1,553,166	$12,417,053	11.1%
Alaska	520	577,659	11,803	565,856	2.0
Arizona	7,400	14,513,063	1,208,648	13,304,415	8.3
Arkansas	44,000	17,496,163	3,609,476	13,886,687	20.6
California	80,000	76,082,769	14,307,161	61,775,608	18.8
Colorado	25,000	20,455,143	3,281,121	17,174,022	16.0
Connecticut	3,800	2,402,724	199,118	2,203,606	8.3
Delaware	2,500	1,688,788	313,150	1,375,638	18.5
Florida	39,000	25,976,978	3,945,496	22,031,482	15.2
Georgia	45,000	17,694,413	3,142,581	14,551,832	17.8
Hawaii	4,800	4,516,409	202,629	4,313,780	4.5
Idaho	21,500	14,187,168	2,598,883	11,588,285	18.3
ILLINOIS	77,000	64,464,136	8,078,824	56,385,312	12.5
Indiana	63,000	31,816,519	4,743,961	27,072,558	14.9
IOWA	100,000	59,313,242	10,932,909	48,380,333	18.4
Kansas	66,000	31,988,385	6,017,308	25,971,077	18.8
Kentucky	89,000	20,944,934	2,860,511	18,084,423	13.7
Louisiana	27,000	9,223,825	1,609,004	7,614,821	17.4
Maine	7,600	2,061,435	336,989	1,724,446	16.3
Maryland	14,300	7,967,378	963,576	7,003,802	12.1
Massachusetts	5,800	3,124,046	238,238	2,885,808	7.6
MICHIGAN	54,000	17,838,384	2,712,163	15,126,221	15.2
MINNESOTA	87,000	37,704,587	7,690,670	30,013,917	20.4
Mississippi	40,000	13,091,210	2,495,878	10,595,332	19.1
Missouri	106,000	32,615,580	5,198,826	27,416,754	15.9
Montana	22,000	19,907,133	2,564,810	17,342,323	12.9
Nebraska	56,000	37,376,402	7,696,833	29,679,569	20.6
Nevada	2,500	2,978,441	235,432	2,743,009	7.9
New Hampshire	2,300	1,053,400	74,564	978,836	7.1
New Jersey	9,000	6,608,023	416,796	6,191,227	6.3
New Mexico	13,500	12,380,126	1,180,852	11,199,274	9.5
New York	36,000	12,512,637	2,171,355	10,341,282	17.4
North Carolina	58,000	20,064,789	3,273,490	16,791,299	16.3
North Dakota	32,000	21,240,074	3,718,864	17,521,210	17.5
Ohio	74,000	31,749,036	3,431,415	28,317,621	10.8
Oklahoma	71,000	21,497,333	3,844,661	17,652,672	17.9
Oregon	38,500	16,861,437	2,181,643	14,679,794	12.9
Pennsylvania	50,000	20,906,157	2,485,996	18,420,161	11.9
Rhode Island	700	425,886	60,945	364,941	14.3
South Carolina	22,000	7,449,031	842,129	6,606,902	11.3
South Dakota	33,000	19,152,413	3,711,445	15,440,968	19.4
Tennessee	82,000	19,077,572	2,070,470	17,007,102	10.9
Texas	202,000	80,433,882	10,148,522	70,285,360	12.6
Utah	13,400	7,894,055	688,266	7,205,789	8.7
Vermont	6,000	2,447,440	347,202	2,100,238	14.2
Virginia	47,000	17,301,691	1,835,792	15,465,899	10.6
Washington	36,000	19,141,140	3,051,829	16,089,311	15.9
West Virginia	20,000	3,570,283	389,515	3,180,768	10.9
WISCONSIN	80,000	26,159,858	5,176,444	20,983,414	19.8
Wyoming	9,200	8,078,406	917,787	7,160,619	11.4
UNITED STATES[2]	2,073,320	$977,986,158	$150,769,146	$827,217,012	15.4%

[1]A farm is an establishment that sells, or would normally sell, $1,000 or more of agricultural products during the year.

[2]Detail does not add to total due to rounding of the total.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, departmental data, March 1997.

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Obstetrics and Gynecology, Wis. Soc. of, Wis. Section/ACOG
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850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122-2527

Occupational Therapy Assn., Inc., Wis.
Karen Picus, Pres.
4465 N. Oakland Ave., Shorewood 53211-1662

Orchid Soc., Wis.
Bruce Efflandt
c/o Bernie's Floral Studio
2042 S. Muskego, Milwaukee 53204-3622

Ornithology, Inc., Wis. Soc. for
Alex Kailing, Treas.
W330 N8275 West Shore Dr., Hartland 53029-9732

Orthodontists, Wis. Soc. of
Dr. Mitchell Pelsue, Pres.
1616 N. Randall Ave., Janesville 53545

Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, Wis Soc. of
Thomas M. Kidder, M.D., Secy.-Treas.
MCW Clinic at Froedtert Hospital, Dept. of Otolaryngology
9200 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53226-3522

Painters, Wis. State Conf. of Journeymen
Marvin Calewarts, Financial Secy.
222 Longview Ave., Green Bay 54301-1034

Paper Council, Wis.
Thomas H. Schmidt, Pres.
111 E. Wisconsin Ave.
P.O. Box 718, Neenah 54957-0718

Parents and Teachers Inc., Wis. Congress of
Sheryl Miller, Pres.
4797 Hayes Rd., Suite 2, Madison 53704-3288

Park and Recreation Assn., Inc., Wis.
Steven J. Thompson, Exec. Vice Pres.
7000 Greenway, Suite 201, Greendale 53129-1108

Pathologists, Wis. Soc. of
Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Secy.
850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122-2527

Pawn Brokers Assn., Wis.
Patrick A. Essie, Exec. Secy.
2 E. Mifflin St., Suite 400, Madison 53703

Pay Telephone Assn., Wis.
Patrick Essie, Exec. Dir.
2 E. Mifflin St., Suite 400, Madison 53703

Peace and Freedom, Women's International League for
Betty Jallings, Josephine Rentz, Co-Chairs
P.O. Box 259339, Madison 53715-0339

Pediatric Dentists, Wis. Soc. of
Cliff Hartman, D.D.S., Secy.
10202 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 53227-2042

Perinatal Care, Wis. Assn. for
Daniel Bier, Exec. Dir.
McConnell Hall, 1010 Mound St., Madison 53715

Perinatal Foundation
Daniel Bier, Admin.
McConnell Hall, 1010 Mound St., Madison 53715

Petroleum Council, Wis. (Div. of Amer. Petroleum Institute)
Charles W. Elliott, Exec. Dir.
25 W. Main St., Madison 53703-3329

Petroleum Marketers Assn. of Wis., Inc. and Convenience Stores, Wis. Assn. of
Robert J. Bartlett, Exec. Vice Pres.
121 S. Pinckney St., Suite 210, Madison 53703

Pharmacists Assn., Wis.
Christopher Decker, Exec. Vice Pres.
701 Heartland Tr., Madison 53717

Phenological Soc., Wis.
Mark Schwartz, Pres.
Department of Geography, UW-Milwaukee
P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Wis. Soc. of
Keith Sperling, M.D., Pres.
E3/348 CSC, UW-Madison
600 Highland Ave., Madison 53792

Physical Therapy Assn., Inc., Wis.
Inge Murphy, Admin.
2800 Royal Ave., Suite 206C, Madison 53713-1518

Physician Assistants, Wis. Academy of
Paul Robinson, PA-C, Pres.
P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701-1109

Physicians, Inc., Am. College of Emergency (Wis. Ch.)
Karen Teske-Osborne, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 259282, Madison 53725-9282

Physicians, Wis. Academy of Family
Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Secy.
850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122-2527

Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
Susan D. Schram, Exec. Vice Pres.
W156 N9073 Stolper Dr., Menomonee Falls 53051

Podiatric Medicine, Wis. Soc. of
Dr. Kevin Kortsch, Exec. Secy.
2802 N. 71st St., Milwaukee 53210-1157

Police Assn., Wis. Chiefs of
Donald Thaves, Exec. Secy.
116 S. Humphrey Cir., Shawano 54166-2262

Police Assn., Wis. Professional
S. James Kluss, Exec. Dir.
7 N. Pinckney St., Suite 220, Madison 53703-2840

Polled Hereford Assn., Wis.
Isabel Brown
P.O. Box 3025, Merton 53056

Polygraph Assn., Wis.
Richard J. Phannenstill
606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Suite 609, Milwaukee 53203-1905

Pork Producers Assn., Cooperative, Wis.
Keri Retallick, Exec. Vice Pres.
9185 Old Potosi Rd., Lancaster 53813-9777

Postal History Soc., Wis.
Frank Moertl, Secy.-Treas.
N95 W32259 County Line Rd., Hartland 53029-9735

Postsecondary Agricultural Students
Paul Cutting, St. Manager
3954 Commercial Dr., Stitzer 53825-9711

Potato and Vegetable Growers Assn., Inc., Wis.
Dean Zuleger, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409-0327

Potato Growers Aux., Inc., Wis.
Jeanne Jensen, Bus. Mgr.
P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409-0327

Potato Improvement Assn., Wis. Seed
James Mattek, Jr., Pres.
P.O. Box 173, Antigo 54409-0173

Prevent Blindness Wis., Inc.
Kathleen M. Nelson, Exec. Dir.
759 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202-3714

Preventive Medicine, Wis., Soc. for
Henry A. Anderson, M.D., Pres.
200 Lakewood Blvd., Madison 53704-5916

Printing Industries of Wis., Inc.
N. Niall Power
P.O. Box 126, Elm Grove 53122-0126

Psychological Assn., Wis.
Sarah Bowen, Exec. Dir.
121 S. Hancock St., Madison 53703-3461

Public Enterprise Committee
Stephen K. Hauser
12755 Dunwoody Dr., Elm Grove 53122-1414

Pupil Services Assn., Wis. Federation of
James P. Buckley, Exec. Dir.
2430 N. Grandview Blvd., Waukesha 53188-1605

Purple Heart, Military Order of the (Dept. of Wis.)
Artlington R. Anderson, Cmdr.
283 Gertrude Ave., Fond du Lac 54935-2807

Quality Control, Amer. Soc. for
Paul E. Borawski, Exec. Dir.
611 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202-4606

Radiation Oncologists, Wis. Soc. of
Carl Olson, M.D., Pres.
1222 N. 23rd St., Sheboygan 53081

Radiologic Technologists, Wis. Soc. of
Wendy Neupert, Chm.
P.O. Box 27403, West Allis 53227-0403

Radiological Soc., Wis.
Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Dir.
850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122-2527

Railroad Passengers, Wis. Assn. of
Mark Weitenbeck, Treas.
3385 S. 119th St., West Allis 53227-3943

Reading Assn., Wis. State
Judy Majerle, Admin. Asst.
4809 Sternberg Ave., Schofield 54476-2835

Register of Deeds Assn., Wis.
Michael J. Sydow, State Pres.
Marathon County Register of Deeds
500 Forest St., Wausau 54401-5568

Rehabilitation For Wisconsin, Inc.
Robert D. Stuva, Exec. Dir.
6400 Gisholt Dr., Suite 200, Madison 53713-4800

Republican Party of Wis.
R.J. Johnson, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 31, Madison 53701-0031

Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S. (Dept. of Wis.)
Col. Ralph Leisten, Exec. Secy.
P.O. Box 572, Fond du Lac 54936-0572

Residential Facilities, Wis. Assn. of
Jane Svinicki, Exec. Dir.
1123 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202-6634

Restaurant Assn., Wis.
Edward J. Lump, Exec. Vice Pres.
31 S. Henry St., Suite 300, Madison 53703-3110

Retarded, Inc., Wis. Parents Coalition for the
Kevin Underwood, Pres.
669 McCarthy Dr. North, Hartford 53027

Retired Federal Employees, Natl. Assn. of
James A. Honer, Trustee
5734 Richmond Dr., Madison 53719-1606

RID (Remove Intoxicated Drivers)
Mardy Meacham, Coord.
122 Eagle Lake Ave., Mukwanago 53149-1107

Right to Life, Inc., Wis.
Barbara L. Lyons, Exec. Dir.
10625 W. North Ave., Milwaukee 53226-2331

Right to Work, Inc., Wis.
Fred Williams, Pres.
1400 E. Washington Ave., Suite 189, Madison 53703-3041

Road Builders Assn., Wis.
Tom Walker, Exec. Dir.
1 S. Pinckney St., Suite 818, Madison 53703

Roller Rinks of Wisconsin, Associated
Maxine D. O'Brien, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 620830, Middleton 53562-0830

Runaway Services, Wis. Assn. for
Pat Balke, Exec. Dir.
2318 E. Dayton St., Madison 53704-4949

Rural Development Center, Inc., Wis.
Bill Wenzel, Exec. Dir.
125 Brookwood Dr., Mount Horeb 53572-3415

Saddlebred Assn. of Wis., Amer.
Mary Hanrahan Bushard, Pres.
N239 Hwy DE, Random Lake 53075

St. Francis Children's Center, Inc.
William Wonderly, Admin.
6700 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217-3919

Sanitary Engineering, Amer. Soc. of (Wis. Chap.)
Ervin Mirr, Secy.
4610 Raven Ct., Brookfield 53005-1242

School Accrediting Assn., Wis. Nonpublic
Gail Nichols, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 133, Black Earth 53515-0133

School Administrators, Inc., Assn. of Wis.
Tim Laatsch, Exec. Dir.
4797 Hayes Rd., Suite 1, Madison 53704-3292

School Attorneys Assn., Wis.
Ken Cole, Secy.
122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703-2718

School Boards, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
Ken Cole, Exec. Dir.
122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703-2718

School Bus Assn., Wis.
Robert W. Christian, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 168, Sheboygan 53082-0168

School Music Assn., Inc., Wis.
Michael G. George, Exec. Secy.
4797 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704-3288

School Psychologists Assn., Wis.
Paul Nuccio
2430 N. Grandview Blvd., Waukesha 53188-1605

Schools, Wis. Assn. of Christian
Gordon I. Witz, Exec. Dir.
243 E. Spaulding St., Watertown 53098-1921

Schools, Wis. Assn. of Nonpublic
Sharon L. Schmeling, Exec. Secy.
30 W. Mifflin St., Suite 302, Madison 53703-2558

Screenwriters Forum, Inc., Wis.
David Thome, Pres.
P.O. Box 18293, Milwaukee 53218

Seniors of Wis., Inc., United
Dorothy Seeley, Pres.
4445 W. Forest Home Ave., Milwaukee 53219-4835

Sexual Assault, Wis. Coalition Against
Amy E. Judy, Policy Dev. Specialist
123 E. Main St., Madison 53703

Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors Assn. of Wis., Inc.
Susan E. Karr, Exec. Vice Pres.
2515 N. 124th St., Suite 200, Brookfield 53005-4610

Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., Wis.
James Cardinal, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 145, Chippewa Falls 54729-0145

Sheriffs Assn., Inc., Badger State
Sheriff Stephen Fitzgerald, Pres.
141 N. Main St., Juneau 53039

Shiitake Growers Assn. of Wis., Inc.
John Cook, Pres.
P.O. Box 99, Birchwood 54817-0099

Sign Assn., Inc., Wis.
Maxine O'Brien, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 620830, Middleton 53562-0830

Sister Relationships, Inc., Wis.
Charles Stokke, Exec. Dir.
1420 5th Ave. E, Menomonie 54751-2929

Soccer Assn., Wis.
Dan Nelson, Interim Pres.
10708 W. Hayes Ave., West Allis 53227

Social Workers, Inc., Natl. Assn. of (Wis. Chap.)
Marc Herstand, Exec. Dir.
14 W. Mifflin St., Suite 104, Madison 53703-2568

Socialist Party of Wis.
Carolynn McManus, State Secy.
1011 N. Old World 3rd St., Suite 201, Milwaukee 53203-1301

Sod Producers Assn., Wis.
Patricia Payne, Exec. Secy.
P.O. Box 328, Pickett 54964-0328

Soft Drink Assn., Wis.
Martin Schreiber, Secy.-Treas.
2700 S. Shore Dr., Suite A, Milwaukee 53207-2300

Soil and Water Conservation Society (Wis. Chap.)
Roger Higgs
Soil Science Dept., UW-Platteville
1 University Plaza, Platteville 53818

Soil Science Soc. of America
Dr. Robert F. Barnes, Exec. Vice Pres.
677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711-1086

Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, Wis. Br.
Donald Gradeless, Gov.
2655 Fairview Ln., Brookfield 53045-4117

Sons of the Amer. Revolution, Wis. Soc. of the
C.E. (Pete) Thorp, Jr., Secy.
13635 W. Burleigh Rd., Apt. 3, Brookfield 53005-3032

Sons of the Revolution in the State of Wis., Inc.
Dr. Donald E. Gradeless, Secy.
2655 Fairview Ln., Brookfield 53045-4117

Soybean Assn., Wis.
R. Karls, Exec. Dir.
2976 Triverton Pike Dr., Madison 53711-5840

Soybean Marketing Board, Inc., Wis.
R. Karls, Exec. Dir.
2976 Triverton Pike Dr., Madison 53711-5840

Speech-Language-Hearing Assn., Inc., Wis.
Debbie Osborn, Pres.
P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701-1109

Spinal Cord Injury Assn., Natl.
Craig Knapp, Pres.
1545 S. Layton Blvd., Rm. 516, Milwaukee 53215-1924

Stamp Clubs, Inc., Wis. Federation of
Karen L. Weigt, Secy.
4184 Rose Ct., Middleton 53562-4339

Student Financial Aid Administrators, Wis. Assn. of
Jane Hojan-Clark, Pres.
1212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Rm. 415, Milwaukee 53233

Students, Inc., United Council of UW
Timothy Casper, Pres.
122 State St., Suite 500, Madison 53703-2500

Surgeons, Wis. Soc. of Oral and Maxillofacial
Dr. Donald Camosy
4707 Washington Rd., Kenosha 53142

Surgeons, Wis. Soc. of Plastic
Harvey M. Bock, M.D., Pres.
2315 N. Lake Dr., Suite 807, Milwaukee 53211-4516

Surveyors, Wis. Soc. of Land
Harold S. Charlier, Exec. Dir.
2935 Coventry Ln., Waukesha 53188-1350

Targhee Assn., Wis.
Jim Kipp, Pres.
W4005 State Highway 98, Loyal 54446-8531

Taxicab Owners, Wis. Assn. of
Leland D. Burss, Secy.-Treas.
3527 S. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53207

Taxpayer Organizations, Inc., Federation of Wis.
Donald J. Kristopeit, Pres.
P.O. Box 248, South Milwaukee 53172-0248

Taxpayers Alliance, Wis.
Todd A. Berry, Pres.
335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703-3694

Taxpayers Assn., Inc., Wis. Property
Thomas Dohm, Pres.
P.O. Box 1493, Madison 53701-1493

Teachers, American Assn. of Physics (Wis. Section)
Robert Lind, Secy.-Treas.
Dept. of Chemistry and Eng. Physics, UW-Platteville
1 University Plaza, Platteville 53818-3099

Teachers, Wis. Assn. of Foreign Language
Donna L. Clementi, Pres.
422 W. Pershing, Appleton 54911

Teachers, Wis. Federation of
Mary Ann Braithwaite, Pres.
1334 Applegate Rd., Madison 53713

Teamsters Joint Council No. 39, Wis.
Paul Lovinus, Secy.-Treas.
10020 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee 53214

Telecommunications Assn., Wis. State
Ray J. Riordan, Jr., Exec. Vice Pres.
6602 Normandy Ln., Madison 53719-1035

Telemedia Council, Inc., Natl.
Marieli Rowe, Exec. Dir.
120 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703-3423

Telephone Assn., Wis. Locally Owned
Robert Squires, Secy.
131 Second St., Manawa 54949

Textile Services, Wis. Assn. of
Joe Phillips, Exec. Dir.
9910 W. Layton Ave., Greenfield 53228-3347

Theatre Owners of Wis., Natl. Assn. of
Paul J. Rogers, Pres.
759 N. Milwaukee St., Suite 421, Milwaukee 53202-3714

Timber Producers Assn., Inc., Michigan-Wisconsin
Carl F. Theiler, Exec. Secy.
P.O. Box 1278, Rhinelander 54501-1278

Timber, Inc., Lakes States Women in
Debby Blomberg, Pres.
W3907 State Rd. 86, Ogema 54459

Title Assn., Inc., Wis. Land
Karen E. Gilster, Exec. Off.
W4230 County Hwy B, West Salem 54669

Tobacco Dealers' and Growers' Assn., Inc., Wis. Leaf
Wally Olstad, Pres.
552 Highway X, Edgerton 53534

Tourism Federation, Wis.
Chet Gerlach, Pres.
44 E. Miffliin St., Suite 301, Madison 53703

Towing Assoc. Wis.
Thomas A. Howells, Jr.
562 Grand Canyon Dr., Madison 53719-1033

Towns Assn., Wis.
Richard J. Stadelman, Exec. Dir.
W7725 State Highway 29, Shawano 54166-6042

Transportation Development Assn. of Wis., Inc.
Philip J. Scherer, Exec. Dir.
22 N. Carroll St., Suite 102, Madison 53703-2724

Transportation Union, United
Thomas P. Dwyer II, State Dir.
7 N. Pinckney St., Suite 50C, Madison 53703-2840

Tree Farm Com., Wis.
Alvin L. Barden, Exec. Secy.
P.O. Box 1375, Rhinelander 54501-1375

Trees For Tomorrow, Inc.
Jim Holperin, Dir.
P.O. Box 609, Eagle River 54521-0609

Trustees Assn., Wis.
Kathryn Norton, Pres.
M&I Trust Co., P.O. Box 8988, Madison 53708-8988

Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of Life
Susan K. Linck, Exec. Vice Pres.
2702 International Lane, No. 207, Madison 53704

United Nations Assn. of U.S.A. (Wis. Div.)
Sam Romano, Pres.
204 W. Page St., Elkhorn 53121

United Nations Reform, Campaign for
Everett Refior, St. Coordinator
205 N. Fremont St., Whitewater 53190-1322

University of Wis. Foundation
Andrew A. Wilcox, Pres.
1848 University Ave., Madison 53705-4090

Urban Transit Assn., Wis.
Gary R. Goyke, Legis. Consultant
22 N. Carroll St., Suite 300, Madison 53703

Utilities Assn., Wis.
Kenyon C. Kies, Pres.
P.O. Box 2117, Madison 53701-2117

Utility Investors, Inc., Wis.
Marvin F. Whalen, Jr., Exec. Dir.
161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Suite 3065, Milwaukee 53203-2602

Utility Tax Assn., Wis.
Thomas Harnisch
44 E. Mifflin St., Suite 900, Madison 53703-2800

Vegetable Council, Inc., Wis.-Minn. Canned
Ellyn Taylor, Coord.
P.O. Box 5258, Madison 53705-0258

Veteran Organizations, Wis. Assn. of Concerned
Henning Jespersen, Pres.
P.O. Box 1523, Madison 53701-1523

Veterans Against the War, Vietnam
John Zutz, Coord.
2922 N. Booth St., Milwaukee 53212-2537

Veterans of Foreign Wars (Dept. of Wis.)
Lawrence K. Danielson, Adj/Qm
P.O. Box 1623, Madison 53701-1623

Veterans of World War I USA, Inc. (Dept. of Wis.)
Audrey Roberts, Quartermaster
7558 Country Club Rd., Oshkosh 54901-9157

Veterans, Catholic War, Ladies Aux. (Wis. Dept.)
Martha Samolyk, Dept. Pres.
1218 E. Townsend St., Milwaukee 53218

Veterans, Disabled Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)
Richard E. Marbes, Adj.
P.O. Box 10204, Green Bay 54307-0204

Veterans, Disabled Amer., Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)
Barbara Przybylski, St. Adjutant
N3926 9th Lane, Hancock 54943-7622

Veterans, Inc., United Women
Frieda Schurch, Pres.
2504 18th St., Apt. 24, Kenosha 53140

Veterans, Natl. Assn. of Concerned
Ron Schultz, St. Coord.
9214 Dunkelow Rd., Franksville 53126-9507

Veterans, Polish Legion of Amer., Ladies Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)
Rosemarie Ewald, Dept. Pres.
1322 W. Windlake Ave., Milwaukee 53215-2739

Veterans, United Spanish War, Aux.
Selma Strong, Secy.-Treas.
4039 S. 54th St., Milwaukee 53220-2613

Veterinary Medical Assn., Wis.
Leslie G. Grendahl, Exec. Dir.
301 N. Broom St., Madison 53703-2010

Vocational Agriculture Instructors, Wis. Assn. of
Richard F. Aide, Exec. Dir.
N10496 Buckhorn Rd., Fox Lake 53933-9765

Vocational Industrial Clubs of America
Geraldine Dearborn, Manager Postsecondary
621 E. Blackhawk Ave., Prairie du Chien 53821-1651

War of 1812 in Wisconsin, Soc. of the
Donald E. Gradeless, Pres.
2655 Fairview Lane, Brookfield 53045-4117

Waterfowl Assn., Inc., Wis.
P.O. Box 792, Waukesha 53187-0792

Wetlands Assn., Wis.
Robert Moreau, Chair
222 S. Hamilton St., No. 1, Madison 53703

Wilderness Watch, Inc.
Jerome O. Gandt, Pres.
P.O. Box 524, Egg Harbor 54209-0524

Wildlife Society, Wis. Chapter
Dan Dessecker, Pres.
P.O. Box 863, Madison 53701-0863

Wine and Spirit Inst., Wis.
James W. Wimmer, Jr., Exec. Dir.
22 N. Carroll St., Suite 200, Madison 53703-2724

Wisconsin Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
Gary F. Karner, Commissioner
P.O. Box 8010, Madison 53708-8010

Woman's Relief Corps, Natl.
Dorothy Wehrle, Secy., Dept. of Wisconsin
1365 Lincoln Ave., Fennimore 53809-1926

Women Entrepreneurs, Inc., Wis.
Pres.
P.O. Box 1253, Madison 53701-1253

Women Highway Safety Leaders, Inc., Wis. Assn. of
LaVerne Hoerig, National Rep.
1321 Clara Ave., Sheboygan 53081-5261

Women in Communications, Assn. for
Linda Steinman, Pres.
P.O. Box 55187, Madison 53705-8987

Women, Wis. National Organization for
Deborah Wkovich, Pres.
611 N. Broadway, Suite 505, Milwaukee 53202

Women's Network, Wis.
Exec. Dir.
122 State St., Suite 406, Madison 53703-2500

Woodland Owners Assn., Inc., Wis.
Nancy C. Bozek, Exec. Dir.
P.O. Box 285, Stevens Point 54481-0285

Writers, Inc., Council for Wis.
Russell King, Treas.
510 Presidential Ln., Madison 53711-1127

Writing Project, Wis.
Mary Louise Gomez, Dir.
456-D Teacher Educ. Bldg.
225 N. Mills St., Madison 53706

Youth Development Initiative, Inc., Wis. Positive
Susan Allen, Exec. Dir.
110 B. South Main St.
P.O. Box 490, Plainfield 54966-0490

Youth Suicide Prevention, Marinette & Menominee Counties (Wis. C)
Jeanne M. Harper, Pres.
P.O. Box 735, Marinette 54143-0735

Source: This list was compiled from a questionnaire mailed to all known statewide associations other than religious, cooperative and similar organizations in fall 1996.

NOTE

If you know of any additional PERMANENT, STATEWIDE, NONPROFIT associations – other than religious, fraternal, cooperative or similar organizations – please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, 100 N. Hamilton St., P.O. Box 2037, Madison, Wisconsin 53701-2037. This will enable the editor to list that organization in the next edition of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN WISCONSIN

Manufacturing — Value added by manufacturing in Wisconsin totaled $51.0 billion in 1995, an increase of $14.7 billion since 1991. The industry groups with the highest value added in 1995 were: industrial machinery and equipment, $8.8 billion; food and kindred products, $6.3 billion; and paper and allied products, $6.3 billion.

In a national comparison for 1994, Wisconsin at $48.3 billion ranked 11th among the states in value added by manufacturing. California with $167.8 billion and Texas with $99.4 billion led the nation in this category. The national total for value added was $1.6 trillion in 1994, an increase of $290.4 billion over 1989.

Energy Consumption — In 1995, Wisconsin's total energy use per capita was 295 million Btu, about 97% of the national average. This is an increase of 9 million Btu from the state's previous high of 286 million Btu in 1994 and over 10% above the 10-year low figure of 267 million Btu recorded in 1987. As compared to national averages, Wisconsin places a heavier reliance on coal for its energy needs but uses less petroleum, natural gas, nuclear power and hydroelectric power. Of the petroleum consumed in Wisconsin in 1995, the largest portion, about 81%, was used for transportation, followed by residential (9%) and industrial (4%) usage.

Gasoline Usage and Tax — In 1994, each automobile in Wisconsin was driven an average of 13,100 miles. This is 1,211 miles, or about 10%, more than the national average of 11,889 miles per year. Wisconsin automobiles averaged 21.6 miles per gallon of gasoline, nearly the same as the national average of 21.5 mpg. The state motor fuel tax, which is indexed to account for the effects of inflation and changes in consumption, increased 0.1 of a cent on April 1, 1997, to a total of 23.8 cents per gallon. (The federal government's gasoline tax on that date was 18.4 cents per gallon for a total of 42.2 cents per gallon in federal and state taxes.) Since indexing began on April 1, 1985, the average adjustment in state tax has been 0.6 cents.

Financial Institutions — The number of banks in Wisconsin has decreased from the post-Depression high of 647 in 1982 to 417 in 1995. Over the same period, deposits increased from $22.5 billion to $50.6 billion.

At the end of 1996, Wisconsin's 53 state and federally chartered savings institutions had a total of $25.3 billion in assets. The 17 federally chartered savings institutions had assets of $13.3 billion, and the 36 state chartered associations, including 24 savings banks, had assets of $12.0 billion.

Corporations — During the 1996 fiscal year, domestic corporations filed 10,196 articles of incorporation, 165 more than in 1995. In addition, 1,476 foreign corporations were licensed in 1995, a decrease of 31 from the preceding year. Incorporation and licensing fees collected by the state in 1996 totaled $7.3 million.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about commerce and industry.

WISCONSIN USE OF PETROLEUM 1970 – 1995
(In Trillions of Btu)

Year	Total[1]	Transportation	Residential	Agricultural	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utility
1970	457.7	271.2	107.9	18.1	31.5	21.1	7.9
1975	475.0	314.0	87.6	18.8	27.5	19.3	7.8
1980	454.4	329.2	71.2	21.4	14.6	13.2	4.8
1985	412.2	314.5	51.7	19.2	16.0	9.4	1.4
1986	434.0	323.1	47.7	18.6	20.9	22.2	1.5
1987	423.9	328.8	42.6	15.7	14.8	21.0	1.0
1988	447.6	344.3	48.7	14.5	16.5	22.4	1.2
1989	454.2	347.0	50.2	16.5	16.8	22.7	1.0
1990	445.4	348.7	42.6	16.0	15.0	22.1	1.0
1991	444.5	352.6	42.8	15.6	14.4	18.1	1.0
1992	451.4	362.8	41.9	16.0	14.0	15.7	1.0
1993	464.4	373.7	42.0	15.4	14.1	18.2	1.0
1994	472.7	380.8	40.1	15.8	13.2	21.8	1.0
1995[2]	479.4	390.3	40.8	15.6	13.4	18.5	0.8

[1]Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
[2]Preliminary estimates.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Energy Bureau, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics – 1996,* 1996, and departmental data.

WISCONSIN AND U.S. ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY RESOURCE 1970 – 1995 (In Millions of Btu Per Capita)

Energy Resource	1970	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995[1]
Petroleum													
U.S.	127	128	113	116	117	120	119	114	111	111	111	113	112
Wisconsin	104	97	87	91	89	93	94	91	90	91	92	93	94
Wisconsin percentage of U.S.	82%	75	77	79	76	77	79	80	81	82	83	82	84
Natural Gas													
U.S.	106	90	75	70	73	76	79	77	78	79	81	82	85
Wisconsin	75	73	64	60	58	65	68	63	67	66	69	69	76
Wisconsin percentage of U.S.	70%	82	86	86	80	86	86	81	86	84	85	84	89
Coal													
U.S.	60	68	74	72	74	77	77	76	74	74	76	75	75
Wisconsin	80	69	78	80	83	84	83	83	85	82	85	89	92
Wisconsin percentage of U.S.	134%	101	106	112	112	109	109	110	115	112	113	119	123
Nuclear													
U.S.	1	12	17	19	20	23	23	25	26	26	25	26	27
Wisconsin	0	23	25	25	26	26	24	25	24	24	25	25	23
Wisconsin percentage of U.S.	33%	189	143	137	126	111	105	100	92	94	97	93	85
Hydro													
U.S.	5	6	6	6	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
Wisconsin	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2
Wisconsin percentage of U.S.	35%	35	41	39	29	31	30	39	50	51	50	44	42
Wood[2]													
Wisconsin	5	9	10	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	8	9
Total Resource Use													
U.S., excluding wood use	299	304	285	283	289	300	303	297	294	294	298	301	304
Wisconsin, including wood use	266	273	266	268	267	278	280	273	278	274	282	286	295
Wisconsin percentage of U.S.[3]	89%	90	94	95	92	93	93	92	94	93	95	95	97

[1]Preliminary data.

[2]Figures for U.S. wood use are not available.

[3]Detail may not add to total due to rounding; data may not be comparable due to the inclusion of wood in Wisconsin total.

Source: Federal and state data as reported in Wisconsin Department of Administration, Energy Bureau, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics – 1996,* 1996. Percentages calculated by Wisconsin Energy Bureau.

AUTOMOBILE USAGE AND GASOLINE MILEAGE Wisconsin and United States, 1970 – 1994

	Average Miles Driven Per Auto		Average Auto Miles Per Gallon of Gasoline	
Year	Wisconsin	U.S.	Wisconsin	U.S.
1970	10,350	10,272	13.6	13.5
1975	9,770	9,690	13.5	13.5
1980	9,975	9,141	15.2	15.5
1985	10,870	9,560	18.2	18.2
1986	11,216	9,608	18.3	18.3
1987	11,292	9,878	19.0	19.2
1988	11,529	10,121	19.9	19.9
1989	11,573	10,332	20.4	20.3
1990	11,833	10,548	21.1	21.0
1991	12,016	10,757	21.8	21.7
1992	12,357	11,100	21.8	21.7
1993	13,020	11,760	21.1	21.0
1994*	13,100	11,889	21.6	21.5

Note: This table does not include data for trucks and some vans. 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, Energy Bureau, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics 1996,* 1996.

STATE GASOLINE TAX IN WISCONSIN
1925 – 1997

Date of Change	Gasoline Tax Per Gallon	Change Amount	Change 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	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[1]	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[2]	23.2	1.0	4.5
April 1, 1994	23.1	(0.1)	(0.4)
April 1, 1995[3]	23.4	0.3	1.3
April 1, 1996[3]	23.7	0.3	1.3
April 1, 1997	23.8	0.1	0.4

Note: Beginning in April 1985, the state motor fuel tax was indexed to mitigate the effects of declining fuel consumption and inflationary pressures on transportation costs. By law, the tax increase or decrease is automatically calculated, based on a cost factor (the inflation rate from the National Highway Maintenance and Operations Cost Index) and a consumption factor (the percentage change in motor fuel consumption). The federal gasoline tax has been 18.4 cents per gallon since October 1, 1993.

[1]Legislative adjustment by 1987 Wisconsin Act 27.

[2]1991 Wisconsin Act 119 postponed fuel tax indexing until April 1, 1993. Both the 1992 and 1993 adjustments were made on that date.

[3]1993 Wisconsin Act 16 set aside the calculation of the consumption factor for 1995 and 1996 and provided fixed consumption factors for each year.

Sources: Various session laws of the Wisconsin Legislature; Wisconsin Department of Revenue, departmental data.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE
By State, 1989 and 1994
(In Millions)

State	Value Added 1989	Value Added 1994	1994 State Rank	State	Value Added 1989	Value Added 1994	1994 State Rank
Alabama	$20,583.4	$26,035.7	22	Montana	1,377.1	1,648.4	46
Alaska	1,176.7	1,309.9	49	Nebraska	6,530.9	9,452.1	34
Arizona	11,670.7	19,156.1	26	Nevada	1,365.0	2,570.6	45
Arkansas	12,280.3	16,964.6	29	New Hampshire	5,771.9	7,332.4	37
California	147,502.3	167,834.7	1	New Jersey	45,064.7	48,788.5	10
Colorado	13,519.4	17,730.4	27	New Mexico	2,113.3	5,929.5	40
Connecticut	22,457.3	23,657.1	24	New York	85,480.2	90,321.7	4
Delaware	4,654.4	5,427.8	41	North Carolina	56,417.6	70,486.7	8
Florida	28,844.4	35,587.6	17	North Dakota	1,042.0	1,319.8	48
Georgia	36,131.8	45,505.6	12	Ohio	79,244.4	96,334.4	3
Hawaii	1,609.8	1,524.1	47	Oklahoma	12,898.7	13,873.4	33
Idaho	4,156.3	6,682.5	38	Oregon	13,939.8	16,875.3	30
ILLINOIS	70,015.7	85,968.7	6	Pennsylvania	62,713.5	77,013.0	7
Indiana	44,963.4	57,476.6	9	Rhode Island	5,131.2	5,342.4	42
IOWA	18,029.1	24,900.9	23	South Carolina	21,464.8	29,550.8	21
Kansas	12,660.8	16,446.6	31	South Dakota	1,604.7	3,051.5	44
Kentucky	22,049.4	30,208.5	19	Tennessee	30,648.8	41,941.0	13
Louisiana	21,171.8	22,024.6	25	Texas	79,394.7	99,378.1	2
Maine	6,152.8	6,110.4	39	Utah	5,488.9	8,587.3	35
Maryland	15,892.0	15,628.7	32	Vermont	3,034.4	3,388.5	43
Massachusetts	37,133.4	40,843.9	14	Virginia	30,439.1	38,001.2	15
MICHIGAN	66,131.0	86,310.4	5	Washington	23,338.0	30,142.1	20
MINNESOTA	25,221.7	31,448.9	18	West Virginia	6,672.7	7,745.7	36
Mississippi	12,159.2	17,044.9	28	**WISCONSIN**	36,431.8	48,324.8	11
Missouri	31,951.3	36,641.6	16	Wyoming	745.1	992.2	50
				UNITED STATES*	$1,308,103.3	$1,598,463.9	

*Detail does not add to total due to the exclusion of the District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1994 Annual Survey of Manufactures – Geographic Area Statistics,* July 1996, and previous issues. Rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING IN WISCONSIN
By Industry Group, 1991 – 1995
(In Millions)

Industry Group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Industrial machinery and equipment	$6,658.8	$7,238.6	$7,496.8	$8,695.5	$8,814.9
Food and kindred products	5,047.8	6,107.7	6,320.7	6,189.3	6,322.8
Paper and allied products	4,932.8	5,181.9	5,252.1	5,497.6	6,319.5
Electronic and other electric equipment	2,947.5	3,715.1	4,078.7	4,595.1	4,702.4
Fabricated metal products	3,133.8	3,262.6	3,515.6	3,948.5	3,870.0
Transportation equipment	1,465.3	2,401.1	3,323.7	3,203.8	3,689.7
Printing and publishing	2,601.5	2,739.7	2,774.8	2,922.6	3,148.8
Chemicals and allied products	1,754.2	1,891.7	2,416.1	2,316.6	2,619.2
Primary metal industries	1,184.2	1,362.5	1,463.4	1,930.9	2,373.8
Instruments and related products	1,753.4	2,090.1	2,085.6	2,277.3	2,182.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	1,311.0	1,514.5	1,569.8	1,802.9	1,970.5
Lumber and wood products	1,017.8	1,175.5	1,298.7	1,478.0	1,547.8
Furniture and fixtures	603.5	728.5	824.8	818.4	969.0
Stone, clay and glass products	674.1	811.0	918.8	963.8	942.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	503.7	642.9	693.7	660.9	621.5
Leather and leather products	271.9	321.8	292.2	343.5	308.8
Apparel and other textile products	289.4	282.0	264.7	305.7	305.9
Textile mill products	169.7	201.7	199.8	196.6	223.1
TOTAL*	$36,328.4	$41,705.9	$44,874.0	$48,225.7	$50,988.9

Note: Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

*Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1992 Census of Manufactures – Geographic Area Series,* January 1996; *1995 Annual Survey of Manufactures – Geographic Area Statistics,* April 1997, and previous issues.

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN CORPORATIONS
1905 – 1996

	Transactions[1]			Fees			
	Domestic						
Year[2]	Articles of Incorporation Filed	Amdts. and Restated Articles	Foreign Corporations Licensed	Fees for Articles of Incorporation	Fees for Foreign Corporation[3]	Other Corporation Fees[4]	Total Fees Collected
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
1986	7,843	2,344	1,273	502,495	1,690,640	1,123,540	3,316,675
1987	7,642	2,353	1,410	491,180	2,080,917	1,432,433	4,004,530
1988	7,917	2,378	1,421	517,200	1,734,797	1,498,580	3,750,577
1989	8,414	2,437	1,464	550,090	2,341,305	1,807,899	4,699,294
1990	8,387	2,525	1,408	546,550	2,368,900	1,491,104	4,406,554
1991	8,453	2,364	1,256	631,315	2,759,724	2,091,887	5,482,926
1992	9,416	2,418	1,306	785,455	3,001,938	2,624,239	6,411,632
1993	10,023	2,505	1,405	832,945	3,177,875	2,782,616	6,793,436
1994	10,115	2,478	1,495	839,510	2,940,431	2,895,297	6,675,238
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

[1]The table includes only those corporate entities for which the reporting agency is the office of record.

[2]Beginning in 1974, data is computed on a fiscal year basis, ending June 30 of year shown.

[3]Beginning in 1974, totals include fees for foreign corporation annual reports.

[4]Includes fees for filing annual reports and corporation charter documents other than articles of incorporation.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions, departmental data, March 1997, and previous data from the Office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State.

STATE-CHARTERED SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS
By County, December 31, 1996

	Institutions					Branches		
	State Chartered		Federally Chartered			State	Federally	
County	Number	Total Assets[1]	Number	Total Assets[1]	Total	Chartered	Chartered	Total
Adams	0	$0	0	$0	0	1	0	1
Ashland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Barron	0	0	1	28,517	1	0	3	3
Bayfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Brown	1	615,244	0	0	1	14	8	22
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Burnett	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Calumet	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Chippewa	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Dane	2	1,956,019	0	0	2	28	15	43
Dodge	1	21,997	0	0	1	2	1	3
Door	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Douglas	1	39,947	0	0	1	1	0	1
Dunn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Eau Claire	0	0	1	723,073	1	0	8	8
Florence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fond du Lac	1	202,203	0	0	1	3	3	6
Forest	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Green	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Green Lake	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Iron	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Juneau	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Kenosha	0	0	1	1,016,066	1	0	13	13
Kewaunee	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
La Crosse	0	0	1	1,520,953	1	0	9	9
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Langlade	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Lincoln	1	54,955	1	22,287	2	0	1	1
Manitowoc	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Marathon	1	107,683	0	0	1	6	5	11
Marinette	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Menominee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	15	7,416,673	4	2,070,997	19	64	50	114
Monroe	1	101,042	0	0	1	3	0	3
Oconto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oneida	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Outagamie	2	121,427	0	0	2	13	10	23
Ozaukee	1	33,630	0	0	1	8	5	13
Pepin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pierce	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Polk	1	96,466	0	0	1	0	1	1
Portage	0	0	1	5,705,959	1	4	3	7
Price	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Racine	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	20
Richland	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Rock	1	17,344	0	0	1	7	6	13
Rusk	0	0	1	22,112	1	0	0	0
St. Croix	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Sauk	0	0	1	194,606	1	0	3	3
Sawyer	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Shawano	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Sheboygan	1	318,901	0	0	1	7	3	10
Taylor	0	0	1	208,168	1	0	0	0
Trempealeau	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Vernon	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Vilas	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Walworth	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	10
Washburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Washington	2	294,873	0	0	2	11	0	11
Waukesha	1	362,052	2	1,235,184	3	21	22	43
Waupaca	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Waushara	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Winnebago	0	0	2	524,414	2	4	9	13
Wood	3	217,331	0	0	3	2	3	5
STATE	36[2]	$11,977,787	17	$13,272,336	53[2]	251	255	506

[1]In thousands. Assets are listed only in the county in which the main office is located.

[2]Includes 24 institutions chartered as savings banks.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions, departmental data, April 1997.

STATE-CHARTERED SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS IN WISCONSIN, 1905 – 1996

Year	Number of Institutions*	Wisconsin Branches*	Total Assets	Total Deposits	Total Net Worth
1905	54	0	$4,191,604	$3,631,410	$286,974
1910	60	0	6,180,607	5,104,697	538,771
1920	97	0	43,641,142	39,317,022	1,020,726
1930	188	0	290,625,985	271,824,504	6,820,830
1940	124	0	116,747,368	96,779,358	9,311,417
1950	113	0	263,408,389	209,256,241	23,612,039
1960	114	0	1,222,093,134	1,050,067,556	89,819,842
1970	95	38	2,627,280,401	2,213,535,543	212,055,100
1980	81	355	10,713,958,589	9,033,006,769	680,372,693
1990	45	283	10,625,951,775	9,177,579,213	936,784,578
1991	42	258	10,198,943,269	8,813,841,179	949,387,516
1992	37 (10)	277 (118)	9,694,116,097	8,126,328,900	1,001,851,996
1993	38 (23)	275 (168)	9,532,502,668	7,821,470,219	1,063,778,714
1994	37 (24)	278 (179)	10,380,774,142	7,755,495,606	1,131,991,365
1995	35 (23)	285 (161)	10,976,167,536	8,296,881,807	1,203,137,450
1996	36 (24)	290 (163)	11,977,786,631	8,662,808,220	1,254,266,819

*Figures in parentheses are the state-chartered savings banks and their branches, which are included in the preceding total.

Source: Office of the Wisconsin Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *99th Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations,* December 31, 1995; Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions departmental data.

DEPOSITS AND NUMBER OF BANKS IN WISCONSIN 1900 – 1995

Year	Number of Banks	Total Deposits (in thousands)	Year	Number of Banks	Total Deposits (in thousands)
1900	349	$124,892	1984	602	$27,438,127
1910	630	268,766	1985	585	29,847,847
1920	976	767,534	1986	569	31,651,354
1930	936	935,006	1987	560	32,777,603
1940	574	993,155	1988	535	34,086,155
1950	556	2,965,580	1989	515	35,212,456
1960	561	4,385,838	1990	504	37,588,879
1970	602	8,750,823	1991	462	39,119,231
1980	634	24,763,910	1992	449	40,650,287
1981	644	21,516,046	1993	455	46,367,977
1982	647	22,541,970	1994	448	47,884,693
1983	628	25,701,890	1995	417	50,646,096

Sources: For 1950 and earlier: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *All-Bank Statistics, U.S.,* 1959; For 1960: Wisconsin Commissioner of Banks, agency data, December 1965; For 1970: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Assets and Liabilities – Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks,* June 1971; For 1980: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, corporate data; For 1981-95: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Data Book: Operating Banks and Branches,* Book 3, June 30, 1995, and previous issues.

BANKS AND BRANCHES IN WISCONSIN December 31, 1995

		Insured Commercial Banks and Trust Companies		
			State Charter	
Type of Bank or Branch	All Banks	National Charter	Federal Reserve System Member	Federal Reserve System Nonmember
Unit banks	128	17	15	96
Banks operating branches	259	56	42	161
Total banks	387	73	57	257
Total branches	1,080	386	237	457
TOTAL OFFICES	1,467	459	294	714

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Statistics on Banking, 1995,* April 1996.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN
By County, June 30, 1995

County	No. of Banks[1]	Total Offices	Deposits (in thousands) Total[2]	Individuals, Partnerships and Corporations	Other (including public funds)
Adams	3	4	$93,237	$86,497	$6,740
Ashland	3	7	144,683	133,855	10,828
Barron	11	18	460,604	425,367	35,237
Bayfield	3	7	81,400	76,391	5,009
Brown	15	48	2,124,522	1,944,254	180,268
Buffalo	6	9	148,520	140,884	7,636
Burnett	2	6	100,472	90,750	9,722
Calumet	7	11	244,910	231,407	13,504
Chippewa	9	19	382,317	366,324	15,993
Clark	9	20	283,740	268,225	15,515
Columbia	9	24	516,345	483,041	33,305
Crawford	4	9	147,424	136,628	10,796
Dane	30	90	3,490,325	3,300,110	190,215
Dodge	13	24	531,722	505,741	25,981
Door	3	14	276,758	261,654	15,104
Douglas	6	10	296,247	273,925	22,322
Dunn	7	20	224,772	208,011	16,761
Eau Claire	8	20	545,672	512,243	33,429
Florence	2	2	28,210	22,781	5,429
Fond du Lac	12	29	1,018,800	965,856	52,944
Forest	3	4	73,646	67,572	6,074
Grant	14	30	571,768	542,428	29,340
Green	10	15	469,652	450,155	19,497
Green Lake	7	7	225,416	207,155	18,260
Iowa	7	12	165,164	156,523	8,641
Iron	1	2	35,298	35,298	0
Jackson	2	7	126,251	115,519	10,732
Jefferson	15	22	625,838	595,180	30,658
Juneau	6	10	203,518	188,004	15,514
Kenosha	6	24	681,547	675,026	6,521
Kewaunee	5	8	198,653	184,856	13,797
La Crosse	11	23	767,305	738,655	28,650
Lafayette	10	12	214,222	200,703	13,519
Langlade	5	7	136,794	128,657	8,137
Lincoln	4	8	153,268	140,545	12,723
Manitowoc	10	27	766,384	737,275	29,109
Marathon	17	37	1,096,745	1,006,043	90,702
Marinette	8	15	386,637	369,763	16,873
Marquette	3	7	114,967	109,093	5,874
Menominee	1	1	22,011	22,011	0
Milwaukee	24	149	9,146,076	8,177,453	968,623
Monroe	10	15	304,689	287,141	17,548
Oconto	5	16	233,433	220,973	12,460
Oneida	7	17	328,361	318,147	10,214
Outagamie	16	38	1,220,183	1,149,852	70,331
Ozaukee	8	19	661,138	619,706	41,432
Pepin	3	3	90,098	87,176	2,922
Pierce	7	14	311,345	298,285	13,060
Polk	9	15	316,673	294,605	22,068
Portage	8	16	475,969	451,520	24,449
Price	4	8	117,901	109,305	8,596
Racine	11	41	1,452,058	1,381,128	70,930
Richland	6	7	145,085	135,448	9,637
Rock	13	35	1,102,669	1,075,713	26,956
Rusk	4	7	96,956	91,520	5,436
St. Croix	12	22	357,053	330,953	26,100
Sauk	10	25	678,509	637,828	40,681
Sawyer	5	8	143,118	130,797	12,321
Shawano	9	18	343,652	317,991	25,661
Sheboygan	13	26	1,122,040	1,087,130	34,910
Taylor	4	8	173,374	157,570	15,804
Trempealeau	9	14	269,195	248,824	20,371
Vernon	8	15	229,355	215,521	13,835
Vilas	7	12	219,952	206,949	13,003
Walworth	13	27	699,814	674,984	24,830
Washburn	4	8	142,874	132,789	10,085
Washington	10	24	821,867	763,073	58,794
Waukesha	20	95	2,865,515	2,778,072	87,443
Waupaca	11	23	583,321	540,223	43,098
Waushara	4	10	170,564	158,208	12,356
Winnebago	10	27	1,020,237	963,574	56,663
Wood	11	25	693,113	670,541	22,572
TOTAL	393[3]	1,456	$44,711,951	$41,817,404	$2,894,548

[1]Includes only FDIC-insured and reporting noninsured commercial and mutual savings banks.
[2]Figures may not add to totals because amounts are presented in thousands and rounded.
[3]State total does not match sum of number of banks in individual counties because banks with branches in more than one county are counted in each county.
Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *National Data Book: Operating Banks and Branches, June 30, 1995.*

HIGHLIGHTS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION IN WISCONSIN

Recreation — More than 14,000 lakes, 2,000 trout streams, 5,000 campsites, and 6 million acres of hunting land contribute to Wisconsin's recreational assets. Approximately 67 million fish and 2 million game animals of various species are taken annually. 540,349 boats were registered in 1995, and 177,746 annual and 407,324 daily park admission tags for motor vehicles were sold in calendar year 1996.

Wisconsin currently operates 42 state parks, 10 state forests, 13 state trails and 4 recreation areas. The parks range in size from Devil's Lake with 8,864 acres to Heritage Hill with 50 acres. The largest single state recreational facility is the Northern Highland-American Legion Forest with 221,946 acres. State trails currently total 8,928 acres; 550 miles of trails are surfaced for biking.

More than 9.1 million people visited Wisconsin's state parks in 1995. Utilization of the state forests exceeded 5.3 million visitors, and state trails recorded 670,715 users.

Land Acquisition — From 1961 through 1992, the Outdoor Recreation Act Program (ORAP) acquired almost 586,400 acres at a cost of over $175 million. Expenditures of almost $70 million from the Stewardship Fund in its first 6 years of operation have resulted in acquisition of an additional 108,600 acres.

Resource Management — A total of $110.4 million was spent in the resource management program in fiscal year 1995-96. Of this, $25.0 million came from the general fund and another $85.4 million from various segregated funds. The largest revenue sources were the forestry mill tax ($31.2 million) and hunting and fishing licenses ($24.6 million). Expenditures included $26.8 million spent on forestry, $22.6 million on resource acquisition and development, $16.8 million on fish management, $12.4 million on parks and $11.4 million on wildlife management.

Environmental Quality — A total of $68.7 million was spent in the environmental quality programs in fiscal year 1995-96. Of this, $36.3 million came from general tax funds, $16.9 million from program revenues and $15.5 million from federal aids. Solid waste programs received the largest share of funding ($21.8 million), followed, in decreasing order, by expenditures on water resources, air management, wastewater management and water supply programs.

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 Figures for Wisconsin Fish, 1994-95

	Catch	Harvest		Catch	Harvest
Panfish (bluegill, perch, crappie, sunfishes)	110,000,000	58,000,000	Walleye	1,850,000	530,000
Bass (largemouth and smallmouth)	5,000,000	1,100,000	Muskellunge	107,000	6,700
Northern Pike	2,400,000	750,000	Great Lakes trout	304,000	245,000
			Great Lakes salmon	260,000	230,000

Harvest Indicators, 1995

Wild turkey	21,564	Raccoon	301,157
Pheasant	246,390	Red fox	16,440
Ruffed grouse	338,836	Gray fox	13,839
Gray partridge	2,770	Coyotes	19,031
Bobwhite quail	4,353	Deer (with guns)	398,002
Woodcock	77,803	Deer (with bows)	69,269
Squirrels	925,407	Bear	1,737
Cottontail rabbit	392,420	Ducks	399,252
Snowshoe hare	37,991	Canada geese	85,416

Furbearer Harvest, 1994-95

Muskrats	248,077	Bobcat	111
Mink	19,206	Opossum	19,001
Beaver	35,821	Skunk	8,100
River otter	1,517	Fisher	1,360

Total value of all pelts purchased by licensed Wisconsin fur buyers $1,954,031

Trees Planted and Fish and Wildlife Stocked

Wild pheasants released (1995)	
Jilin (5 sites)	10,629
Iowa (12 sites)	19,842
Game farm pheasants released (1995)	57,600
Trees and shrubs distributed from state nurseries (1996)	19,239,106
Warmwater fish, produced and distributed (annual average)	4,345,300
Warmwater fish fry, produced and distributed (annual average)	67,320,000
Coldwater fish (annual average)	7,254,000

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, January 1997.

FISH AND GAME LICENSES AND RECREATION PERMITS
Number Issued, 1990 – 1995

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Boats registered	497,080	501,917	512,234	515,342	531,686	540,349
Snowmobiles registered	149,773	155,632	167,847	179,719	180,772	191,082
All terrain vehicles registered	59,001	58,603	57,170	62,226	72,567	80,883
Annual park admission stickers for motor vehicles	143,104	157,438	162,089	163,657	190,150	199,394
Daily park admission for motor vehicles	355,429	401,908	319,607	301,361	343,797	341,527
Deer hunting and license tags including nonresident	478,836	467,181	483,099	511,713	530,547	541,197
Small game hunting license tags including nonresident	130,593	120,289	113,144	134,053	139,642	139,865
Resident annual fishing licenses	512,097	530,868	524,030	565,069	558,331	521,199
Resident husband and wife fishing licenses	108,326	108,462	109,622	114,774	123,948	122,641
Resident senior/junior fishing licenses	NA	NA	4,948	12,425	20,239	56,317
Nonresident annual fishing licenses	113,723	114,076	110,708	109,286	107,846	106,086
Nonresident family annual fishing licenses	34,514	34,551	32,515	31,132	31,603	30,727
15-day nonresident family fishing licenses	21,851	21,923	20,521	19,194	18,888	18,124
15-day nonresident fishing licenses	41,142	42,561	37,547	35,336	35,327	33,902
4-day nonresident fishing licenses	127,817	127,764	146,161	140,223	145,321	139,261
Resident sports licenses	219,726	207,241	180,626	128,535	115,663	108,820
Resident archer's licenses	209,692	210,879	212,445	206,685	202,777	203,981
Nonresident archer's licenses	7,289	5,680	5,535	5,080	5,354	5,517
Guide licenses	1,703	1,729	902	897	947	1,003
Conservation patron licenses	713	1,024	2,847	12,243	24,566	34,927

NA – Not available.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, January 1997.

WISCONSIN STATE FORESTS, PARKS, TRAILS AND RECREATION AREAS

Name	Location and Highway Connection[1]	Dominant Features	Established	Acres	Number of visitors[2] 1970	1980	1990	1994	1995
NORTHERN FORESTS									
Black River	SE of Black River Falls USH 12, STH 27 & 54	Abundance of wildlife and scenery	1957	66,155	189,126	288,300	238,311	161,319	195,579
Brule River	NE of Solon Springs CTH P	Excellent fishing and canoeing	1907	40,649	51,312	54,639	141,113	115,932	125,339
Flambeau River	23 mi. W of Philips CTH W	Outstanding canoeing river	1931	90,153	30,900	103,995	154,685	149,982	162,665
Governor Knowles	1 mi. W of Grantsburg STH 70	River scenery	1970	19,538	—	15,505	73,755	96,136	89,714
Northern Highland-American Legion	SE Iron, WC Vilas, NC Oneida Counties	Scenic lakes and forests	1925	221,788	1,193,999	1,315,690	1,796,734	2,016,305	2,050,151
TOTAL				438,283	1,465,337	1,778,129	2,404,598	2,539,674	2,623,448
SOUTHERN FORESTS									
Havenwoods	Milwaukee, W. Douglas Ave.	Open space preservation	1978	217	—	—	52,016	59,859	60,461
Kettle Moraine									
Northern Unit	N of Kewaskum STH 45, 23 & 67	Glacial formations	1936	29,735	714,795	668,601	608,757	881,390	921,634
Southern Unit	Whitewater USH 12, STH 59/67	Glacial topography, historic ethnic structures	1936	20,036	402,077	1,290,848	1,218,800	1,349,218	1,225,384
Lapham Peak	Delafield	Glacial formations	1985	806	—	—		205,010	200,033
Point Beach	4 mi. N of Two Rivers STH 42	Sand beach, natural history	1938	2,903	151,529	242,746	242,615	257,137	360,119
TOTAL				53,697	1,268,401	2,202,195	2,122,188	2,752,614	2,767,631
STATE PARKS									
Amnicon Falls	10 mi. SE of Superior USH 2	Scenic water falls, covered bridge	1961	825	58,147	57,850	46,895	84,948	74,389
Aztalan	4 mi. E of Lake Mills CTH Q	Ancient Indian village	1947	172	60,173	77,302	15,365	47,710	49,150
Big Bay	On Madeline Island in Lake Superior	Sand beach, natural history	1963	2,399	4,336	47,191	71,701	126,569	125,772
Big Foot Beach	1 mi. S of Lake Geneva STH 12 & 120	A beach park	1949	272	288,954	130,074	170,179	161,489	161,457
Blue Mound	1 mi. NW of Blue Mounds STH 18 & 151	Highest point in southern part of state	1959	1,151	86,063	126,869	162,215	169,700	157,349
Brunet Island	1 mi. N of Cornell STH 27	River island park	1936	1,032	131,071	119,114	216,619	154,726	244,720
Buckhorn	13 mi. N of Mauston CTH Q & G	River scenery	1971	2,507	—	30,000	58,517	86,512	84,549
Copper Falls	4 mi. N of Mellen STH 13 & 169	River gorge, waterfalls	1929	2,676	145,887	100,458	116,744	153,952	140,773
Council Grounds	1 mi. NW of Merrill STH 107	River scenery	1938	502	67,589	154,919	204,605	202,117	205,806
Devil's Lake	3 mi. S of Baraboo STH 123	Bluffs, mountain scenery	1911	8,863	1,459,560	1,107,259	1,111,446	1,200,432	1,117,887
Governor Dodge	3 mi. N of Dodgeville STH 23	Rocky promontories	1948	5,029	444,882	408,054	333,571	418,279	417,934
Governor Nelson	5 mi. E of Middleton CTH M	Wooded lakeshore, Indian effigy mounds	1975	433	—	—	141,887	173,149	183,830
Harrington Beach	10 mi. N of Port Washington STH 32	Lake Michigan shoreline	1966	636	—	56,321	91,194	98,855	115,064
Hartman Creek	6 mi. W of Waupaca STH 54	Lake scenery, pine plantation	1962	1,363	109,418	148,816	220,986	209,485	224,388
Heritage Hill	S Green Bay STH 57	Restored early American buildings	1973	50	—	45,673	55,813	—	—
High Cliff	9 mi. E of Menasha STH 114	Wooded bluffs, Lake Winnebago	1954	1,145	567,425	510,235	598,167	679,957	687,253
Interstate	St. Croix Falls USH 8	River gorge, rocky bluffs	1900	1,378	290,980	339,700	225,227	310,398	320,649
Kinnickinnic	6 mi. W of River Falls CTH F	River scenery	1972	1,242	—	—	100,715	177,637	211,800
Kohler-Andrae	4 mi. S of Sheboygan STH 141	Lake Michigan sand dunes	1928	1,000	274,027	220,861	295,494	323,039	330,471
Lake Kegonsa	3 mi. N of Stoughton CTH N	Prairie park	1962	343	97,066	175,298	260,674	175,578	180,218
Lake Wissota	5 mi. E of Chippewa Falls STH 29 N on K	Lake scenery	1962	1,062	19,282	205,968	119,747	121,953	118,707
Merrick	1 mi. N of Fountain City STH 35	A river park, fall color	1932	322	94,595	119,151	90,450	80,492	81,024
Mill Bluff	4 mi. W of Camp Douglas USH 12 & 16	Rocky bluffs	1936	1,258	88,270	66,549	22,259	28,350	30,350
Mirror Lake	1 mi. SE of Lake Delton	Lake scenery	1962	2,059	178,760	220,774	226,151	247,808	260,113
Natural Bridge	15 mi. NW of Sauk City CTH C	Natural rock bridge	1973	530	—	30,545	15,373	34,512	27,314
Nelson Dewey	1 mi. N of Cassville CTH VV	Home of first governor	1935	756	116,153	45,169	64,977	46,321	43,722
New Glarus Woods	1 mi. S of New Glarus STH 69	Wooded valleys, natural oakwoods	1934	360	31,734	16,196	8,698	29,920	27,711
Newport	2 mi. SE of Gill's Rock, tip of Door County	Lake scenery	1964	2,366	50,718	119,108	140,729	197,809	204,466
Pattison	10 mi. S of Superior STH 35	Highest waterfall in state	1920	1,376	172,165	124,183	137,066	158,527	140,583
Peninsula	Fish Creek STH 42	Green Bay, limestone bluffs	1910	3,776	851,637	1,239,543	836,437	947,936	944,655
Perrot	1 mi. N of Trempealeau STH 35	River scenery, wooded bluffs	1918	1,276	170,915	262,609	313,593	247,290	309,449
Pike Lake	2 mi. E of Hartford STH 60	Glacial lake	1960	678	—	196,253	185,837	198,500	154,890
Potawatomi	2 mi. NW of Sturgeon Bay STH 42	Limestone bluffs	1928	1,231	202,139	215,333	191,202	233,087	233,139

WISCONSIN STATE FORESTS, PARKS, TRAILS AND RECREATION AREAS–Continued

Name	Location and Highway Connection[1]	Dominant Features	Established	Acres	Number of visitors[2] 1970	1980	1990	1994	1995
Rib Mountain	4 mi. SW of Wausau CTH N & NN	A high point in the state	1927	1,050	221,149	199,224	145,622	189,697	214,205
Roche-A-Cri	2 mi N of Friendship STH 13	Woodlands, rocky bluffs	1948	450	37,789	35,145	38,668	86,057	93,569
Rock Island[3]	50 mi. SE of Sturgeon Bay	Island scenery	1964	912	15,125	29,489	12,946	14,885	16,201
Rocky Arbor	1 mi. NW of Wisconsin Dells USH 12	Rocky ledges, wooded valleys	1932	225	68,906	73,648	55,528	67,984	66,117
Tower Hill	3 mi. S of Spring Green STH 23	Historic shot tower, river	1922	77	76,957	31,202	49,114	56,315	61,492
Whitefish Dunes	10 mi. NE of Sturgeon Bay STH 57	Lake Michigan, sand dunes	1967	863	—	49,988	156,024	253,832	264,523
Wildcat Mountain	3 mi. S of Ontario STH 33	Bluff lands	1948	3,526	71,854	129,414	128,800	120,750	150,200
Willow River	NE of Hudson along Willow River	River scenery, 3 dams	1967	2,950	57,607	214,145	292,009	357,226	231,118
Wyalusing	12 mi. S of Prairie du Chien USH 18	Junction Wis. and Miss. Rivers	1917	2,596	131,042	148,571	182,302	186,729	184,116
Yellowstone Lake	7 mi. NW of Argyle CTH N	Lake scenery, wooded valleys	1970	882	80,604	344,563	253,542	268,532	228,551
TOTAL				63,600	6,998,568	8,056,939	7,935,229	9,156,365	9,127,238
STATE TRAILS[3]									
Ahnapee	Algoma CTH S to Sturgeon Bay STH 42/57	18.4 miles of railroad grade	1970	353	—	13,858	3,676	8,850	—[4]
Bearskin-Hiawatha	Minocqua to CTH K and Heafford Jct. to Tomahawk	24.6 miles of railroad grade, forests	1973	498	—	22,341	29,790	46,665	39,835
Buffalo River	Fairchild to Mondovi, USH 10	36.4 miles of railroad grade	1976	424	—	—	28,780	37,216	28,960
Chippewa River	Eau Claire SW to Red Cedar Trail, STH 85	20 miles of railroad grade, river	1990	273	—	—	—	50,034	171,899
Elroy-Sparta	Elroy STH 80/82 to Sparta STH 71	32.5 miles, hills, valleys, tunnels	1965	639	15,373	44,877	44,500	63,750	59,250
The 400	Reedsburg STH 23/33 to Elroy STH 80/82	23 miles of railroad grade, bluffs	1988	414	—	—	—	10,476	24,494
Gandy Dancer	St. Croix Falls USH 8 to MN state line	66 miles of railroad grade, forests	1989	738	Operated by county[5]				
Glacial Drumlin	Waukesha CTH X to Cottage Grove CTH N	46 miles, views of Ice Age features	1984	676	—	—	39,626	108,413	109,239
Great River	Onalaska USH 53 N along Mississippi River	24 miles, river and bluffs	1986	267	—	—	40,000	48,900	23,200
Henry Aaron	Milwaukee	Menomonee River valley	1996		Not completed				
Hillsboro	Union Center to Hillsboro, STH 33/80/82	4.3 miles of railroad grade	1988	75	Operated locally				
Ice Age	Sturgeon Bay to St. Croix Falls	Moraines and other glacial features	1988		Various owners and operators (National Scenic Trail)[5]				
La Crosse River	Sparta STH 16 to NE of La Crosse STH 16	23 miles of railroad grade	1978	359	—	—	18,000	32,250	27,750
Military Ridge	Verona USH 18/151 to Dodgeville STH 23	42 miles, most on crest of ridge	1981	513	—	—	41,447	62,757	60,073
Mountain-Bay	Wausau CTH SS to Green Bay CTH HS	80 miles of railroad grade	1993	1,072	Operated by counties				
Old Abe	Chippewa Falls STH 178 to Cornell 27/64	17 miles of railroad grade, Chippewa River	1990	259	Not fully open				
Pecatonica	Belmont E to Calamine, CTH G	10 miles of railroad grade, stream	1974	230	Operated by county[5]				
Red Cedar	Menomonie STH 29 S to Chippewa River Trail	14.5 miles of railroad grade, river, bluffs	1973	436	—	—	23,495	40,010	38,490
Saunders	S of Superior CTH C SW to MN border	8.4 miles of railroad grade, wet woods	1991	333	Operated by county				
Sugar River	New Glarus STH 39/69 to Brodhead STH 11	23.5 miles, farms, prairies, woods	1972	265		36,851	36,050	36,650	42,275
Tuscobia	Park Falls CTH B to Rice Lake CTH SS	74 miles of railroad grade	1966	864	—	26,091	17,550	51,785	45,250
Wild Goose	Fond du Lac USH 41/151 to STH 60 Juneau	31 miles, Horicon Marsh	1986	421	Operated by county[5]				
Wild Rivers	S of Superior CTH A to Rice Lake	41 miles railroad grade, woods	1993	789	Operated by counties, not fully open				
Wiouwash	Oshkosh USH 41 to Hortonville USH 45	69 miles of railroad grade, prairies	1992	212	Operated by county[5]				
TOTAL				10,169	15,373	144,018	322,914	597,756	670,715
RECREATION AREAS									
Bong	8 mi. SE of Burlington STH 142	Small lakes, open space	1963	4,515	—	21,250	161,922	507,637	544,090
Browntown-Cadiz Springs	6 mi. W of Monroe STH 11	Spring fed lakes	1970	644	55,905	76,023	50,443	75,706	97,379
Chippewa Moraine	8 mi. N of Bloomer STH 40 and CTH M	Ice Age features	1974	2,762	—	—	—	13,182	12,125
Hoffman Hills	8 mi. NE of Menomonie USH 12 & STH 29	Wooded hills	1980	656	—	—	15,865	27,950	23,330
TOTAL				8,577	55,905	97,273	228,230	624,475	676,924

[1]Abbreviations: USH - United States Highway; STH - State Trunk Highway; CTH - County Trunk Highway. [2]Computed estimates derived by multiplying the number of cars by 3.5 (average number of persons per car). [3]Not accessible by vehicle. [4]Operated by county. [5]No attendance information available.

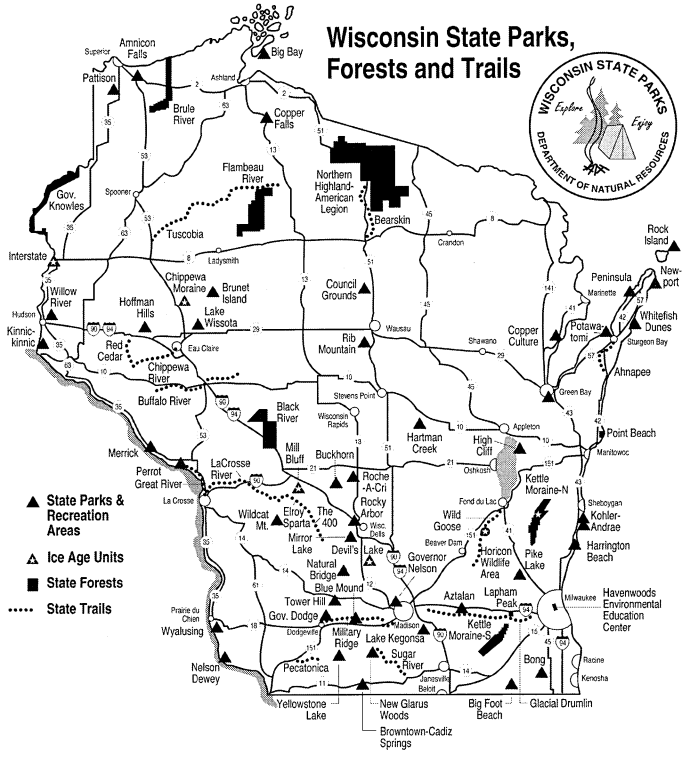
Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, departmental data, February 1997.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Years 1980-81 – 1995-96
(In Thousands)

Program/Subprogram	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Resource management								
Fish management	$6,961	$10,664	$14,622	$15,160	$16,746	$17,608	$18,187	$16,833
Wildlife management	4,691	7,103	9,509	10,365	11,745	11,460	12,672	11,426
Forestry	13,355	17,634	19,259	21,879	24,278	25,058	27,058	26,829
Southern forests	1,281	2,124	2,500	2,670	2,757	2,945	3,005	3,117
Parks	5,295	7,701	9,319	10,054	10,690	10,745	11,888	12,412
Endangered resources	347	583	1,233	1,585	1,857	1,806	1,733	2,030
Engineering	998	1,217	1,064	—	—	—	—	—
Research	1,846	2,599	4,201	4,712	5,578	5,950	6,050	5,753
Real estate	283	310	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisition/development	19,167	21,506	34,434	33,609	29,452	19,090	22,860	22,559
Aeronautics	—	—	—	1,107	1,131	1,173	1,221	1,259
Property management	—	—	1,348	3,253	4,869	5,071	4,824	5,485
Fox River management	—	132	138	150	81	—	—	—
License administration	—	—	—	1,563	2,017	2,203	2,466	2,705
TOTAL	$54,626*	$71,575	$97,668	$106,106	$111,199	$103,109	$111,964	$110,408
Environmental quality								
Air management	$3,177	$4,422	$7,286	$8,655	$10,421	$11,914	$6,619	$14,340
Debt service	—	—	—	—	80	505	652	750
Water resources management	8,135	5,418	8,112	9,913	11,636	13,305	15,323	15,112
Wastewater management	—	4,339	6,115	7,219	7,306	7,837	8,710	8,387
Solid waste management	2,353	5,097	17,815	18,312	20,774	21,545	32,280	21,828
Water supply	—	2,944	3,847	4,715	5,596	6,050	6,623	6,546
Technical services	—	1,802	896	1,005	1,215	1,234	1,420	1,792
TOTAL	$13,666	$24,022	$44,070	$49,819	$57,028	$62,391	$71,626	$68,756

*Total includes $400,000 for inland lake renewal.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, February 1997.



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SOURCES OF FUNDING
Fiscal Years 1980-81 – 1995-96
(In Thousands)

Source of Funding	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY						
Segregated funds						
Nonpoint source	—	—	—	$291.3	$252.3	$459.8
Transportation fund	—	$336.7	$43.2	54.4	55.4	55.7
Groundwater account	—	1,622.1	—	—	2,577.8	2,571.3
Waste management fund	—	11.0	6.3	—	—	—
Federal aids	—	—	—	—	—	1,712.5
Water resources account	—	—	835.6	1,048.1	1,257.5	1,382.4
Gifts and donations	—	—	6.5	10.7	13.7	7.2
Petroleum storage environmental cleanup fund	—	—	94.3	3,481.7	4,315.8	4,392.0
Clean water fund	—	—	686.8	930.5	931.8	894.7
Environmental fund	—	1,218.9	11,006.1	10,187.8	9,945.9	5,965.1
Recycling fund	—	—	502.9	1,036.2	1,146.5	1,151.7
TOTAL	—	$3,188.7	$13,181.7	$17,040.7	$20,496.7	$18,592.5
General funds						
GPR – taxes	$7,418.7	$12,089.1	$18,593.6	$18,690.5	$20,150.0	$20,104.6
Program revenues	311.3	1,894.7	3,793.8	13,200.9	15,795.6	15,904.4
Program revenue – service	—	50.6	97.5	380.2	349.1	336.4
Federal aids	5,935.9	6,799.3	8,403.6	13,078.3	14,835.0	13,817.7
TOTAL	13,665.8	20,833.7	30,888.4	45,349.8	51,129.7	50,163.2
GRAND TOTAL	$13,665.8	$24,022.4	$44,070.1	$62,390.5	$71,626.4	$68,755.7
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
Segregated funds						
Nonpoint source	—	—	—	$32.0	$103.2	$263.8
Fishing, hunting licenses	$12,001.0	$17,161.8	$19,883.3	25,807.9	26,696.2	24,618.9
Trout stamp	551.6	605.1	299.1	670.2	747.2	984.1
Great Lakes trout and salmon stamp	—	1,041.1	440.2	801.2	946.7	1,658.8
Waterfowl stamp	192.5	101.6	231.4	327.5	340.8	310.7
Forestry mill tax	17,572.7	25,996.1	22,121.1	28,837.0	29,956.7	31,153.6
Park stickers	2,590.6	4,159.1	4,674.1	5,652.4	6,768.3	7,006.7
Federal aids	6,236.2	5,008.6	10,865.0	13,374.8	15,483.0	14,557.7
Boat registration fees	—	—	—	856.8	903.8	1,005.2
Snowmobile registration fees	47.6	77.3	89.4	311.4	360.9	403.6
Transportation fund	—	164.8	1,709.9	1,651.0	1,801.2	1,597.2
Endangered resources checkoff	—	371.2	640.8	600.6	651.7	788.4
Program revenue – service	—	15.9	140.4	266.3	357.5	—
All-terrain vehicle registration fees	—	—	28.5	115.8	161.7	165.6
Water resources	—	—	190.7	376.3	174.6	390.9
Recycling fund	—	—	—	68.8	68.8	—
Gifts and donations	—	—	251.6	276.5	293.0	474.5
TOTAL	$39,192.2	$54,702.4	$61,565.4	$80,026.6	$85,815.3	$85,379.8
General funds						
GPR – taxes	$1,098.3	$608.0	$16,604.9	$20,911.1	$24,355.9	$23,722.3
Program revenues	—	39.1	83.8	0.4	0.1	3.4
Program revenue – service	—	—	1,258.2	2,170.7	1,792.8	1,302.5
Federal aids	145.0	—	—	—	—	—
ORAP formula	8,015.7	10,893.4	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	$9,258.9	$11,540.6	$17,946.9	$23,082.2	$26,148.8	$25,028.2
Capital improvement fund						
Resource acquisition and development	—	—	—	—	—	—
ORAP 200 bonding	$6,084.9	$440.1	$99.5	—	—	—
ORAP 2000 bonding	—	4,273.6	5,048.5	—	—	—
General obligation bonding	—	612.6	1,902.0	—	—	—
DNR recreation development	—	—	451.1	—	—	—
DNR Wis. heritage program bonding	—	—	480.1	—	—	—
DNR land acquisition bonding	—	—	—	—	—	—
DNR stewardship bonding	—	—	9,824.5	—	—	—
TOTAL	$6,084.9	$5,326.3	$17,805.6	—	—	—
Building trust funds	90.3	—	349.8	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	$54,626.3	$71,574.6	$97,667.7	$103,108.8	$111,964.1	$110,408.0

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, February 1997.

NATURAL RESOURCES LAND ACQUISITIONS
Fiscal Years 1980-81 – 1994-95

Fiscal Year	Fisheries Management	Northern Forests	Parks	Natural Areas	Southern Forests	Wildlife Management	Rivers and Resource Areas	Others	Total
ACRES ACQUIRED									
OUTDOOR RECREATION ACT PROGRAM (ORAP)									
1980-81	1,277	2,228	704	172	593	4,495	160	4	9,633
1981-82	2,184	2,115	960	403	220	3,586	722	111	10,300
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	0	9,091
1991-92	51	0	0	280	0	0	39	0	370
TOTAL* ...	70,456	105,829	67,617	17,971	24,132	235,697	29,539	4,575	555,816
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
TOTAL* ...	14,133	2,922	4,442	9,545	2,425	20,844	30,491	1,216	86,020
COST TO ACQUIRE (in thousands)									
OUTDOOR RECREATION ACT PROGRAM (ORAP)									
1980-81	$1,027	$1,485	$1,034	$209	$927	$2,428	$302	$47	$7,460
1981-82	1,122	899	916	174	445	1,587	393	—	5,535
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	—	9,968
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	0	3,632
1991-92	17	0	1	336	0	0	24	0	377
TOTAL* ...	$28,894	$24,833	$42,839	$8,268	$14,233	$42,619	$9,093	$401	$171,180
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	0	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	0	8,194
1994-95	3,328	640	764	3,422	1,315	3,655	1,138	1	14,263
TOTAL* ...	$8,699	$2,069	$3,064	$7,942	$4,208	$12,823	$14,379	$1,556	$54,740

Note: In addition, easements for 38,713 acres have been acquired since 1961 at the cost of $5,976,451. Easements on 1,623 acres were acquired in 1994-95 at a cost of $1,085,158.

*Total reflects all transactions since 1961. Columns may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Property Management, departmental data, February 1997.

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LAND IN WISCONSIN
Acres By Ownership, December 31, 1996

County[1]	Federal Government[2]	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources: Forests and Wild Rivers	Natural and Park Areas	Fisheries and Wildlife	Total DNR	County Parks and Forests	Total[3]
Adams	344	0	4,271	8,741	13,011	134	13,489
Ashland	216,757	756	5,191	6,696	12,643	32,279	261,679
Barron	0	60	131	6,032	6,223	14,864	21,087
Bayfield	277,206	49	7,850	10,156	18,055	167,082	462,343
Brown	0	0	279	2,008	2,287	3,728	6,015
Buffalo	9,292	0	368	12,677	13,045	2	22,339
Burnett	5,633	14,958	475	54,316	69,750	106,138	181,520
Calumet	0	0	1,070	9,486	10,557	200	10,757
Chippewa	0	0	5,795	3,232	9,027	32,210	41,237
Clark	0	6	0	266	272	132,861	133,133
Columbia	1,924	0	435	19,142	19,577	104	21,605
Crawford	15,270	5,426	1,601	2,415	9,442	450	25,162
Dane	1,426	3,830	1,690	13,288	18,808	2,608	22,842
Dodge	20,912	0	265	22,677	22,942	197	44,051
Door	29	0	9,536	3,416	12,952	548	13,529
Douglas	0	40,752	3,530	6,591	50,873	268,769	319,641
Dunn	312	0	1,810	10,871	12,681	61	13,054
Eau Claire	0	0	148	2,468	2,616	52,222	54,837
Florence	85,031	5,189	4,285	42	9,516	36,373	130,919
Fond du Lac	953	10,689	277	12,134	23,100	938	24,991
Forest	344,031	25	1	2,966	2,992	10,848	357,871
Grant	6,465	13,280	3,313	383	16,976	59	23,500
Green	0	0	1,282	3,617	4,898	4	4,902
Green Lake	0	0	292	17,302	17,594	264	17,858
Iowa	0	7,620	6,538	3,878	18,036	120	18,156
Iron	0	53,358	577	7,617	61,552	174,069	235,621
Jackson	1,697	66,601	522	7,177	74,300	104,181	180,178
Jefferson	250	3,379	531	10,504	14,414	129	14,793
Juneau	79,831	0	3,403	3,184	6,587	14,304	100,721
Kenosha	0	0	4,763	1,943	6,706	1,320	8,026
Kewaunee	0	0	194	2,353	2,547	256	2,803
La Crosse	12,298	2,972	370	3,746	7,088	1,869	21,255
Lafayette	0	0	1,356	4,048	5,404	166	5,570
Langlade	32,247	3	126	15,825	15,953	126,029	174,229
Lincoln	0	348	610	3,825	4,783	98,791	103,574
Manitowoc	80	2,903	148	6,093	9,144	200	9,424
Marathon	0	0	1,322	23,045	24,367	27,012	51,379
Marinette	0	4,220	1,884	9,604	15,708	231,655	247,364
Marquette	1,043	0	769	9,658	10,427	186	11,656
Menominee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	0	218	4	0	221	11,253	11,474
Monroe	15,529	0	1,465	3,477	4,942	6,585	27,056
Oconto	141,490	0	147	5,013	5,159	41,955	188,604
Oneida	11,180	54,490	1,906	4,467	60,863	82,175	154,218
Outagamie	70	0	863	6,952	7,815	509	8,394
Ozaukee	536	0	2,294	164	2,458	681	3,675
Pepin	0	0	1,184	3,269	4,453	81	4,534
Pierce	0	0	2,517	1,292	3,809	44	3,853
Polk	1,085	4,864	1,619	12,494	18,977	16,199	36,261
Portage	0	0	693	26,326	27,019	1,327	28,346
Price	150,677	9,027	267	9,852	19,146	92,634	262,456
Racine	0	0	0	3,059	3,059	1,517	4,576
Richland	0	5,818	0	1,142	6,960	36	6,996
Rock	297	0	161	6,490	6,651	618	7,566
Rusk	0	15,165	115	3,217	18,498	88,696	107,193
St. Croix	4,092	0	3,965	4,966	8,931	717	13,740
Sauk	0	4,311	14,020	4,168	22,499	1,398	23,897
Sawyer	126,685	71,790	728	8,731	81,250	113,702	321,636
Shawano	108	0	1,056	13,742	14,798	511	15,417
Sheboygan	0	15,520	919	3,177	19,616	6,994	26,610
Taylor	123,914	0	1	7,545	7,546	17,581	149,041
Trempealeau	4,207	58	1,601	4,360	6,019	84	10,310
Vernon	6,863	52	4,577	1,395	6,024	69	12,956
Vilas	54,536	138,383	727	8,180	147,290	40,351	242,178
Walworth	0	6,351	1,019	4,053	11,423	150	11,573
Washburn	0	155	651	5,065	5,872	148,142	154,014
Washington	0	3,851	686	6,411	10,948	637	11,585
Waukesha	0	11,322	459	4,614	16,396	2,324	18,720
Waupaca	0	0	1,537	6,483	8,020	270	8,290
Waushara	232	0	144	16,313	16,457	442	17,131
Winnebago	2,003	0	72	7,991	8,063	430	10,496
Wood	2,312	173	24	14,383	14,580	37,554	54,445
STATE	1,758,847	577,973	122,429	552,210	1,252,612	2,358,894	5,370,353

[1]Land in Menominee County that is not privately owned is held by the Menominee Nation.
[2]Federal lands include national parks, national forests and lands controlled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
[3]Total includes lands designated as public areas and trust lands not listed separately.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, January 1997.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN

Universities and Colleges — Over 149,000 students enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System for the fall 1996 semester. The UW System's 1996-97 enrollment reflected a 15,453 decrease from the 1985-86 peak of 164,783. The system's summer school enrollment totaled 42,329 in 1996, and the UW-Extension's continuing education enrollments numbered 267,782 in 1995-96.

Wisconsin's private institutions of higher education encompass a broad range of schools, including 3 universities, 17 colleges, 4 technical and professional schools, and 5 theological seminaries. The enrollments of the private institutions have grown by 8.8% over the past 5 years from 47,688 in 1992-93 to 51,908 in 1996-97. The enrollments also reflect the undergraduate orientation of the state's private colleges, with 80% of the students enrolled as undergraduates in 1996-97.

Two Indian 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. In 1996-97, it reported a total undergraduate enrollment of 432 (160 men and 272 women). The College of the Menominee Nation, which opened in 1993 at Keshena, operates through a cooperative program with the UW-Stevens Point and UW Center-Marathon County. In 1996-97, it reported a total undergraduate enrollment of 238 (86 men and 152 women).

Technical Colleges — Wisconsin's Technical College System had a total enrollment of 431,405 students in 1995-96. Enrollments for individual institutions that year ranged from 9,724 at Nicolet Technical College in Rhinelander to 63,270 at Milwaukee Area Technical College.

Elementary and Secondary Schools — Following a peak enrollment of 999,921 in 1971-72, public school registrations steadily declined to a low of 767,542 in 1984-85. Recently, the trend has been upward to the 1996-97 total of 879,977. In the past 5 years public elementary and secondary enrollment has increased 8.0%.

In the 1996-97 school year, 150,140 students, or 14.6% of Wisconsin's elementary and secondary pupils, were enrolled in private schools. Like their public counterparts, private schools experienced a 10-year enrollment decline from 1980 to 1990, but in the last 5 years the private elementary and secondary enrollments have increased 3.3%.

School Districts — Wisconsin has 426 school districts. That figure reflects the consolidation of school districts from a high of 2,371 districts in 1960. Over 86% of the current districts are common school districts, and 11% are unified school districts.

Teachers — Of Wisconsin's 53,087 public school teachers employed in the 1995-96 school year, 35,819 taught in elementary grades and 17,268 were secondary teachers.

Wisconsin's average teacher's salary of $38,571 ranked it 14th nationally for the 1995-96 school year. Connecticut had the highest average salary that year at $50,400. South Dakota averaged lowest with $26,346.

Educational Expenditures — State and local expenditures for education activities in Wisconsin in the 1995-96 fiscal year totaled $9.1 billion, or $1,779 per capita based on total Wisconsin population. The majority of public funds (approximately 69%) are spent on the public elementary and secondary schools, with the UW System accounting for most of the remainder (28%).

Complete annual school costs for pre-kindergarten through 12th grade in the 1995-96 school year totaled $6.1 billion. Funding sources were: federal funds, $269 million (4.4%); state aids, $2.7 billion (44.0%); and local revenues, $3.2 billion (51.6%).

Wisconsin ranks 13th in the nation in total state expenditures for education, 14th in higher education expenditures, and 16th in state aid to local government for education.

Educational Attainment — In 1993-94, Wisconsin ranked 14th among the states in doctoral degrees conferred, 14th in bachelor's degrees earned, and 14th in public high school diplomas. California ranked first in these categories.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about education.

WISCONSIN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
Opening Fall Enrollment, 1992-93 – 1996-97

Institution (Location)	Total College-Credit Enrollments					1996-97 Detail		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Men	Women	Under-graduates
Universities and Colleges								
Alverno College (Milwaukee)	2,514	2,557	2,457	2,391	2,191	43	2,148	2,161
Beloit College (Beloit)	1,185	1,211	1,256	1,259	1,272	539	733	1,270
Cardinal Stritch College (Milwaukee)	4,141	5,639	5,654	5,176	5,526	1,800	3,726	2,905
Carroll College (Waukesha)	2,208	2,133	2,279	2,409	2,464	813	1,651	2,414
Carthage College (Kenosha)	2,050	2,054	2,147	2,165	2,164	911	1,253	2,109
Concordia University-Wisconsin (Mequon)	2,213	2,608	3,180	3,719	4,137	1,629	2,508	3,659
Edgewood College (Madison)	1,690	1,787	1,893	2,042	2,032	617	1,415	1,500
Immanuel Lutheran College (Eau Claire)	34	32	31	39	38	23	15	30
Lakeland College (Sheboygan)	2,704	2,895	3,121	3,330	3,152	1,225	1,927	3,038
Lawrence University (Appleton)	1,201	1,203	1,146	1,198	1,210	564	646	1,210
Marian College of Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	2,271	2,398	2,506	2,490	2,432	788	1,644	1,714
Marquette University (Milwaukee)	11,017	10,764	10,750	10,766	10,527	5,204	5,323	7,462
Mount Mary College (Milwaukee)	1,526	1,533	1,524	1,444	1,287	9	1,278	1,161
Mount Senario College (Ladysmith)	990	1,162	1,066	1,057	1,048	722	326	1,048
Northland College (Ashland)	787	744	813	850	879	381	498	879
Ripon College (Ripon)	793	763	789	768	731	339	392	731
St. Norbert College (De Pere)	1,981	2,059	2,070	2,097	2,067	835	1,232	2,011
Silver Lake College (Manitowoc)	925	970	990	1,079	1,144	414	730	822
Viterbo College (La Crosse)	1,392	1,515	1,703	1,850	1,913	495	1,418	1,635
Wisconsin Lutheran College (Milwaukee)	322	321	373	393	401	153	248	401
Technical and Professional								
Bellin College of Nursing (Green Bay)	214	209	218	211	194	23	171	194
Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. (Milwaukee)	1,194	1,177	1,243	1,229	1,244	822	422	0
Milwaukee Institute of Art and Design (Milwaukee)	521	505	511	525	518	305	213	518
Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee)	3,171	3,053	3,027	3,007	2,957	2,500	457	2,537
Theological Seminaries								
Immanuel Lutheran Seminary (Eau Claire)	8	8	8	8	8	8	0	0
Nashotah House (Nashotah)	37	40	33	42	31	28	3	0
Sacred Heart School of Theology (Hales Corners)	161	135	108	100	96	87	9	0
St. Francis Seminary (Milwaukee)	92	78	90	90	86	30	56	0
Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary (Milwaukee)	141	159	160	166	167	167	0	167
TOTAL	47,688	49,899	51,349	51,892	51,908	21,466	30,422	41,409

Sources: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Opening Fall Enrollment in Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education for the Academic Year 1996-97,* 1997, and previous issues; National Center for Education Statistics, *1995 Directory of Postsecondary Institutions,* Volume I, February 1996.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM
Opening Fall Enrollment 1992-93 – 1996-97

Institution	Total Enrollment[1]					1996-97 Detail	
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Men	Women
Eau Claire	10,431	10,342	10,330	10,316	10,495	4,155	6,340
Green Bay	4,801	5,401	5,509	5,444	5,530	2,031	3,499
La Crosse	8,362	8,659	8,589	8,787	9,046	3,886	5,160
Madison[2]	41,948	40,924	40,305	40,005	39,826	19,485	20,341
Undergraduate[2]	27,464	26,638	26,207	26,361	26,910	12,816	14,094
Agricultural and Life Sciences	2,019	2,113	2,100	2,201	2,252	1,030	1,222
Business	1,303	1,170	1,193	1,189	1,226	717	509
Education	2,852	2,934	2,851	2,772	2,682	738	1,944
Engineering	3,625	3,535	3,417	3,377	3,315	2,714	601
Human Ecology	506	515	518	538	604	89	515
Letters and Science	16,034	15,214	14,962	15,175	15,781	7,273	8,508
Medicine	223	254	279	311	288	75	213
Nursing	512	505	514	439	407	44	363
Pharmacy	390	398	373	359	355	136	219
University Special[3]	2,234	2,062	2,166	2,115	1,956	897	1,059
Graduate	10,414	10,372	10,065	9,684	9,112	4,864	4,248
Law	902	922	925	906	894	485	409
Medical	602	600	610	591	595	318	277
Pharmacy	27	24	21	35	42	10	32
Veterinary Medicine	305	306	311	313	317	95	222
Milwaukee[2]	24,341	23,794	22,984	22,342	21,877	9,850	12,027
Undergraduate[2]	19,715	19,116	18,244	17,667	17,428	8,030	9,398
Allied Health Professions	953	954	953	1,004	1,009	242	767
Architecture and Urban Planning	588	528	538	538	541	409	132
Business Administration	1,034	1,040	1,186	2,531	2,592	1,435	1,157
Education	930	874	936	1,875	1,786	483	1,303
Engineering and Applied Science	1,201	1,209	1,190	1,224	1,242	1,073	169
Fine Arts	1,075	1,038	989	993	1,075	507	568
Letters and Science	10,925	10,162	9,057	6,233	5,947	2,791	3,156
Nursing	894	994	938	808	795	118	677
Social Welfare	832	888	923	863	842	337	505
Special Programs	1,283	1,429	1,534	1,598	1,599	635	964
University Special[3]	1,955	2,045	2,157	2,110	2,156	808	1,348
Graduate	4,626	4,678	4,740	4,675	4,449	1,820	2,629
Oshkosh	11,112	10,809	10,603	10,453	10,359	4,349	6,010
Parkside	4,993	4,983	5,027	4,851	4,533	1,934	2,599
Platteville	5,053	4,919	4,915	4,871	4,901	3,097	1,804
River Falls	5,438	5,263	5,422	5,259	5,359	2,159	3,200
Stevens Point	8,618	8,615	8,424	8,414	8,362	3,833	4,529
Stout	7,343	7,198	7,413	7,060	7,140	3,645	3,495
Superior	2,747	2,393	2,402	2,589	2,659	1,175	1,484
Whitewater	10,512	10,550	10,438	10,441	10,398	4,698	5,700
Center System[2]	10,954	10,891	9,920	9,282	8,845	3,905	4,940
Baraboo	614	634	591	501	536	285	251
Barron	518	583	493	503	449	186	263
Fond du Lac	770	772	649	565	503	225	278
Fox Valley	1,379	1,361	1,315	1,274	1,253	539	714
Manitowoc	498	550	509	471	467	229	238
Marathon	1,215	1,111	1,047	1,010	827	362	465
Marinette	488	499	441	386	362	141	221
Marshfield	521	538	555	577	543	214	329
Richland Center	436	418	402	370	375	180	195
Rock	951	901	873	810	715	279	436
Sheboygan	681	637	518	484	505	240	265
Washington	747	739	670	635	635	267	368
Waukesha	2,136	2,148	1,857	1,696	1,675	758	917
TOTAL	156,653	154,741	152,281	150,114	149,330	68,202	81,128

[1]Full- and part-time on-campus enrollments for first semester.

[2]Total of subsequent detail.

[3]"University Specials" are students allowed to take courses without having to qualify as degree candidates.

Sources: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Opening Fall Enrollment in Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education for the Academic Year 1996-97,* 1997, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin-Madison, *Enrollment Report for First Semester 1996-97,* 1997, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, *Enrollment Report, Fall Semester 1996-97,* 1997, and previous issues.

SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENT
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM, 1992 – 1996

Institution	Total Enrollment 1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996 Detail Men	Women
Eau Claire	3,740	2,910	2,639	2,471	2,428	833	1,595
Green Bay	918	986	977	993	1,047	322	725
La Crosse	2,149	2,170	2,231	2,370	2,435	938	1,497
Madison (by college)	14,825*	14,536*	14,234*	13,295*	12,764*	6,193*	6,571*
Agricultural and Life Sciences	1,540	1,551	1,554	1,497	1,408	723	685
Business	721	649	658	610	539	290	249
Continuing Studies	—	—	—	2,149	1,975	748	1,227
Education	1,546	1,555	1,485	1,404	1,416	413	1,003
Engineering	1,781	1,844	1,806	1,629	1,567	1,282	285
Family Resources and Consumer Sciences	274	258	247	247	250	38	212
Institute for Environmental Studies	96	96	95	79	62	26	36
Law	292	301	282	269	291	160	131
Letters and Science	5,672	5,150	4,788	4,575	4,363	2,206	2,157
Medicine	339	361	374	357	367	185	182
Nursing	284	276	280	230	272	19	253
Pharmacy	148	145	152	159	173	77	96
Veterinary Medicine	78	71	81	79	74	22	52
Summer Session Specials	2,046	2,362	2,495	2,197	2,058	794	1,264
C.I.C. Scholars**	8	7	3	11	7	4	3
Milwaukee	9,603	8,761	8,564	8,128	7,737	3,027	4,710
Oshkosh	1,640	1,675	1,905	1,809	2,120	711	1,409
Parkside	1,319	1,457	1,260	1,425	1,303	485	818
Platteville	1,486	1,388	1,413	1,358	1,328	678	650
River Falls	1,518	1,748	1,660	1,750	1,988	675	1,313
Stevens Point	2,233	2,222	2,240	2,459	1,873	717	1,156
Stout	3,056	2,907	2,965	2,729	2,594	1,162	1,432
Superior	903	954	986	865	905	320	585
Whitewater	2,402	2,401	2,181	2,255	2,490	842	1,648
Center System	2,353*	2,156*	2,323*	1,921*	1,563*	545*	1,018*
Baraboo	59	57	61	68	42	18	24
Barron	77	67	67	66	22	7	15
Fond du Lac	185	219	241	83	69	23	46
Fox Valley	386	320	300	257	263	93	170
Manitowoc	157	161	152	167	152	52	100
Marathon	213	199	153	185	109	40	69
Marinette	110	110	100	79	80	31	49
Marshfield	120	97	118	111	85	23	62
Richland Center	25	31	42	15	17	3	14
Rock	271	246	244	218	187	57	130
Sheboygan	159	123	110	87	100	30	70
Washington	95	116	89	61	87	31	56
Waukesha	496	410	646	524	350	137	213
TOTAL	48,145	46,259	45,565	43,623	42,329	17,358	24,971

*Total of detail immediately following. The college subtotals for the UW-Madison campus vary slightly from the total due to different sources of information.

**Graduate 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 1996,* 1996, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Office of Institutional Research, *Enrollment Report Summer Semester 1996,* 1996, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin System, *1996-97 Fact Book,* May 1996 and system data, February 1997.

EXTENSION ENROLLMENT
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM, 1991-92 – 1995-96

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Cooperative Education Extension					
Agriculture/Agribusiness	428,886	484,209	397,204	618,406	618,406
Community, Natural Resources and Economic Development	164,997	199,750	166,499	190,314	190,314
Family Living Programs	313,796	268,385	402,074	409,712	409,712
4-H/Youth Development	208,850	230,259	281,394	372,553	372,553
Geological and Natural History Survey	10,250	13,450	12,470	10,920	13,387
Continuing Education Extension					
Number of programs	6,393	6,698	6,943	7,273	7,123
Number of enrollments	268,017	260,682	263,237	268,719	267,782
Credit Outreach (off-campus credit courses)					
Number of credits	71,507	84,391	56,600	48,785	43,578
Number of enrollments	26,532	29,988	21,022	18,603	15,381
Independent Study enrollments					
University credit	7,638	7,889	7,691	7,277	6,132
Continuing education	2,051	2,020	3,207	3,857	3,832
High school credit	1,672	1,688	1,473	1,669	1,627
Technical College System credit	349	311	226	192	204
Small Business Development Center					
Counseling clients	1,901	2,144	1,939	2,288	1,626
Hours of counseling	12,893	17,016	13,377	18,275	16,311
WISC + WisTAP searches, training & counseling	—	—	—	630	743
Teleconferencing Enrollments[1]					
Educational Teleconference Network (ETN)	24,850	22,878	23,000	17,665	25,033
WISLINE[2]	10,172	7,692	7,880	8,690	8,100
WisView Audiographics	—	582	150	417	370
Compressed video sessions	—	—	—	—	1,195
Radio/Television Audience Counts[3]					
Wisconsin Public Radio (listeners per week)	273,967	269,367	278,367	297,000	354,300
Wisconsin Public Television (households per week)	462,000	445,000	475,000	485,530	685,000
Cable 33 telecourses (enrollments)	2,275	856	447	672	1,093

[1]Teleconferencing enrollment figures are also included in the Cooperative Extension, Continuing Education Extension and Credit Outreach enrollments/contracts.

[2]WISLINE is a centralized teleconferencing network available through regular telephone connections.

[3]Wisconsin Public Radio (including WERN-FM and WHA-AM) and Wisconsin Public Television (WHA-TV) are cooperative services of the University of Wisconsin-Extension and the Wisconsin Educational Communications Board.

Sources: The University of Wisconsin System, *1996-97 Fact Book,* May 1996; University of Wisconsin-Extension departmental data, February 1997.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM
Annual Enrollment Summary, 1986-87 – 1995-96

School Year	Total[1]	Postsecondary: College Parallel	Postsecondary: Associate Degree	Postsecondary: Vocational	Continuing Education: Vocational-Adult	Continuing Education: Community Services[2]: Cooperative	Continuing Education: Community Services[2]: District	Continuing Education: Community Services[2]: Community
1986-87	438,082	8,809	80,555	70,773	261,288	27,574	51,303	—
1988-89	436,746	10,136	88,241	74,840	260,520	27,293	37,532	—
1989-90	447,819	12,068	91,287	78,388	275,117	22,315	35,824	—
1990-91	454,728	14,024	94,741	84,649	279,031	15,229	32,592	—
1991-92	464,435	16,081	103,862	90,682	288,916	—	—	29,941
1992-93	452,897	17,042	103,164	98,558	268,108	—	—	26,297
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

[1]Unduplicated student headcount.
[2]Beginning in 1991-92, Cooperative and District Services were combined into one aid category: Community Services.
Source: Wisconsin Technical College System, *WTCS Facts,* January 1997, and previous issues.

Annual Enrollment Summary, By College – 1995-96

Technical College	Total[1]	College Parallel	Postsecondary: Associate Degree[2]	Postsecondary: Vocational	Continuing Education: Vocational-Adult	Continuing Education: Community Services
Blackhawk	15,033	—	2,103	3,759	9,895	775
Chippewa Valley	26,704	—	3,515	4,521	20,731	—
Fox Valley	43,101	—	9,846	7,942	28,124	1,720
Gateway	25,624	—	6,764	8,960	13,957	66
Lakeshore	19,388	—	2,414	3,622	15,373	198
Madison Area	50,389	6,095	11,745	5,381	30,364	5,356
Mid-State	14,099	—	3,593	3,143	8,536	518
Milwaukee Area	63,270	9,995	23,749	22,948	18,989	2,506
Moraine Park	20,406	—	6,745	6,785	9,036	194
Nicolet	9,724	847	1,855	1,218	6,845	176
Northcentral	17,108	—	4,179	4,859	10,357	—
Northeast	40,692	—	6,682	7,093	28,507	2,367
Southwest	9,768	—	1,928	1,519	7,477	13
Waukesha	33,252	—	6,175	7,195	20,425	2,870
Western	18,574	—	4,154	4,225	11,228	793
Wisconsin Indianhead	24,273	—	3,125	4,683	17,723	707
TOTAL	431,405	16,937	98,572	97,853	257,567	18,259

[1]Unduplicated student headcount.
[2]Includes both collegiate and noncollegiate students.
Source: Wisconsin Technical College System, *WTCS Facts,* January 1997, and previous issues.

Collegiate Transfer/Associate Degree Enrollment, By College 1992-93 – 1996-97

Technical College	Main Campus	Total Full- and Part-time Enrollment*: 1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Blackhawk	Janesville	2,449	2,608	2,338	2,164	2,195
Chippewa Valley	Eau Claire	3,273	3,867	3,461	3,538	3,818
Fox Valley	Appleton	4,286	4,225	4,280	4,331	5,946
Gateway	Kenosha	14,196	9,144	6,550	6,121	6,773
Lakeshore	Cleveland	2,860	1,093	2,516	2,391	2,409
Madison Area	Madison	12,309	11,980	11,589	12,804	12,123
Mid-State	Wisconsin Rapids	2,808	2,782	2,582	2,514	2,667
Milwaukee Area	Milwaukee	21,699	22,233	21,481	19,473	19,926
Moraine Park	Fond du Lac	5,836	6,137	6,100	6,670	5,811
Nicolet	Rhinelander	2,321	2,393	2,466	2,406	793
Northcentral	Wausau	6,526	2,725	3,730	3,500	3,530
Northeast	Green Bay	9,525	8,584	8,612	8,403	7,187
Southwest	Fennimore	1,865	1,825	1,757	1,586	1,688
Waukesha	Pewaukee	5,873	7,538	5,876	5,272	5,612
Western	La Crosse	3,778	3,943	3,858	3,949	3,947
Wisconsin Indianhead	Shell Lake	3,602	3,369	3,131	3,511	3,135
TOTAL		103,206	94,446	90,327	88,633	87,560

*Opening fall enrollment in collegiate-level courses that may be applied to associate degree requirement or transferred to institutions offering college degrees (unduplicated).
Sources: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Opening Fall Enrollment in Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education for the Academic Year 1996-97,* 1997, and previous issues; Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College registrar's records.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Public Schools, 1986-87 – 1996-97

Grade level	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Pre-kindergarten (4 years old)	10,710	11,074	11,502	12,508	13,265	13,791	16,227	17,270	18,531	18,045	19,989
Kindergarten (5 years old)	62,635	62,509	62,754	62,188	63,539	63,479	61,568	61,136	61,898	62,859	62,477
1	61,096	62,247	62,459	63,187	63,140	65,293	65,255	64,779	64,040	64,574	64,951
2	56,272	59,138	60,142	60,588	61,526	62,043	64,424	64,467	64,247	63,141	63,949
3	53,332	56,361	59,390	60,460	60,775	62,311	62,749	65,336	65,127	64,541	63,313
4	52,659	53,928	56,814	59,837	60,794	61,775	63,365	63,756	65,996	65,427	64,722
5	48,842	53,006	54,375	57,355	60,509	61,989	62,708	64,435	64,380	66,577	65,991
6	50,419	49,624	53,887	55,420	58,543	61,661	63,723	64,374	65,362	65,289	67,366
7	51,592	52,862	51,847	56,152	57,860	60,456	64,600	65,495	65,844	66,723	66,577
8	52,335	51,784	52,890	51,757	56,244	57,757	60,783	64,669	65,790	65,788	66,538
9	61,791	59,832	59,077	59,880	59,058	63,354	65,491	69,407	73,063	74,700	75,145
10	65,680	60,960	58,555	57,923	59,394	57,870	63,079	64,586	67,229	70,262	71,364
11	65,524	63,059	57,850	56,569	55,963	56,774	55,839	60,603	61,667	64,458	67,018
12	61,122	63,351	60,725	56,022	54,562	53,734	55,543	53,688	57,407	57,791	60,577
Ungraded Elementary or Secondary	13,810	12,628	12,590	13,059	12,449	12,384	4,061	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	767,819	772,363	774,857	782,905	797,621	814,671	829,415	844,001	860,581	870,175	879,977

Private Schools, 1986-87 – 1996-97

Grade level	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Pre-kindergarten (4 years old)	5,330	5,646	6,205	7,573	7,832	8,476	9,068	9,866	9,877	11,653	11,482
Kindergarten (5 years old)	12,005	11,798	11,987	11,888	12,669	12,655	12,616	12,993	13,593	13,355	13,204
1	15,599	14,849	14,489	14,052	13,696	14,220	13,666	13,690	13,553	13,619	14,013
2	14,881	15,088	14,404	14,032	13,801	13,296	13,928	13,515	13,282	13,078	13,440
3	14,127	14,226	14,562	13,853	13,780	13,323	13,081	13,627	13,163	12,940	13,096
4	13,751	13,554	13,729	13,955	13,491	13,259	13,041	12,934	13,212	12,739	12,637
5	12,528	13,154	12,941	13,108	13,524	13,064	12,990	12,764	12,549	12,910	12,503
6	12,657	11,870	12,430	12,197	12,593	12,762	12,737	12,475	12,550	12,082	12,433
7	10,926	11,020	10,322	10,770	10,813	11,179	11,599	11,690	11,509	11,406	11,183
8	11,068	10,358	10,432	9,889	10,399	10,283	10,805	11,335	11,210	11,070	11,009
9	5,831	5,494	5,264	5,434	5,445	5,801	6,040	8,491	6,798	6,735	6,277
10	6,138	5,463	5,192	5,111	5,178	5,185	5,538	5,747	5,893	6,375	6,299
11	6,398	5,744	5,158	4,983	4,912	5,001	4,981	5,403	5,504	5,619	5,855
12	6,063	6,191	5,645	4,971	4,688	4,687	4,884	5,252	5,309	5,359	5,116
Ungraded Elementary or Secondary	961	1,018	888	913	1,394	2,136	1,833	—	—	—	1,593
TOTAL	148,263	145,473	143,648	142,729	144,215	145,327	146,807	149,782	148,002	148,940	150,140

Note: Discrepancies between these statistics and those shown in earlier *Blue Books* reflect revised data in the source.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin's Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1995-96,* 1996, and previous issues; departmental data, April 1997.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT DROPOUTS
By County, 1992-93 – 1995-96

County	Number of Dropouts – Grades 9-12				Annual Dropout Rate*			
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Adams	9	7	16	19	1.66%	1.24%	2.71%	3.11%
Ashland	22	16	25	25	2.24	1.54	2.33	2.14
Barron	35	19	28	29	1.42	0.73	1.03	1.05
Bayfield	10	4	9	14	1.57	0.58	1.20	1.82
Brown	183	131	91	46	1.80	1.25	0.84	0.42
Buffalo	8	8	4	8	1.07	1.04	0.51	0.98
Burnett	2	9	5	0	0.32	1.38	0.73	0.00
Calumet	15	17	16	10	0.99	1.07	0.97	0.59
Chippewa	14	30	29	42	0.51	1.08	0.99	1.38
Clark	19	10	17	13	0.98	0.49	0.80	0.59
Columbia	34	38	42	47	1.31	1.43	1.53	1.60
Crawford	11	9	4	9	1.30	1.03	0.43	0.93
Dane	336	411	459	407	2.22	2.63	2.77	2.36
Dodge	51	37	33	13	2.02	1.40	1.20	0.45
Door	13	17	21	17	0.88	1.12	1.33	1.06
Douglas	34	21	35	66	1.52	0.92	1.49	2.68
Dunn	4	5	10	21	0.25	0.29	0.55	1.08
Eau Claire	36	60	62	50	0.95	1.51	1.50	1.15
Florence	2	3	2	5	0.73	1.04	0.68	1.77
Fond du Lac	141	114	90	73	2.93	2.27	1.75	1.41
Forest	7	8	11	9	1.35	1.50	2.00	1.55
Grant	25	17	31	34	0.84	0.56	0.99	1.09
Green	19	26	29	17	1.15	1.56	1.68	0.98
Green Lake	12	26	18	4	1.01	2.11	1.37	0.29
Iowa	4	7	9	11	0.61	0.65	0.83	0.94
Iron	4	5	4	6	1.26	1.56	1.23	1.85
Jackson	5	4	5	10	0.56	0.42	0.49	0.96
Jefferson	49	49	55	47	1.28	1.25	1.36	1.14
Juneau	22	17	19	38	1.67	1.19	1.29	2.41
Kenosha	261	228	306	282	4.41	3.57	4.59	4.04
Kewaunee	8	8	8	17	0.63	0.62	0.59	1.25
La Crosse	60	77	34	53	1.44	1.79	0.75	1.12
Lafayette	4	5	10	8	0.38	0.45	0.86	0.68
Langlade	22	28	28	25	1.72	2.16	2.08	1.81
Lincoln	23	15	20	24	1.48	0.89	1.14	1.36
Manitowoc	81	69	85	84	2.20	1.81	2.18	2.06
Marathon	88	65	62	92	1.46	1.05	0.96	1.40
Marinette	17	28	25	17	0.76	1.19	0.99	0.65
Marquette	0	5	10	5	0.00	0.70	1.30	0.67
Menominee	NR	2	2	9	NR	0.93	0.82	3.18
Milwaukee	3,930	3,590	3,097	2,563	10.66	9.51	7.94	6.42
Monroe	64	24	34	18	3.12	1.16	1.55	0.78
Oconto	23	22	88	24	1.57	1.46	1.93	1.43
Oneida	70	51	40	52	3.52	2.48	1.87	2.33
Outagamie	105	117	131	88	1.33	1.43	1.52	0.99
Ozaukee	44	32	17	28	1.14	0.81	0.41	0.66
Pepin	3	4	2	2	0.53	0.67	0.31	0.30
Pierce	18	13	11	19	0.83	0.58	0.48	0.79
Polk	21	12	12	10	0.96	0.53	0.50	0.40
Portage	4	5	29	65	0.13	0.15	0.84	1.90
Price	5	8	11	7	0.54	0.82	1.09	0.71
Racine	398	415	458	613	4.71	4.86	5.06	6.73
Richland	1	0	3	12	0.15	0.00	0.42	1.64
Rock	217	244	193	223	2.95	3.26	2.45	2.73
Rusk	10	14	10	12	1.12	1.50	1.06	1.26
St. Croix	24	9	9	7	0.87	0.32	0.30	0.23
Sauk	82	72	65	54	2.50	2.13	1.79	1.46
Sawyer	9	15	4	6	1.28	2.09	0.54	0.77
Shawano	19	35	29	27	1.09	1.91	1.45	1.28
Sheboygan	156	139	132	135	2.80	2.34	2.12	2.14
Taylor	20	9	7	5	1.83	0.79	0.56	0.38
Trempealeau	13	28	25	17	0.79	1.60	1.41	0.90
Vernon	5	20	11	15	0.36	1.39	0.72	0.98
Vilas	15	7	7	6	3.03	1.34	1.23	1.02
Walworth	48	50	57	54	1.29	1.28	1.39	1.26
Washburn	14	17	21	13	1.59	1.79	2.16	1.23
Washington	109	118	135	129	1.91	1.97	2.13	1.95
Waukesha	145	217	165	204	0.87	1.27	0.94	1.13
Waupaca	43	49	65	60	1.34	1.49	1.90	1.70
Waushara	13	3	6	4	1.51	0.33	0.62	0.42
Winnebago	164	172	160	167	2.71	2.75	2.40	2.43
Wood	63	103	62	62	1.49	2.34	1.35	1.31
STATE	7,545	7,269	6,810	6,407	3.15%	2.93%	2.63%	2.40%

NR – No report submitted to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction by the school district.

*Rate for entire school year as determined by dividing the number of dropouts by total enrollment. 1995-96 rates were calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *Dropouts by County,* Information Series #95-12, 1997, and previous issues; departmental data, April 1997.

DIPLOMAS AND EARNED DEGREES
By State

State	High School Diplomas Private 1992-93	High School Diplomas Public 1993-94	Higher Education – 1993-94 Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	First Professional Degree (M.D., J.D., etc.)	Master's Degree	Doctorate Degree (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)
Alabama	4,174	34,447	7,781	21,150	908	5,763	476
Alaska	213	5,747	1,002	1,396	—	422	24
Arizona	2,415	31,799	6,796	16,093	462	6,399	754
Arkansas	1,023	24,990	2,808	8,549	441	1,995	146
California	24,436	253,083	56,417	111,848	9,228	38,708	5,034
Colorado	1,826	31,867	6,746	18,954	809	6,859	765
Connecticut	6,291	26,330	5,081	13,929	769	6,649	646
Delaware	1,446	5,230	1,191	4,187	461	955	121
District of Columbia	1,054	3,207	305	7,184	2,420	6,311	489
Florida	9,820	88,032	40,620	44,075	2,382	14,056	1,644
Georgia	5,630	56,356	9,419	26,283	2,015	8,326	813
Hawaii	1,886	9,369	2,391	4,314	172	1,369	175
Idaho	341	13,281	4,068	4,203	148	1,017	88
ILLINOIS	14,724	102,126	27,022	52,330	4,321	23,689	2,592
Indiana	4,061	54,650	9,589	30,769	1,454	6,962	1,103
IOWA	2,495	30,247	8,314	17,846	1,442	3,488	689
Kansas	1,668	25,319	6,716	14,599	619	4,618	415
Kentucky	2,949	38,454	6,416	14,629	1,118	4,028	401
Louisiana	7,844	34,822	3,303	17,787	1,582	5,205	447
Maine	1,914	11,633	2,463	5,953	173	896	53
Maryland	5,648	39,091	8,292	20,720	972	8,182	934
Massachusetts	10,281	47,453	13,084	42,351	3,771	20,745	2,228
MICHIGAN	8,925	83,385	36,032	44,925	2,746	15,474	1,483
MINNESOTA	3,453	47,514	9,708	24,746	1,536	5,678	917
Mississippi	3,901	23,379	5,538	10,524	478	2,630	352
Missouri	5,839	46,566	8,424	27,494	2,206	10,130	778
Montana	355	9,601	1,031	4,357	70	803	57
Nebraska	1,904	17,072	3,189	10,087	811	2,201	244
Nevada	646	9,485	1,295	3,276	39	922	52
New Hampshire	1,730	9,933	3,350	7,546	182	2,228	136
New Jersey	11,025	66,125	12,625	25,234	1,709	8,274	1,032
New Mexico	1,029	14,892	3,065	6,118	192	2,348	243
New York	26,625	132,708	53,784	93,134	7,442	42,903	4,025
North Carolina	2,983	57,738	13,621	32,730	1,673	7,276	988
North Dakota	332	7,522	1,718	4,558	189	675	74
Ohio	12,398	107,700	20,117	50,982	3,251	14,992	2,127
Oklahoma	1,536	31,872	6,689	15,734	846	4,954	387
Oregon	1,700	26,338	5,986	13,272	946	3,617	531
Pennsylvania	18,532	101,958	21,172	64,326	3,745	18,906	2,247
Rhode Island	1,408	7,450	3,941	9,145	87	2,019	255
South Carolina	2,383	30,603	6,218	15,318	627	4,452	459
South Dakota	254	8,442	873	4,164	141	1,038	60
Tennessee	4,970	40,643	6,894	19,992	1,296	5,740	672
Texas	8,447	163,191	25,787	69,298	4,768	21,838	2,732
Utah	590	26,407	5,318	14,191	367	2,837	338
Vermont	1,120	5,414	1,268	4,671	93	1,174	62
Virginia	4,580	56,140	11,339	31,226	1,839	9,980	1,006
Washington	2,644	47,235	18,365	21,321	918	7,268	696
West Virginia	672	19,884	3,012	9,045	367	2,032	127
WISCONSIN	5,129	48,371	9,394	27,484	966	6,267	956
Wyoming	31	5,997	1,862	1,794	66	457	73
UNITED STATES	247,278	2,221,098	542,449	1,169,275	75,418	387,070	43,185

Note: U.S. total includes U.S. service academies and other service schools.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1996,* November 1996.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Districts by Total Enrollments, 1990-91 – 1996-97

Enrollment Level	Number of Districts						
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1-499	96	97	94	92	89	87	83
500-999	132	129	131	130	126	125	126
1,000-1,999	108	109	106	107	111	114	114
2,000-2,999	43	41	40	39	41	40	43
3,000-3,999	18	20	23	25	24	23	23
4,000-4,999	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
5,000-9,999	15	16	16	15	15	14	14
10,000 and above	8	8	8	9	10	11	11
TOTAL	428	428	427	427	427	426	426

Districts by 9-12 Enrollments, 1990-91 – 1996-97

Enrollment Level	Number of Districts						
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
0*	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
1-299	179	177	167	166	157	146	144
300-499	76	77	82	75	80	87	85
500-999	79	78	81	86	87	87	85
1,000-1,999	29	31	32	34	37	38	44
2,000 and above	18	18	18	19	19	21	21
TOTAL	428	428	427	427	427	426	426

*This group includes the K-8 districts, which do not have secondary level students.

Districts by Type, 1966-67 – 1996-97

Type of District	1966-67[1] Number	1976-77 Number	1986-87 Number	1996-97 Number
Common school districts	410	364	371	368
Pre-kindergarten-grade 8	(104)	(53)	(48)	(48)
Pre-kindergarten-grade 12	(306)	(311)	(323)	(320)
Unified school districts	14	16	50	47
First class city school district grades K-12[2]	1	1	1	1
Union high schools, grades 9-12	20	12	10	10
City school districts[3]	49	43	—	—
TOTAL	494	436	432	426

Note: "Common school districts" provide grades PK-8 or PK-12 and are governed through annual meetings of district voters. "Union high school districts" provide only grades 9-12 for common school district graduates and are governed by annual meetings of district voters. "Unified school districts" provide grades PK-12 (with the exception of one PK-8 district) and are controlled by an elected school board.

[1]As of October 1, 1967.

[2]The City of Milwaukee is the state's only "first class city school district", and it functions as an independent unit of government under Chapter 119, Wisconsin Statutes.

[3]Chapter 340, Laws of 1981, abolished "city school districts" and required them to reorganize as either common or unified school districts by July 1, 1983.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin's Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1995-96,* 1996 and previous issues; departmental data, April 1997. Percentages calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SCHOOL SALARIES
Instructional Staff and Salaries, 1994-95 and 1995-96

Classification	1994-95 Number	1994-95 Average Salary	1995-96* Number	1995-96* Average Salary
Total Instructional Staff	63,248	$38,952	60,723	$39,498
Principals	2,639		2,484	
Nonsupervisory	4,717		5,152	
All Teachers	55,892	37,746	53,087	38,571
Secondary	19,167	39,104	17,268	39,424
Men	(10,150)		(9,209)	
Women	(9,017)		(8,059)	
Elementary	36,725	37,180	35,819	38,043
Men	(8,010)		(7,922)	
Women	(28,715)		(27,897)	

*Data estimated by the National Education Association.

Average Teacher Salaries, 1975-76 – 1995-96

Year	All Teachers[1]	Elementary	Secondary	Middle School (grades 6-8)	Junior High (grades 7-9)	Senior High
1975-76	$12,438	$12,100	—	—	$12,831	$12,820
1980-81	17,606	17,077	—	17,893	17,981	18,087
1985-86	26,347	25,449	—	26,760	27,329	27,133
1986-87	27,815	26,582	—	28,189	28,334	28,622
1987-88	29,122	28,071	—	30,051	29,436	30,121
1988-89	31,046	29,856	—	31,744	31,880	32,257
1989-90	31,876	30,718	—	32,161	33,159	33,206
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[2]	38,571	38,043	39,424	—	—	—

[1]Includes base salaries for full-time teachers only. Districts with unsettled contracts are not included.
[2]Data estimated by the National Education Association.
Sources: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, 1975-1991; National Education Association, *1995-96 Estimates of School Statistics,* 1997 and previous editions.

AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS
By State, 1995-96

State	Average Salary	Percent Change 1994 to 1995	State Rank	State	Average Salary	Percent Change 1994 to 1995	State Rank
Alabama	$31,307	0.5%	39	Montana	$29,364	2.0%	43
Alaska	49,620*	3.5*	2	Nebraska	31,496	1.9	38
Arizona	32,484*	1.0*	32	Nevada	36,167	3.8	20
Arkansas	29,322	1.3	45	New Hampshire	35,792	3.1	22
California	42,516*	3.5*	8	New Jersey	47,910	4.0	5
Colorado	35,364	2.3	24	New Mexico	29,349	3.0	44
Connecticut	50,400	0.7	1	New York	48,115	1.1	4
Delaware	40,533	3.7	12	North Carolina	30,564	–0.7	41
District of Columbia	43,700*	0.0*	—	North Dakota	26,969	2.4	48
Florida	33,320	2.2	29	Ohio	37,835	2.8	16
Georgia	34,307	5.1	26	Oklahoma	28,909*	2.6*	46
Hawaii	35,807	–7.0	21	Oregon	39,650	2.7	13
Idaho	30,891	3.7	40	Pennsylvania	46,916	5.4	6
ILLINOIS	41,008	4.0	11	Rhode Island	42,160*	3.5*	9
Indiana	37,805	2.8	17	South Carolina	31,568	4.3	37
IOWA	32,376	2.7	33	South Dakota	26,346	1.4	50
Kansas	35,518	2.5	23	Tennessee	33,451	3.0	27
Kentucky	33,108*	2.6*	30	Texas	32,000	2.5	35
Louisiana	26,800	1.3	49	Utah	30,452	4.7	42
Maine	32,869	2.8	31	Vermont	36,295	2.5	19
Maryland	41,215	1.4	10	Virginia	34,687	2.0	25
Massachusetts	43,756*	3.8*	7	Washington	38,025	5.2	15
MICHIGAN	49,168*	3.8*	3	West Virginia	32,155	0.7	34
MINNESOTA	36,937*	2.8*	18	**WISCONSIN**	38,571*	2.2*	14
Mississippi	27,689	3.2	47	Wyoming	31,571	0.9	36
Missouri	33,341	6.9	28	UNITED STATES	$37,846	2.8%	

*Data estimated by the National Education Association.
Source: National Education Association, *1995-96 Estimates of School Statistics,* Table 7, 1997. Rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

WISCONSIN ANNUAL SCHOOL DISTRICT COSTS AND REVENUE SOURCES 1976-77 – 1995-96

	Revenue Sources								Complete Annual School Cost[3]	
	Federal Funding		State Aids			Local Revenues				
School Year	Amount In Millions	% of Total	Amount In Millions	% of Total	Type[1]	Amount In Millions	% of Total	Type[2]	Total In Millions	CASC Per Member
1976-77	$80.1	4.8%	$589.0	35.5%		$989.5	55.7%		$1,658.6	$1,816
			502.2	30.3	G	925.4	55.8	T		
			86.8	5.2	C	64.2	3.9	O		
1977-78	91.2	5.1	629.6	35.0		1,079.1	59.9		1,799.9	2,031
			530.8	29.5	G	1,007.4	55.9	T		
			98.8	5.5	C	71.6	4.0	O		
1978-79	93.5	4.8	700.9	36.2		1,143.4	59.0		1,937.8	2,256
			587.0	30.3	G	1,060.7	54.7	T		
			113.9	5.9	C	82.6	4.3	O		
1979-80	102.2	4.9	787.6	37.5		1,207.2	57.6		2,097.1	2,530
			655.4	31.2	G	1,109.6	52.9	T		
			132.3	6.3	C	97.7	4.7	O		
1980-81	132.3	5.8	827.2	36.0		1,334.2	58.2		2,293.6	2,858
			682.4	29.7	G	1,201.4	52.4	T		
			144.8	6.3	C	132.7	5.8	O		
1981-82	122.9	5.0	888.6	36.6		1,419.4	58.4		2,430.9	3,175
			731.7	30.1	G	1,283.4	52.8	T		
			156.9	6.5	C	136.0	5.6	O		
1982-83	111.6	4.4	998.8	39.0		1,448.8	56.6		2,559.2	3,386
			832.9	32.5	G	1,316.8	51.4	T		
			165.8	6.5	C	132.0	5.2	O		
1983-84	107.9	4.0	1,042.5	38.6		1,549.8	57.4		2,700.2	3,619
			862.0	31.9	G	1,418.4	52.5	T		
			180.5	6.7	C	131.3	4.9	O		
1984-85	134.4	4.6	1,102.0	38.1		1,658.7	57.3		2,895.1	3,921
			906.3	31.3	G	1,513.6	52.3	T		
			195.7	6.8	C	145.0	5.0	O		
1985-86	146.9	4.7	1,131.3	36.1		1,857.7	59.2		3,136.0	4,233
			919.4	29.3	G	1,715.3	54.7	T		
			212.0	6.8	C	142.4	4.5	O		
1986-87	154.3	4.6	1,145.7	34.5		2,025.0	60.9		3,325.0	4,483
			913.3	27.5	G	1,186.2	58.7	T		
			232.3	7.0	C	138.8	4.2	O		
1987-88	154.3	4.3	1,467.8	41.1		1,947.7	54.6		3,569.2	4,781
			1,203.8	33.7	G	1,809.5	50.7	T		
			260.2	7.3	C	138.1	3.9	O		
1988-89	167.7	4.4	1,551.8	40.5		2,115.9	55.2		3,832.4	5,105
			1,271.4	33.2	G	1,956.2	51.0	T		
			280.4	7.3	C	159.7	4.2	O		
1989-90	170.2	4.1	1,674.2	40.6		2,276.1	55.2		4,120.6	5,425
			1,355.7	32.9	G	2,095.5	50.9	T		
			318.5	7.7	C	180.6	4.4	O		
1990-91	190.6	4.2	1,859.6	40.9		2,486.9	54.8		4,537.1	5,854
			1,541.1	33.9	G	2,354.1	51.9	T		
			318.5	7.0	C	132.8	2.9	O		
1991-92	194.3	4.0	1,952.8	40.0		2,709.6	55.8		4,856.7	6,133
			1,617.0	33.3	G	2,565.9	52.8	T		
			335.8	6.7	C	143.7	3.0	O		
1992-93	231.6	4.4	2,020.9	38.4		3,009.5	57.2		5,262.7	6,498
			1,694.5	32.2	G	2,841.5	54.0	T		
			326.4	6.2	C	168.0	3.2	O		
1993-94	244.2	4.4	2,162.8	39.3		3,158.2	56.7		5,501.5	6,681
			1,830.8	33.3	G	2,972.2	53.4	T		
			332.0	6.0	C	186.0	3.3	O		
1994-95	256.9	4.4	2,464.2	42.0		3,138.3	53.6		5,830.1	6,965
			2,093.7	35.7	G	2,981.7	50.9	T		
			370.5	6.3	C	156.6	2.7	O		
1995-96	268.9	4.4	2,713.1	44.0		3,188.7	51.6		6,136.8	7,232
			2,349.1	38.1	G	3,009.1	48.7	T		
			364.0	5.9	C	179.6	2.9	O		

Note: Beginning with 1993-94 school year, revenue sources do not add to Complete Annual School Cost.

[1]General Aid (G) is state aid which is not limited to any specific program. Categorical Aid (C) is state or federal aid designated to finance or reimburse a specific instructional or supporting program or aid a targeted group of pupils.

[2]Taxes (T) are local taxes. Other (O) includes miscellaneous local receipts, such as student fees.

[3]Complete Annual School Cost (CASC) is the total cost for goods (supplies, materials, food service, equipment, land, buildings) and services (salaries and benefits, utilities, professional fees) and most other general and special project costs incurred by Wisconsin school districts in a school year. Due to changes in accounting practice, data prior to 1981 may not be strictly comparable to 1981 and later.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1995-96,* 1996; departmental data, May 1997.

TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN
1990-91 – 1995-96

Agency/Program	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Public schools (CASC funded by local expenditures)	$2,514,014,825	$2,716,586,616	$3,009,195,706	$3,155,468,400	$3,138,273,483	$3,188,696,811
Public Instruction, Department of	2,063,176,202*	2,189,214,510*	2,293,251,859*	2,504,120,772*	2,798,307,292*	3,051,349,926*
State operations (excluding hearing and visually impaired schools)	32,889,767	32,742,277	34,852,186	35,204,317	36,964,461	37,697,666
Hearing and visually impaired schools	12,168,443	12,428,478	12,678,329	13,213,732	14,023,818	14,243,480
State aid and local assistance	2,018,117,922	2,144,043,755	2,245,721,344	2,455,702,723	2,747,319,013	2,999,408,780
County Handicapped Children's Education Board (local levy)	7,875,221	8,643,606	9,385,955	9,741,694	8,526,611	8,818,202
University of Wisconsin System	2,060,775,567	2,167,293,212	2,274,024,779	2,350,667,358	2,385,643,400	2,580,176,070
Higher Educational Aids Board	45,505,676	45,979,958	47,283,556	52,588,612	55,417,575	52,049,980
Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. (private institution)	5,279,389	6,440,354	7,245,199	7,813,248	7,772,930	8,051,965
Wisconsin Technical College System Board	133,503,205*	135,171,525*	144,595,870*	149,243,805*	158,368,861*	155,038,387*
State aid and local assistance	125,565,877	128,332,775	137,231,662	143,136,188	151,657,426	148,613,690
State operations	7,937,328	6,838,750	7,364,208	6,107,617	6,711,435	6,424,697
Educational Communications Board	12,670,457	14,090,840	11,862,168	11,722,617	13,055,746	12,316,325
State Historical Society	11,676,952	11,912,156	13,199,823	14,381,956	15,158,213	15,434,639
Arts Board (Department of Administration)	2,843,009	3,705,925	3,909,012	3,790,011	3,834,037	3,420,834
TOTAL	$7,027,765,967	$7,489,946,741	$8,048,748,451	$8,444,521,188	$8,584,358,148	$9,075,353,139
Per capita expenditure based on total state population	$1,437	$1,522	$1,603	$1,668	$1,696	$1,779

CASC – Complete annual school costs.

*Total of detail immediately following.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Administration, *Annual Fiscal Report 1996,* 1996 and previous issues; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 1996,* October 1996 and previous issues; Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, June 1997. Per capita data calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE AND LOCAL PER CAPITA EDUCATION EXPENDITURES
By State, Fiscal Year 1991-92

State	All Education		Local Schools		Higher Education		Other Education*	
	Amount*	State Rank	Amount	State Rank	Amount	State Rank	Amount	State Rank
Alabama	$1,032	48	$585	50	$348	23	$98.87	5
Alaska	2,325	1	1,714	1	505	4	106.26	2
Arizona	1,259	26	836	29	385	18	38.09	44
Arkansas	1,106	42	705	45	319	32	81.67	8
California	1,275	24**	868	23	359	21	47.79	30
Colorado	1,348	19	901	18	420	13	27.01	48
Connecticut	1,411	13	1,124	5	233	47	52.91	23
Delaware	1,584	4**	906	17	565	2	113.58	1
District of Columbia	1,270	—	1,066	—	204	—	—	—
Florida	1,090	43	819	33**	228	49	43.17	38
Georgia	1,084	44	806	38	233	48	45.73	36
Hawaii	1,159	39	702	46	441	10	15.86	50
Idaho	1,169	36	776	44	341	25	51.59	24
ILLINOIS	1,148	40	802	39	288	39	57.88	19
Indiana	1,293	23	858	26	386	17	48.63	28
IOWA	1,419	12	917	15	445	9	56.69	20
Kansas	1,387	16	856	27	485	5**	46.01	34
Kentucky	1,069	46	655	47	317	33	96.50	6
Louisiana	1,164	37	814	35**	289	37**	60.47	16
Maine	1,297	22	963	11	289	37**	45.81	35
Maryland	1,275	24**	877	22	347	24	50.24	26
Massachusetts	1,070	45	812	37	216	50	41.44	39
MICHIGAN	1,468	11	1,013	10	417	14	38.46	43
MINNESOTA	1,495	9	1,061	7	371	20	62.95	15
Mississippi	1,019	49	640	48	326	29	54.04	22
Missouri	1,065	47	782	42	248	45	35.09	46
Montana	1,321	21	935	13	300	35**	85.75	7
Nebraska	1,401	14	925	14	430	11	46.31	33
Nevada	1,206	31	897	19	284	41	25.17	49
New Hampshire	1,176	35	890	20	247	46	39.50	42
New Jersey	1,584	4**	1,263	3	280	42**	40.89	40
New Mexico	1,352	18	827	32	475	7	49.46	27
New York	1,570	6	1,224	4	280	42**	64.97	13
North Carolina	1,200	32	789	41	374	19	37.90	45
North Dakota	1,483	10	832	30	582	1	68.03	12
Ohio	1,184	34	814	35**	323	31	47.32	31
Oklahoma	1,161	38	778	43	338	26	45.25	37
Oregon	1,391	15	957	12	394	15**	40.04	41
Pennsylvania	1,324	20	911	16	332	27	81.05	9
Rhode Island	1,255	27	864	25	287	40	103.46	3
South Carolina	1,198	33	800	40	349	22	48.46	29
South Dakota	1,129	41	819	33**	258	44	51.27	25
Tennessee	924	50	586	49	300	35**	55.85	21
Texas	1,239	29	885	21	325	30	28.45	47
Utah	1,363	17	831	31	485	5**	46.49	32
Vermont	1,693	3	1,120	6	471	8	101.83	4
Virginia	1,241	28	854	28	327	28	59.28	17
Washington	1,512	7	1,046	8	394	15**	72.04	10
West Virginia	1,234	30	866	24	304	34	63.99	14
WISCONSIN	1,501	8	1,016	9	427	12	58.30	18
Wyoming	1,923	2	1,328	2	524	3	70.45	11
U.S. AVERAGE	$1,279		$897		$331		$51.95	

*Includes state educational administration and services, tuition grants, fellowships, aid to private schools and special programs.

**Tie in ranking.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances: 1991-92,* March 1996. Rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL
By State and Source
1969-70, 1979-80, 1989-90 and 1993-94

State	Expenditures per Pupil[1] 1969-70	1979-80	1989-90	1993-94	1993-94 State Rank	Revenue Sources for 1993-94 Pupil Expenditure[2] Federal	State	Local
Alabama	$544	$1,612	$3,327	$4,037	47	11.1%	59.3%	21.4%
Alaska	1,123	4,728	8,431	8,882	3	11.9	67.1	18.8
Arizona	720	1,971	4,053	4,611	41	9.4	41.5	46.8
Arkansas	568	1,574	3,485	4,280	44	8.8	57.8	28.6
California	867	2,268	4,391	4,921	34	8.9	56.2	33.8
Colorado	738	2,421	4,720	5,097	32	5.5	43.5	47.5
Connecticut	951	2,420	7,601	8,473	4	4.0	40.3	53.0
Delaware	900	2,861	5,694	6,621	11	7.8	64.4	26.1
District of Columbia	1,018	3,259	8,850	10,180	NA	10.8	NA	88.7
Florida	732	1,889	4,997	5,516	27	7.7	49.8	38.7
Georgia	588	1,625	4,187	4,915	35	7.8	50.7	39.7
Hawaii	841	2,322	4,448	5,879	18	7.5	89.9	0.8
Idaho	603	1,659	3,078	3,844	48	8.4	60.4	29.2
ILLINOIS	909	2,587	5,118	5,893	17	6.6	28.2	62.9
Indiana	728	1,882	4,549	5,630	25	5.1	52.3	39.5
IOWA	844	2,326	4,453	5,288	28	5.3	48.2	41.0
Kansas	771	2,173	4,752	5,659	23	5.5	57.8	34.1
Kentucky	545	1,701	3,675	5,107	31	10.3	65.9	23.0
Louisiana	648	1,792	3,855	4,519	43	12.2	53.0	32.2
Maine	692	1,824	5,373	6,069	14	5.9	48.3	44.6
Maryland	918	2,598	6,196	6,958	8	5.2	38.9	52.8
Massachusetts	859	2,819	6,237	6,959	7	5.4	34.1	58.7
MICHIGAN	904	2,640	5,546	6,658	10	6.4	28.7	62.9
MINNESOTA	904	2,387	4,971	5,720	21	4.6	55.1	36.6
Mississippi	501	1,664	3,094	3,660	49	16.3	54.5	25.5
Missouri	709	1,936	4,507	5,114	29	6.6	38.3	51.0
Montana	782	2,476	4,736	5,598	26	9.6	51.4	34.9
Nebraska	736	2,150	4,842	5,651	24	6.4	32.7	54.8
Nevada	769	2,088	4,117	5,049	33	4.6	32.8	58.9
New Hampshire	723	1,916	5,304	5,723	20	3.2	8.2	86.2
New Jersey	1,016	3,191	7,983	9,677	1	3.6	40.4	53.5
New Mexico	707	2,034	3,515	4,261	45	12.1	73.9	11.8
New York	1,327	3,462	8,062	9,175	2	6.2	38.2	54.6
North Carolina	612	1,754	4,236	4,894	37	8.2	64.0	23.8
North Dakota	690	1,920	4,189	4,674	40	11.9	42.8	40.0
Ohio	730	2,075	5,045	5,971	15	6.4	40.8	48.8
Oklahoma	604	1,926	3,508	4,697	39	8.6	58.8	28.3
Oregon	925	2,692	5,474	6,263	13	6.9	39.5	50.4
Pennsylvania	882	2,535	6,228	6,983	6	5.7	40.3	52.0
Rhode Island	891	2,601	6,249	7,333	5	5.9	39.0	54.0
South Carolina	613	1,752	4,081	4,761	38	9.2	46.2	40.2
South Dakota	690	1,908	3,731	4,586	42	10.7	26.1	60.3
Tennessee	566	1,635	3,664	4,149	46	9.5	46.8	36.8
Texas	624	1,916	4,150	4,898	36	8.1	40.2	48.9
Utah	626	1,657	2,764	3,439	50	7.1	54.9	32.6
Vermont	807	1,997	6,227	6,600	12	5.1	31.3	61.5
Virginia	708	1,970	4,612	5,109	30	6.0	30.8	59.6
Washington	915	2,568	4,703	5,751	19	5.8	69.7	21.4
West Virginia	670	1,920	4,361	5,713	22	8.0	64.6	25.9
WISCONSIN	883	2,477	5,524	6,717	9	4.4	38.7	54.9
Wyoming	856	2,527	5,577	5,899	16	5.8	52.2	40.5
UNITED STATES	$816	$2,272	$4,962	$5,767		7.0%	45.2%	45.1%

NA – Not applicable.

[1]Based on average daily attendance.

[2]Detail may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1996,* Tables 156 and 165, November 1996. Rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
By State, 1991-92
(In Thousands)

State	Level	Direct Education Expenditures[1] Total Expended[2]	Higher Education	Local Schools	Other Education	State Aid to Local Govt. 1992[2]
Alabama	State	$1,871,394	$1,437,777	$24,693	$408,924	$1,699,130
	Local	2,396,149	—	2,396,149	—	—
Alaska	State	575,109	296,194	216,541	62,374	625,881
	Local	789,467	—	789,467	—	—
Arizona	State	1,265,910	1,119,930	—	145,980	1,663,976
	Local	3,559,340	356,993	3,202,347	—	—
Arkansas	State	962,351	766,433	—	195,918	1,160,554
	Local	1,691,500	—	1,691,500	—	—
California	State	9,242,251	7,630,889	136,161	1,475,201	19,042,747
	Local	30,105,725	3,435,672	26,670,053	—	—
Colorado	State	1,489,249	1,395,521	—	93,728	1,219,986
	Local	3,186,776	61,779	3,124,997	—	—
Connecticut	State	939,282	765,691	—	173,591	1,567,068
	Local	3,688,814	—	3,688,814	—	—
Delaware	State	467,576	389,319	—	78,257	321,913
	Local	624,017	—	624,017	—	—
District of Columbia	Local	742,892	119,143	623,749	—	—
Florida	State	2,637,569	2,055,294	—	582,275	6,176,792
	Local	12,066,144	1,015,467	11,050,677	—	—
Georgia	State	1,864,529	1,555,837	—	308,692	3,319,732
	Local	5,454,353	14,029	5,440,324	—	—
Hawaii	State	1,344,015	511,473	814,149	18,393	—
	Local	400	—	400	—	—
Idaho	State	380,714	325,665	—	55,049	605,959
	Local	866,114	38,454	827,660	—	—
ILLINOIS	State	3,045,399	2,372,035	118	673,246	4,249,610
	Local	10,301,764	978,061	9,323,703	—	—
Indiana	State	2,462,080	2,186,764	—	275,316	2,190,681
	Local	4,857,313	—	4,857,313	—	—
IOWA	State	1,105,383	945,978	—	159,405	1,543,803
	Local	2,883,931	305,022	2,578,909	—	—
Kansas	State	1,094,167	978,073	—	116,094	1,103,697
	Local	2,405,965	245,151	2,160,814	—	—
Kentucky	State	1,554,117	1,191,749	—	362,368	2,018,298
	Local	2,458,155	—	2,458,155	—	—
Louisiana	State	1,511,386	1,230,884	21,256	259,246	2,175,623
	Local	3,478,413	9,152	3,469,261	—	—
Maine	State	421,697	356,489	8,634	56,574	588,415
	Local	1,180,333	—	1,180,333	—	—
Maryland	State	1,705,008	1,328,315	130,128	246,565	1,743,746
	Local	4,552,282	375,694	4,176,588	—	—
Massachusetts	State	1,532,085	1,283,498	—	248,587	1,739,212
	Local	4,883,827	13,584	4,870,243	—	—
MICHIGAN	State	3,559,987	3,197,078	—	362,909	3,855,645
	Local	10,295,770	738,048	9,557,722	—	—
MINNESOTA	State	1,816,561	1,534,564	—	281,997	2,739,762
	Local	4,881,875	129,264	4,752,611	—	—
Mississippi	State	749,078	607,811	—	141,267	1,244,088
	Local	1,915,877	244,062	1,671,815	—	—
Missouri	State	1,235,778	1,053,559	—	182,219	2,293,534
	Local	4,296,178	235,906	4,060,272	—	—
Montana	State	312,795	242,138	—	70,657	457,707
	Local	775,619	5,190	770,429	—	—
Nebraska	State	636,050	561,673	—	74,377	622,890
	Local	1,614,038	129,275	1,484,763	—	—
Nevada	State	410,459	377,052	—	33,407	702,636
	Local	1,190,558	—	1,190,558	—	—
New Hampshire	State	317,992	274,113	—	43,879	149,802
	Local	988,309	—	988,309	—	—
New Jersey	State	2,468,810	1,728,364	421,964	318,482	4,549,082
	Local	9,870,836	450,730	9,420,106	—	—
New Mexico	State	763,268	685,066	—	78,202	1,156,037
	Local	1,374,154	65,959	1,308,195	—	—
New York	State	5,078,736	3,901,558	—	1,177,178	12,893,270
	Local	23,363,949	1,179,243	22,184,706	—	—
North Carolina	State	2,283,928	1,991,335	33,234	259,359	4,028,979
	Local	5,928,939	564,645	5,364,294	—	—

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS By State, 1991-92 (In Thousands)–Continued

State	Level	Direct Education Expenditures[1] Total Expended[2]	Higher Education	Local Schools	Other Education	State Aid to Local Govt. 1992[2]
North Dakota	State	413,522	370,252	—	43,270	271,626
	Local	529,418	—	529,418	—	—
Ohio	State	3,855,198	3,333,961	—	521,237	4,633,832
	Local	9,377,253	221,944	9,155,309	—	—
Oklahoma	State	1,244,988	1,085,060	14,571	145,357	1,781,073
	Local	2,484,899	—	2,484,899	—	—
Oregon	State	952,392	833,182	—	119,210	982,966
	Local	3,208,338	341,099	2,867,239	—	—
Pennsylvania	State	4,932,078	3,615,934	69,728	1,246,416	5,041,164
	Local	11,247,963	376,709	10,871,254	—	—
Rhode Island	State	392,370	288,397	—	103,973	421,079
	Local	868,651	—	868,651	—	—
South Carolina	State	1,482,688	1,257,832	50,268	174,588	1,587,925
	Local	2,832,965	—	2,832,965	—	—
South Dakota	State	220,135	183,681	—	36,454	210,382
	Local	582,496	—	582,496	—	—
Tennessee	State	1,788,541	1,507,955	—	280,586	1,312,052
	Local	2,945,297	—	2,945,297	—	—
Texas	State	5,109,226	4,515,000	91,995	502,231	8,173,962
	Local	16,760,291	1,218,321	15,541,970	—	—
Utah	State	964,307	880,025	—	84,282	986,214
	Local	1,512,043	—	1,512,043	—	—
Vermont	State	326,651	268,608	—	58,043	236,073
	Local	638,781	—	638,781	—	—
Virginia	State	2,464,157	2,086,107	—	378,050	2,466,610
	Local	5,448,153	—	5,448,153	—	—
Washington	State	2,581,447	2,023,231	188,220	369,996	3,642,690
	Local	5,182,815	—	5,182,815	—	—
West Virginia	State	667,217	551,272	—	115,945	1,085,976
	Local	1,568,831	—	1,568,831	—	—
WISCONSIN	State	1,956,125	1,664,210	—	291,915	2,235,148
	Local	5,560,034	473,100	5,086,934	—	—
Wyoming	State	194,357	161,528	—	32,829	400,659
	Local	701,794	82,826	618,968	—	—
TOTALS	State	$86,650,112	$70,904,354	$2,221,660	$13,524,098	$124,919,686
	Local	$240,119,798	$13,424,522	$226,695,276	—	—

[1]Preliminary data.

[2]State payments to local governments for education aids appear in the direct expenditure columns as local government expenditures.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances: 1991-92* (Preliminary Report), August 1994; U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, *Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism,* Table 16, December 1994.

STATE AND LOCAL EDUCATION PAYROLLS
Instructional Employes, By State

	1994 FTE Employes				Average Earnings for October 1992			
	K-12		Higher Education		K-12		Higher Education	
State	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Earnings	Rank	Earnings	Rank
Alabama	58,805	21	10,694	21	$2,101	45	$3,595	39
Alaska	12,262	47	1,138	50	3,854	2	3,943	22
Arizona	56,294	23	9,013	25	2,737	19	4,441	10
Arkansas	39,369	33	5,661	32	2,043	47	4,270	14
California	336,639	2	55,839	1	3,569	5	4,637	6
Colorado	49,494	28	12,991	15	2,659	22	4,132	19
Connecticut	54,772	26	5,390	33	3,623	4	4,595	7
Delaware	8,692	50	2,280	42	3,015	11	4,144	18
District of Columbia	5,694	—	580	—	3,207	—	4,271	—
Florida	137,751	7	21,308	9	2,646	24	3,639	36
Georgia	117,124	10	13,637	14	2,164	42	4,171	16
Hawaii	15,979	43	2,755	41	2,609	25	4,653	4
Idaho	18,690	41	2,947	38	2,127	44	2,904	50
ILLINOIS	158,985	4	23,735	5	2,931	14	3,620	38
Indiana	80,382	15	17,762	10	2,808	17	4,281	13
IOWA	46,686	30	8,585	27	2,386	32	4,650	5
Kansas	47,395	29	7,192	31	2,393	31	3,766	28
Kentucky	58,344	22	7,658	29	2,376	34	4,245	15
Louisiana	69,989	18	10,168	23	2,095	46	4,167	17
Maine	23,316	38	1,221	49	2,272	38	3,845	25
Maryland	63,627	20	9,179	24	3,513	7	4,467	9
Massachusetts	95,347	13	8,681	26	2,984	13	3,850	24
MICHIGAN	125,476	8	23,596	6	3,518	6	4,697	2
MINNESOTA	72,874	17	14,371	13	3,006	12	4,392	12
Mississippi	46,094	31	8,088	28	1,747	50	3,510	41
Missouri	76,284	16	10,787	20	2,405	29	3,724	30
Montana	19,591	40	2,013	43	2,232	41	3,700	33
Nebraska	29,635	34	3,843	37	2,297	37	3,200	47
Nevada	19,636	39	1,626	47	2,686	21	3,506	42
New Hampshire	18,375	42	1,739	44	2,648	23	3,495	43
New Jersey	123,323	9	12,292	17	3,866	1	5,425	1
New Mexico	29,077	35	5,180	34	1,943	49	2,949	49
New York	261,321	3	29,622	3	3,777	3	4,419	11
North Carolina	106,944	11	22,784	7	2,442	28	3,782	26
North Dakota	10,386	48	2,795	39*	2,733	20	3,627	37
Ohio	143,506	6	24,750	4	2,890	16	4,036	21
Oklahoma	53,535	27	7,650	30	2,136	43	3,478	44
Oregon	41,776	32	11,342	19	2,780	18	3,701	32
Pennsylvania	143,672	5	21,377	8	3,129	10	4,678	3
Rhode Island	14,046	44	2,795	39*	3,346	8	3,779	27
South Carolina	55,758	24	10,234	22	2,256	40	3,665	34
South Dakota	12,906	46	1,699	46	2,008	48	3,649	35
Tennessee	69,270	19	11,652	18	2,375	35	3,408	46
Texas	356,568	1	38,767	2	2,260	39	4,470	8
Utah	28,737	36	4,583	35	2,341	36	3,573	40
Vermont	13,572	45	1,443	48	2,403	30	3,909	23
Virginia	105,195	12	16,145	11	2,561	26	3,730	29
Washington	55,444	25	12,862	16	3,155	9	3,414	45
West Virginia	27,403	37	4,086	36	2,379	33	3,704	31
WISCONSIN	80,507	14	15,777	12	2,896	15	4,039	20
Wyoming	10,066	49	1,713	45	2,534	27	2,954	48
UNITED STATES	3,706,613		564,025		$2,838		$4,108	

FTE – Full-time equivalent employes.

*Tie in ranking.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment: 1992,* September 1994; *Public Employment Data: 1994,* 1997.

WISCONSIN PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS, 1995-96

Library System	Resource Library	Street Address	Counties or Cities Served	1995 Population of Area Served	1995 Registered Borrowers[1]	1995 Circulation	State Aid for 1996 Fiscal Year[2,3]
Arrowhead	Hedberg Public Library (608) 758-6600	316 S. Main Street Janesville 53545-3971	Rock	145,374	104,172	1,634,509	$343,268
Eastern Shores	Mead Public Library (414) 459-3400	710 N. 8th Street Sheboygan 53081-4563	Ozaukee, Sheboygan	185,339	114,641	2,070,973	449,027
Indianhead Federated	L.E. Phillips Memorial Public Library (715) 839-5002	400 Eau Claire Street Eau Claire 54701-3799	Barron, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Rusk, St. Croix	381,768	198,180	3,357,249	882,143
Kenosha County	Kenosha Public Library (414) 942-3721	7979 38th Avenue Kenosha 53142-2199	Kenosha	136,828	81,410	1,136,467	301,645
Lakeshores	Racine Public Library (414) 636-9248	75 7th Street Racine 53403-1200	Racine, Walworth	253,101	116,494	1,721,678	500,731
Manitowoc-Calumet	Manitowoc Public Library (414) 683-4863	808 Hamilton Street Manitowoc 54220-5390	Calumet, Manitowoc	108,748	64,322	1,211,784	243,372
Mid-Wisconsin Federated	Fond du Lac Public Library (414) 929-7080	32 Sheboygan Street Fond du Lac 54935-4271	Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Washington, City of Whitewater	362,358	177,924	3,098,440	774,162
Milwaukee County Federated	Milwaukee Public Library (414) 286-3000	814 W. Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee 53233-2385	Milwaukee	965,373	611,729	7,212,465	2,203,270
Nicolet Federated	Brown County Library (414) 448-4351	515 Pine Street Green Bay 54301-5194	Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Shawano	375,957	206,753	2,944,022	855,392
Northern Waters Library Service	Vaughn Public Library (715) 682-7060	502 W. Main Street Ashland 54806-1584	Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Sawyer, Vilas, Washburn	140,833	63,578	887,246	425,442
Outagamie-Waupaca	Appleton Public Library (414) 832-6170	225 N. Oneida Street Appleton 54911-4780	Outagamie, Waupaca	208,266	109,562	1,892,977	462,082
South Central[3]	Madison Public Library (608) 266-6363	201 W. Mifflin Street Madison 53703-2597	Adams, Columbia, Dane, Green, Portage, Sauk, Wood	521,795	318,804	6,074,119	1,563,300
Southwest Wisconsin	Platteville Public Library (608) 348-7441	65 S. Elm Street Platteville 53818-3139	Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland	120,178	41,791	730,293	289,589
Waukesha County Federated	Waukesha Public Library (414) 524-3681	321 Wisconsin Avenue Waukesha 53186-4786	Waukesha	328,631	251,338	3,471,246	723,968
Winding Rivers	La Crosse Public Library (608) 789-7123	800 Main Street La Crosse 54601-4122	Buffalo, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, Vernon	245,122	198,302	2,117,778	606,193
Winnefox	Oshkosh Public Library (414) 236-5210	106 Washington Avenue Oshkosh 54901-4985	Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Winnebago	199,743	112,082	2,540,786	473,470
Wisconsin Valley Library Service[3]	Marathon County Public Library (715) 847-5521	300 First Street Wausau 54403-5473	Clark, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Taylor	422,167	193,275	3,524,512	675,146
TOTAL				5,101,581	2,964,357	45,626,544	$11,772,200

[1]Registered borrowers based on data reported to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction by the library system. [2]Fiscal year: July 1, 1995, through June 30, 1996.
[3]As of January 1, 1996, three counties from the Wisconsin Valley Library Service transferred to the South Central Library System.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *1995 Wisconsin Library Service Record,* 1996, and departmental data, February 1997.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME IN WISCONSIN

Labor Force — An average of 2,917,600 workers were employed in Wisconsin in 1996 while 103,000, or 3.5% of the available labor force, were unemployed. Since 1970 Wisconsin's labor force increased by almost 1 million workers from 1,941,700 to 2,928,900 in 1997. 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 2.6 million Wisconsin workers were employed by nonagricultural establishments in 1996. The greatest number worked in service enterprises (655,400) and manufacturing (601,200), followed by retail trade (466,200).

Nationally, over 117 million nonfarm workers were employed in 1995. Services, with 33.1 million workers, and wholesale and retail trade, with 27.6 million, were the largest segments.

Services and retail trade alone account for more than half of the business establishments in Wisconsin. The vast majority (nearly 95%) of business establishments in the state had fewer than 50 employes in 1994. Manufacturing accounted for the greatest number of large-sized firms. A total of 182 plants reported employing 500 or more workers. Of these, 55 employed more than 1,000 workers each.

Income by Industry — Earned income, which consists of wages and salaries, labor income and proprietor's income, totaled about $80.8 billion in Wisconsin in 1995. Manufacturing provided the greatest income, about $23.4 billion (28.9%), followed by service industries with $18.2 billion (22.6%) and government with $11.1 billion (13.7%). Wisconsin ranked 20th in earned income among the states and 3rd in percentage of earned income from manufacturing, behind Michigan and Indiana.

Personal Income — Personal income in Wisconsin totaled $114 billion in 1995. Per capita personal income was $22,261 (or 96% of the U.S. average of $23,208), ranking Wisconsin 22nd among the states. Wisconsin's percentage of the U.S. average declined throughout the 1980s but has increased since 1991. Over the past decade, Connecticut had the highest per capita personal income ($31,776 in 1995). Mississippi, which has ranked last for many years, had the lowest per capita personal income in 1995 at $16,683.

Wisconsin's total adjusted gross income (total income reported for tax purposes) in 1995 was almost $78.2 billion, an increase of about $4.6 billion from 1994. The average per capita adjusted gross income (AGI) in Wisconsin in 1995 was $15,324, an increase of $790 from the 1994 figure of $14,534. Ozaukee County had the highest per capita AGI in 1995 with $26,456, followed by Waukesha County with $23,802. Menominee County, with a per capita AGI of $3,354, and Rusk County, with $8,991, had the lowest figures.

Unemployment Benefits — In an average month in 1994, Wisconsin reported 49,800 persons, or less than half (37.7%) of the unemployed, received unemployment compensation. Nationally, 2.7 million workers, or 33.4% of those unemployed, received benefits during an average month. The average weekly benefit in Wisconsin was $188, close to the national average of $182. The highest average weekly benefit of $266 was paid by Hawaii.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about employment and income.

EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN, BY INDUSTRY
Annual Average, 1992 – 1996
(In Thousands)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Civilian labor force	2,675.6	2,727.5	2,800.1	2,850.6	2,917.6
Unemployed	138.1	129.5	132.0	105.6	103.0
Percent of labor force unemployed	5.2%	4.7%	4.7%	3.7%	3.5%
Employed	2,537.5	2,598.0	2,668.0	2,744.9	2,814.6
Nonfarm wage and salaried employes	2,357.9	2,412.7	2,490.8	2,558.5	2,601.6
Services	574.1	594.2	617.0	632.0	655.4
Manufacturing	549.6	561.8	583.9	601.6	601.2
Retail trade	428.4	434.1	447.1	461.4	466.2
Government	356.9	361.5	367.1	378.7	383.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	127.0	131.0	134.9	136.5	138.3
Wholesale trade	118.9	120.6	123.9	126.8	129.0
Transportation and public utilities	110.1	113.8	116.1	120.1	120.7
Construction	90.7	93.3	98.2	99.0	105.3
Mining	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5

Note: Data may not be comparable to previous tables due to source revisions.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information, "Current Employment Statistics: Wisconsin and Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Annual Averages, 1984-1996", February 1997; "Civilian Labor Force Estimates, Annual Averages", April 8, 1997.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYES IN WISCONSIN
By Industry Group, 1989 – 1994

	Employes (mid-March pay period)[1]					
Industry Group	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Industrial machinery and equipment	100,063	98,549	95,668	93,913	94,271	97,168
Fabricated metal products	57,787	54,980	52,954	56,937	53,705	55,271
Food and kindred products	52,111	52,411	52,554	52,398	53,244	54,632
Printing and publishing	45,875	47,649	49,381	48,503	49,717	49,076
Paper and allied products	44,158	45,079	45,105	45,042	44,677	46,061
Electronic and other electronic equipment	38,710	40,123	38,490	38,659	40,447	42,063
Administrative and auxiliary	30,069	33,362	33,733	32,518	30,801	32,749
Transportation equipment	29,441	26,617	21,386	25,501	27,725	28,806
Lumber and wood products	26,429	26,749	23,707	24,613	26,751	27,814
Rubber and plastics products	25,691	26,954	25,806	26,073	25,927	27,731
Primary metal industries	24,405	24,031	22,715	22,620	22,997	24,395
Instruments and related products	16,335	16,885	15,547	17,322	16,351	15,139
Furniture and fixtures	12,783	12,671	12,289	13,231	14,468	14,402
Chemicals and allied products	9,323	9,213	10,114	10,430	11,119	11,072
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9,757	10,297	10,195	10,956	11,005	10,871
Stone, clay and glass products	7,743	7,929	7,840	7,876	9,072	8,956
Leather and leather products	6,341	5,858	5,907	5,886	7,106	6,092
Apparel and other textile products	6,565	7,002	6,020	5,698	6,404	5,950
Textile mill products	3,807	3,456	2,884	2,935	—[2]	3,349
Petroleum and coal products	393	377	348	362	—[3]	—[3]
TOTAL	547,786	550,192	532,643	541,473	549,049	561,950

[1]Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories.

[2]Between 2,500 and 4,999 workers were employed in this category in 1993.

[3]Between 250 and 499 workers were employed in this category in 1993 and 1994.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1994 – Wisconsin, September 1996,* and previous issues.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN WISCONSIN
January 1970 – January 1997
(In Thousands)

Month and Year[1]	Civilian Labor Force[2]	Employed[3]	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment[4]	Manufacturing[4]	Retail Trade[4]	Service and Miscellaneous[4]
Jan. 1970	1,941.7	1,864.2	NA	3.8%	1,549.4	517.7	NA	NA
Jan. 1975	2,115.7	1,994.4	121.3	5.7	1,733.8	522.6	NA	NA
Jan. 1980	2,408.4	2,291.2	117.2	4.9	1,926.0	581.9	336.8	351.5
Jan. 1985	2,397.5	2,217.6	179.9	7.5	1,921.4	507.4	349.3	403.4
Jan. 1990	2,594.5	2,470.9	123.6	4.8	2,206.7	547.3	410.7	511.5
Jan. 1995	2,812.3	2,701.5	110.8	3.9	2,476.9	591.1	443.9	604.9
Jan. 1996	2,873.2	2,761.1	112.1	3.9	2,523.6	594.8	453.1	626.6
Feb. 1996	2,892.2	2,785.1	107.2	3.7	2,519.8	592.5	445.9	630.9
Mar. 1996	2,919.3	2,812.3	106.9	3.7	2,533.7	594.1	449.4	634.7
Apr. 1996	2,914.3	2,808.7	105.6	3.6	2,555.4	594.3	455.1	638.9
May 1996	2,908.1	2,804.0	104.1	3.6	2,591.3	597.1	466.2	645.1
Jun. 1996	2,908.3	2,808.6	99.7	3.4	2,621.2	606.5	472.7	653.0
Jul. 1996	2,911.3	2,808.6	102.7	3.5	2,598.2	607.7	471.9	653.7
Aug. 1996	2,905.4	2,804.2	101.2	3.5	2,605.5	610.8	474.6	657.6
Sep. 1996	2,900.0	2,803.7	96.3	3.3	2,622.5	605.4	472.5	657.4
Oct. 1996	2,924.3	2,833.8	90.5	3.1	2,631.6	602.4	474.7	659.2
Nov. 1996	2,922.7	2,831.6	91.1	3.1	2,652.2	599.1	481.1	666.5
Dec. 1996	2,944.3	2,842.6	101.7	3.5	2,643.8	596.4	484.0	668.5
Jan. 1997	2,928.9	2,822.5	106.4	3.6	2,572.0	593.1	459.0	654.6

NA – Not available.

[1]All data are estimates that are revised monthly and annually. Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories. Except where noted, all data are seasonally adjusted.

[2]Civilian labor force includes both the employed and unemployed, age 16 and over, and excludes current military personnel and institutionalized individuals.

[3]As of January 1980, includes workers involved in labor disputes.

[4]Unadjusted total. Persons employed in manufacturing, retail trade, and service and miscellaneous are counted in nonfarm employment.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, *Wisconsin Economic Indicators,* March 1997 and previous issues.

WISCONSIN PERSONAL EARNED INCOME
By Source, 1991 – 1995
(In Millions)

Industry	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Manufacturing	$18,024	$19,395	$20,308	$21,981	$23,367
Services	13,566	14,922	15,965	16,957	18,227
Government[1]	9,012	9,722	10,253	10,669	11,086
Retail trade	5,909	6,278	6,580	7,002	7,399
Finance, insurance and real estate	3,644	4,182	4,592	4,762	5,155
Transportation and public utilities	3,827	4,041	4,337	4,645	4,928
Construction	3,751	4,096	4,377	4,796	4,889
Wholesale trade	3,843	4,115	4,238	4,524	4,865
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries and other[2]	388	417	442	466	496
Farm	782	906	574	609	298
Mining	90	99	106	114	118
TOTAL[3]	$62,837	$68,173	$71,815	$76,525	$80,827

[1]Federal (including military), state and local government.

[2]"Other" consists of the wages and salaries of U.S. residents employed by international organizations and by foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.

[3]Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* October 1996.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS AND NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED By State, 1994

State	Total Unemployed Number (in thousands)	Total Unemployed Percent[1]	Insured Unemployed[2] Number (in thousands)	Insured Unemployed[2] As Percent of Total Unemployed[3]	Average Weekly Unemployment Insurance Benefits	Total Benefits Paid (in millions)
Alabama	122	6.0%	31.0	25.4%	$131	$174
Alaska	24	7.8	13.6	56.7	170	114
Arizona	126	6.4	27.4	21.7	148	157
Arkansas	64	5.3	24.9	38.9	161	146
California	1,329	8.6	485.9	36.6	154	3,261
Colorado	84	4.2	23.4	27.9	195	180
Connecticut	97	5.6	47.8	49.3	222	486
Delaware	19	4.9	6.5	34.2	183	59
Florida	446	6.6	99.5	22.3	168	684
Georgia	185	5.2	40.0	21.6	153	252
Hawaii	35	6.1	14.8	42.3	266	172
Idaho	33	5.6	13.2	40.0	167	78
ILLINOIS	340	5.7	119.4	35.1	199	1,044
Indiana	151	4.9	30.0	19.9	158	222
IOWA	57	3.7	18.6	32.6	183	143
Kansas	70	5.3	18.6	26.6	192	143
Kentucky	98	5.4	31.6	32.2	159	215
Louisiana	156	8.0	29.4	18.8	118	146
Maine	45	7.4	15.5	34.4	161	102
Maryland	138	5.1	45.8	33.2	180	325
Massachusetts	190	6.0	80.1	42.2	237	787
MICHIGAN	281	5.9	92.0	32.7	213	829
MINNESOTA	103	4.0	37.1	36.0	217	338
Mississippi	83	6.6	19.1	23.0	129	90
Missouri	132	4.9	47.5	36.0	150	303
Montana	22	5.1	9.7	44.1	156	53
Nebraska	25	2.9	7.2	28.8	140	40
Nevada	48	6.2	16.0	33.3	185	127
New Hampshire	29	4.6	6.8	23.4	146	41
New Jersey	273	6.8	106.8	39.1	246	1,201
New Mexico	49	6.3	11.5	23.5	140	62
New York	593	6.9	227.6	38.4	203	2,000
North Carolina	157	4.4	44.3	28.2	175	262
North Dakota	13	3.9	3.9	30.0	160	27
Ohio	307	5.5	87.3	28.4	191	690
Oklahoma	90	5.8	16.7	18.6	168	106
Oregon	89	5.4	45.4	51.0	179	330
Pennsylvania	360	6.2	169.4	47.1	212	1,458
Rhode Island	35	7.1	18.9	54.0	220	175
South Carolina	115	6.3	29.3	25.5	154	174
South Dakota	12	3.3	2.1	17.5	138	12
Tennessee	127	4.8	41.4	32.6	142	242
Texas	605	6.4	128.7	21.3	185	975
Utah	36	3.7	8.4	23.3	187	62
Vermont	15	4.7	7.7	51.3	164	50
Virginia	166	4.9	31.0	18.7	169	214
Washington	174	6.4	94.4	54.3	206	822
West Virginia	70	8.9	18.2	26.0	167	125
WISCONSIN	132	4.7	49.8	37.7	188	376
Wyoming	13	5.3	3.7	28.5	173	25
UNITED STATES[4]	7,996	6.1%	2,670.0	33.4%	$182	$20,439

[1]Total unemployed as a percent of civilian labor force in the state.

[2]Insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who are receiving benefits.

[3]Insured unemployed as a percentage of the state's total unemployed. Percentages computed by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

[4]State data may not add to U.S. totals because of differences in processing and weighting procedures.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1996*, 1996.

DISTRIBUTION OF WISCONSIN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS
By Number of Employes, 1994

Type of Establishment[1]	Total Establishments	Establishments Categorized by Number of Employes: 1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or More	Total Employes[2]
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES, FORESTRY AND FISHING*	1,920	1,287	368	204	44	11	6	0	0	0	9,716
MINING*	176	70	42	29	28	5	2	0	0	0	2,272
CONSTRUCTION*	14,284	9,514	2,657	1,263	648	132	52	17	0	1	91,458
MANUFACTURING*	10,454	3,139	1,699	1,676	1,705	986	756	311	127	55	561,950
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,971	547	366	389	316	177	96	46	20	14	97,168
Printing and publishing	1,529	547	340	240	202	106	58	27	6	3	49,076
Lumber and wood products	1,276	634	218	167	147	54	35	18	2	1	27,814
Fabricated metal products	1,059	239	140	200	223	121	96	24	11	5	55,271
Food and kindred products	829	172	117	133	168	105	83	35	11	5	54,632
Rubber and plastics products	449	88	55	64	89	74	56	19	3	1	27,731
Electronic equipment	343	83	28	38	58	37	53	24	17	5	42,063
Paper and allied products	274	26	15	30	44	50	56	26	24	3	46,061
Transportation equipment	230	68	35	26	30	20	25	14	5	7	28,806
Primary metal industries	228	35	13	25	48	42	37	21	6	1	24,395
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES*	6,743	3,635	1,126	859	699	257	119	35	8	5	109,729
WHOLESALE TRADE*	9,600	4,438	2,128	1,513	1,066	305	119	20	9	2	128,525
Durable goods	6,011	2,787	1,365	969	655	175	52	7	1	0	68,719
Nondurable goods	3,500	1,634	745	528	396	119	60	10	6	2	54,250
RETAIL TRADE*	32,322	14,042	7,482	5,450	3,690	1,111	496	39	9	3	433,320
Eating and drinking places	11,071	4,589	1,818	1,976	2,132	498	55	3	0	0	152,913
Automotive dealers and service stations	4,400	1,541	1,411	942	339	120	46	1	0	0	49,438
Food stores	2,759	1,085	516	404	339	277	132	6	0	0	62,036
General merchandise stores	695	154	92	72	64	84	210	19	0	0	49,377
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE*	11,618	7,341	2,023	1,162	743	198	90	35	14	12	142,881
Depository institutions	2,383	627	709	531	386	81	35	9	4	1	43,054
Insurance carriers	755	353	126	76	88	44	29	21	9	9	52,013
SERVICES*	43,454	24,246	9,142	5,294	2,833	943	706	181	64	45	619,200
Health services	7,901	3,826	2,008	954	441	248	278	75	35	36	222,305
Membership organizations	5,632	3,073	1,315	740	373	69	52	9	1	0	51,780
Business services	5,265	2,876	907	637	454	187	152	37	13	2	93,167
Personal services	4,661	2,906	1,116	494	104	20	19	2	0	0	26,639
Engineering and management services	3,901	2,542	658	371	213	75	34	4	2	2	34,807
Social services	3,828	1,672	877	710	383	107	64	13	2	0	52,587
Amusement and recreation services	2,068	1,140	336	286	212	62	22	10	0	0	25,029
Hotels and other lodging places	1,398	803	155	158	175	56	37	14	0	0	23,487
Educational services	839	295	125	161	166	50	22	6	11	3	35,026
TOTAL*	131,614	68,703	26,700	17,465	11,460	3,948	2,346	638	231	123	2,100,173

*Includes categories not listed separately.

[1]Excludes most government employes, railroad employes and self-employed persons.

[2]Number of employes at mid-March 1994 pay period.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns – 1994: Wisconsin,* September 1996.

WISCONSIN ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME
By County, 1991 – 1995

County	1995 Adjusted Gross Income*	Per Capita Adjusted Gross Income 1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 Rank
Adams	$161,986,268	$7,765	$7,819	$8,062	$8,906	$9,656	68
Ashland	164,851,237	8,588	8,799	8,949	9,413	9,922	64
Barron	477,873,959	9,698	9,972	10,250	10,755	11,440	46
Bayfield	157,583,000	8,776	8,970	9,569	10,515	11,020	52
Brown	3,599,261,604	14,373	14,784	15,212	16,129	17,215	6
Buffalo	143,296,809	9,099	9,454	9,765	10,086	10,499	58
Burnett	134,768,930	7,729	8,162	8,475	9,135	9,880	65
Calumet	592,681,761	12,674	13,768	14,154	14,956	16,095	9
Chippewa	621,536,869	10,002	10,240	10,349	10,906	11,581	45
Clark	308,258,181	8,405	8,716	8,750	9,206	9,589	69
Columbia	702,030,430	12,100	12,376	13,094	14,138	14,868	17
Crawford	155,595,007	8,363	8,326	9,008	9,286	9,723	67
Dane	7,367,485,511	15,835	16,066	17,070	17,661	18,706	4
Dodge	1,123,027,549	11,603	11,842	12,155	13,212	14,053	25
Door	366,022,418	11,319	11,807	12,949	13,136	14,064	24
Douglas	475,312,401	9,760	10,059	10,425	10,862	11,255	50
Dunn	401,014,762	8,602	9,000	9,511	10,268	10,820	54
Eau Claire	1,187,193,030	11,433	11,742	11,911	12,679	13,531	29
Florence	52,070,405	8,927	9,073	9,709	10,121	10,799	55
Fond du Lac	1,401,588,873	12,452	12,839	13,351	13,968	15,008	15
Forest	81,835,930	6,902	7,184	8,435	8,601	9,089	70
Grant	529,569,878	9,345	8,965	9,991	9,926	10,720	56
Green	450,597,526	11,983	12,573	12,627	14,123	14,505	20
Green Lake	243,672,676	10,889	10,922	11,167	12,005	12,841	34
Iowa	255,806,367	10,307	10,499	11,065	11,649	12,132	36
Iron	64,188,430	7,996	8,251	8,752	9,980	10,283	62
Jackson	177,177,197	9,066	9,410	9,923	10,148	10,412	59
Jefferson	1,023,843,526	12,162	12,348	12,946	13,841	14,444	21
Juneau	265,571,300	9,470	9,368	10,065	10,795	11,711	42
Kenosha	2,040,057,207	12,513	12,780	13,238	14,112	14,910	16
Kewaunee	248,408,762	10,694	11,029	11,371	11,975	12,886	33
La Crosse	1,441,421,961	12,169	12,493	12,882	13,677	14,094	23
Lafayette	164,752,943	9,157	9,059	9,312	9,454	10,259	63
Langlade	213,002,005	9,010	9,163	9,619	10,209	10,525	57
Lincoln	365,673,082	10,625	10,995	11,816	12,371	12,979	32
Manitowoc	1,130,916,573	11,720	11,888	12,450	13,206	13,686	27
Marathon	1,787,733,405	12,761	13,136	13,646	14,224	14,642	18
Marinette	483,952,746	9,713	10,009	10,356	10,908	11,610	44
Marquette	154,427,647	8,955	9,267	10,098	10,809	11,885	37
Menominee	13,910,403	2,448	2,437	2,487	2,934	3,354	72
Milwaukee	13,400,833,761	12,750	12,553	12,873	13,301	13,883	26
Monroe	425,698,661	9,342	9,487	9,799	10,510	11,250	51
Oconto	376,616,188	9,625	10,091	10,560	11,185	11,863	39
Oneida	472,611,680	11,500	12,029	12,553	13,560	14,119	22
Outagamie	2,546,132,813	14,415	14,868	15,358	16,030	16,969	7
Ozaukee	2,056,356,681	21,885	22,117	23,650	25,111	26,456	1
Pepin	78,303,460	9,238	9,662	9,835	10,274	10,909	53
Pierce	458,009,718	11,489	11,873	12,279	12,934	13,596	28
Polk	449,598,896	10,132	10,725	11,112	12,100	12,474	35
Portage	867,038,147	11,652	11,905	12,282	12,658	13,315	30
Price	190,064,861	9,838	10,884	10,473	11,256	11,881	38
Racine	2,978,627,342	14,194	14,203	14,767	15,524	16,244	8
Richland	180,355,457	8,411	8,744	8,860	9,964	10,323	60
Rock	2,256,821,138	12,819	13,083	14,300	14,588	15,524	12
Rusk	136,891,596	7,542	7,849	8,003	8,474	8,991	71
St. Croix	923,050,204	14,522	14,883	15,815	16,541	17,287	5
Sauk	733,178,844	11,962	11,997	13,090	13,852	14,637	19
Sawyer	152,505,786	7,754	8,241	8,564	9,911	10,293	61
Shawano	430,488,201	8,932	9,375	9,883	10,570	11,384	48
Sheboygan	1,716,447,671	13,486	13,967	14,742	15,474	15,917	11
Taylor	226,641,444	9,246	9,514	10,367	11,350	11,841	40
Trempealeau	301,363,059	9,493	9,935	10,220	10,743	11,705	43
Vernon	255,018,770	8,317	8,633	8,728	9,266	9,781	66
Vilas	220,220,400	8,941	9,280	10,383	11,128	11,805	41
Walworth	1,221,352,185	12,610	12,704	13,322	14,254	15,190	13
Washburn	161,401,551	8,484	9,070	9,661	10,783	11,260	49
Washington	2,025,610,781	15,722	16,660	16,930	17,906	18,937	3
Waukesha	7,822,163,695	19,795	20,441	21,339	22,410	23,802	2
Waupaca	634,134,606	11,086	11,731	12,131	12,704	13,094	31
Waushara	229,392,114	9,318	9,489	9,936	10,698	11,417	47
Winnebago	2,378,722,819	13,846	14,251	14,581	15,254	16,060	10
Wood	1,142,754,018	13,171	13,327	13,531	14,389	15,033	14
STATE	$78,178,365,115	$13,043	$13,287	$13,840	$14,534	$15,324	

*"Wisconsin adjusted gross income" 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.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of Research and Analysis, departmental data, August 1996.

PERCENT OF EARNED INCOME

State	Total Earned Income (in millions)*	Farm	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing
Alabama	$57,597	1.47%	0.65%	1.10%	5.70%	22.79%
Alaska	11,775	0.10	2.11	7.74	7.89	5.63
Arizona	59,565	1.09	0.94	1.13	7.38	14.24
Arkansas	31,718	4.15	0.79	0.49	5.46	24.02
California	541,029	1.11	1.06	0.39	4.97	15.59
Colorado	66,246	0.65	0.64	1.76	6.93	12.28
Connecticut	70,704	0.27	0.53	0.09	4.45	21.42
Delaware	14,445	0.88	0.42	0.07	7.42	28.04
District of Columbia	34,308	0.00	0.92	0.03	1.07	2.66
Florida	194,536	0.98	1.07	0.18	5.90	9.40
Georgia	117,962	1.64	0.56	0.30	5.39	17.37
Hawaii	21,128	0.76	0.73	0.10	7.94	3.78
Idaho	15,805	4.29	1.34	0.89	8.93	18.33
ILLINOIS	215,671	0.05	0.49	0.38	5.41	20.18
Indiana	90,885	0.10	0.45	0.38	6.22	32.67
IOWA	41,527	2.94	1.01	0.20	6.00	22.56
Kansas	38,655	1.78	0.72	1.05	5.67	18.63
Kentucky	51,403	1.58	0.71	2.77	5.59	22.67
Louisiana	56,288	0.90	0.54	4.54	6.77	14.28
Maine	16,585	0.68	1.22	0.02	6.03	19.80
Maryland	82,553	0.27	0.58	0.10	6.50	9.54
Massachusetts	123,970	0.12	0.50	0.07	4.46	17.76
MICHIGAN	164,552	0.33	0.43	0.27	4.76	33.79
MINNESOTA	82,302	0.78	0.50	0.52	5.47	22.08
Mississippi	30,591	1.71	0.75	0.67	5.39	23.77
Missouri	83,278	0.10	0.54	0.25	6.19	20.53
Montana	10,403	3.19	1.03	2.69	6.98	7.77
Nebraska	25,529	4.93	0.99	0.25	5.54	14.82
Nevada	27,972	0.16	0.54	2.62	9.68	4.74
New Hampshire	18,855	0.27	0.58	0.10	5.70	22.76
New Jersey	156,478	0.18	0.43	0.12	4.41	16.42
New Mexico	21,437	1.35	0.69	3.53	7.21	7.77
New York	356,642	0.14	0.35	0.08	3.58	13.02
North Carolina	113,640	2.54	0.57	0.14	5.98	25.52
North Dakota	8,325	2.75	0.85	2.16	6.26	7.98
Ohio	179,129	0.40	0.45	0.36	5.27	28.66
Oklahoma	41,263	0.90	0.60	4.98	4.71	15.80
Oregon	48,617	1.11	1.13	0.15	6.86	19.29
Pennsylvania	192,279	0.32	0.51	0.70	5.46	21.29
Rhode Island	14,846	0.27	0.74	0.04	4.46	20.38
South Carolina	49,772	0.74	0.62	0.16	6.40	26.32
South Dakota	9,906	5.11	1.52	1.09	5.83	13.41
Tennessee	82,482	0.39	0.47	0.32	5.82	23.24
Texas	298,576	0.72	0.63	4.22	5.95	16.30
Utah	27,616	0.65	0.39	1.50	7.53	15.42
Vermont	8,558	1.25	0.75	0.23	6.78	20.30
Virginia	109,398	0.43	0.54	0.56	5.81	13.96
Washington	91,049	1.37	1.36	0.20	6.55	16.98
West Virginia	20,423	0.04	0.39	7.97	6.00	16.40
WISCONSIN	80,827	0.37	0.61	0.15	6.05	28.91
Wyoming	6,815	1.26	0.94	15.66	7.62	4.84
UNITED STATES	$4,315,915	0.79%	0.67%	0.87%	5.45%	18.46%

*Consists of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* October 1996. Percentages computed by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

BY INDUSTRY, BY STATE – 1995

Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government (includes military)	State
6.88%	5.77%	9.52%	4.77%	22.47%	18.89%	Alabama
10.03	2.96	9.66	3.61	20.08	30.18	Alaska
6.12	6.04	11.05	7.60	28.25	16.16	Arizona
8.67	5.25	10.83	4.41	20.74	15.20	Arkansas
6.30	6.28	9.30	7.23	32.24	15.52	California
9.74	6.14	10.09	7.12	28.45	16.20	Colorado
5.39	6.64	8.27	12.04	28.97	11.92	Connecticut
4.80	4.08	8.33	11.48	21.79	12.70	Delaware
3.86	0.91	2.63	4.86	40.78	42.26	District of Columbia
6.80	6.63	11.65	8.26	33.20	15.93	Florida
9.45	8.45	9.45	6.70	25.12	15.57	Georgia
8.12	3.80	12.56	7.53	29.57	25.12	Hawaii
6.42	5.42	10.69	4.64	22.63	16.44	Idaho
7.52	7.61	8.44	8.58	28.54	12.80	ILLINOIS
6.27	5.70	9.32	5.19	21.28	12.42	Indiana
6.32	6.96	9.82	6.87	21.91	15.39	IOWA
7.84	7.49	9.91	5.74	23.31	17.87	Kansas
7.36	5.34	10.17	4.72	22.28	16.81	Kentucky
7.96	5.60	9.48	5.12	27.32	17.49	Louisiana
5.69	5.16	12.06	5.84	26.48	17.02	Maine
6.10	5.60	9.81	7.29	32.26	21.94	Maryland
5.34	6.76	8.59	9.34	35.29	11.77	Massachusetts
4.88	6.09	8.40	4.97	23.47	12.60	MICHIGAN
6.54	7.64	9.21	7.84	25.97	13.45	MINNESOTA
6.78	4.76	10.09	4.43	22.17	19.49	Mississippi
8.33	7.10	9.68	6.87	26.62	13.79	Missouri
8.73	5.40	12.62	4.94	26.56	20.10	Montana
8.92	6.72	9.39	7.36	23.85	17.22	Nebraska
5.95	4.26	9.59	5.54	43.66	13.24	Nevada
5.71	6.96	11.92	6.34	27.96	11.71	New Hampshire
8.72	8.57	8.17	7.97	30.33	14.67	New Jersey
6.02	4.19	11.16	4.56	27.85	25.68	New Mexico
6.20	5.97	6.86	16.31	32.36	15.14	New York
6.34	6.17	9.74	5.49	21.19	16.32	North Carolina
9.59	8.56	10.53	5.42	25.09	20.79	North Dakota
5.76	6.37	9.39	5.81	24.40	13.11	Ohio
8.38	5.49	10.15	5.09	23.98	19.91	Oklahoma
6.47	7.51	11.00	6.01	25.27	15.20	Oregon
7.03	5.91	9.35	6.97	29.45	13.00	Pennsylvania
4.76	5.10	9.36	6.76	31.93	16.20	Rhode Island
5.84	4.70	10.96	4.87	21.10	18.29	South Carolina
7.28	6.36	11.11	6.19	24.81	17.27	South Dakota
7.51	6.52	10.47	5.40	26.20	13.65	Tennessee
8.85	6.75	9.36	6.19	25.97	15.08	Texas
7.73	5.82	10.59	5.97	26.94	17.46	Utah
5.71	5.66	10.73	5.41	27.81	15.38	Vermont
6.53	5.49	8.92	6.22	28.18	23.35	Virginia
6.93	6.39	9.90	5.71	26.85	17.76	Washington
8.33	4.81	9.67	3.87	24.00	18.52	West Virginia
6.10	6.02	9.15	6.38	22.55	13.72	**WISCONSIN**
9.60	3.46	10.24	4.06	19.00	23.33	Wyoming
6.90%	6.35%	9.27%	7.52%	28.12%	15.62%	UNITED STATES

PERSONAL INCOME IN WISCONSIN
1929 – 1995

		Per Capita Personal Income								
		Wisconsin				United States				
Year	Wis. Personal Income[1] (in millions)	Amount	% Change	State Rank[2]	As % of National Average	U.S. Amount	High	State	Low	State
1929	$1,849	$634	NA	18	93%	$680	$1,125	New York	$252	S. Car.
1930	1,587	539	-15.0%	23	90	596	1,023	New York	191	Miss.
1935	1,258	413	15.7	21	90	460	743	New York	177	Miss.
1940	1,622	516	6.4	22	90	575	896	Delaware	202	Miss.
1945	3,418	1,159	NA	19	98	1,177	1,588	New York	570	Miss.
1950	5,078	1,477	8.1	24	99	1,496	2,385	Alaska	755	Miss.
1955	6,682	1,816	5.5	21	97	1,876	2,549	Nevada	1,020	Miss.
1960	8,670	2,188	1.1	20	98	2,222	2,838	Conn.	1,222	Miss.
1965	11,478	2,712	7.2	21	97	2,785	3,453	Conn.	1,682	Miss.
1970	17,316	3,912	5.9	21	96	4,072	5,077	Conn.	2,608	Miss.
1975	26,947	5,897	7.5	24	97	6,085	10,090	Alaska	4,139	Miss.
1980	46,543	9,874	8.9	23	98	10,029	13,863	Alaska	6,915	Miss.
1981	50,547	10,695	8.3	27	96	11,109	15,504	Alaska	7,714	Miss.
1982	53,048	11,218	4.9	25	96	11,692	17,262	Alaska	8,076	Miss.
1983	55,707	11,798	5.2	25	96	12,344	17,930	Alaska	8,362	Miss.
1984	61,234	12,929	9.6	24	95	13,546	18,046	Alaska	9,112	Miss.
1985	64,527	13,590	5.1	26	94	14,404	18,879	Alaska	9,541	Miss.
1986	68,125	14,323	5.4	24	95	15,138	19,872	Conn.	9,908	Miss.
1987	71,778	15,021	4.9	24	94	15,942	21,587	Conn.	10,480	Miss.
1988	76,170	15,793	5.1	25	93	17,015	23,658	Conn.	11,228	Miss.
1989	81,794	16,842	6.6	24	93	18,127	25,376	Conn.	11,988	Miss.
1990	86,869	17,720	5.2	23	93	19,142	26,375	Conn.	12,710	Miss.
1991	90,599	18,306	3.3	24	93	19,636	26,725	Conn.	13,381	Miss.
1992	97,152	19,442	6.2	23	94	20,581	28,343	Conn.	14,182	Miss.
1993	101,762	20,174	3.8	23	95	21,224	29,048	Conn.	14,846	Miss.
1994	107,469	21,148	4.8	23	96	22,047	30,054	Conn.	15,906	Miss.
1995	114,042	22,261	5.3	22	96	23,208	31,776	Conn.	16,683	Miss.

NA – Not available.

Note: In the October 1996 *Survey of Current Business,* the Bureau of Economic Analysis changed the basis of income calculation for 1969-1995. The revised figures for those years are shown. While the preceding figures are not strictly comparable, they appear to be relatively close to the revised base and can be used for historical purposes.

[1]Personal 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 income received "in kind" rather than cash.

[2]Alaska and Hawaii were not included in U.S. totals prior to 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* October 1996, and previous issues.

EMPLOYES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
Average By State, 1995
(In Thousands)

State	Total[1]	Services	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Government	Manufacturing	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Transportation and Public Utilities	Construction
Alabama	1,803	395	411	343	391	77	89	87
Alaska	262	61	54	73	17	12	23	13
Arizona	1,783	520	449	299	193	107	86	117
Arkansas	1,069	237	242	177	259	42	64	44
California	12,434	3,730	2,927	2,102	1,790	737	630	488
Colorado	1,839	539	458	303	191	113	118	103
Connecticut	1,564	466	341	221	280	133	72	51
Delaware	366	96	83	50	62	41	16	19
District of Columbia	643	265	52	254	13	30	20	9
Florida	6,000	2,056	1,548	924	482	376	303	304
Georgia	3,417	838	865	575	588	174	215	152
Hawaii	533	165	136	111	17	37	41	26[2]
Idaho	477	109	121	96	71	24	23	30
ILLINOIS	5,599	1,577	1,317	801	967	384	324	216
Indiana	2,781	632	669	389	684	131	140	130
IOWA	1,357	341	341	230	250	77	61	55
Kansas	1,201	290	296	238	192	58	68	52
Kentucky	1,643	392	396	287	314	65	91	73
Louisiana	1,775	473	417	357	188	80	108	105
Maine	542	148	139	93	92	26	22	22
Maryland	2,181	690	530	422	176	128	106	128
Massachusetts	2,974	1,024	688	394	445	204	128	90
MICHIGAN	4,252	1,114	1,000	639	975	196	166	154
MINNESOTA	2,374	645	577	381	426	138	117	83
Mississippi	1,075	232	228	217	258	40	50	45
Missouri	2,521	685	603	390	421	146	159	111
Montana	351	96	96	77	23	16	21	16
Nebraska	815	210	205	151	112	52	49	34
Nevada	789	347	157	97	37	36	41	62
New Hampshire	539	152	141	76	102	29	20	19
New Jersey	3,606	1,081	851	569	500	228	252	124
New Mexico	690	193	164	165	45	30	31	46
New York	7,871	2,537	1,614	1,394	944	724	403	251
North Carolina	3,455	760	799	550	861	144	164	174
North Dakota	302	81	79	71	21	14	19	14
Ohio	5,232	1,387	1,276	749	1,101	270	229	207
Oklahoma	1,314	344	312	270	170	65	73	48
Oregon	1,417	364	359	239	228	87	71	68
Pennsylvania	5,248	1,596	1,197	720	939	303	272	201
Rhode Island	441	144	98	61	85	25	15	14
South Carolina	1,648	363	384	294	378	69	71	87
South Dakota	344	88	88	71	46	19	16	14
Tennessee	2,503	636	588	376	542	110	137	108
Texas	8,027	2,122	1,949	1,449	1,030	437	475	409
Utah	908	239	220	163	124	48	52	54
Vermont	270	79	64	45	45	12	12	12
Virginia	3,068	872	700	597	402	161	157	168
Washington	2,349	622	583	444	332	122	120	123
West Virginia	688	183	159	137	82	27	40	33
WISCONSIN	2,555	631	587	378	601	136	119	100
Wyoming	220	48	52	58	10	8	14	14
UNITED STATES[3]	117,203	33,107	27,585	19,311	18,468	6,830	6,165	5,158

[1]Includes mining, not shown separately.

[2]Hawaii includes mining with construction.

[3]State totals do not add to United States totals because of differing methodologies.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1996,* 1996.

HIGHLIGHTS OF GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE IN WISCONSIN

Land and Water Area — The State of Wisconsin encompasses 35.7 million acres, not including those parts of the Mississippi River and Great Lakes located within the boundaries of the state. Approximately 1 million acres of inland lakes make up almost 3% of Wisconsin's total surface area. The largest county in the state is Marathon with 988,848 acres; the smallest is Ozaukee with 148,456 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) in Winnebago County. The deepest lake is Big Green Lake with a depth of 236 feet. The 30 largest lakes are concentrated in the northern two-thirds of the state and include artificial bodies of water created by dams. Wisconsin has about 15,000 lakes (6,022 named, the rest unnamed). Outagamie County has only 4 while Vilas County has 1,327.

Altitude — The state's 4 highest recorded elevations are Timms Hill, Pearson Hill, Sugarbush Hill, and Rib Mountain, but none exceeds 2,000 feet in altitude. These 4 sites are concentrated in the north central portion of the state.

Temperature — In 1995, the average temperature in the state varied from 40.2 degrees Fahrenheit in the north central area to 46.2 degrees in the southeastern part of the state. The average temperature for the state was 43.1 degrees. The coldest year in the period 1981-1995 was 1993 at 42.2 degrees and the warmest year in that same period was 1987 with an average of 47.5 degrees.

Precipitation — In 1995, the total rainfall in the state varied from a high of 32.49 inches in the southeast area to a low of 30.60 inches in the east central part of Wisconsin. The average precipitation for the state was 32.98 inches. The driest year in the 1981-1995 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 LAKES

Name	Location	Area in Acres
Lake Winnebago	Winnebago County	137,708
Lake Pepin	Mississippi Boundary	27,813
Petenwell Lake	Juneau County	23,040
Lake Chippewa	Sawyer County	15,300
Lake Poygan	Winnebago County	14,102
Castle Rock Lake	Juneau County	13,955
Turtle–Flambeau Flowage	Iron County	13,545
Lake Koshkonong	Jefferson County	10,460
Lake Mendota	Dane County	9,730
Lake Wisconsin	Columbia County	9,000
Lake Butte des Morts	Winnebago County	8,857
Lake Onalaska	La Crosse County	7,688
Big Green Lake	Green Lake County	7,346
Big Eau Pleine Reservoir	Marathon County	6,830
Lake Du Bay	Marathon and Portage Counties	6,653
Beaver Dam Lake	Dodge County	6,542
Lake Wissota	Chippewa County	6,300
Shawano Lake	Shawano County	6,063
Lake Puckaway	Green Lake County	5,433
Lake Geneva	Walworth County	5,262
Willow Flowage	Oneida County	5,135
Lac Court Oreilles	Sawyer County	5,039
Lake St. Croix	St. Croix County	4,668
Lake Winneconne	Winnebago County	4,507
Holcombe Flowage	Chippewa County	3,890
Trout Lake	Vilas County	3,816
Pelican Lake	Oneida County	3,585
Fence Lake	Vilas County	3,555
Tomahawk Lake	Oneida County	3,392
Gile Flowage	Iron County	3,384

Note: Big Green Lake is Wisconsin's deepest lake, maximum depth 236 feet.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, January 1997.

LAND AND INLAND LAKE AREA OF WISCONSIN COUNTIES

County	Total Land Area[1] (Acres)	Inland Lakes[2] Number	Inland Lakes[2] Size (Acres)	County	Total Land Area[1] (Acres)	Inland Lakes[2] Number	Inland Lakes[2] Size (Acres)
Adams	414,589	47	2,309	Marinette	897,262	442	13,735
Ashland	668,103	157	5,936	Marquette	291,541	93	5,736
Barron	552,248	369	17,748	Menominee	229,117	128	4,044
Bayfield	944,902	962	22,629	Milwaukee	154,601	41	197
Brown	338,375	22	170	Monroe	576,596	120	3,437
Buffalo	438,092	8	196	Oconto	638,777	378	11,053
Burnett	525,790	509	31,258	Oneida	719,826	1,129	68,447
Calumet	204,714	8	98	Outagamie	409,849	33	213
Chippewa	646,703	449	20,027	Ozaukee	148,456	39	709
Clark	778,048	32	1,076	Pepin	148,683	29	278
Columbia	495,274	56	3,095	Pierce	368,971	38	6,016
Crawford	366,561	77	6,243	Polk	587,088	437	20,900
Dane	769,392	36	21,520	Portage	516,076	136	12,203
Dodge	564,734	29	13,246	Price	801,721	389	15,129
Door	308,959	25	3,254	Racine	213,204	21	3,919
Douglas	837,924	431	14,113	Richland	375,209	9	251
Dunn	545,329	21	3,963	Rock	461,148	76	11,174
Eau Claire	408,104	20	2,838	Rusk	584,439	250	7,854
Florence	312,373	259	7,259	St. Croix	462,054	64	3,667
Fond du Lac	462,704	42	1,655	Sauk	536,138	28	11,004
Forest	649,053	824	22,531	Sawyer	804,180	496	56,183
Grant	734,656	33	1,569	Shawano	571,244	134	8,912
Green	373,790	5	350	Sheboygan	328,739	72	2,111
Green Lake	226,755	36	17,120	Taylor	623,973	284	6,183
Iowa	488,157	15	685	Trempealeau	469,855	26	409
Iron	484,660	494	29,368	Vernon	508,770	57	256
Jackson	631,862	135	5,004	Vilas	558,593	1,318	93,889
Jefferson	356,521	35	3,770	Walworth	355,458	37	12,798
Juneau	491,325	57	45,950	Washburn	518,236	964	31,265
Kenosha	174,605	33	3,674	Washington	275,743	54	3,080
Kewaunee	219,299	15	251	Waukesha	355,587	118	15,156
La Crosse	289,777	19	8,568	Waupaca	480,729	240	7,169
Lafayette	405,510	8	565	Waushara	400,695	138	4,623
Langlade	558,558	841	9,122	Winnebago	280,723	30	169,755
Lincoln	565,147	727	15,741	Wood	507,428	78	6,245
Manitowoc	378,600	101	1,492	STATE	34,760,751	15,057	982,155
Marathon	988,848	194	19,762				

[1]Land area from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[2]Lake statistics from "Wisconsin Lakes", Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 1995. Lake totals do not reflect Lakes Superior and Michigan acreage.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, *Wisconsin Lakes,* 1995; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census Population and Housing, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, Wisconsin,* Table 16.

HIGH POINTS IN WISCONSIN

Site	County	Location by Section, Township, Range	Elevation in Feet
Four Highest Elevations			
Timms Hill	Price	S. 11, T. 34N., R. 2E.	1,952
Pearson Hill	Price	S. 12, T. 34N., R. 2E.	1,951
Sugarbush Hill	Forest	S. 36, T. 36N., R. 13E.	1,938
Rib Mountain	Marathon	S. 8, T. 28N., R. 7E.	1,924
Other High Points			
Part of East Hill	Forest	S. 4, T. 35N., R. 13E.	1,875
Mt. Whittlesey	Ashland	S. 9, T. 44N., R. 2W.	1,872
Monahan Lake Fire Tower	Vilas	S. 33, T. 42N., R. 9E.	1,869
Hill northwest of Iron Belt	Iron	S. 27, T. 46N., R. 1E.	1,860
Muskellunge Hill	Vilas	S. 34, T. 41N., R. 7E.	1,845
Upson Lookout Tower Hill	Iron	S. 32, T. 46N., R. 1E.	1,819
Meteor Hill	Sawyer	S. 17, T. 37N., R. 8W.	1,801
Hill west of Elcho	Langlade	S. 15, T. 34N., R. 10E.	1,785
Trimble Hill	Iron	S. 33, T. 46N., R. 2E.	1,777
Hill south of Weber Lake	Iron	S. 6, T. 45N., R. 1E.	1,774
Squirrel Hill	Oneida	S. 32, T. 39N., R. 5E.	1,735
Blue Mound	Iowa	S. 1, T. 6N., R. 5E.	1,719
McCaslin Mountain	Marinette	S. 29, T. 34N., R. 17E.	1,650
Upper Mosinee Hill	Marathon	S. 22, T. 38N., R. 7E.	1,605
Point Sauk	Sauk	S. 15, T. 11N., R. 7E.	1,593
Flambeau Ridge	Chippewa	S. 3, T. 32N., R. 7W.	1,535
Powers Bluff	Wood	S. 30, T. 23N., R. 4E.	1,481
Platte Mound	Lafayette	S. 31, T. 4N., R. 1E.	1,445
Neillsville Mounds	Clark	S. 4, T. 24N., R. 2W.	1,412
Wadels Hill	Monroe	S. 19, T. 18N., R. 4W.	1,410
Thunder Mountain	Marinette	S. 30, T. 33N., R. 18E.	1,410
Ridge south of Fairchild	Jackson	S. 16. T. 24N., R. 5W.	1,405
West Saddle Mound	Jackson	S. 28 and 33, T. 22N., R. 1W.	1,404
Bayfield Lookout Tower	Bayfield	S. 3, T. 50N., R. 4W.	1,368
Bruce Mound	Clark	S. 30, T. 23N., R. 3W.	1,365
Castle Rock	Monroe	S. 33, T. 18N., R. 4W.	1,360
Holy Hill	Washington	S. 14, T. 9N., R. 18E.	1,335
Ridge north of North Bend	Jackson	S. 9, T. 19N., R. 6W.	1,330
Friendship Mound	Adams	S. 32, T. 18N., R. 6E.	1,285
Silver Mound	Jackson	S. 35, T. 23N., R. 5W.	1,255
Gibraltar Rock	Columbia	S. 18, T. 10N., R. 8E.	1,247
Lapham Hill	Waukesha	S. 29, T. 7N., R. 18E.	1,235
Granddad Bluff	La Crosse	S. 34, T. 16N., R. 7W.	1,210
Sinsinawa Mound	Grant	S. 30, T. 1N., R. 1W.	1,170
Mt. Morris	Waushara	S. 15, T. 19N., R. 11E.	1,137
Liberty Pole Hill	Green	S. 10, T. 4N., R. 9E.	1,115
Petenwell Rock	Juneau	S. 9, T. 18N., R. 4E.	1,110
Observatory Hill	Marquette	S. 8, T. 14N., R. 10E.	1,100
Necedah Bluff	Juneau	S. 24, T. 18N., R. 3E.	1,099

Note: This listing should not be construed as a ranking of the highest points in the state, because there may be others of comparable height that are unrecorded. Many elevations are only approximations.

Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, departmental data, May 1997.

WISCONSIN NORMAL TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION
By Month and Region

Region[1]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual[2]
Northwest													
Temperature (°F)	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
Precipitation (inches)	1.05	0.79	1.77	2.43	3.43	4.05	3.92	4.33	4.01	2.59	1.78	1.28	31.43
North Central													
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
Precipitation	1.11	0.88	1.74	2.40	3.41	3.91	3.77	4.32	4.17	2.68	2.01	1.46	31.86
Northeast													
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
Precipitation	1.18	1.01	1.96	2.60	3.41	3.71	3.38	3.74	3.95	2.53	2.19	1.61	31.27
West Central													
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
Precipitation	0.96	0.85	1.97	2.89	3.68	4.10	4.15	4.17	4.07	2.48	1.79	1.27	32.38
Central													
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
Precipitation	1.02	1.01	2.15	2.79	3.60	3.69	3.73	3.89	4.12	2.42	2.08	1.45	31.95
East Central													
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	44.3
Precipitation	1.27	1.10	2.10	2.70	3.03	3.38	3.14	3.63	3.75	2.49	2.29	1.72	30.60
Southwest													
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
Precipitation	0.94	1.01	2.05	3.09	3.40	3.84	3.86	4.07	3.93	2.35	2.05	1.42	32.01
South Central													
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
Precipitation	1.10	1.08	2.20	3.07	3.15	3.77	3.73	3.89	3.92	2.44	2.21	1.71	32.27
Southeast													
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
Precipitation	1.33	1.12	2.23	3.21	2.93	3.48	3.72	3.80	3.78	2.52	2.41	1.96	32.49
State													
Normal[3]													
Temperature	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
Precipitation	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
1995													
Temperature	17.2	18.0	32.4	38.4	53.7	68.3	70.0	71.9	56.5	47.7	25.6	16.9	43.1
Precipitation	0.79	0.35	2.20	2.98	3.65	2.20	3.48	7.13	2.12	5.03	2.02	1.03	32.98

Note: "Normal" is the average for the period 1961-1990.

[1]The 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.

[2]Annual average for temperature; annual total for precipitation.

[3]Based on data computed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Climatic Data Center.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin 1996 Agricultural Statistics,* 1996.

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 reportedly became the first European to visit Wisconsin, landing at Green Bay. 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 for 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, but lost control of the senate as a result of a 1996 recall election.

Democrats have held the governorship for only one term since 1979. In the last 50 years, Wisconsin's 2 main urban areas – Milwaukee and Madison – have provided over half of the state's constitutional officers. During this period, 5 women have served as constitutional officers: 2 as secretary of state, 2 as state treasurer, and one as superintendent of public instruction.

National Office — Wisconsin has divided its support between the 2 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 and Bill Clinton in the other 4 elections.

Wisconsin voters tend to retain their U.S. Senators in office for long periods of time. Five senators in this century have served 3 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, 5 Democrats and 4 Republicans represent Wisconsin in the U.S. House of Representatives, and 4 of the current members have been elected 7 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 gubernatorial elections can change by as much as one-half million votes from election to election. There is no strong trend in any direction. Even lowering the voting age to 18 years has not had a great impact. The 1974 gubernatorial election, the first statewide election after the younger voters became eligible to vote, saw only 1.2 million votes cast, the second lowest total since the 1960 election. Presidential elections, on the other hand, have recorded a substantial increase in turnout. The 1960 presidential vote was only slightly higher than that year's record gubernatorial vote of 1.7 million. Although individual elections have been up and down, the trend has been upward with a record 2.53 million votes cast in the 1992 election for U.S. President.

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 7 justices, 3 came to the court by the appointment route. The first woman justice to serve the court, Shirley S. Abrahamson, was appointed in 1976, 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 makes 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.

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.

Henry Dodge, first and last territorial governor (State Historical Society #WHi (X3) 26049)

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.

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.

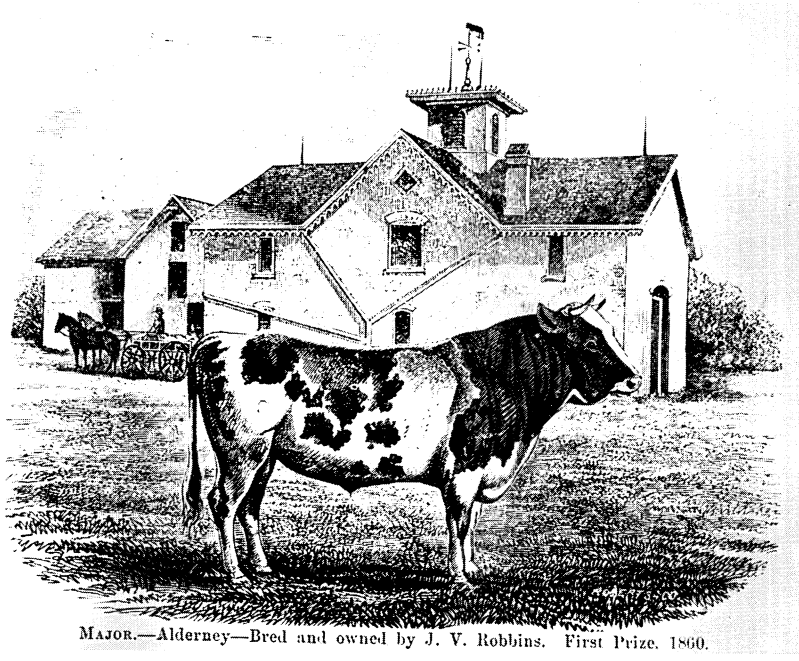
1862 — Governor Louis P. Harvey drowned. Draft riots. Edward G. Ryan's address at Democratic Convention criticized Lincoln's conduct of war.

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



"Major", first purebred registered dairy sire used in Wisconsin (State Historical Society #WHi (X3) 26049)

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 invents 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. 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 sanitoria 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.

State Senator David G. James of Richland Center, pictured with victorious woman suffragists and the document by which Wisconsin ratified the Nineteenth Amendment (State Historical Society #WHi (X3) 2903)

1911 — First income tax law; teachers' pension act; vocational schools authorized; Industrial and Highway Commissions created.

1913 — Workmen's compensation act enacted. 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

Former Governor Philip La Follette, New Guinea, December 1943 (State Historical Society #WHi (X3) 36892)

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.

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 employe.

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 antiwar 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 employe 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.

Recent History

Democrats lost control of the senate in 1993 for the first time since 1974 and in 1995 lost control of the assembly for the first time since 1970. They regained a majority of seats in the senate in 1996 as a result of the first successful legislative recall election in state history. Women began to be widely represented in the legislature for the first time in the 90s.

Health care reform, restructuring welare, the business climate in the state, taxation and education were the chief concerns of policymakers.

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.

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 employes 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 5 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 "employes' 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 employes. 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 "lemon law" on motor vehicle warranties, changes in child support collection procedures and levels. An October special session of the legislature enacted bonding for export and economic development loans, establishment of a foreign trade office, changes in regulatory process to aid small business and creation of a permit information center. 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.

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 employes and a new obscenity law to replace one invalidated in 1980.

1989 — Laws enacted included creation of Department of Corrections, revisions in laws relating to drug crimes, creation of 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 school choice program in Milwaukee and a major recycling law.

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, stage 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 — Governor Tommy Thompson elected to record third term, and 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.

1997 — Groundbreaking for controversial new Miller Stadium, future home of the Milwaukee Brewers baseball team.

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.*

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.

John R. Commons (1862-1945), economist — drafted Wisconsin civil service law.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Michael Red Cloud, Jr.* (1925-1950), soldier — posthumously awarded Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in Korea.

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.

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.

Frances Willard (1839-1898), social reformer — organized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

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.

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*Born in Wisconsin.

Source: Encyclopedias, books, newspaper and periodical accounts.

Note: only deceased Wisconsin citizens are included in this list.

HISTORIC SITES IN WISCONSIN

Site	Location	Attendance[1] 1993	1994	1995	1996	1996 Revenue[2]
Circus World Museum[3]	Baraboo	138,610	144,621	133,015	134,332	$1,727,279
Madeline Island	La Pointe	15,383	16,689	17,944	17,141	44,428
Old Wade House	Greenbush	21,246	25,119	26,538	26,153	121,497
Old World Wisconsin	Eagle	85,758	87,190	87,300	93,668	443,268
Pendarvis	Mineral Point	11,315	11,381	11,100	10,547	44,314
Stonefield	Cassville	8,169	10,818	9,257	9,820	36,029
Villa Louis	Prairie du Chien	17,175	24,369	23,390	23,467	92,170

[1]Sites are open May 1 through October 31, with the exception of Circus World (all year) and Stonefield and Madeline Island (Saturday before Memorial Day through first week in October). Attendance figures are paid admissions during the site season. Statistics in previous Blue Books may include unpaid admissions.

[2]Revenue from admissions and concessions. Statistics in previous Blue Books are not comparable due to accounting changes.

[3]Owned by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin but operated by a private, nonprofit foundation.

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, departmental data, January 1997.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

County	Location/Nearest Community	Subject
Adams	At the Park, Hwy. 13, 3 miles north of Friendship	Roche-a-Cri State Park
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-Groseilliers 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)
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	Lost Dauphin State Park, 5 miles south of De Pere	Eleazer Williams
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. F, N. of Grantsburg	Crex Meadows
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	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	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	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
Columbia	Hwy. 16, 4 miles east of Wisconsin Dells	Kingsley Bend Indian Mounds
Crawford	Hwy. 171, 0.5 mile east of Gays Mills	Gays Mills Apple Orchards
Crawford	Hwy. 35, 1.2 miles south of Lynxville	Rafting on the Mississippi
Crawford	Mississippi River Bridge, Prairie du Chien	Pere Marquette and Sieur Jolliet
Crawford	Beaumont and Rice Streets, Prairie du Chien	Museum of Medical Progress
Crawford	Mississippi River Bridge, Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien
Crawford	At entrance, Villa Louis Road, Prairie du Chien	Villa Louis
Crawford	In lawn west of the Villa, Villa Louis, Prairie du Chien	War of 1812
Crawford	Hwy. 61, 0.5 mile south of Soldiers Grove	James Davidson
Dane	In park off Hwy. A, Albion	Albion Academy
Dane	8770 Ridge Drive, Belleville	Primrose Lutheran Church
Dane	1 mile northeast of Blue Mounds, Hwy. F	Brigham Park
Dane	Camp Randall Memorial Park, UW-Madison campus	Camp Randall
Dane	Vilas Communication Hall, UW-Madison campus	9XM-WHA
Dane	Bascom Hill, UW-Madison campus	North Hall
Dane	816 State Street, Madison	State Historical Society
Dane	501 South Thornton Avenue, Madison	Yahara River Parkway
Dane	Village Park, 39 Brodhead Street, Mazomanie	Historic Mazomanie
Dane	Hwy. 51, east shore of Lake Waubesa	Stephen Moulton Babcock (1843-1931)
Dane	Hwy. 12, 1.5 miles southeast of Sauk City	Battle of Wisconsin Heights
Dane	La Follette County Park, 3 miles north of Stoughton	Robert Marion La Follette, Sr. (1855-1925)
Dodge	Adams Spring Park, Spring Street, Fox Lake	Bernard "Bunny" Berrigan (1908-1942)

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN–Continued

County	Location/Nearest Community	Subject
Dodge	Addie Joss Park, Juneau	Adrian "Addie" Joss
Dodge	Rest Area #64, northbound Hwy. 41	World War II
Dodge	Hwys. 28 and 67, on Main Street, Mayville	Wisconsin's First Iron Smelter
Dodge	Hwy. 26, 5 miles north of Watertown	Auto Race – Green Bay to Madison
Door	Namur, Hwy. 57	Belgian Settlement in Wisconsin
Door	Hwy. 42, 0.5 mile north of junction with Hwy. 57	The Orchards of Door County
Douglas	Hwy. 2, Brule	Brule River
Douglas	Hwys. F and B, Lake Nebagamon	Evergreen Park Cottage Sanatorium
Douglas	Hwy. 2, Poplar	Major "Dick" Bong
Douglas	Hwy. 53, 1.5 miles south of Solon Springs	Brule-St. Croix Portage
Douglas	Allouez (Superior), along Hwys. 2, 13 and 53	Burlington Northern Ore Docks
Douglas	Rest Area #23, Hwys. 2 & 53, southern limits of Superior	Northwest Portal of Wisconsin
Douglas	Memorial Park, Superior	Old Stockade Site
Douglas	Whaleback Museum, Barker's Island, Superior	S.S. Meteor, last of the Whalebacks
Douglas	Superior Central High School, 1015 Belknap St. Superior	Summer White House – 1928
Douglas	Harbor Entry, Wisconsin Point Road, Superior	The Superior Entry
Douglas	Between McCaskill and Holden Bldgs., UW-Superior	University of Wisconsin-Superior
Douglas	Tourist Information Center, City Park, Hwy. 2, Superior	Wartime Shipbuilding
Dunn	Caddie Woodlawn Park, Hwy. 25, Menomonie	Caddie Woodlawn
Dunn	Rest Area #61, eastbound I94, Menomonie	Chippewa Valley White Pine
Dunn	205 Main Street, Menomonie	Mabel Tainter Memorial
Dunn	Rest Area #62, I94	World War I
Fond du Lac	Hwy. 151, 6 miles north of Fond du Lac	Edward S. Bragg
Fond du Lac	Main Street and Forest Avenue, Fond du Lac	Military Road
Fond du Lac	30 East 2nd Street, Fond du Lac	Wisconsin Progressive Party
Fond du Lac	St. John the Baptist Church, Hwy. W, Johnsburg	Father Caspar Rehrl
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	On grounds of Taycheedah Correctional Institution	Governor James Duane Doty (1799-1865)
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, .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-IL 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	Rountree Hall, UW-Platteville	First State Normal School
Green	Hwy. 69, New Glarus	New Glarus
Green Lake	Riverside Park, Berlin	Upper Fox River
Iowa	Hwy. 14, 3 miles east of Arena	Village of Dover
Iowa	Courthouse lawn, Hwy. 151, Dodgeville	Iowa County Courthouse
Iowa	Hwy. YZ, 4 miles east of Dodgeville	Old Military Road
Iowa	114 Shake Rag Street, Mineral Point	Shake Rag
Iowa	Library Park, Mineral Point	Wisconsin Territory
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
Iron	Hwy. 2, 10 miles west of Hurley	Gogebic 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 I94, 15 mi. SE Black River Falls	The Passenger Pigeon
Jackson	Rest Area #7, eastbound I94, 15 mi. SE Black River Falls	Sphagnum Moss
Jackson	Rest Area #6, westbound I94	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 Evinrude
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 I94	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 I94, 1 mile east of Lake Mills	Drumlins
Jefferson	919 Charles St., Watertown	First Kindergarten
Jefferson	7 miles southeast of Watertown, Hwy. 16	Highway Marking
Jefferson	919 Charles Street, Watertown	Octagon House
Juneau	Hwy. C, 0.5 mile east of Camp Douglas	Castle Rock
Juneau	Camp Williams, off I94	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 I90-94	The Sand Counties – Aldo Leopold Territory
Juneau	Rest Area #9, eastbound I90-94, near Mauston	The Wisconsin River
Juneau	Rest Area #9, eastbound I90-94, near Mauston	The Iron Brigade
Kenosha	Rest Area #26, I94	Cordelia A.P. Harvey
Kenosha	6501 3rd Avenue, Kenosha	Kemper Hall
Kenosha	Hwy. 32 at the southern edge of Kenosha	32nd Division Memorial Highway
Kenosha	Rest Area-Tourist Info. Ctr. #26, westbound I94, N of I11	The Name "Wisconsin"
Kewaunee	Ferry yard, Kewaunee	Car-Ferry Service

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN–Continued

County	Location/Nearest Community	Subject
La Crosse	Rest Area #15, eastbound I90	The Driftless Area
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, I94, French Island, La Crosse	Major General C.C. Washburn
La Crosse	La Crosse	Red Cloud Park
La Crosse	Corner of Front and State Streets, La Crosse	Spence Park
La Crosse	Rest Area-Tourist Info. Ctr. #31, I90, 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
Lafayette	First Capitol State Park, Hwy. G, northwest of Belmont	Belmont-Wisconsin Territory 1836
Lafayette	Hwy. 11, 1 mile west of Benton	Father Samuel Mazzuchelli
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
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	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	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	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	Peshtigo Cemetery, Oconto Avenue, Peshtigo	Peshtigo Fire Cemetery
Marquette	Hwy. 22, 8 miles south of Montello	John Muir Country
Marquette	Rest Area #82, Hwy. 51, 4 miles north of Westfield	Korean War
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	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	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	Civic Center, Milwaukee	MacArthur Square
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
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 *Lady Elgin*
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	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	Coulee 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

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN–Continued

County	Location/Nearest Community	Subject
Outagamie	Thelen Park, Kaukauna	Revolutionary War Veterans
Outagamie	Hwy. 96, .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	City Hall, Washington Avenue, Cedarburg	Historic Cedarburg
Ozaukee	Covered Bridge Road, 1 mile north of Five Corners	Last Covered Bridge
Ozaukee	Junction of Hwys. F and M, 3 miles west of Thiensville	The Oldest Lutheran Church in Wisconsin
Ozaukee	Mequon City Hall, 11333 North Cedarburg Rd., Mequon	Wisconsin's German Settlers
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	Hwy. 65, 3 miles south of I-94	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
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
Price	Hwy. 13, Phillips City Park, Phillips	Phillips Fire
Racine	Weimhoff-Jucker Park, Burlington	Mormons in Early Wisconsin
Racine	Hwy. 11, western limits of Racine	The Spark
Racine	Heg Park Road, Waterford	Old Muskego
Richland	Hwy. 14, 5 miles west of Richland Center	Boaz Mastodon
Richland	Boaz Park, Hwy. 171, Boaz	Richard M. Brewer
Richland	Krouskop Park, Hwy. 14, Richland Center	Birthplace of General Telephone and Electronics Corporation (GTE)
Richland	5 miles west of Richland Center on Hwy. 14	Rural Electrification
Rock	Beloit College campus, Beloit	Beloit College
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	I-43 at I-90, Beloit	Wisconsin's First Aviator
Rock	Hwy. 140, 4 miles south of Clinton	Jefferson Prairie Settlement
Rock	Hwy. 51, 0.5 miles south of Edgerton	Wisconsin's Tobacco Land
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	Hwy. J, Shopiere	Home of Governor Harvey
Rusk	Hwy. 8, Weyerhauser	Chippewa River and Menomonie 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
Sauk	On South Shore Road in Devil's Lake State Park	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	Reedsburg Area Historical Park, 3 mi. E. of Reedsburg	Clare A. Briggs, Cartoonist
Sauk	Derleth Park, Water Street, Sauk City	August W. Derleth
Sauk	Hwy. 12, 5 miles northwest of Sauk City	The Baraboo Range
Sauk	Hwy. A, 1.5 miles south of Wisconsin Dells	Dawn Manor – Site of Lost City of Newport
Sauk	Hwy. 16, .1 mile west of Wisconsin Dells	Wisconsin Dells
Sawyer	Hwys. 70 and 27, Couderay	Court Oreilles
Sawyer	Hwys. 27 and 70, 7 miles west of Couderay	Radisson-Groseilliers
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	Homme 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	Center Avenue and North Water Street, Sheboygan	Seils-Sterling Circus
Sheboygan	9th Street and Panther Avenue, Sheboygan	Sheboygan Indian Mound Park
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, .1 mile west of Hillsboro	Admiral Marc A. Mitscher
Vernon	Hwy. 14, 0.5 mile north of Viroqua	Governor Rusk
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	Hwys. 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

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN–Continued

County	Location/Nearest Community	Subject
Vilas	Sayner Park, Sayner	Snowmobile
Walworth	Village Park, Allen Grove, on Hwy. X, 3 mi. SW of Darien	Allen Family
Walworth	Horton Park, Hwy. 11 in Delavan	Delavan's Circus Colony
Walworth	Grounds of State School for the Deaf, Hwy. 11, Delavan	Wisconsin's First School for Deaf
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	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	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	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
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	1619 Oshkosh Avenue, Oshkosh	Coles Bashford 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 Basse
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, March 1997.

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1848 – 1996

Key:
A – American (Know Nothing)
AFC – America First Coalition
Cit – Citizens
Com – Communist
Con – Constitution
CU – Constitutional Union
D – Democrat
ER – Independents for Economic Recovery
FS – Free Soil
G – Greenback
Gn – Greens
Gr – Grassroots
Ind – Independent
IP – Ind. Progressive
IS – Ind. Socialist
ISL – Ind. Socialist Labor
ISW – Ind. Socialist Worker
LF – Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario
Lib – Libertarian
LR – Liberal Republican
NA – New Alliance
Nat – National
ND – National Democrat
NER – National Economic Recovery
NL – Natural Law
People's – People's (Populist)
Pop – Populist
PP – People's Progressive
Prog – Progressive
Proh – Prohibition
R – Republican
Rfm – Reform
SD – Social Democrat
SL – Socialist Labor
Soc – Socialist
SoD – Southern Democrat
SW – Socialist Worker
Tax – U.S. Taxpayers
3rd – Third Party
U – Union
UL – Union Labor
USL – U.S. Labor
W – Whig
WIA – Wis. Independent Alliance
Workers – Workers
WW – Worker's World

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 "independent" followed by a party designation in italics 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
Zachary Taylor (W)	13,747
Martin Van Buren (FS)	10,418
TOTAL	39,166

1852 (5 electoral votes)

Franklin Pierce (D)	33,658
Winfield Scott (W)	22,210
John P. Hale (FS)	8,814
TOTAL	64,682

1856 (5 electoral votes)

John C. Fremont (R)	66,090
James Buchanan (D)	52,843
Millard Fillmore (A)	579
TOTAL	119,512

1860 (5 electoral votes)

Abraham Lincoln (R)	86,113
Stephen A. Douglas (D)	65,021
John C. Breckinridge (SoD)	888
John Bell (CU)	161
TOTAL	152,183

1864 (8 electoral votes)

Abraham Lincoln (R)	83,458
George B. McClellan (D)	65,884
TOTAL	149,342

1868 (8 electoral votes)

Ulysses S. Grant (R)	108,857
Horatio Seymour (D)	84,707
TOTAL	193,564

1872 (10 electoral votes)

Ulysses S. Grant (R)	104,994
Horace Greeley (D & LR)	86,477
Charles O'Conor (D)	834
TOTAL	192,305

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
John W. Phelps (A)	91
Neal Dow (Proh)	68
TOTAL	267,187

1884 (11 electoral votes)

James G. Blaine (R)	161,157
Grover Cleveland (D)	146,477
John P. St. John (Proh)	7,656
Benjamin F. Butler (G)	4,598
TOTAL	319,888

1888 (11 electoral votes)

Benjamin Harrison (R)	176,553
Grover Cleveland (D)	155,232
Clinton B. Fisk (Proh)	14,277
Alson J. Streeter (UL)	8,552
TOTAL	354,614

1892 (12 electoral votes)

Grover Cleveland (D)	177,325
Benjamin Harrison (R)	171,101
John Bidwell (Proh)	13,136
James B. Weaver (People's)	10,019
TOTAL	371,581

1896 (12 electoral votes)

William McKinley (R)	268,135
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

1900 (12 electoral votes)

William McKinley (R)	265,760
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

1904 (13 electoral votes)

Theodore Roosevelt (R)	280,164
Alton B. Parker (D)	124,107
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

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1848 – 1996–Continued

1908 (13 electoral votes)

William H. Taft (R)	247,747
William J. Bryan (D)	166,632
Eugene V. Debs (SD)	28,164
Eugene W. Chafin (Proh)	11,564
August Gillhaus (SL)	314
TOTAL	454,421

1912 (13 electoral votes)

Woodrow Wilson (D)	164,230
William H. Taft (R)	130,596
Theodore Roosevelt (Prog)	62,448
Eugene V. Debs (SD)	33,476
Eugene W. Chafin (Proh)	8,584
Arthur E. Reimer (SL)	632
TOTAL	399,966

1916 (13 electoral votes)

Charles E. Hughes (R)	220,822
Woodrow Wilson (D)	191,363
Allan Benson (Soc)	27,631
J. Frank Hanly (Proh)	7,318
TOTAL	447,134

1920 (13 electoral votes)

Warren G. Harding (R)	498,576
James M. Cox (D)	113,422
Eugene V. Debs (Soc)	80,635
Aaron S. Watkins (Proh)	8,647
TOTAL	701,280

1924 (13 electoral votes)

Robert M. La Follette (Prog)	453,678
Calvin Coolidge (R)	311,614
John W. Davis (D)	68,096
William Z. Foster (Workers)	3,834
Herman P. Faris (Proh)	2,918
TOTAL	840,140

1928 (13 electoral votes)

Herbert Hoover (R)	544,205
Alfred E. Smith (D)	450,259
Norman Thomas (Soc)	18,213
William F. Varney (Proh)	2,245
William Z. Foster (Workers)	1,528
Verne L. Reynolds (SL)	381
TOTAL	1,016,831

1932 (12 electoral votes)

Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	707,410
Herbert Hoover (R)	347,741
Norman Thomas (Soc)	53,379
William Z. Foster (Com)	3,112
William D. Upshaw (Proh)	2,672
Verne L. Reynolds (SL)	494
TOTAL	1,114,808

1936 (12 electoral votes)

Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	802,984
Alfred M. Landon (R)	380,828
William Lemke (U)	60,297
Norman Thomas (Soc)	10,626
Earl Browder (Com)	2,197
David L. Calvin (Proh)	1,071
John W. Aiken (SL)	557
TOTAL	1,258,560

1940 (12 electoral votes)

Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	704,821
Wendell Willkie (R)	679,206
Norman Thomas (Soc)	15,071
Earl Browder (Com)	2,394
Roger Babson (Proh)	2,148
John W. Aiken (SL)	1,882
TOTAL	1,405,522

1944 (12 electoral votes)

Thomas Dewey (R)	674,532
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	650,413
Norman Thomas (Soc)	13,205
Edward Teichert (Ind)	1,002
TOTAL	1,339,152

1948 (12 electoral votes)

Harry S Truman (D)	647,310
Thomas Dewey (R)	590,959
Henry Wallace (PP)	25,282
Norman Thomas (Soc)	12,547
Edward Teichert (Ind)	399
Farrell Dobbs (ISW)	303
TOTAL	1,276,800

1952 (12 electoral votes)

Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	979,744
Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	622,175
Vincent Hallinan (IP)	2,174
Farrell Dobbs (ISW)	1,350
Darlington Hoopes (IS)	1,157
Eric Hass (ISL)	770
TOTAL	1,607,370

1956 (12 electoral votes)

Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	954,844
Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	586,768
T. Coleman Andrews (Ind *Con*)	6,918
Darlington Hoopes (Ind *Soc*)	754
Eric Hass (Ind *SL*)	710
Farrell Dobbs (Ind *SW*)	564
TOTAL	1,550,558

1960 (12 electoral votes)

Richard M. Nixon (R)	895,175
John F. Kennedy (D)	830,805
Farrell Dobbs (Ind *SW*)	1,792
Eric Hass (Ind *SL*)	1,310
TOTAL	1,729,082

1964 (12 electoral votes)

Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	1,050,424
Barry M. Goldwater (R)	638,495
Clifton DeBerry (Ind *SW*)	1,692
Eric Hass (Ind *SL*)	1,204
TOTAL	1,691,815

1968 (12 electoral votes)

Richard M. Nixon (R)	809,997
Hubert H. Humphrey (D)	748,804
George C. Wallace (Ind *A*)	127,835
Henning A. Blomen (Ind *SL*)	1,338
Frederick W. Halstead (Ind *SW*)	1,222
TOTAL	1,689,196

1972 (11 electoral votes)

Richard M. Nixon (R)	989,430
George S. McGovern (D)	810,174
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 – 1996–Continued

1976 (11 electoral votes)

Jimmy Carter (D)	1,040,232
Gerald R. Ford (R)	1,004,987
Eugene J. McCarthy (Ind)	34,943
Lester Maddox (A)	8,552
Frank P. Zeidler (Ind *Soc*)	4,298
Roger L. MacBride (Ind *Lib*)	3,814
Peter Camejo (Ind *SW*)	1,691
Margaret Wright (Ind *Pop*)	943
Gus Hall (Ind *Com*)	749
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind *USL*)	738
Jules Levin (Ind *SL*)	389
TOTAL	2,104,175

1980 (11 electoral votes)

Ronald Reagan (R)	1,088,845
Jimmy Carter (D)	981,584
John Anderson (Ind)	160,657
Ed Clark (Ind *Lib*)	29,135
Barry Commoner (Ind *Cit*)	7,767
John Rarick (Ind *Con*)	1,519
David McReynolds (Ind *Soc*)	808
Gus Hall (Ind *Com*)	772
Deidre Griswold (Ind *WW*)	414
Clifton DeBerry (Ind *SW*)	383
TOTAL	2,273,221

1984 (11 electoral votes)

Ronald Reagan (R)	1,198,800
Walter F. Mondale (D)	995,847
David Bergland (Lib)	4,884
Bob Richards (Con)	3,864
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind)	3,791
Sonia Johnson (Ind *Cit*)	1,456
Dennis L. Serrette (Ind *WIA*)	1,007
Larry Holmes (Ind *WW*)	619
Gus Hall (Ind *Com*)	597
Melvin T. Mason (Ind *SW*)	445
TOTAL	2,212,018

1988 (11 electoral votes)

Michael S. Dukakis (D)	1,126,794
George Bush (R)	1,047,499
Ronald Paul (Ind *Lib*)	5,157
David E. Duke (Ind *Pop*)	3,056
James Warren (Ind *SW*)	2,574
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind *NER*)	2,302
Lenora B. Fulani (Ind *NA*)	1,953
TOTAL	2,191,612

1992 (11 electoral votes)

Bill Clinton (D)	1,041,066
George Bush (R)	930,855
Ross Perot (Ind)	544,479
Andre Marrou (Lib)	2,877
James Gritz (Ind *AFC*)	2,311
Ron Daniels (LF)	1,883
Howard Phillips (Ind *Tax*)	1,772
J. Quinn Brisben (Ind *Soc*)	1,211
John Hagelin (NL)	1,070
Lenora B. Fulani (Ind *NA*)	654
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind *ER*)	633
Jack Herer (Ind *Gr*)	547
Eugene A. Hem (3rd)	405
James Warren (Ind *SW*)	390
TOTAL	2,531,114

1996 (11 electoral votes)

Bill Clinton (D)	1,071,971
Bob Dole (R)	845,029
Ross Perot (Rfm)	227,339
Ralph Nader (Ind *Gn*)	28,723
Howard Phillips (Tax)	8,811
Harry Browne (Lib)	7,929
John Hagelin (Ind *NL*)	1,379
Monica Mooerhead (Ind *WW*)	1,333
Mary Cal Hollis (Ind *Soc*)	848
James E. Harris (Ind *SW*)	483
TOTAL	2,196,169

Note: Some totals include scattered votes for other candidates.

Sources: Congressional Quarterly, *Guide to U.S. Elections,* 1994, and official records of the Elections Board.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTIONS
1848 – 1994

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

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)	69,797
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

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTIONS
1848 – 1994–Continued

1896

Edward Scofield (R)	264,981
Willis C. Silverthorn (D)	169,257
Joshua H. Berkey (Proh)	8,140
Christ Tuttrop (SL)	1,306
Robert Henderson (Nat)	407
TOTAL	444,110

1898

Edward Scofield (R)	173,137
Hiram Wilson Sawyer (D)	135,353
Albinus A. Worsley (People's)	8,518
Eugene Wilder Chafin (Proh)	8,078
Howard Tuttle (SDA)	2,544
Henry Riese (SL)	1,473
TOTAL	329,430

1900

Robert Marion La Follette (R)	264,419
Louis G. Bomrich (D)	160,674
J. Burritt Smith (Proh)	9,707
Howard Tuttle (SD)	6,590
Frank R. Wilke (SL)	509
TOTAL	441,900

1902

Robert Marion La Follette (R)	193,417
David Stuart Rose (D)	145,818
Emil Seidel (SD)	15,970
Edwin W. Drake (Proh)	9,647
Henry E.D. Puck (SL)	791
TOTAL	365,676

1904

Robert Marion La Follette (R)	227,253
George Wilbur Peck (D)	176,301
William A. Arnold (SD)	24,857
Edward Scofield (NR)	12,136
William H. Clark (Proh)	8,764
Charles M. Minkley (SL)	249
TOTAL	449,570

1906

James O. Davidson (R)	183,558
John A. Aylward (D)	103,311
Winfield R. Gaylord (SD)	24,437
Ephraim L. Eaton (Proh)	8,211
Ole T. Rosaas (SL)	455
TOTAL	320,003

1908

James O. Davidson (R)	242,935
John A. Aylward (D)	165,977
H.D. Brown (SD)	28,583
Winfred D. Cox (Proh)	11,760
Herman Bottema (SL)	393
TOTAL	449,656

1910

Francis Edward McGovern (R)	161,619
Adolph H. Schmitz (D)	110,442
William A. Jacobs (SD)	39,547
Byron E. Van Keuren (Proh)	7,450
Fred G. Kremer (SL)	430
TOTAL	319,522

1912

Francis Edward McGovern (R)	179,360
John C. Karel (D)	167,316
Carl D. Thompson (SD)	34,468
Charles Lewis Hill (Proh)	9,433
William H. Curtis (SL)	3,253
TOTAL	393,849

1914

Emanuel Lorenz Philipp (R)	140,787
John C. Karel (D)	119,509
John James Blaine (Ind)	32,560
Oscar Ameringer (SD)	25,917
David W. Emerson (Proh)	6,279
John Vierthaler (Ind)	352
TOTAL	325,430

1916

Emanuel Lorenz Philipp (R)	229,889
Burt Williams (D)	164,555
Rae Weaver (Soc)	30,649
George McKerrow (Proh)	9,193
TOTAL	434,340

1918

Emanuel Lorenz Philipp (R)	155,799
Henry A. Moehlenpah (D)	112,576
Emil Seidel (SD)	57,523
William C. Dean (Proh)	5,296
TOTAL	331,582

1920

John James Blaine (R)	366,247
Robert McCoy (D)	247,746
William Coleman (Soc)	71,126
Henry H. Tubbs (Proh)	6,047
TOTAL	691,294

1922

John James Blaine (R)	367,929
Arthur A. Bentley (ID)	51,061
Louis A. Arnold (Soc)	39,570
M.L. Welles (Proh)	21,438
Arthur A. Dietrich (ISL)	1,444
TOTAL	481,828

1924

John James Blaine (R)	412,255
Martin L. Lueck (D)	317,550
William F. Quick (Soc)	45,268
Adolph R. Bucknam (Proh)	11,516
Severi Alanne (IW)	4,107
Farrand K. Shuttleworth (IPR)	4,079
Jose Snover (SL)	1,452
TOTAL	796,432

1926

Fred R. Zimmerman (R)	350,927
Charles Perry (Ind)	76,507
Virgil H. Cady (D)	72,627
Herman O. Kent (Soc)	40,293
David W. Emerson (Proh)	7,333
Alex Gorden (SL)	4,593
TOTAL	552,912

1928

Walter Jodok Kohler, Sr. (R)	547,738
Albert George Schmedeman (D)	394,368
Otto R. Hauser (Soc)	36,924
Adolph R. Bucknam (Proh)	6,477
Joseph Ehrhardt (IL)	1,938
Alvar J. Hayes (IW)	1,420
TOTAL	989,143

1930

Philip Fox La Follette (R)	392,958
Charles E. Hammersley (D)	170,020
Frank B. Metcalfe (Soc)	25,607
Alfred B. Taynton (Proh)	14,818
Fred Bassett Blair (IC)	2,998
TOTAL	606,825

1932

Albert George Schmedeman (D)	590,114
Walter Jodok Kohler, Sr. (R)	470,805
Frank B. Metcalfe (Soc)	56,965
William C. Dean (Proh)	3,148
Fred Bassett Blair (Com)	2,926
Joe Ehrhardt (SL)	398
TOTAL	1,124,502

1934

Philip Fox La Follette (Prog)	373,093
Albert George Schmedeman (D)	359,467
Howard Greene (R)	172,980
George A. Nelson (Soc)	44,589
Morris Childs (IC)	2,454
Thomas W. North (PR)	857
Joe Ehrhardt (ISL)	332
TOTAL	953,797

1936

Philip Fox La Follette (Prog)	573,724
Alexander Wiley (R)	363,973
Arthur W. Lueck (D)	268,530
Joseph F. Walsh (U)	27,934
Joseph Ehrhardt (SL)	1,738
August F. Fehlandt (Proh)	1,008
TOTAL	1,237,095

1938

Julius Peter Heil (R)	543,675
Philip Fox La Follette (Prog)	353,381
Harry Wilbur Bolens (D)	78,446
Frank W. Smith (U)	4,564
John Schleier, Jr. (ISL)	1,459
TOTAL	981,560

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTIONS
1848 – 1994–Continued

1940	
Julius Peter Heil (R)	558,678
Orland Steen Loomis (Prog)	546,436
Francis Edward McGovern (D)	264,985
Fred Bassett Blair (Com)	2,340
Louis Fisher (SL)	1,158
TOTAL	1,373,754
1942	
Orland Steen Loomis (Prog)	397,664
Julius Peter Heil (R)	291,945
William C. Sullivan (D)	98,153
Frank P. Zeidler (Soc)	11,295
Fred Bassett Blair (IC)	1,092
Georgia Cozzini (ISL)	490
TOTAL	800,985
1944	
Walter Samuel Goodland (R)	697,740
Daniel O. Hoan (D)	536,357
Alexander O. Benz (Prog)	76,028
George A. Nelson (Soc)	9,183
Georgia Cozzini (Ind–*ISL*)	1,122
TOTAL	1,320,483
1946	
Walter Samuel Goodland (R)	621,970
Daniel W. Hoan (D)	406,499
Walter H. Uphoff (Soc)	8,996
Sigmund G. Eisenscher (IC)	1,857
Jerry R. Kenyon (ISL)	959
TOTAL	1,040,444
1948	
Oscar Rennebohm (R)	684,839
Carl W. Thompson (D)	558,497
Henry J. Berquist (PP)	12,928
Walter H. Uphoff (Soc)	9,149
James E. Boulton (ISW)	356
Georgia Cozzini (ISL)	328
TOTAL	1,266,139
1950	
Walter Jodok Kohler, Jr. (R)	605,649
Carl W. Thompson (D)	525,319
M. Michael Essin (PP)	3,735
William O. Hart (Soc)	3,384
TOTAL	1,138,148
1952	
Walter Jodok Kohler, Jr. (R)	1,009,171
William Proxmire (D)	601,844
M. Michael Essin (Ind)	3,706
TOTAL	1,615,214
1954	
Walter Jodok Kohler, Jr. (R)	596,158
William Proxmire (D)	560,747
Arthur Wepfer (Ind)	1,722
TOTAL	1,158,666
1956	
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	808,273
William Proxmire (D)	749,421
TOTAL	1,557,788
1958	
Gaylord Anton Nelson (D)	644,296
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	556,391
Wayne Leverenz (Ind)	1,485
TOTAL	1,202,219
1960	
Gaylord Anton Nelson (D)	890,868
Philip G. Kuehn (R)	837,123
TOTAL	1,728,009
1962	
John W. Reynolds (D)	637,491
Philip G. Kuehn (R)	625,536
Adolf Wiggert (Ind)	2,477
TOTAL	1,265,900
1964	
Warren P. Knowles (R)	856,779
John W. Reynolds (D)	837,901
TOTAL	1,694,887
1966	
Warren P. Knowles (R)	626,041
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	539,258
Adolf Wiggert (Ind)	4,745
TOTAL	1,170,173
1968	
Warren P. Knowles (R)	893,463
Bronson C. La Follette (D)	791,100
Adolf Wiggert (Ind)	3,225
Robert Wilkinson (Ind)	1,813
TOTAL	1,689,738
1970	
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	728,403
Jack B. Olson (R)	602,617
Leo James McDonald (A)	9,035
Georgia Cozzini (Ind–*SL*)	1,287
Samuel K. Hunt (Ind–*SW*)	888
Myrtle Kastner (Ind–*PLS*)	628
TOTAL	1,343,160
1974	
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	628,639
William D. Dyke (R)	497,189
William H. Upham (A)	33,528
Crazy Jim[3] (Ind)	12,107
William Hart (Ind–*DS*)	5,113
Fred Blair (Ind–*C*)	3,617
Georgia Cozzini (Ind–*SL*)	1,492
TOTAL	1,181,685
1978	
Lee Sherman Dreyfus (R)	816,056
Martin J. Schreiber (D)	673,813
Eugene R. Zimmerman (C)	6,355
John C. Doherty (Ind)	2,183
Adrienne Kaplan (Ind–*SW*)	1,548
Henry A. Ochsner (Ind–*SL*)	849
TOTAL	1,500,996
1982	
Anthony Scully Earl (D)	896,872
Terry J. Kohler (R)	662,738
Larry Smiley (Lib)	9,734
James P. Wickstrom (Con)	7,721
Peter Seidman (Ind–*SW*)	3,025
TOTAL	1,580,344
1986	
Tommy George Thompson (R)	805,090
Anthony Scully Earl (D)	705,578
Kathryn A. Christensen (LF)	10,323
Darold E. Wall (Ind)	3,913
Sanford Knapp (Ind)	1,668
TOTAL	1,526,573
1990	
Tommy George Thompson (R)	802,321
Thomas A. Loftus (D)	576,280
TOTAL	1,379,727
1994	
Tommy George Thompson (R)	1,051,326
Charles J.Chvala (D)	482,850
David S. Harmon (Lib)	11,639
Edward J. Frami (Tax)	9,188
Michael J. Mangan (Ind)	8,150
TOTAL	1,563,835

[1]Votes 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.

[2]Barstow's plurality was set aside in *Atty. Gen. ex rel. Bashford v. Barstow,* 4 Wis. 567 (1855) because of irregularities in the election returns.

[3]Legal name.

Source: Elections Board records. Totals include scattered votes for other candidates.

WISCONSIN GOVERNORS SINCE 1848

Name	Political Party	Service As Governor[1] Began	Ended	Born	Birthplace	Died	Burial Place
Nelson Dewey	Democrat	6-7-1848	1-5-1852	12-19-1813	Lebanon, Conn.	7-21-1889	Lancaster, Wis.
Leonard James Farwell	Whig	1-5-1852	1-2-1854	1-5-1819	Watertown, N.Y.	4-11-1889	Grant City, Mo.
William Augustus Barstow	Democrat	1-2-1854	3-21-1856	9-13-1813	Plainfield, Conn.	12-13-1865	Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur MacArthur[2]	Democrat	3-21-1856	3-25-1856	1-26-1815	Glasgow, Scotland	8-26-1896	Washington, D.C.
Coles Bashford	Republican	3-25-1856	1-4-1858	1-24-1816	Putnam Co., N.Y.	4-25-1878	Oakland, Cal.
Alexander William Randall	Republican	1-4-1858	1-6-1862	10-31-1819	Ames, N.Y.	7-26-1872	Elmira, N.Y.
Louis Powell Harvey[3]	Republican	1-6-1862	4-19-1862	7-22-1820	East Haddam, Conn.	4-19-1862	Madison, Wis.
Edward Salomon[3]	Republican	4-19-1862	1-4-1864	8-11-1828	Stroebeck, Prussia	4-21-1909	Frankfurt, Germany
James Taylor Lewis	Republican	1-4-1864	1-1-1866	10-30-1819	Clarendon, N.Y.	8-4-1904	Columbus, Wis.
Lucius Fairchild	Republican	1-1-1866	1-1-1872	12-27-1831	Kent, Ohio	5-23-1896	Madison, Wis.
Cadwallader Colden Washburn	Republican	1-1-1872	1-5-1874	4-22-1818	Livermore, Me.	5-14-1882	La Crosse, Wis.
William Robert Taylor	Democrat	1-5-1874	1-3-1876	7-10-1820	Woodbury, Conn.	3-17-1909	Madison, Wis.
Harrison Ludington	Republican	1-3-1876	1-7-1878	7-30-1812	Ludingtonville, N.Y.	6-17-1891	Milwaukee, Wis.
William E. Smith	Republican	1-7-1878	1-2-1882	6-18-1824	Near Inverness, Scotland	2-13-1883	Milwaukee, Wis.
Jeremiah McLain Rusk	Republican	1-2-1882	1-7-1889	6-17-1830	Morgan Co., Ohio	11-21-1893	Viroqua, Wis.
William D. Hoard	Republican	1-7-1889	1-5-1891	10-10-1836	Stockbridge, N.Y.	11-22-1918	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
George Wilbur Peck	Democrat	1-5-1891	1-7-1895	9-28-1840	Henderson, N.Y.	4-16-1916	Milwaukee, Wis.
William H. Upham	Republican	1-7-1895	1-4-1897	5-3-1841	Westminister, Mass.	7-2-1924	Marshfield, Wis.
Edward Scofield	Republican	1-4-1897	1-7-1901	3-28-1842	Clearfield, Pa.	2-3-1925	Oconto, Wis.
Robert M. La Follette, Sr.[4]	Republican	1-7-1901	1-1-1906	6-14-1855	Primrose, Dane Co., Wis.	6-18-1925	Madison, Wis.
James O. Davidson[4]	Republican	1-1-1906	1-2-1911	2-10-1854	Sogn, Norway	12-16-1922	Madison, Wis.
Francis Edward McGovern	Republican	1-2-1911	1-4-1915	1-21-1866	Elkhart Lake, Wis.	5-16-1946	Milwaukee, Wis.
Emanuel Lorenz Philipp	Republican	1-4-1915	1-3-1921	3-25-1861	Honey Creek, Sauk Co., Wis.	6-15-1925	Milwaukee, Wis.
John James Blaine	Republican	1-3-1921	1-3-1927	5-4-1875	Wingville, Grant Co., Wis.	4-18-1934	Boscobel, Wis.
Fred R. Zimmerman	Republican	1-3-1927	1-7-1929	11-20-1880	Milwaukee, Wis.	12-14-1954	Milwaukee, Wis.
Walter Jodok Kohler, Sr.	Republican	1-7-1929	1-5-1931	3-3-1875	Sheboygan, Wis.	4-21-1940	Kohler, Wis.
Philip Fox La Follette	Republican	1-5-1931	1-2-1933	5-8-1897	Madison, Wis.	8-18-1965	Madison, Wis.
Albert George Schmedeman	Democrat	1-2-1933	1-7-1935	11-25-1864	Madison, Wis.	11-26-1946	Madison, Wis.
Philip Fox La Follette	Progressive	1-7-1935	1-2-1939	5-8-1897	Madison, Wis.	8-18-1965	Madison, Wis.
Julius Peter Heil	Republican	1-2-1939	1-4-1943	7-24-1876	Duesmond, Germany	11-30-1949	Milwaukee, Wis.
Orland Steen Loomis[5]	Progressive	Died prior to inauguration		11-2-1893	Mauston, Wis.	12-7-1942	Mauston, Wis
Walter Samuel Goodland[5,6]	Republican	1-4-1943	3-12-1947	12-22-1862	Sharon, Wis.	3-12-1947	Racine, Wis.
Oscar Rennebohm[6]	Republican	3-12-1947	1-1-1951	5-25-1889	Leeds, Columbia Co., Wis.	10-15-1968	Madison, Wis.
Walter Jodok Kohler, Jr.	Republican	1-1-1951	1-7-1957	4-4-1904	Sheboygan, Wis.	3-10-1976	Kohler, Wis.
Vernon W. Thomson	Republican	1-7-1957	1-5-1959	11-5-1905	Richland Center, Wis.	4-2-1988	Richland Center, Wis.
Gaylord Anton Nelson	Democrat	1-5-1959	1-7-1963	6-4-1916	Clear Lake, Wis.	——	——
John W. Reynolds	Democrat	1-7-1963	1-4-1965	4-4-1921	Green Bay, Wis.	——	——
Warren P. Knowles	Republican	1-4-1965	1-4-1971	8-19-1908	River Falls, Wis.	4-1-1993	River Falls, Wis.
Patrick J. Lucey[7]	Democrat	1-4-1971	7-6-1977	3-21-1918	La Crosse, Wis.	——	——
Martin J. Schreiber[7]	Democrat	7-6-1977	1-1-1979	4-8-1939	Milwaukee, Wis.	——	——
Lee Sherman Dreyfus	Republican	1-1-1979	1-3-1983	6-20-1926	Milwaukee, Wis.	——	——
Anthony Scully Earl	Democrat	1-3-1983	1-5-1987	4-12-1936	Lansing, Mich.	——	——
Tommy George Thompson	Republican	1-5-1987	——	11-19-1941	Elroy, Wis.	——	——

[1]Article 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.

[2]Served as acting governor during dispute over who won gubernatorial election.

[3]Salomon became acting governor on death of Harvey on 4/19/62.

[4]Davidson served as acting governor from La Follette's resignation until beginning the terms to which he was elected on 1/7/07.

[5]Goodland became acting governor on death of Governor-elect Loomis and served entire 1943-44 term.

[6]Rennebohm became acting governor on the death of Goodland on 3/12/47.

[7]Schreiber became acting governor when Lucey resigned to become U.S. ambassador to Mexico.

Sources: "Wisconsin's Former Governors", *1960 Wisconsin Blue Book,* pp. 69-206; *Blue Book* biographies.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1848 – 1997

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 Salmon (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)	1987-	Fond du Lac
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 Breese (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	Mondovi
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)[10]	1939-12/14/54	Milwaukee
Louis Allis (R)[10]	12/16/54-1/3/55	Milwaukee

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1848 – 1997–Continued

Name	Term[1]	Residence
Mrs. Glenn M. Wise (R)[10]	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)[11]	1903-7/30/04	Milwaukee
Thomas M. Purtell (R)[11]	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)[12]	8/19/47-9/30/48	Madison
Clyde M. Johnston (appointed from staff)[12]	10/1/48-1949	Madison
Warren R. Smith (R)[4]	1949-12/4/57	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R)[12]	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)[12]	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)[13]	1860-1862	Green Bay
Winfield Smith (R)[13]	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)[14]	1913-1918	Maiden Rock
Spencer Haven (R)[14]	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)[15]	1939-6/1/48	Madison
Grover L. Broadfoot (R)[15]	6/5/48-11/12/48	Mondovi
Thomas E. Fairchild (D)[15]	11/12/48-1951	Verona
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	1951-1957	Richland Center

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1848 – 1997–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)[16]	1969-10/8/74	Green Bay
Victor A. Miller (D)[16]	10/8/74-11/25/74	St. Nazianz
Bronson C. La Follette (D)[16]	11/25/74-1987	Madison
Donald J. Hanaway (R)	1987-1991	Green Bay
James E. Doyle (D)	1991-	Madison
Superintendents of Public Instruction[17]		
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[18]	1961-7/1/66	Manitowoc
William C. Kahl[18]	7/1/66-1973	Madison
Barbara Thompson	1973-1981	Madison
Herbert J. Grover[19]	1981-4/9/93	Cottage Grove
John T. Benson	1993-	Marshall

[1]Article XII, 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.

[2]Served as acting governor 3/21/56 to 3/25/56 during dispute over who won gubernatorial election.

[3]Became acting governor on the death of Governor Louis P. Harvey on 4/19/62.

[4]Died in office.

[5]Became acting governor on 1/1/06 with the resignation of Governor Robert M. La Follette.

[6]Gunderson resigned to accept appointment to the State Tax Commission. Ekern appointed by Governor Philip La Follette to fill remainder of unexpired term, and appointment ruled valid in *State ex rel. Martin v. Ekern*, 228 Wis. 645 (1937).

[7]Reelected lieutenant governor, November 1942; became acting governor on 1/1/43 for the term of deceased Governor-elect Orlando Loomis; elected.

[8]Became acting governor on the death of Governor Walter Goodland on 3/12/47.

[9]Schreiber became acting governor when Governor Patrick Lucey resigned on 7/6/77 to accept appointment as U.S. ambassador to Mexico.

[10]Zimmerman died 12/14/54 after being elected to a new 2-year term. Allis was appointed to fill the remainder of the unexpired term. Wise was appointed to fill the full 2-year term.

[11]Purtell appointed 7/30/04 to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of Kempf to give the required bond.

[12]Appointed.

[13]Howe resigned in October 1862 to join the Union Army. Smith was appointed 10/7/62 to replace him.

[14]Owen resigned 1/7/18 after being elected to the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Haven was appointed to fill remainder of unexpired term.

[15]Martin resigned to accept appointment to the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Broadfoot was appointed to fill remainder of unexpired term. Broadfoot then resigned to accept appointment to the Wisconsin Supreme Court and Attorney General-elect Fairchild was appointed to fill remainder of the unexpired term.

[16]Warren resigned to accept appointment as U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Miller appointed to fill remainder of the unexpired term. 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.

[17]Prior 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 with the April 1905 election.

[18]Rothwell resigned to accept appointment to the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education. Kahl was appointed to fill remainder of unexpired term.

[19]Grover resigned 4/9/93. Lee Sherman Dreyfus was appointed to serve as "interim superintendent" for remainder of unexpired term.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *Wisconsin Blue Books,* various editions and other Legislative Reference Bureau records.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT 1836 – 1997

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 1848-53[3]	
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	Rhinelander
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 – 1997–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-	Milwaukee
Louis J. Ceci[4]	1982-1993	Milwaukee
William A. Bablitch	1983-	Stevens Point
Jon P. Wilcox[4]	1992-	Wautoma
Janine P. Geske[4]	1993-	Milwaukee
Ann Walsh Bradley	1995-	Wausau
N. Patrick Crooks	1996-	Green Bay

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.

[1]Home address is the municipality from which the justice was originally appointed or elected.

[2]As 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.

[3]Circuit judges acted as Supreme Court justices 1848-1853.

[4]Initially appointed to the court.

[5]Siebecker 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 – 1997

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	Eleazor 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 (R)	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)	Janesville
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

SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE, SENATE PRESIDENTS AND ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, 1848 – 1997–Continued

Legislative Session	Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents[1]	Residence	Assembly Speakers	Residence
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)	Rhinelander	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 Sachtjen (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
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)	Madison	Ben Brancel (R)	Endeavor

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.

[1]Table 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 deleted by a constitutional amendment adopted in April 1979. See separate table for a list of lieutenant governors.

[2]George 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.

[3]Anderson was elected speaker 1/18/72 to succeed Huber who resigned 12/12/71 to accept appointment as chairman of the Highway Commission.

[4]A new president was elected on 4/20/94 after party control of the senate changed following 2 special elections to fill senate vacancies.

[5]A new president was elected on 7/9/96 after party control of the senate changed following a special election to fill a senate vacancy.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau records.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS OF THE WISCONSIN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, 1937 – 1997

	Senate		Assembly	
Session	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) Robert E. Tehan (D)
1943	Warren P. Knowles (R)[1] John W. Byrnes (R)[1]	NA	Mark S. Catlin, Jr. (R)	Elmer L. Genzmer (D) Lyall T. Beggs (P)
1945	Warren P. Knowles (R)	Anthony P. Gawronski (D)	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Lyall T. Beggs (P) Leland S. McParland (D)
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)	George Molinaro (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. Marotz (R)	Robert T. Huber (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)	David J. Blanchard (R)
1961	Robert Travis (R)	William R. Moser (D)	Robert D. Haase (R)	Robert T. Huber (D)
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] Anthony S. Earl (D)[3]	Harold V. Froehlich (R)
1973	Raymond C. Johnson (R)	Fred A. Risser (D)	Anthony S. Earl (D)	John C. Shabaz (R)
1975	Wayne F. Whittow (D)	Cilfford W. Krueger (R)	Terry A. Willkom (D)	John C. Shabaz (R)
1977	William A. Bablitch (D)	Cilfford W. Krueger (R)	James W. Wahner (D)	John C. Shabaz (R)
1979	William A. Bablitch (D)	Cilfford 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. Engeleiter (R)	Dismas Becker (D)	Tommy G. Thompson (R)
1987	Joseph A. Strohl (D)	Susan S. Engeleiter (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]	Michael G. Ellis (R)[4] David W. Helbach (D)[4,5] Robert Jauch (D)[5]	David M. Travis (D)	David T. Prosser (R)
1995	Michael G. Ellis (R)[7] Charles Chvala (D)[7]	Robert Jauch (D)[6] Charles Chvala (D)[6,7] Michael G. Ellis (R)[7]	Scott R. Jensen (R)	Walter J. Kunicki (D)
1997	Charles Chvala (D)	Michael G. Ellis (R)	Steven M. Foti (R)	Walter J. Kunicki (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.

[1]Knowles granted leave of absence to return to active duty in U.S. Navy; Byrnes chosen to succeed him on 4/30/43.

[2]Haase resigned 9/15/65; Alfonsi was elected to succeed him on 10/4/65.

[3]Earl elected majority leader 1/18/72 to succeed Anderson who became Assembly Speaker when Huber resigned.

[4]Democrats controlled senate from 1/4/93 to 4/20/93 when Republicans assumed control after a special election.

[5]Helbach resigned as minority leader 5/12/93; Jauch was elected to succeed him.

[6]Jauch resigned as minority leader 10/17/95; Chvala was elected to succeed him on 10/24/95.

[7]Republicans controlled senate from 1/5/95 to 6/13/96 when Democrats assumed control after a recall election.

Sources: *Wisconsin Blue Book,* various editions; newspaper accounts.

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY CHIEF CLERKS AND SERGEANTS AT ARMS, 1848 – 1997

Legislative	Senate		Assembly	
Session	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	Emmanual 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
	Charles E. Bross[1]	L. J. Brayton	Jabez R. Hunter	Anton Klaus
1879	Charles E. Bross	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. Hambright
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 Streveler
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]	Harold E. Damon	James P. Buckley	Thomas H. Browne
1967	William P. Nugent	Harry O. Levander	Arnold W. F. Langner[3]	Louis C. Romell
	William P. Nugent	Harry O. Levander	Wilmer H. Struebing[3]	Louis C. Romell
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 – 1997–Continued

Legislative	Senate		Assembly	
Session	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
	Donald J. Schneider	Jon Hochkammer[4]	Thomas T. Melvin	Robert G. Johnston
1995	Donald J. Schneider	Jon Hochkammer	Thomas T. Melvin[5]	John A. Scocos
	Donald J. Schneider	Jon Hochkammer	Charles R. Sanders[5]	John A. Scocos
1997	Donald J. Schneider	Jon Hochkammer	Charles R. Sanders	John A. Scocos

[1]Bross appointed 2/6/78, Turner resigned 2/7/78.

[2]Larsen died 3/2/65, Nugent appointed 3/31/65.

[3]Langner resigned 5/2/67, Struebing appointed 5/16/67.

[4]Fields 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.

[5]Melvin retired 1/31/95. Sanders was elected 5/24/95.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *Wisconsin Blue Book,* various editions.

MEMBERS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, 1848 – 1991

See 1991-1992 *Wisconsin Blue Book,* pp. 657-710.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848 – 1995

Session[1]	Opening and Adjournment Dates	Length of Session: Calendar Days[2]	Length of Session: Meeting Days[3] (S)	Length of Session: Meeting Days[3] (A)	Measures Introduced: Bills	Measures Introduced: Jt. Res.	Measures Introduced: Res.	Vetoes[4]: Bills Vetoed	Vetoes[4]: Over-ridden	Laws Enacted
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	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
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

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848 – 1995–Continued

Session[1]	Opening and Adjournment Dates	Length of Session: Calendar Days[2]	Length of Session: Meeting Days[3] (S)	Length of Session: Meeting Days[3] (A)	Measures Introduced: Bills	Measures Introduced: Jt. Res.	Measures Introduced: Res.	Vetoes[4]: Bills Vetoed	Vetoes[4]: Over-ridden	Laws Enacted
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	14	0	496
1933SS	12/11/33-2/3/34	55	30	34	45	160	53	0	0	20
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[5]	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[6]	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[7].	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

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1973	1/1/73-1/6/75	736	150	150	2,501	277	126	13	0	341
(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)										
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[8]	11/19-11/20	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
1975	1/6/75-1/3/77	729	124	125	2,325	169	88	36	6	414
(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)										
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[8]	6/15-6/17	3	3	3	13	4	3	0	0	8
1976SS	9/8	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	2
1977[9]	1/3/77-1/1/79	729	84	112	2,053	182	48	21	4	442
(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)										
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[8]	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	734	82	98	1,902	303	40	19	3	350
(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)										
1979SS	9/5	1	1	1	10	3	2	0	0	5
1980SS[9]	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	731	122	130	1,987	176	70	11	2	381
(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)										
1981SS[10]	11/4-11/17	14	10	10	6	3	1	0	0	3
1982SS[10]	4/6-4/30, 5/5-5/20	45	18	21	4	2	2	1	0	1
1982SS	5/26-5/28[10]	3	3	3	13	7	2	0	0	9
1983	1/3/83-1/7/85	736	72	80	1,902	173	50	3	0	521
(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)										
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	331	68	66	1,624	171	41	7	0	293
(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)										
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[11]	1/5/87-1/3/89	730	60	73	1,628	199	21	35	0	412

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	(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)									
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	735	67	70	1,557	244	45	35	0	361
	(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; 1991: 1/1-1/4, 1/7)									1
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	729	98	99	1,676	244	32	33	0	318
	(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)									
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	730	88	85	2,147	207	47	8	0	491
	(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)									
1994SS	5/18-5/19	2	2	2	6	1	0	0	0	3
1994SS[12]	6/7-6/23	17	8	8	3	4	0	0	0	3
1995	1/3/95-1/6/97	735	76	87	1,779	163	38	8	0	467
	(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)									
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

Note: For the length of the 1836-1847 territorial sessions, see *1873 Blue Book,* p. 205.

[1]SS denotes special session.

[2]Number of calendar days from opening date of the session to final adjournment.

[3]Number of days on which the senate and assembly met including skeleton sessions.

[4]Partial vetoes not included. See Executive Vetoes table.

[5]Special session was to begin 6/18/62. The legislature, however, reconvened on that date in regular session under AJR-147.

[6]Although the 1965 Legislature adjourned to 1/11/67, terms automatically expired on 1/2/67.

[7]Because the 1969 regular and special session ran concurrently, they frequently met on the same day. Each is counted as a separate meeting day. The senate adjourned the special session 11/15/69; assembly, 1/17/70.

[8]Special session met concurrently with regular session.

[9]The 1979 Legislature met concurrently in extraordinary and special session, 1/22/80 - 1/25/80.

[10]The legislature met concurrently in special session and an extended floorperiod.

[11]The legislature met in extraordinary sessions in September 1987 and April, May and June 1988. The May 1988 extraordinary session ran concurrently with the May 1988 veto review period and also with the June 1988 extraordinary session.

[12]The legislature also met in an extraordinary session, 6/15/94 - 6/23/94.

Sources: *Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature,* various editions; and senate and assembly journals.

WISCONSIN MEMBERS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1848 – 1997

Name	Party	Residence	District	Term
Adams, Henry C	Rep.	Madison	2	1903-1906
Amlie, Thomas R	Rep., Prog.	Elkhorn	1	1931-1933; 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
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-
Barwig, Charles	Dem.	Mayville	2	1889-1895
Beck, Joseph D	Rep.	Viroqua	7	1921-1929
Berger, Victor L	Soc.	Milwaukee	5	1911-1913; 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.	Wausau	8,7	1931-1939
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.	Rhinelander	9,10	1901-1907
Browne, Edward E	Rep.	Waupaca	8	1913-1931
Burchard, Samuel D	Dem.	Beaver Dam	5	1875-1877
Burke, Michael E	Dem.	Beaver Dam	6	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	1875-1883; 1885-1891
Cate, George W	Reform	Stevens Point	8	1875-1877
Clark, Charles B	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	2	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.	Platteville	2	1851-1855
Eldridge, Charles A	Dem.	Fond du Lac	4	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
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	2,6	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	1875-1877
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	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.	New Franken	8	1997-
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.	Waushara	6	1875-1877
Kind, Ron	Dem.	La Crosse	3	1997-
Kleczka, Gerald D	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1984-
Kleczka, John C	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1919-1923
Klug, Scott L	Rep.	Madison	2	1991-
Konop, Thomas F	Dem.	Madison	9	1911-1917

WISCONSIN MEMBERS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1848 – 1997–Continued

Name	Party	Residence	District	Term
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	1909-1913
Lynch, Thomas	Dem.	Antigo	9	1891-1895
Lynde, William Pitt	Dem.	Milwaukee	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	6	1891-1893
Minor, Edward S	Rep.	Sturgeon Bay	8,9	1895-1907
Mitchell, Alexander	Dem.	Milwaukee	1	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	7	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-
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
Otjen, 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; 1929-1933
Reuss, Henry S	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1955-1983
Roth, Toby	Rep.	Appleton	8	1979-1997
Rusk, Jeremiah M	Rep.	Viroqua	6,7	1871-1877
Sauerhering, Edward	Rep.	Mayville	2	1895-1899
Sauthoff, Harry	Prog.	Madison	2	1935-1939; 1941-1945
Sawyer, Philetus	Rep.	Oshkosh	5	1865-1875
Schadeberg, Henry C	Rep.	Burlington	1	1961-1965; 1967-1971
Schafer, John C	Rep.	Milwaukee	4,3	1923-1933; 1939-1941
Schneider, George J	Rep., Prog.	Appleton	9	1923-1933; 1935-1939
Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr	Rep.	Menomonee Falls	9	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	Union Labor	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	1939-1941
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	4	1885-1887; 1889-1891
Voigt, Edward	Rep.	Sheboygan	2	1917-1921
Washburn, Cadwallader C	Rep.	Mineral Point, La Crosse	2 6	1855-1861; 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	1939-1941; 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 – 1997

District	Name	Service	Party	Residence
1st	Lawrence H. Smith	1941-59	Rep.	Racine
	Gerald T. Flynn	1959-61	Dem.	Racine
	Henry C. Schadeberg	1961-65; 1967-71	Rep.	Burlington
	Lynn E. Stalbaum	1965-67	Dem.	Racine
	Les Aspin[1]	1971-93	Dem.	East Troy
	Peter W. Barca[1]	1993-95	Dem.	Kenosha
	Mark W. Neumann	1995-	Rep.	Janesville
2nd	Harry Sauthoff	1941-45	Prog.	Madison
	Robert K. Henry	1945-47	Rep.	Jefferson
	Glenn R. Davis	1947-57	Rep.	Waukesha
	Donald E. Tewes	1957-59	Rep.	Waukesha
	Robert W. Kastenmeier	1959-91	Dem.	Sun Prairie
	Scott L. Klug	1991-	Rep.	Madison
3rd	William H. Stevenson	1941-49	Rep.	La Crosse
	Gardner R. Withrow	1949-61	Rep.	La Crosse
	Vernon W. Thomson	1961-75	Rep.	Richland Center
	Alvin Baldus	1975-81	Dem.	Menomonie
	Steven Gunderson	1981-97	Rep.	Osseo
	Ron Kind	1997-	Dem.	La Crosse
4th	Thaddeus F. Wasielewski	1941-47	Dem.	Milwaukee
	John C. Brophy	1947-49	Rep.	Milwaukee
	Clement J. Zablocki[2]	1949-83	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Gerald D. Kleczka[2]	1984-	Dem.	Milwaukee
5th	Howard J. McMurray	1943-45	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Andrew J. Biemiller	1945-47; 1949-51	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Charles J. Kersten	1947-49; 1951-55	Rep.	Whitefish Bay
	Henry S. Reuss	1955-83	Dem.	Milwaukee
	James P. Moody	1983-93	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Thomas M. Barrett	1993-	Dem.	Milwaukee
6th	Frank B. Keefe	1939-51	Rep.	Oshkosh
	William K. Van Pelt	1951-65	Rep.	Fond du Lac
	John A. Race	1965-67	Dem.	Fond du Lac
	William A. Steiger[3]	1967-78	Rep.	Oshkosh
	Thomas E. Petri[3]	1979-	Rep.	Fond du Lac
7th	Reid F. Murray	1939-53	Rep.	Ogdensburg
	Melvin R. Laird[4]	1953-69	Rep.	Marshfield
	David R. Obey[4]	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-	Dem.	New Franken
9th[5]	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-	Rep.	Menomonee Falls
10th[6]	Alvin E. O'Konski	1943-73	Rep.	Rhinelander

Alphabetical Listing

Aspin	1st
Baldus	3rd
Barca	1st
Barrett	5th
Biemiller	5th
Brophy	4th
Byrnes	8th
Cornell	8th
Davis	2nd, 9th
Dilweg	8th
Flynn	1st
Froehlich	8th
Gunderson	3rd
Henry	2nd
Hull	9th
Johnson, J.	8th
Johnson, L.	9th
Kasten	9th
Kastenmeier	2nd
Keefe	6th
Kersten	5th
Kind	3rd
Kleczka	4th
Klug	2nd
Laird	7th
McMurray	5th
Moody	5th
Murray	7th
Neumann	1st
Obey	7th
O'Konski	10th
Petri	6th
Race	6th
Reuss	5th
Roth	8th
Sauthoff	2nd
Schadeberg	1st
Sensenbrenner	9th
Smith	1st
Stalbaum	1st
Steiger	6th
Stevenson	3rd
Tewes	2nd
Thomson	3rd
Van Pelt	6th
Wasielewski	4th
Withrow	3rd
Zablocki	4th

Note: For cumulative list of all members of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1848-1991, see the *1991-1992 Blue Book,* pp. 714-716.

[1]Representative Aspin resigned January 20, 1993, to become U.S. Secretary of Defense. Representative Barca was elected in a special election, May 4, 1993.

[2]Representative Zablocki died December 3, 1983. Representative Kleczka was elected in a special election, April 3, 1984.

[3]Representative Steiger died December 4, 1978, following his November 1978 election. Representative Petri was elected in a special election, April 3, 1979.

[4]Representative Laird resigned January 21, 1969, to become U.S. Secretary of Defense. Representative Obey was elected in a special election April 1, 1969.

[5]In 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. The redistricting was enacted as Chapter 63, Laws of 1963, and first applied to the 1964 congressional election.

[6]In the congressional reapportionment based on the results of the 1970 Census of Population, Wisconsin's delegation was reduced from 10 members to 9 members. The new reapportionment was implemented in the 9 districts created by Chapter 333, Laws of 1971, and first applied to the 1972 congressional election.

Sources: *1944 Wisconsin Blue Book* and Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau data.

U.S. SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848 – 1997

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 2 U.S. Senators. 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 3 classes so that one-third of the senate is elected every 2 years. Wisconsin's seats were assigned to Class 1 and Class 3 at statehood.

Key: (D) – Democrat; (P) – Progressive; (R) – Republican; (UR) – Union Republican

[1]Not a candidate for reelection to Class 1 seat, but elected 3/10/81 to fill vacancy caused by death of Class 3 Senator Carpenter on 2/24/81.

[2]Elected 1/25/05 but continued to serve as governor until 1/1/06.

[3]Elected 9/29/25 to fill vacancy caused by death of La Follette, Sr. on 6/18/25.

[4]Elected 8/27/57 to fill vacancy caused by death of McCarthy on 5/2/57.

[5]Elected in 5/17/07 to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Spooner on 4/30/07.

[6]Elected 5/2/18 to fill vacancy caused by death of Husting on 10/21/17.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau records.

HIGHLIGHTS OF LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

Employment and Earnings — In October 1994, Wisconsin ranked 16th among the states in full-time equivalent (FTE) state and local government employes with 268,867. The State of Wisconsin employed 68,688 employes, while local government employed 200,179.

In October 1994, Wisconsin ranked 15th in average total payroll by state and local government employes with $723,246,000. By comparison, California ranked first with a payroll of $4,742,283,000 and Vermont ranked 50th with $79,129,000.

Units of Local Government — Counties varied in population from Milwaukee with a 1996 population estimate of 963,903 to Menominee with 4,232. Marathon County was largest with a 1990 land area of 1,545.1 square miles and Ozaukee County the smallest with 232.0 square miles. According to the 1990 census, Milwaukee County ranked highest in density at 3,970.5 persons per square mile, and Iron County was lowest at 8.1.

As of January 1, 1997, Wisconsin had 1,922 general units of local government – 72 counties, 189 cities, 395 villages, 1,266 towns.

Based on the 1990 census, Wisconsin's population residing in cities totaled 2,831,881, a 4.75% increase from the 1980 census; village population was 574,800, an 11.75% increase; and town population was 1,485,088, a 0.16% decrease. A total of 70 Wisconsin municipalities had populations of 10,000 or more. The City of Milwaukee, with a population of 628,088, ranked first, and the City of Platteville, with a population of 10,011, was 70th in the group.

Administration — Wisconsin cities may adopt a mayor, manager or commission form of government. Of 189 cities, 10 have a city manager and 179 have a mayor. Of the 179 cities with mayors, 70 also have a city administrator (35 full-time and 35 part-time). Currently, no city uses the commission form of government. Villages may use a president or manager form of government. Of 395 villages, 9 have an appointed manager and 386 have an elected president. One village has both an appointed manager and elected president. Of the 386 villages with presidents, 66 also have a full-time or part-time village administrator.

Each county board is headed by a chairperson chosen by the board. In addition, 9 counties have an elected county executive; 6 have an appointed county administrator; and 57 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 AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS October 1992

Unit of Government	Number of Employes: Total	Number of Employes: Full-Time	Number of Employes: Full-Time Equivalent	Average October Earnings By Full-Time Employes: All	Average October Earnings By Full-Time Employes: Excluding Education	Total Payroll (in thousands)
State	96,533	56,438	72,674	$3,216	$2,888	$210,669
Local (total)	242,206	162,889	188,921	2,594	2,392	463,507
Counties	49,210	38,135	43,060	2,238	2,233	93,306
Municipalities	47,390	31,300	34,913	2,588	2,588	86,505
Towns	14,635	1,682	2,520	1,938	1,938	5,283
School districts	128,895	90,432	106,943	2,754	—	274,384
Special districts	2,076	1,340	1,485	2,848	2,848	4,029
TOTAL	338,739	219,327	261,595	$2,754	$2,538	$674,175

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment: 1992,* September 1994.

Employment and Payrolls, by Function, October 1994

Function	Total Payroll (in thousands)	Full-Time Equivalent Employes: Total	Full-Time Equivalent Employes: Per 10,000 Population
Education (total)	$425,480	148,836	292.8
Elementary and secondary	(295,935)	(105,348)	(207.3)
Higher education institutions	(125,882)	(42,279)	(83.1)
Education (other)	(3,663)	(1.209)	(2.4)
Government administration, including courts	43,726	16,187	31.8
Police protection	39,619	14,046	27.7
Public welfare	31,048	13,926	27.4
Streets and highways	27,740	10,930	21.5
Hospitals	24,737	13,288	26.1
Correction	21,136	8,324	16.4
Fire protection	13,733	4,563	8.9
Health	15,752	6,021	11.8
Natural resources	8,832	3,612	7.1
Parks and recreation	7,887	4,165	8.2
Sewerage (local)	7,071	2,501	4.9
Transit	7,373	2,389	4.7
Utilities, gas and electric, water supplies	6,834	2,589	5.1
Libraries (local)	4,756	2,496	4.9
Solid waste management (local)	4,133	1,843	3.6
Other	33,389	13,151	26.0
TOTAL	$723,246	268,867	528.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment Data: 1994,* 1997.

Employment and Payrolls, October 1984 – October 1995

Year	Employes*: State	Employes*: Local	Employes*: Total	October Payroll (in thousands): State	October Payroll (in thousands): Local	October Payroll (in thousands): Total
1984	61,540	163,815	225,355	$117,378	$296,199	$413,577
1985	53,031	150,204	203,235	121,867	310,117	431,984
1986	73,736	168,044	241,780	146,971	329,451	476,422
1987	63,580	170,725	234,305	139,147	336,480	475,627
1988	65,158	173,407	238,565	142,682	361,598	504,280
1989	64,974	177,781	242,755	143,330	384,909	528,239
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	NA	—	197,252	NA	—

NA – Not available.

*Based on full-time employe equivalents.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment Data: October 1995,* 1997 and previous issues.

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES

State Employee Status and Funding 1986 – 1996

Employe Status[1]	Sept. 30, 1986	Sept. 30, 1991	Sept. 30, 1996	Type of Funding for Authorized Positions[3]	Sept. 30, 1986	Sept. 30, 1991	Sept. 30, 1996
Classified	36,310	38,196	37,466	State appropriations	29,378	31,408	32,227
Unclassified	17,305	19,829	19,201	User fees	14,135	16,172	16,952
Limited term	5,575	6,482	6,738	Federal appropriations	8,085	7,855	8,009
Seasonal	218	183	135	Segregated funds	4,955	5,354	5,404
Project	686	787	694	TOTAL	56,554	60,790	62,592
Other[2]	5,726	6,056	5,650				
TOTAL	65,820	71,533	69,884				

[1]Headcount of employes working on a full- or part-time basis.

[2]Includes UW System graduate assistants.

[3]Full-time equivalent positions authorized by legislature.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Executive Budget and Finance, *State Employment Report,* January 1997, and previous issues. Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE PROFILE 1994 – 1996

Category	1994 Number	1994 Percent of Work Force	1995 Number	1995 Percent of Work Force	1996 Number	1996 Percent of Work Force
Permanent Classified Employes	40,416	100.0%	40,470	100.0%	40,175	100.0%
Total disabled employes	3,627	9.0	3,866	9.6	3,762	9.4
Severely disabled employes	286	0.7	348	0.9	425	1.1
Female employes	21,153	52.3	21,199	52.4	21,090	52.5
Racial/ethnic minorities	2,505	6.2	2,571	6.4	2,625	6.5
Black	1,292	3.2	1,330	3.3	1,382	3.4
Hispanic	497	1.2	511	1.3	524	1.3
Asian	370	0.9	390	1.0	402	1.0
American Indian	346	0.9	340	0.8	317	0.8

1980 and 1996 Comparison

Category	1980 Number	1980 Percent of Category	1996 Number	1996 Percent of Category
Employes[1]	31,620	100.0%	59,871	100.0%
Racial/ethnic minorities	1,542	4.9	4,820	8.1
Persons with disabilities[2]	736	2.3	4,384	7.3
Female employes	14,208	44.9	31,681	52.9
Permanent classified	25,064	100.0	40,175	100.0
Racial/ethnic minorities	1,032	4.1	2,625	6.5
Persons with disabilities[2]	701	2.8	3,762	9.4
Female employes	11,021	44.0	21,090	52.5
Unclassified	392	100.0	996	100.0
Racial/ethnic minorities	33	8.4	99	9.9
Persons with disabilities[2]	4	1.0	24	2.4
Female employes	120	30.6	411	41.3
Limited term	4,978	100.0	18,105	100.0
Racial/ethnic minorities	326	6.6	2,045	11.3
Persons with disabilities[2]	7	0.1	578	3.2
Female employes	2,542	51.1	9,807	54.2
Project	434	100.0	595	100.0
Racial/ethnic minorities	42	9.7	51	8.6
Persons with disabilities[2]	3	0.7	20	3.4
Female employes	229	52.8	373	62.7

[1]Includes only permanent classified employes on the state centralized payroll who are monitored by the Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations. Unclassified, limited term and project employes are excluded.

[2]UW System disabled employes not included.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, Division of Affirmative Action, *Affirmative Action Report for Wisconsin State Government, July 1995 – June 1996,* December 1996 and previous issues.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES
Number and Earnings, By State
October 1994 Payroll

State	Full-Time Equivalent Employes Number Total	State	Local	Earnings October Payroll (in thousands) Total	State	Local
Alabama	244,821	84,230	298,556	$507,954	$196,234	$601,398
Alaska	47,852	21,708	24,913	177,305	77,662	96,051
Arizona	213,759	56,945	156,715	528,275	138,460	389,608
Arkansas	135,439	48,803	86,636	267,221	115,973	151,248
California	1,446,909	327,035	1,119.874	4,742,283	1,109,652	3,632,632
Colorado	194,380	53,876	140,504	509,170	171,006	338,164
Connecticut	171,062	63,224	107,838	564,323	203,851	360,472
Delaware	38,253	20,578	17,675	100,707	52,025	48,681
District of Columbia	50,861	—	50,861	176,892	—	176,892
Florida	697,045	170,709	526,336	1,631,963	378,024	1,253,938
Georgia	428,099	110,630	313,691	916,879	254,063	658,796
Hawaii	67,487	53,109	14,378	178,881	136,824	42,057
Idaho	65,863	21,029	44,834	137,827	47,867	89,960
ILLINOIS	577,028	133,950	443,078	1,596,637	375,004	1,221,633
Indiana	301,020	90,255	210,765	713,630	241,613	472,017
IOWA	163,945	50,474	113,471	392,062	145,323	246,739
Kansas	168,345	47,836	120,509	370,176	106,979	263,197
Kentucky	200,725	72,775	127,760	428,841	165,505	262,885
Louisiana	257,764	91,636	166,128	501,839	201,197	300,642
Maine	66,970	21,331	45,639	153,113	53,055	100,097
Maryland	248,573	80,142	168,313	714,594	224,049	490,246
Massachusetts	296,672	82,067	214,605	843,433	237,908	605,525
MICHIGAN	461,656	132,134	329,522	1,366,088	404,317	961,771
MINNESOTA	260,417	70,648	189,769	697,653	203,903	493,749
Mississippi	167,433	48,629	118,804	311,463	107,973	203,489
Missouri	263,818	79,886	183,932	570,319	172,036	398,283
Montana	54,786	16,811	37,975	120,350	38,850	81,500
Nebraska	105,237	29,321	75,916	234,095	63,327	170,767
Nevada	70,067	18,561	50,688	196,877	49,279	145,314
New Hampshire	54,774	17,182	37,592	134,986	43,763	91,224
New Jersey	429,633	107,875	321,758	1,420,395	383,440	1,036,955
New Mexico	107,775	41,581	66,194	219,829	92,509	127,321
New York	1,128,525	272,629	855,896	3,656,129	896,456	2,759,673
North Carolina	390,003	112,128	277,875	889,314	271,509	617,805
North Dakota	38,471	16,201	22,270	84,969	35,399	49,569
Ohio	563,111	141,040	422,071	1,449,373	384,290	1,065,083
Oklahoma	194,519	68,065	126,454	381,660	128,777	252,883
Oregon	160,334	50,884	109,450	426,824	140,439	286,385
Pennsylvania	516,171	149,714	365,839	1,410,152	433,336	975,070
Rhode Island	47,867	18,898	29,095	143,063	56,601	86,389
South Carolina	208,107	76,440	131,620	430,123	164,122	265,873
South Dakota	41,786	14,258	27,534	83,181	31,465	51,730
Tennessee	262,830	77,725	185,105	576,834	186,557	390,277
Texas	1,103,261	261,464	840,718	2,389,557	635,390	1,749,168
Utah	101,762	41,054	60,708	229,038	97,659	131,378
Vermont	34,130	12,562	21,568	79,129	28,876	50,253
Virginia	369,208	119,375	249,833	862,191	280,876	581,315
Washington	271,075	95,958	175,855	804,616	280,330	527,054
West Virginia	92,975	33,815	59,160	196,225	71,381	124,844
WISCONSIN	268,867	68,688	200,179	723,246	194,641	528,605
Wyoming	37,959	11,132	26,827	80,928	22,835	58,092
UNITED STATES	13,889,429	3,907,000	10,113,286	$36,322,610	$10,532,612	$26,064,700

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment Data: 1994,* 1997.

LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT, BY STATE – 1992

	Total Local Units	Counties[1]	Municipalities[2]	Towns or Townships[3]	Special Districts	School Districts[4]
Alabama	1,121	67	438	—	487	129
Alaska	174	12	148	—	14	—
Arizona	590	15	86	—	261	228
Arkansas	1,446	75	489	—	561	321
California	4,392	57	460	—	2,797	1,078
Colorado	1,760	62	266	—	1,252	180
Connecticut	563	—	29	149	368	17
Delaware	275	3	57	—	196	19
District of Columbia	2	—	1	—	1	—
Florida	1,013	66	390	—	462	95
Georgia	1,297	157	536	—	421	183
Hawaii	20	3	1	—	16	—
Idaho	1,086	44	199	—	728	115
ILLINOIS	6,722	102	1,282	1,433	2,920	985
Indiana	2,898	91	566	1,008	939	294
IOWA	1,880	99	952	—	388	441
Kansas	3,891	105	627	1,353	1,482	324
Kentucky	1,320	119	435	—	590	176
Louisiana	458	61	301	—	30	66
Maine	796	16	22	468	199	91
Maryland	401	23	155	—	223	—
Massachusetts	843	12	39	312	396	84
MICHIGAN	2,721	83	534	1,242	277	585
MINNESOTA	3,579	87	854	1,803	377	458
Mississippi	869	82	294	—	320	173
Missouri	3,309	114	933	324	1,386	552
Montana	1,275	54	128	—	556	537
Nebraska	2,923	93	534	452	1,047	797
Nevada	207	16	18	—	156	17
New Hampshire	527	10	13	221	116	167
New Jersey	1,512	21	320	247	374	550
New Mexico	341	33	98	—	116	94
New York	3,298	57	619	929	980	713
North Carolina	937	100	516	—	321	—
North Dakota	2,764	53	364	1,350	722	275
Ohio	3,523	88	942	1,314	513	666
Oklahoma	1,794	77	588	—	524	605
Oregon	1,450	36	239	—	835	340
Pennsylvania	5,158	66	1,022	1,548	2,006	516
Rhode Island	125	—	8	31	83	3
South Carolina	697	46	269	—	291	91
South Dakota	1,785	64	310	969	262	180
Tennessee	923	93	339	—	477	14
Texas	4,791	254	1,171	—	2,266	1,100
Utah	626	29	228	—	329	40
Vermont	681	14	50	237	104	276
Virginia	454	95	230	—	129	—
Washington	1,760	39	268	—	1,157	296
West Virginia	691	55	231	—	350	55
WISCONSIN	2,738	72	583	1,266	377	427[5]
Wyoming	549	23	97	—	373	56
UNITED STATES	84,955	3,043	19,279	16,656	31,555	14,422

[1]Excludes areas corresponding to counties but having 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).

[3]Includes both "townships" and "town" governments in the case of those states listed in footnote 2.

[4]Excludes systems operated as part of a state, county, municipal or town government.

[5]Corrected figure from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data. U.S. total has not been adjusted.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1992 Census of Governments,* Table 3, February 1994.

SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS

State	All Special District Govts.[1]	Education Services		Health Services		Transportation		Fire Protection
		Education	Libraries	Hospitals	Health	Airports	Highways	
Alabama	487	—	—	42	22	19	—	4
Alaska	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	261	—	—	10	5	—	3	130
Arkansas	561	—	—	—	—	7	10	48
California	2,797	1	32	74	82	12	48	389
Colorado	1,252	—	1	24	12	6	23	239
Connecticut	368	—	—	—	—	—	32	59
Delaware	196	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Florida	462	4	3	29	16	6	3	53
Georgia	421	—	—	103	—	17	—	6
Hawaii	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	728	—	48	13	3	1	64	129
ILLINOIS	2,920	1	262	26	24	29	20	804
Indiana	939	369	242	11	—	—	—	—
IOWA	388	—	7	—	—	3	2	67
Kansas	1,482	—	23	27	2	1	1	—
Kentucky	590	—	109	7	31	—	5	92
Louisiana	30	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Maine	199	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Maryland	223	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Massachusetts	396	—	—	1	—	—	—	15
MICHIGAN	277	—	71	8	—	21	—	2
MINNESOTA	377	—	—	22	2	5	—	—
Mississippi	320	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
Missouri	1,386	—	134	17	111	1	311	204
Montana	556	—	—	13	—	7	—	145
Nebraska	1,047	—	—	18	1	63	20	418
Nevada	156	—	3	8	3	2	9	14
New Hampshire	116	—	—	—	—	—	6	15
New Jersey	374	—	—	—	—	—	3	169
New Mexico	116	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
New York	980	—	—	—	64	—	1	900
North Carolina	321	—	—	4	1	14	—	—
North Dakota	722	—	—	—	16	84	—	269
Ohio	513	—	61	9	39	48	—	40
Oklahoma	524	—	—	—	34	—	—	18
Oregon	835	—	5	14	8	1	14	263
Pennsylvania	2,006	195	2	62	13	35	13	1
Rhode Island	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
South Carolina	291	—	—	6	2	4	—	84
South Dakota	262	—	—	—	1	—	8	51
Tennessee	477	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Texas	2,266	187	—	117	45	2	—	95
Utah	329	—	—	6	16	—	15	20
Vermont	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Virginia	129	—	21	6	4	19	3	—
Washington	1,157	—	19	42	22	4	1	404
West Virginia	350	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
WISCONSIN	377	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	373	—	—	12	3	—	14	54
UNITED STATES	31,555	757	1,043	737	584	435	636	5,260

[1]Includes multiple function districts and single function districts not listed separately. General U.S. total includes one utility special district in the District of Columbia.

[2]Includes drainage and flood control, irrigation, and soil and water conservation districts.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1992 Census of Governments,* Table 15, February 1994.

BY STATE – 1992

Natural Resources[2]	Parks and Recreation	Housing and Community Development	Solid Waste Management	Sewerage	Water Supply	Cemeteries	Industrial Development and Mortgage Credit	State
68	2	152	3	2	107	—	3	..... Alabama
—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	..... Alaska
69	—	—	—	17	14	—	—	..... Arizona
226	—	125	15	46	39	—	—	..... Arkansas
480	154	84	16	140	376	261	12	..... California
167	50	91	7	113	132	81	—	..... Colorado
1	24	94	3	4	10	—	—	.... Connecticut
187	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	..... Delaware
135	13	105	—	3	17	—	5	..... Florida
36	6	203	1	—	23	—	1	..... Georgia
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Hawaii
165	20	12	1	38	28	176	—	..... Idaho
903	356	114	9	121	83	59	1	..... ILLINOIS
132	5	61	60	19	7	—	—	..... Indiana
239	1	19	5	24	14	—	—	..... IOWA
258	2	203	—	11	270	649	2	..... Kansas
128	—	22	19	13	149	—	—	..... Kentucky
2	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	..... Louisiana
13	1	26	3	42	72	2	—	..... Maine
151	1	21	2	1	2	—	—	..... Maryland
14	—	253	3	9	67	—	—	.. Massachusetts
82	2	—	14	24	14	—	—	.... MICHIGAN
109	2	163	2	13	6	—	3	.. MINNESOTA
235	—	56	1	5	3	—	—	..... Mississippi
168	2	142	—	33	216	—	—	..... Missouri
125	—	17	31	29	34	73	1	..... Montana
93	1	133	—	22	11	77	—	..... Nebraska
32	7	16	—	9	11	4	—	..... Nevada
10	2	22	3	4	33	—	—	. New Hampshire
17	—	2	13	88	11	—	1	..... New Jersey
71	—	5	3	2	11	—	1	... New Mexico
2	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	..... New York
148	—	98	3	11	22	—	—	.. North Carolina
78	232	36	3	—	—	—	—	... North Dakota
98	76	59	16	7	15	—	2	..... Ohio
100	—	122	2	1	223	—	1	..... Oklahoma
188	36	22	2	40	123	65	5	..... Oregon
8	73	88	59	622	315	—	97	... Pennsylvania
3	—	26	1	2	8	—	—	... Rhode Island
48	13	45	1	8	44	—	—	.. South Carolina
103	—	42	1	21	8	—	—	... South Dakota
112	—	89	4	3	188	—	2	..... Tennessee
413	2	396	1	9	194	—	2	..... Texas
77	11	16	5	21	43	45	—	..... Utah
14	—	9	9	—	38	—	—	..... Vermont
44	1	—	6	5	5	—	—	..... Virginia
154	45	51	2	42	128	97	12	.... Washington
15	1	36	50	59	145	—	—	... West Virginia
168	6	177	—	15	2	—	1	.. **WISCONSIN**
123	8	—	8	12	38	39	—	..... Wyoming
6,228	1,156	3,470	395	1,710	3,302	1,628	155	UNITED STATES

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN COUNTIES

County (year created)[1]	County Seat	Full Value Assesment (in millions)[2]	Population 1996 Estimate	Population Percent Change	Population 1996 Rank	Land Area in Sq. Miles[3]	1990 Density per Sq. Mile
Adams (1848)	Friendship	$796.4	17,120	9.17%	56	647.8	24.2
Ashland (1860)	Ashland	391.3	16,650	2.10	57	1,043.9	15.6
Barron (1859)	Barron	1,277.6	42,114	3.35	30	862.9	47.2
Bayfield (1845)	Washburn	606.1	14,428	3.00	64	1,476.4	9.5
Brown (1818)	Green Bay	8,153.7	212,448	9.18	4	528.7	368.1
Buffalo (1853)	Alma	383.7	13,660	0.56	65	684.5	19.8
Burnett (1856)	Meenon	658.6	13,720	4.86	66	821.5	15.9
Calumet (1836)	Chilton	1,270.0	37,309	8.80	35	319.9	107.2
Chippewa (1845)	Chippewa Falls	1,586.8	53,996	3.12	23	1,010.5	51.8
Clark (1853)	Neillsville	750.3	32,185	1.70	39	1,215.7	26.0
Columbia (1846)	Portage	1,976.2	47,822	6.06	28	773.9	58.3
Crawford (1818)	Prairie du Chien	443.3	16,103	1.02	60	572.8	27.8
Dane (1836)	Madison	18,903.5	398,233	8.49	2	1,202.2	305.3
Dodge (1836)	Juneau	2,737.5	80,839	5.59	18	882.4	86.8
Door (1851)	Sturgeon Bay	2,231.4	26,171	1.87	44	482.7	53.2
Douglas (1854)	Superior	1,171.0	42,256	1.19	29	1,309.3	31.9
Dunn (1854)	Menomonie	1,014.6	37,343	3.99	34	852.1	42.1
Eau Claire (1856)	Eau Claire	2,630.9	88,668	4.09	15	637.7	133.6
Florence (1881)	Florence	178.6	4,850	5.66	71	488.1	9.4
Fond du Lac (1836)	Fond du Lac	3,349.1	94,415	4.81	14	723.0	124.6
Forest (1885)	Crandon	317.1	8,999	2.54	68	1,014.1	8.7
Grant (1836)	Lancaster	1,265.0	49,442	0.36	26	1,147.9	42.9
Green (1836)	Monroe	1,186.4	31,349	3.33	41	584.0	52.0
Green Lake (1858)	Green Lake	889.8	19,060	2.19	52	354.3	52.6
Iowa (1829)	Dodgeville	884.6	21,323	5.82	47	762.7	26.4
Iron (1893)	Hurley	249.2	6,242	1.45	70	757.3	8.1
Jackson (1853)	Black River Falls	511.1	17,098	3.07	55	987.3	16.8
Jefferson (1836)	Jefferson	2,655.8	71,788	5.91	21	557.1	121.7
Juneau (1856)	Mauston	678.8	22,884	5.70	46	767.7	28.2
Kenosha (1850)	Kenosha	5,737.5	138,049	7.70	9	272.8	469.9
Kewaunee (1852)	Kewaunee	584.6	19,393	2.73	50	342.7	55.1
La Crosse (1851)	La Crosse	3,172.3	103,149	5.36	13	452.8	216.2
Lafayette (1846)	Darlington	554.7	16,062	-0.07	58	633.6	25.4
Langlade (1879)	Antigo	630.3	20,312	4.14	48	872.7	22.4
Lincoln (1874)	Merrill	910.3	28,396	5.20	42	883.0	30.6
Manitowoc (1836)	Manitowoc	2,551.8	83,142	3.38	16	591.6	135.9
Marathon (1850)	Wausau	4,137.1	123,258	6.81	10	1,545.1	74.7
Marinette (1879)	Marinette	1,294.7	41,842	3.19	31	1,402.0	28.9
Marquette (1836)	Montello	578.1	13,186	7.02	67	455.5	27.0
Menominee (1961)	Keshena	110.9	4,232	8.79	72	358.0	10.9
Milwaukee (1834)	Milwaukee	31,449.9	963,903	0.48	1	241.6	3,970.5
Monroe (1854)	Sparta	1,022.8	38,024	3.80	33	900.9	40.7
Oconto (1851)	Oconto	1,103.9	31,992	5.84	40	998.1	30.3
Oneida (1885)	Rhinelander	2,190.8	33,853	6.86	38	1,124.7	28.2
Outagamie (1851)	Appleton	5,903.4	151,727	7.98	6	640.4	219.4
Ozaukee (1853)	Port Washington	4,936.0	78,495	7.78	19	232.0	313.9
Pepin (1858)	Durand	200.3	7,179	1.01	69	232.3	30.6
Pierce (1853)	Ellsworth	1,042.6	33,793	3.14	37	576.5	56.8
Polk (1853)	Balsam Lake	1,313.1	36,295	4.38	36	917.3	37.9
Portage (1836)	Stevens Point	2,352.8	65,820	7.19	22	806.4	76.1
Price (1879)	Phillips	484.6	16,052	2.90	59	1,252.7	12.5
Racine (1836)	Racine	6,842.4	184,809	5.58	5	333.1	525.5
Richland (1842)	Richland Center	458.7	17,574	0.30	54	586.3	29.9
Rock (1836)	Janesville	4,849.3	147,065	5.42	8	720.5	193.6
Rusk (1901)	Ladysmith	362.8	15,235	1.03	61	913.2	16.5
St. Croix (1840)	Hudson	2,192.7	54,406	8.27	24	722.0	69.6
Sauk (1840)	Baraboo	2,298.8	50,897	8.35	25	837.7	56.1
Sawyer (1883)	Hayward	859.1	15,108	6.54	62	1,256.5	11.3
Shawano (1853)	Shawano	1,195.6	38,234	2.90	32	892.6	41.6
Sheboygan (1836)	Sheboygan	3,996.4	108,985	4.92	11	513.7	202.2
Taylor (1875)	Medford	497.6	19,247	1.83	51	975.0	19.4
Trempealeau (1854)	Whitehall	658.7	25,930	2.64	45	734.1	34.4
Vernon (1851)	Viroqua	662.6	26,130	2.00	43	795.0	32.2
Vilas (1893)	Eagle River	1,988.6	18,874	6.59	53	872.8	20.3
Walworth (1836)	Elkhorn	5,466.5	81,395	8.53	17	555.4	135.0
Washburn (1883)	Shell Lake	598.2	14,414	4.66	63	809.7	17.0
Washington (1836)	West Bend	5,379.5	108,619	13.94	12	430.8	221.3
Waukesha (1846)	Waukesha	20,999.1	334,077	9.64	3	555.6	548.4
Waupaca (1851)	Waupaca	1,636.0	48,673	5.57	27	751.1	61.4
Waushara (1851)	Wautoma	965.7	20,318	4.81	49	626.1	31.0
Winnebago (1840)	Oshkosh	5,845.0	149,894	6.82	7	438.6	319.9
Wood (1856)	Wisconsin Rapids	2,413.6	76,446	3.86	20	792.9	92.8
STATE		$201,538.1	5,142,999	5.13%		54,313.7	90.1

[1]Counties 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).

[2]Reflects actual market value of all taxable general property as determined by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue.

[3]Determined by U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes 1995: Taxes Levied 1995 – Collected 1996,* 1996; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 1996,* October 1996; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary of Population and Housing Characteristics, Wisconsin,* Table 15, August 1991. Rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN
July 1, 1997

County	County Board: Number of Supervisors	County Board: Chairperson	Administrator, Executive, or Administrative Coordinator[1]
Adams	20	Theodore Albasini	Theodore Albasini (AC)
Ashland	21	Michael Ellias	Thomas Kieweg (AC)
Barron	29	Arnold Ellison	Judith A. Genereau (AC)
Bayfield	13	Fred Janz	Thomas J. Gordon (AC)
Brown	24	Ronald J. De Lain	Nancy J. Nusbaum (CE)
Buffalo	16	James Scholmeier	Lance Wilson (AC)
Burnett	21	Milton Stellrecht	Myron Schuster (CA)
Calumet	21	Vern Gonzo	John Keuler (AC)
Chippewa	29	Thomas J. Goettl	Thomas J. Goettl (AC)
Clark	29	Wayne Hendrickson	Wayne Hendrickson (AC)
Columbia	31	Eugene M. Fitzgerald	Cathleen M. Lathrop (AC)
Crawford	17	Robert G. Dillman	Robert G. Dillman (AC)
Dane	39	Jonathan Becker	Kathleen Falk (CE)
Dodge	39	Charles E. Swain	Charles E. Swain (AC)
Door	20	Leo Zipperer	Nancy A. Bemmann (AC)
Douglas	30	Douglas G. Finn	Douglas G. Finn (AC)
Dunn	29	Raymond Score	Patrick J. Thompson (AC)
Eau Claire	29	Howard Ludwigson	J. Thomas McCarty (AC)
Florence	12	James King	Robert Anderson (AC)
Fond du Lac	36	George A. Stanchfield	Allen J. Buechel (CE)
Forest	21	Erhard E. Huettl	Erhard E. Huettl (AC)
Grant	31	Neil Gardner	Neil Gardner (AC)
Green	29	Robert M. Hoesly	Michael J. Doyle (AC)
Green Lake	21	Donald A. Bartol	Donald A. Bartol (AC)
Iowa	21	Richard Scullion	Richard M. Scullion (AC)
Iron	15	Louis P. Leoni	David P. Morzenti (AC)
Jackson	19	Steve Dickinsen	Alice Larson (AC)
Jefferson	30	Wendell A. Wilson	Willard D. Hausen (CA)
Juneau	21	James C. Barrett	James C. Barrett (AC)
Kenosha	27	Thomas Kerkman	John Collins (CE)
Kewaunee	19	Harold J. Reckelberg	Harold J. Reckelberg (AC)
La Crosse	34	James A. Ehrsam	Jerry Seubert (AC)
Lafayette	16	Wayne Wilson	Wayne Wilson (AC)
Langlade	21	Eugene Kamps	Eugene Kamps (AC)
Lincoln	22	Gordon Schroeder	John Mulder (AC)
Manitowoc	25	Donald C. Markwardt	Bambridge Peterson (AC)
Marathon	38	Aaron Baumgardt	Mort McBain (CA)
Marinette	30	Adolph Staidl	Stephen M. Fredericks (CA)
Marquette	17	Claire Alexander	Patrick Glynn (AC)
Menominee	7	Randolph Reiter	Raymond DePerry (CA)
Milwaukee	25	Karen Ordinans	F. Thomas Ament (CE)
Monroe	28	Nalani Bever	Nalani Bever (AC)
Oconto	31	Donald D. Bartels	Kevin Hamann (AC)
Oneida	21	William E. Korrer, Jr.	Dennis Harper (AC)
Outagamie	39	Marvin J. Fox	James P. Schuette (CE)
Ozaukee	32	Leroy A. Bley	Harold C. Dobberpuhl (AC)
Pepin	12	Elwin Fedie	Elwin Fedie (AC)
Pierce	17	Richard Wilhelm	Jamie R. Feuerhelm (AC)
Polk	23	Gerald Handlos	Gerald Handlos (AC)
Portage	29	Clarence Hintz	Clarence Hintz (AC)
Price	21	Douglas L. Moquin	Douglas L. Moquin (AC)
Racine	31	Norman G. Bauernfeind	Jean M. Jacobson (CE)
Richland	21	Ann M. Greenheck	Victor V. Vlasak (AC)
Rock	29	Terry G. Maybee	Craig Knutson (CA)
Rusk	21	Thure Osuldsen	Melanie Meyer (AC)
St. Croix	31	Robert M. Boche	John Krizek (AC)
Sauk	31	Melvin Rose	vacancy (AC)
Sawyer	15	Marshall Ruegger	Marshall Ruegger (AC)
Shawano	30	Herbert Tauchen	vacancy (AC)
Sheboygan	34	William T. Jens	William T. Jens (AC)
Taylor	17	Herbert Bergmann	Herbert Bergmann (AC)
Trempealeau	21	John C. Killian	John C. Killian (AC)
Vernon	29	Gerald Sandry	Roger W. Novy (AC)
Vilas	21	Gene C. Ahlborn	Gene C. Ahlborn (AC)
Walworth	35	Allen Morrison	Allen Morrison (AC)
Washburn	21	Hubert H. Smith	Michael Miller (AC)
Washington	30	Kenneth F. Miller	Gordon E. Ellis (AC)
Waukesha	35	James T. Dwyer	Daniel M. Finley (CE)
Waupaca	27	Duane R. Brown	Mary A. Robbins (AC)
Waushara	21	George Sorenson	Debra Behringer (AC)
Winnebago	38	Joseph N. Maehl	Jane Van De Hey (CE)
Wood	38	Gordon Stargardt	Gordon Stargardt (AC)

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN
July 1, 1997–Continued

County	County Clerk	
	Clerk	Office Address
Adams	Beverly J. Ward (R)	P.O. Box 278, Friendship 53934
Ashland	Patricia Somppi (D)	201 W. Main St., Room 202, Ashland 54806
Barron	Judith A. Genereau (D)	330 E. LaSalle Av., Barron 54812
Bayfield	Thomas J. Gordon (D)	P.O. Box 878, Washburn 54891
Brown	Darlene K. Marcelle (R)	305 E. Walnut St., Green Bay 54301
Buffalo	Sandra K. Ebert (R)	P.O. Box 58, Alma 54610-0058
Burnett	Helen Steffen (D)	7410 County Road K, #105, Siren 54872
Calumet	Donna M. Scheibe (R)	206 Court St., Chilton 53014
Chippewa	Jerome L. Dachel (D)	711 N. Bridge St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Clark	Barbara A. Petkovsek (D)	517 Court St., Neillsville 54456
Columbia	Cathleen M. Lathrop (R)	400 DeWitt St., 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., Madison 53709
Dodge	Dorothy E. Ebert (R)	127 E. Oak St., Juneau 53039-1329
Door	Nancy A. Bemmann (R)	P.O. Box 670, Sturgeon Bay 54235
Douglas	Raymond H. Somerville (D)	1313 Belknap St., Superior 54880
Dunn	Lorraine Hartung (D)	800 Wilson Av., Menomonie 54751
Eau Claire	Joanne Lester (D)	721 Oxford Av., Eau Claire 54703
Florence	Robert Anderson (D)	P.O. Box 410, Florence 54121
Fond du Lac	Joyce A. Buechel (R)	160 S. Macy St., P.O. Box 1557, Fond du Lac 54936-1557
Forest	Dora C. James (D)	Courthouse, 200 E. Madison St., Crandon 54520
Grant	Chris Carl (R)	130 W. Maple St., Lancaster 53813
Green	Michael Doyle (R)	1016 16th Av., Monroe 53566
Green Lake	Margaret R. Bostelmann (R)	P.O. Box 3188, Green Lake 54941-3188
Iowa	David D. Meudt (R)	222 N. Iowa St., Dodgeville 53533
Iron	George G. Reed (D)	300 Taconite St., Hurley 54534
Jackson	Alice Larson (D)	307 Main St., Black River Falls 54615
Jefferson	Barbara A. Frank (R)	320 S. Main St., Jefferson 53549-1799
Juneau	Carl E. Wilke (R)	220 E. Main St., Mauston 53948
Kenosha	Edna R. Highland (D)	1010 56th St., Kenosha 53140
Kewaunee	Edward J. Dorner (D)	613 Dodge St., Kewaunee 54216
La Crosse	Sharon M. Lemke (R)	400 4th St. N., La Crosse 54601
Lafayette	Stephen J. Pickett (D)	P.O. Box 40, Darlington 53530
Langlade	Kathryn Jacob (D)	Langlade Co. Courthouse, 800 Clermont St., Antigo 54409
Lincoln	Robert D. Kunkel (R)	1110 E. Main St., Merrill 54452
Manitowoc	Daniel R. Fischer (D)	1010 S. 8th St., Manitowoc 54220
Marathon	Nan Kottke (D)	500 Forest St., Wausau 54403
Marinette	Don E. Phillips (R)	P.O. Box 320, Marinette 54143
Marquette	James R. Thalacker (R)	77 Park St., P.O. Box 186, Montello 53949
Menominee	Carol LaTender (D)	P.O. Box 279, Keshena 54135
Milwaukee	Rod Lanser (D)	901 N. 9th St., Rm. 105, Milwaukee 53233
Monroe	Christine Williams (R)	P.O. Box 260, Sparta 54656
Oconto	Rose Stellmacher (R)	Courthouse, 301 Washington St., Oconto 54153-1699
Oneida	Robert Bruso (D)	P.O. Box 400, Rhinelander 54501-0400
Outagamie	James P. Hensel (R)	410 S. Walnut St., Appleton 54911
Ozaukee	Harold C. Dobberpuhl (R)	P.O. Box 994, Port Washington 53074-0994
Pepin	Carol M. Forster (D)	740 7th Av. W, P.O. Box 39, Durand 54736
Pierce	Jamie R. Feuerhelm (D)	P.O. Box 119, Ellsworth 54011
Polk	Sharon Schiebel (D)	100 Polk County Plaza, Suite 110, Balsam Lake 54810
Portage	Roger Wrycza (D)	1516 Church St., Stevens Point 54481
Price	Clarence E. Cvengros (D)	Courthouse, 126 Cherry St., 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	Melanie Meyer (D)	311 Miner Av. E., Ladysmith 54848
St. Croix	Sue E. Nelson (D)	1101 Carmichael Rd., Hudson 54016
Sauk	Beverly J. Mielke (R)	505 Broadway, Baraboo 53913
Sawyer	Kris Mayberry (R)	P.O. Box 273, Hayward 54843
Shawano	Rosemary Bohm (R)	311 N. Main St., Shawano 54166
Sheboygan	Julie Glancey (D)	615 N. 6th St., Sheboygan 53081
Taylor	Roger Emmerich (D)	224 S. 2nd St., Medford 54451
Trempealeau	Paul L. Syverson (D)	P.O. Box 67, Whitehall 54773
Vernon	Roger W. Novy (R)	Courthouse Annex, Room 108, Viroqua 54665
Vilas	James A. Sanborn (R)	P.O. Box 369, Eagle River 54521
Walworth	Kimberly S. Bushey (R)	P.O. Box 1001, Elkhorn 53121
Washburn	John L. Brown (R)	P.O. Box 639, Shell Lake 54871
Washington	Marilyn H. Merten (R)	P.O. Box 1986, West Bend 53095
Waukesha	Patricia E. Madden (R)	1320 Pewaukee Rd., Waukesha 53188
Waupaca	Mary A. Robbins (R)	811 Harding St., Waupaca 54981
Waushara	John C. Benz (R)	P.O. Box 488, Wautoma 54982-0488
Winnebago	Linda Wolfe (R)	P.O. Box 2808, Oshkosh 54903-2808
Wood	Anthony C. Ruesch (D)	P.O. Box 8095, Wisconsin Rapids 54495

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN
July 1, 1997–Continued

County	Treasurer	Register of Deeds	Clerk of Circuit Court
Adams	Sharlene Klicko (D)	Jodi Helgeson (R)	Dianna Helmrick (D)
Ashland	Tracey Hoglund (R)	Karen Miller (D)	Kathleen Colgrove (R)
Barron	Marla K. Thompson (R)	Donna M. Miller (R)	Judith A. Espeseth (R)
Bayfield	Daniel R. Anderson (D)	Otto A. Korpela (D)	Beverly J. Gaber (D)
Brown	Kerry Blaney (D)	Cathy Williquette (D)	Lynn Verheyen (D)
Buffalo	Patricia Wodele (R)	Donna J. Carothers (R)	Roselle Urness (R)
Burnett	Julie Johnson Oman (D)	Sandra Lee (D)	Terri Stone (D)
Calumet	Patricia Wettstein (R)	Donna Schommer (R)	Barbara Grube (R)
Chippewa	Arlene M. Zwiefelhofer (D)	Marge L. Geissler (D)	Janet Rubenzer-Pike (D)
Clark	Kathryn M. Brugger (D)	Eugene Oberle (D)	Steven W. Hemersbach (D)
Columbia	Deborah A. Raimer (R)	Penny Judd (R)	Mary E. Cross (R)
Crawford	Martin E. Sprosty (D)	Florence Erickson (D)	Donna Steiner (D)
Dane	James Amundson (D)	Jane Licht (D)	Judith Coleman (D)
Dodge	Karen E. Freber (R)	Doris Westra (R)	Richard A. Thieme (R)
Door	Jay Zahn (R)	Marilyn Jadin (R)	Nancy Robillard (R)
Douglas	Mary Berg (D)	Kathy Hanson (D)	Joan Osty (D)
Dunn	Mary Erpenbach (R)	James Mrdutt (D)	Clara Minor (D)
Eau Claire	Larry C. Lokken (D)	Beverly Y. Halvorson (D)	Diana C. Miller (D)
Florence	JoAnne Friberg (R)	Rita J. McMullen (R)	Paula Millan Coraggio (R)
Fond du Lac	Patricia A. Rosenthal (R)	Mary A. Brickle (D)	Bruce M. Van Buren (R)
Forest	Grace Tauer (D)	Paul Aschenbrenner (D)	Thomas A. Kalkofen (D)
Grant	Louise Ketterer (R)	Marilyn Pierce (R)	Diane Perkins (R)
Green	Mavis Robertson (R)	Marilyn Neuenschwander (R)	Donna J. Heiser (R)
Green Lake	Kathleen A. Morris (R)	Lynne R. Keach (A)	Susan J. Krueger (R)
Iowa	Jolene Millard (R)	Dixie Edge (R)	Carolyn K. Olson (R)
Iron	Mark D. Gianunzio (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	Frieda Jacobson (D)	Louise Principe (D)	Gail Gentz (D)
Kewaunee	Dorothy E. Genz (R)	Marilyn Mueller (D)	David J. Brusky (D)
La Crosse	Donna M. Hanson (R)	Deborah Flock (R)	Pamela Radtke (R)
Lafayette	Spencer Benedict (R)	Joseph Boll (R)	Catherine McGowan (R)
Langlade	Janice Burkhart (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 Jones (D)	Joseph F. Bauknecht (D)
Marathon	Lorraine Beyersdorff (R)	Michael Sydow (D)	Donna Seidel (D)
Marinette	Clarissa J. Thill (R)	Melanie Huempfner (R)	Linda L. Dumke (R)
Marquette	Dianna Campbell (R)	Bernice Wegner (R)	Mary Lou Schmidt (R)
Menominee	Barbara Frechette-Kelley (D)	Pamela J. Waukau (D)[4]	Pamela J. Waukau (D)[4]
Milwaukee	Thomas W. Meaux (D)	Walter R. Barczak (D)	Gary J. Barczak (D)
Monroe	Annette Erickson (R)	Vicky Jo Dutton (R)	Carol Thorsen (R)
Oconto	Victoria Coopman (R)	Loralee Lasley (R)	Michael C. Hodkiewicz (R)
Oneida	Jennie Huber (R)	Thomas Leighton (R)	Kenneth Gardner (R)
Outagamie	Eldred Gus Mullen (R)	Grace Herb (R)	Ruth H. Janssen (R)
Ozaukee	Karen L. Makoutz (R)	Ronald A. Voigt (R)	Joan M. Zirbes (R)
Pepin	Nancy Richardson (R)	Rita Conlin (R)	Rosemary E. Carlisle (R)
Pierce	P. Leland Skog (R)	Connie Olson (D)	Beverly Lucente-Berg (D)
Polk	David Anderson (D)	Bonnie Hallberg (R)	Melvin Madsen (D)
Portage	Alfred Bartkowiak (D)	Cynthia Wisinski (D)	Bernadette Flatoff (D)
Price	Lynn M. Neeck (D)	Judith 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	Peggy S. Ross (D)	Randy Leyes (R)	Eldred Mielke (D)
Rusk	Joanne Phetteplace (R)	Linda Effertz (D)	Renae R. Baxter (D)
St. Croix	Mary Jean Livermore (R)	Kathleen Walsh (D)	Lori N. Meyer (R)
Sauk	Janet Filip (R)	Karen Kasdorf (R)	Donna Mueller (R)
Sawyer	Nancy L. Woodbeck (R)	Patricia A. Aderman (R)	Stephen L. Hand (R)
Shawano	Kay Schroeder (R)	Marva Berglin (R)	Susan Krueger (R)
Sheboygan	Sandra Fischer (D)	Darlene J. Navis (D)	Daun Lunde Bartzen (D)
Taylor	Mary Ann Kropp (R)	Marvel Lemke (D)	Yvonne Bauer (R)
Trempealeau	Vitus Kampa (R)	Rose Ottum (D)	Angeline Sylla (R)
Vernon	Sandra Vold-Brudos (R)	Vera J. Nelson (R)	Kathleen Buros (R)
Vilas	Edwina Hansen (R)	Dona Richter (R)	Sally Ayers (R)
Walworth	Kathy M. DuBois (R)	Lois M. Ketterhagen (R)	Sheila T. Reiff (R)
Washburn	Agnes M. Anderson (R)	Sandra I. Johnson (D)	DeeAnn C. McLellan (D)
Washington	Fredric A. Seefeldt (R)	Dorothy C. Gonnering (R)	Kristine M. Deiss (R)
Waukesha	Patricia G. Karcher (R)	Michael J. Hasslinger (R)	Cynthia Ernst (R)
Waupaca	James W. Goeser (R)	Glenna C. Gjertson (R)	George E. Jorgensen (R)
Waushara	Mary Lou Oligney (R)	Orville Lehr (R)	Jane Putskey (R)
Winnebago	Burton Schmidt (R)	Sue Winninghof (R)	Diane Fremgen (R)
Wood	Karen Kubisiak (D)	Rene' L. Krause (D)	Edward J. Hellner (D)

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN
July 1, 1997–Continued

County	District Attorney	Sheriff	Coroner/Medical Examiner
Adams	Mark Thibodeau (D)	Roberta Sindelar (D)	Paula Bakovka (I)
Ashland	John B. Van Hollen (R)	Michael Hanson (R)	Katherine Siegler (D)
Barron	James C. Babler (D)	Jerry J. Johnson (R)	Gerard D. Lisi (ME)
Bayfield	Ruth Kressel (D)	Richard Fredericks (D)	James F. Whyte (D)
Brown	John Zakowski (R)	Tom Hinz (R)	Gregory A. Schmunk (ME)
Buffalo	James Duvall (D)	Edward Brantner (R)	Joy Ganschow (R)
Burnett	Kenneth Kutz (D)	Robert Kellberg (D)	Susan Johnson (D)
Calumet	Kenneth Kratz (R)	Oscar Beilke (R)	Michael Klaeser (R)
Chippewa	Timothy F. Scobe (D)	Ronald M. Anderson (R)	Katherine Gerrits (D)
Clark	Darwin Zwieg (D)	Dale Olson (R)	Robert Lulloff (R)
Columbia	Timothy C. Henney (D)	Steven R. Rowe (R)	E. Keith Epps (R)
Crawford	Timothy Baxter (D)	William C. Fillbach (D)	Bonnie Young (D)
Dane	William Foust (D)	Richard Raemisch (R)	Raymond Wosepka (D)
Dodge	Patricia Ramirez (R)	Stephen Fitzgerald (R)	John Omen (R)
Door	Gary Schuster (R)	Charles Brann (R)	Gregory A. Schmunk (ME)
Douglas	Dan Blank (D)	Larry McDonald (D)	Darrell Witt (ME)
Dunn	James Peterson (R)	Robert Zebro (R)	Daniel Johnson (ME)
Eau Claire	Raymond L. Pelrine (R)	Ronald Cramer (R)	Thomas Thelen (ME)
Florence	Douglas Drexler (R)	Jeffery Rickaby (R)	Mary T. Johnson (R)
Fond du Lac	Thomas Storm (R)	James M. Gilmore (R)	Susan Casper (R)
Forest	Demetrio Verich (R)	Roger W. Wilson (D)	Mary A. Ruckheim (D)
Grant	Emil Everix (R)	Keith Govier (R)	Donovan Nelson (R)
Green	Gary Luhman (R)	Patrick Conlin (D)	Janet Perry (R)
Green Lake	James W. Camp (R)	Lance L. Buchholtz (R)	Thomas R. Willett (R)
Iowa	Carolyn Smith (D)	Thomas DeVoss (R)	Timothy A. Correll (D)
Iron	Martin Lipske (D)	Robert Bruneau (D)	Dominic Martinetti (R)
Jackson	J. Michael De Gracie (D)	Richard Galster (D)	Kelly Rickert (D)
Jefferson	David Wambach (R)	Orval Quamme (R)	Scott Galston (R)
Juneau	Dennis C. Schuh (R)	Richard E. McCurdy (R)	Howard T. Fischer (R)
Kenosha	Robert Jambois (D)	Larry Zarletti (D)	Mark Witeck (ME)
Kewaunee	Jackson T. Main (D)	Dennis Zuege (D)	Darwin W. Legois (D)
La Crosse	Scott L. Horne (R)	Karl Halverson (R)	John Steers (ME)
Lafayette	Charlotte Doherty (D)	Scott Pedley (R)	Rudolph Gebhardt (D)
Langlade	Ralph Uttke (R)	David C. Steger (R)	John T. Crawford (R)
Lincoln	John M. Schellpfeffer (R)	Paul Proulx (R)	David Haskins (D)
Manitowoc	Jim FitzGerald (D)	Thomas Kocourek (D)	Debra J. Kakatsch (D)
Marathon	Jill Falstad (D)	Gary Marten (D)	John Larson (D)
Marinette	David G. Miron (R)	James J. Kanikula (R)	George F. Smith (R)
Marquette	Richard Dufour (R)	Ray (Rick) Fullmer (R)	Thomas Wastart (R)
Menominee	Gary R. Bruno (R)[2]	Elizabeth Moses (D)	Robert Webster (D)
Milwaukee	E. Michael McCann (D)	Leverett F. Baldwin (D)	R. Jeffrey Jentzen (ME)
Monroe	John Matousek (R)	Dale Trowbridge (R)	Toni Eddy (ME)
Oconto	Jay Conley (R)	Douglas McMahon (R)	Laurie Parisey (R)
Oneida	Patrick O'Melia (R)	Timothy G. Miller (R)	Russell L. Nooyen (ME)
Outagamie	Vince Biskupic (R)	Bradley G. Gehring (R)	Daniel L. Allain (R)
Ozaukee	Sandy A. Williams (R)	Maurice A. Straub (R)	John R. Holicek (R)
Pepin	Jon D. Seifert (D)	John Andrews (D)	David Castleberg (I)
Pierce	John O'Boyle (D)	James Hines (R)	E. R. Jonas (R)
Polk	Mark Biller (R)	Dan Mosay (D)	John Simenstad (R)
Portage	Thomas Eagon (D)	Stan Potocki (D)	Scott Rifleman (R)
Price	Patrick Schilling (R)	Richard Heitkemper (D)	James Dalbesio III (D)
Racine	Robert S. Flancher (R)	William L. McReynolds (R)	John Esayian (ME)
Richland	Wm. Andrew Sharp (R)	Darrell Berglin (R)	Bernard Couey (R)
Rock	David O'Leary (D)	Howard Erickson (R)	Karen Gilbertson (R)
Rusk	Christopher Buslee (D)	Dean Meyer (R)	Margrethe Haugen (R)
St. Croix	Eric Johnson (R)	Paul Burch (R)	Martin Shanklin (ME)
Sauk	Patricia Barrett (R)	Virgil H. Steinhorst (R)	Betty Hinze (R)
Sawyer	Thomas Van Roy (R)	Donald Sheehan (R)	Dean Pearson (R)
Shawano	Gary R. Bruno (R)[2]	William Aschenbrener (R)	Roger Lenzner (R)
Sheboygan	Robert J. Wells (R)	William D. Spelshaus (D)	David J. Leffin (D)
Taylor	Shawn Mutter (R)	William Breneman (R)	Walther Meyer (ME)
Trempealeau	Peter Gierok (D)	Ralph Weisenberger (D)	Bonnie Kindschy (D)
Vernon	George Wilbur (R)	Geoffrey M. Banta (R)	Thomas H. Jacobson (R)
Vilas	Albert Moustakis (R)	John Niebuhr (R)	Paul Tirpe (R)
Walworth	Phillip A. Koss (R)	Dean R. McKenzie (R)	John T. Griebel (R)
Washburn	J. Michael Bitney (R)	Terrence C. Dryden (R)	Karen L. Baker (R)
Washington	David C. Resheske (R)	John (Jack) G. Theusch (R)	Marlene Yoost (R)
Waukesha	Paul E. Bucher (R)	William Kruziki (R)	Michael Chambliss (ME)
Waupaca	John P. Snider (R)	James Wald (R)	Barry Tomaras (R)
Waushara	Guy Dutcher (R)	Patrick Fox (R)	Roland Handle (R)
Winnebago	Joseph F. Paulus (R)	Michael Brooks (R)	Barry L. Busby (A)
Wood	Gregory Potter (R)	Brian Illingworth (R)	Garry Kronstedt (R)

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN
July 1, 1997–Continued

County	Surveyor[3]	County	Surveyor[3]
Adams	Gregory Rhinehart (A)	Marathon	Chester Nowaczyk (A)
Ashland	None	Marinette	Jerome A. Pillath (A)
Barron	Mark Netterlund (A)	Marquette	Jerol Smart (A)
Bayfield	None	Menominee	None
Brown	Les Van Horn (A)	Milwaukee	None
Buffalo	vacancy (A)	Monroe	Garold Sime (R)
Burnett	Kathy E. Swingle (A)	Oconto	Mark Teuteberg (A)
Calumet	Pat Worden (A)	Oneida	Michael J. Romportl (A)
Chippewa	Steve Johnson (A)	Outagamie	James A. Hebert (A)
Clark	Norman L. Hurlburt (A)	Ozaukee	Thomas Genske (A)
Columbia	James Grothman (A)	Pepin	G. Robert Sheffers (A)
Crawford	Richard Marks (A)	Pierce	G. Robert Sheffers (A)
Dane	Ronald Ripp (A)	Polk	Steve Geiger (A)
Dodge	Rich Leaver (A)	Portage	Joseph S. Glodowski (D)
Door	None	Price	Terry Michek (A)
Douglas	Ken Olson (A)	Racine	Dennis Stephan (A)
Dunn	Leon Herrick (A)	Richland	Sean Walsh (A)
Eau Claire	Matt Janiak (A)	Rock	Don Barnes (A)
Florence	None	Rusk	David Kaiser (A)
Fond du Lac	Don Patchett (A)	St. Croix	James Rusch (A)
Forest	None	Sauk	John L. Brey (R)
Grant	David F. Burbach (R)	Sawyer	Ron L. Peterson (A)
Green	None	Shawano	Robert Nordin (A)
Green Lake	Sam Mullen (A)	Sheboygan	Edgar Harvey, Jr. (A)
Iowa	Bruce Bowden (R)	Taylor	Robert Meyer (A)
Iron	None	Trempealeau	None
Jackson	John Ellingson (A)	Vernon	None
Jefferson	Thomas Wollin (A)	Vilas	Thomas Boettcher (R)
Juneau	James J. Carroll (R)	Walworth	Lloyd L. Jensen (R)
Kenosha	William Marescalco (A)	Washburn	Rodney W. Ripley (A)
Kewaunee	None	Washington	Ron Greve (A)
La Crosse	Bill Jung (A)	Waukesha	Claude Johnson (A)
Lafayette	Larry Schmit (A)	Waupaca	Joseph Glodowski (A)
Langlade	David Tlusty (A)	Waushara	Gary Schindler (A)
Lincoln	None	Winnebago	None
Manitowoc	None	Wood	Wayne Basler (R)

Key: A – Appointed; 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.

[1]Counties 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.

[2]Menominee and Shawano Counties have a joint district attorney's office located in Shawano County.

[3]County boards are allowed to designate any registered land surveyor employed by the county to perform the duties of the county surveyor.

[4]Combined office.

Source: Data collected from county clerks by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, April 1997, and Governor's Appointment Notices.

WISCONSIN CITIES
January 1, 1997

City (Year Incorporated)[1]	County	Population 1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change	1990 Nonwhite	1990 Hispanic
First Class Cities (150,000 or more) — 1 City						
Milwaukee (1846)	Milwaukee, Washington, Waukesha	620,609	628,088	–1.19%	206,965	39,409
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 149,999) — 12 Cities						
Appleton (1857)	Calumet, Outagamie, Winnebago	69,183	65,695	5.19	1,996	577
Green Bay (1854)[2]	Brown	101,596	96,466	5.32	4,986	1,063
Janesville (1853)[4]	Rock	57,928	52,210	10.95	807	597
Kenosha (1850)[2]	Kenosha	85,685	80,426	6.54	5,822	4,732
La Crosse (1856)	La Crosse	51,942	51,140	1.57	2,939	447
Madison (1856)[2]	Dane	200,814	190,766	5.27	16,219	3,877
Oshkosh (1853)[4]	Winnebago	60,240	55,006	9.52	1,913	456
Racine (1848)	Racine	85,433	84,298	1.35	16,037	6,853
Sheboygan (1853)	Sheboygan	50,763	49,587	2.37	2,183	1,252
Superior (1858)	Douglas	27,455	27,134	1.18	1,018	141
Wauwatosa (1897)[2]	Milwaukee	49,299	49,366	–0.14	1,196	490
West Allis (1906)[2]	Milwaukee	63,576	63,221	0.56	872	919
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 38,999) — 24 Cities						
Beloit (1857)[4]	Rock	36,087	35,571	1.45	6,104	691
Brookfield (1954)	Waukesha	36,691	35,184	4.28	1,044	260
Chippewa Falls (1869)	Chippewa	13,006	12,749	2.02	111	43
Cudahy (1906)	Milwaukee	18,872	18,659	1.14	314	409
De Pere (1883)[3]	Brown	18,885	16,594	13.81	220	71
Eau Claire (1872)[4]	Chippewa, Eau Claire	59,383	56,806	4.54	2,679	343
Fond du Lac (1852)[4]	Fond du Lac	40,389	37,755	6.98	592	575
Glendale (1950)[3]	Milwaukee	14,241	14,088	1.09	1,079	121
Greenfield (1957)	Milwaukee	35,449	33,403	6.13	574	667
Kaukauna (1885)	Outagamie	12,615	11,982	5.28	329	56
Manitowoc (1870)	Manitowoc	33,910	32,521	4.27	1,043	373
Marinette (1887)	Marinette	11,894	11,843	0.43	71	49
Marshfield (1883)[2]	Marathon, Wood	19,942	19,293	3.36	246	118
Menasha (1874)[2]	Calumet, Winnebago	15,685	14,711	6.62	229	141
Muskego (1964)	Waukesha	19,677	16,813	17.03	80	144
Neenah (1873)	Winnebago	24,316	23,219	4.72	375	238
New Berlin (1959)	Waukesha	35,739	33,592	6.39	473	278
Stevens Point (1858)	Portage	24,293	23,002	5.61	894	196
Two Rivers (1878)[4]	Manitowoc	13,396	13,030	2.81	267	94
Watertown (1853)	Dodge, Jefferson	20,565	19,142	7.43	159	239
Waukesha (1895)	Waukesha	59,949	56,894	5.37	1,175	3,366
Wausau (1872)	Marathon	38,700	37,060	4.43	2,456	242
West Bend (1885)[2]	Washington	27,796	24,470	13.59	236	221
Wisconsin Rapids (1869)	Wood	18,798	18,245	3.03	506	133
Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000) — 152 Cities						
Abbotsford (1965)	Clark, Marathon	2,033	1,916	5.58	1	5
Adams (1926)	Adams	1,768	1,715	3.09	28	7
Algoma (1879)[3]	Kewaunee	3,388	3,353	1.04	16	12
Alma (1885)	Buffalo	890	839	6.08	3	6
Altoona (1887)[3]	Eau Claire	6,491	5,889	10.22	46	37
Amery (1919)[3]	Polk	2,812	2,657	5.83	46	13
Antigo (1885)[2]	Langlade	8,567	8,284	3.42	103	46
Arcadia (1925)	Trempealeau	2,193	2,166	1.25	12	4
Ashland (1887)[2]	Ashland	8,784	8,695	1.02	549	51
Augusta (1885)	Eau Claire	1,519	1,510	0.60	30	5
Baraboo (1882)[2]	Sauk	10,059	9,203	9.30	101	50
Barron (1887)	Barron	3,162	2,986	5.89	18	41
Bayfield (1913)	Bayfield	678	686	–1.17	146	3
Beaver Dam (1856)	Dodge	14,752	14,196	3.92	126	168
Berlin (1857)[3]	Green Lake, Waushara	5,395	5,371	20.45	110	11
Black River Falls (1883)	Jackson	3,601	3,490	3.18	155	6
Blair (1949)	Trempealeau	1,183	1,126	5.06	3	2
Bloomer (1920)	Chippewa	3,265	3,180	2.67	17	9

WISCONSIN CITIES
January 1, 1997–Continued

City (Year Incorporated)[1]	County	Population 1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change	1990 Nonwhite	1990 Hispanic
Boscobel (1873)	Grant	2,742	2,706	1.33%	11	8
Brillion (1944)[2]	Calumet	2,912	2,840	2.54	16	13
Brodhead (1891)	Green	3,226	3,165	1.93	15	14
Buffalo (1859)	Buffalo	954	915	4.26	5	4
Burlington (1900)[2]	Racine, Walworth	9,515	8,851	7.50	58	244
Cedarburg (1885)[2]	Ozaukee	10,513	10,086	4.23	60	89
Chetek (1891)	Barron	1,995	1,953	2.15	5	7
Chilton (1877)	Calumet	3,361	3,240	3.73	26	13
Clintonville (1887)[2]	Waupaca	4,524	4,423	2.28	25	39
Colby (1891)	Clark, Marathon	1,611	1,532	5.16	13	2
Columbus (1874)	Columbia, Dodge	4,252	4,093	3.88	22	60
Cornell (1956)[3]	Chippewa	1,548	1,541	0.45	11	2
Crandon (1898)	Forest	2,041	1,958	4.24	60	4
Cuba City (1925)	Grant, Lafayette	2,043	2,024	0.94	5	3
Cumberland (1885)	Barron	2,229	2,163	3.05	26	4
Darlington (1877)	Lafayette	2,298	2,235	2.82	5	7
Delafield (1959)[3]	Waukesha	6,099	5,347	14.06	35	39
Delavan (1897)[2]	Walworth	6,849	6,073	12.78	128	661
Dodgeville (1889)	Iowa	4,190	3,882	7.93	6	8
Durand (1887)	Pepin	2,017	2,003	0.7	8	5
Eagle River (1937)	Vilas	1,438	1,374	4.66	19	12
Edgerton (1883)[3]	Rock	4,474	4,254	5.17	27	46
Elkhorn (1897)[2]	Walworth	6,301	5,337	18.06	36	96
Elroy (1885)	Juneau	1,589	1,533	3.65	2	8
Evansville (1896)	Rock	3,526	3,174	11.09	21	21
Fennimore (1919)	Grant	2,479	2,378	4.25	9	3
Fitchburg (1983)[2]	Dane	17,642	15,648	12.74	959	233
Fort Atkinson (1878)[4]	Jefferson	10,783	10,213	5.58	103	125
Fountain City (1889)	Buffalo	940	922	1.95	103	125
Fox Lake (1938)	Dodge	1,417	1,279	10.79	7	23
Franklin (1956)[3]	Milwaukee	25,726	21,855	17.71	1,070	357
Galesville (1942)	Trempealeau	1,367	1,278	6.96	10	1
Gillett (1944)	Oconto	1,372	1,303	5.30	12	1
Glenwood City (1895)	St. Croix	1,065	1,026	3.80	8	1
Green Lake (1962)	Green Lake	1,079	1,064	1.41	12	12
Greenwood (1891)	Clark	1,012	969	4.44	10	3
Hartford (1883)[3]	Dodge, Washington	9,087	8,188	10.98	48	154
Hayward (1915)	Sawyer	1,978	1,897	4.27	121	13
Hillsboro (1885)[2]	Vernon	1,339	1,288	3.96	6	1
Horicon (1897)	Dodge	3,914	3,873	1.06	16	55
Hudson (1857)[3]	St. Croix	7,285	6,378	14.22	45	13
Hurley (1918)	Iron	1,806	1,782	1.35	7	2
Independence (1942)	Trempealeau	1,110	1,041	6.63	0	0
Jefferson (1878)[3]	Jefferson	6,541	6,078	7.62	57	200
Juneau (1887)	Dodge	2,294	2,157	6.35	5	5
Kewaunee (1883)[3]	Kewaunee	2,830	2,750	2.91	24	11
Kiel (1920)[3]	Calumet, Manitowoc	3,101	2,910	6.56	12	4
Ladysmith (1905)[2]	Rusk	3,982	3,938	1.12	149	31
Lake Geneva (1883)[2]	Walworth	6,426	5,979	7.48	73	212
Lake Mills (1905)[4]	Jefferson	4,467	4,143	7.82	26	35
Lancaster (1878)[2]	Grant	4,244	4,192	1.24	19	4
Lodi (1941)[3]	Columbia	2,515	2,093	20.16	11	3
Loyal (1948)[3]	Clark	1,271	1,205	5.48	0	9
Manawa (1954)	Waupaca	1,269	1,169	8.55	1	10
Marion (1898)	Waupaca	1,286	1,242	3.54	12	6
Markesan (1959)	Green Lake	1,518	1,496	1.47	4	18
Mauston (1883)[3]	Juneau	3,604	3,437	4.86	56	18

WISCONSIN CITIES
January 1, 1997–Continued

City (Year Incorporated)[1]	County	Population 1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change	1990 Nonwhite	1990 Hispanic
Mayville (1885)[2]	Dodge	4,624	4,374	5.72%	19	42
Medford (1889)[2]	Taylor	4,368	4,282	2.01	24	13
Mellen (1907)	Ashland	961	972	–1.13	16	17
Menomonie (1882)[2]	Dunn	14,152	13,547	4.47	683	111
Mequon (1957)[2]	Ozaukee	21,045	18,885	11.44	685	140
Merrill (1883)	Lincoln	10,322	9,860	4.69	75	41
Middleton (1963)[3]	Dane	14,854	13,785	7.75	385	124
Milton (1969)	Rock	4,904	4,444	10.35	47	27
Mineral Point (1857)	Iowa	2,544	2,428	4.78	10	15
Mondovi (1889)	Buffalo	2,574	2,494	3.21	17	10
Monona (1969)[3]	Dane	8,574	8,637	–0.73	194	95
Monroe (1882)	Green	10,490	10,241	2.43	60	35
Montello (1938)	Marquette	1,443	1,329	8.58	15	30
Montreal (1924)	Iron	860	838	2.63	5	1
Mosinee (1931)[2]	Marathon	4,040	3,820	5.76	10	32
Neillsville (1882)	Clark	2,654	2,680	–0.97	19	10
Nekoosa (1926)	Wood	2,624	2,557	2.62	78	28
New Holstein (1926)	Calumet	3,363	3,342	0.63	19	10
New Lisbon (1889)	Juneau	1,496	1,491	0.34	6	2
New London (1877)[3]	Outagamie, Waupaca	6,968	6,658	4.66	46	96
New Richmond (1885)[2]	St. Croix	5,704	5,106	11.71	14	26
Niagara (1992)[3]	Marinette	2,053	1,999	2.70	15	2
Oak Creek (1955)[2]	Milwaukee	23,915	19,513	22.56	414	626
Oconomowoc (1875)[3]	Waukesha	11,617	10,993	5.68	35	70
Oconto (1869)[2]	Oconto	4,587	4,474	2.53	48	35
Oconto Falls (1919)[3]	Oconto	2,676	2,584	3.56	28	14
Omro (1944)[3]	Winnebago	3,086	2,836	8.82	26	51
Onalaska (1887)[3]	La Crosse	14,257	11,414	24.91	105	43
Osseo (1941)	Trempealeau	1,617	1,551	4.26	12	2
Owen (1925)	Clark	924	895	3.24	8	5
Park Falls (1912)	Price	3,119	3,104	0.48	32	19
Peshtigo (1903)	Marinette	3,283	3,154	4.09	12	9
Phillips (1891)	Price	1,709	1,592	7.35	17	7
Pittsville (1887)	Wood	845	838	0.84	6	1
Platteville (1876)[4]	Grant	10,011	9,862	1.51	242	62
Plymouth (1877)	Sheboygan	7,239	6,769	6.94	60	32
Port Washington (1882)[3]	Ozaukee	10,126	9,338	8.44	89	79
Portage (1854)[2]	Columbia	9,064	8,640	4.91	293	99
Prairie du Chien (1872)[3]	Crawford	5,699	5,657	0.74	71	27
Prescott (1857)[3]	Pierce	3,483	3,243	7.40	23	13
Princeton (1920)	Green Lake	1,469	1,458	0.75	13	13
Reedsburg (1887)	Sauk	6,808	5,834	16.70	37	11
Rhinelander (1894)	Oneida	7,758	7,382	5.09	135	19
Rice Lake (1887)[2]	Barron	8,167	7,998	2.11	68	49
Richland Center (1887)	Richland	5,084	5,018	1.32	31	27
Ripon (1858)[3]	Fond du Lac	7,463	7,241	3.07	85	55
River Falls (1875)[3]	Pierce, St. Croix	11,271	10,610	6.23	222	71
St. Croix Falls (1958)[2]	Polk	1,755	1,640	7.01	11	11
St. Francis (1951)[3]	Milwaukee	9,323	9,245	0.84	195	212
Schofield (1951)	Marathon	2,423	2,415	0.33	31	9
Seymour (1879)	Outagamie	2,991	2,782	7.51	42	7
Shawano (1874)	Shawano	7,919	7,598	4.22	473	56
Sheboygan Falls (1913)	Sheboygan	6,362	5,823	9.26	37	23
Shell Lake (1961)[3]	Washburn	1,260	1,161	8.53	12	1
Shullsburg (1889)	Lafayette	1,264	1,236	2.27	1	4
South Milwaukee (1897)[2]	Milwaukee	21,315	20,958	1.70	276	393
Sparta (1883)[2]	Monroe	8,141	7,788	4.53	120	83
Spooner (1909)	Washburn	2,566	2,464	4.14	72	9
Stanley (1898)	Chippewa	2,053	2,011	2.09	26	1
Stoughton (1882)	Dane	10,467	8,786	19.13	69	88
Sturgeon Bay (1883)[2]	Door	9,416	9,176	2.62	123	61

WISCONSIN CITIES
January 1, 1997–Continued

City (Year Incorporated)[1]	County	Population 1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change	1990 Nonwhite	1990 Hispanic
Sun Prairie (1958)[2]	Dane	17,785	15,352	15.85%	247	154
Thorp (1948)	Clark	1,677	1,657	1.21	3	4
Tomah (1883)[3]	Monroe	7,961	7,572	5.14	183	60
Tomahawk (1891)	Lincoln	3,446	3,328	3.55	40	5
Verona (1977)[2]	Dane	6,017	5,374	11.97	51	40
Viroqua (1885)	Vernon	4,065	3,922	3.65	10	9
Washburn (1904)	Bayfield	2,321	2,285	1.58	138	11
Waterloo (1962)	Jefferson	2,860	2,712	5.46	7	133
Waupaca (1875)	Waupaca	5,288	4,946	6.91	5	3
Waupun (1878)	Dodge, Fond du Lac	9,878	8,844	11.69	652	160
Wautoma (1901)	Waushara	1,888	1,784	5.83	7	41
Westby (1920)	Vernon	1,911	1,866	2.41	7	6
Weyauwega (1939)[3]	Waupaca	1,705	1,665	2.40	5	3
Whitehall (1941)	Trempealeau	1,556	1,499	3.80	4	2
Whitewater (1885)[4]	Jefferson, Walworth	13,264	12,636	4.97	573	295
Wisconsin Dells (1925)	Adams, Columbia, Sauk	2,445	2,398	1.96	30	10

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.

[1]There were 189 cities in Wisconsin as of January 1, 1997.

[2]One of 35 cities with a full-time city administrator.

[3]One of 35 cities with a city administrator holding a combined position.

[4]One of 10 cities with a city manager.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, P.L. 94-171 redistricting tape, March 1991; League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *1996 Directory of Wisconsin City and Village Officials,* August 1996; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary of Population and Housing Characteristics, Wisconsin,* August 1991; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 1996,* October 1996.

WISCONSIN VILLAGES
January 1, 1997

Village (Year Incorporated)[1]	County	Population 1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change	1990 Nonwhite	1990 Hispanic
Adell (1918)	Sheboygan	527	510	3.33%	0	7
Albany (1883)	Green	1,181	1,140	3.60	0	14
Allouez (1986)[2]	Brown	14,954	14,431	3.62	599	112
Alma Center (1902)	Jackson	431	416	3.61	7	1
Almena (1945)	Barron	634	625	1.44	1	3
Almond (1905)	Portage	457	455	0.44	5	11
Amherst (1899)	Portage	860	792	8.59	8	5
Amherst Junction (1912)	Portage	266	269	–1.12	1	5
Aniwa (1899)	Shawano	255	249	2.41	1	4
Arena (1923)	Iowa	604	525	15.05	3	2
Argyle (1903)	Lafayette	786	798	–1.50	0	0
Arlington (1945)	Columbia	481	440	9.32	4	1
Arpin (1978)	Wood	359	312	15.06	11	0
Ashwaubenon (1977)[2]	Brown	17,330	16,376	5.83	309	59
Athens (1901)	Marathon	1,000	951	5.15	3	3
Auburndale (1881)	Wood	715	665	7.52	0	1
Avoca (1870)	Iowa	501	474	5.70	1	1
Bagley (1919)	Grant	324	306	5.88	3	5
Baldwin (1875)	St. Croix	2,085	2,022	3.12	3	2
Balsam Lake (1905)	Polk	835	792	5.43	24	4
Bangor (1899)	La Crosse	1,098	1,076	2.04	5	0
Barneveld (1906)	Iowa	836	660	26.67	2	2
Bay City (1909)	Pierce	577	578	–0.17	6	2
Bayside (1953)[4]	Milwaukee, Ozaukee	4,830	4,789	0.86	195	50
Bear Creek (1902)	Outagamie	436	418	4.31	0	44
Belgium (1922)	Ozaukee	1,234	928	32.97	0	33
Bell Center (1901)	Crawford	126	127	–0.79	0	0
Belleville (1892)	Dane, Green	1,721	1,456	18.20	1	4
Belmont (1894)	Lafayette	871	823	5.83	1	3
Benton (1892)	Lafayette	901	898	0.33	3	0
Big Bend (1928)	Waukesha	1,307	1,299	0.62	13	7
Big Falls (1925)	Waupaca	77	75	2.67	0	0
Birchwood (1921)	Washburn	456	443	2.93	1	1
Birnamwood (1895)	Marathon, Shawano	700	693	1.01	1	4
Biron (1910)	Wood	932	794	17.38	7	1
Black Creek (1904)	Outagamie	1,181	1,152	2.52	10	5
Black Earth (1901)	Dane	1,374	1,248	10.10	7	5
Blanchardville (1890)	Iowa, Lafayette	851	802	6.11	0	5
Bloomington (1880)	Grant	769	776	–0.90	0	0
Blue Mounds (1912)	Dane	610	446	36.77	3	0
Blue River (1916)	Grant	456	438	4.11	4	1
Boaz (1939)	Richland	139	131	6.11	0	2
Bonduel (1916)	Shawano	1,281	1,210	5.87	25	0
Bowler (1923)	Shawano	297	279	6.45	51	5
Boyceville (1922)	Dunn	955	913	4.60	2	3
Boyd (1891)	Chippewa	680	683	–0.44	0	0
Brandon (1881)	Fond du Lac	877	872	0.57	2	11
Brokaw (1903)	Marathon	146	224	–34.82	1	0
Brooklyn (1905)	Dane, Green	872	789	10.52	7	5
Brown Deer (1955)[4]	Milwaukee	12,471	12,236	1.92	1,026	145
Brownsville (1952)	Dodge	445	415	7.23	0	13
Browntown (1890)	Green	260	256	1.56	5	0
Bruce (1901)	Rusk	840	844	–0.47	8	2
Butler (1913)[3]	Waukesha	2,042	2,079	–1.78	22	18
Butternut (1903)	Ashland	427	416	2.64	8	1
Cadott (1895)	Chippewa	1,349	1,328	1.58	14	1
Cambria (1866)	Columbia	769	768	0.13	0	28
Cambridge (1891)	Dane, Jefferson	1,072	963	11.32	2	4
Cameron (1894)	Barron	1,388	1,273	9.03	9	4
Camp Douglas (1893)	Juneau	611	512	19.34	12	5
Campbellsport (1902)	Fond du Lac	1,875	1,732	8.26	6	1
Cascade (1914)	Sheboygan	683	620	10.16	13	5
Casco (1920)	Kewaunee	575	544	5.70	0	5
Cashton (1901)	Monroe	835	780	7.05	2	1
Cassville (1882)	Grant	1,120	1,144	–2.10	3	6
Catawba (1922)	Price	179	178	0.56	0	0
Cazenovia (1902)	Richland, Sauk	308	288	6.94	1	0
Cecil (1905)	Shawano	376	373	0.80	8	1
Cedar Grove (1899)	Sheboygan	1,682	1,521	10.59	9	48
Centuria (1904)	Polk	794	790	0.51	10	8

WISCONSIN VILLAGES
January 1, 1997–Continued

Village (Year Incorporated)[1]	County	Population 1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change	1990 Nonwhite	1990 Hispanic
Chaseburg (1922)	Vernon	386	365	5.75%	0	0
Chenequa (1928)[3]	Waukesha	617	601	2.66	0	5
Clayton (1909)	Polk	502	450	11.56	0	1
Clear Lake (1894)[3]	Polk	986	932	5.79	4	1
Cleveland (1958)	Manitowoc	1,473	1,398	5.36	6	17
Clinton (1882)	Rock	1,903	1,849	2.92	16	18
Clyman (1924)	Dodge	409	370	10.54	3	22
Cobb (1902)	Iowa	456	440	3.64	0	0
Cochrane (1910)	Buffalo	459	475	–3.37	1	0
Coleman (1903)	Marinette	829	839	–1.19	0	5
Colfax (1904)	Dunn	1,100	1,110	–0.90	8	5
Coloma (1939)	Waushara	392	383	2.35	0	16
Combined Locks (1920)[3]	Outagamie	2,249	2,190	2.69	16	9
Conrath (1915)	Rusk	89	92	–3.26	1	0
Coon Valley (1907)[2]	Vernon	822	817	0.61	2	2
Cottage Grove (1924)	Dane	2,079	1,131	83.82	3	10
Couderay (1922)	Sawyer	93	92	1.09	20	0
Crivitz (1974)	Marinette	1,033	996	3.71	5	3
Cross Plains (1920)[3]	Dane	2,903	2,362	22.90	7	4
Curtiss (1917)	Clark	180	173	4.05	0	22
Dallas (1903)	Barron	437	452	–3.32	1	0
Dane (1899)	Dane	717	621	15.46	4	12
Darien (1951)	Walworth	1,312	1,158	13.30	9	115
De Soto (1886)	Crawford, Vernon	334	326	2.45	6	2
Deer Park (1913)	St. Croix	245	237	3.38	1	0
Deerfield (1891)	Dane	1,795	1,617	11.01	18	11
DeForest (1903)[3]	Dane	6,065	4,882	24.23	51	48
Denmark (1915)	Brown	1,790	1,612	11.04	5	8
Dickeyville (1947)	Grant	932	902	3.33	0	1
Dorchester (1901)	Clark	743	697	6.60	11	0
Dousman (1917)	Waukesha	1,508	1,277	18.09	13	11
Downing (1909)	Dunn	250	250	0.00	1	0
Doylestown (1907)	Columbia	316	316	0.00	0	0
Dresser (1919)	Polk	644	614	4.89	4	2
Eagle (1899)	Waukesha	1,260	1,182	6.60	5	9
East Troy (1900)[3]	Walworth	3,055	2,664	14.68	22	26
Eastman (1909)	Crawford	370	369	0.27	3	0
Eden (1912)	Fond du Lac	682	610	11.80	2	6
Edgar (1898)[3]	Marathon	1,420	1,318	7.74	1	5
Egg Harbor (1964)	Door	207	183	13.11	4	0
Eland (1905)	Shawano	252	247	2.02	11	0
Elderon (1917)	Marathon	186	175	6.29	0	0
Eleva (1902)	Trempealeau	503	491	2.44	1	0
Elk Mound (1909)	Dunn	777	765	1.57	10	11
Elkhart Lake (1894)	Sheboygan	1,083	1,019	6.28	4	2
Ellsworth (1887)	Pierce	2,740	2,706	1.26	28	5
Elm Grove (1955)[4]	Waukesha	6,210	6,261	–0.81	131	34
Elmwood (1905)	Pierce	793	775	2.32	1	0
Elmwood Park (1960)	Racine	527	534	–1.31	40	3
Embarrass (1895)	Waupaca	456	461	–1.08	1	1
Endeavor (1946)	Marquette	349	316	10.44	6	5
Ephraim (1919)[3]	Door	268	261	2.68	0	0
Ettrick (1948)	Trempealeau	532	491	8.35	2	1
Exeland (1920)	Sawyer	184	180	2.22	1	0
Fairchild (1880)	Eau Claire	513	504	1.79	14	2
Fairwater (1921)	Fond du Lac	311	302	2.98	0	0
Fall Creek (1906)	Eau Claire	1,126	1,080	4.26	3	2
Fall River (1903)	Columbia	882	842	4.75	11	19
Fenwood (1904)	Marathon	214	214	0.00	0	1
Ferryville (1912)	Crawford	163	154	5.84	0	2
Fontana-on-Geneva Lake (1924)[2]	Walworth	1,685	1,635	3.06	23	13
Footville (1918)	Rock	760	764	–0.52	2	10
Forestville (1960)	Door	465	470	–1.06	5	4
Fox Point (1926)[4]	Milwaukee	7,189	7,238	–0.68	144	52
Francis Creek (1960)	Manitowoc	588	562	4.63	3	1
Frederic (1903)[3]	Polk	1,161	1,124	3.29	14	6
Fredonia (1922)	Ozaukee	1,819	1,558	16.75	7	7
Fremont (1882)	Waupaca	676	632	6.96	3	1
Friendship (1907)	Adams	758	728	4.12	12	14

WISCONSIN VILLAGES
January 1, 1997–Continued

Village (Year Incorporated)[1]	County	Population 1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change	1990 Nonwhite	1990 Hispanic
Friesland (1946)	Columbia	296	271	9.23%	1	0
Gays Mills (1900)	Crawford	597	578	3.29	4	4
Genoa (1935)	Vernon	263	266	–1.13	0	0
Genoa City (1901)	Kenosha, Walworth	1,356	1,277	6.19	5	32
Germantown (1927)[2]	Washington	16,288	13,658	19.26	153	77
Gilman (1914)	Taylor	458	412	11.17	1	0
Glen Flora (1915)	Rusk	112	108	3.70	0	0
Glenbeulah (1913)	Sheboygan	392	386	1.55	1	6
Grafton (1896)[2]	Ozaukee	9,720	9,340	4.07	45	45
Granton (1916)	Clark	378	379	–0.26	0	3
Grantsburg (1887)	Burnett	1,231	1,144	7.60	18	5
Gratiot (1891)	Lafayette	238	207	14.98	0	0
Greendale (1939)[4]	Milwaukee	15,239	15,128	0.73	306	178
Gresham (1908)	Shawano	534	515	3.69	113	1
Hales Corners (1952)[3]	Milwaukee	7,818	7,623	2.56	89	74
Hammond (1880)	St. Croix	1,115	1,097	1.64	5	2
Hancock (1902)	Waushara	400	382	4.71	0	22
Hartland (1891)[2]	Waukesha	7,735	6,906	12.00	39	59
Hatley (1912)	Marathon	358	295	21.36	1	1
Haugen (1918)	Barron	303	305	–0.66	2	0
Hawkins (1922)	Rusk	375	375	0.00	0	1
Hazel Green (1867)	Grant, Lafayette	1,202	1,200	0.17	3	2
Hewitt (1973)	Wood	700	595	17.65	0	0
Highland (1873)	Iowa	841	799	5.26	0	0
Hilbert (1898)	Calumet	1,229	1,211	1.49	11	3
Hixton (1920)	Jackson	346	345	0.29	5	3
Hollandale (1910)	Iowa	261	256	1.95	0	0
Holmen (1946)[3]	La Crosse	4,409	3,236	36.25	20	12
Hortonville (1894)[2]	Outagamie	2,197	2,029	8.28	7	7
Howard (1959)[3]	Brown	12,018	9,874	21.71	115	44
Howards Grove (1967)	Sheboygan	2,611	2,329	12.11	2	11
Hustisford (1870)	Dodge	1,038	979	6.03	1	7
Hustler (1914)	Juneau	156	156	0.00	1	0
Ingram (1907)	Rusk	96	91	5.49	1	0
Iola (1892)	Waupaca	1,224	1,125	8.80	5	5
Iron Ridge (1913)	Dodge	946	887	6.65	0	11
Ironton (1914)	Sauk	194	200	–3.00	0	0
Jackson (1912)[3]	Washington	3,863	2,486	55.39	10	22
Johnson Creek (1903)[3]	Jefferson	1,543	1,259	22.56	11	38
Junction City (1911)	Portage	504	502	0.40	13	1
Kekoskee (1958)	Dodge	197	218	–9.63	0	0
Kellnersville (1971)	Manitowoc	401	350	14.57	0	1
Kendall (1894)	Monroe	510	507	0.59	0	2
Kennan (1903)	Price	168	169	–0.59	1	0
Kewaskum (1895)[3]	Fond du Lac, Washington	3,031	2,514	20.56	11	22
Kimberly (1910)[3]	Outagamie	5,705	5,406	5.53	78	24
Kingston (1923)	Green Lake	341	346	–1.45	2	1
Knapp (1905)	Dunn	433	419	3.34	7	0
Kohler (1912)	Sheboygan	1,928	1,817	6.11	12	21
La Farge (1899)	Vernon	773	766	0.91	4	11
La Valle (1883)	Sauk	424	446	–4.93	1	0
Lac La Belle (1931)	Waukesha	279	258	8.14	0	1
Lake Delton (1954)[3]	Sauk	1,698	1,466	15.83	32	15
Lake Nebagamon (1907)	Douglas	934	900	3.78	7	6
Lannon (1930)	Waukesha	1,057	924	14.39	10	3
Lena (1921)	Oconto	604	590	2.37	4	0
Lime Ridge (1910)	Sauk	153	152	0.66	1	0
Linden (1900)	Iowa	465	429	8.39	2	0
Little Chute (1899)[3]	Outagamie	10,266	9,207	11.5	38	28
Livingston (1914)	Grant, Iowa	577	576	0.17	0	0
Loganville (1917)	Sauk	245	228	7.46	1	6
Lohrville (1910)	Waushara	380	368	3.26	8	4
Lomira (1899)	Dodge	1,729	1,542	12.13	5	22
Lone Rock (1886)	Richland	756	641	17.94	1	0
Lowell (1894)	Dodge	319	312	2.24	0	8
Lublin (1915)	Taylor	125	129	–3.10	0	0

WISCONSIN VILLAGES
January 1, 1997–Continued

Village (Year Incorporated)[1]	County	Population 1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change	1990 Nonwhite	1990 Hispanic
Luck (1905)	Polk	1,055	1,022	3.23%	2	9
Luxemburg (1908)	Kewaunee	1,371	1,151	19.11	0	0
Lyndon Station (1903)	Juneau	523	474	10.34	4	5
Lynxville (1899)	Crawford	152	153	–0.65	0	0
Maiden Rock (1887)	Pierce	139	146	–4.79	0	7
Maple Bluff (1930)[3]	Dane	1,356	1,352	0.30	9	5
Marathon City (1884)[3]	Marathon	1,688	1,606	5.11	20	2
Maribel (1963)	Manitowoc	387	372	4.03	1	0
Marquette (1958)	Green Lake	184	182	1.10	2	0
Marshall (1905)	Dane	2,675	2,329	14.86	11	39
Mason (1925)	Bayfield	103	102	0.98	13	0
Mattoon (1901)	Shawano	436	431	1.16	2	0
Mazomanie (1885)	Dane	1,460	1,377	6.03	11	6
McFarland (1920)[3]	Dane	5,897	5,232	12.71	32	59
Melrose (1914)	Jackson	559	551	1.45	0	5
Melvina (1922)	Monroe	111	115	–3.48	1	0
Menomonee Falls (1892)[4]	Waukesha	28,620	26,840	6.63	268	162
Merrillan (1881)	Jackson	581	553	5.06	15	5
Merrimac (1899)[3]	Sauk	400	392	2.04	4	0
Merton (1922)	Waukesha	1,420	1,199	18.43	5	12
Milladore (1933)	Portage, Wood	327	314	4.14	0	0
Milltown (1910)	Polk	836	786	6.36	6	1
Minong (1915)	Washburn	508	521	–2.50	11	3
Mishicot (1950)	Manitowoc	1,339	1,296	3.32	1	1
Montfort (1893)	Grant, Iowa	684	676	1.18	3	0
Monticello (1891)	Green	1,201	1,140	5.35	4	3
Mount Calvary (1962)	Fond du Lac	569	558	1.97	0	0
Mount Hope (1919)	Grant	174	173	0.58	1	4
Mount Horeb (1899)[2]	Dane	4,830	4,182	15.49	8	22
Mount Sterling (1936)	Crawford	210	217	–3.23	1	0
Mukwonago (1905)[3]	Waukesha	5,511	4,464	23.45	17	38
Muscoda (1894)	Grant, Iowa	1,324	1,287	2.87	10	9
Nashotah (1957)	Waukesha	714	567	25.93	4	7
Necedah (1870)[3]	Juneau	821	743	10.50	6	13
Nelson (1978)	Buffalo	366	388	–5.67	0	1
Nelsonville (1913)	Portage	165	171	–3.51	1	0
Neosho (1902)	Dodge	673	658	2.28	2	9
Neshkoro (1906)	Marquette	406	384	5.73	0	0
New Auburn (1902)	Barron, Chippewa	498	485	2.68	0	0
New Glarus (1901)	Green	2,006	1,899	5.63	6	6
Newburg (1973)	Ozaukee, Washington	1,071	958	11.80	2	8
Nichols (1967)	Outagamie	263	254	3.54	0	0
North Bay (1951)	Racine	249	246	1.22	0	5
North Fond du Lac (1903)[3]	Fond du Lac	4,511	4,302	4.86	37	44
North Freedom (1893)	Sauk	596	591	0.85	4	0
North Hudson (1912)	St. Croix	3,345	3,101	7.87	33	10
North Prairie (1919)	Waukesha	1,529	1,322	15.66	9	18
Norwalk (1894)	Monroe	608	564	7.80	0	3
Oakdale (1988)	Monroe	184	162	13.58	1	0
Oakfield (1903)	Fond du Lac	986	1,003	–1.69	1	16
Oconomowoc Lake (1959)[3]	Waukesha	500	493	1.42	3	7
Ogdensburg (1912)	Waupaca	224	220	1.82	0	0
Oliver (1917)	Douglas	277	265	4.53	2	1
Ontario (1890)	Vernon	450	407	10.57	3	0
Oostburg (1909)	Sheboygan	2,181	1,931	12.95	4	12
Oregon (1883)[3]	Dane	5,943	4,519	31.51	26	39
Orfordville (1900)	Rock	1,251	1,219	2.63	9	14
Osceola (1886)[3]	Polk	2,268	2,075	9.30	11	11
Oxford (1912)	Marquette	504	499	1.00	4	5
Paddock Lake (1960)	Kenosha	2,829	2,662	6.27	20	61
Palmyra (1866)	Jefferson	1,692	1,540	9.87	7	54
Pardeeville (1894)	Columbia	1,876	1,630	15.09	6	18
Park Ridge (1938)	Portage	530	546	–2.93	3	1
Patch Grove (1921)	Grant	206	202	1.98	3	0
Pepin (1860)	Pepin	859	873	–1.60	1	0
Pewaukee (1876)[2]	Waukesha	6,640	5,287	25.59	59	69
Pigeon Falls (1956)	Trempealeau	388	368	5.43	2	0
Plain (1912)	Sauk	717	691	3.76	0	3

WISCONSIN VILLAGES
January 1, 1997–Continued

Village (Year Incorporated)[1]	County	Population 1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change	1990 Nonwhite	1990 Hispanic
Plainfield (1882)	Waushara	854	839	1.79%	7	37
Pleasant Prairie (1989)[2]	Kenosha	13,360	12,037	10.99	196	238
Plover (1971)[2]	Portage	9,946	8,176	21.65	79	64
Plum City (1909)	Pierce	554	534	3.75	2	0
Poplar (1917)	Douglas	543	516	5.23	6	0
Port Edwards (1902)[3]	Wood	1,850	1,848	0.11	47	10
Potosi (1887)	Grant	664	654	1.53	3	9
Potter (1980)	Calumet	253	252	0.40	1	8
Pound (1914)	Marinette	435	434	0.23	0	0
Poynette (1892)[3]	Columbia	1,919	1,662	15.46	15	6
Prairie du Sac (1885)[3]	Sauk	2,976	2,546	16.89	6	9
Prairie Farm (1901)	Barron	520	494	5.26	2	4
Prentice (1899)	Price	704	571	23.29	5	5
Pulaski (1910)[3]	Brown, Shawano	2,608	2,200	18.55	14	0
Radisson (1953)	Sawyer	242	237	2.11	18	0
Randolph (1870)	Columbia, Dodge	1,814	1,729	4.92	0	41
Random Lake (1907)	Sheboygan	1,532	1,439	6.46	6	26
Readstown (1898)	Vernon	429	420	2.14	3	3
Redgranite (1904)	Waushara	1,019	1,009	0.99	9	40
Reedsville (1892)	Manitowoc	1,235	1,182	4.48	0	2
Reeseville (1899)	Dodge	697	673	3.57	6	5
Rewey (1902)	Iowa	252	220	14.55	1	0
Rib Lake (1902)	Taylor	933	887	5.19	5	7
Ridgeland (1921)	Dunn	240	246	–2.44	0	0
Ridgeway (1902)	Iowa	637	577	10.40	0	0
Rio (1887)	Columbia	774	768	0.78	0	2
River Hills (1930)[4]	Milwaukee	1,646	1,612	2.11	149	15
Roberts (1945)	St. Croix	1,057	1,043	1.34	6	11
Rochester (1912)	Racine	1,087	978	11.15	2	20
Rock Springs (1894)	Sauk	438	432	1.39	0	0
Rockdale (1914)	Dane	236	235	0.43	0	0
Rockland (1919)	La Crosse	552	509	8.45	6	0
Rosendale (1915)	Fond du Lac	887	777	14.16	1	5
Rosholt (1907)	Portage	525	512	2.54	0	0
Rothschild (1917)	Marathon	5,181	3,310	56.53	9	3
Rudolph (1960)	Wood	451	451	0.00	20	0
St. Cloud (1909)	Fond du Lac	490	494	–0.81	1	4
St. Nazianz (1956)	Manitowoc	741	693	6.93	5	6
Sauk City (1854)[3]	Sauk	3,080	3,019	1.39	10	4
Saukville (1915)[3]	Ozaukee	4,095	3,695	10.83	17	18
Scandinavia (1894)	Waupaca	299	298	0.34	0	1
Sharon (1892)	Walworth	1,247	1,250	–0.24	2	38
Sheldon (1917)	Rusk	264	268	–1.49	0	5
Sherwood (1968)[2]	Calumet	1,049	837	25.33	5	2
Shiocton (1903)	Outagamie	939	913	2.85	3	29
Shorewood (1900)[4]	Milwaukee	14,083	14,116	–0.23	475	231
Shorewood Hills (1927)[3]	Dane	1,660	1,680	–1.19	102	20
Silver Lake (1926)	Kenosha	1,999	1,801	10.99	16	19
Siren (1948)	Burnett	867	863	0.46	14	1
Sister Bay (1912)[3]	Door	715	675	5.93	2	3
Slinger (1869)[2]	Washington	3,373	2,340	44.15	8	21
Soldiers Grove (1888)	Crawford	607	564	7.62	3	4
Solon Springs (1920)	Douglas	577	575	0.35	9	1
Somerset (1915)	St. Croix	1,269	1,072	18.38	21	12
South Wayne (1911)	Lafayette	477	478	–0.21	4	0
Spencer (1902)	Marathon	1,847	1,757	5.12	3	7
Spring Green (1869)	Sauk	1,414	1,283	10.21	8	8
Spring Valley (1895)[3]	Pierce, St. Croix	1,085	1,051	3.24	8	15
Star Prairie (1900)	St. Croix	547	507	7.89	3	0
Stetsonville (1949)	Taylor	516	511	0.98	2	1
Steuben (1900)	Crawford	164	161	1.86	0	0
Stockbridge (1908)	Calumet	611	579	5.53	1	0
Stockholm (1903)	Pepin	85	89	–4.49	2	0
Stoddard (1911)	Vernon	782	775	0.90	2	1
Stratford (1910)	Marathon	1,603	1,515	5.81	1	6
Strum (1948)	Trempealeau	991	949	4.43	3	0
Sturtevant (1907)[3]	Racine	5,009	3,803	31.71	87	127
Sullivan (1915)	Jefferson	547	449	21.83	1	5
Superior (1949)	Douglas	474	481	–1.46	14	1
Suring (1914)	Oconto	648	626	3.51	7	0

WISCONSIN VILLAGES
January 1, 1997–Continued

Village (Year Incorporated)[1]	County	Population 1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change	1990 Nonwhite	1990 Hispanic
Sussex (1924)[3]	Waukesha	7,224	5,039	43.36%	33	33
Taylor (1919)	Jackson	429	419	2.39	9	0
Tennyson (1940)	Grant	370	378	–2.12	2	0
Theresa (1898)	Dodge	927	771	20.23	4	12
Thiensville (1910)[3]	Ozaukee	3,402	3,301	3.06	28	22
Tigerton (1896)	Shawano	824	815	1.10	23	1
Tony (1911)	Rusk	108	114	–5.26	1	0
Trempealeau (1867)	Trempealeau	1,179	1,039	13.47	3	3
Turtle Lake (1898)[3]	Barron, Polk	874	817	6.98	8	1
Twin Lakes (1937)	Kenosha	4,699	3,989	17.80	14	80
Union Center (1913)	Juneau	199	197	1.02	0	0
Union Grove (1893)[2]	Racine	4,120	3,669	12.29	16	90
Unity (1903)	Clark, Marathon	455	452	0.66	4	6
Valders (1919)	Manitowoc	943	905	4.20	2	1
Vesper (1948)	Wood	638	598	6.69	8	1
Viola (1899)[3]	Richland, Vernon	655	644	1.71	1	7
Waldo (1922)	Sheboygan	465	442	5.20	6	0
Wales (1922)	Waukesha	2,676	2,471	8.30	19	16
Walworth (1901)	Walworth	1,796	1,614	11.28	20	19
Warrens (1973)	Monroe	356	343	3.79	9	3
Waterford (1906)[2]	Racine	3,062	2,431	25.96	10	31
Waunakee (1893)[3]	Dane	7,449	5,897	26.32	19	47
Wausaukee (1924)	Marinette	667	656	1.68	0	2
Wauzeka (1890)	Crawford	618	595	3.87	0	0
Webster (1916)	Burnett	628	623	0.80	31	0
West Baraboo (1956)	Sauk	1,089	1,021	6.66	18	8
West Milwaukee (1906)[3]	Milwaukee	4,259	3,973	7.2	121	155
West Salem (1893)[3]	La Crosse	3,975	3,611	10.08	19	12
Westfield (1902)	Marquette	1,139	1,125	1.24	8	9
Weston (1996)[2]	Marathon	10,645	NA	NA	NA	NA
Weyerhaeuser (1906)	Rusk	285	283	0.71	0	1
Wheeler (1922)	Dunn	350	348	0.57	10	2
White Lake (1926)	Langlade	308	304	1.32	3	3
Whitefish Bay (1892)[4]	Milwaukee	14,158	14,272	–0.80	284	168
Whitelaw (1958)	Manitowoc	730	700	4.29	5	2
Whiting (1947)	Portage	1,824	1,838	–0.76	22	13
Wild Rose (1904)	Waushara	779	753	3.45	16	12
Williams Bay (1919)[4]	Walworth	2,216	2,108	5.12	13	50
Wilson (1911)	St. Croix	170	163	4.29	1	0
Wilton (1890)	Monroe	488	478	2.09	5	15
Wind Point (1954)	Racine	1,903	1,941	–1.96	59	14
Winneconne (1887)[3]	Winnebago	2,235	2,059	8.55	12	6
Winter (1973)	Sawyer	386	383	0.78	9	0
Withee (1901)	Clark	496	503	–1.39	2	0
Wittenberg (1893)	Shawano	1,215	1,145	6.11	38	1
Wonewoc (1878)[3]	Juneau	802	793	1.13	8	1
Woodman (1917)	Grant	117	120	–2.50	0	4
Woodville (1911)	St. Croix	1,042	942	10.62	1	5
Wrightstown (1901)	Brown	1,533	1,262	21.47	5	9
Wyeville (1923)	Monroe	157	154	1.95	4	0
Wyocena (1909)	Columbia	639	631	1.27	2	12
Yuba (1935)	Richland	78	77	1.30	0	0

NA – Not applicable.

[1]There were 395 villages as of January 1, 1997.

[2]One of 18 villages with a full-time village administrator.

[3]One of 48 villages with an administrator holding a combined position.

[4]One of 10 villages operating under the manager form of government.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, P.L. 94-171 redistricting tape, March 1991; League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *1996 Directory of Wisconsin City and Village Officials,* August 1996; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary of Population and Housing Characteristics, Wisconsin,* August 1991; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 1996,* October 1996.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

City or Village (County)	Population 1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change	1990 Nonwhite	1990 Hispanic
Cities					
Appleton (Calumet, Outagamie, Winnebago)	69,103	65,695	5.19%	1,996	577
Baraboo (Sauk)	10,059	9,203	9.30	101	50
Beaver Dam (Dodge)	14,752	14,196	3.92	126	168
Beloit (Rock)	36,087	35,571	1.45	6,104	691
Brookfield (Waukesha)	36,691	35,184	4.28	1,044	260
Cedarburg (Ozaukee)	10,513	10,086	4.23	60	89
Chippewa Falls (Chippewa)	13,006	12,749	2.02	111	43
Cudahy (Milwaukee)	18,872	18,659	1.14	314	409
De Pere (Brown)	18,885	16,594	13.81	220	71
Eau Claire (Chippewa, Eau Claire)	59,383	56,806	4.54	2,679	343
Fitchburg (Dane)	17,642	15,648	12.74	959	233
Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	40,389	37,755	6.98	592	575
Fort Atkinson (Jefferson)	10,783	10,213	5.58	103	125
Franklin (Milwaukee)	25,726	21,855	17.71	1,070	357
Glendale (Milwaukee)	14,241	14,088	1.09	1,079	121
Green Bay (Brown)	101,596	96,466	5.32	4,986	1,063
Greenfield (Milwaukee)	35,449	33,403	6.13	574	667
Janesville (Rock)	57,928	52,210	10.95	807	597
Kaukauna (Outagamie)	12,615	11,982	5.28	329	56
Kenosha (Kenosha)	85,685	80,426	6.54	5,822	4,732
La Crosse (La Crosse)	51,942	51,140	1.57	2,939	447
Madison (Dane)	200,814	190,766	5.27	16,219	3,877
Manitowoc (Manitowoc)	33,910	32,521	4.27	1,043	373
Marinette (Marinette)	11,894	11,843	0.43	71	49
Marshfield (Marathon, Wood)	19,942	19,293	3.36	246	118
Menasha (Calumet, Winnebago)	15,685	14,711	6.62	229	141
Menomonie (Dunn)	14,152	13,547	4.47	683	111
Mequon (Ozaukee)	21,045	18,885	11.44	685	140
Merrill (Lincoln)	10,322	9,860	4.69	75	43
Middleton (Dane)	14,854	13,785	7.75	385	124
Milwaukee (Milwaukee, Washington)	620,609	628,088	–1.19	206,965	39,409
Monroe (Green)	10,490	10,241	2.43	60	35
Muskego (Waukesha)	19,677	16,813	17.03	80	144
Neenah (Winnebago)	24,316	23,219	4.72	375	238
New Berlin (Waukesha)	35,739	33,592	6.39	473	278
Oak Creek (Milwaukee)	23,915	19,513	22.56	414	626
Oconomowoc (Waukesha)	11,617	10,993	5.68	35	70
Onalaska (La Crosse)	14,257	11,414	24.91	105	43
Oshkosh (Winnebago)	60,240	55,006	9.52	1,913	456
Platteville (Grant)	10,011	9,862	1.51	242	62
Port Washington (Ozaukee)	10,126	9,338	8.44	89	79
Racine (Racine)	85,433	84,298	1.35	16,037	6,853
River Falls (Pierce, St. Croix)	11,271	10,610	6.23	222	71
Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	50,763	49,587	2.37	2,183	1,252
South Milwaukee (Milwaukee)	21,315	20,958	1.70	276	393
Stevens Point (Portage)	24,293	23,002	5.61	894	196
Stoughton (Dane)	10,467	8,786	19.13	69	88
Sun Prairie (Dane)	17,785	15,352	15.85	247	154
Superior (Douglas)	27,455	27,134	1.18	1,018	141
Two Rivers (Manitowoc)	13,396	13,030	2.81	267	94
Watertown (Dodge, Jefferson)	20,565	19,142	7.43	159	239
Waukesha (Waukesha)	59,949	56,894	5.37	1,175	3,366
Wausau (Marathon)	38,700	37,060	4.43	2,456	242
Wauwatosa (Milwaukee)	49,299	49,366	–0.14	1,196	490
West Allis (Milwaukee)	63,576	63,221	0.56	872	919
West Bend (Washington)	27,796	24,470	13.59	236	221
Whitewater (Jefferson, Walworth)	13,264	12,636	4.97	573	295
Wisconsin Rapids (Wood)	18,798	18,245	3.03	506	133
Villages					
Allouez (Brown)	14,954	14,431	3.62	599	112
Ashwaubenon (Brown)	17,330	16,376	5.83	309	59
Brown Deer (Milwaukee)	12,471	12,236	1.92	1,026	145
Germantown (Washington)	16,288	13,658	19.26	153	77
Greendale (Milwaukee)	15,239	15,128	0.73	306	178
Howard (Brown)	12,018	9,874	21.71	115	44
Little Chute (Outagamie)	10,266	9,207	11.50	38	28
Menomonee Falls (Waukesha)	28,620	26,840	6.63	268	162
Pleasant Prairie (Kenosha)	13,360	11,998	10.99	196	238
Shorewood (Milwaukee)	14,083	14,116	–0.23	475	231
Weston (Marathon)	10,645	0	—	—	—
Whitefish Bay (Milwaukee)	14,158	14,272	–0.80	284	168

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, P.L. 94-171 redistricting tape, March 1991; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 1996,* October 1996.

WISCONSIN TOWNS OVER 2,500 POPULATION
1990 Census and 1996 Population Estimate

Town (County)	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Caledonia (Racine)	22,187	20,999	5.66%
Mount Pleasant (Racine)	21,954	20,084	9.31
Grand Chute (Outagamie)	16,602	14,490	14.58
Menasha (Winnebago)	15,094	13,975	8.01
Pewaukee (Waukesha)	11,292	9,339	20.91
Bellevue (Brown)	9,617	7,541	27.53
Richfield (Washington)	9,608	8,993	6.84
Lisbon (Waukesha)	8,751	8,277	5.73
Salem (Kenosha)	8,228	7,146	15.14
Somers (Kenosha)	8,152	7,748	5.21
Waukesha (Waukesha)	8,113	7,566	7.23
Vernon (Waukesha)	8,027	7,549	6.33
Oconomowoc (Waukesha)	7,634	7,323	4.25
Grand Rapids (Wood)	7,489	7,071	5.91
Merton (Waukesha)	6,996	6,430	8.80
Beloit (Rock)	6,987	6,778	3.08
Delafield (Waukesha)	6,945	5,735	21.10
Mukwonago (Waukesha)	6,854	5,967	14.87
Genesee (Waukesha)	6,793	5,986	13.48
Rib Mountain (Marathon)	6,646	5,605	18.57
Suamico (Brown)	6,625	5,214	27.06
Madison (Dane)	6,611	6,442	2.62
Norway (Racine)	6,551	5,493	19.26
Washington (Eau Claire)	6,186	6,269	-1.32
Burlington (Racine)	6,066	5,833	3.99
Brookfield (Waukesha)	5,870	4,232	38.71
Hull (Portage)	5,638	5,563	1.35
Dunn (Dane)	5,441	5,274	3.17
Cedarburg (Ozaukee)	5,414	5,143	5.27
Saratoga (Wood)	5,248	4,775	9.91
Onalaska (La Crosse)	5,176	5,803	-10.80
Greenville (Outagamie)	5,111	3,806	34.29
Kronenwetter (Marathon)	5,092	4,850	4.99
Windsor (Dane)	5,069	4,620	9.72
Waterford (Racine)	5,055	4,255	18.80
Shelby (La Crosse)	4,977	5,002	-0.50
Hobart (Brown)	4,835	4,284	12.86
Freedom (Outagamie)	4,832	4,114	17.45
Lafayette (Chippewa)	4,731	4,448	6.36
Campbell (La Crosse)	4,682	4,490	4.28
Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	4,614	3,866	19.35
Hallie (Chippewa)	4,581	4,531	1.10
West Bend (Washington)	4,504	4,165	8.14
Delavan (Walworth)	4,468	4,195	6.51
Algoma (Winnebago)	4,463	3,492	27.81
Hudson (St. Croix)	4,450	3,692	20.53
Summit (Waukesha)	4,378	4,003	9.37
Bristol (Kenosha)	4,299	3,968	8.34
Trenton (Washington)	4,290	3,967	8.14
Bloomfield (Walworth)	4,280	3,723	14.96
Menominee (Menominee)	4,232	3,890	8.79
Oneida (Outagamie)	4,111	3,858	6.56
Grafton (Ozaukee)	4,024	3,745	7.45
Middleton (Dane)	4,018	3,628	10.75
Farmington (Waupaca)	3,977	3,602	10.41
Buchanan (Outagamie)	3,973	2,484	59.94
Cottage Grove (Dane)	3,913	3,525	11.01
Harrison (Calumet)	3,874	3,195	21.25
East Troy (Walworth)	3,869	3,687	4.94
Minocqua (Oneida)	3,848	3,486	10.38
Geneva (Walworth)	3,803	3,472	9.53%
Peshtigo (Marinette)	3,782	3,564	6.12
Polk (Washington)	3,770	3,540	6.50
Dover (Racine)	3,758	3,631	3.50
Hartford (Washington)	3,621	3,243	11.66
Oshkosh (Winnebago)	3,469	4,655	-25.48
Taycheedah (Fond du Lac)	3,440	3,383	1.68
Ottawa (Waukesha)	3,408	2,988	14.06
Jackson (Washington)	3,376	3,172	6.43
Wheatland (Kenosha)	3,375	3,263	3.43
Raymond (Racine)	3,297	3,243	1.67
Beaver Dam (Dodge)	3,282	3,097	5.97
Hayward (Sawyer)	3,258	3,024	7.74
Addison (Washington)	3,250	3,051	6.52
Erin (Washington)	3,237	2,817	14.91
Wescott (Shawano)	3,195	3,085	3.57
Pelican (Oneida)	3,189	3,198	-0.28
Burke (Dane)	3,182	3,000	6.07
Westport (Dane)	3,139	2,732	14.90
Little Suamico (Oconto)	3,115	2,637	18.13
Troy (St. Croix)	3,097	2,850	8.67
Koshkonong (Jefferson)	3,090	2,984	3.55
Rock (Rock)	3,042	3,172	-4.10
Menomonie (Dunn)	3,034	2,732	11.05
Fulton (Rock)	3,028	2,867	5.62
Wilson (Sheboygan)	3,025	2,931	3.21
Plymouth (Sheboygan)	3,015	2,911	3.57
Yorkville (Racine)	3,005	2,901	3.58
Lyons (Walworth)	2,916	2,579	13.07
Ixonia (Jefferson)	2,895	2,789	3.80
Neenah (Winnebago)	2,884	2,691	7.17
Pleasant Springs (Dane)	2,877	2,660	8.16
Center (Outagamie)	2,874	2,716	5.82
St. Joseph (St. Croix)	2,871	2,657	8.05
Oregon (Dane)	2,860	2,428	17.79
Merrill (Lincoln)	2,851	2,716	4.97
Arbor Vitae (Vilas)	2,851	2,531	12.64
Farmington (Washington)	2,842	2,523	12.64
Seymour (Eau Claire)	2,829	2,754	2.72
Oakland (Jefferson)	2,828	2,526	11.96
Sugar Creek (Walworth)	2,796	2,661	5.07
Springfield (Dane)	2,796	2,650	5.51
Barton (Washington)	2,773	2,586	7.23
Lima (Sheboygan)	2,753	2,715	1.40
Jefferson (Jefferson)	2,753	2,687	2.46
Eagle Point (Chippewa)	2,737	2,542	7.67
Stockton (Portage)	2,679	2,494	7.42
Janesville (Rock)	2,659	3,121	-14.80
Pine Lake (Oneida)	2,645	2,494	6.05
Lac du Flambeau (Vilas)	2,635	2,433	8.30
Manitowoc Rapids (Manitowoc)	2,614	2,560	2.11
Randall (Kenosha)	2,606	2,395	8.81
Holland (Sheboygan)	2,598	2,567	1.21
Sevastopol (Door)	2,583	2,552	1.21
Rice Lake (Barron)	2,552	2,473	3.19
Milton (Rock)	2,544	2,353	8.12
Empire (Fond du Lac)	2,522	2,485	1.49
Mukwa (Waupaca)	2,501	2,304	8.55

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 1996,* October 1996.

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY January 1, 1996

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
ADAMS COUNTY	17,120	15,682	9.17%
Adams, city	1,768	1,715	3.09
Adams, town	1,288	1,170	10.09
Big Flats, town	742	731	1.50
Colburn, town	158	154	2.60
Dell Prairie, town	1,198	1,063	12.70
Easton, town	919	824	11.53
Friendship, village	758	728	4.12
Jackson, town	712	641	11.08
Leola, town	243	217	11.98
Lincoln, town	339	318	6.60
Monroe, town	351	305	15.08
New Chester, town	1,778	1,675	6.15
New Haven, town	513	511	0.39
Preston, town	1,143	1,057	8.14
Quincy, town	997	927	7.55
Richfield, town	159	159	0.00
Rome, town	2,094	1,674	25.09
Springville, town	859	785	9.43
Strongs Prairie, town	1,096	1,028	6.61
Wisconsin Dells, city (part)	5	0	0.00
ASHLAND COUNTY	16,650	16,307	2.10
Agenda, town	598	591	1.18
Ashland, city	8,784	8,695	1.02
Ashland, town	586	567	3.35
Butternut, village	427	416	2.64
Chippewa, town	424	405	4.69
Gingles, town	499	492	1.42
Gordon, town	323	301	7.31
Jacobs, town	898	885	1.47
La Pointe, town	169	147	14.97
Marengo, town	315	284	10.92
Mellen, city	961	972	–1.13
Morse, town	448	444	0.90
Peeksville, town	181	167	8.38
Sanborn, town	1,072	998	7.41
Shanagolden, town	179	172	4.07
White River, town	786	771	1.95
BARRON COUNTY	42,114	40,750	3.35
Almena, town	806	773	4.27
Almena, village	634	625	1.44
Arland, town	640	609	5.09
Barron, city	3,162	2,986	5.89
Barron, town	1,030	1,015	1.48
Bear Lake, town	543	530	2.45
Cameron, village	1,388	1,273	9.03
Cedar Lake, town	794	741	7.15
Chetek, city	1,995	1,953	2.15
Chetek, town	1,550	1,446	7.19
Clinton, town	851	849	0.24
Crystal Lake, town	725	700	3.57
Cumberland, city	2,229	2,163	3.05
Cumberland, town	908	884	2.71
Dallas, town	556	548	1.46
Dallas, village	437	452	–3.32
Dovre, town	588	561	4.81
Doyle, town	439	460	–4.57
Haugen, village	303	305	–0.66
Lakeland, town	883	789	11.91
Maple Grove, town	903	926	–2.48
Maple Plain, town	646	610	5.90
New Auburn, village (part)	22	26	–15.38
Oak Grove, town	909	906	0.33
Prairie Farm, town	562	567	–0.88
Prairie Farm, village	520	494	5.26
Prairie Lake, town	1,182	1,129	4.69%
Rice Lake, city	8,167	7,998	2.11
Rice Lake, town	2,552	2,473	3.19
Sioux Creek, town	631	635	–0.63
Stanfold, town	636	644	–1.24
Stanley, town	2,231	2,087	6.90
Sumner, town	555	550	0.91
Turtle Lake, town	652	621	4.99
Turtle Lake, village (part)	865	811	6.66
Vance Creek, town	620	611	1.47
BAYFIELD COUNTY	14,428	14,008	3.00
Barksdale, town	760	756	0.53
Barnes, town	497	473	5.07
Bayfield, city	678	686	–1.17
Bayfield, town	620	603	2.82
Bayview, town	433	402	7.71
Bell, town	248	237	4.64
Cable, town	850	817	4.04
Clover, town	216	213	1.41
Delta, town	229	215	6.51
Drummond, town	425	417	1.92
Eileen, town	655	665	–1.50
Grand View, town	458	419	9.31
Hughes, town	363	334	8.68
Iron River, town	919	901	2.00
Kelly, town	381	383	–0.52
Keystone, town	324	320	1.25
Lincoln, town	287	294	–2.38
Mason, town	319	296	7.77
Mason, village	103	102	0.98
Namakagon, town	276	276	0.00
Orienta, town	120	114	5.26
Oulu, town	520	513	1.36
Pilsen, town	206	203	1.48
Port Wing, town	443	434	2.07
Russell, town	1,045	978	6.85
Tripp, town	194	182	6.59
Washburn, city	2,321	2,285	1.58
Washburn, town	538	490	9.80
BROWN COUNTY	212,448	194,594	9.18
Allouez, village	14,954	14,431	3.62
Ashwaubenon, village	17,330	16,376	5.83
Bellevue, town	9,617	7,541	27.53
Denmark, village	1,790	1,612	11.04
De Pere, city	18,885	16,594	13.81
Eaton, town	1,201	1,128	6.47
Glenmore, town	1,071	1,057	1.32
Green Bay, city	101,596	96,466	5.32
Green Bay, town	1,517	1,292	17.41
Hobart, town	4,835	4,284	12.86
Holland, town	1,281	1,237	3.56
Howard, village	12,018	9,874	21.71
Humboldt, town	1,416	1,334	6.15
Lawrence, town	1,464	1,328	10.24
Ledgeview, town	1,875	1,568	19.58
Morrison, town	1,501	1,493	0.54
New Denmark, town	1,477	1,370	7.81
Pittsfield, town	2,290	2,165	5.77
Pulaski, village (part)	2,597	2,200	18.05
Rockland, town	1,264	974	29.77
Scott, town	2,393	2,044	17.07
Suamico, town	6,625	5,214	27.06
Wrightstown, town	1,918	1,750	9.60
Wrightstown, village	1,533	1,262	21.47

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
BUFFALO COUNTY	13,660	13,584	0.56%
Alma, city	890	839	6.08
Alma, town	439	430	2.09
Belvidere, town	500	505	–0.99
Buffalo, city	954	915	4.26
Buffalo, town	666	682	–2.35
Canton, town	295	309	–4.53
Cochrane, village	459	475	–3.37
Cross, town	329	325	1.23
Dover, town	458	451	1.55
Fountain City, city	940	922	1.95
Gilmanton, town	469	469	0.00
Glencoe, town	476	502	–5.18
Lincoln, town	232	250	–7.20
Maxville, town	370	370	0.00
Milton, town	444	452	–1.77
Modena, town	347	360	–3.61
Mondovi, city	2,574	2,494	3.21
Mondovi, town	563	544	3.49
Montana, town	302	316	–4.43
Naples, town	490	494	–0.81
Nelson, town	575	571	0.70
Nelson, village	366	388	–5.67
Waumandee, town	522	521	0.19
BURNETT COUNTY	13,720	13,084	4.86
Anderson, town	331	324	2.16
Blaine, town	186	172	8.14
Daniels, town	597	602	–0.83
Dewey, town	495	482	2.70
Grantsburg, town	933	860	8.49
Grantsburg, village	1,231	1,144	7.60
Jackson, town	536	457	17.29
La Follette, town	448	416	7.69
Lincoln, town	254	228	11.40
Meenon, town	996	956	4.18
Oakland, town	520	480	8.33
Roosevelt, town	181	175	3.43
Rusk, town	407	396	2.78
Sand Lake, town	448	439	2.05
Scott, town	448	419	6.92
Siren, town	957	910	5.16
Siren, village	867	863	0.46
Swiss, town	688	645	6.67
Trade Lake, town	846	831	1.81
Union, town	238	221	7.69
Webb Lake, town	228	200	14.00
Webster, village	628	623	0.80
West Marshland, town	301	293	2.73
Wood River, town	956	948	0.84
CALUMET COUNTY	37,309	34,291	8.80
Appleton, city (part)	10,722	9,075	18.15
Brillion, city	2,912	2,840	2.54
Brillion, town	1,356	1,300	4.31
Brothertown, town	1,424	1,409	1.06
Charlestown, town	876	875	0.11
Chilton, city	3,361	3,240	3.73
Chilton, town	1,008	998	1.00
Harrison, town	3,874	3,195	21.25
Hilbert, village	1,229	1,211	1.49
Kiel, city (part)	384	376	2.13
Menasha, city (part)	166	73	127.40
New Holstein, city	3,363	3,342	0.63
New Holstein, town	1,429	1,406	1.64
Potter, village	253	252	0.40
Rantoul, town	869	895	–2.91
Sherwood, village	1,049	837	25.33%
Stockbridge, town	1,387	1,317	5.32
Stockbridge, village	611	579	5.53
Woodville, town	1,036	1,071	–3.27
CHIPPEWA COUNTY	53,996	52,360	3.12
Anson, town	1,715	1,634	4.96
Arthur, town	757	756	0.13
Auburn, town	523	474	10.34
Birch Creek, town	511	500	2.20
Bloomer, city	3,265	3,180	2.67
Bloomer, town	902	880	2.50
Boyd, village	680	683	–0.44
Cadott, village	1,349	1,328	1.58
Chippewa Falls, city	13,006	12,749	2.02
Cleveland, town	772	758	1.85
Colburn, town	763	731	4.38
Cooks Valley, town	624	594	5.05
Cornell, city	1,548	1,541	0.45
Delmar, town	1,001	994	0.70
Eagle Point, town	2,737	2,542	7.67
Eau Claire, city (part)	1,763	1,676	5.19
Edson, town	935	913	2.41
Estella, town	460	449	2.45
Goetz, town	659	640	2.97
Hallie, town	4,581	4,531	1.10
Howard, town	626	625	0.16
Lafayette, town	4,731	4,448	6.36
Lake Holcombe, town	1,034	920	12.39
New Auburn, village (part)	476	459	3.70
Ruby, town	458	464	–1.29
Sampson, town	843	817	3.18
Sigel, town	767	736	4.21
Stanley, city	2,053	2,011	2.09
Tilden, town	1,152	1,079	6.77
Wheaton, town	2,305	2,257	2.13
Woodmohr, town	1,000	991	0.91
CLARK COUNTY	32,185	31,647	1.70
Abbotsford, city (part)	1,506	1,409	6.88
Beaver, town	719	703	2.28
Butler, town	93	91	2.20
Colby, city (part)	1,145	1,116	2.60
Colby, town	880	846	4.02
Curtiss, village	180	173	4.05
Dewhurst, town	241	197	22.34
Dorchester, village (part)	741	697	6.31
Eaton, town	627	640	–2.03
Foster, town	89	85	4.71
Fremont, town	994	963	3.22
Grant, town	890	890	0.00
Granton, village	378	379	–0.26
Green Grove, town	626	628	–0.32
Greenwood, city	1,012	969	4.44
Hendren, town	546	542	0.74
Hewitt, town	316	314	0.64
Hixon, town	667	673	–0.89
Hoard, town	824	805	2.36
Levis, town	496	492	0.81
Longwood, town	662	661	0.15
Loyal, city	1,271	1,205	5.48
Loyal, town	756	757	–0.13
Lynn, town	712	703	1.28
Mayville, town	913	932	–2.04
Mead, town	242	249	–2.81
Mentor, town	527	521	1.15
Neillsville, city	2,654	2,680	–0.97

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Owen, city	924	895	3.24%
Pine Valley, town	1,033	1,032	0.10
Reseburg, town	681	687	–0.87
Seif, town	215	211	1.90
Sherman, town	769	736	4.48
Sherwood, town	195	195	0.00
Thorp, city	1,677	1,657	1.21
Thorp, town	709	710	–0.14
Unity, town	754	735	2.59
Unity, village (part)	195	196	–0.51
Warner, town	651	599	8.68
Washburn, town	322	310	3.87
Weston, town	656	662	–0.91
Withee, town	764	767	–0.39
Withee, village	496	503	–1.39
Worden, town	590	575	2.61
York, town	847	857	–1.17
COLUMBIA COUNTY	47,822	45,088	6.06
Arlington, town	796	748	6.42
Arlington, village	481	440	9.32
Caledonia, town	1,077	1,031	4.46
Cambria, village	769	768	0.13
Columbus, city (part)	4,252	4,083	4.14
Columbus, town	827	838	–1.31
Courtland, town	511	528	–3.22
Dekorra, town	1,965	1,829	7.44
Doylestown, village	316	316	0.00
Fall River, village	882	842	4.75
Fort Winnebago, town	844	825	2.30
Fountain Prairie, town	752	743	1.21
Friesland, village	296	271	9.23
Hampden, town	548	566	–3.18
Leeds, town	800	809	–1.11
Lewiston, town	1,144	1,123	1.87
Lodi, city	2,515	2,093	20.16
Lodi, town	2,266	1,913	18.45
Lowville, town	977	938	4.16
Marcellon, town	886	880	0.68
Newport, town	517	535	–3.36
Otsego, town	655	647	1.24
Pacific, town	2,185	1,944	12.40
Pardeeville, village	1,876	1,630	15.09
Portage, city	9,064	8,640	4.91
Poynette, village	1,919	1,662	15.46
Randolph, town	683	676	1.04
Randolph, village (part)	508	502	1.20
Rio, village	774	768	0.78
Scott, town	644	639	0.78
Springvale, town	461	466	–1.07
West Point, town	1,417	1,285	10.27
Wisconsin Dells, city (part)	2,315	2,262	2.34
Wyocena, town	1,261	1,217	3.62
Wyocena, village	639	631	1.27
CRAWFORD COUNTY	16,103	15,940	1.02
Bell Center, village	126	127	–0.79
Bridgeport, town	788	753	4.65
Clayton, town	800	794	0.76
De Soto, village (part)	69	73	–5.48
Eastman, town	724	745	–2.82
Eastman, village	370	369	0.27
Ferryville, village	163	154	5.84
Freeman, town	687	692	–0.72
Gays Mills, village	597	578	3.29
Haney, town	400	384	4.17
Lynxville, village	152	153	–0.65
Marietta, town	536	532	0.75%
Mount Sterling, village	210	217	–3.23
Prairie du Chien, city	5,699	5,657	0.74
Prairie du Chien, town	960	929	3.34
Scott, town	481	453	6.18
Seneca, town	871	873	–0.23
Soldiers Grove, village	607	564	7.62
Steuben, village	164	161	1.86
Utica, town	697	738	–5.56
Wauzeka, town	384	399	–3.76
Wauzeka, village	618	595	3.87
DANE COUNTY	398,233	367,085	8.49
Albion, town	2,021	1,964	2.90
Belleville, village (part)	1,609	1,349	19.27
Berry, town	1,144	1,098	4.19
Black Earth, town	403	365	10.41
Black Earth, village	1,374	1,248	10.10
Blooming Grove, town	2,083	2,079	0.19
Blue Mounds, town	710	667	6.45
Blue Mounds, village	610	446	36.77
Bristol, town	2,139	1,835	16.57
Brooklyn, village (part)	487	406	19.95
Burke, town	3,182	3,000	6.07
Cambridge, village (part)	989	883	12.00
Christiana, town	1,211	1,182	2.45
Cottage Grove, town	3,913	3,525	11.01
Cottage Grove, village	2,079	1,131	83.82
Cross Plains, town	1,337	1,206	10.86
Cross Plains, village	2,903	2,362	22.90
Dane, town	943	921	2.39
Dane, village	717	621	15.46
De Forest, village	6,065	4,882	24.23
Deerfield, town	1,344	1,181	13.80
Deerfield, village	1,795	1,617	11.01
Dunkirk, town	2,172	2,121	2.40
Dunn, town	5,441	5,274	3.17
Fitchburg, city	17,642	15,648	12.74
Madison, city	200,814	190,766	5.27
Madison, town	6,611	6,442	2.62
Maple Bluff, village	1,356	1,352	0.30
Marshall, village	2,675	2,329	14.86
Mazomanie, town	1,028	982	4.68
Mazomanie, village	1,460	1,377	6.03
McFarland, village	5,897	5,232	12.71
Medina, town	1,205	1,124	7.21
Middleton, city	14,854	13,785	7.75
Middleton, town	4,018	3,628	10.75
Monona, city	8,574	8,637	–0.73
Montrose, town	1,094	1,032	6.01
Mount Horeb, village	4,830	4,182	15.49
Oregon, town	2,860	2,428	17.79
Oregon, village	5,943	4,519	31.51
Perry, town	668	646	3.41
Pleasant Springs, town	2,877	2,660	8.16
Primrose, town	628	595	5.55
Rockdale, village	236	235	0.43
Roxbury, town	1,648	1,536	7.29
Rutland, town	1,749	1,584	10.42
Shorewood Hills, village	1,660	1,680	–1.19
Springdale, town	1,422	1,258	13.04
Springfield, town	2,796	2,650	5.51
Stoughton, city	10,467	8,786	19.13
Sun Prairie, city	17,785	15,352	15.85
Sun Prairie, town	2,041	1,839	10.98
Vermont, town	740	678	9.14
Verona, city	6,017	5,374	11.97

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Verona, town	2,248	2,137	5.19%
Vienna, town	1,385	1,351	2.52
Waunakee, village	7,449	5,897	26.32
Westport, town	3,139	2,732	14.90
Windsor, town	5,069	4,620	9.72
York, town	677	649	4.31
DODGE COUNTY	80,839	76,559	5.59
Ashippun, town	2,025	1,783	13.57
Beaver Dam, city	14,752	14,196	3.92
Beaver Dam, town	3,282	3,097	5.97
Brownsville, village	445	415	7.23
Burnett, town	927	915	1.31
Calamus, town	1,008	1,009	–0.10
Chester, town	770	797	–3.39
Clyman, town	744	742	0.27
Clyman, village	409	370	10.54
Columbus, city (part)	–	10	–100.0
Elba, town	1,016	964	5.39
Emmet, town	973	1,014	–4.04
Fox Lake, city	1,417	1,279	10.79
Fox Lake, town	2,084	1,928	8.09
Hartford, city (part)	1	9	–88.89
Herman, town	1,178	1,127	4.53
Horicon, city	3,914	3,873	1.06
Hubbard, town	1,443	1,390	3.81
Hustisford, town	1,234	1,209	2.07
Hustisford, village	1,038	979	6.03
Iron Ridge, village	946	887	6.65
Juneau, city	2,294	2,157	6.35
Kekoskee, village	197	218	–9.63
Lebanon, town	1,664	1,630	2.09
Leroy, town	1,002	1,025	–2.24
Lomira, town	1,286	1,280	0.47
Lomira, village	1,729	1,542	12.13
Lowell, town	1,156	1,134	1.94
Lowell, village	319	312	2.24
Mayville, city	4,624	4,374	5.72
Neosho, village	673	658	2.28
Oak Grove, town	1,204	1,200	0.33
Portland, town	1,027	994	3.32
Randolph, village (part)	1,306	1,227	6.44
Reeseville, village	697	673	3.57
Rubicon, town	1,844	1,709	7.90
Shields, town	495	500	–1.00
Theresa, town	1,120	1,083	3.42
Theresa, village	927	771	20.23
Trenton, town	1,307	1,299	0.62
Watertown, city (part)	7,539	6,754	11.62
Waupun, city (part)	6,823	6,086	12.11
Westford, town	1,277	1,248	2.32
Williamstown, town	723	692	4.48
DOOR COUNTY	26,171	25,690	1.87
Baileys Harbor, town	800	780	2.56
Brussels, town	1,051	1,042	0.86
Clay Banks, town	368	379	–2.90
Egg Harbor, town	1,046	1,019	2.65
Egg Harbor, village	207	183	13.11
Ephraim, village	268	261	2.68
Forestville, town	978	999	–2.10
Forestville, village	465	470	–1.06
Gardner, town	973	1,025	–5.07
Gibraltar, town	985	939	4.90
Jacksonport, town	701	689	1.74
Liberty Grove, town	1,557	1,506	3.39
Nasewaupee, town	1,793	1,798	–0.28
Sevastopol, town	2,583	2,552	1.21%
Sister Bay, village	715	675	5.93
Sturgeon Bay, city	9,416	9,176	2.62
Sturgeon Bay, town	894	853	4.81
Union, town	729	721	1.11
Washington, town	642	623	3.05
DOUGLAS COUNTY	42,256	41,758	1.19
Amnicon, town	913	929	–1.72
Bennett, town	549	525	4.57
Brule, town	545	527	3.42
Cloverland, town	232	246	–5.69
Dairyland, town	211	222	–4.95
Gordon, town	573	553	3.62
Hawthorne, town	1,051	1,049	0.19
Highland, town	236	207	14.01
Lake Nebagamon, village	934	900	3.78
Lakeside, town	551	569	–3.16
Maple, town	673	667	0.90
Oakland, town	1,010	993	1.71
Oliver, village	277	265	4.53
Parkland, town	1,254	1,326	–5.43
Poplar, village	543	516	5.23
Solon Springs, town	663	619	7.11
Solon Springs, village	577	575	0.35
Summit, town	1,020	1,009	1.09
Superior, city	27,455	27,134	1.18
Superior, town	1,927	1,911	0.84
Superior, village	474	481	–1.46
Wascott, town	588	535	9.91
DUNN COUNTY	37,343	35,909	3.39
Boyceville, village	955	913	4.60
Colfax, town	736	691	6.51
Colfax, village	1,100	1,110	–0.90
Downing, village	250	250	0.00
Dunn, town	1,352	1,315	2.81
Eau Galle, town	856	854	0.23
Elk Mound, town	802	749	7.08
Elk Mound, village	777	765	1.57
Grant, town	416	412	0.97
Hay River, town	538	510	5.49
Knapp, village	433	419	3.34
Lucas, town	631	644	–2.02
Menomonie, city	14,152	13,547	4.47
Menomonie, town	3,034	2,732	11.05
New Haven, town	644	658	–2.13
Otter Creek, town	371	339	9.44
Peru, town	210	203	3.45
Red Cedar, town	1,523	1,417	7.48
Ridgeland, village	240	246	–2.44
Rock Creek, town	700	696	0.57
Sand Creek, town	559	568	–1.58
Sheridan, town	473	468	1.07
Sherman, town	745	725	2.76
Spring Brook, town	1,315	1,293	1.70
Stanton, town	643	637	0.94
Tainter, town	1,861	1,756	5.98
Tiffany, town	608	594	2.36
Weston, town	554	560	–1.07
Wheeler, village	350	348	0.57
Wilson, town	515	490	5.10
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY	88,668	85,183	4.09
Altoona, city	6,491	5,889	10.22
Augusta, city	1,519	1,510	0.60
Bridge Creek, town	1,468	1,440	1.94

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY
January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Brunswick, town	1,572	1,506	4.38%
Clear Creek, town	662	692	–4.34
Drammen, town	791	767	3.13
Eau Claire, city (part)	57,620	55,130	4.52
Fairchild, town	317	312	1.60
Fairchild, village	513	504	1.79
Fall Creek, village	1,126	1,080	4.26
Lincoln, town	982	956	2.72
Ludington, town	942	906	3.97
Otter Creek, town	458	459	–0.22
Pleasant Valley, town	2,347	2,076	13.05
Seymour, town	2,829	2,754	2.72
Union, town	2,365	2,456	–3.71
Washington, town	6,186	6,269	–1.32
Wilson, town	480	477	0.63
FLORENCE COUNTY	4,850	4,590	5.66
Aurora, town	1,038	1,036	0.19
Commonwealth, town	428	407	5.16
Fence, town	236	222	6.31
Fern, town	113	112	0.89
Florence, town	2,293	2,097	9.35
Homestead, town	354	337	5.04
Long Lake, town	208	205	1.46
Tipler, town	180	174	3.45
FOND DU LAC COUNTY	94,415	90,083	4.81
Alto, town	1,115	1,145	–2.62
Ashford, town	1,650	1,598	3.25
Auburn, town	2,105	1,791	17.53
Brandon, village	877	872	0.57
Byron, town	1,627	1,634	–0.43
Calumet, town	1,451	1,444	0.48
Campbellsport, village	1,875	1,732	8.26
Eden, town	1,032	1,037	–0.48
Eden, village	682	610	11.80
Eldorado, town	1,432	1,409	1.63
Empire, town	2,522	2,485	1.49
Fairwater, village	311	302	2.98
Fond du Lac, city	40,389	37,755	6.98
Fond du Lac, town	2,253	2,310	–2.47
Forest, town	1,135	1,094	3.75
Friendship, town	2,363	2,210	6.92
Lamartine, town	1,616	1,607	0.56
Marshfield, town	1,119	1,130	–0.97
Metomen, town	669	685	–2.34
Mount Calvary, village	569	558	1.97
North Fond du Lac, village	4,511	4,302	4.86
Oakfield, town	828	822	0.73
Oakfield, village	986	1,003	–1.69
Osceola, town	1,681	1,588	5.86
Ripon, city	7,463	7,241	3.07
Ripon, town	1,436	1,419	1.20
Rosendale, town	772	770	0.26
Rosendale, village	887	777	14.16
St. Cloud, village	490	494	–0.81
Springvale, town	723	750	–3.60
Taycheedah, town	3,440	3,383	1.68
Waupun, city (part)	3,055	2,758	10.77
Waupun, town	1,351	1,368	–1.24
FOREST COUNTY	8,999	8,776	2.54
Alvin, town	148	145	2.07
Argonne, town	499	497	0.40
Armstrong Creek, town	449	460	–2.39
Blackwell, town	352	384	–8.33
Caswell, town	95	94	1.06
Crandon, city	549	529	3.78%
Crandon, town	293	296	–1.01
Freedom, town	301	312	–3.53
Hiles, town	1,397	1,387	0.72
Laona, town	676	630	7.30
Lincoln, town	968	871	11.14
Nashville, town	49	42	16.67
Popple River, town	151	159	–5.03
Ross, town	1,031	1,012	1.88
Wabeno, town	2,041	1,958	4.24
GRANT COUNTY	49,442	49,266	0.36
Bagley, village	324	306	5.88
Beetown, town	748	782	–4.35
Bloomington, town	355	364	–2.47
Bloomington, village	769	776	–0.90
Blue River, village	456	438	4.11
Boscobel, city	2,742	2,706	1.33
Boscobel, town	414	426	–2.82
Cassville, town	565	554	1.99
Cassville, village	1,120	1,144	–2.10
Castle Rock, town	302	311	–2.89
Clifton, town	301	306	–1.63
Cuba City, city (part)	1,877	1,863	0.75
Dickeyville, village	932	902	3.33
Ellenboro, town	513	521	–1.54
Fennimore, city	2,479	2,378	4.25
Fennimore, town	547	556	–1.62
Glen Haven, town	517	548	–5.66
Harrison, town	501	544	–7.90
Hazel Green, town	1,077	1,095	–1.64
Hazel Green, village (part)	1,187	1,186	0.08
Hickory Grove, town	405	409	–0.98
Jamestown, town	2,162	2,175	–0.60
Lancaster, city	4,244	4,192	1.24
Liberty, town	567	569	–0.35
Lima, town	673	691	–2.60
Little Grant, town	381	375	1.60
Livingston, village (part)	567	566	0.18
Marion, town	506	484	4.55
Millville, town	170	169	0.59
Montfort, village (part)	585	580	0.86
Mount Hope, town	230	240	–4.17
Mount Hope, village	174	173	0.58
Mount Ida, town	515	510	0.98
Muscoda, town	632	566	11.66
Muscoda, village (part)	1,276	1,283	–0.55
North Lancaster, town	550	548	0.36
Paris, town	686	709	–3.24
Patch Grove, town	366	378	–3.17
Patch Grove, village	206	202	1.98
Platteville, city	10,011	9,862	1.51
Platteville, town	1,282	1,261	1.67
Potosi, town	914	963	–5.09
Potosi, village	664	654	1.53
Smelser, town	724	763	–5.11
South Lancaster, town	943	905	4.20
Tennyson, village	370	378	–2.12
Waterloo, town	588	588	0.00
Watterstown, town	356	361	–1.39
Wingville, town	335	340	–1.47
Woodman, town	178	182	–2.20
Woodman, village	117	120	–2.50
Wyalusing, town	339	364	–6.87
GREEN COUNTY	31,349	30,339	3.13
Adams, town	434	452	–3.98

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Albany, town	636	598	6.35%
Albany, village	1,181	1,140	3.60
Belleville, village (part)	112	107	4.67
Brodhead, city	3,226	3,165	1.93
Brooklyn, village (part)	385	383	0.52
Brooklyn, town	830	764	8.64
Browntown, village	260	256	1.56
Cadiz, town	922	913	0.99
Clarno, town	1,026	1,011	1.48
Decatur, town	1,214	1,076	12.83
Exeter, town	813	756	7.54
Jefferson, town	1,174	1,130	3.89
Jordon, town	552	545	1.28
Monroe, city	10,490	10,241	2.43
Monroe, town	1,102	1,066	3.38
Monticello, village	1,201	1,140	5.35
Mount Pleasant, town	548	539	1.67
New Glarus, town	644	571	12.78
New Glarus, village	2,006	1,899	5.63
Spring Grove, town	754	745	1.21
Sylvester, town	746	746	0.00
Washington, town	572	587	–2.56
York, town	521	509	2.36
GREEN LAKE COUNTY	19,060	18,651	2.19
Berlin, city (part)	5,332	5,304	0.53
Berlin, town	1,065	996	6.93
Brooklyn, town	1,909	1,798	6.17
Green Lake, city	1,079	1,064	1.41
Green Lake, town	1,337	1,335	0.15
Kingston, town	806	776	3.87
Kingston, village	341	346	–1.45
Mackford, town	603	616	–2.11
Manchester, town	782	774	1.03
Markesan, city	1,518	1,496	1.47
Marquette, town	425	400	6.25
Marquette, village	184	182	1.10
Princeton, city	1,469	1,458	0.75
Princeton, town	1,423	1,363	4.40
St. Marie, town	371	348	6.61
Seneca, town	416	395	5.32
IOWA COUNTY	21,323	20,150	5.82
Arena, town	1,345	1,301	3.38
Arena, village	604	525	15.05
Avoca, village	501	474	5.70
Barneveld, village	836	660	26.67
Blanchardville , village (part)	214	167	28.14
Brigham, town	687	692	–0.72
Clyde, town	392	391	0.26
Cobb, village	456	440	3.64
Dodgeville, city	4,190	3,882	7.93
Dodgeville, town	1,264	1,172	7.85
Eden, town	377	381	–1.05
Highland, town	757	756	0.13
Highland, village	841	799	5.26
Hollandale, village	261	256	1.95
Linden, town	786	773	1.68
Linden, village	465	429	8.39
Livingston, village (part)	10	10	0.00
Mifflin, town	566	564	0.35
Mineral Point, city	2,544	2,428	4.78
Mineral Point, town	870	851	2.23
Montfort, village (part)	99	96	3.13
Moscow, town	495	528	–6.25
Muscoda, village (part)	48	4	>100
Pulaski, town	398	392	1.53%
Rewey, village	252	220	14.55
Ridgeway, town	587	557	5.39
Ridgeway, village	637	577	10.40
Waldwick, town	500	487	2.67
Wyoming, town	341	338	0.89
IRON COUNTY	6,242	6,153	1.45
Anderson, town	61	69	–11.59
Carey, town	165	175	–5.71
Gurney, town	143	143	0.00
Hurley, city	1,806	1,782	1.35
Kimball, town	519	513	1.17
Knight, town	263	265	–0.75
Mercer, town	1,338	1,325	0.98
Montreal, city	860	838	2.63
Oma, town	254	260	–2.31
Pence, town	185	181	2.21
Saxon, town	360	335	7.46
Sherman, town	288	267	7.87
JACKSON COUNTY	17,098	16,588	3.07
Adams, town	1,168	1,167	0.09
Albion, town	933	904	3.21
Alma, town	847	831	1.93
Alma Center, village	431	416	3.61
Bear Bluff, town	159	149	6.71
Black River Falls, city	3,601	3,490	3.18
Brockway, town	1,273	1,222	4.17
City Point, town	203	193	5.18
Cleveland, town	466	452	3.10
Curran, town	366	351	4.27
Franklin, town	438	431	1.62
Garden Valley, town	381	386	–1.30
Garfield, town	458	421	8.79
Hixton, town	651	652	–0.15
Hixton, village	346	345	0.29
Irving, town	588	565	4.07
Knapp, town	271	257	5.45
Komensky, town	298	292	2.05
Manchester, town	605	563	7.46
Melrose, town	383	357	7.28
Melrose, village	559	551	1.45
Merrillan, village	581	553	5.06
Millston, town	157	154	1.95
North Bend, town	415	419	–0.95
Northfield, town	610	572	6.64
Springfield, town	481	476	1.05
Taylor, village	429	419	2.39
JEFFERSON COUNTY	71,788	67,783	5.91
Aztalan, town	1,472	1,476	–0.27
Cambridge, village (part)	83	80	3.75
Cold Spring, town	726	683	6.30
Concord, town	1,996	1,884	5.94
Farmington, town	1,415	1,404	0.78
Fort Atkinson, city	10,783	10,213	5.58
Hebron, town	981	975	0.62
Ixonia, town	2,895	2,789	3.80
Jefferson, city	6,541	6,078	7.62
Jefferson, town	2,753	2,687	2.46
Johnson Creek, village	1,543	1,259	22.56
Koshkonong, town	3,090	2,984	3.55
Lake Mills, city	4,467	4,143	7.82
Lake Mills, town	1,733	1,584	9.41
Milford, town	1,048	1,007	4.07
Oakland, town	2,828	2,526	11.96

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Palmyra, town	1,239	1,176	5.36%
Palmyra, village	1,692	1,540	9.87
Sullivan, town	2,046	1,924	6.34
Sullivan, village	547	449	21.83
Sumner, town	820	822	–0.24
Waterloo, city	2,860	2,712	5.46
Waterloo, town	720	694	3.75
Watertown, city (part)	13,026	12,388	5.15
Watertown, town	1,913	1,840	3.97
Whitewater, city (part)	2,571	2,466	4.26
JUNEAU COUNTY	22,884	21,650	5.70
Armenia, town	637	592	7.60
Camp Douglas, village	611	512	19.34
Clearfield, town	544	502	8.37
Cutler, town	309	314	–1.59
Elroy, city	1,589	1,533	3.65
Finley, town	68	66	3.03
Fountain, town	658	633	3.95
Germantown, town	725	615	17.89
Hustler, village	156	156	0.00
Kildare, town	524	491	6.72
Kingston, town	56	57	–1.75
Lemonweir, town	1,845	1,707	8.08
Lindina, town	804	798	0.75
Lisbon, town	902	862	4.64
Lyndon, town	861	790	8.99
Lyndon Station, village	523	474	10.34
Marion, town	378	351	7.69
Mauston, city	3,604	3,437	4.86
Necedah, town	1,809	1,601	12.99
Necedah, village	821	743	10.50
New Lisbon, city	1,496	1,491	0.34
Orange, town	565	581	–2.75
Plymouth, town	611	601	1.66
Seven Mile Creek, town	383	383	0.00
Summit, town	624	600	4.00
Union Center, village	199	197	1.02
Wonewoc, town	780	770	1.30
Wonewoc, village	802	793	1.13
KENOSHA COUNTY	138,049	128,181	7.70
Brighton, town	1,344	1,264	6.33
Bristol, town	4,299	3,968	8.34
Genoa City, village (part)	0	0	0.00
Kenosha, city	85,685	80,426	6.54
Paddock Lake, village	2,829	2,662	6.27
Paris, town	1,473	1,482	–0.61
Pleasant Prairie, village	13,360	12,037	10.99
Randall, town	2,606	2,395	8.81
Salem, town	8,228	7,146	15.14
Silver Lake, village	1,999	1,801	10.99
Somers, town	8,152	7,748	5.21
Twin Lakes, village	4,699	3,989	17.80
Wheatland, town	3,375	3,263	3.43
KEWAUNEE COUNTY	19,393	18,878	2.73
Ahnapee, town	951	941	1.06
Algoma, city	3,388	3,353	1.04
Carlton, town	1,040	1,041	–0.1
Casco, town	1,053	1,010	4.26
Casco, village	575	544	5.70
Franklin, town	1,002	990	1.21
Kewaunee, city	2,830	2,750	2.91
Lincoln, town	983	996	–1.31
Luxemburg, town	1,468	1,387	5.84
Luxemburg, village	1,371	1,151	19.11
Montpelier, town	1,365	1,369	–0.29%
Pierce, town	720	724	–0.55
Red River, town	1,423	1,407	1.14
West Kewaunee, town	1,224	1,215	0.74
LA CROSSE COUNTY	103,149	97,904	5.36
Bangor, town	613	598	2.51
Bangor, village	1,098	1,076	2.04
Barre, town	898	909	–1.21
Burns, town	962	977	–1.54
Campbell, town	4,682	4,490	4.28
Farmington, town	1,632	1,577	3.49
Greenfield, town	1,670	1,617	3.28
Hamilton, town	1,777	1,633	8.82
Holland, town	2,398	2,175	10.25
Holmen, village	4,409	3,236	36.25
La Crosse, city	51,942	51,140	1.57
Medary, town	1,531	1,539	–0.52
Onalaska, city	14,257	11,414	24.91
Onalaska, town	5,176	5,803	–10.80
Rockland, village	552	509	8.45
Shelby, town	4,977	5,002	–0.50
Washington, town	600	598	0.33
West Salem, village	3,975	3,611	10.08
LAFAYETTE COUNTY	16,062	16,074	–0.07
Argyle, town	429	424	1.18
Argyle, village	786	798	–1.50
Belmont, town	748	737	1.49
Belmont, village	871	823	5.83
Benton, town	502	491	2.24
Benton, village	901	898	0.33
Blanchard, town	231	220	5.00
Blanchardville , village (part)	637	635	0.31
Cuba City, city (part)	166	161	3.11
Darlington, city	2,298	2,235	2.82
Darlington, town	829	867	–4.38
Elk Grove, town	469	476	–1.47
Fayette, town	375	390	–3.85
Gratiot, town	701	709	–1.13
Gratiot, village	238	207	14.98
Hazel Green, village (part)	15	14	7.14
Kendall, town	346	363	–4.68
Lamont, town	245	254	–3.54
Monticello, town	170	182	–6.59
New Diggings, town	499	485	2.89
Seymour, town	383	401	–4.49
Shullsburg, city	1,264	1,236	2.27
Shullsburg, town	366	363	0.83
South Wayne, village	477	478	–0.21
Wayne, town	496	510	–2.75
White Oak Springs, town	109	116	–6.03
Willow Springs, town	634	656	–3.35
Wiota, town	877	945	–7.20
LANGLADE COUNTY	20,312	19,505	4.14
Ackley, town	530	540	–1.85
Ainsworth, town	488	474	2.95
Antigo, city	8,567	8,284	3.42
Antigo, town	1,455	1,428	1.89
Elcho, town	1,119	1,075	4.09
Evergreen, town	487	483	0.83
Langlade, town	453	415	9.16
Neva, town	946	910	3.96
Norwood, town	903	842	7.24
Parrish, town	85	81	4.94

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY
January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Peck, town	406	402	1.00%
Polar, town	943	880	7.16
Price, town	243	248	–2.02
Rolling, town	1,458	1,316	10.79
Summit, town	201	190	5.79
Upham, town	671	626	7.19
Vilas, town	265	257	3.11
White Lake, village	308	304	1.32
Wolf River, town	784	750	4.53
LINCOLN COUNTY	28,396	26,993	5.20
Birch, town	855	675	26.67
Bradley, town	2,403	2,231	7.71
Corning, town	794	795	–0.13
Harding, town	313	283	10.60
Harrison, town	688	660	4.24
King, town	723	675	7.11
Merrill, city	10,322	9,860	4.69
Merrill, town	2,851	2,716	4.97
Pine River, town	1,674	1,552	7.86
Rock Falls, town	492	463	6.26
Russell, town	678	671	1.04
Schley, town	848	838	1.19
Scott, town	1,207	1,210	–0.25
Skanawan, town	343	312	9.94
Somo, town	112	116	–3.45
Tomahawk, city	3,446	3,328	3.55
Tomahawk, town	397	370	7.30
Wilson, town	250	238	5.04
MANITOWOC COUNTY	83,142	80,421	3.38
Cato, town	1,593	1,503	5.99
Centerville, town	682	685	–0.44
Cleveland, village	1,473	1,398	5.36
Cooperstown, town	1,373	1,320	4.02
Eaton, town	798	761	4.86
Francis Creek, village	588	562	4.63
Franklin, town	1,327	1,325	0.15
Gibson, town	1,435	1,445	–0.69
Kellnersville, village	401	350	14.57
Kiel, city (part)	2,717	2,534	7.22
Kossuth, town	1,931	1,951	–1.03
Liberty, town	1,263	1,218	3.69
Manitowoc, city	33,910	32,521	4.27
Manitowoc Rapids, town	2,614	2,560	2.11
Manitowoc, town	952	936	1.71
Maple Grove, town	878	888	–1.13
Maribel, village	387	372	4.03
Meeme, town	1,552	1,516	2.37
Mishicot, town	1,337	1,344	–0.52
Mishicot, village	1,339	1,296	3.32
Newton, town	2,314	2,261	2.34
Reedsville, village	1,235	1,182	4.48
Rockland, town	929	911	1.98
St. Nazianz, village	741	693	6.93
Schleswig, town	1,670	1,641	1.77
Two Creeks, town	467	466	0.21
Two Rivers, city	13,396	13,030	2.81
Two Rivers, town	2,167	2,147	0.93
Valders, village	943	905	4.20
Whitelaw, village	730	700	4.29
MARATHON COUNTY	123,258	115,400	6.81
Abbortsford, city (part)	517	507	1.97
Athens, village	1,000	951	5.15
Bergen, town	549	499	10.02
Berlin, town	904	849	6.48
Bern, town	571	550	3.82%
Bevent, town	1,053	978	7.67
Birnamwood, village (part)	5	6	–16.67
Brighton, town	605	610	–0.82
Brokaw, village	146	224	–34.82
Cassel, town	835	816	2.33
Cleveland, town	1,047	982	6.62
Colby, city (part)	466	416	12.02
Day, town	1,026	1,010	1.58
Dorchester, village (part)	2	0	0.00
Easton, town	1,067	1,039	2.69
Eau Pleine, town	697	688	1.31
Edgar, village	1,420	1,318	7.74
Elderon, town	623	605	2.98
Elderon, village	186	175	6.29
Emmet, town	789	732	7.79
Fenwood, village	214	214	0.00
Frankfort, town	617	606	1.82
Franzen, town	548	532	3.01
Green Valley, town	423	396	6.82
Guenther, town	270	258	4.65
Halsey, town	557	512	8.79
Hamburg, town	765	768	–0.39
Harrison, town	404	383	5.48
Hatley, village	358	295	21.36
Hewitt, town	527	508	3.74
Holton, town	979	971	0.82
Hull, town	844	836	0.96
Johnson, town	956	923	3.58
Knowlton, town	1,619	1,414	14.50
Kronenwetter, town	5,092	4,850	4.99
Maine, town	2,259	2,206	2.40
Marathon, town	1,110	978	13.50
Marathon City, village	1,688	1,606	5.11
Marshfield, city (part)	500	432	15.74
McMillan, town	1,906	1,697	12.32
Mosinee, city	4,040	3,820	5.76
Mosinee, town	1,809	1,638	10.44
Norrie, town	942	874	7.78
Plover, town	582	568	2.46
Reid, town	1,131	1,057	7.00
Rib Falls, town	895	860	4.07
Rib Mountain, town	6,646	5,605	18.57
Rietbrock, town	924	888	4.05
Ringle, town	1,403	1,279	9.70
Rothschild, village	5,181	3,310	56.53
Schofield, city	2,423	2,415	0.33
Spencer, town	1,177	1,036	13.61
Spencer, village	1,847	1,757	5.12
Stettin, town	2,245	2,191	2.46
Stratford, village	1,603	1,515	5.81
Texas, town	1,754	1,643	6.76
Unity, village (part)	260	256	1.56
Wausau, city	38,700	37,060	4.43
Wausau, town	2,249	2,133	5.44
Weston, town	926	11,450	–91.91
Weston, village	10,645	0	0.00
Wien, town	732	705	3.83
MARINETTE COUNTY	41,842	40,548	3.19
Amberg, town	915	917	–0.22
Athelstane, town	479	437	9.61
Beaver, town	1,060	1,041	1.83
Beecher, town	671	626	7.19
Coleman, village	829	839	–1.19
Crivitz, village	1,033	996	3.71
Dunbar, town	1,083	838	29.24

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY
January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Goodman, town	778	758	2.64%
Grover, town	1,662	1,670	–0.48
Lake, town	1,018	989	2.93
Marinette, city	11,894	11,843	0.43
Middle Inlet, town	768	744	3.23
Niagara, town	939	891	5.39
Pembine, town	845	817	3.43
Peshtigo, city	3,283	3,154	4.09
Peshtigo, town	3,782	3,564	6.12
Porterfield, town	1,834	1,805	1.61
Pound, town	1,409	1,386	1.66
Pound, village	435	434	0.23
Silver Cliff, town	285	259	10.04
Stephenson, town	2,403	2,288	5.03
Wagner, town	670	660	1.52
Wausaukee, town	1,047	937	11.74
Wausaukee, village	667	656	1.68
MARQUETTE COUNTY	13,186	12,321	7.02
Buffalo, town	835	792	5.43
Crystal Lake, town	417	400	4.25
Douglas, town	715	684	4.53
Endeavor, village	349	316	10.44
Harris, town	726	715	1.54
Mecan, town	572	541	5.73
Montello, city	1,443	1,329	8.58
Montello, town	1,015	940	7.98
Moundville, town	451	457	–1.31
Neshkoro, town	576	489	17.79
Neshkoro, village	406	384	5.73
Newton, town	506	470	7.66
Oxford, town	775	637	21.66
Oxford, village	504	499	1.00
Packwaukee, town	1,219	1,135	7.40
Shields, town	434	408	6.37
Springfield, town	530	480	10.42
Westfield, town	574	520	10.38
Westfield, village	1,139	1,125	1.24
MENOMINEE COUNTY	4,232	3,890	8.79
Menominee, town	4,232	3,890	8.79
MILWAUKEE COUNTY	963,903	959,275	0.48
Bayside, village (part)	4,715	4,681	0.73
Brown Deer, village	12,471	12,236	1.92
Cudahy, city	18,872	18,659	1.14
Fox Point, village	7,189	7,238	–0.68
Franklin, city	25,726	21,855	17.71
Glendale, city	14,241	14,088	1.09
Greendale, village	15,239	15,128	0.73
Greenfield, city	35,449	33,403	6.13
Hales Corners, village	7,818	7,623	2.56
Milwaukee, city (part)	620,609	628,088	–1.19
Oak Creek, city	23,915	19,513	22.56
River Hills, village	1,646	1,612	2.11
St. Francis, city	9,323	9,245	0.84
Shorewood, village	14,083	14,116	–0.23
South Milwaukee, city	21,315	20,958	1.70
Wauwatosa, city	49,299	49,366	–0.14
West Allis, city	63,576	63,221	0.56
West Milwaukee, village	4,259	3,973	7.20
Whitefish Bay, village	14,158	14,272	–0.80
MONROE COUNTY	38,024	36,633	3.80
Adrian, town	588	520	13.08
Angelo, town	1,247	1,219	2.30
Byron, town	1,252	1,250	0.16
Cashton, village	835	780	7.05%
Clifton, town	595	587	1.36
Glendale, town	504	510	–1.18
Grant, town	380	346	9.83
Greenfield, town	580	556	4.32
Jefferson, town	831	815	1.96
Kendall, village	510	507	0.59
Lafayette, town	296	298	–0.67
La Grange, town	1,492	1,505	–0.86
Leon, town	759	746	1.74
Lincoln, town	810	765	5.88
Little Falls, town	1,159	1,137	1.93
Melvina, village	111	115	–3.48
New Lyme, town	171	156	9.62
Norwalk, village	608	564	7.80
Oakdale, town	674	643	4.82
Oakdale, village	184	162	13.58
Portland, town	704	733	–3.96
Ridgeville, town	488	497	–1.81
Scott, town	129	120	7.50
Sheldon, town	551	521	5.76
Sparta, city	8,141	7,788	4.53
Sparta, town	2,471	2,385	3.61
Tomah, city	7,961	7,572	5.14
Tomah, town	1,138	1,076	5.76
Warrens, village	356	343	3.79
Wellington, town	574	566	1.41
Wells, town	466	442	5.43
Wilton, town	814	777	4.76
Wilton, village	488	478	2.09
Wyeville, village	157	154	1.95
OCONTO COUNTY	31,992	30,226	5.84
Abrams, town	1,531	1,347	13.66
Armstrong, town	769	730	5.34
Bagley, town	277	271	2.21
Brazeau, town	1,177	1,169	0.68
Breed, town	595	564	5.50
Chase, town	1,506	1,375	9.53
Doty, town	206	184	11.96
Gillett, city	1,372	1,303	5.30
Gillett, town	1,042	1,026	1.56
How, town	575	564	1.95
Lakewood, town	689	607	13.51
Lena, town	788	790	–0.25
Lena, village	604	590	2.37
Little River, town	1,039	1,003	3.59
Little Suamico, town	3,115	2,637	18.13
Maple Valley, town	668	690	–3.19
Morgan, town	830	815	1.84
Oconto, city	4,587	4,474	2.53
Oconto, town	1,099	999	10.01
Oconto Falls, city	2,676	2,584	3.56
Oconto Falls, town	1,059	1,014	4.44
Pensaukee, town	970	979	–0.92
Pulaski, village (part)	0	0	0.00
Riverview, town	545	483	12.84
Spruce, town	799	776	2.96
Stiles, town	1,343	1,243	8.05
Suring, village	648	626	3.51
Townsend, town	781	715	9.23
Underhill, town	702	668	5.09
ONEIDA COUNTY	33,853	31,679	6.86
Cassian, town	764	668	14.37
Crescent, town	1,904	1,794	6.13
Enterprise, town	273	271	0.74

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY
January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Hazelhurst, town	1,043	927	12.51%
Lake Tomahawk, town	938	851	10.22
Little Rice, town	221	196	12.76
Lynne, town	171	157	8.92
Minocqua, town	3,848	3,486	10.38
Monico, town	304	294	3.40
Newbold, town	2,426	2,281	6.36
Nokomis, town	1,120	999	12.11
Pelican, town	3,189	3,198	–0.28
Piehl, town	82	66	24.24
Pine Lake, town	2,645	2,494	6.05
Rhinelander, city	7,758	7,382	5.09
Schoepke, town	380	378	0.53
Stella, town	579	525	10.29
Sugar Camp, town	1,522	1,376	10.61
Three Lakes, town	2,182	2,003	8.94
Woodboro, town	762	699	9.01
Woodruff, town	1,742	1,634	6.61
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY	151,727	140,510	7.98
Appleton, city (part)	57,766	56,177	2.83
Bear Creek, village	436	418	4.31
Black Creek, town	1,268	1,169	8.47
Black Creek, village	1,181	1,152	2.52
Bovina, town	1,049	957	9.61
Buchanan, town	3,973	2,484	59.94
Center, town	2,874	2,716	5.82
Cicero, town	1,128	1,126	0.18
Combined Locks, village	2,249	2,190	2.69
Dale, town	1,951	1,818	7.32
Deer Creek, town	725	724	0.14
Ellington, town	2,322	2,099	10.62
Freedom, town	4,832	4,114	17.45
Grand Chute, town	16,602	14,490	14.58
Greenville, town	5,111	3,806	34.29
Hortonia, town	919	883	4.08
Hortonville, village	2,197	2,029	8.28
Kaukauna, city	12,615	11,982	5.28
Kaukauna, town	1,028	939	9.48
Kimberly, village	5,705	5,406	5.53
Liberty, town	732	702	4.27
Little Chute, village	10,266	9,207	11.50
Maine, town	816	791	3.16
Maple Creek, town	696	695	0.14
New London, city (part)	1,445	1,337	8.08
Nichols, village	263	254	3.54
Oneida, town	4,111	3,858	6.56
Osborn, town	882	784	12.50
Seymour, city	2,991	2,782	7.51
Seymour, town	1,268	1,217	4.19
Shiocton, village	939	913	2.85
Vandenbroek, town	1,387	1,291	7.44
OZAUKEE COUNTY	78,495	72,831	7.78
Bayside, village (part)	115	108	6.48
Belgium, town	1,453	1,405	3.42
Belgium, village	1,234	928	32.97
Cedarburg, city	10,513	10,086	4.23
Cedarburg, town	5,414	5,143	5.27
Fredonia, town	2,094	2,043	2.50
Fredonia, village	1,819	1,558	16.75
Grafton, town	4,024	3,745	7.45
Grafton, village	9,720	9,340	4.07
Mequon, city	21,045	18,885	11.44
Newburg, village (part)	108	105	2.86
Port Washington, city	10,126	9,338	8.44
Port Washington, town	1,559	1,480	5.34
Saukville, town	1,774	1,671	6.16%
Saukville, village	4,095	3,695	10.83
Thiensville, village	3,402	3,301	3.06
PEPIN COUNTY	7,179	7,107	1.01
Albany, town	537	507	5.92
Durand, city	2,017	2,003	0.70
Durand, town	606	604	0.33
Frankfort, town	307	322	–4.66
Lima, town	662	649	2.00
Pepin, town	707	696	1.58
Pepin, village	859	873	–1.60
Stockholm, town	179	173	3.47
Stockholm, village	85	89	–4.49
Waterville, town	883	875	0.91
Waubeek, town	337	316	6.65
PIERCE COUNTY	33,793	32,765	3.14
Bay City, village	577	578	–0.17
Clifton, town	1,200	1,119	7.24
Diamond Bluff, town	480	492	–2.44
El Paso, town	662	641	3.28
Ellsworth, town	1,055	1,030	2.43
Ellsworth, village	2,740	2,706	1.26
Elmwood, village	793	775	2.32
Gilman, town	756	762	–0.79
Hartland, town	721	766	–5.87
Isabelle, town	204	196	4.08
Maiden Rock, town	679	649	4.62
Maiden Rock, village	139	146	–4.79
Martell, town	892	866	3.00
Oak Grove, town	1,194	1,120	6.61
Plum City, village	554	534	3.75
Prescott, city	3,483	3,243	7.40
River Falls, city (part)	9,224	8,841	4.33
River Falls, town	2,113	1,944	8.69
Rock Elm, town	492	519	–5.20
Salem, town	498	514	–3.11
Spring Lake, town	570	565	0.88
Spring Valley, village (part)	1,085	1,051	3.24
Trenton, town	1,575	1,583	–0.51
Trimbelle, town	1,496	1,482	0.94
Union, town	611	643	–4.98
POLK COUNTY	36,295	34,773	4.38
Alden, town	2,202	2,133	3.23
Amery, city	2,812	2,657	5.83
Apple River, town	831	815	1.96
Balsam Lake, town	1,119	1,067	4.87
Balsam Lake, village	835	792	5.43
Beaver, town	702	663	5.88
Black Brook, town	966	964	0.21
Bone Lake, town	550	503	9.34
Centuria, village	794	790	0.51
Clam Falls, town	576	596	–3.36
Clayton, town	790	780	1.28
Clayton, village	502	450	11.56
Clear Lake, town	743	744	–0.13
Clear Lake, village	986	932	5.79
Dresser, village	644	614	4.89
Eureka, town	1,225	1,201	2.00
Farmington, town	1,333	1,267	5.21
Frederic, village	1,161	1,124	3.29
Garfield, town	1,171	1,107	5.78
Georgetown, town	774	780	–0.77
Johnstown, town	435	410	6.10
Laketown, town	938	921	1.85

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Lincoln, town	1,881	1,835	2.51%
Lorain, town	298	299	–0.33
Luck, town	879	880	–0.11
Luck, village	1,055	1,022	3.23
McKinley, town	333	327	1.83
Milltown, town	1,001	949	5.48
Milltown, village	836	786	6.36
Osceola, town	1,477	1,337	10.47
Osceola, village	2,268	2,075	9.30
St. Croix Falls, city	1,755	1,640	7.01
St. Croix Falls, town	1,096	1,034	6.00
Sterling, town	649	591	9.81
Turtle Lake, village (part)	9	6	50.00
West Sweden, town	669	682	–1.91
PORTAGE COUNTY	65,820	61,405	7.19
Alban, town	895	860	4.07
Almond, town	667	590	13.05
Almond, village	457	455	0.44
Amherst, town	1,427	1,335	6.89
Amherst, village	860	792	8.59
Amherst Junction, village	266	269	–1.12
Belmont, town	556	540	2.96
Buena Vista, town	1,274	1,170	8.89
Carson, town	1,308	1,327	–1.43
Dewey, town	931	849	9.66
Eau Pleine, town	968	944	2.54
Grant, town	1,843	1,673	10.16
Hull, town	5,638	5,563	1.35
Junction City, village	504	502	0.40
Lanark, town	1,257	1,154	8.93
Linwood, town	1,111	1,035	7.34
Milladore, village (part)	12	0	0.00
Nelsonville, village	165	171	–3.51
New Hope, town	717	694	3.31
Park Ridge, village	530	546	–2.93
Pine Grove, town	995	949	4.85
Plover, town	2,322	2,223	4.45
Plover, village	9,946	8,176	21.65
Rosholt, village	525	512	2.54
Sharon, town	1,850	1,742	6.20
Stevens Point, city	24,293	23,002	5.61
Stockton, town	2,679	2,494	7.42
Whiting, village	1,824	1,838	–0.76
PRICE COUNTY	16,052	15,600	2.90
Catawba, town	277	276	0.36
Catawba, village	179	178	0.56
Eisenstein, town	705	679	3.83
Elk, town	1,074	1,059	1.42
Emery, town	321	322	–0.31
Fifield, town	934	863	8.23
Flambeau, town	482	459	5.01
Georgetown, town	199	195	2.05
Hackett, town	216	214	0.93
Harmony, town	208	203	2.46
Hill, town	370	360	2.78
Kennan, town	350	330	6.06
Kennan, village	168	169	–0.59
Knox, town	415	420	–1.19
Lake, town	1,371	1,333	2.85
Ogema, town	873	860	1.51
Park Falls, city	3,119	3,104	0.48
Phillips, city	1,709	1,592	7.35
Prentice, town	458	486	–5.76
Prentice, village	704	571	23.29
Spirit, town	308	345	–10.72
Worcester, town	1,612	1,582	1.90%
RACINE COUNTY	184,809	175,034	5.58
Burlington, city (part)	9,515	8,851	7.50
Burlington, town	6,066	5,833	3.99
Caledonia, town	22,187	20,999	5.66
Dover, town	3,758	3,631	3.50
Elmwood Park, village	527	534	–1.31
Mount Pleasant, town	21,954	20,084	9.31
North Bay, village	249	246	1.22
Norway, town	6,551	5,493	19.26
Racine, city	85,433	84,298	1.35
Raymond, town	3,297	3,243	1.67
Rochester, town	2,031	1,844	10.14
Rochester, village	1,087	978	11.15
Sturtevant, village	5,009	3,803	31.71
Union Grove, village	4,120	3,669	12.29
Waterford, town	5,055	4,255	18.80
Waterford, village	3,062	2,431	25.96
Wind Point, village	1,903	1,941	–1.96
Yorkville, town	3,005	2,901	3.58
RICHLAND COUNTY	17,574	17,521	0.30
Akan, town	427	444	–3.83
Bloom, town	531	540	–1.67
Boaz, village	139	131	6.11
Buena Vista, town	1,519	1,547	–1.81
Cazenovia, village (part)	291	288	1.04
Dayton, town	685	706	–2.97
Eagle, town	587	611	–3.93
Forest, town	356	339	5.01
Henrietta, town	626	617	1.46
Ithaca, town	636	632	0.63
Lone Rock, village	756	641	17.94
Marshall, town	549	550	–0.18
Orion, town	591	604	–2.15
Richland, town	1,345	1,423	–5.48
Richland Center, city	5,084	5,018	1.32
Richwood, town	662	662	0.00
Rockbridge, town	674	662	1.81
Sylvan, town	523	507	3.16
Viola, village (part)	435	437	–0.46
Westford, town	504	513	–1.75
Willow, town	576	572	0.70
Yuba, village	78	77	1.30
ROCK COUNTY	147,065	139,510	5.42
Avon, town	577	570	1.23
Beloit, city	36,087	35,571	1.45
Beloit, town	6,987	6,778	3.08
Bradford, town	987	1,030	–4.17
Center, town	900	861	4.53
Clinton, town	908	899	1.00
Clinton, village	1,903	1,849	2.92
Edgerton, city	4,474	4,254	5.17
Evansville, city	3,526	3,174	11.09
Footville, village	760	764	–0.52
Fulton, town	3,028	2,867	5.62
Harmony, town	2,281	2,138	6.69
Janesville, city	57,928	52,210	10.95
Janesville, town	2,659	3,121	–14.80
Johnstown, town	858	850	0.94
La Prairie, town	950	943	0.74
Lima, town	1,270	1,285	–1.17
Magnolia, town	724	717	0.98
Milton, city	4,904	4,444	10.35
Milton, town	2,544	2,353	8.12

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY
January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Newark, town	1,532	1,514	1.19%
Orfordville, village	1,251	1,219	2.63
Plymouth, town	1,157	1,189	–2.69
Porter, town	959	953	0.63
Rock, town	3,042	3,172	–4.10
Spring Valley, town	766	790	–3.04
Turtle, town	2,473	2,458	0.61
Union, town	1,630	1,537	6.05
RUSK COUNTY	15,235	15,079	1.03
Atlanta, town	621	585	6.15
Big Bend, town	401	386	3.89
Big Falls, town	110	107	2.80
Bruce, village	840	844	–0.47
Cedar Rapids, town	31	30	3.33
Conrath, village	89	92	–3.26
Dewey, town	511	487	4.93
Flambeau, town	1,037	1,018	1.87
Glen Flora, village	112	108	3.70
Grant, town	835	847	–1.42
Grow, town	456	450	1.33
Hawkins, town	165	163	1.23
Hawkins, village	375	375	0.00
Hubbard, town	215	216	–0.46
Ingram, village	96	91	5.49
Ladysmith, city	3,982	3,938	1.12
Lawrence, town	249	240	3.75
Marshall, town	602	630	–4.44
Murry, town	288	291	–1.03
Richland, town	187	185	1.08
Rusk, town	453	443	2.26
Sheldon, village	264	268	–1.49
South Fork, town	116	119	–2.52
Strickland, town	251	262	–4.20
Stubbs, town	581	573	1.40
Thornapple, town	751	757	–0.79
Tony, village	108	114	–5.26
True, town	314	310	1.29
Washington, town	326	301	8.31
Weyerhaeuser, village	285	283	0.71
Wilkinson, town	56	51	9.80
Willard, town	458	448	2.23
Wilson, town	70	67	4.48
ST. CROIX COUNTY	54,406	50,251	8.27
Baldwin, town	891	911	–2.20
Baldwin, village	2,085	2,022	3.12
Cady, town	644	643	0.16
Cylon, town	635	639	–0.63
Deer Park, village	245	237	3.38
Eau Galle, town	751	756	–0.66
Emerald, town	631	630	0.16
Erin Prairie, town	649	647	0.31
Forest, town	595	614	–3.09
Glenwood, town	701	700	0.14
Glenwood City, city	1,065	1,026	3.80
Hammond, town	833	819	1.71
Hammond, village	1,115	1,097	1.64
Hudson, city	7,285	6,378	14.22
Hudson, town	4,450	3,692	20.53
Kinnickinnic, town	1,233	1,139	8.25
New Richmond, city	5,704	5,106	11.71
North Hudson, village	3,345	3,101	7.87
Pleasant Valley, town	400	384	4.17
Richmond, town	1,445	1,400	3.21
River Falls, city (part)	2,047	1,769	15.72
Roberts, village	1,057	1,043	1.34
Rush River, town	432	419	3.10%
St. Joseph, town	2,871	2,657	8.05
Somerset, town	2,092	1,968	6.30
Somerset, village	1,269	1,072	18.38
Spring Valley, village (part)	0	0	0.00
Springfield, town	797	772	3.24
Stanton, town	1,049	1,042	0.67
Star Prairie, town	2,172	2,098	3.53
Star Prairie, village	547	507	7.89
Troy, town	3,097	2,850	8.67
Warren, town	1,062	1,008	5.36
Wilson, village	170	163	4.29
Woodville, village	1,042	942	10.62
SAUK COUNTY	50,897	46,975	8.35
Baraboo, city	10,059	9,203	9.30
Baraboo, town	1,629	1,503	8.38
Bear Creek, town	526	521	0.96
Cazenovia, village (part)	17	0	0.00
Dellona, town	845	768	10.03
Delton, town	1,925	1,599	20.39
Excelsior, town	1,239	1,194	3.77
Fairfield, town	903	826	9.32
Franklin, town	662	668	–0.90
Freedom, town	420	422	–0.47
Greenfield, town	779	758	2.77
Honey Creek, town	711	725	–1.93
Ironton, town	603	585	3.08
Ironton, village	194	200	–3.00
Lake Delton, village	1,698	1,466	15.83
La Valle, town	1,142	1,005	13.63
La Valle, village	424	446	–4.93
Lime Ridge, village	153	152	0.66
Loganville, village	245	228	7.46
Merrimac, town	839	737	13.84
Merrimac, village	400	392	2.04
North Freedom, village	596	591	0.85
Plain, village	717	691	3.76
Prairie du Sac, town	1,154	1,105	4.43
Prairie du Sac, village	2,976	2,546	16.89
Reedsburg, city	6,808	5,834	16.70
Reedsburg, town	1,370	1,367	0.22
Rock Springs, village	438	432	1.39
Sauk City, village	3,080	3,019	2.02
Spring Green, town	1,403	1,329	5.57
Spring Green, village	1,414	1,283	10.21
Sumpter, town	818	747	9.50
Troy, town	878	867	1.27
Washington, town	825	798	3.38
West Baraboo, village	1,089	1,021	6.66
Westfield, town	544	578	–5.88
Winfield, town	657	649	1.23
Wisconsin Dells, city (part)	125	136	–8.09
Woodland, town	592	584	1.37
SAWYER COUNTY	15,108	14,181	6.54
Bass Lake, town	1,916	1,717	11.59
Couderay, town	399	386	3.37
Couderay, village	93	92	1.09
Draper, town	209	208	0.48
Edgewater, town	512	509	0.59
Exeland, village	184	180	2.22
Hayward, city	1,978	1,897	4.27
Hayward, town	3,258	3,024	7.74
Hunter, town	581	557	4.31
Lenroot, town	1,046	966	8.28
Meadowbrook, town	182	192	–5.21

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Meteor, town	125	111	12.61%
Ojibwa, town	270	250	8.00
Radisson, town	434	412	5.34
Radisson, village	242	237	2.11
Round Lake, town	812	720	12.78
Sand Lake, town	884	821	7.67
Spider Lake, town	388	362	7.18
Weirgor, town	361	356	1.40
Winter, town	848	801	5.87
Winter, village	386	383	0.78
SHAWANO COUNTY	38,226	37,165	2.90
Almon, town	541	557	–2.87
Angelica, town	1,437	1,417	1.41
Aniwa, town	608	601	1.16
Aniwa, village	255	249	2.41
Bartelme, town	681	618	10.19
Belle Plaine, town	1,856	1,792	3.57
Birnamwood, town	672	632	6.33
Birnamwood, village (part)	687	695	1.16
Bonduel, village	1,281	1,210	5.87
Bowler, village	297	279	6.45
Cecil, village	376	373	0.80
Eland, village	252	247	2.02
Fairbanks, town	608	600	1.33
Germania, town	391	410	–4.63
Grant, town	951	946	0.53
Green Valley, town	973	984	–1.12
Gresham, village	534	515	3.69
Hartland, town	767	764	0.39
Herman, town	736	739	–0.41
Hutchins, town	548	523	4.78
Lessor, town	936	892	4.93
Maple Grove, town	1,133	1,159	–2.24
Marion, city (part)	9	0	0.00
Mattoon, village	436	431	1.16
Morris, town	450	453	–0.66
Navarino, town	443	439	0.91
Pella, town	919	885	3.84
Pulaski, village (part)	11	0	0.00
Red Springs, town	625	614	1.79
Richmond, town	1,620	1,587	2.08
Seneca, town	546	538	1.49
Shawano, city	7,919	7,598	4.22
Tigerton, village	824	815	1.10
Washington, town	1,747	1,620	7.84
Waukechon, town	830	876	–5.25
Wescott, town	3,195	3,085	3.57
Wittenberg, town	917	877	4.56
Wittenberg, village	1,215	1,145	6.11
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY	108,985	103,877	4.92
Adell, village	527	510	3.33
Cascade, village	683	620	10.16
Cedar Grove, village	1,682	1,521	10.59
Elkhart Lake, village	1,083	1,019	6.28
Glenbeulah, village	392	386	1.55
Greenbush, town	2,375	1,849	28.45
Herman, town	1,887	1,820	3.68
Holland, town	2,598	2,567	1.21
Howards Grove, village	2,611	2,329	12.11
Kohler, village	1,928	1,817	6.11
Lima, town	2,753	2,715	1.40
Lyndon, town	1,455	1,432	1.61
Mitchell, town	1,114	1,038	7.32
Mosel, town	891	918	–2.94
Oostburg, village	2,181	1,931	12.95
Plymouth, city	7,239	6,769	6.94%
Plymouth, town	3,015	2,911	3.57
Random Lake, village	1,532	1,439	6.46
Rhine, town	2,363	2,235	5.73
Russell, town	338	362	–6.63
Scott, town	1,758	1,671	5.21
Sheboygan, city	50,763	49,587	2.37
Sheboygan, town	4,614	3,866	19.35
Sheboygan Falls, city	6,362	5,823	9.26
Sheboygan Falls, town	1,818	1,908	–4.72
Sherman, town	1,533	1,461	4.93
Waldo, village	465	442	5.20
Wilson, town	3,025	2,931	3.21
TAYLOR COUNTY	19,247	18,901	1.83
Aurora, town	438	473	–7.40
Browning, town	755	740	2.03
Chelsea, town	742	731	1.50
Cleveland, town	241	235	2.55
Deer Creek, town	740	738	0.27
Ford, town	265	254	4.33
Gilman, village	458	412	11.17
Goodrich, town	480	454	5.73
Greenwood, town	608	634	–4.10
Grover, town	237	214	10.75
Hammel, town	649	633	2.53
Holway, town	821	779	5.39
Jump River, town	334	330	1.21
Little Black, town	1,180	1,195	–1.26
Lublin, village	125	129	–3.10
Maplehurst, town	302	300	0.67
McKinley, town	406	403	0.74
Medford, city	4,368	4,282	2.01
Medford, town	2,010	1,962	2.45
Molitor, town	207	183	13.11
Pershing, town	204	217	–5.99
Rib Lake, town	778	746	4.29
Rib Lake, village	933	887	5.19
Roosevelt, town	412	429	–3.96
Stetsonville, village	516	511	0.98
Taft, town	368	367	0.27
Westboro, town	670	663	1.06
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY	25,930	25,263	2.64
Albion, town	711	696	2.16
Arcadia, city	2,193	2,166	1.25
Arcadia, town	1,740	1,710	1.75
Blair, city	1,183	1,126	5.06
Burnside, town	645	653	–1.23
Caledonia, town	595	555	7.21
Chimney Rock, town	251	267	–5.99
Dodge, town	396	397	–0.25
Eleva, village	503	491	2.44
Ettrick, town	1,312	1,309	0.23
Ettrick, village	532	491	8.35
Gale, town	1,525	1,563	–2.43
Galesville, city	1,367	1,278	6.96
Hale, town	976	971	0.51
Independence, city	1,110	1,041	6.63
Lincoln, town	898	889	1.01
Osseo, city	1,617	1,551	4.26
Pigeon, town	785	766	2.48
Pigeon Falls, village	388	368	5.43
Preston, town	945	963	–1.87
Strum, village	991	949	4.43
Sumner, town	736	711	3.52
Trempealeau, town	1,305	1,341	–2.68

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY
January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Trempealeau, village	1,179	1,039	13.47%
Unity, town	491	473	3.81
Whitehall, city	1,556	1,499	3.80
VERNON COUNTY	26,130	25,617	2.00
Bergen, town	1,259	1,223	2.94
Chaseburg, village	386	365	5.75
Christiana, town	838	851	–1.53
Clinton, town	1,140	1,093	4.30
Coon, town	710	701	1.28
Coon Valley, village	822	817	0.61
De Soto, village (part)	265	253	4.74
Forest, town	574	543	5.71
Franklin, town	902	926	–2.59
Genoa, town	638	661	–3.48
Genoa, village	263	266	–1.13
Greenwood, town	603	574	5.05
Hamburg, town	686	712	–3.65
Harmony, town	563	551	2.18
Hillsboro, city	1,339	1,288	3.96
Hillsboro, town	671	642	4.52
Jefferson, town	910	915	–0.55
Kickapoo, town	488	472	3.39
La Farge, village	773	766	0.91
Liberty, town	182	189	–3.70
Ontario, village	450	407	10.57
Readstown, village	429	420	2.14
Stark, town	285	259	10.04
Sterling, town	586	598	–2.01
Stoddard, village	782	775	0.90
Union, town	468	420	11.43
Viola, village (part)	220	207	6.28
Viroqua, city	4,065	3,922	3.65
Viroqua, town	1,481	1,499	–1.20
Webster, town	520	529	–1.70
Westby, city	1,911	1,866	2.41
Wheatland, town	443	436	1.61
Whitestown, town	478	471	1.49
VILAS COUNTY	18,874	17,707	6.59
Arbor Vitae, town	2,851	2,531	12.64
Boulder Junction, town	933	884	5.54
Cloverland, town	826	768	7.55
Conover, town	1,009	932	8.26
Eagle River, city	1,438	1,374	4.66
Lac du Flambeau, town	2,635	2,433	8.30
Land O'Lakes, town	858	839	2.26
Lincoln, town	2,366	2,310	2.42
Manitowish Waters, town	676	651	3.84
Phelps, town	1,237	1,187	4.21
Plum Lake, town	489	465	5.16
Presque Isle, town	516	471	9.55
St. Germain, town	1,391	1,319	5.46
Washington, town	1,266	1,189	6.48
Winchester, town	383	354	8.19
WALWORTH COUNTY	81,395	75,000	8.53
Bloomfield, town	4,280	3,723	14.96
Burlington, city (part)	0	0	0.00
Darien, town	1,527	1,490	2.48
Darien, village	1,312	1,158	13.30
Delavan, city	6,849	6,073	12.78
Delavan, town	4,468	4,195	6.51
East Troy, town	3,869	3,687	4.94
East Troy, village	3,055	2,664	14.68
Elkhorn, city	6,301	5,337	18.06
Fontana-on-Geneva Lake, village	1,685	1,635	3.06%
Geneva, town	3,803	3,472	9.53
Genoa City, village (part)	1,356	1,277	6.19
La Grange, town	1,738	1,643	5.78
Lafayette, town	1,496	1,276	17.24
Lake Geneva, city	6,426	5,979	7.48
Linn, town	2,070	2,062	0.39
Lyons, town	2,916	2,579	13.07
Mukwonago, village (part)	0	0	0.00
Richmond, town	1,514	1,405	7.76
Sharon, town	1,020	1,016	0.39
Sharon, village	1,247	1,250	–0.24
Spring Prairie, town	1,894	1,756	7.86
Sugar Creek, town	2,796	2,661	5.07
Troy, town	2,193	2,051	6.92
Walworth, town	1,421	1,341	5.97
Walworth, village	1,796	1,614	11.28
Whitewater, city (part)	10,693	10,170	5.14
Whitewater, town	1,454	1,378	5.52
Williams Bay, village	2,216	2,108	5.12
WASHBURN COUNTY	14,414	13,772	4.66
Barronett, town	362	373	–2.95
Bashaw, town	805	756	6.48
Bass Lake, town	382	337	13.35
Beaver Brook, town	590	580	1.72
Birchwood, town	380	329	15.50
Birchwood, village	456	443	2.93
Brooklyn, town	282	276	2.17
Casey, town	403	401	0.50
Chicog, town	190	182	4.40
Crystal, town	262	279	–6.09
Evergreen, town	901	910	–0.99
Frog Creek, town	158	155	1.94
Gull Lake, town	155	148	4.73
Long Lake, town	625	583	7.20
Madge, town	366	349	4.87
Minong, town	803	730	10.00
Minong, village	508	521	–2.50
Sarona, town	406	391	3.84
Shell Lake, city	1,260	1,161	8.53
Spooner, city	2,566	2,464	4.14
Spooner, town	664	644	3.11
Springbrook, town	426	403	5.71
Stinnett, town	216	202	6.93
Stone Lake, town	475	446	6.50
Trego, town	773	709	9.03
WASHINGTON COUNTY	108,619	95,328	13.94
Addison, town	3,250	3,051	6.52
Barton, town	2,773	2,586	7.23
Erin, town	3,237	2,817	14.91
Farmington, town	2,842	2,523	12.64
Germantown, town	267	258	3.49
Germantown, village	16,288	13,658	19.26
Hartford, city (part)	9,086	8,179	11.09
Hartford, town	3,621	3,243	11.66
Jackson, town	3,376	3,172	6.43
Jackson, village	3,863	2,486	55.39
Kewaskum, town	1,175	1,139	3.16
Kewaskum, village	3,031	2,514	20.56
Milwaukee, city (part)	0	0	0.00
Newburg, village (part)	963	853	12.90
Polk, town	3,770	3,540	6.50
Richfield, town	9,608	8,993	6.84
Slinger, village	3,373	2,340	44.15

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY
January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
Trenton, town	4,290	3,967	8.14%
Wayne, town	1,506	1,374	9.61
West Bend, city	27,796	24,470	13.59
West Bend, town	4,504	4,165	8.14
WAUKESHA COUNTY	334,077	304,715	9.64
Big Bend, village	1,307	1,299	0.62
Brookfield, city	36,691	35,184	4.28
Brookfield, town	5,870	4,232	38.71
Butler, village	2,042	2,079	–1.78
Chenequa, village	617	601	2.66
Delafield, city	6,099	5,347	14.06
Delafield, town	6,945	5,735	21.10
Dousman, village	1,508	1,277	18.09
Eagle, town	2,395	2,028	18.10
Eagle, village	1,260	1,182	6.60
Elm Grove, village	6,210	6,261	–0.81
Genesee, town	6,793	5,986	13.48
Hartland, village	7,735	6,906	12.00
Lac La Belle, village	279	258	8.14
Lannon, village	1,057	924	14.39
Lisbon, town	8,751	8,277	5.73
Menomonee Falls, village	28,620	26,840	6.63
Merton, town	6,996	6,430	8.80
Merton, village	1,420	1,199	18.43
Milwaukee, city (part)	0	0	0.00
Mukwonago, town	6,854	5,967	14.87
Mukwonago, village (part)	5,511	4,464	23.45
Muskego, city	19,677	16,813	17.03
Nashotah, village	714	567	25.93
New Berlin, city	35,739	33,592	6.39
North Prairie, village	1,529	1,322	15.66
Oconomowoc, city	11,617	10,993	5.68
Oconomowoc, town	7,634	7,323	4.25
Oconomowoc Lake, village	500	493	1.42
Ottawa, town	3,408	2,988	14.06
Pewaukee, town	11,292	9,339	20.91
Pewaukee, village	6,640	5,287	25.59
Summit, town	4,378	4,003	9.37
Sussex, village	7,224	5,039	43.36
Vernon, town	8,027	7,549	6.33
Wales, village	2,676	2,471	8.30
Waukesha, city	59,949	56,894	5.37
Waukesha, town	8,113	7,566	7.23
WAUPACA COUNTY	48,673	46,104	5.57
Bear Creek, town	789	787	0.25
Big Falls, village	77	75	2.67
Caledonia, town	1,309	1,177	11.21
Clintonville, city	4,524	4,423	2.28
Dayton, town	2,264	1,992	13.65
Dupont, town	641	634	1.10
Embarrass, village	456	461	–1.08
Farmington, town	3,977	3,602	10.41
Fremont, town	600	561	6.95
Fremont, village	676	632	6.96
Harrison, town	456	432	5.56
Helvetia, town	612	587	4.26
Iola, town	654	637	2.67
Iola, village	1,224	1,125	8.80
Larrabee, town	1,354	1,316	2.89
Lebanon, town	1,365	1,290	5.81
Lind, town	1,276	1,159	10.09
Little Wolf, town	1,379	1,326	4.00
Manawa, city	1,269	1,169	8.55
Marion, city (part)	1,277	1,242	2.82
Matteson, town	899	889	1.12
Mukwa, town	2,501	2,304	8.55%
New London, city (part)	5,523	5,321	3.80
Ogdensburg, village	224	220	1.82
Royalton, town	1,513	1,456	3.91
St. Lawrence, town	715	697	2.58
Scandinavia, town	963	890	8.20
Scandinavia, village	299	298	0.34
Union, town	736	733	0.41
Waupaca, city	5,288	4,946	6.91
Waupaca, town	1,165	1,122	3.83
Weyauwega, city	1,705	1,665	2.40
Weyauwega, town	674	653	3.22
Wyoming, town	289	283	2.12
WAUSHARA COUNTY	20,318	19,385	4.81
Aurora, town	880	846	4.02
Berlin, city (part)	63	67	–5.97
Bloomfield, town	961	922	4.23
Coloma, town	516	499	3.41
Coloma, village	392	383	2.35
Dakota, town	1,145	1,092	4.85
Deerfield, town	474	454	4.41
Hancock, town	503	467	7.71
Hancock, village	400	382	4.71
Leon, town	1,064	992	7.26
Lohrville, village	380	368	3.26
Marion, town	1,564	1,478	5.82
Mount Morris, town	830	767	8.21
Oasis, town	382	389	–1.80
Plainfield, town	545	529	3.02
Plainfield, village	854	839	1.79
Poysippi, town	970	929	4.41
Redgranite, village	1,019	1,009	0.99
Richford, town	489	455	7.47
Rose, town	527	486	8.44
Saxeville, town	901	846	6.50
Springwater, town	1,073	1,011	6.13
Warren, town	581	550	5.64
Wautoma, city	1,888	1,784	5.83
Wautoma, town	1,138	1,088	4.60
Wild Rose, village	779	753	3.45
WINNEBAGO COUNTY	149,894	140,320	6.82
Algoma, town	4,463	3,492	27.81
Appleton, city (part)	615	443	38.83
Black Wolf, town	2,145	2,154	–0.42
Clayton, town	2,495	2,264	10.20
Menasha, city (part)	15,519	14,638	6.02
Menasha, town	15,094	13,975	8.01
Neenah, city	24,316	23,219	4.72
Neenah, town	2,884	2,691	7.17
Nekimi, town	1,469	1,475	–0.41
Nepeuskun, town	663	647	2.47
Omro, city	3,086	2,836	8.82
Omro, town	1,663	1,616	2.91
Oshkosh, city	60,240	55,006	9.52
Oshkosh, town	3,469	4,655	–25.48
Poygan, town	877	824	6.43
Rushford, town	1,374	1,361	0.96
Utica, town	1,066	1,046	1.91
Vinland, town	1,727	1,688	2.31
Winchester, town	1,599	1,433	11.58
Winneconne, town	1,805	1,761	2.50
Winneconne, village	2,235	2,059	8.55
Wolf River, town	1,090	1,037	5.11

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY January 1, 1996–Continued

County and Municipality	1996 Estimate	1990 Census	Percent Change
WOOD COUNTY	76,446	73,605	3.86%
Arpin, town	850	806	5.46
Arpin, village	359	312	15.06
Auburndale, town	813	844	–3.67
Auburndale, village	715	665	7.52
Biron, village	932	794	17.38
Cameron, town	520	522	–0.38
Cary, town	385	385	0.00
Cranmoor, town	190	185	2.70
Dexter, town	370	354	4.52
Grand Rapids, town	7,489	7,071	5.91
Hansen, town	685	698	–1.86
Hewitt, village	700	595	17.65
Hiles, town	154	144	6.94
Lincoln, town	1,496	1,429	4.69
Marshfield, city (part)	19,442	18,861	3.08
Marshfield, town	799	767	4.17
Milladore, town	729	719	1.39
Milladore, village (part)	315	314	0.32%
Nekoosa, city	2,624	2,557	2.62
Pittsville, city	845	838	0.84
Port Edwards, town	1,400	1,351	3.63
Port Edwards, village	1,850	1,848	0.11
Remington, town	319	304	4.93
Richfield, town	1,440	1,344	7.14
Rock, town	816	764	6.81
Rudolph, town	1,171	1,180	–0.76
Rudolph, village	451	451	0.00
Saratoga, town	5,248	4,775	9.91
Seneca, town	1,150	1,133	1.50
Sherry, town	788	787	0.13
Sigel, town	1,151	1,192	–3.44
Vesper, village	638	598	6.69
Wisconsin Rapids, city	18,798	18,245	3.03
Wood, town	814	773	5.30

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, Wisconsin,* Table 15, August 1991; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates January 1, 1996,* October 1996.

WISCONSIN URBANIZED AREAS, 1990 CENSUS

Urbanized Area[3]	1990 Census	Central Place[1] Population	Central Place[1] Percent	Urban Fringe[2] Population	Urban Fringe[2] Percent
Appleton-Neenah	160,918	88,914	55.25%	72,004	44.75%
Beloit, WI-IL	56,076	35,573	63.44	20,503	36.56
Wisconsin population	(42,705)	(35,573)	(83.30)	(7,132)	(16.70)
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	122,971	112,627	91.59	10,344	8.41
Wisconsin population	(27,615)	(27,134)	(98.26)	(481)	(1.74)
Eau Claire	80,293	56,856	70.81	23,437	29.19
Green Bay	161,931	96,466	59.57	65,465	40.43
Janesville	52,995	52,133	98.37	862	1.63
Kenosha	94,292	80,352	85.22	13,940	14.78
La Crosse, WI-MN	78,928	51,003	64.62	27,925	35.38
Wisconsin population	(74,203)	(51,003)	(68.77)	(23,200)	(31.27)
Madison	244,336	191,262	78.28	53,074	21.72
Milwaukee	1,226,293	685,046	55.86	541,247	44.14
Oshkosh	58,935	55,006	93.33	3,929	6.67
Racine	121,788	84,298	69.22	37,490	30.78
Sheboygan	61,012	49,676	81.42	11,336	18.58
Wausau	57,352	37,060	64.61	20,292	35.38
TOTAL	2,578,120	1,676,272	65.02%	901,848	34.98%
Wisconsin population only	1,995,516	1,228,951	61.59%	766,565	38.41%

[1]"Central place" is a central city or cities within a metropolitan area.

[2]"Urban fringe" is the adjacent densely populated area surrounding a "central place".

[3]"Urbanized area" comprises a central place and its urban fringe that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, United States,* Table 1, August 1991. Percentages calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

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 Operation Desert Storm, more than 26,600 Wisconsinites have given their lives in the service of their country.

As of June 1997, about 10,000 Wisconsinites were serving in over 100 Wisconsin Army or Air National Guard units at 67 locations throughout the state. National Guard facilities include 69 armories and 3 air bases.

Veteran's Programs — Since the end of World War II, more than 500,000 grants and loans totaling over $2.1 billion have been provided to Wisconsin veterans. The grants have covered subsistence aid and emergency health care assistance for needy veterans, as well as educational grants. In addition, eligible veterans, and in some instances spouses and dependent children of deceased veterans, may qualify for economic assistance loans for purposes such as debt consolidation, education, home repairs, and business or farm purchases. Veterans may also qualify for low-interest home mortgage and home improvement loans. Historically, most of the grants have been for educational purposes, while the overwhelming number of loans are for housing.

The Wisconsin Veterans Home at King had 739 members at the end of 1996. In general, to be eligible for residence, a veteran must have completed at least 90 days of honorable active military service, at least one day of which was served during a qualifying period of hostilities. In addition, a veteran must have either been a resident of Wisconsin at the time of entry into service or have been a resident of the state for any 5-year period after service and prior to application for the veterans home. 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.

VETERANS BENEFITS, 1962 – 1996

			Grants			Loans			
Fiscal Year	Number of Grants and Loans	Total Benefits	Economic	Educational	Full-Time Educational Grants	Economic Assistance	Second Mortgage Housing	Revenue Bond Housing Loans	Gen. Obligation Bond Housing Loans
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	7,979,372	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	4,371,839	6,333,640	$192,591,387
1977	37,807	257,778,554	658,110	1,360,835	1,682,805	9,198,256	1,073,815	—	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*	451,666	716,858	667	2,567,053	—	—	33,157,403
1995	6,080	126,009,594*	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

Note: The 1961 Legislature merged all veterans' funds into the Veterans Trust Fund.

*Includes $21,444,166 (FY94) and $11,024,956 (FY95) in consumer loans under the Veterans Trust Fund stabilization provision of 1993 Wisconsin Act 16.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, departmental data, April 1997.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

ARMY UNITS

State Area Command (STARC)
Headquarters STARC (–) – Madison
Det. 3, STARC (Sel Svc) – Madison
Det. 4, STARC (RRM) – Madison
Det. 1, 139th Public Affairs Det. – Madison
Det. 52, OSA – Madison
13th Medical Dental Detachment – Madison
13th Medical Dental Detachment – Marshfield
13th Medical Dental Detachment – Waukesha
132nd Army Band – Madison
232nd Personnel Services Det. – Madison

32nd Infantry Brigade
Headquarters and Headquarters Co. – Madison
2nd Battalion, 127th Infantry
Headquarters and Headquarters Co. – Appleton
Company A – Fort Atkinson
Company B – Green Bay
Company C – Fond du Lac
Company D (–) – Hartford
Det. 1, Co. D – Waupun
Company E – Watertown
1st Battalion, 128th Infantry
Headquarters and Headquarters Co. (–) – Eau Claire
Detachment 1, Hq. Co. – Reedsburg
Company A – Menomonie
Company B – New Richmond
Company C – Rice Lake
Company D – Arcadia
Company E – River Falls
1st Battalion, 632nd Armor
Headquarters and Headquarters Co. – Wausau
Company A – Merrill
Company B – Antigo
Company C – Marinette
Company D – Mosinee
1st Battalion, 120th Field Artillery
Headquarters and Headquarters Btry. (–) – Wisconsin Rapids
Det. 1, Hq. Btry. – Waupaca
Battery A (–) – Marshfield
Det. 1, Btry. A – Abbotsford
Battery B – Clintonville
Battery C – Stevens Point
Service Battery – Neillsville
132nd Forward Support Battalion
Headquarters and Headquarters Det. – Madison
Company A – Janesville
Company B (–) – Portage
Det. 1, Co. B – Mauston
Det. 2, Co. B – Madison
Company C (Med) – Milwaukee
173rd Engineer Battalion
Headquarters and Headquarters Co. – Onalaska
Support Platoon – Onalaska
Company A – Onalaska
Company B – Eau Claire
Company C (–) – Baraboo
Det. 1, Co. C – Ripon

64th Troop Command
Headquarters, 64th Troop Command – Madison
332nd Rear Area Operations Center – Berlin
64th Rear Operations Center – Monroe
832nd Medical Co. (Air Ambulance) – 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
Detachment 1 – Viroqua
1157th Transportation Co. – Oshkosh
1158th Transportation Co. (–) – Tomah
Detachment 1 – Beloit
Detachment 2 – 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
Headquarters and Headquarters Btry. – Milwaukee
Battery A – Milwaukee
Battery B (–) – Plymouth
Det. 1, Btry. B – Two Rivers
Battery C – Sussex
Service Battery – Oconomowoc
1st Battalion, 126th Field Artillery
Headquarters and Headquarters Btry. – Kenosha
Battery A (–) – Whitewater
Det. 1, Btry. A – Elkhorn
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
Detachment 1, 229th Engineer Co. (CSE) Co. – Platteville
829th Engineer Detachment (Utilities) – Richland Center
724th Engineer Battalion
Headquarters and Headquarters Co. – Superior
Company A (–) – Medford
Det. 1, Co. A – Ashland
Company B (–) – Hayward
Det. 1, Co. B – Spooner
Company C (–) – Tomahawk
Det. 1, Co. C – Rhinelander

426th Leadership Regiment (Wisconsin Military Academy) – Fort McCoy
1st Battalion (FA) – Fort McCoy
2nd Battalion (GS) – Fort McCoy

AIR UNITS

Headquarters, Wisconsin Air National Guard – Madison
115th Fighter Wing – Truax Field ANG Base, Madison
115th Operations Group
176th Fighter Squadron
115th Operations Support Flight
115th Logistics Group
115th Aircraft Generation Squadron
115th Maintenance Squadron
115th Logistics Squadron
115th Logistics Support Flight
115th Support Group
115th Security Police Squadron
115th Mission Support Flight
115th Services Flight
115th Civil Engineering Squadron
115th Communications Flight
115th Medical Squadron
128th Air Refueling Wing – Mitchell Field ANG Base, Milwaukee
128th Operations Group
126th Air Refueling Squadron
128th Operations Support Flight
126th Weather Flight
128th Logistics Group
128th Logistics Squadron
128th Logistics Support Flight
128th Maintenance Squadron
128th Aircraft Generation Squadron
128th Support Group
128th Services Flight
128th Mission Support Flight
128th Communications Flight
128th Civil Engineering Squadron
128th Security Police Squadron
128th Medical Squadron
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:
ANG – Air National Guard
Btry. – Battery
Co. – Company
CSE – Combat Support Equipment
CRTC – Combat Readiness Training Center
Det. – Detachment
FA – Field Artillery
GS – General Studies
Hq. – Headquarters
Med – Medical
MP – Military Police
OSA – Operational Support Airlift
RRM – Recruiting and Retention Manager
Sel Svc – Selective Service

Source: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs, departmental data, March 1997.

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[9]
Somalia	426[10]	2

NA – Not available.
Note: These figures have been revised as additional information became available from the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs.
[1]Total includes some who enlisted more than once. The net number of soldiers recruited in Wisconsin was about 80,000.
[2]Casualties only from Wisconsin 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments. No details available for Wisconsin residents serving in federal units.
[3]U.S. Veterans Administration letter, October 17, 1961.
[4]U.S. Veterans Administration report, March 31, 1990.
[5]Total includes 1,131 from U.S. Department of Defense and 108 additional names from Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs.
[6]Based 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.
[7]U.S. Department of Defense statistics on troop involvement.
[8]Based on 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.
[9]In addition, another Wisconsin resident, a civilian employe of the U.S. Army, was killed.
[10]Based on Department of Veterans Affairs formula for determining the number of state residents who served during Operation Restore Hope, beginning December 9, 1992.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, departmental data, April 1997.

MEMBERSHIP, WISCONSIN VETERANS HOME 1888 – 1996

	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.	Deps.	Vets.	Deps.	Vets.	Deps.	Vets.	Deps.	Vets.	Deps.	Vets.	Deps.	
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

Deps. – Dependants.

*Other periods of hostilities for which expeditionary medals were awarded.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, departmental data, February 1997.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

Daily Newspapers

Municipality	Newspaper[1]	Publisher
Antigo, 612 Superior St. 54409	Antigo Daily Journal	Marie Berner
Appleton, 306 W. Washington St., P.O. Box 59 54911	The Post-Crescent	Paul P. Seveska
Ashland, 122 W. 3rd St. 54806	The Daily Press	John Murphy
Baraboo, 219 First St. 53913	News Republic	David Gentry
Beaver Dam, 805 Park Ave. 53916	Daily Citizen	James E. Conley, Jr.
Beloit, 149 State St. 53511	Beloit Daily News	Kent D. Eymann
Chippewa Falls, 321 Frenette Dr. 54729	The Chippewa Herald	Mark Baker
Eau Claire, 701 S. Farwell St. 54702	Leader-Telegram	Charles Graaskamp
Fond du Lac, 33 W. Second St. 54936	The Reporter	Larry Antony
Fort Atkinson, 28 W. Milwaukee Ave. 53538	Daily Jefferson County Union	Brian V. Knox
Green Bay, 133 S. Monroe Ave., P.O. Box 2467 54306	The Green Bay News-Chronicle	Frank A. Wood
Green Bay, 435 E. Walnut 54307	Green Bay Press-Gazette	William T. Nusbaum
Janesville, 1 S. Parker Dr. 53545	The Janesville Gazette	Sidney H. Bliss
Kenosha, 715 58th St. 53141	Kenosha News	Howard J. Brown
La Crosse, 401 N. Third St. 54601	La Crosse Tribune	James P. Santori
Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53708	The Capital Times	Clayton Frink
Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53708	Wisconsin State Journal	Phil Blake
Manitowoc, 902 Franklin St., P.O. Box 790 54220	Herald Times Reporter	Gary Omernick
Marinette, 1809 Dunlap Ave. 54143	EagleHerald	Dennis J. Colling
Marshfield, 111 W. Third St. 54449	Marshfield News-Herald	Bill Heath
Milwaukee, 225 E. Michigan St. P.O. Box 92933 53202	The Daily Reporter	Mark W.C. Stodder
Milwaukee, 333 W. State St. 53201	Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	Keith Spore
Monroe, 1065 4th Ave., West 53566	Monroe Times	Carl C. Hearing
Oshkosh, 224 State St. 54901	The Oshkosh Northwestern	Russ Sprung
Portage, 309 DeWitt St. 53901	Daily Register	David Gentry
Racine, 212 Fourth St. 53403	The Journal Times	Peter Selkowe
Rhinelander, 314 Courtney St. 54501	The Daily News	Richard Timmons
Shawano, 1464 E. Green Bay St. 54166	Shawano Leader	Stephen P. Staloch
Sheboygan, 632 Center Ave. 53081	The Sheboygan Press	David G. Decker
Stevens Point, 1200 Third Ct. 54481	Stevens Point Journal	Frank Leahy
Superior, 1226 Ogden Ave. 54880	The Daily Telegram	John Murphy
Watertown, 115 W. Main St. 53094	Watertown Daily Times	James M. Clifford
Waukesha, 801 N. Barstow St. 53187	The Freeman	Patrick Doyle
Wausau, 800 Scott St. 54403	Wausau Daily Herald	Mike Scobey
West Bend, 100 S. Sixth St. 53095	West Bend Daily News	Steve Sandberg
Wisconsin Rapids, 220 1st Ave., S. 54495	The Daily Tribune	Randy Graf

Other Newspapers

Municipality	Newspaper	Published	Publisher
Abbotsford 54405	The Tribune-Phonograph	Wed.	J.A. O'Leary
Adams 53910	Adams County Times	Wed.	Richard A. Hannagan
Algoma 54201	Algoma Record-Herald	Thurs.	Larry Wilken
Alma (Cochrane 54622)	Buffalo County Journal	Thurs.	Gary D. Stumpf
Amery 54001	Amery Free Press	Tues.	Palmer H. Sondreal
Amherst 54406	The Tomorrow River Times	Thurs.	Trey Foerster
Arcadia 54612	The Arcadia News-Leader	Thurs.	Charles Blaschko
Argyle 53504	Argyle Agenda	Wed.	Dan & Mark Witte
Ashwaubenon 54304	Ashwaubenon-Howard Suamico Press	Fri.	Michael W. & Annette Aubinger
Augusta 54722	Augusta Area Times	Wed.	Michael D. 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 53207[2]	The Bay Viewer	Thurs.	CNI Newspapers
Belleville 53508	Belleville Recorder	Wed.	Stuart & Wendy Shapiro
Beloit 53511	The Chronicle	Fri.	Eugene Relerford
Berlin 54923	The Berlin Journal	Thurs.	R.M. Gonyo
Black Earth 53515	News-Sickle-Arrow	Thurs.	Dan & Mark Witte
Black River Falls 54615	Banner Journal	Wed.	Kathy Potter
Blair 54616	The Blair Press	Thurs.	Gerald Hjornevik
Blanchardville 53516	The Blade Atlas	Thurs.	Gary McKenzie
Bloomer 54724	Bloomer Advance	Wed.	Al Bauer
Boscobel 53805	Boscobel Dial	Thurs.	Jean Roth
Brillion 54110	The Brillion News	Thurs.	Zane & Noel Zander
Brodhead 53520	The Independent-Register	Wed.	Kim Markham
Brookfield 53005[2]	Brookfield News	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Brown Deer 53151[2]	Brown Deer Herald	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Burlington 53105	Burlington Standard Press	Sun. & Wed.	Robert Branen
Cadott 54727	The Cadott Sentinel	Thurs.	Trygg J. Hansen
Cambridge 53523	The Cambridge News	Thurs.	Dennis L. Hawkes
Campbellsport 53010	Campbellsport News	Thurs.	James R. Ninnemann
Cashton 54619	Cashton Record	Wed.	Gerald Eddy

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

Other Newspapers–Continued

Municipality	Newspaper	Published	Publisher
Cedarburg 53012	Ozaukee County News Graphic	Mon. & Thurs.	Philip Paige & Gail Ostermann
Chetek 54728	The Chetek Alert	Thurs.	Paul H. Lange & Melodee Eckerman
Chilton 53014	Chilton Spirit	Thurs.	Mike Mathes
Chilton 53014	Chilton Times-Journal	Thurs.	Gary Vercauteren
Clinton 53525	The Clinton Topper	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Clintonville 54929	Clintonville Tribune-Gazette	Thurs.	Jeff Hoffman
Cochrane 54622	Cochrane-Fountain City Recorder	Thurs.	Gary D. Stumpf
Colfax 54730	The Colfax Messenger	Wed.	Ellis Bloomfield
Columbus 53925	Columbus Journal	Sat.	James E. Conley, Jr.
Cornell 54732	The Cornell & Lake Holcombe Courier	Thurs.	Trygg J. Hansen
Crandon 54520	The Forest Republican	Wed.	Russell H. Steel
Cuba City 53807	Tri-County Press	Thurs.	William S. Hale
Cudahy 53110[2]	Cudahy Reminder-Enterprise	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Cumberland 54829	Cumberland Advocate	Wed.	Sharon & Craig Bucher
Darlington 53530	Republican-Journal	Thurs.	Brian A. Lund
Deerfield 53531	The Independent	Thurs.	Mary Pohlman & Alan Kay
DeForest 53532	DeForest Times-Tribune	Thurs.	Richard & Molly Emerson
Delavan 53115	The Delavan Enterprise	Wed.	Skip Bliss
Denmark 54208	The Denmark Press	Tues.	Frank A. Wood
De Pere 54115	De Pere Journal	Thurs.	Paul J. Creviere, Sr., Paul J. Creviere, Jr. & Marie S. Creviere
Dodgeville 53533	The Dodgeville Chronicle	Thurs.	J. Patrick & T. Michael Reilly
Dousman 53029	The Kettle Moraine Index	Thurs.	Gary Jasiek
Durand 54736	The Courier-Wedge	Thurs.	Gary D. Stumpf
Eagle River 54521	Vilas County News-Review	Wed.	Byron McNutt
East Troy 53120	East Troy News	Wed.	Robert Branen
Eau Claire 54702	The Country Today	Wed.	Pieter F. Graaskamp
Edgar 54426	The Record Review	Wed.	J.A. O'Leary
Edgerton 53534	The Edgerton Reporter	Wed.	Helen & Diane Everson
Elkhorn 53121	The Elkhorn Independent	Wed.	Robert Branen
Ellsworth 54011	Pierce County Herald	Wed.	Bill Kirk
Elm Grove 53122[2]	Elm Grove Elm Leaves	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Elmwood 54767	The Elmwood Argus	Wed.	Duane E. Kelley
Elroy 53929	Tribune Keystone	Wed. & Sat.	David Gentry
Evansville 53536	Evansville Review	Wed.	M. Vivian & Frank H. Gildner
Fennimore 53809	The Fennimore Times	Thurs.	William S. Hale
Fitchburg 53593	Fitchburg Star	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Florence 54121	The Florence Mining News	Wed.	Nancy Gomez & Margie Yadro
Fox Lake 53933[3]	The Representative	Thurs.	R.M. Gonyo
Fox Point 53151[2]	Fox Point-Bayside-River Hills Herald	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Franklin-Hales Corners 53151[2]	Franklin-Hales Corners Hub	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Frederic 54837	Inter-County Leader	Wed.	Doug Panek
Friendship 53910	Friendship Reporter	Wed.	Richard A. Hannagan
Galesville 54630	Galesville Republican	Thurs.	John Graf
Gays Mills 54631	Crawford County Independent, The Kickapoo Scout	Thurs.	Bonnie Olson
Germantown 53022[2]	Germantown Banner-Press	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Glendale 53151[2]	Glendale Herald	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Glenwood City 54013	The Tribune Press Reporter	Wed.	Carlton R. DeWitt
Glidden 54527	The Glidden Enterprise	Wed.	Matthew J. Hart
Grantsburg 54840	Burnett County Sentinel	Wed.	Byron Higgin
Green Lake 54941[3]	Green Lake County Reporter	Thurs.	R.M. Gonyo
Greendale 53129[2]	Greendale Village Life	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Greenfield 53220[2]	Greenfield Observer	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Hammond 54015	Central St. Croix News	Wed.	Barbara Gardner
Hartford 53027	Times-Press	Thurs.	John McLoone
Hartland 53029	Lake Country Reporter	Mon. & Thurs.	Gary Jasiek
Hayward 54843	Sawyer County Record	Wed.	Gary Pennington
Hillsboro 54634	Hillsboro Sentry-Enterprise	Thurs.	Jack Knowles
Holmen 54636	Holmen Courier	Thurs.	Gretchen Skoloda
Horicon 53032	Horicon Reporter	Thurs.	Andrew Johnson
Hudson 54016	Hudson Star-Observer	Thurs.	Steve Dzubay
Hurley 54534	Iron County Miner	Thurs.	Ernest R. Moore
Independence 54747	Independence News-Wave	Thurs.	O.J. Evenson
Iola 54945	The Iola Herald	Thurs.	Trey Foerster
Juneau 53039	The Dodge County Independent News	Thurs.	Scott Fitzgerald
Kaukauna 54130	The Kaukauna Times	Tues. & Thurs.	Glenn P. Hansen
Kewaskum 53040	Kewaskum Statesman	Thurs.	Lana L. Kuehl
Kewaunee 54216	The Kewaunee Enterprise	Thurs.	Larry Wilken
Kiel 53042	Kiel Tri-County Record	Thurs.	Mike Mathes
Ladysmith 54848	Ladysmith News	Thurs.	Thomas D. Bell

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

Other Newspapers–Continued

Municipality	Newspaper	Published	Publisher
La Farge-Viola 54639	Epitaph-News	Thurs.	April Paul
Lake Geneva 53147	Lake Geneva Regional News	Thurs.	D.W. Bearder
Lake Mills 53551	The Lake Mills Leader	Thurs.	Dennis L. Hawkes
Lancaster 53813	Grant County Herald Independent	Thurs.	William S. Hale
Lodi 53555	The Lodi Enterprise	Thurs.	Bill Haupt
Loyal 54446	Tribune Record Gleaner	Wed.	Robert E. & Florence J. Berglund
Luck 54853[4]	Luck Enterprise	Thurs.	Tom Miller
Luxemburg 54217	The Luxemburg News	Thurs.	Larry Wilken
Madison 53703	Isthmus	Thurs.	Vincent P. O'Hern
Madison 53719	The Cheese Reporter	Fri.	Richard Groves
Madison 53703	The Madison Times	Fri.	Betty Franklin-Hammonds
Manawa 54949	The Manawa Advocate	Thurs.	Trey Foerster
Marion 54950	The Marion Advertiser	Thurs.	Daniel S. Brandenburg
Markesan 53946	Neighbors	Sat.	James E. Conley, Jr.
Mauston 53948	Juneau County Star-Times	Wed. & Sat.	David Gentry
Mayville 53050	The Mayville News	Thurs.	Andrew Johnson
McFarland 53558	McFarland Community Life	Wed.	Henry W. Schroeder
Medford 54451	The Star News	Wed.	J.A. O'Leary
Mellen 54546	The Mellen Weekly-Record	Wed.	James Christl
Melrose 54642	The Chronicle	Wed.	Thomas G. Besl
Menomonee Falls 53051[2]	Menomonee Falls News	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Menomonie 54751	The Dunn County News	Wed. & Sun.	Steven Jahn
Middleton 53562	Middleton Times-Tribune	Thurs.	Dan & Mark Witte
Milton 53563	Milton Courier	Thurs.	Doug Welch
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	Thurs.	Doug Hissom
Mineral Point 53565	The Democrat Tribune	Thurs.	Jeanie Lewis
Minocqua 54548	The Lakeland Times	Tues. & Fri.	Donald P. Walker
Mondovi 54755	Mondovi Herald-News	Thurs.	Perry Nyseth
Monona 53716	Community Herald	Wed.	Henry W. Schroeder
Montello 53949	The Marquette County Tribune	Thurs.	Dan & Mark Witte
Montfort 53569	The Rural Register	Thurs.	Donald Schultz
Monticello 53570	The Monticello Messenger	Thurs.	Dan & Mark Witte
Mosinee 54455	The Mosinee Times	Thurs.	John Durst
Mount Horeb 53572	Mount Horeb Mail	Thurs.	Dan & Mark Witte
Mukwonago 53149	Mukwonago Chief	Wed.	Terri Blazek
Muscoda 53573	The Progressive	Thurs.	Wendell Smith
Muskego 53150[2]	Muskego Sun	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Neenah 54957	Neenah Citizen	Fri.	David V. Dexter
Neillsville 54456	The Clark County Press	Wed.	Kathy Potter
New Berlin 53151[2]	New Berlin Citizen	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
New Glarus 53574	New Glarus Post	Wed.	Dan & Mark Witte
New Holstein 53061	New Holstein Reporter	Thurs.	Mark Sherry
New London 54961	Press-Star	Fri.	William Melendes
New Richmond 54017	The News	Thurs.	Michael J. Burke
Niagara 54151	The Niagara Journal	Wed.	Nancy Gomez & Margie Yadro
Oak Creek 53154[2]	Oak Creek Pictorial	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Oconomowoc 53066	Oconomowoc Enterprise	Wed.	David Perkins
Oconto 54153	Oconto County Reporter	Wed.	Frank A. Wood
Oconto Falls 54154	Oconto County Times-Herald	Wed.	Roger F. Shellman
Omro 54963	Omro Herald	Thurs.	R.M. Gonyo
Onalaska 54650	Onalaska Community Life	Thurs.	Gretchen Skoloda
Ontario 54651	The County Line Connection	Thurs.	Karen Parker
Oregon 53575	The Oregon Observer	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Orfordville 53576	Orfordville Journal, Footville News	Wed.	George E. Stewart I
Osceola 54020	The Sun	Wed.	Julie Busch Holmquist
Osseo 54758-0460	The Tri-County News	Wed.	Michael D. Jensen
Palmyra 53156	Palmyra Enterprise	Thurs.	Coe Printers & Publishers, Inc.
Park Falls 54552	The Park Falls Herald	Thurs.	Ken Dischler
Peshtigo 54157	Peshtigo Times	Wed.	Mary Ann Gardon
Phillips 54555	The-Bee	Thurs.	Ted Kempkes
Platteville 53818	The Platteville Journal	Tues. & Thurs.	Richard Brockman
Plymouth 53073	The Review	Tues. & Thurs.	Barry & Christie Johanson
Port Washington 53074	Ozaukee Press	Thurs.	Wm. F. Schanen III & Marie Jacque Schanen
Portage 53901	South Central Wisconsin Press	Thurs.	Robert J. Seltzner
Poynette 53955	Poynette Press	Wed.	Richard & Molly Emerson
Prairie du Chien 53821	Courier-Press	Mon. & Wed.	E.B. Howe
Prescott 54021	Prescott Journal	Thurs.	Gary B. Rawn
Princeton 54968[3]	Princeton Times-Republic	Thurs.	R.M. Gonyo

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

Other Newspapers–Continued

Municipality	Newspaper	Published	Publisher
Randolph 53956	Neighbors	Sat.	James E. Conley, Jr.
Random Lake 53075	The Sounder	Thurs.	Gary Feider
Reedsburg 53959	Reedsburg Report	Thurs.	Dale & Karen Schrank, Bart & Char Olson
Reedsburg 53959	Reedsburg Times-Press	Wed. & Sat.	David Gentry
Rice Lake 54868	Rice Lake Chronotype	Wed.	Warren L. Dorrance
Richland Center 53581	The Richland Observer	Thurs.	Erik R. Olson
Ripon 54971	The Ripon Commonwealth Press	Thurs.	Tim Lyke
River Falls 54022	River Falls Journal	Thurs.	Steve Dzubay
St. Croix Falls 54024[4]	Standard-Press	Thurs.	Tom Miller
St. Francis 53151[2]	St. Francis Reminder-Enterprise	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Sauk City 53583	The Sauk Prairie Star	Thurs.	Dan & Mark Witte
Seymour 54165	Times-Press	Thurs.	Add, Inc.
Sharon 53184	The Sharon Reporter	Wed.	Robert Branen
Sheboygan Falls 53085	The Sheboygan Falls News	Wed.	Barry & Christie Johanson
Shell Lake 54871	Washburn County Register	Thurs.	Marc & Connie Parenteau
Shorewood 53151[2]	Shorewood Herald	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
South Milwaukee 53172[2]	South Milwaukee Voice Graphic	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Sparta 54656	Monroe County Democrat	Thurs.	William Gleiss
Sparta 54656	The Sparta Herald	Mon.	Theodore C. 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 E. Kelley
Stanley 54768	The Stanley Republican	Thurs.	B.J. Fazendin
Stoughton 53589	The Stoughton Courier Hub	Thurs.	Tom Corbari
Stratford 54484	The Stratford Journal	Wed.	Paul Hale
Sturgeon Bay 54235	Door County Advocate	Tues. & Fri.	Frank A. Wood
Sun Prairie 53590	The Star	Thurs.	Chuck Frandson
Sussex 53089	Sussex Sun	Tues.	Gary Jasiek
Thorp 54771	The Thorp Courier	Wed.	Mark J. LaGasse
Three Lakes 54562	The Three Lakes News	Wed.	Byron McNutt
Tomah 54660	The Tomah Journal	Thurs.	John R. Kenny
Tomah 54660	Tomah Monitor-Herald	Mon.	John R. Kenny
Tomahawk 54487	Tomahawk Leader	Tues.	Larry M. & Kathleen A. Tobin
Turtle Lake 54889	The Times	Thurs.	James P. Slack
Twin Lakes 53181	Westosha Report	Mon.	Robert Branen
Union Grove 53182	Westine Report	Wed.	Robert Branen
Valders 54245	The Valders Journal	Thurs.	Marion Brockman
Verona 53593	The Verona Press	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Viroqua 54665	Vernon County Broadcaster	Thurs.	Mary Borman Hollister & Peter Hollister
Walworth 53184	The Times	Wed.	Robert Branen
Washburn 54891	The County Journal	Thurs.	Eric Erickson
Washington Island 54246	Washington Island Observer	Thurs.	Gail Larson Toerpe
Waterford 53185	Waterford Post	Sun.	Robert Branen
Waterloo 53594	The Courier	Thurs.	Chuck Frandson
Waunakee 53597	The Waunakee Tribune	Thurs.	Arthur Drake
Waupaca 54981	Waupaca County Post	Thurs.	Scott B. Turner
Waupaca 54981	Wisconsin State Farmer	Fri.	Scott B. Turner
Waupun 53963	Neighbors	Sat.	James E. Conley, Jr.
Wautoma 54982	Waushara Argus	Wed.	Mary Kunasch
Wauwatosa 53226[2]	Wauwatosa News-Times	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
West Allis 53214[2]	West Allis Star	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
West Salem 54669	La Crosse County Countryman	Thurs.	David Gentry
Westby 54667	The Times	Thurs.	Eric Wuennenberg
Weyauwega 54983	The Chronicle	Thurs.	Scott B. Turner
Whitefish Bay 53217[2]	Whitefish Bay Herald	Thurs.	Thomas H. Krekel
Whitehall 54773	The Whitehall Times	Thurs.	Robert O. Gauger
Whitewater 53190	The Whitewater Register	Thurs.	Coe Printers & Publishers, Inc.
Winneconne 54986	The Winneconne News	Wed.	John A. Rogers
Winter 54896	Sawyer County Gazette	Wed.	Meredith E. Rickert
Wisconsin Dells 53965	Dells Events	Wed. & Sat.	David Gentry
Withee 54498	O-W Enterprise	Wed.	Larry & Sandy Shimono
Wittenberg 54499	The Wittenberg Enterprise and Birnamwood News	Thurs.	Wittenberg Press, Inc.
Wonewoc 53968	The Wonewoc Reporter	Wed. & Sat.	David Gentry
Woodville 54028	The Woodville Leader	Wed.	Reuben Heim

[1]A "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 . . ."

[2]Combined editorial office in New Berlin 53151.

[3]Combined editorial office in Berlin 54923.

[4]Combined editorial office in Balsam Lake 54810.

Source: *1997 Directory,* Wisconsin Newspaper Association.

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS

Name	Issued	Publisher
Action Tracks	1 per yr.	Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521-1929
AFSCME Reports	Monthly	AFSCME Int'l Area Office, 8033 Excelsior Dr., Madison 53717-1903
Agri-View	Weekly	Madison Newspapers, Inc., 2001 Fish Hatchery Rd., Madison 53713
Agronomy Journal	Bimonthly	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711-1048
Airwaves	Monthly	Wisconsin Public Television, Rm. 1076 Vilas Hall, 821 University Ave., Madison 53706
American Orthoptic Journal	1 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715-1137
Angle Orthodontist, The	Bimonthly	Angle Orthodontists Research and Education Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 2577 Appleton 54913-2577
Apprenticeship Manual	Irregular	Dept. of Workforce Development, P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707-7972
Arctic Anthropology	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715-1137
Art Muscle	Bimonthly	Judith Ann Moriarty, 901 W. National Ave., Milwaukee 53204-1345
Astronomy	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 21027 Crossroads Cir., Waukesha 53186-4055
At Ease	Quarterly	Department of Military Affairs, P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708-8111
Auto Price Almanac	7 per yr.	Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Suite 111, Milwaukee 53202-3157
Badger Common 'Tater	Monthly	Wis. Potato and Vegetable Growers Assn., Inc., P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409-0327
Badger Herald	Daily (M-F)	Badger Herald, Inc., 550 State St., Madison 53703-1011
Badger Legionnaire	Monthly	Wisconsin American Legion, 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202-3424
Badger Rails	6 per yr.	Wis. Assn. of Railroad Passengers, 1815 Summit Ave., Madison 53705-4038
Badger Sportsman	Monthly	Gary Vercauteren, 19 E. Main St., Chilton 53014-1427
Bank Note Reporter	Monthly	Rick Groth, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Beloit Magazine	Quarterly	Beloit College, Office of Public Affairs, 700 College St., Beloit 53511-5509
Benefits Quarterly	4 per yr.	International Soc. of Certified Employee Benefit Specialists, P.O. Box 209, Brookfield 53008-0209
Bowling Magazine	Bimonthly	American Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129-1128
Brewers Bulletin	Weekly	Thomas Volke, P.O. Box 677, Thiensville 53092-0677
Brilliant Ideas for Publishers	Bimonthly	Creative Brilliance Associates, P.O. Box 32, Clam Lake 54517
Business Journal, The	Weekly	Mark J. Sabljak, 600 W. Virginia, Milwaukee 53204
Business Opportunities Handbook	4 per yr.	Enterprise Magazines, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Suite 111, Milwaukee 53202-3157
Buyer's Guide Reports		
Import Car Prices	3 per yr.	Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Suite 111, Milwaukee 53202-3157
New Car Prices	7 per yr.	Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Suite 111, Milwaukee 53202-3157
Truck/Van/4x4 Prices	7 per yr.	Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Suite 111, Milwaukee 53202-3157
Used Car Prices	7 per yr.	Pace Publications, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Suite 111, Milwaukee 53202-3157
Catalog Handbook	4 per yr.	Enterprise Magazines, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Suite 111, Milwaukee 53202-3157
Catholic Knight	3 per yr.	Catholic Knights Insurance Society, P.O. Box 05900, Milwaukee 53205-0900
Cessna Owner Magazine	Monthly	Jones Publishing, Inc., N7450 Aanstad Rd., Iola 54945-9704

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS–Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Chain O'Lakes Picture Post	Weekly (13 summer weeks)	Scott B. Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981-0152
Challenge	Monthly	Wis. Federation of Cooperatives, 30 W. Mifflin St., Suite 401, Madison 53703-2558
Checkered Flag Racing News, The	Weekly (Apr.-Sept.), Monthly (Oct.-March)	J/D Enterprises, P.O. Box 454, Watertown 53094-0454
Classic Toy Trains	8 per yr.	Kalmbach Publishing Co., P.O. Box 1612, Waukesha 53187-1612
Coin Prices	Bimonthly	Rick Groth, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Coins Magazine	Monthly	Rick Groth, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Collecting Toys	Bimonthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 21027 Crossroads Cir., Waukesha 53186-4055
Collector's Mart Magazine	Bimonthly	Greg Smith, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Columns	Bimonthly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706-1488
Comics Buyer's Guide	Weekly	Greg Loescher, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Comics Retailer	Monthly	Greg Loescher, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Communicator, The	9 per yr.	Wis. Assn. of Homes and Services for the Aging, 204 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703-3212
Compass, The	Weekly	Robert J. Banks, P.O. Box 23825, Green Bay 54305-3825
Contemporary Literature	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715-1137
Cooking for Profit Magazine	Monthly	Colleen Phalen, Editor-In-Chief, C.P. Publishing, Inc., P.O. Box 267, Fond du Lac 54936-0267
Corporate Report Wisconsin	Monthly	Karl F. Ohm, Sr., N80 W12878 Fond du Lac Ave., P.O. Box 878, Menomonee Falls 53052
Courier, The	Monthly	Wisconsin Veterans Home, Marden Center Attn: Rich Calcut, King 54946
Cover Story	Weekly	Larry Antony, 33 W. 2nd St., Fond du Lac 54935-4140
Credit Union Executive	Quarterly	Mark Condon, Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701-0431
Credit Union Magazine	Monthly	Mark Condon, Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701-0431
Credit Union Management	Monthly	Credit Union Executives Society, 6410 Enterprise Ln., Suite 300, Madison 53719-1143
Crop Science	Bimonthly	Crop Science Soc. of Amer., 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711-1048
Crop Weather	Weekly (Apr.-Nov.)	Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 8934, Madison 53708-8934
Current Matters	10 per yr.	Don Walsh and Debbie Mirasola, Co-Editors, Dairy Power Cooperative, P.O. Box 817, La Crosse 54602-0817
Dairy Goat Journal	10 per yr.	Dave Thompson, P.O. Box 10, Lake Mills 53551
Deer and Deer Hunting	8 per yr.	Debbie Knauer, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Diesel and Gas Turbine Worldwide	10 per yr.	Diesel Engines, Inc., 13555 Bishops Ct., Brookfield 53005-6224
Diesel Progress	Monthly	Diesel Engines, Inc., 13555 Bishops Ct., Brookfield 53005-6224
Dollmaking	6 per yr.	Jones Publishing, Inc., N7450 Aanstad Rd., Iola 54945-9704
Dragon Magazine	Monthly	TSR, Inc., 201 E. Sheridan Springs Rd., Lake Geneva 53147-5104
Drum Corps World	20 per yr.	Steven Don Vickers, P.O. Box 8052, Madison 53708-8052
Dungeon Adventures	Bimonthly	TSR, Inc., 201 E. Sheridan Springs Rd., Lake Geneva 53147-5104

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS–Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Earth	Bimonthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 21027 Crossroads Cir., Waukesha 53186-4055
Easter Seal Network News	Quarterly	Easter Seal Society of Wis., Inc., 101 Nob Hill Rd., Rm. 301, Madison 53713-3969
Employee Benefits Journal	Quarterly	International Foundation of Employee Benefits Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53008-0069
Environmental Review	4 per yr.	Citizens for a Better Environment, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Suite 510, Milwaukee 53203
Equipment Today	13 per yr.	Johnson Hill Press, Inc., 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538-2738
Exponent	Weekly	UW-Platteville, 1 University Plz., Platteville 53818-3012
Fantasy Sports	Quarterly	Hugh McAloon, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Farm Bureau's Rural Route	Quarterly	Wis. Farm Bureau Federation, P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705-0550
Farm Equipment	7 per yr.	Kevin L. Lephart, Johnson Hill Press, Inc., 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538-2738
Farmer's Digest	10 per yr.	Frank Lessiter, P.O. Box 624, Brookfield 53008-0624
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	9 per yr.	Kalmbach Publishing, 21027 Crossroads Cir., Waukesha 53186-4055
Finnish American Reporter, The	Monthly	Tyomies Society, 1720 Tower Ave., Superior 54880-2543
First Amendment Update	21 per yr.	Chris Roth, P.O. Box 17121, Milwaukee 53217-0121
Foto News	Weekly	L. James O'Day, 805 E. Main St., Merrill 54452-2410
Frame Building News	5 per yr.	Rick Groth, Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Franchise Handbook	Quarterly	Enterprise Magazines, Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Suite 111, Milwaukee 53202-3157
Freethought Today	10 per yr.	Freedom From Religion Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 750, Madison 53701-0750
Fur Rancher	Quarterly	ZMAG Publishing, Inc., 500 Pine St., Suite 201, Chaska, MN 55318
Gargoyle	Quarterly	Wis. Law Alumni Assn., UW Law School, 5110 Law Bldg., 975 Bascom Mall, Madison 53706
Goldmine	Biweekly	Greg Loescher, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
GP Light	Monthly	Point Publications, Inc., 2619 Post Rd., Stevens Point 54481-6128
Guide to Apprenticeship in Wis., A	Irregular	Dept. of Workforce Development, P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707-7972
Guide, The	Bimonthly	Equitable Reserve Assn., P.O. Box 448, Neenah 54957-0448
Gun List	Biweekly	Dave Kowalski, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Gun Show Calendar	Quarterly	Dave Kowalski, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Gwiazda Polarna Polish Weekly Newspaper	Weekly	Point Publications, Inc., 2619 Post Rd., Stevens Point 54481-6128
Harmonizer, The	Bimonthly	SPEBSQSA (Barbershop Harmony Society), 6315 3rd Ave., Kenosha 53143-5101
Hoard's Dairyman	Semimonthly	W.D. Hoard and Sons Co., 28 Milwaukee Ave., W., Fort Atkinson 53538-2018
Home and Away	Bimonthly	AAA Wisconsin, P.O. Box 33, Madison 53701-0033
Impact	Quarterly	Wis. Park and Recreation Assn., 7000 Greenway, Suite 201, Greendale 53129-1108
In Business	Monthly	Don Mathison, 611 N. Sherman Ave., Madison 53704

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS–Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Inscriptions	Quarterly	Dan Buckman, 3334 W. Grant St., Milwaukee 53212
Job Training and Placement Report	Monthly	Jones Publishing, Inc., N7450 Aanstad Rd., Iola 54945-9704
Journal of Consumer Affairs	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715-1137
Journal of Environmental Quality	Quarterly	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711-1048
Journal of Human Resources	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715-1137
Journal of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Education	2 per yr.	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711-1048
Journal of Production Agriculture	Quarterly	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711-1048
Kalihwisaks	Biweekly	Oneida Nation of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 365, Oneida 54155
Land Economics	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715-1137
Landscape Journal	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715-1137
Legislative Service	Weekly (legislative session)	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703-3694
Living Church, The	Weekly	The Living Church Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 92935, Milwaukee 53202-0936
Luso-Brazilian Review	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715-1137
Madison Area Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications Ltd., 611 Odell St., Madison 53711-1434
Maintenance Journal, The	Bimonthly	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913-1936
Marketplace Magazine	4 weeks	Al Wells, P.O. Box 1897, Appleton 54913-1897
Marquette Magazine	Quarterly	Marquette University, P.O. Box 1881, Milwaukee 53201-1881
Menominee Nation News	Bimonthly	Menominee Indian Tribe, P.O. Box 910, Keshena 54135-0910
Midwest Flyer Magazine	Bimonthly	Dave W.R. Weiman, P.O. Box 199, Oregon 53575-0199
Midwest Racing News	Weekly	Midwest Racing News, Inc., 6646 W. Fairview Ave., Milwaukee 53213-3935
Milk and Liquid Food Transporter	Monthly	Karl F. Ohm III, P.O. Box 878, Menomonee Falls 53052-0878
Milk Basic Formula Price	Monthly	Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 8934, Madison 53708-8934
Milwaukee Engineering	9 per yr.	Engineers and Scientists of Milwaukee, 1515 W. Wisconsin Ave., Rm. 275, Milwaukee 53233-2222
Milwaukee History	Quarterly	Milwaukee County Historical Society, 910 N. Old World 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203-1591
Milwaukee Labor Press	Monthly	Milwaukee County Labor Council, AFL-CIO, 633 S. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53214-1965
Milwaukee Regional Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications Ltd., 611 Odell St., Madison 53711-1434
Model Railroader	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 21027 Crossroads Cir., Waukesha 53186-4055
Modern Haiku	3 per yr.	Robert Spiess, P.O. Box 1752, Madison 53701-1752
Modern Language Journal	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715-1137
Monatshefte	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715-1137
N (Nude and Natural)	4 per yr.	The Naturists, Inc., P.O. Box 132, Oshkosh 54902-0132
National Ad Search	Weekly	Scott D. Morey, P.O. Box 2083, Milwaukee 53201-2083
New Books on Women and Feminism	2 per yr.	Phyllis Holman Weisbard, UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison 53706
News & Views	Monthly (exc. July & Aug.)	Wis. Education Assn. Council, 33 Nob Hill Dr., Madison 53713-2198

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS–Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
News From Indian Country	Biweekly	Paul DeMain, RR 2 Box 2900-A, Hayward 54843-9508
No-Till Farmer	17 per yr.	Frank Lessiter, Inc., P.O. Box 624, Brookfield 53008-0624
North Woods Trader	Weekly	Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521-1929
Northbound	Quarterly	Trees For Tomorrow, Natural Resources Education Center, 519 Sheridan East, P.O. Box 609, Eagle River 54521
Northwest Regional Planning Newsletter	Bimonthly	Northwest Regional Planning Comn., 1400 S. River St., Spooner 54801-8692
Northwestern Lutheran	Monthly	Wis. Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 2929 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222-4398
Numismatic News	Weekly	Rick Groth, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Nutshell News	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 21027 Crossroads Cir., Waukesha 53186-4055
Old Cars Price Guide	Bimonthly	Greg Smith, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Old Cars Weekly News & Marketplace	Weekly	Greg Smith, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
On Premise	Bimonthly	Melody Bruckner, Tavern League of Wisconsin, Inc., P.O. Box 170, Madison 53701-0170
On Wisconsin	6 per yr.	Wis. Alumni Assn., 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706-1410
Paper Collectors' Marketplace	Monthly	Doug Watson, 470 N. Main St., P.O. Box 128, Scandinavia 54977-9234
PAR Excellance Golf Magazine	5 per yr.	Douglas B. Neumann, 10401 W. Lincoln Ave., West Allis 53227-1255
Park and Grounds Management	6 per yr.	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913-1936
Passenger Pigeon, The	Quarterly	Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, W330 N8275 W. Shore Dr., Hartland 53029-9732
Pharmacy in History	Quarterly	Amer. Institute of the History of Pharmacy, 425 N. Charter St., Madison 53706-1508
Photo Daily	Daily	Rohn-Engh, PhotoSource Internatl., Pine Lake Farm, 1910 35th Road, Osceola 54020-5602
Photo Stock News	Monthly	Rohn Engh, PhotoSource Internatl., Pine Lake Farm, 1910 35th Road, Osceola 54020-5602
Photoletter	Weekly	Rohn Engh, PhotoSource Internatl., Pine Lake Farm, 1910 35th Road, Osceola 54020-5602
Pipers Magazine	Monthly	Jones Publishing, Inc., N7450 Aanstad Rd., Iola 54945-9704
Popular Ceramics Magazine	Monthly	Jones Publishing, Inc., N7450 Aanstad Rd., Iola 54945-9704
Professional, The	Quarterly	Wis. Federation of Teachers, 1334 Applegate Rd., Madison 53713
Progressive, The	Monthly	Matthew Rothschild, 409 E. Main St., Madison 53703-2863
Promethean	Weekly	Dr. John Marder, Adviser, P.O. Box 1361, Superior 54880-0220
Public Eye	Quarterly	Center for Public Representation, 121 S. Pinckney St., Madison 53703-3338
Quarterly, The	Quarterly	Dept. of Agricultural Journalism, College of Agricultural & Life Sciences, 440 Henry Mall, Madison 53706
Racine Labor	Weekly	Union Labor Publishing Co., 1840 Sycamore Ave., Racine 53406-4893
Renascense: Essays on Values in Literature	Quarterly	Marquette University Press, Brooks Hall No.200, Milwaukee 53233
Research Profile	3 per yr.	The Graduate School, UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 340, Milwaukee 53201
Restoration and Management Notes	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715-1137
Ripon College Magazine	4 per yr.	Ripon College, P.O. Box 248, Ripon 54971-0248

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS–Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Rural Builder	7 per yr.	Rick Groth, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Sabbath Recorder, The	Monthly (exc. July/Aug.)	Seventh Day Baptist General Conf., P.O. Box 1678, Janesville 53547-1678
SCD Sports Card Price Guide	Weekly	Hugh McAloon, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Schoolfacts	Annual	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703-3694
Searching Together	Quarterly	Word of Life Church, P.O. Box 548, St. Croix Falls 54024-0548
Sheep!	10 per yr.	Dave Thompson, P.O. Box 10, Lake Mills 53551
Silent Sports	Monthly	Scott B. Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981-0152
Single Life	Bimonthly	AF Enterprises, W63 N1418 Washington Ave., Cedarburg 53012
Snow and Frost	Biweekly (Dec.-March)	Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 8934, Madison 53708-8934
Soil Science Society of America Journal	Bimonthly	Soil Science Society of America, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711-1048
Soo, The	Quarterly	Soo Line Historical and Technical Society, 3410 Kasten Ct., Middleton 53562-1026
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Newsletter	Bimonthly	Southeastern Wis. Regional Planning Comn., P.O. Box 1607, Waukesha 53187-1607
Spanish Journal	Weekly	Rhonda Welch, 151 W. Wisconsin Ave., Suite 613, Milwaukee 53203-2308
Spectator	Biweekly	UW-Eau Claire, 108 Hibbard Hall, Eau Claire 54702-4004
Sport Aviation	Monthly	Experimental Aircraft Association, EAA Aviation Center, P.O. Box 3086, Oshkosh 54903-3086
Sports Cards Magazine	Monthly	Hugh McAloon, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Sports Collectors Digest	Weekly	Hugh McAloon, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Sportsman Pilot	Quarterly	Justin B. Cox, P.O. Box 2768, Oshkosh 54903-2768
Student Voice	Weekly	UW-River Falls, 213 South Hall, River Falls 54022
Substance	3 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715-1137
Timber Producer, The	Monthly	Mich.-Wis. Timber Producers Assn., P.O. Box 1278, Rhinelander 54501-1278
Today's Collector	Monthly	Greg Smith, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Today's Dads	Monthly	Fathers for Equal Justice, Wis., P.O. Box 1742, Madison 53701-1742
Toy Shop	Biweekly	Greg Smith, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Trains	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 21027 Crossroads Cir., Waukesha 53186-4055
Transfax	Quarterly	Transportation Development Assn. of Wis., 22 N. Carroll St., Suite 102, Madison 53703-2724
Transportation Update	Monthly	Transportation Development Assn. of Wis., 22 N. Carroll St., Suite 102, Madison 53703-2724
Trapper and Predator Caller, The	Monthly	Debbie Knauer, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Turkey and Turkey Hunting	6 per yr.	Debbie Knauer, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Tyomies-Eteenpain	Weekly	Tyomies Society, Inc., 1720 Tower Ave., Superior 54880-2543
Union Labor News	Monthly	Union Labor News Publishers, Ltd., 1602 S. Park St., Madison 53715-2159
Update	3 per yr.	UW-Madison School of Business, 975 University Ave., Madison 53706-1323
URISA Journal	2 per yr.	Urban and Regional Information Systems Assn., 610 Walnut St., Rm. 1007, Madison 53705-2336

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS–Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Vacation Week	Weekly (June-Aug.)	Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521-1929
Vegetables	Monthly	Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 8934, Madison 53708-8934
Voyageur: NE Wisconsin's Historical Review	2 per yr.	Brown County Historical Society, P.O. Box 8085, Green Bay 54308-8085
WB...for the Woman Who Bowls	Annual	Women's International Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129-1128
Well Informed	3 per yr.	Kay Nolan, Medical College of Wisconsin, 8701 W. Watertown Plank Rd., Milwaukee 53226-3548
Western Builder Construction & Engineering News	Weekly	John A. Keyes, 6526 River Pkwy., Milwaukee 53213-3263
Western Builder Daily Construction Report	Daily	Western Builder Publishing Co., 6526 River Pkwy., Milwaukee 53213
Wis Paper News	Semiannual	Wis. Paper Council, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Neenah 54956-3043
Wis. Academy Review	Quarterly	Faith B. Miracle, Editor, Wis. Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705-4013
Wis. Administrative Register	Semimonthly	Revisor of Statutes Bureau, 131 W. Wilson St., Suite 800, Madison 53703-3233
Wis. Agriculturist	15 per yr.	Farm Progress Companies, 2820 Walton Commons West, Suite 136, Madison 53704-6797
Wis. Archeologist	Semiannual	Wis. Archeological Society, P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201-1292
Wis. Clubwoman	Quarterly	Ripon Community Printers, P.O. Box 6, Ripon 54971-0006
Wis. Counties	Monthly	Wis. Counties Assn., 100 River Pl., Suite 101, Monona 53716-4027
Wis. Dental Association Journal	Monthly	Wis. Dental Assn., 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Suite 1300, Milwaukee 53202-4807
Wis. Economic Indicators	Monthly	Dept. of Workforce Development, P.O. Box 7944, Madison 53707-7944
Wis. Employment Review	Irregular	Dept. of Workforce Development, P.O. Box 7944, Madison 53707-7944
Wis. Farm Reporter	Semimonthly	Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 8934, Madison 53708-8934
Wis. Farmers Union News	Monthly (exc. Feb., May, Sept. & Nov.)	Wis. Farmers Union, 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729-2359
Wis. Horsemen's News	Monthly	Scott B. Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981-0152
Wis. Ideas	6 per yr.	University Relations, UW System Administration, 1848 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Dr., Madison 53706
Wis. International Law Journal	2 per yr.	UW Law School, 975 Bascom Mall, Madison 53706
Wis. Jaycee Journal	Quarterly	Jaycees of Wis. Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 1547, Appleton 54913-1547
Wis. Jewish Chronicle, The	Weekly	Milwaukee Jewish Federation, Inc., 1360 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202-3016
Wis. Law Review	Bimonthly	UW Law School, 4311 Law Building, 975 Bascom Mall, Madison 53706-1399
Wis. Lawyer	Monthly	State Bar of Wisconsin, 402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703-3614
Wis. Lion	10 per yr.	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913-1936
Wis. Magazine of History	Quarterly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706-1488
Wis. Mapping Bulletin	Quarterly	State Cartographer's Office, 160 Science Hall, UW-Madison, 550 N Park Street, Madison 53706
Wis. Medical Journal	Monthly	State Medical Society of Wis., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701-1109
Wis. Natural Resources	Bimonthly	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707-7921

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS–Continued

Name	Issued	Publisher
Wis. Outdoor Journal	8 per yr.	Debbie Knauer, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
Wis. Pharmacist	Bimonthly	Wis. Pharmacists Assn., 701 Heartland Tr., Madison 53717
Wis. PHC Contractor	Quarterly	RC Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 604, Brookfield 53008-0604
Wis. Police Journal	Quarterly	Wis. Professional Police Assn., 7 N. Pinckney St., Suite 220, Madison 53703-2840
Wis. Professional Agent	Monthly	PIA of Wisconsin, 6401 Odana Rd., Madison 53719-1028
Wis. Professional Engineer	9 per yr.	Wis. Society of Professional Engineers, 6601 Grand Teton Plz., Madison 53719-1049
Wis. Public Documents	Quarterly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706-1417
Wis. R.E.C. News	Monthly	Wis. Federation of Cooperatives, 30 W. Mifflin St., Suite 401, Madison 53703
Wis. Report	Weekly	Wisconsin Report Publishing Co., 18310 Benington Dr., Brookfield 53045-5419
Wis. Reservist, The	3 per yr.	CWO Ken Gipp, 1118 Vickie Dr., Tomah 54660
Wis. Restaurateur	Bimonthly	Wis. Restaurant Assn., 31 S. Henry St., Suite 300, Madison 53703-3110
Wis. Safety & Health News	Bimonthly	Wis. Council of Safety Div., Wis. Manufacturers & Commerce, 501 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703-2914
Wis. School Musician	Quarterly	Michael G. George, 4797 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704-3288
Wis. School News	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of School Boards, Inc., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703-2718
Wis. Sheriff & Deputy, The	Quarterly	Callan Publishing, Inc., 6465 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis, MN 55426
Wis. State Farmer	Weekly	Scott B. Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981-0152
Wis. State Genealogical Society Newsletter	Quarterly	Wis. State Genealogical Soc., 2109 20th Ave., Monroe 53566-3426
Wis. Taxpayer, The	Monthly	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703-3694
Wis. Tourism TODAY	6 per yr.	Dept. of Tourism, P.O. Box 7976, Madison 53707-7976
Wis. Trails	6 per yr.	Howard Mead, 6225 University Ave., Madison 53705-1088
Wis. Tree Farm News	2 per yr.	Wisconsin Tree Farm Committee, 803 Lincoln St., P.O. Box 1375, Rhinelander 54501-1375
Wis. Waterfowl	Monthly	Wis. Waterfowl Assn., P.O. Box 792, Waukesha 53187-0792
Wis. Week	Biweekly	University Periodicals, 19 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Dr., Madison 53706
Women in Higher Education	Monthly	The Wenniger Company, 1934 Monroe St., Madison 53711-2027
Woodland Management	Quarterly	Wisconsin Woodland Owners' Assn., P.O. Box 285, Stevens Point 54481-0285
World Airshow News	Bimonthly	David W.R. Weiman, P.O. Box 199, Oregon 53575-0199
World Coin News	Biweekly	Rick Groth, Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990-0001
YABA FRAMEWORK, The	Bimonthly	Young American Bowling Alliance, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129-1128
Your Wisconsin Government in Focus	Irregular	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703-3694

NOTE

If you know of any additional permanent, Wisconsin publications that are published at periodic intervals and are intended to reach a general audience – 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	WYOU[1]	34	Madison	WMTV	15
Eau Claire	WEAU-TV	13	Mayville	WWRS-TV[1]	52
Eau Claire	WQOW-TV	18	Milwaukee	WCGV-TV	24
Fond du Lac	WMMF-TV[1]	68	Milwaukee	WDJT-TV	58
Green Bay	WBAY-TV	2	Milwaukee	WISN-TV	12
Green Bay	WFRV-TV	5	Milwaukee	WITI-TV	6
Green Bay	WGBA	26	Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV	4
Green Bay	WLUK-TV	11	Milwaukee	WVCY-TV	30
Janesville	WJNW[1]	57	Milwaukee	WVTV	18
Kenosha	WHKE	55	Racine	WJJA	49
La Crosse	WKBT	8	Rhinelander	WJFW-TV	12
La Crosse	WLAX	25	Suring	WSCO	14
La Crosse	WXOW-TV	19	Wausau	WAOW-TV	9
Madison	WISC-TV	3	Wausau	WSAW-TV	7
		Educational Television Stations			
Green Bay	WPNE[2]	38	Milwaukee	WMVS[4]	10
La Crosse	WHLA-TV[2]	31	Milwaukee	WMVT[4]	36
Madison	WHA-TV[3]	21	Park Falls	WLEF-TV[2]	36
Menomonie	WHWC-TV[2]	28	Wausau	WHRM-TV[2]	20
		Commercial Radio Stations			
Adams	WDKM-FM	106.1	Fort Atkinson	WFAW	940
Algoma	WBDK-FM	96.7	Fort Atkinson	WSJY-FM	107.3
Allouez	WJLW-FM	106.7	Green Bay	WDUZ	1400
Altoona	WISM-FM	98.1	Green Bay	WGEE	1360
Amery	WXCE	1260	Green Bay	WIXX-FM	101.1
Antigo	WATK	900	Green Bay	WKSZ-FM	95.9
Antigo	WRLO-FM	105.3	Green Bay	WNFL	1440
Appleton	WAPL-FM	105.7	Green Bay	WQLH-FM	98.5
Appleton	WRJQ	1570	Hallie	WOGO	680
Ashland	WATW	1400	Hallie	WWIB-FM	103.7
Ashland	WBSZ-FM	93.3	Hartford	WTKM	1540
Ashland	WJJH-FM	96.7	Hartford	WTKM-FM	104.9
Balsam Lake	WWLC-FM[1]	104.9	Hayward	WHSM	910
Baraboo	WRPQ	740	Hayward	WHSM-FM	101.7
Beaver Dam	WBEV	1430	Hayward	WRLS-FM	92.3
Beaver Dam	WXRO-FM	95.3	Holmen	WKBH	1570
Beloit	WBEL	1380	Hudson	WMIN	740
Beloit	WGEZ	1490	Hurley	WHRY	1450
Berlin	WISS	1090	Iron River	WNXR-FM	107.3
Berlin	WISS-FM	104.7	Jackson	WZER	540
Birnamwood	WHET-FM[1]	92.9	Janesville	WCLO	1230
Black River Falls	WWIS	1260	Janesville	WJVL-FM	99.9
Black River Falls	WWIS-FM	99.7	Kaukauna	WKFX-FM	104.9
Bloomer	WQRB-FM[1]	95.1	Kaukauna	WOGB-FM	103.1
Brillion	WEZR-FM	107.5	Kaukauna	WSGC	1050
Brookfield	WFMI-FM	106.9	Kenosha	WIIL-FM	95.1
Chilton	WMBE	1530	Kenosha	WLIP	1050
Chippewa Falls	WCFW-FM	105.5	Kewaunee	WAUN-FM	92.7
Chippewa Falls	WEAQ	1150	Kimberly	WHBY	1150
Cleveland	WKTT-FM	98.1	La Crosse	WIZM	1410
Clintonville	WFCL	1380	La Crosse	WIZM-FM	93.3
Clintonville	WJMQ-FM	92.3	La Crosse	WKTY	580
Columbus	WYKY-FM	100.5	La Crosse	WLJO-FM[1]	106.3
Dodgeville	WDMP	810	La Crosse	WLFN	1490
Dodgeville	WDMP-FM	99.3	La Crosse	WLXR-FM	104.9
Durand	WRDN	1430	La Crosse	WQCC-FM	106.3
Durand	WRDN-FM	95.9	La Crosse	WQJY-FM	100.1
Eagle River	WERL	950	La Crosse	WTRV-FM	95.7
Eagle River	WRJO-FM	94.5	Ladysmith	WJBL-FM	93.1
Eau Claire	WAXX-FM	104.5	Ladysmith	WLDY	1340
Eau Claire	WAYY-FM	790	Lake Geneva	WAUX	1550
Eau Claire	WBIZ	1400	Lake Geneva	WLKG-FM	96.1
Eau Claire	WBIZ-FM	100.7	Lancaster	WGLR	1280
Eau Claire	WEIO	1050	Lancaster	WGLR-FM	97.7
Eau Claire	WIAL-FM	94.1	Lomira	WFDL-FM	97.7
Elk Mound	WECL-FM	92.9	Madison	WHIT	1550
Evansville	WMJB-FM	105.9	Madison	WIBA	1310
Fond du Lac	KFIZ	1450	Madison	WIBA-FM	101.5
Fond du Lac	KFIZ-FM	107.1	Madison	WMGN-FM	98.1

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN–Continued

City	Station	Channel/Frequency
Madison	WMLI-FM	96.3
Madison	WOLX-FM	94.9
Madison	WTDY	1480
Madison	WTSO	1070
Madison	WZEE-FM	104.1
Manitowoc	WCUB	980
Manitowoc	WLTU-FM	92.1
Manitowoc	WOMT	1240
Manitowoc	WQTC-FM	102.3
Marathon	WKQH-FM	104.9
Marinette	WLST-FM	95.1
Marinette	WMAM	570
Marshfield	WDLB	1450
Marshfield	WLJY-FM	106.5
Mauston	WRJC	1270
Mauston	WRJC-FM	92.1
Medford	WIGM	1490
Medford	WIGM-FM	99.3
Menomonee Falls	WFMR-FM	98.3
Menomonie	WMEQ	880
Menomonie	WMEQ-FM	92.1
Merrill	WJMT	730
Merrill	WMZK-FM	104.1
Middleton	WWQM-FM	106.3
Milwaukee	WEMP	1250
Milwaukee	WISN	1130
Milwaukee	WJZI-FM	93.3
Milwaukee	WKLH-FM	96.5
Milwaukee	WKTI-FM	94.5
Milwaukee	WLTQ-FM	97.3
Milwaukee	WLUM-FM	102.1
Milwaukee	WLZR	1340
Milwaukee	WLZR-FM	102.9
Milwaukee	WMCS	1290
Milwaukee	WMYX-FM	99.1
Milwaukee	WNOV	860
Milwaukee	WOKY	920
Milwaukee	WTMJ	620
Milwaukee	WVCY-FM	107.7
Milwaukee	WZTR-FM	95.7
Minocqua	WMQA	1570
Minocqua	WMQA-FM	95.9
Mishicot	WGBM-FM	94.7
Monroe	WEKZ	1260
Monroe	WEKZ-FM	93.7
Mosinee	WOFM-FM	94.7
Neenah-Menasha	WNAM	1280
Neenah-Menasha	WNCY-FM	100.3
Neenah-Menasha	WROE-FM	94.3
Neillsville	WCCN	1370
Neillsville	WCCN-FM	107.5
Nekoosa	WXEC-FM[1]	93.7
New London	WOZZ-FM	93.5
New Richmond	WIXK	1590
New Richmond	WIXK-FM	107.1
Oconto	WOCO	1260
Oconto	WOCO-FM	107.1
Oshkosh	WOSH	1490
Oshkosh	WPKR-FM	99.5
Oshkosh	WUSW-FM	96.9
Oshkosh	WVBO-FM	103.9
Oshkosh	WVCY	690
Park Falls	WCQM-FM	98.3
Park Falls	WNBI	980
Peshtigo	WSFQ-FM	96.3
Platteville	WPLV	1590
Platteville	WPLV-FM	107.1
Plymouth	WJUB	1420
Plymouth	WXER-FM	104.5
Port Washington	WGLB	1560
Port Washington	WGLB-FM	100.1
Portage	WBKY-FM[1]	95.9
Portage	WDDC-FM	100.1
Portage	WPDR	1350
Poynette	WIBU	1240
Prairie du Chien	WPRE	980
Prairie du Chien	WPRE-FM	94.3
Racine	WBJX	1460
Racine	WEZY-FM	92.1
Racine	WKKV-FM	100.7
Racine	WRJN	1400
Reedsburg	WNFM-FM	104.9
Reedsburg	WRDB	1400
Rhinelander	WHDG-FM	97.5
Rhinelander	WOBT	1240
Rhinelander	WRHN-FM	100.3
Rice Lake	WAQE	1090
Rice Lake	WAQE-FM	97.7
Rice Lake	WJMC	1240
Rice Lake	WJMC-FM	96.3
Richland Center	WRCO	1450
Richland Center	WRCO-FM	100.9
Ripon	WCWC	1600
Ripon	WTCX-FM	96.1
River Falls	WEVR	1550
River Falls	WEVR-FM	106.3
Rudolph	WIZD-FM	99.9
Schofield	WRIG	1390
Seymour	WECB-FM[1]	104.3
Shawano	WOWN-FM	99.3
Shawano	WTCH	960
Sheboygan	WCNZ	950
Sheboygan	WHBL	1330
Sheboygan	WWJR-FM	93.7
Shell Lake	WCSW	940
Shell Lake	WGMO-FM	95.3
Sparta	WCOW-FM	97.1
Sparta	WKLJ	1290
Spencer	WOSX-FM	92.3
Stevens Point	WSPT	1010
Stevens Point	WSPT-FM	97.9
Sturgeon Bay	WDOR	910
Sturgeon Bay	WDOR-FM	93.9
Sturgeon Bay	WLTM-FM	99.7
Sturgeon Bay	WSRG-FM	97.7
Sturtevant	WZXA-FM	104.7
Sun Prairie	WMAD	1190
Sun Prairie	WMAD-FM	92.1
Superior	KRBR-FM	102.5
Superior	KXTP	970
Superior	WDSM	710
Suring	WRVM-FM	102.7
Sussex	WKSH	1370
Tomah	WBOG-FM	96.1
Tomah	WTMB	1460
Tomah	WUSK-FM	94.5
Tomah	WVCX-FM	98.9
Tomahawk	WJJQ	810
Tomahawk	WJJQ-FM	92.5
Trempealeau	WKBH-FM	105.5
Two Rivers	WTRW	1590
Verona	WMMM-FM	105.5
Viroqua	WVRQ	1360
Viroqua	WVRQ-FM	102.3
Washburn	WEGZ-FM	105.9
Watertown	WJJO-FM	94.1
Watertown	WTTN	1580
Waukesha	WAUK	1510
Waukesha	WMIL-FM	106.1
Waunakee	WYZM-FM	105.1
Waupaca	WDUX	800
Waupaca	WDUX-FM	92.7
Waupun	WMRH	1170
Wausau	WDEZ-FM	101.9
Wausau	WIFC-FM	95.5
Wausau	WSAU	550
Wausau	WXCO	1230
Wausau	WYCO-FM	107.9
Wauwatosa	WAMG-FM	103.7
West Bend	WBKV	1470

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN–Continued

City	Station	Channel/Frequency
West Bend	WBWI-FM	92.5
Whitehall	WHTL-FM	102.3
Whitewater	WKCH-FM[1]	106.5
Whitewater	WSLD-FM	104.5
Whiting	WYTE-FM	96.7
Wisconsin Dells	WNNO	900
Wisconsin Dells	WNNO-FM	106.9
Wisconsin Rapids	WFHR	1320
Wisconsin Rapids	WGLX-FM	103.3

Noncommercial Radio Stations

City	Station	Channel/Frequency
Appleton	WEMI-FM	91.9
Appleton (Lawrence Univ.)	WLFM-FM	91.1
Auburndale	WLBL[2]	930
Beloit (Beloit Coll.)	WBCR-FM	90.3
Brule	WHSA-FM[2]	89.9
Burlington (Burlington Area Sch. Dist.)	WBSD-FM	89.1
Chetek	WVXD-FM[1]	106.7
Delafield	WHAD-FM[2]	90.7
Eau Claire	WHEM-FM	91.3
Eau Claire	WUEC-FM[3]	89.7
Goodman	WGAZ-FM	91.3
Green Bay (Premontre Bd. of Educ.)	WGBP-FM	90.1
Green Bay	WGBW-FM[3]	91.5
Green Bay	WHID[1,3]	88.1
Green Bay	WORQ-FM	90.1
Green Bay	WPNE-FM[2]	89.3
Highland	WHHI-FM[2]	91.3
Kenosha (Gateway Tech. Coll.)	WGTD-FM	91.1
La Crosse	WHLA-FM[2]	90.3
La Crosse	WLSU-FM[3]	88.9
Lancaster	WJTY-FM	88.1
Madison	WERN-FM[2]	88.7
Madison	WHA[3]	970
Madison (Northwestern Coll.)	WNWC-FM	102.5
Madison	WORT-FM	89.9
Menomonie	WHWC-FM[2]	88.3
Menomonie	WVSS-FM[3]	90.7
Milladore	WGNV-FM	88.5
Milwaukee (Milwaukee School of Engineering)	WMSE-FM	91.7
Milwaukee	WMWK-FM	88.1
Milwaukee	WUWM-FM[3]	89.7
Milwaukee (Milw. Bd. of Educ.)	WYMS-FM	88.9
Oshkosh	WRST-FM[3]	90.3
Park Falls	WHBM-FM	90.3
Platteville	WSUP-FM[3]	90.5
Reserve	WOJB-FM	88.9
Rhinelander	WXPR-FM	91.7
Ripon (Ripon Coll.)	WRPN-FM	90.1
River Falls	WRFW-FM[3]	88.7
Sheboygan (Sheboygan Area School District)	WSHS-FM	91.7
Stevens Point	WWSP-FM[3]	89.9
Sturgeon Bay	WPFF-FM	90.5
Superior	KUWS-FM[3]	91.3
Waukesha (Carroll Coll.)	WCCX-FM	104.5
Wausau	WCLQ-FM	89.5
Wausau	WHRM-FM[2]	90.9
Wausau	WLBL-FM[2]	91.9
Wausau	WXPW-FM	91.9
Whitewater	WSUW-FM[3]	91.7

[1]Not on the air; target date unknown.

[2]Licensed to the Wisconsin Educational Communications Board.

[3]Licensed to the University of Wisconsin System Board of Regents.

[4]Operated by the Milwaukee Area Technical College Board.

Source: *Broadcasting and Cable Yearbook 1997.*

HIGHLIGHTS OF POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS IN WISCONSIN

State and County Population — Wisconsin's 1996 population was officially estimated to be 5,142,999, an increase of almost 5.1% over the federal 1990 Census of Population count of 4,891,769. The growth in the decade from 1980 to 1990 was less than 4.0% and represented the smallest increase between 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 1980 and 1990, population increased over 10% in 9 counties: Adams, Brown, Calumet, Dane, Florence, Menominee, St. Croix, Sawyer and Washington. Six counties with over a 4% decline in population between 1980 and 1990 were: Buffalo, Douglas, Grant, Iron, Lafayette and Pepin. During this period, Dane County had the highest population gain (43,540) and Douglas had the highest population loss (–2,663).

Population by Race and Age — Between 1890 and 1990, the nonwhite population in Wisconsin increased from 0.7% to over 7.0%. Indians were the largest minority group from 1890 until 1950; Blacks have been the largest since 1950. In 1990, Milwaukee County had the largest Black population at 195,470, followed by Racine with 16,999, Dane with 10,511, Rock with 6,638 and Kenosha with 5,295.

The 1990 Wisconsin Indian population was 38,986, an increase of 33.0% over the 1980 population of 29,320. Wisconsin has 11 Indian reservations.

According to the 1990 census, Wisconsin has a voting age population of 3,602,787 or 73.6% of the total population. According to official estimates, the number increased to 3,786,560 in 1996.

Vital Statistics — In 1995, Wisconsin recorded 36,354 marriages and 17,313 divorces and annulments. In 1995, the state had 67,493 live births (13.2 per 1,000 population), 493 infant deaths (7.3 per 1,000 live births), and 403 fetal deaths (5.9 per 1,000 deliveries). Total deaths in 1995 numbered 45,037 (8.8 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 – 1996

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
1991[4]	4,920,507	28,738	0.6	NA	NA	NA	91.2
1992[4]	4,968,224	76,401	1.6	NA	NA	NA	92.2
1993[4]	5,020,994	129,000	2.6	NA	NA	NA	92.8
1994[4]	5,061,451	169,682	3.5	NA	NA	NA	93.6
1995[4]	5,101,581	209,812	4.3	NA	NA	NA	94.3
1996[4]	5,142,999	251,230	5.1	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA – Not available.

[1]Population per square mile of land area.

[2]The "urban" definition was revised beginning with the 1950 census.

[3]Total corrected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The detailed distributions shown have not been revised to reflect this correction.

[4]Estimate from Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center. Population increase is difference between the 1990 U.S. Census total and Demographic Services estimate.

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 the Population, Wisconsin, *General Population Characteristics,* June 1992; *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1996,* October 1996, and previous issues; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 1996,* October 1996, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY RACE, 1890 – 1990

Population Totals

U.S. Census Year	Total Population	Race: White	Black	American Indian[1]	Asian: Total	Hmong	Japanese	Chinese	Korean	Filipino	Other Races	Hispanic Origin (of any race)[2]
1890 ...	1,693,330	1,680,828	2,444	9,930	128	—	9	119	—	—	—	—
1900 ...	2,069,042	2,057,911	2,542	8,372	217	—	5	212	—	—	—	—
1910 ...	2,333,860	2,320,555	2,900	10,142	260	—	34	226	—	—	3	—
1920 ...	2,632,067	2,616,938	5,201	9,611	314	—	60	251	—	3	3	—
1930 ...	2,939,006	2,916,255	10,739	11,548	451	—	24	363	—	64	13	—
1940 ...	3,137,587	3,112,752	12,158	12,265	388	—	23	290	—	75	24	—
1950 ...	3,434,575	3,392,690	28,182	12,196	1,119	—	529	590	—	—	388	—
1960 ...	3,951,777	3,858,903	74,546	14,297	2,836	—	1,425	1,010	—	401	1,195	—
1970 ...	4,417,933	4,258,959	128,224	18,924	6,557	—	2,648	2,700	—	1,209	5,067	62,875
1980 ...	4,705,642	4,443,035	182,592	29,320	9,032	—	2,237	4,097	—	2,698	41,788	62,782
1990 ...	4,891,769	4,512,523	244,539	38,986	52,782	16,373	2,765	7,354	5,618	3,690	42,538	93,194

Population Percentages

U.S. Census Year	Race: White	Black	American Indian[1]	Asian: Total	Hmong	Japanese	Chinese	Korean	Filipino	Other Races	Hispanic Origin (of any race)[2]
1890	99.3%	0.1%	0.6%	—	—	0.0%	0.0%	—	—	—	—
1900	99.5	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
1910	99.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
1920	99.4	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
1930	99.2	0.4	0.4	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
1940	99.2	0.4	0.4	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
1950	98.8	0.8	0.4	—	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
1960	97.6	1.9	0.4	0.1%	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
1970	96.4	2.9	0.4	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1%	1.4%
1980	94.4	3.9	0.6	0.3	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1%	0.9	1.3
1990	92.2	5.0	0.8	1.2	0.3%	0.1	0.2	0.1%	0.1	0.9	1.9

[1]Aleut and Eskimo populations are part of the total. 1990 population includes 220 Aleut and 181 Eskimo.

[2]The 1990 data on Hispanic/Spanish origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census, but not the 1970 census.

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. Percentages calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

WISCONSIN INDIANS
Wisconsin Indian Population, 1900 – 1990

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	6,354	5,911
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

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics, Wisconsin,* Table 26, June 1992.

Wisconsin Indian Reservations: Population and Acreage

Reservation Total/		1990 Population			Jan. 1997 Acreage Ownership Status[1]		
County Detail	Tribe	Total	Indian	% Indian	Total	Tribal	Individual
Bad River	Chippewa	1,070*	868*	81.12%	56,283.12*	20,085.86*	36,196.26*
Ashland		1,070	868	81.12	53,813.62[2]	19,785.86	34,026.76
Iron		0	0	0.00	2,469.50	300.00	2,169.50
Ho Chunk Nation	Ho Chunk Nation	700*	570*	81.43	4,252.99*	845.23*	3,407.76*
Adams		0	0	0.00	121.35	—	121.35
Clark		11	9	81.82	640.24	20.00	620.24
Crawford		9	0	0.00	193.20	80.00	113.20
Dane		0	0	0.00	4.45	4.45	—
Jackson		308	295	95.78	1,200.61	415.29	785.32
Juneau		92	53	57.61	393.85	83.00	310.85
La Crosse		9	0	0.00	92.30	—	92.30
Marathon		9	7	77.78	200.00	—	200.00
Monroe		88	39	44.32	445.50	52.50	393.00
Sauk		105	98	93.33	88.27	88.27	—
Shawano		27	27	100.00	335.50	10.00	325.50
Wood		42	42	100.00	537.72	91.72	446.00
Lac Courte Oreilles	Chippewa	2,408*	1,771*	73.55	47,864.25*	22,781.49*	25,082.76*
Burnett		0	0	0.00	51.60	51.60	—
Sawyer		2,408	1,771	73.55	47,792.65	22,709.89	25,082.76
Washburn		0	0	0.00	20.00	20.00	—
Lac du Flambeau	Chippewa	2,434*	1,432*	58.83	44,947.65*	30,507.00*	14,425.58*
Iron		0	0	0.00	14,013.84	11,609.15	2,404.69
Oneida		27	0	0.00	355.41	176.07	179.34
Vilas		2,407	1,432	59.49	30,578.40[2]	18,721.78	11,841.55
Menominee[3]	Menominee	3,397*	3,182*	93.67	236,505.00*	228,777.00*	6,128.00*
Menominee		3,395	3,182	93.67	234,905.00	228,777.00	6,128.00
Shawano		2	0	0.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	—
Oneida (West)	Oneida	18,033*	2,447*	13.57	6,300.21*	5,819.63*	480.58*
Brown		14,175	1,090	7.69	2,328.78	2,162.90	165.88
Outagamie		3,858	1,357	35.17	3,971.43	3,656.73	314.70
Potawatomi (Wisconsin)	Potawatomi	279*	266*	95.34	12,280.18*	11,560.18*	400.00*
Forest		279	266	95.34	11,780.68[2]	11,420.68	360.00
Marinette		0	0	0.00	40.00	—	40.00
Milwaukee		0	0	0.00	19.50	19.50	—
Oconto		0	0	0.00	120.00	120.00	—
Red Cliff	Chippewa	857*	727*	84.83	7,921.66*	6,139.93*	1,767.08*
Bayfield		857	727	84.83	7,921.66[2]	6,139.93	1,767.08
St. Croix	Chippewa	505*	462*	91.49	2,016.23*	2,016.23*	—
Barron		65	64	98.46	81.11	81.11	—
Burnett		308	274	88.96	1,083.33	1,083.33	—
Polk		132	124	93.94	851.79	851.79	—
Sokaogon	Chippewa	357*	311*	87.11	1,731.01*	1,731.01*	—
Forest		357	311	87.11	1,731.01[2]	1,731.01	—
Stockbridge-Munsee	Mahican/Munsee	581*	447*	76.94	16,120.29*	15,964.67*	155.62*
Shawano		581	447	76.94	16,120.29	15,964.67	155.62
TOTAL		12,588	10,036	79.73%	436,222.59	346,228.23	88,043.64

*Total of detail immediately following.
[1]Figures do not include off-reservation public domain acreage.
[2]Total includes government-owned acreage.
[3]Public 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. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics – Wisconsin,* Table 17, August 1991; U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Acreage of Tribal/Individual Land Holdings–Counties in Which Lands are Located Within Wisconsin and Minnesota Under Jurisdiction of Great Lakes Agency As of 1/31/97,* April 1997; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, tribal data, April 1997.

WISCONSIN INDIANS–Continued
Tribal Chairpersons and Mailing Addresses
May 1, 1997

Tribe and Chairperson	Tribal Mailing Address
Bad River Band (Lake Superior Chippewa) John A. Wilmer, Sr.	R.R. 2, P.O. Box 39, Ashland 54806-9802, (715) 682-7111
Forest County Potawatomi Community Phillip Shopodock	Route 1, P.O. Box 340, Crandon 54520-0346, (715) 478-5840
Ho Chunk Nation Byron Thundercloud (president)	P.O. Box 667, Hwy 54E, Black River Falls 54615-0667 (715) 284-9343
Lac Courte Oreilles Band (Lake Superior Chippewa) Margaret Diamond	Route 2, Box 2700, Hayward 54843-2700, (715) 634-8934
Lac du Flambeau Band (Lake Superior Chippewa) Thomas Maulson (president)	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 Deborah Doxtator	P.O. Box 365, Oneida 54155-0365, (414) 869-4374
Red Cliff Band (Lake Superior Chippewa) Rose M. Gurnoe	P.O. Box 529, Bayfield 54814-0529, (715) 779-3700
St. Croix Band (Chippewa) Lewis Taylor	Route 1, P.O. Box 287, Hertel 54845-0287, (715) 349-2195
Sokaogon (Chippewa) Arlyn Ackley	Route 1, P.O. Box 625, Crandon 54520-0625, (715) 478-2604
Stockbridge-Munsee Community Virgil Murphy	N8476 Mohheconnuck Rd., Bowler 54416-9801, (715) 793-4111

Sources: Wisconsin Legislative Council, council data, February 1997; Wisconsin Gaming Commission, commission data, April 1997; Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc., council data, April 1997.

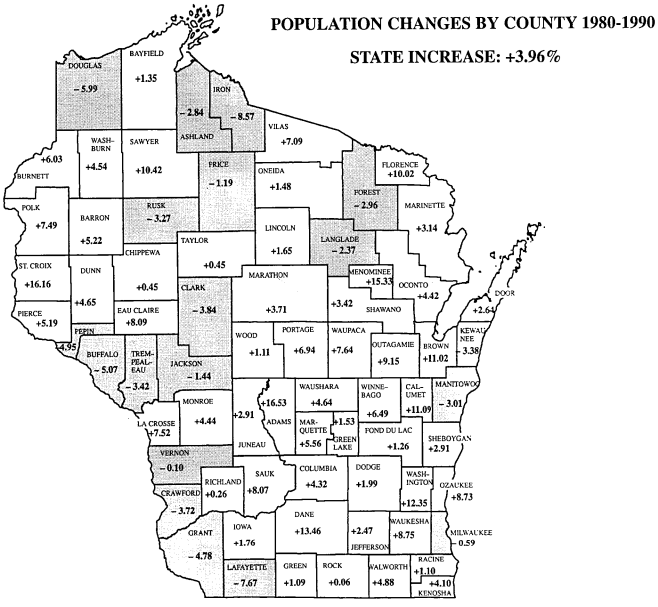
WISCONSIN POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
1990 Census

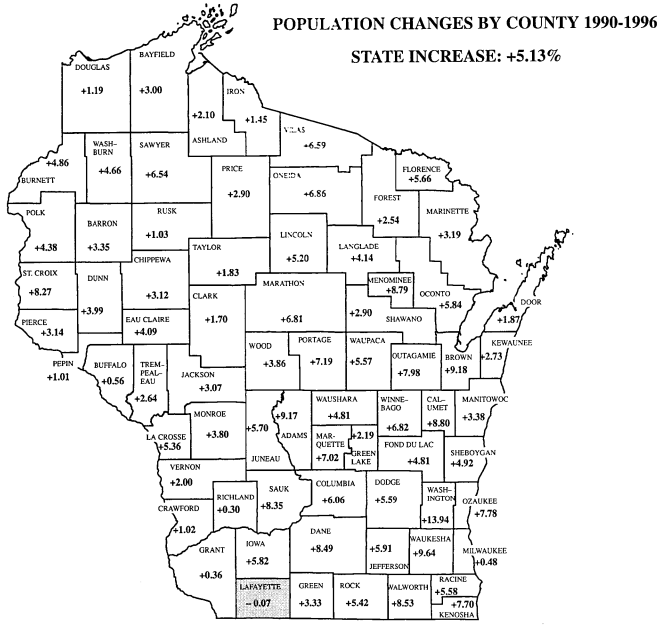
Origin	Total	Percent
Not of Hispanic origin	4,798,575	98.1%
Hispanic origin (of any race)	93,194	1.9
Mexican	57,615	—
Puerto Rican	19,116	—
Cuban	1,679	—
Other	14,784	—
STATE	4,891,769	100.0%

Race/Hispanic Origin	Total	Percent	Urban	Percent	Rural	Percent
White	4,512,523	92.2%	2,863,492	58.5%	1,649,031	33.7%
Hispanic origin	47,846	—	40,890	—	6,956	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4,464,677	—	2,822,602	—	1,642,075	—
Black	244,539	5.0	240,911	4.9	3,628	0.1
Hispanic origin	2,842	—	2,741	—	101	—
Not of Hispanic origin	241,697	—	238,170	—	3,527	—
American Indian*	39,387	0.8	19,492	0.4	19,895	0.4
Hispanic origin	1,618	—	1,288	—	330	—
Not of Hispanic origin	37,769	—	18,204	—	19,565	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	53,583	1.1	49,591	1.0	3,992	0.1
Hispanic origin	1,299	—	1,159	—	140	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5,284	—	48,432	—	3,852	—
Other race	41,737	0.9	38,470	0.8	3,267	0.1
Hispanic origin	39,589	—	36,489	—	3,100	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2,148	—	1,981	—	167	—
STATE	4,891,769	100.0%	3,211,956	65.7%	1,679,813	34.3%

*Includes Eskimo and Aleut.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics, Wisconsin,* Table 3, June 1992. Percentages calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.





Note: County shading indicates population loss.

Sources for 1980-1990 map: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *1990 Census of Population*, March 1991; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Census Population for Wisconsin Counties: 1980 to 1990,* March 1991.

Sources for 1990-1996 map: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *1990 Census of Population*, March 1991; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 1996*, October 1996.

WISCONSIN VOTING AGE POPULATION, BY RACE AND COUNTY
1990 Census and 1996 Estimate

County	1996 Estimate	1990 Total	1990 Census Race: White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian, Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic Origin (of any race)
Adams	13,522	12,378	11,776	356	112	42	92	238
Ashland	12,134	11,890	10,952	13	879	35	11	50
Barron	30,435	29,450	29,225	17	119	54	35	86
Bayfield	10,585	10,280	9,527	10	730	11	2	26
Brown	154,788	141,943	137,406	726	2,324	1,159	328	850
Buffalo	9,981	9,912	9,876	4	14	13	5	21
Burnett	10,299	9,811	9,457	11	329	9	5	16
Calumet	25,861	23,798	23,575	16	94	97	16	89
Chippewa	38,713	37,530	37,257	19	97	136	21	87
Clark	22,461	22,078	21,954	20	53	20	31	66
Columbia	35,249	33,211	32,754	219	98	76	64	208
Crawford	11,440	11,319	11,255	11	13	29	11	36
Dane	307,025	283,748	268,850	6,354	857	6,421	1,266	3,665
Dodge	59,257	56,109	54,571	1,114	153	117	154	578
Door	19,396	19,031	18,846	14	114	29	28	86
Douglas	31,457	31,077	30,306	106	507	130	28	105
Dunn	28,143	27,062	26,496	136	66	311	53	113
Eau Claire	66,738	64,088	62,641	134	278	954	81	264
Florence	3,560	3,368	3,349	2	12	2	3	6
Fond du Lac	68,674	65,514	64,701	182	219	231	181	549
Forest	6,551	6,395	5,895	92	388	12	8	17
Grant	36,278	36,088	35,777	62	60	167	22	107
Green	22,800	22,070	21,964	15	37	42	12	63
Green Lake	14,111	13,805	13,665	14	27	42	57	119
Iowa	15,242	14,389	14,351	6	18	10	4	25
Iron	4,910	4,842	4,821	1	15	2	3	7
Jackson	12,459	12,086	11,649	30	380	13	14	107
Jefferson	53,156	50,211	49,520	160	112	159	260	720
Juneau	16,642	15,736	15,523	21	110	50	32	80
Kenosha	101,070	93,848	88,729	2,889	327	456	1,447	3,146
Kewaunee	13,931	13,563	13,509	10	26	12	6	27
La Crosse	77,608	73,794	72,079	265	223	1,137	90	392
Lafayette	11,389	11,384	11,349	8	11	9	7	18
Langlade	14,889	14,302	14,192	4	79	10	17	55
Lincoln	20,708	19,722	19,608	13	48	41	12	52
Manitowoc	61,106	59,085	58,286	57	212	432	98	306
Marathon	88,573	82,947	81,585	46	289	963	64	247
Marinette	30,611	29,650	29,469	6	99	46	30	85
Marquette	9,949	9,296	9,208	15	33	14	26	83
Menominee	2,491	2,290	386	0	1,901	0	3	25
Milwaukee	716,713	712,973	570,251	116,499	4,380	9,376	12,467	25,644
Monroe	26,927	25,941	25,540	84	201	79	37	123
Oconto	23,267	21,995	21,808	4	148	17	18	61
Oneida	25,819	24,155	23,954	33	124	33	11	48
Outagamie	108,487	100,590	98,188	116	1,208	840	238	555
Ozaukee	57,264	53,146	52,399	336	93	257	61	292
Pepin	5,104	5,057	5,032	0	13	6	6	12
Pierce	24,676	23,917	23,645	67	56	116	33	122
Polk	25,932	24,845	24,616	11	181	26	11	62
Portage	48,860	45,661	44,790	99	158	486	128	321
Price	11,794	11,467	11,398	5	44	14	6	30
Racine	133,489	126,413	112,948	10,038	363	603	2,461	5,183
Richland	12,808	12,761	12,696	10	25	17	13	32
Rock	107,127	101,651	96,546	3,874	261	598	372	922
Rusk	11,033	10,919	10,750	26	56	65	22	50
St. Croix	38,059	35,134	34,958	22	70	62	22	95
Sauk	37,078	34,203	33,922	30	171	37	43	107
Sawyer	11,146	10,465	9,191	13	1,238	10	13	39
Shawano	27,967	27,177	26,012	14	1,091	39	21	62
Sheboygan	79,751	76,022	74,187	335	223	903	374	955
Taylor	13,436	13,191	13,134	0	26	23	8	29
Trempealeau	19,195	18,670	18,618	7	13	28	4	28
Vernon	18,968	18,590	18,539	3	25	15	8	55
Vilas	14,678	13,772	12,822	7	914	22	7	37
Walworth	61,822	57,021	55,571	350	135	320	645	1,203
Washburn	10,639	10,155	10,028	15	92	19	1	13
Washington	77,812	68,285	67,794	78	132	182	99	377
Waukesha	242,717	221,605	217,772	570	438	1,620	1,205	3,298
Waupaca	35,613	33,721	33,476	11	90	51	93	211
Waushara	15,296	14,589	14,423	15	46	25	80	204
Winnebago	113,787	106,523	104,307	562	505	925	224	680
Wood	55,104	53,073	52,380	30	289	310	64	182
STATE	3,786,560	3,602,787	3,378,034	146,442	24,272	30,617	23,422	53,852

Note: The voting age population is age 18 and older.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Tape as processed by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographics Services Center, March 1991; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 1996,* October 1996.

WISCONSIN POPULATION – 1990 CENSUS
By Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin

County	Total Population	Sex		Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian, Pacific Islander	Other	
Adams	15,682	8,334	7,348	15,001	375	125	56	125	308
Ashland	16,307	7,975	8,332	14,749	17	1,478	46	17	106
Barron	40,750	20,131	20,619	40,346	40	209	95	60	164
Bayfield	14,008	7,092	6,916	12,707	29	1,240	24	8	50
Brown	194,594	94,915	99,679	186,621	1,012	3,869	2,522	570	1,525
Buffalo	13,584	6,825	6,759	13,521	5	22	29	7	42
Burnett	13,084	6,471	6,613	12,497	22	532	24	9	43
Calumet	34,291	17,063	17,228	33,910	29	146	173	33	149
Chippewa	52,360	25,830	26,530	51,854	31	150	276	49	174
Clark	31,647	15,868	15,779	31,437	29	91	38	52	116
Columbia	45,088	22,390	22,698	44,469	243	136	136	104	358
Crawford	15,940	7,895	8,045	15,791	50	26	56	17	67
Dane	367,085	180,413	186,672	344,617	10,511	1,201	8,666	2,090	5,744
Dodge	76,559	39,160	37,399	74,700	1,142	215	197	305	911
Door	25,690	12,608	13,082	25,387	29	178	47	49	153
Douglas	41,758	20,287	21,471	40,454	170	805	266	63	201
Dunn	35,909	17,898	18,011	34,929	172	95	633	80	188
Eau Claire	85,183	40,838	44,345	82,202	238	467	2,124	152	437
Florence	4,590	2,322	2,268	4,562	4	14	4	6	11
Fond du Lac	90,083	43,686	46,397	88,760	257	297	448	321	937
Forest	8,776	4,420	4,356	7,842	127	780	14	13	30
Grant	49,264	24,855	24,409	48,838	76	76	234	40	160
Green	30,339	14,881	15,458	30,173	23	51	66	26	119
Green Lake	18,651	9,064	9,587	18,386	21	42	103	99	192
Iowa	20,150	10,006	10,144	20,093	7	21	19	10	48
Iron	6,153	3,037	3,116	6,121	1	25	2	4	8
Jackson	16,588	8,424	8,164	15,814	47	674	30	23	145
Jefferson	67,783	33,452	34,331	66,702	189	176	287	429	1,160
Juneau	21,650	10,689	10,961	21,307	31	166	78	68	152
Kenosha	128,181	62,740	65,441	119,187	5,295	472	669	2,558	5,580
Kewaunee	18,878	9,485	9,393	18,766	24	52	23	13	54
La Crosse	97,904	47,024	50,880	94,319	438	340	2,667	140	640
Lafayette	16,076	7,941	8,135	16,009	14	21	19	13	37
Langlade	19,505	9,481	10,024	19,291	13	137	22	42	104
Lincoln	26,993	13,369	13,624	26,712	84	96	78	23	118
Manitowoc	80,421	39,352	41,069	78,730	115	318	1,071	187	582
Marathon	115,400	56,985	58,415	112,189	89	490	2,499	133	470
Marinette	40,548	19,828	20,720	40,280	8	150	63	47	156
Marquette	12,321	6,110	6,211	12,174	31	49	18	49	149
Menominee	3,890	1,904	1,986	416	0	3,469	0	5	55
Milwaukee	959,275	454,801	504,474	718,918	195,470	6,994	15,308	22,585	44,671
Monroe	36,633	18,392	18,241	35,983	141	301	143	65	234
Oconto	30,226	15,101	15,125	29,926	18	212	36	34	107
Oneida	31,679	15,576	16,103	31,320	58	223	56	22	90
Outagamie	140,510	69,382	71,128	136,043	206	1,965	1,904	392	987
Ozaukee	72,831	36,075	36,756	71,676	492	127	438	98	517
Pepin	7,107	3,514	3,593	7,070	2	18	9	8	20
Pierce	32,765	16,325	16,440	32,366	82	87	172	58	196
Polk	34,773	17,301	17,472	34,348	23	321	50	31	131
Portage	61,405	30,680	30,725	59,972	161	255	786	231	572
Price	15,600	7,830	7,770	15,479	7	77	27	10	59
Racine	175,034	84,934	90,100	152,098	16,999	521	1,004	4,412	9,034
Richland	17,521	8,673	8,848	17,411	12	34	38	26	59
Rock	139,510	67,952	71,558	130,803	6,638	369	985	715	1,754
Rusk	15,079	7,450	7,629	14,821	31	82	114	31	85
St. Croix	50,251	25,075	25,176	49,895	44	121	148	43	192
Sauk	46,975	23,116	23,859	46,459	54	288	79	95	207
Sawyer	14,181	7,155	7,026	11,962	18	2,167	15	19	101
Shawano	37,157	18,455	18,702	35,251	42	1,762	70	32	129
Sheboygan	103,877	51,391	52,486	100,389	430	357	2,061	640	1,668
Taylor	18,901	9,531	9,370	18,807	2	39	44	9	42
Trempealeau	25,263	12,590	12,673	25,160	12	32	46	13	53
Vernon	25,617	12,586	13,031	25,509	12	36	42	18	98
Vilas	17,707	8,785	8,922	16,116	9	1,534	38	10	61
Walworth	75,000	36,873	38,127	72,747	454	201	494	1,104	2,017
Washburn	13,772	6,853	6,919	13,585	25	122	33	7	34
Washington	95,328	47,493	47,835	94,465	125	208	337	193	670
Waukesha	304,715	151,055	153,660	298,313	1,096	672	2,699	1,935	5,448
Waupaca	46,104	22,718	23,386	45,695	22	125	92	170	406
Waushara	19,385	9,603	9,782	19,094	29	70	43	149	379
Winnebago	140,320	68,699	71,621	136,822	697	685	1,728	388	1,144
Wood	73,605	35,923	37,682	72,157	90	481	722	155	386
STATE	4,891,769	2,392,935	2,498,834	4,512,523	244,539	39,387	53,583	41,737	93,194

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, Wisconsin,* Table 3, August 1991.

WISCONSIN VITAL STATISTICS
1910 – 1995

Year	Marriages[1]		Divorces, Annulments[1]		Live Births		Total Deaths[2]		Infant Deaths		Fetal Deaths[3]		Maternal Deaths	
	Number	Rate[4]	Number[5]	Rate[4]	Number	Rate[4]	Number	Rate[4]	Number	Rate[6]	Number	Rate[7]	Number	Rate[8]
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
1986	38,373	8.0	16,395	3.4	72,229	15.1	42,027	8.8	663	9.2	471	6.5	3	0.4
1987	37,647	7.8	16,923	3.5	70,907	14.8	42,074	8.8	611	8.6	441	6.2	3	0.4
1988	41,445	8.5	17,127	3.5	70,711	14.6	42,979	8.9	598	8.5	429	6.0	6	0.9
1989	40,527	8.3	17,730	3.6	71,890	14.8	42,283	8.7	665	9.3	479	6.6	7	1.0
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

[1]Data are by place of occurrence.

[2]Excludes fetal deaths (20 weeks gestation and over).

[3]A fetal death report is not used for induced abortions.

[4]Per 1,000 estimated population.

[5]Pre-1960 data includes legal separations.

[6]Per 1,000 live births.

[7]Per 1,000 deliveries (live births plus stillbirths of 20 weeks or more gestation).

[8]Per 10,000 live births.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Health, Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics 1994,* August 1995, and previous issues; *Wisconsin Births and Infant Deaths 1995,* December 1996; *Wisconsin Deaths, 1995,* December 1996; *Wisconsin Marriages and Divorces, 1995,* January 1997.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP 1990 and 1995

Age Group	Population of Group		Male		Female	
	1990 Census	1995*	1990	1995*	1990	1995*
0-9 years	740,888	721,530	379,275	369,420	361,613	352,110
10-17 years	551,385	630,310	283,834	323,290	267,551	307,020
18-24 years	514,348	480,070	257,780	242,560	256,568	237,510
25-34 years	821,800	759,500	408,764	378,700	413,036	380,800
35-44 years	723,097	835,320	362,903	420,950	360,194	414,370
45-54 years	476,937	597,190	236,089	295,820	240,848	301,370
55-64 years	413,161	413,390	199,875	201,450	213,286	211,940
65-74 years	358,566	362,610	160,163	166,030	198,403	196,580
75-84 years	218,100	235,720	83,376	91,940	134,724	143,780
85 years and older	73,487	83,600	20,871	23,380	52,616	60,220
STATE	4,891,769	5,119,240	2,392,930	2,513,540	2,498,839	2,605,700

*Estimated.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Center for Health Statistics, *Population Change Wisconsin 1990-1995,* August 1996.

WISCONSIN DEATHS AND DEATH RATES – 1995

Age Group	Total		Males		Females	
	Deaths	Rate*	Deaths	Rate*	Deaths	Rate*
Under 1	493	7.3	287	8.3	206	6.2
1-4 years	118	0.3	63	0.4	55	0.3
5-9 years	69	0.2	41	0.2	28	0.2
10-14 years	81	0.2	53	0.3	28	0.1
15-19 years	250	0.7	165	0.9	85	0.5
20-24 years	299	0.9	228	1.3	71	0.4
25-29 years	318	0.9	232	1.3	86	0.5
30-34 years	401	1.0	289	1.4	112	0.5
35-39 years	574	1.3	386	1.8	188	0.9
40-44 years	711	1.8	444	2.2	267	1.3
45-49 years	960	2.8	610	3.6	350	2.1
50-54 years	1,179	4.5	707	5.5	472	3.6
55-59 years	1,592	7.4	985	9.3	607	5.5
60-64 years	2,299	11.6	1,417	14.8	882	8.7
65-69 years	3,724	19.3	2,281	25.3	1,443	14.1
70-74 years	5,000	29.4	2,982	39.3	2,018	21.5
75-79 years	6,321	45.1	3,383	59.7	2,938	35.9
80-84 years	7,323	75.3	3,434	97.5	3,889	62.7
85-89 years	6,645	121.3	2,664	160.4	3,981	104.3
90-94 years	4,366	199.0	1,342	247.6	3,024	183.1
95 years and over	2,314	335.9	496	367.4	1,818	328.2
ALL AGES	45,037	8.8	22,489	8.9	22,548	8.7

*Per 1,000 population in that group.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Center for Health Statistics, *Wisconsin Deaths, 1995,* December 1996.

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN WISCONSIN
By County, 1975 – 1995

County	Live Births					Deaths				
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995
Adams	145	179	170	175	167	154	136	178	182	185
Ashland	216	279	248	202	239	213	219	196	214	218
Barron	504	654	628	579	550	394	411	432	433	450
Bayfield	150	219	193	155	135	138	146	159	151	152
Brown	2,600	2,802	2,917	3,169	2,962	1,112	1,181	1,310	1,349	1,482
Buffalo	162	236	227	176	165	147	129	147	145	121
Burnett	133	167	160	143	171	148	168	128	159	179
Calumet	445	546	514	491	488	180	205	221	242	235
Chippewa	734	903	867	704	633	437	456	495	498	534
Clark	508	641	514	464	448	309	316	345	355	323
Columbia	566	667	650	610	607	443	436	440	450	532
Crawford	229	293	239	230	215	183	167	176	180	178
Dane	3,963	4,685	4,984	5,306	5,023	1,825	1,928	2,112	2,078	2,397
Dodge	1,034	1,186	1,146	985	947	676	678	711	765	810
Door	334	412	400	325	254	254	262	245	311	311
Douglas	627	702	590	540	493	490	457	422	440	455
Dunn	396	537	501	417	444	279	240	305	271	289
Eau Claire	935	1,117	1,201	1,208	1,118	607	646	618	658	664
Florence*	31	55	63	26	36	42	52	39	44	66
Fond du Lac	1,258	1,512	1,368	1,270	1,119	786	824	807	771	867
Forest*	108	140	156	132	137	96	104	118	122	109
Grant	781	867	743	661	561	425	454	476	493	465
Green	447	483	471	418	390	284	311	303	270	316
Green Lake	251	262	266	241	192	205	208	204	201	248
Iowa	295	345	319	318	296	205	204	205	195	191
Iron*	78	84	76	68	63	86	93	75	97	87
Jackson	208	276	240	217	189	173	179	176	187	187
Jefferson	909	973	1,004	873	852	558	605	576	541	579
Juneau	272	347	339	277	308	218	221	227	230	271
Kenosha	1,766	1,826	1,910	2,043	2,040	1,002	1,021	1,034	1,131	1,229
Kewaunee	271	323	303	237	218	169	166	179	184	193
La Crosse	1,121	1,350	1,394	1,416	1,267	739	768	798	836	869
Lafayette	267	289	271	227	176	163	139	147	172	147
Langlade	290	287	259	232	228	208	207	234	220	252
Lincoln	320	406	363	343	320	255	284	279	281	298
Manitowoc	1,138	1,338	1,228	1,072	898	755	779	779	774	819
Marathon	1,618	1,930	1,812	1,685	1,585	752	853	827	875	907
Marinette*	501	662	592	431	454	476	446	424	491	478
Marquette*	152	167	158	148	121	136	134	152	149	141
Menominee*	64	111	132	128	92	22	36	37	42	45
Milwaukee	14,891	15,842	16,296	17,013	15,067	9,524	9,278	9,143	9,282	9,200
Monroe	482	607	600	591	529	345	339	376	384	383
Oconto	413	469	451	398	388	288	300	304	272	331
Oneida	384	423	437	371	352	277	316	348	363	375
Outagamie	2,009	2,340	2,320	2,273	2,056	837	895	923	993	1,026
Ozaukee	843	992	960	945	934	387	437	436	497	541
Pepin	111	128	94	90	83	83	107	82	93	72
Pierce	428	507	492	477	403	239	234	225	237	235
Polk	458	506	506	529	470	339	319	360	352	380
Portage	764	928	876	913	788	375	360	375	398	438
Price	206	242	225	185	184	209	211	220	196	198
Racine	2,587	2,980	2,641	2,697	2,512	1,366	1,393	1,328	1,438	1,534
Richland	267	275	267	219	196	211	184	189	186	200
Rock	1,964	2,256	2,189	2,166	1,963	1,195	1,205	1,204	1,277	1,268
Rusk	221	222	216	213	192	192	135	170	157	183
St. Croix	639	835	741	840	725	292	303	334	375	438
Sauk	625	654	690	670	670	430	433	459	485	484
Sawyer	158	219	203	176	196	152	155	136	171	194
Shawano	475	528	488	525	456	361	414	399	418	444
Sheboygan	1,436	1,588	1,507	1,401	1,336	980	954	982	908	957
Taylor	293	379	354	289	221	168	159	143	195	191
Trempealeau	347	373	370	369	315	277	314	296	300	338
Vernon	291	408	409	332	351	307	325	289	290	311
Vilas	139	228	240	201	205	164	204	215	244	254
Walworth	804	1,026	1,009	996	952	666	626	662	651	710
Washburn	190	226	198	159	168	150	136	175	167	194
Washington	1,197	1,442	1,383	1,349	1,440	467	562	583	650	687
Waukesha	3,250	3,841	3,727	4,046	4,120	1,500	1,648	1,800	1,906	2,316
Waupaca	568	697	656	667	619	525	618	610	620	658
Waushara	235	243	247	245	240	214	214	238	223	242
Winnebago	1,681	1,901	2,028	1,936	1,838	1,110	1,099	1,095	1,094	1,271
Wood	962	1,199	1,211	1,039	923	537	583	599	646	704
STATE	65,145	74,763	73,647	72,636	67,493	39,911	40,801	41,434	42,655	45,037

*Since 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, Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics 1993,* August 1994, and previous issues; *Wisconsin Births and Infant Deaths 1995,* December 1996; and *Wisconsin Deaths, 1995,* December 1996.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, BY STATE OF OCCURRENCE 1970 – 1995

State	Marriages (in thousands)[1]				Divorces (in thousands)[2]			
	1970	1980	1990	1995[3]	1970	1980	1990	1995[3]
Alabama	47.0	49.0	43.3	42.0	15.1	26.9	25.3	26.0
Alaska	3.4	5.3	5.7	5.5	1.7	3.4	2.9	3.0
Arizona	18.5	30.2	37.0	38.9	12.7	19.9	25.1	27.6
Arkansas	23.3	25.2	35.7	36.6	9.3	21.8	16.8	16.0
California	172.4	218.4	236.7	199.6	112.9	134.0	NA	NA
Colorado	25.0	34.1	31.5	34.3	10.4	18.1	18.4	NA
Connecticut	25.0	25.9	27.8	22.0	5.8	11.9	10.3	9.6
Delaware	4.3	4.4	5.6	5.4	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.7
District of Columbia	7.3	5.2	4.7	3.5	2.3	4.7	3.3	1.9
Florida	69.2	110.6	142.3	144.3	37.2	71.4	81.7	79.5
Georgia	63.9	69.4	64.4	61.5	18.6	33.6	35.7	37.2
Hawaii	10.6	11.7	18.1	18.8	2.6	4.4	5.2	5.5
Idaho	10.9	13.1	15.0	15.5	3.6	6.6	6.6	6.8
ILLINOIS	115.5	110.7	NA	83.2	36.5	50.5	NA	38.8
Indiana	55.2	57.8	54.3	50.4	15.2	NA	NA	NA
IOWA	24.6	27.5	24.8	22.0	7.2	11.8	11.1	10.5
Kansas	22.4	24.9	23.4	22.1	8.8	13.4	12.6	10.7
Kentucky	36.3	34.3	51.3	47.6	10.7	17.0	21.8	22.9
Louisiana	35.4	41.7	41.2	40.8	5.1	NA	NA	NA
Maine	11.0	14.3	11.8	10.8	3.9	6.2	5.3	5.5
Maryland	52.2	46.0	46.1	42.8	9.3	16.3	16.1	15.0
Massachusetts	47.4	49.0	47.8	43.6	11.0	16.5	16.8	13.5
MICHIGAN	89.7	89.6	76.1	71.0	30.0	40.8	40.2	39.9
MINNESOTA	31.3	37.8	33.7	32.8	8.3	15.1	15.4	15.8
Mississippi	26.3	28.0	24.3	21.5	8.2	13.5	14.4	13.1
Missouri	50.1	55.5	49.3	44.9	17.9	27.8	26.4	26.8
Montana	6.9	8.4	7.0	6.6	3.0	5.0	4.1	4.2
Nebraska	15.7	14.2	12.5	12.1	3.7	6.5	6.5	6.3
Nevada	97.6	115.4	NA	134.8	9.1	13.7	13.3	12.4
New Hampshire	10.0	9.3	10.6	9.6	2.4	5.2	5.3	4.9
New Jersey	56.6	55.0	58.0	52.9	10.8	25.9	23.6	24.3
New Mexico	12.4	16.3	13.2	15.1	4.4	10.4	7.7	11.3
New York	161.2	141.3	169.3	147.4	26.4	54.2	57.9	56.0
North Carolina	48.3	46.3	52.1	61.6	13.7	28.2	34.0	37.0
North Dakota	5.3	6.1	4.8	4.6	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.2
Ohio	90.1	99.5	95.8	90.1	39.3	58.2	51.0	48.7
Oklahoma	39.0	46.5	33.2	28.5	16.8	24.2	24.9	21.8
Oregon	17.3	23.1	25.2	25.7	9.6	17.9	15.9	15.0
Pennsylvania	94.5	95.4	86.8	75.8	22.6	34.8	40.1	39.4
Rhode Island	7.5	7.1	8.1	7.4	1.7	3.6	3.8	3.7
South Carolina	57.9	53.9	55.8	44.6	5.8	13.8	16.1	14.8
South Dakota	11.0	8.9	7.7	7.3	1.4	2.8	2.6	2.9
Tennessee	45.4	58.8	66.6	82.3	16.6	30.1	32.3	33.1
Texas	139.5	187.1	182.8	188.5	51.2	97.2	95.1	98.4
Utah	11.7	17.1	19.0	21.6	3.9	8.0	8.8	8.9
Vermont	4.5	5.2	6.1	6.1	1.0	2.5	2.6	2.8
Virginia	52.0	60.2	71.3	67.9	11.9	23.6	27.3	28.9
Washington	41.3	46.6	48.6	42.0	17.9	28.4	28.8	29.7
West Virginia	15.9	17.4	13.2	11.2	5.6	9.9	9.7	9.4
WISCONSIN	34.4	40.9	41.2	36.3	8.9	17.9	17.8	17.5
Wyoming	4.5	6.8	4.8	5.2	1.8	4.0	3.1	3.2

NA – Not available.
[1]Data represent marriages performed or licenses issued in the state. [2]Data includes reported annulments. [3]Preliminary data.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report,* July 24, 1996, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES 1997

Post Office and County[1]	ZIP Code
Abbotsford, Clark	54405
Abrams, Oconto	54101
Adams, Adams	53910
Adell, Sheboygan	53001
Afton, Rock	53501
Albany, Green	53502
Algoma, Kewaunee	54201
Allenton, Washington	53002
Allouez, Brown (see Green Bay)	
Alma, Buffalo	54610
Alma Center, Jackson	54611
Almena, Barron	54805
Almond, Portage	54909
Altoona, Eau Claire	54720
Alvin, Florence	54542
Amberg, Marinette	54102
Amery, Polk	54001
Amherst, Portage	54406
Amherst Junction, Portage	54407
Aniwa, Shawano	54408
Antigo, Langlade	54409
Appleton, Outagamie	54911[2]
Arcadia, Trempealeau	54612
Arena, Iowa	53503
Argonne, Forest	54511
Argyle, Lafayette	53504
Arkansaw, Pepin	54721
Arkdale, Adams	54613
Arlington, Columbia	53911
Armstrong Creek, Forest	54103
Arpin, Wood	54410
Ashippun, Dodge	53003
Ashland, Ashland	54806
Athelstane, Marinette	54104
Athens, Marathon	54411
Auburndale, Wood	54412
Augusta, Eau Claire	54722
Avalon, Rock	53505
Avoca, Iowa	53506
Babcock, Wood	54413
Bagley, Grant	53801
Baileys Harbor, Door	54202
Baldwin, St. Croix	54002
Balsam Lake, Polk	54810
Bancroft, Portage	54921
Bangor, La Crosse	54614
Baraboo, Sauk	53913
Barnes, Douglas	54873
Barneveld, Iowa	53507
Barron, Barron	54812
Barronett, Barron	54813
Bassett, Kenosha	53101
Bay City, Pierce	54723
Bayfield, Bayfield	54814
Bay View, Milwaukee (see Milwaukee)	
Bear Creek, Outagamie	54922
Beaver, Marinette	54114
Beaver Dam, Dodge	53916
Beetown, Grant	53802
Beldenville, Pierce	54003
Belgium, Ozaukee	53004
Belleville, Dane	53508
Belmont, Lafayette	53510
Beloit, Rock	53511[2]
Benet Lake, Kenosha	53102
Bennett, Douglas	54873
Benoit, Bayfield	54816
Benton, Lafayette	53803
Berlin, Green Lake	54923
Big Bend, Waukesha	53103
Big Falls, Waupaca	54926
Birchwood, Washburn	54817
Birnamwood, Shawano	54414
Black Creek, Outagamie	54106
Black Earth, Dane	53515
Black River Falls, Jackson	54615
Blair, Trempealeau	54616
Blanchardville, Lafayette	53516
Blenker, Wood	54415
Bloom City, Richland	54617
Bloomer, Chippewa	54724
Bloomington, Grant	53804
Blue Mounds, Dane	53517
Blue River, Grant	53518
Bonduel, Shawano	54107
Boscobel, Grant	53805
Boulder Junction, Vilas	54512
Bowler, Shawano	54416
Boyceville, Dunn	54725
Boyd, Chippewa	54726
Branch, Manitowoc	54203
Brandon, Fond du Lac	53919
Brantwood, Price	54513
Briggsville, Marquette	53920
Brill, Barron	54818
Brillion, Calumet	54110
Bristol, Kenosha	53104
Brodhead, Green	53520
Brokaw, Marathon	54417
Brookfield, Waukesha	53045[2]
Brooklyn, Green	53521
Brooks, Adams	53921
Brownsville, Dodge	53006
Browntown, Green	53522
Bruce, Rusk	54819
Brule, Douglas	54820
Brussels, Door	54204
Bryant, Langlade	54418
Buffalo City, Buffalo	54622
Burlington, Racine	53105
Burnett, Dodge	53922
Butler, Waukesha	53007
Butte des Morts, Winnebago	54927
Butternut, Ashland	54514
Byron, Fond du Lac	53009
Cable, Bayfield	54821
Cadott, Chippewa	54727
Caledonia, Racine	53108
Cambria, Columbia	53923
Cambridge, Dane	53523
Cameron, Barron	54822
Campbellsport, Fond du Lac	53010
Camp Douglas, Juneau	54618
Camp Lake, Kenosha	53109
Canton, Barron	54868
Caroline, Shawano	54928
Cascade, Sheboygan	53011
Casco, Kewaunee	54205
Cashton, Monroe	54619
Cassville, Grant	53806
Cataract, Monroe	54620
Catawba, Price	54515
Cato, Manitowoc	54206
Cavour, Forest	54511
Cazenovia, Richland	53924
Cecil, Shawano	54111
Cedarburg, Ozaukee	53012
Cedar Grove, Sheboygan	53013
Centuria, Polk	54824
Chaseburg, Vernon	54621
Chelsea, Taylor	54419
Chetek, Barron	54728
Chili, Clark	54420
Chilton, Calumet	53014
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	54729
Clam Falls, Polk	54837
Clam Lake, Ashland	54517
Clayton, Polk	54004
Clear Lake, Polk	54005
Cleveland, Manitowoc	53015
Clinton, Rock	53525
Clintonville, Waupaca	54929
Clyman, Dodge	53016
Cobb, Iowa	53526
Cochrane, Buffalo	54622
Colby, Clark	54421
Coleman, Marinette	54112
Colfax, Dunn	54730
Colgate, Washington	53017
Collins, Manitowoc	54207
Coloma, Waushara	54930
Columbus, Columbia	53925
Combined Locks, Outagamie	54113

Post Office and County[1]	ZIP Code
Comstock, Barron	54826
Conover, Vilas	54519
Conrath, Rusk	54731
Coon Valley, Vernon	54623
Cornell, Chippewa	54732
Cornucopia, Bayfield	54827
Cottage Grove, Dane	53527
Couderay, Sawyer	54828
Crandon, Forest	54520
Crivitz, Marinette	54114
Cross Plains, Dane	53528
Cuba City, Grant	53807
Cudahy, Milwaukee	53110
Cumberland, Barron	54829
Curtiss, Clark	54422
Cushing, Polk	54006
Custer, Portage	54423
Cutler, Juneau	54618
Dairyland, Burnett	54830
Dale, Outagamie	54931
Dallas, Barron	54733
Dalton, Green Lake	53926
Danbury, Burnett	54830
Dane, Dane	53529
Darien, Walworth	53114
Darlington, Lafayette	53530
Deerbrook, Langlade	54424
Deerfield, Dane	53531
Deer Park, St. Croix	54007
DeForest, Dane	53532
Delafield, Waukesha	53018
Delavan, Walworth	53115
Dellwood, Adams	53927
Delta, Bayfield	54856
Denmark, Brown	54208
De Pere, Brown	54115
Deronda, Polk	54001
De Soto, Vernon	54624
Dickeyville, Grant	53808
Dodge, Trempealeau	54625
Dodgeville, Iowa	53533
Dorchester, Clark	54425
Dousman, Waukesha	53118
Downing, Dunn	54734
Downsville, Dunn	54735
Doylestown, Columbia	53928
Dresser, Polk	54009
Drummond, Bayfield	54832
Dunbar, Marinette	54119
Durand, Pepin	54736
Eagle, Waukesha	53119
Eagle River, Vilas	54521
Earl, Washburn	54875
East Ellsworth, Pierce	54010
Eastman, Crawford	54626
East Troy, Walworth	53120
Eau Claire, Eau Claire	54703[2]
Eau Galle, Dunn	54737
Eden, Fond du Lac	53019
Edgar, Marathon	54426
Edgerton, Rock	53534
Edgewater, Sawyer	54834
Edmund, Iowa	53535
Egg Harbor, Door	54209
Eland, Shawano	54427
Elcho, Langlade	54428
Elderon, Marathon	54429
Eldorado, Fond du Lac	54932
Eleva, Trempealeau	54738
Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	53020
Elkhorn, Walworth	53121
Elk Mound, Dunn	54739
Ellison Bay, Door	54210
Ellsworth, Pierce	54011
Elm Grove, Waukesha	53122
Elmwood, Pierce	54740
Elroy, Juneau	53929
Elton, Langlade	54430
Embarrass, Waupaca	54933
Emerald, St. Croix	54012
Endeavor, Marquette	53930
Ephraim, Door	54211
Ettrick, Trempealeau	54627
Eureka, Winnebago	54934
Evansville, Rock	53536
Evergreen, Burnett	54840
Exeland, Sawyer	54835
Fairchild, Eau Claire	54741
Fairview, Milwaukee (see Milwaukee)	
Fairwater, Fond du Lac	53931
Fall Creek, Eau Claire	54742
Fall River, Columbia	53932
Fence, Florence	54120
Fennimore, Grant	53809
Fenwood, Marathon	54426
Ferryville, Crawford	54628
Fifield, Price	54524
Fish Creek, Door	54212
Fitchburg, Dane (see Madison)	
Florence, Florence	54121
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	54935[2]
Fontana, Walworth	53125
Footville, Rock	53537
Forest Junction, Calumet	54123
Forestville, Door	54213
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson	53538
Fountain City, Buffalo	54629
Foxboro, Douglas	54836
Fox Lake, Dodge	53933
Francis Creek, Manitowoc	54214
Franklin, Milwaukee	53132
Franksville, Racine	53126
Frederic, Polk	54837
Fredonia, Ozaukee	53021
Freedom, Outagamie	54131
Fremont, Waupaca	54940
Friendship, Adams	53934
Friesland, Columbia	53935
Galesville, Trempealeau	54630
Galloway, Marathon	54432
Gays Mills, Crawford	54631
Genesee Depot, Waukesha	53127
Genoa, Vernon	54632
Genoa City, Walworth	53128
Germantown, Washington	53022
Gile, Iron	54525
Gillett, Oconto	54124
Gillingham, Richland	53581
Gilman, Taylor	54433
Gilmanton, Buffalo	54743
Gleason, Lincoln	54435
Glenbeulah, Sheboygan	53023
Glen Flora, Rusk	54526
Glen Haven, Grant	53810
Glenwood City, St. Croix	54013
Glidden, Ashland	54527
Goodman, Marinette	54125
Gordon, Douglas	54838
Gotham, Richland	53540
Grafton, Ozaukee	53024
Grand Marsh, Adams	53936
Grand View, Bayfield	54839
Granton, Clark	54436
Grantsburg, Burnett	54840
Gratiot, Lafayette	53541
Green Bay, Brown	54303[2]
Greenbush, Sheboygan	53026
Greendale, Milwaukee	53129
Greenfield, Milwaukee (see Milwaukee)	
Green Lake, Green Lake	54941
Greenleaf, Brown	54126
Green Valley, Shawano	54127
Greenville, Outagamie	54942
Greenwood, Clark	54437
Gresham, Shawano	54128
Gurney, Iron	54528
Hager City, Pierce	54014
Hales Corners, Milwaukee	53130
Hamburg, Marathon	54411
Hammond, St. Croix	54015

Post Office and County[1]	ZIP Code
Hancock, Waushara	54943
Hannibal, Taylor	54439
Hanover, Rock	53542
Harshaw, Oneida	54529
Hartford, Washington	53027
Hartland, Waukesha	53029
Hatley, Marathon	54440
Haugen, Barron	54841
Haven, Sheboygan (see Sheboygan)	
Hawkins, Rusk	54530
Hawthorne, Douglas	54842
Hayward, Sawyer	54843
Hazel Green, Grant	53811
Hazelhurst, Oneida	54531
Heafford Junction, Lincoln	54532
Helenville, Jefferson	53137
Herbster, Bayfield	54844
Hertel, Burnett	54845
Hewitt, Wood	54441
High Bridge, Ashland	54846
Highland, Iowa	53543
Hilbert, Calumet	54129
Hillpoint, Sauk	53937
Hillsboro, Vernon	54634
Hillsdale, Barron	54744
Hingham, Sheboygan	53031
Hixton, Jackson	54635
Holcombe, Chippewa	54745
Hollandale, Iowa	53544
Holmen, La Crosse	54636
Honey Creek, Walworth	53138
Horicon, Dodge	53032
Hortonville, Outagamie	54944
Houlton, St. Croix	54082
Howards Grove, Sheboygan (see Sheboygan)	
Hubertus, Washington	53033
Hudson, St. Croix	54016
Humbird, Clark	54746
Hurley, Iron	54534
Hustisford, Dodge	53034
Hustler, Juneau	54637
Independence, Trempealeau	54747
Ingram, Rusk	54526
Iola, Waupaca	54945
Irma, Lincoln	54442
Iron Belt, Iron	54536
Iron Ridge, Dodge	53035
Iron River, Bayfield	54847
Ixonia, Jefferson	53036
Jackson, Washington	53037
Janesville, Rock	53545[2]
Jefferson, Jefferson	53549
Jim Falls, Chippewa	54748
Johnson Creek, Jefferson	53038
Juda, Green	53550
Jump River, Taylor	54434
Junction City, Portage	54443
Juneau, Dodge	53039
Kansasville, Racine	53139
Kaukauna, Outagamie	54130
Kellnersville, Manitowoc	54215
Kempster, Langlade	54444
Kendall, Monroe	54638
Kennan, Price	54537
Kenosha, Kenosha	53140[2]
Keshena, Menominee	54135
Kewaskum, Washington	53040
Kewaunee, Kewaunee	54216
Kiel, Manitowoc	53042
Kieler, Grant	53812
Kimberly, Outagamie	54136
King, Waupaca	54946
Kingston, Green Lake	53939
Knapp, Dunn	54749
Knowles, Dodge	53048
Kohler, Sheboygan	53044
Krakow, Shawano	54137
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas	54538
La Crosse, La Crosse	54601[2]

Post Office and County[1]	ZIP Code
Ladysmith, Rusk	54848
La Farge, Vernon	54639
Lake Delton, Sauk	53940
Lake Geneva, Walworth	53147
Lake Mills, Jefferson	53551
Lake Nebagamon, Douglas	54849
Lake Tomahawk, Oneida	54539
Lakewood, Oconto	54138
Lancaster, Grant	53813
Land O'Lakes, Vilas	54540
Lannon, Waukesha	53046
Laona, Forest	54541
La Pointe, Ashland	54850
Larsen, Winnebago	54947
La Valle, Sauk	53941
Lebanon, Dodge	53047
Lena, Oconto	54139
Leopolis, Shawano	54948
Lewis, Polk	54851
Lily, Langlade	54491
Lime Ridge, Sauk	53942
Linden, Iowa	53553
Little Chute, Outagamie	54140
Little Suamico, Oconto	54141
Livingston, Grant	53554
Lodi, Columbia	53555
Loganville, Sauk	53943
Lomira, Dodge	53048
Lone Rock, Richland	53556
Long Lake, Florence	54542
Loretta, Sawyer	54896
Lowell, Dodge	53557
Loyal, Clark	54446
Lublin, Taylor	54447
Luck, Polk	54853
Luxemburg, Kewaunee	54217
Lyndon Station, Juneau	53944
Lynxville, Crawford	54640
Lyons, Walworth	53148
McFarland, Dane	53558
McNaughton, Oneida	54543
Madison, Dane	53714[2]
Maiden Rock, Pierce	54750
Malone, Fond du Lac	53049
Manawa, Waupaca	54949
Manchester, Green Lake	53946
Manitowish Waters, Vilas	54545
Manitowoc, Manitowoc	54220[2]
Maple, Douglas	54854
Maplewood, Door	54226
Marathon, Marathon	54448
Marengo, Ashland	54855
Maribel, Manitowoc	54227
Marinette, Marinette	54143
Marion, Waupaca	54950
Markesan, Green Lake	53946
Marquette, Green Lake	53947
Marshall, Dane	53559
Marshfield, Wood	54449
Mason, Bayfield	54856
Mather, Juneau	54641
Mattoon, Shawano	54450
Mauston, Juneau	53948
Mayville, Dodge	53050
Mazomanie, Dane	53560
Medford, Taylor	54451
Medina, Outagamie	54951
Mellen, Ashland	54546
Melrose, Jackson	54642
Menasha, Winnebago	54952
Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	53051[2]
Menomonie, Dunn	54751
Mequon, Ozaukee	53097
Mercer, Iron	54547
Merrill, Lincoln	54452
Merrillan, Jackson	54754
Merrimac, Sauk	53561
Merton, Waukesha	53056
Middle Inlet, Marinette	54114
Middleton, Dane	53562
Mikana, Barron	54857
Milan, Marathon	54453

Post Office and County[1]	ZIP Code
Milladore, Wood	54454
Millston, Jackson	54643
Milltown, Polk	54858
Milton, Rock	53563
Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53201[2]
Mindoro, La Crosse	54644
Mineral Point, Iowa	53565
Minocqua, Oneida	54548
Minong, Washburn	54859
Mishicot, Manitowoc	54228
Modena, Buffalo	54755
Mondovi, Buffalo	54755
Monico, Oneida	54501
Monona, Dane (see Madison)	
Monroe, Green	53566
Montello, Marquette	53949
Montfort, Grant	53569
Monticello, Green	53570
Montreal, Iron	54550
Moquah, Ashland	54806
Morrisonville, Dane	53571
Mosinee, Marathon	54455
Mountain, Oconto	54149
Mount Calvary, Fond du Lac	53057
Mount Hope, Grant	53816
Mount Horeb, Dane	53572
Mount Sterling, Crawford	54645
Mukwonago, Waukesha	53149
Muscoda, Grant	53573
Muskego, Waukesha	53150
Nashotah, Waukesha	53058
Navarino, Shawano	54107
Necedah, Juneau	54646
Neenah, Winnebago	54956[2]
Neillsville, Clark	54456
Nekoosa, Wood	54457
Nelma, Forest	54542
Nelson, Buffalo	54756
Nelsonville, Portage	54458
Neopit, Menominee	54150
Neosho, Dodge	53059
Neshkoro, Marquette	54960
Newald, Forest	54511
New Auburn, Chippewa	54757
New Berlin, Waukesha	53186[2]
Newburg, Washington	53060
New Franken, Brown	54229
New Glarus, Green	53574
New Holstein, Calumet	53061[2]
New Lisbon, Juneau	53950
New London, Outagamie	54961
New Munster, Kenosha	53152
New Post, Sawyer	54828
New Richmond, St. Croix	54017
Newton, Manitowoc	53063
Niagara, Marinette	54151
Nichols, Outagamie	54152
North Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac (see Fond du Lac)	
North Freedom, Sauk	53951
North Lake, Waukesha	53064
North Prairie, Waukesha	53153
North Woods Beach, Sawyer	54843
Northfield, Jackson	54635
Norwalk, Monroe	54648
Oak Creek, Milwaukee	53154
Oakdale, Monroe	54649
Oakfield, Fond du Lac	53065
Oconomowoc, Waukesha	53066
Oconto, Oconto	54153
Oconto Falls, Oconto	54154
Odanah, Ashland	54861
Ogdensburg, Waupaca	54962
Ogema, Price	54459
Ojibwa, Sawyer	54862
Okauchee, Waukesha	53069
Omro, Winnebago	54963
Onalaska, La Crosse	54650
Oneida, Outagamie	54155
Ontario, Vernon	54651
Oostburg, Sheboygan	53070
Oregon, Dane	53575
Orfordville, Rock	53576
Osceola, Polk	54020
Oshkosh, Winnebago	54901[2]
Osseo, Trempealeau	54758
Owen, Clark	54460
Oxford, Marquette	53952
Packwaukee, Marquette	53953
Palmyra, Jefferson	53156
Pardeeville, Columbia	53954
Park Falls, Price	54552
Patch Grove, Grant	53817
Pearson, Langlade	54462
Pelican Lake, Oneida	54463
Pell Lake, Walworth	53157
Pembine, Marinette	54156
Pence, Iron	54550
Pepin, Pepin	54759
Peshtigo, Marinette	54157
Pewaukee, Waukesha	53072
Phelps, Vilas	54554
Phillips, Price	54555
Phlox, Langlade	54464
Pickerel, Langlade	54465
Pickett, Winnebago	54964
Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau	54760
Pine River, Waushara	54965
Pittsville, Wood	54466
Plain, Sauk	53577
Plainfield, Waushara	54966
Platteville, Grant	53818
Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha	53158
Plover, Portage	54467
Plum City, Pierce	54761
Plymouth, Sheboygan	53073
Poplar, Douglas	54864
Portage, Columbia	53901
Port Edwards, Wood	54469
Porterfield, Marinette	54159
Port Washington, Ozaukee	53074
Port Wing, Bayfield	54865
Poskin, Barron	54866
Potosi, Grant	53820
Potter, Calumet	54160
Pound, Marinette	54161
Powers Lake, Kenosha	53159
Poynette, Columbia	53955
Poy Sippi, Waushara	54967
Prairie du Chien, Crawford	53821
Prairie du Sac, Sauk	53578
Prairie Farm, Barron	54762
Prentice, Price	54556
Prescott, Pierce	54021
Presque Isle, Vilas	54557
Princeton, Green Lake	54968
Pulaski, Brown	54162
Pulcifer, Oconto	54124
Racine, Racine	53401[2]
Radisson, Sawyer	54867
Randall, Burnett	54840
Randolph, Dodge	53956
Random Lake, Sheboygan	53075
Readfield, Waupaca	54969
Readstown, Vernon	54652
Redgranite, Waushara	54970
Reedsburg, Sauk	53959
Reedsville, Manitowoc	54230
Reeseville, Dodge	53579
Rewey, Iowa	53580
Rhinelander, Oneida	54501
Rib Lake, Taylor	54470
Rice Lake, Barron	54868
Richfield, Washington	53076
Richland Center, Richland	53581
Ridgeland, Dunn	54763
Ridgeway, Iowa	53582
Ringle, Marathon	54471
Rio, Columbia	53960
Rio Creek, Kewaunee	54231
Ripon, Fond du Lac	54971
River Falls, Pierce	54022

Post Office and County[1]	ZIP Code
Roberts, St. Croix	54023
Rochester, Racine	53167
Rock Falls, Dunn	54764
Rockfield, Washington	53077
Rockland, La Crosse	54653
Rock Springs, Sauk	53961
Rosendale, Fond du Lac	54974
Rosholt, Portage	54473
Rothschild, Marathon	54474
Royalton, Waupaca	54975
Rubicon, Dodge	53078
Rudolph, Wood	54475
St. Cloud, Fond du Lac	53079
St. Croix Falls, Polk	54024
St. Germain, Vilas	54558
St. Joseph, St. Croix	54082
St. Nazianz, Manitowoc	54232
Salem, Kenosha	53168
Sanborn, Ashland	54806
Sand Creek, Dunn	54765
Sarona, Washburn	54870
Sauk City, Sauk	53583
Saukville, Ozaukee	53080
Saxeville, Waushara	54976
Saxon, Iron	54559
Sayner, Vilas	54560
Scandinavia, Waupaca	54977
Schofield, Marathon	54476
Seneca, Crawford	54654
Sextonville, Richland	53584
Seymour, Outagamie	54165
Sharon, Walworth	53585
Shawano, Shawano	54166
Sheboygan, Sheboygan	53081[2]
Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	53085
Sheldon, Rusk	54766
Shell Lake, Washburn	54871
Sherwood, Calumet	54169
Shiocton, Outagamie	54170
Shopiere, Rock (see Beloit)	
Shorewood, Milwaukee (see Milwaukee)	
Shullsburg, Lafayette	53586
Silver Lake, Kenosha	53170
Sinsinawa, Grant	53824
Siren, Burnett	54872
Sister Bay, Door	54234
Slinger, Washington	53086
Sobieski, Oconto	54171
Soldiers Grove, Crawford	54655
Solon Springs, Douglas	54873
Somers, Kenosha	53171
Somerset, St. Croix	54025
South Byron, Fond du Lac	53006
South Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53172
South Range, Douglas	54874
South Wayne, Lafayette	53587
Sparta, Monroe	54656
Spencer, Marathon	54479
Spooner, Washburn	54801
Springbrook, Washburn	54875
Springfield, Walworth	53176
Spring Green, Sauk	53588
Spring Valley, Pierce	54767
Stanley, Chippewa	54768
Starlake, Vilas	54561
Star Prairie, Polk	54026
Stetsonville, Taylor	54480
Steuben, Crawford	54657
Stevens Point, Portage	54481
Stiles, Oconto	54139
Stitzer, Grant	53825
Stockbridge, Calumet	53088
Stockholm, Pepin	54769
Stoddard, Vernon	54658
Stone Lake, Sawyer	54876
Stoughton, Dane	53589
Stratford, Marathon	54484
Strum, Trempealeau	54770
Sturgeon Bay, Door	54235
Sturtevant, Racine	53177
Suamico, Brown	54173
Sullivan, Jefferson	53178
Summit Lake, Langlade	54485
Sun Prairie, Dane	53590
Superior, Douglas	54880
Suring, Oconto	54174
Sussex, Waukesha	53089
Taycheedah, Fond du Lac (see Fond du Lac)	
Taylor, Jackson	54659
Theresa, Dodge	53091
Thiensville, Ozaukee	53092
Thorp, Clark	54771
Three Lakes, Oneida	54562
Tiffany, Rock (see Beloit)	
Tigerton, Shawano	54486
Tilleda, Shawano	54978
Tipler, Florence	54542
Tisch Mills, Manitowoc	54240
Tomah, Monroe	54660
Tomahawk, Lincoln	54487
Tony, Rusk	54563
Townsend, Oconto	54175
Trego, Washburn	54888
Trempealeau, Trempealeau	54661
Trevor, Kenosha	53179
Tripoli, Oneida	54564
Tunnel City, Monroe	54662
Turtle Lake, Barron	54889
Twin Lakes, Kenosha	53181
Two Rivers, Manitowoc	54241
Underhill, Oconto	54176
Union Center, Juneau	53962
Union Grove, Racine	53182
Unity, Marathon	54488
Upson, Iron	54565
Valders, Manitowoc	54245
Van Dyne, Fond du Lac	54979
Verona, Dane	53593
Vesper, Wood	54489
Victory, Vernon	54624
Viola, Vernon	54664
Viroqua, Vernon	54665
Wabeno, Forest	54566
Waldo, Sheboygan	53093
Wales, Waukesha	53183
Walworth, Walworth	53184
Warrens, Monroe	54666
Wascott, Douglas	54890
Washburn, Bayfield	54891
Washington Island, Door	54246
Waterford, Racine	53185
Waterloo, Jefferson	53594
Watertown, Jefferson	53094[2]
Waubeka, Ozaukee	53021
Waukau, Winnebago	54980
Waukesha, Waukesha	53186[2]
Waunakee, Dane	53597
Waupaca, Waupaca	54981
Waupun, Fond du Lac	53963
Wausau, Marathon	54403[2]
Wausaukee, Marinette	54177
Wautoma, Waushara	54982
Wauwatosa, Milwaukee (see Milwaukee)	
Wauzeka, Crawford	53826
Webb Lake, Burnett	54830
Webster, Burnett	54893
Wentworth, Douglas	54874
West Allis, Milwaukee (see Milwaukee)	
West Bend, Washington	53095
West Lima, Vernon	54639
West Milwaukee, Milwaukee (see Milwaukee)	
West Salem, La Crosse	54669
Westboro, Taylor	54490
Westby, Vernon	54667
Westfield, Marquette	53964
Weyauwega, Waupaca	54983
Weyerhaeuser, Rusk	54895
Wheeler, Dunn	54772
Whitehall, Trempealeau	54773

Post Office and County[1]	ZIP Code
White Lake, Langlade	54491
Whitelaw, Manitowoc	54247
Whitewater, Walworth	53190
Wild Rose, Waushara	54984
Willard, Clark	54493
Williams Bay, Walworth	53191
Wilmot, Kenosha	53192
Wilson, St. Croix	54027
Wilton, Monroe	54670
Winchester, Vilas	54557
Wind Lake, Racine (see Waterford)	
Windsor, Dane	53598
Winnebago, Winnebago	54985
Winneconne, Winnebago	54986
Winter, Sawyer	54896
Wisconsin Dells, Columbia	53965
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood	54494[2]
Withee, Clark	54498
Wittenberg, Shawano	54499
Wonewoc, Juneau	53968
Woodford, Lafayette	53599
Woodland, Dodge	53099
Woodman, Grant	53827
Woodruff, Oneida	54568
Woodville, St. Croix	54028
Woodworth, Kenosha	53194
Wrightstown, Brown	54180
Wyeville, Monroe	54660
Wyocena, Columbia	53969
Yellow Lake, Burnett	54830
Yuba, Richland	54634
Zachow, Shawano	54182
Zenda, Walworth	53195

[1]Does not include stations. Many of these locations no longer have post offices but their names may be used for addressing mail.

[2]Appleton, Beloit, Brookfield, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Manitowoc, Menomonee Falls, Milwaukee, Neenah, New Berlin, New Holstein, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan, Watertown,Waukesha, Wausau and Wisconsin Rapids are multicoded cities. For 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.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, *1997 National Five Digit ZIP Code And Post Office Directory.*

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN WISCONSIN

Public Welfare — U.S. Bureau of the Census government finance data indicate that during the 1993-94 fiscal year, almost $180 billion was spent on a wide variety of public welfare programs by state and local governments. Wisconsin spent $3.8 billion, or $739.20 per capita, which ranked it 14th among the states and slightly above the national average of $690.55. New York's per capita expenditure was highest at $1,317.17 and Nevada's the lowest at $408.96. State and local welfare expenditures represented $34.96 per $1,000 of personal income in Wisconsin, ranking it 15th among the states, while New York ($50.21) and West Virginia ($50.15) ranked highest per $1,000 and Nevada ($17.47) and Virginia ($19.05) lowest.

During 1996, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in Wisconsin totaled more than $276 million granted to a monthly average of 156,088 persons. The average AFDC grant was $147.50. Milwaukee County had the highest total of AFDC grants in 1994 ($162,053,931), but Ozaukee County had the highest average grant per recipient ($171.62). The county with the lowest AFDC total expenditure in 1994 was Pepin County ($113,438); the lowest average grant was in Portage County ($113.96).

General assistance in Wisconsin was scaled back considerably at the beginning of 1996, with a transformation from a mandatory program to an optional county block grant. 43 counties participated in the program in 1996, but 4 of them did not provide nonmedical benefits.

Medical Assistance — Medical assistance expenditures in Wisconsin in 1996 totaled more than $2.1 billion, approximately the same as in 1995. The largest proportion of total benefits was spent on nursing home care (38.6%) and inpatient hospital services (12.9%). The remainder covered the following services in descending order: health maintenance organization (HMO) care, prescription drugs, state centers for the developmentally disabled, physicians and clinics, home health care, and hospital outpatient services.

A county breakdown of medical assistance for 1996 shows average expenditures of $3, 650 per recipient for 584,933 people. The counties with the greatest proportion of recipients in the population were Menominee (45.49%), Milwaukee (21.98%) and Forest (19.76%). The counties with the smallest proportion of recipients were Ozaukee (2.94%), Waukesha (3.68) and Washington (4.63). The highest average user reimbursement per recipient was in Jefferson County ($6,840); Menominee County was lowest ($1,995).

Institutions — From 1995 to 1996, the average daily population at the state's adult correctional institutions increased 15.1% from 9,698 to 11,158 (or 124.9% of the 1996 rated capacity of 8,937). An additional 1,519 prisoners (daily average) were in the Intensive Sanctions Program in 1996. A total of 364 state prisoners are housed in county institutions under contract. The number of persons on probation increased 3.4% to 44,267 persons, but parole dropped 5.1% to 7,650. A per inmate state expenditure for corrections of $45,500 ranked Wisconsin 3rd among the states in 1995. As of June 30, 1996, Wisconsin had incarcerated 264.3 persons per 100,000 population (including Intensive Sanctions). Texas (679.3) had the highest rate, and North Dakota (99.5), Minnesota (108.2) and Maine (118.1) had the lowest rates.

The total average daily number of persons in the Wisconsin Resource Center, the 2 state mental health institutes, and the 3 centers for the developmentally disabled declined from 1,968 in 1995 to 1,795 in 1996.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about social services.

PUBLIC WELFARE EXPENDITURES BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1993-94

State	Amount (in thousands)			Per Capita		Per $1,000 Personal Income	
	Total	State	Local	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Alabama	$2,214,051	$2,157,831	$56,220	$524.78	36	$28.75	28
Alaska	545,016	526,281	18,735	899.37	7	38.57	7
Arizona	2,411,598	2,035,816	375,782	591.80	27	30.52	24
Arkansas	1,393,668	1,386,691	6,977	568.15	29	33.07	20
California	23,400,924	12,812,985	10,587,939	744.52	13	32.69	21
Colorado	1,692,836	1,200,120	492,716	463.03	44	20.39	46
Connecticut	3,013,915	2,773,665	240,250	920.28	5	30.62	23
Delaware	352,495	351,415	1,080	499.28	39	20.05	47
District of Columbia	1,080,322	—	1,080,322	1,779.77	—	59.79	—
Florida	5,949,302	5,700,784	248,518	426.38	49	19.56	48
Georgia	4,239,168	4,181,488	57,680	600.87	26	29.15	27
Hawaii	719,656	706,035	13,621	610.40	23	25.43	37
Idaho	483,605	453,576	30,029	426.84	48	23.52	43
ILLINOIS	7,087,848	6,766,108	321,740	603.12	25	25.16	39
Indiana	3,974,694	3,543,805	430,889	691.01	17	33.74	18
IOWA	1,582,760	1,460,153	122,607	559.48	31	27.73	30
Kansas	1,119,874	1,085,669	34,205	438.48	45	21.03	45
Kentucky	2,542,406	2,507,858	34,548	664.33	19	37.05	9
Louisiana	2,850,565	2,803,656	46,909	660.62	20	36.52	10
Maine	1,183,882	1,157,859	26,023	954.74	3	49.95	3
Maryland	2,787,565	2,750,854	36,711	556.84	32	22.01	44
Massachusetts	5,663,257	5,585,532	77,725	937.47	4	35.59	13
MICHIGAN	6,951,037	6,510,313	440,724	732.00	15	32.41	22
MINNESOTA	4,146,986	3,096,091	1,050,895	908.03	6	39.58	5
Mississippi	1,463,254	1,442,432	20,822	548.24	33	34.46	16
Missouri	2,713,464	2,647,936	65,528	510.53	38	24.91	40
Montana	426,099	404,720	21,379	497.78	41	28.11	29
Nebraska	910,024	864,792	45,232	560.70	30	27.27	31
Nevada	595,850	549,364	46,486	408.96	50	17.47	50
New Hampshire	1,135,574	1,023,136	112,438	998.75	2	41.46	4
New Jersey	5,752,768	4,585,940	1,166,828	727.83	16	25.63	36
New Mexico	951,274	908,656	42,618	575.14	28	33.57	19
New York	23,931,721	14,890,925	9,040,796	1,317.17	1	50.21	1
North Carolina	3,760,644	3,155,536	605,108	531.92	35	26.67	33
North Dakota	395,584	364,972	30,612	620.04	22	34.04	17
Ohio	8,440,410	7,160,434	1,279,976	760.26	12	35.67	12
Oklahoma	1,525,695	1,509,993	15,702	468.29	43	26.19	35
Oregon	1,672,106	1,643,681	28,425	541.84	34	26.57	34
Pennsylvania	9,671,982	8,430,882	1,241,100	802.52	10	35.87	11
Rhode Island	868,649	841,182	27,467	871.26	8	39.23	6
South Carolina	2,309,663	2,300,969	8,694	630.37	21	35.14	14
South Dakota	370,874	357,181	13,693	514.39	37	27.07	32
Tennessee	3,127,340	3,029,207	98,133	604.32	24	30.25	25
Texas	9,151,012	8,951,481	199,531	497.93	40	24.70	41
Utah	831,170	818,504	12,666	435.62	47	25.23	38
Vermont	444,021	443,531	490	765.55	11	37.84	8
Virginia	2,863,242	2,246,710	616,532	437.00	46	19.05	49
Washington	3,601,822	3,583,763	18,059	674.12	18	29.62	26
West Virginia	1,544,795	1,543,919	876	847.86	9	50.15	2
WISCONSIN	3,756,624	2,768,680	987,944	739.20	14	34.96	15
Wyoming	226,334	221,178	5,156	475.49	42	23.80	42
UNITED STATES	$179,829,425	$148,244,289	$31,585,136	$690.55		$31.33	

Note: Public welfare expenditures include: direct cash assistance; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other commodities and services provided under welfare programs; and operation of government welfare institutions. Per capita and personal income data are based on total state and local expenditures.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, *State and Local Government Finance Estimates 1993-94* (1997) (electronic format only). U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Total Personal Income, by State and Region, 1992-96* (electronic format only). Per capita figures and rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BY COUNTY – 1996

	General Relief[1]			Aid to Families With Dependent Children			
County	Average Monthly Recipients[2]	Average Mo. Grant	1996 Total Payments[3]	AFDC Regular Mo. Recipients[2]	AFDC-Unemployed Recipients[2]	Average Mo. Grant	1996 Total Payments[3]
Adams	7.2	$103.31	$8,885	439	40	148.28	$851,729
Ashland	—	NA	—	297	52	154.78	648,844
Barron	8.2	174.55	17,106	346	27	159.94	716,073
Bayfield	10.5	137.66	17,346	161	10	144.26	295,581
Brown	6.9	224.27	18,615	3,399	824	138.22	7,004,225
Buffalo	2.0	170.24	4,086	148	23	137.85	281,757
Burnett	2.1	360.98	9,024	246	21	149.43	478,624
Calumet	1.8	136.59	3,005	144	37	141.48	307,445
Chippewa	14.4	177.46	30,700	817	160	134.61	1,577,998
Clark	0.3	25.00	75	195	2	150.27	354,784
Columbia	—	NA	—	307	26	148.30	591,280
Crawford	0.3	256.00	768	121	3	152.36	225,638
Dane	93.5	278.89	312,914	5,862	659	151.72	11,871,230
Dodge	7.9	137.08	13,023	531	39	159.41	1,090,360
Door	—	NA	—	197	25	153.99	410,549
Douglas	24.4	168.52	49,375	1,373	359	143.83	2,990,266
Dunn	10.1	170.12	20,584	722	317	137.86	1,718,559
Eau Claire	23.7	124.71	35,419	1,825	467	139.86	3,847,799
Florence	—	NA	—	75	14	149.10	160,283
Fond du Lac	25.4	91.05	27,769	729	100	123.90	1,232,850
Forest	—	NA	—	220	52	143.55	468,112
Grant	2.3	147.33	4,125	308	48	148.99	636,189
Green	10.9	195.53	25,614	202	14	151.77	392,639
Green Lake	0.3	155.28	621	149	43	138.13	318,385
Iowa	2.8	274.25	9,324	161	11	151.76	314,454
Iron	—	NA	—	79	3	152.03	148,687
Jackson	—	NA	—	249	33	146.25	493,891
Jefferson	—	NA	—	412	25	154.94	814,039
Juneau	—	NA	–3,768	368	61	147.87	761,998
Kenosha	—	NA	—	4,369	336	146.43	8,267,316
Kewaunee	—	NA	—	127	7	150.24	241,591
La Crosse	—	NA	—	1,919	808	138.97	4,547,445
Lafayette	0.4	283.87	1,419	92	4	144.84	167,005
Langlade	2.4	195.51	5,670	276	38	137.55	518,981
Lincoln	0.5	111.11	667	301	47	140.52	585,955
Manitowoc	3.7	345.36	15,196	713	203	132.98	1,460,909
Marathon	12.1	250.13	36,269	1,812	1,260	119.12	4,390,707
Marinette	—	NA	—	591	129	144.12	1,245,766
Marquette	—	NA	—	61	4	156.42	122,479
Menominee	—	NA	—	641	130	138.98	1,285,040
Milwaukee	97.1	—	—	84,856	5,063	150.19	162,053,931
Monroe	0.7	684.38	5,475	689	51	149.01	1,322,421
Oconto	—	NA	—	331	37	146.49	646,885
Oneida	—	NA	—	475	64	143.60	927,917
Outagamie	12.7	157.82	23,988	1,085	411	132.55	2,380,108
Ozaukee	0.8	77.24	695	184	1	171.62	379,454
Pepin	—	NA	—	55	7	151.45	113,438
Pierce	—	NA	—	189	14	115.70	281,163
Polk	11.8	143.67	20,402	368	53	145.45	734,521
Portage	14.9	72.17	12,918	717	351	113.96	1,460,798
Price	6.5	112.37	8,765	192	48	129.59	372,051
Racine	—	NA	—	5,981	176	152.60	11,275,129
Richland	5.8	123.51	8,646	256	25	145.58	491,040
Rock	30.4	114.18	41,675	3,572	208	151.52	6,872,563
Rusk	—	NA	—	299	102	141.23	679,600
St. Croix	0.6	392.48	2,747	548	81	143.76	1,083,949
Sauk	0.6	–342.46	–2,397	592	122	147.84	1,266,505
Sawyer	5.9	120.87	8,582	367	56	144.22	732,928
Shawano	—	NA	—	773	195	137.31	1,594,416
Sheboygan	9.4	130.00	14,690	299	35	153.87	615,488
Taylor	4.6	128.80	7,084	185	32	145.48	378,102
Trempealeau	6.2	111.04	8,217	309	26	141.12	567,018
Vernon	5.4	188.01	12,221	269	30	140.98	505,545
Vilas	0.2	2,222.50	4,445	158	15	133.30	277,267
Walworth	3.7	224.78	9,890	703	39	155.89	1,389,132
Washburn	—	NA	—	219	27	155.02	457,322
Washington	21.6	79.21	20,516	635	27	166.14	1,319,337
Waukesha	68.0	247.81	202,210	1,725	102	162.24	3,557,904
Waupaca	—	NA	—	395	51	154.77	828,967
Waushara	—	NA	—	214	13	143.96	390,718
Winnebago	—	NA	—	1,612	372	140.31	3,341,104
Wood	33.0	93.92	37,192	1,219	306	129.37	2,367,285
STATE	613.8	$150.94	$1,111,791	141,293	14,795	$147.50	$276,276,724

NA – Not available or not applicable.

[1]Includes only nonmedical grants. Effective January 1, 1996, the General Assistance program was converted to an optional county block grant. In 1996, 43 counties participated in the program, but 4 provided Medical Assistance only.

[2]Represents an average of unduplicated monthly figures.

[3]1996 payments may include expenses incurred during a prior year but paid in 1996.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Economic Support, departmental data, June 1997.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN
By Type of Service, 1980 – 1996
(In Millions)

	Nursing Care				Hospitals[2]				Physicians											
	Nursing Homes		State Centers[1]		Inpatient		Outpatient		and Clinics		Drugs[2]		Home Health		HMO[3]		Other		Total	
Fiscal Year	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	Annual % Change
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	—
1981	406.3	49.3	97.6	11.8	122.4	14.8	26.7	3.2	57.5	7.0	40.5	4.9	4.4	0.5	—	—	69.0	8.4	824.3	21.9%
1982	419.1	49.2	65.1	7.6	136.2	16.0	29.6	3.5	62.1	7.3	38.7	4.5	5.0	0.6	—	—	95.2	11.2	851.0	3.2
1983	431.2	49.2	70.9	8.1	145.2	16.6	33.1	3.8	64.3	7.3	39.2	4.5	6.0	0.7	—	—	86.7	9.9	876.4	3.0
1984	451.0	47.8	71.8	7.6	152.5	16.1	39.7	4.2	71.0	7.5	48.6	5.1	8.8	0.9	—	—	101.1	10.7	944.4	7.8
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

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, 1996: Wisconsin's share, 41%; Federal share, 59%.)

[1]Includes the 3 state centers for the developmentally disabled.

[2]Excludes family planning.

[3]Wisconsin began using "health maintenance organizations" (HMOs) for delivery of MA services in FY 1985.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Health, Bureau of Health Care Financing, departmental data, May 1997. Percentages calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN, 1995 and 1996

	Recipients				Expenditures			
							1996 Per Capita	
County	1995	1996	1996 % of County Population	1996 Rank	1995	1996	Amount	Rank
Adams	2,711	2,842	16.60%	8	$6,356,707	$6,980,312	$2,456	70
Ashland	2,845	2,917	17.52	5	10,712,023	10,027,092	3,437	45
Barron	6,476	6,362	15.11	11	19,717,079	19,713,619	3,099	49
Bayfield	1,676	1,682	11.66	33	4,742,647	4,521,371	2,688	65
Brown	19,151	19,624	9.24	49	59,517,871	59,029,167	3,008	57
Buffalo	1,749	1,644	12.04	30	5,878,681	5,969,626	3,631	37
Burnett	2,235	2,046	14.91	12	6,106,319	5,913,246	2,890	60
Calumet	1,838	1,888	5.06	69	6,789,765	7,244,141	3,837	27
Chippewa	7,324	6,984	12.93	22	31,353,906	31,167,487	4,463	12
Clark	3,497	3,417	10.62	42	14,298,846	14,264,152	4,174	16
Columbia	3,889	3,921	8.20	53	16,506,341	16,092,318	4,104	18
Crawford	2,131	2,111	13.11	20	8,236,565	8,195,015	3,882	26
Dane	27,716	28,377	7.13	64	156,962,039	159,562,745	5,623	3
Dodge	5,735	5,767	7.13	63	28,539,676	28,510,692	4,944	6
Door	2,148	2,136	8.16	54	7,064,696	7,373,080	3,452	44
Douglas	7,198	7,150	16.92	7	25,717,494	24,889,391	3,481	43
Dunn	4,792	4,700	12.59	24	12,940,487	12,650,695	2,692	64
Eau Claire	12,214	11,597	13.08	21	34,229,633	32,598,136	2,811	63
Florence	698	702	14.47	15	2,207,918	2,107,987	3,003	58
Fond du Lac	7,872	7,886	8.35	52	31,001,248	30,886,038	3,917	22
Forest	1,772	1,778	19.76	3	4,761,906	4,653,935	2,618	66
Grant	4,543	4,663	9.43	46	19,873,632	20,592,915	4,416	13
Green	2,431	2,459	7.84	57	10,398,751	10,563,063	4,296	14
Green Lake	1,643	1,610	8.45	51	6,212,306	6,034,569	3,748	30
Iowa	1,631	1,656	7.77	58	5,738,956	5,950,441	3,593	38
Iron	880	910	14.58	14	3,258,039	3,351,899	3,683	33
Jackson	2,633	2,438	14.26	17	7,720,800	7,435,143	3,050	51
Jefferson	4,973	4,775	6.65	66	34,047,462	32,659,995	6,840	1
Juneau	3,401	3,352	14.65	13	10,236,595	10,212,024	3,047	53
Kenosha	18,620	17,568	12.73	23	50,671,189	49,727,336	2,831	62
Kewaunee	1,295	1,394	7.19	62	4,679,843	4,961,691	3,559	40
La Crosse	12,049	11,891	11.53	35	41,923,845	40,002,761	3,364	46
Lafayette	1,277	1,238	7.71	59	3,617,303	3,745,480	3,025	55
Langlade	2,860	2,776	13.67	19	8,371,917	8,319,007	2,997	59
Lincoln	3,079	3,064	10.79	40	12,412,778	11,720,090	3,825	28
Manitowoc	6,773	6,750	8.12	55	30,452,378	30,654,991	4,541	11
Marathon	11,546	11,430	9.27	48	33,503,155	34,515,309	3,020	56
Marinette	5,049	5,001	11.95	32	20,988,391	20,755,686	4,150	17
Marquette	1,544	1,455	11.03	39	3,940,942	3,697,487	2,541	68
Menominee	2,110	1,925	45.49	1	3,374,939	3,841,037	1,995	72
Milwaukee	218,442	211,898	21.98	2	625,884,220	645,669,825	3,047	52
Monroe	4,721	4,669	12.28	27	13,908,996	14,449,649	3,095	50
Oconto	3,415	3,427	10.71	41	11,415,601	10,957,177	3,197	47
Oneida	4,257	4,144	12.24	28	17,748,519	16,212,174	3,912	23
Outagamie	8,689	8,788	5.79	68	33,202,138	32,679,025	3,719	32
Ozaukee	2,221	2,306	2.94	72	11,410,211	12,632,016	5,478	4
Pepin	825	802	11.17	38	3,279,831	3,693,265	4,605	10
Pierce	2,546	2,390	7.07	65	10,662,654	11,763,333	4,922	8
Polk	4,819	4,461	12.29	26	16,631,509	16,019,151	3,591	39
Portage	6,161	6,202	9.42	47	15,659,787	15,865,474	2,558	67
Price	2,455	2,306	14.37	16	9,381,498	9,002,357	3,904	25
Racine	22,019	22,351	12.09	29	76,823,748	78,546,141	3,514	41
Richland	2,158	2,026	11.53	34	7,006,441	7,424,320	3,665	34
Rock	18,629	18,216	12.39	25	53,661,258	55,111,786	3,025	54
Rusk	2,701	2,667	17.51	6	7,769,225	7,625,762	2,859	61
St. Croix	3,624	3,617	6.65	67	17,183,695	17,822,766	4,927	7
Sauk	4,646	4,629	9.09	50	17,875,925	18,583,081	4,014	21
Sawyer	3,150	2,957	19.57	4	7,597,339	7,316,203	2,474	69
Shawano	3,777	3,865	10.11	44	14,526,751	14,061,280	3,638	36
Sheboygan	7,974	7,991	7.33	61	33,037,392	33,560,533	4,200	15
Taylor	2,079	2,184	11.35	36	8,026,732	8,242,182	3,774	29
Trempealeau	3,665	3,546	13.68	18	15,506,270	14,539,204	4,100	19
Vernon	3,109	3,137	12.01	31	12,025,123	12,262,566	3,909	24
Vilas	1,913	1,806	9.57	45	6,933,331	6,612,254	3,661	35
Walworth	6,026	6,266	7.70	60	24,241,766	25,471,932	4,065	20
Washburn	2,359	2,325	16.13	9	7,000,761	7,211,315	3,102	48
Washington	4,910	5,027	4.63	70	23,524,832	25,460,756	5,065	5
Waukesha	12,764	12,284	3.68	71	55,614,099	56,624,132	4,610	9
Waupaca	5,711	5,517	11.33	37	34,595,427	37,385,481	6,776	2
Waushara	3,181	3,084	15.18	10	6,991,492	6,865,115	2,226	71
Winnebago	12,177	11,858	7.91	56	45,022,514	44,150,966	3,723	31
Wood	8,137	7,956	10.41	43	25,650,547	27,769,009	3,490	42
STATE	598,003	584,933	11.37%		$2,108,151,953	$2,134,867,122	$3,650	

NA – Not applicable.

Note: Totals include figures not 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, departmental data, June 1997; Wisconsin Department of Administration, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 1996,* October 1996. Percentages and rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

PRISON POPULATION AND CORRECTIONAL EXPENDITURES
By State, 1970 – 1996

State	Total Confined[1] (as of Dec. 31) 1970	1980	1990	1995	Prison Population (as of 6/30/96) Total	Rate*	Expenditure on Corrections 1995 Total (in thousands)	Per Inmate Amount	Rank
Alabama	3,790	6,543	15,665	20,718	21,495	503.0	$231,357	$11,167	49
Alaska[2]	NA	822	2,622	3,522	3,583	590.3	146,625	41,631	6
Arizona[3]	1,461	4,372	14,261	21,341	22,143	500.1	436,779	20,467	40
Arkansas	NA	2,911	6,766	9,411	9,430	375.7	160,878	17,095	45
California[4]	25,033	24,569	97,309	135,646	142,814	448.0	3,675,808	27,099	29
Colorado	2,066	2,629	7,671	11,063	11,742	307.2	319,686	28,897	22
Connecticut[2]	1,568	4,308	10,500	14,801	14,975	457.4	481,266	32,516	14
Delaware[2]	596	1,474	3,471	4,802	5,148	710.2	110,072	22,922	33
District of Columbia[2]	1,423	3,145	8,637	9,800	9,763	1797.3	NA	NA	NA
Florida[3]	9,187	20,735	44,387	63,879	64,332	446.8	1,599,259	25,036	30
Georgia[3]	5,113	12,178	22,345	34,266	34,808	473.4	764,510	22,311	35
Hawaii[2]	228	985	2,533	3,560	3,693	312.0	110,238	30,966	15
Idaho	411	817	1,961	3,328	3,623	304.6	76,001	22,837	34
ILLINOIS[3]	6,381	11,899	27,516	37,658	38,373	323.9	815,775	21,663	38
Indiana	4,137	6,683	12,736	16,125	16,582	283.9	350,901	21,761	37
IOWA[3]	1,747	2,481	3,967	5,906	6,176	216.6	176,666	29,913	18
Kansas	1,902	2,494	5,777	7,054	7,462	290.1	191,416	27,136	28
Kentucky	2,849	3,588	9,023	12,060	12,652	325.8	221,083	18,332	42
Louisiana	4,196	8,889	18,599	25,195	26,673	613.1	353,473	14,029	46
Maine	516	814	1,523	1,396	1,468	118.1	63,155	45,240	4
Maryland	5,186	7,731	17,848	21,453	22,118	436.1	746,649	34,804	12
Massachusetts	2,053	3,185	8,273	11,687	11,996	196.9	660,273	56,496	1
MICHIGAN[3]	9,079	15,124	34,267	41,112	41,884	436.5	1,184,528	28,812	23
MINNESOTA	1,585	2,001	3,176	4,846	5,040	108.2	246,261	50,817	2
Mississippi	1,730	3,902	8,375	12,684	13,785	507.5	139,495	10,998	50
Missouri	3,413	5,726	14,943	19,134	20,541	383.3	265,242	13,862	47
Montana[5]	260	739	1,425	1,992	2,182	248.1	49,635	24,917	31
Nebraska	1,001	1,446	2,403	3,074	3,248	196.6	84,987	27,647	27
Nevada	690	1,839	5,322	7,713	8,064	503.0	135,987	17,631	44
New Hampshire	244	326	1,342	2,014	2,050	176.3	58,628	29,110	21
New Jersey	5,704	5,884	21,128	27,066	27,753	347.4	825,382	30,495	17
New Mexico	742	1,279	3,187	4,078	4,528	264.3	161,014	39,484	8
New York	12,059	21,815	54,895	68,489	68,721	377.9	2,272,887	33,186	13
North Carolina	5,969	15,513	18,411	29,253	30,671	418.8	819,632	28,019	25
North Dakota	147	253	483	608	640	99.5	18,105	29,778	19
Ohio	9,185	13,489	31,822	44,663	45,314	405.6	1,051,783	23,549	32
Oklahoma	3,640	4,796	12,285	18,151	19,134	579.7	246,914	13,603	48
Oregon	1,800	3,177	6,492	7,886	8,564	267.3	280,965	35,628	11
Pennsylvania	6,289	8,171	22,290	32,410	33,939	281.5	954,704	29,457	20
Rhode Island[2]	NA	813	2,392	2,902	3,226	325.8	114,371	39,411	9
South Carolina	2,726	7,862	17,319	19,611	20,814	562.7	348,052	17,748	43
South Dakota	391	635	1,341	1,841	2,049	279.8	40,678	22,096	36
Tennessee[6]	3,268	7,022	10,388	15,206	15,634	293.9	424,429	27,912	26
Texas	14,331	29,892	50,042	127,766	129,937	679.3	2,590,405	20,275	41
Utah	491	932	2,496	3,452	3,643	182.1	144,326	41,809	5
Vermont[2,3]	162	480	1,049	1,072	1,096	186.2	41,159	38,395	10
Virginia	4,648	8,920	17,593	27,415	28,827	431.8	778,486	28,396	24
Washington	2,864	4,399	7,995	11,608	12,059	217.9	482,761	41,589	7
West Virginia	938	1,257	1,565	2,512	2,679	146.7	77,231	30,745	16
WISCONSIN[7]	2,973	3,980	7,362	11,199	12,105	234.6	509,551	45,500	3
Wyoming	231	534	1,110	1,395	1,458	302.9	29,570	21,197	39
UNITED STATES	176,403	305,458	706,288	1,025,823	1,060,634	399.8	$26,069,038	$25,413	

NA – Not available.

*Rate – Number of prisoners confined per 100,000 residents. Rates for states with integrated systems are likely to be overstated compared to states that do not include jails in total population counts.

[1]Numbers of prisoners confined include both sentenced and unsentenced inmates, except for 1970 statistics in which only sentenced inmates are included.

[2]Prisons and jails comprise an integrated corrections system; data include both prison and jail populations in the state.

[3]Population counts are based on custody data. Georgia counts exclude an undetermined number of inmates housed in local jails, awaiting pick-up.

[4]California population counts include civil narcotics commitments, county diagnostic cases, federal and other states' inmates, Youth Authority commitments, and safekeepers, but exclude 1,384 persons held in Youth Authority facilities who are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections.

[5]Includes 200 males and 3 females held in county jails because of overcrowding.

[6]Excludes 3,281 felons sentenced to local jails. State pays to house them, but the local court retains jurisdiction.

[7]Wisconsin population count does not include 1,304 male and 229 female prisoners supervised by the Division of Intensive Sanctions.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1996,* January 1997 and previous issues; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, State Governments Finance Data (electronic format only); U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Yearly Population Estimates of the U.S., Regions, Divisions, and States (electronic format only). Per capita figures and rankings calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

POPULATION OF STATE CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS
Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1970 – 1996

Institutions	Average Daily Population 1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 Avg. Pop.	1996 Rated Cap.[1]
Department of Corrections										
Maximum Security										
Columbia CI	—	—	477	519	565	568	601	630	664	441
Dodge CI	—	88	551	350	578	607	647	656	920	850
Green Bay CI	755	658	832	839	839	856	851	864	908	574
Waupun CI	954	1,087	1,126	1,139	1,127	1,145	1,161	1,180	1,180	825
Maximum/Medium Security										
Taycheedah CI (women)	141	123	203	213	206	188	187	216	344	314
Medium Security										
Fox Lake CI	553	570	785	806	819	842	858	944	969	691
Jackson CI[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208	673
Kettle Moraine CI[2]	293	368	542	557	562	613	749	874	1,009	716
Oshkosh CI	—	—	444	526	527	575	598	1,023	1,470	1,494
Racine CI	—	—	—	128	465	820	974	1,199	1,275	920
Minimum Security										
Oakhill CI	—	198	368	388	394	453	473	499	518	300
Wis. Correctional Center System[4]	390	276	1,071	1,249	1,277	1,391	1,497	1,613	1,693	1,139
Contract facilities[5]	—	—	78	100	104	212	344	363	364	175
Other										
Community Residential Confinement[6]	—	—	48	184	175	—	—	—	—	—
Division of Intensive Sanctions[6]	—	—	—	—	—	517	941	1,429	1,519	2,025
Parole and mandatory release[7]	4,329	3,045	4,217	4,507	5,088	6,046	7,001	8,042	7,650	—
Probation	4,530	16,797	25,907	30,223	34,352	37,482	40,484	42,758	44,267	—
Dept. of Health and Family Services										
Div. of Care and Treatment Facilities										
Mendota MHI	522	202	266	264	263	259	244	241	244	379
Winnebago MHI	574	310	266	264	252	246	239	252	242	330
Central State Hospital[8]	258	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Wisconsin CDD	1,070	731	606	592	570	546	517	493	468	513
Northern Wisconsin CDD	1,421	676	495	485	461	433	402	379	343	434
Southern Wisconsin CDD	1,207	735	576	563	548	525	494	464	426	479
Wisconsin Resource Center[9]	—	—	161	166	159	153	166	139	72	160
Division of Youth Services[10]										
Ethan Allen School	365	306	320	328	347	374	403	478	491	342
Lincoln Hills School	—	245	252	272	289	322	401	397	399	298
Southern Oaks Girls School[11]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	91	57
Youth Leadership Training Center[12]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	42
SPRITE Program	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	12
Juvenile Correctional Camp System	81	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Abbreviations: CI – correctional institution; MHI – mental health institute; CDD – center for developmentally disabled.

[1]Effective 11/91, "operating capacity" for corrections institutions refers to the number of persons that can be supported by the basic core services and facilities (such as food service, health services, laundry, etc.), rather than numbers of beds. For mental health institutes and centers for developmentally disabled, capacity is by "licensed beds". Division of Youth Services defines "rated bed capacity" as single resident rooms. Intensive Sanctions capacity relates to staffing levels.

[2]Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution was closed to juveniles 11/1/74.

[3]Jackson Correctional Institution opened May 6, 1996. Average daily population for 56 operating days in 1996 was 208.

[4]Wisconsin Correctional Center System was created July 1, 1985. Statistics prior to 1986 are for the Correctional Camp System. 1996 rated bed capacity includes 142 female spaces at Milwaukee Women's Center and Robert E. Ellsworth Center.

[5]Wisconsin prisoners held in federal, state or local facilities under contract.

[6]Community Residential Confinement (electronically monitored home confinement) began January 15, 1990. CRC cases are included in Division of Intensive Sanctions, beginning July 1, 1992.

[7]Parole data through 1991 include juveniles; figures from 1992 to date do not include juvenile cases.

[8]Central State Hospital merged with Dodge Correctional Institution April 1983.

[9]Wisconsin Resource Center opened January 5 1983.

[10]Effective July 1, 1996, juvenile incarceration was administered by the Department of Corrections.

[11]Southern Oaks Girls School opened October 1994.

[12]Youth Leadership Training Center (boot camp) opened March 1996.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Corrections, *Fiscal Year Summary Report of Population Movement for 1991* and previous issues, and departmental data, May 1997; Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, departmental data, May 1997.

HIGHLIGHTS OF STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE IN WISCONSIN

Financial Summary — In the 1995-96 fiscal year, Wisconsin state government received total revenues of $23.8 billion from all sources, including federal and nontax revenue, and its expenditures totaled $18.7 billion. Of these expenditures, $13.8 billion was derived from general purpose revenue, program revenue and federal funding.

Of the total state budget allocations of $33.1 billion for the 1995-97 biennium, 35.1% ($11.6 billion) was for state operations, and 40.0% ($13.2 billion) for local assistance. The remaining 24.9% ($8.3 billion) comprised aids to individuals and organizations.

The combined expenditures of 3 state agencies accounted for 54.0% of the total $18.7 billion in state expenditures in 1995-96. The largest portion was the $4.48 billion (23.9%) spent by the Department of Health and Social Services. This almost equalled the combined expenditures of the Department of Public Instruction at $3.05 billion (16.3%) and the University of Wisconsin System at $2.58 billion (13.8%). Shared revenue and tax relief at $1.7 billion totaled about 9.2% of the 1995-96 expenditures. Total state tax revenues (all funds) for 1995-96 were $9.0 billion, of which more than $8.2 billion came from general purpose revenue. Revenue from income taxes totaled nearly $4.8 billion. Sales and excise taxes totaled $2.9 billion. Other major general purpose taxes included public utility taxes at $285.3 million and death and gift taxes at $45.6 million.

State-Local Finances — In fiscal year 1993-94, Wisconsin ranked 14th nationally in total per capita state and local government revenue ($4,365 compared to the U.S. average of $4,226). Alaska ($11,006) ranked first, while Arkansas ($3,208) ranked last. In fiscal year 1995-96, Wisconsin ranked 10th among the states in revenue from state taxes per $1,000 personal income ($80.10). Hawaii ($103.06) and Alaska ($101.90) topped the list, while New Hampshire ($27.15) was at the bottom. The U.S. average was $65.31. In total general state and local government per capita expenditures for fiscal year 1993-94, Wisconsin ranked 13th ($4,316 compared to the U.S. average of $4,124). Wisconsin spent more than the national average in many major functional areas, but spent less than the national average for health and hospitals, and corrections. On a per capita basis, in fiscal year 1994-95 Wisconsin ranked 8th (with $1,117) in intergovernmental expenditures.

Wisconsin returned nearly $1.33 billion to local units of government in property tax relief and shared revenue in fiscal year 1996-97 ($319.3 million as school levy credits and $1,008.6 million in shared revenue). Of more than $1.4 billion in state aid to local governments in Wisconsin in calendar year 1995, $880 million went to health and human services and $332 million was applied to highways.

Property Taxes — General property taxes levied in Wisconsin in 1995 totaled $5.7 billion for a net amount of $5.4 billion after state property tax relief. Milwaukee County had the highest effective (full value equalized) net tax rate ($33.17 per $1,000) and Vilas County the lowest ($17.64 per $1,000).

State-Federal Finances — Federal tax receipts from Wisconsin in fiscal year 1995-96 totaled almost $27.1 billion, with the largest amount generated by individual income and employment taxes ($22.8 billion). Total federal expenditures in Wisconsin in fiscal year 1995-96 – including grants to state and local government, salaries and wages, direct payments to individuals, procurement and other programs – amounted to almost $20.0 billion. This distribution, on a per capita basis, ranked Wisconsin (at $3,868) 50th among the states in federal funds received, with Minnesota and Michigan the next lowest ($4,048 and $4,095, respectively) and Virginia the highest ($7,536).

Direct federal aid to Wisconsin in fiscal year 1995-96 totaled more than $3.7 billion, and almost 62% of that applied to health and social services. Local units of government received $688.4 million for all functions.

Indebtedness — Total outstanding state government debt in Wisconsin, as of May 31, 1997, amounted to $3.24 billion, of which $2.38 billion was tax-supported and $855 million was revenue-supported. Total state indebtedness at the end of 1996 constituted 1.6% of state-assessed valuation and amounted to $672.18 per capita. Local debt in 1995 totaled almost $6.2 billion. Among state political subdivisions, city debt ($2.08 billion) was largest, followed closely by school districts ($2.07 billion).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about state and local finance.

STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Years 1970-71 – 1995-96
(In Thousands)

Fiscal	General Fund[1]		Other Funds[2]		Total-All Funds		Net Surplus[3]
Year	Revenues	Expenditures	Revenues	Expenditures	Revenues	Expenditures	(or deficit)
1970-71	$1,790,957	$1,780,703	$929,124	$726,545	$2,720,081	$2,507,247	$34,840
1971-72	2,096,084	2,031,896	961,970	697,144	3,058,054	2,729,040	116,914
1972-73	2,480,748	2,296,679	1,112,600	791,657	3,593,347	3,088,337	217,404
1973-74	2,687,517	2,729,854	1,114,326	865,724	3,801,842	3,595,577	241,359
1974-75	2,966,532	3,148,968	1,252,422	924,455	4,218,954	4,073,423	78,120
1975-76	3,476,690	3,439,062	1,677,155	1,283,467	5,153,846	4,722,529	86,473
1976-77	3,807,748	3,712,595	1,887,150	1,376,726	5,694,898	5,089,322	166,587
1977-78	4,240,298	3,994,220	1,875,978	1,446,286	6,116,277	5,440,486	407,770
1978-79	4,622,611	4,696,263	2,200,365	1,620,899	6,822,976	6,317,162	280,561
1979-80	4,900,275	5,027,130	2,481,324	1,809,840	7,381,599	6,836,970	72,627
1980-81	5,335,427	5,452,247	2,738,491	1,922,648	8,073,918	7,374,895	14,065
1981-82	5,564,585	5,520,811	2,757,388	2,021,266	8,321,974	7,542,078	70,811
1982-83	6,036,016	6,302,575	3,905,944	2,288,804	9,941,961	8,591,379	(182,126)
1983-84	6,966,282	6,360,657	3,614,895	2,528,273	10,581,177	8,888,930	383,085
1984-85	7,160,174	7,237,716	4,908,582	2,743,287	12,068,756	9,981,002	314,084
1985-86	7,798,367	7,757,063	6,380,605	2,774,683	14,178,972	10,531,747	279,744
1986-87	8,133,265	8,205,100	5,061,597	2,693,737	13,194,863	10,898,836	232,733
1987-88	8,432,698	8,427,084	3,566,763	2,790,038	11,999,461	11,217,121	216,963
1988-89	9,030,466	8,809,189	5,778,125	3,094,116	14,808,591	11,903,305	375,016
1989-90	9,418,918	9,464,483	5,483,442	3,287,809	14,902,360	12,752,292	306,452
1990-91	10,184,183	10,350,332	5,930,658	3,706,452	16,114,839	14,056,784	113,609
1991-92	11,033,948	11,082,220	7,786,483	4,218,565	18,820,431	15,300,785	73,681
1992-93	11,828,599	11,708,360	8,192,793	4,596,981	20,021,392	16,305,341	153,540
1993-94	12,442,349	12,323,509	5,812,805	4,756,564	18,255,154	17,080,073	234,877
1994-95	13,259,772	13,094,450	9,823,810	4,963,553	23,083,582	18,058,003	400,881
1995-96	13,804,399	13,648,601	10,038,961	5,057,062	23,843,360	18,705,663	581,690

[1]Includes general purpose revenue (GPR), program revenue and federal funding.

[2]Includes special revenue funds (such as conservation and transportation), federal funding, debt service, capital projects, pension and retirement funds, trust and agency funds, and others.

[3]Unappropriated (unreserved) balance of the general fund for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1996 Annual Fiscal Report,* State of Wisconsin, October 1996, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES Fiscal Years 1991-92 – 1995-96

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
OPENING CASH BALANCE	$24,565,584	$28,185,161	$44,332,192	$45,100,063	$48,324,677
REVENUES	118,161,364	145,969,795	133,676,788	151,954,416	157,305,368
User fees (licenses, registrations)	58,596,496	63,004,181	60,319,618	64,368,202	62,446,821
Forestry mill tax	26,832,806	42,802,783	34,632,281	36,938,200	40,315,999
Federal aids	14,881,136	17,836,353	15,788,695	20,699,057	18,079,431
Motor fuel tax formula	7,938,540	11,830,467	8,403,116	11,408,358	11,698,881
Severance tax	905,714	1,020,572	1,880,542	2,255,015	2,627,135
Other revenues (sales, services)	9,006,672	9,475,439	12,652,536	16,285,584	22,137,101
EXPENDITURES	114,541,787	129,822,764	132,904,540	148,729,802	149,670,245
Resource management – state	56,929,660	62,806,582	64,620,668	68,066,154	68,486,583
Resource management – federal	11,266,498	12,146,865	13,377,607	15,482,977	14,557,675
Local support – state	13,468,865	18,095,783	16,637,200	18,825,531	18,671,190
Local support – federal	827,676	1,490,877	1,872,774	1,814,205	1,609,401
Administrative services – state	15,725,234	16,456,030	16,126,735	17,375,550	16,535,453
Administrative services – federal	764,791	1,470,706	1,704,006	1,486,701	882,591
Enforcement – state	11,748,525	12,692,847	13,620,986	13,779,273	13,922,101
Enforcement – federal	1,226,593	1,180,486	1,485,627	1,559,534	1,487,719
Environmental quality – state	1,083,243	1,024,064	1,048,100	1,257,518	1,382,420
Water quality aids	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,952,760
Debt service	NA	NA	NA	NA	701,708
Other activities – state	1,500,702	2,458,524	2,410,837	9,082,359	9,480,644
FUND BALANCE	$28,185,161	$44,332,192	$45,104,440	$48,324,677	$55,959,800
RESERVE FOR ENCUMBRANCES	15,151,783	15,698,412	17,390,285	17,217,735	20,212,650
UNRESERVED BALANCE	$13,033,378	$28,633,780	$27,714,155	$31,106,942	$35,747,150

NA – Not applicable.

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, State Bureau of Financial Operations, *1996 Annual Fiscal Report,* October 1996.

STATE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS
By Type of Revenue Source
Fiscal Years 1995-96 and 1996-97

Revenue Type and Allocation	1995–96	1996–97	Biennial Total 1995–97	Percent of Total
GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE	$8,241,608,300	$9,153,611,400	$17,395,219,700	52.53%
State operations	1,921,511,400	1,926,989,300	3,848,500,700	11.62
Local assistance	4,774,951,400	5,625,467,800	10,400,419,200	31.40
Aids to individuals and organizations	1,545,145,500	1,601,154,300	3,146,299,800	9.50
PROGRAM REVENUE – TOTAL	2,185,416,200	1,975,161,400	4,160,577,600	12.57
State operations	2,018,834,900	1,801,599,000	3,820,433,900	11.55
Local assistance	50,622,200	52,277,900	102,900,100	0.32
Aids to individuals and organizations	115,959,100	121,284,500	237,243,600	0.73
Program Revenue – Other	1,830,883,500	1,603,037,200	3,433,920,700	10.37
State operations	1,702,809,100	1,469,448,600	3,172,257,700	9.58
Local assistance	27,814,300	28,380,000	56,194,300	0.17
Aids to individuals and organizations	100,260,100	105,208,600	205,468,700	0.62
Program Revenue – Service	354,532,700	372,124,200	726,656,900	2.19
State operations	316,025,800	332,150,400	648,176,200	1.96
Local assistance	22,807,900	23,897,900	46,705,800	0.14
Aids to individuals and organizations	15,699,000	16,075,900	31,774,900	0.10
FEDERAL REVENUE – TOTAL	3,850,830,600	3,891,800,700	7,742,631,300	23.37
State operations	964,844,000	965,110,400	1,929,954,400	5.82
Local assistance	685,515,800	669,033,000	1,354,548,800	4.08
Aids to individuals and organizations	2,200,470,800	2,257,657,300	4,458,128,100	13.45
Program Revenue – Federal	3,457,543,500	3,523,184,100	6,980,727,600	21.08
State operations	691,036,300	708,773,200	1,399,809,500	4.23
Local assistance	568,985,700	559,702,900	1,128,688,600	3.41
Aids to individuals and organizations	2,197,521,500	2,254,708,000	4,452,229,500	13.44
Segregated Revenue – Federal	393,287,100	368,616,600	761,903,700	2.30
State operations	273,807,700	256,337,200	530,144,900	1.60
Local assistance	116,530,100	109,330,100	225,860,200	0.68
Aids to individuals and organizations	2,949,300	2,949,300	5,898,600	0.02
SEGREGATED REVENUE – TOTAL	1,908,291,300	1,910,832,300	3,819,123,600	11.52
State operations	1,005,589,500	1,013,075,200	2,018,664,700	6.09
Local assistance	697,342,100	693,974,700	1,391,316,800	4.19
Aids to individuals and organizations	205,359,700	203,782,400	409,142,100	1.23
Segregated Revenue – Other	1,718,850,700	1,718,605,800	3,437,456,500	10.38
State operations	861,480,800	866,180,600	1,727,661,400	5.22
Local assistance	655,963,300	652,595,900	1,308,559,200	3.95
Aids to individuals and organizations	201,406,600	199,829,300	401,235,900	1.21
Segregated Revenue – Local	49,453,300	49,453,300	98,906,600	0.30
State operations	4,121,400	4,121,400	8,242,800	0.02
Local assistance	41,378,800	41,378,800	82,757,600	0.25
Aids to individuals and organizations	3,953,100	3,953,100	7,906,200	0.02
Segregated Revenue – Service	139,987,300	142,773,200	282,760,500	0.85
State operations	139,987,300	142,773,200	282,760,500	0.85
TOTAL – ALL SOURCES	$16,186,146,400	$16,931,405,800	$33,117,552,200	100.00%
State operations	5,910,779,800	5,706,773,900	11,617,553,700	35.08
Local assistance	6,208,431,500	7,040,753,400	13,249,184,900	40.01
Aids to individuals and organizations	4,066,935,100	4,183,878,500	8,250,813,600	24.91

Definitions:

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 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, 1997.

TRANSPORTATION FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES Fiscal Years 1994-95 and 1995-96

	1994-95		1995-96	
	State Funds	Federal, Local and Agency Funds	State Funds	Federal, Local and Agency Funds
OPENING BALANCE	$234,412,320	($90,711,808)	$246,781,766	($107,675,268)
REVENUES				
Motor fuel taxes[1]	651,186,179	—	672,516,242	—
Vehicle registration[2]	219,003,523	—	218,737,778	—
Drivers license fees	20,931,592	—	21,410,307	—
Motor carrier fees	3,071,518	—	2,994,151	—
Other motor vehicle fees	10,238,819	—	10,654,538	—
Overweight/oversize permits	3,247,150	—	3,280,400	—
Investment earnings	6,168,655	—	5,164,048	—
Aeronautical taxes and fees	11,040,183	—	10,113,067	—
Rail property taxes[3]	12,801,824	—	28,631,094	—
Dealers' licenses	885,705	—	848,193	—
Miscellaneous	3,771,035	—	6,907,792	—
Service center operations	—	21,269,392	—	22,826,358
State and local highway facilities – Federal	—	280,890,860	—	294,420,518
State and local highway facilities – Local	—	39,539,782	—	51,561,823
Major highway development – Revenue bonds	—	97,952,140	—	140,800,927
Highway administration and planning – Federal	—	3,244,812	—	3,467,627
Highway administration and planning – Local	—	40,268	—	149,125
Aeronautics – Federal	—	18,507,158	—	21,068,386
Aeronautics – Local	—	5,561,973	—	5,474,446
Railroad assistance – Federal	—	3,025,441	—	2,196,672
Railroad assistance – Local	—	556,141	—	1,760,257
Transit assistance – Federal	—	11,183,125	—	14,413,311
Transit assistance – Local	—	860,648	—	513,749
Congestion mitigation air quality – Federal	—	2,249,430	—	1,004,398
Congestion mitigation air quality – Local	—	157,768	—	101,287
Surface transportation grants – Federal	—	817,570	—	618,882
Surface transportation grants – Local	—	142,217	—	247,084
Transportation facilities economic assistance and development – Local	—	215,123	—	861,238
General administration and planning – Federal	—	10,673,206	—	12,530,056
General administration and planning – Local	—	370,323	—	411,102
Administrative facilities – Revenue bonds	—	4,287,155	—	4,153,166
Highway safety – Federal	—	1,362,706	—	2,426,788
TOTAL REVENUES	$942,346,183	$502,907,238	$981,257,610	$581,007,200
TOTAL AVAILABLE	$1,176,758,503	$412,195,430	$1,228,039,376	$473,331,932
EXPENDITURES				
Local Assistance				
Highway aids	282,537,455	—	294,246,823	—
Local bridge and highway improvement	19,855,322	88,804,988	16,883,689	91,304,083
Mass transit	75,534,885	9,469,962	73,640,043	12,913,215
Railroads	2,983,833	1,483,296	6,027,304	2,279,127
Driver training	4,624,105	—	4,687,502	—
Aeronautics assistance	10,744,416	25,379,815	12,199,478	24,288,236
Highway safety	—	1,472,728	—	2,680,752
Multimodal transportation studies	1,147,990	—	707,018	—
Rail passenger service	435,481	—	473,268	—
Surface transportation grants	—	1,064,886	—	779,406
Harbor assistance	363,778	—	65,038	—
Total local assistance	$398,227,265	$127,675,675	$408,930,163	$134,244,819
Aids to Individuals and Organizations				
Transportation facilities economic assistance and development	3,200,956	194,199	5,017,135	861,836
Railroad crossings	2,781,268	2,254,025	2,456,710	681,187
Emergency medical services	2,380,006	—	2,222,145	—
Civil air patrol	19,000	—	19,000	—
Elderly and disabled	1,457,926	2,213,846	814,927	1,922,374
Freight rail	406,037	—	5,536,655	—
Total aids to individuals and organizations	$10,245,193	$4,662,070	$16,066,572	$3,465,397

TRANSPORTATION FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES Fiscal Years 1994-95 and 1995-96–Continued

	1994-95		1995-96	
	State Funds	Federal, Local and Agency Funds	State Funds	Federal, Local and Agency Funds
State Operations				
Highway improvements	$201,839,795	$236,361,103	$192,275,168	$251,269,162
Major highway development – Revenue bonds	—	107,642,619	—	93,421,417
Highway maintenance repair and traffic operations	126,492,103	2,191,088	145,979,410	1,978,510
Highway administration and planning	16,512,761	3,296,529	17,227,673	3,576,018
Traffic enforcement and inspection	38,674,104	1,492,323	38,701,172	2,000,329
General administration and planning	42,934,849	9,265,581	40,516,462	9,629,038
Administrative facilities – Revenue bonds	—	3,266,198	—	2,367,464
Vehicle registration and drivers licensing	61,475,113	468,925	60,612,092	327,100
Vehicle inspection and maintenance	8,127,870	—	7,892,494	628,300
Driver training	62,400	—	60,849	—
Emergency medical services	507,695	—	467,667	—
Debt repayment and interest	10,322,727	—	8,735,002	—
Service centers	—	21,193,309	—	23,923,287
Congestion mitigation air quality	—	2,355,278	—	1,059,417
Miscellaneous	3,146,504	—	3,916,540	—
Total state operations	$510,095,921	$387,532,953	$516,384,529	$390,180,042
Transfers to conservation fund	11,408,358	—	11,753,943	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$929,976,737	$519,870,698	$953,135,207	$527,890,258
FUND BALANCE	$246,781,766	($107,675,268)	$274,904,169	($54,558,326)
Reserves for Continuing Appropriation Balances				
Flood damage aids	84,385	—	80,820	—
Mass transit aids	2,422,421	—	7,535,233	—
Transportation facilities economic assistance and development	9,255,356	—	7,738,222	—
Railroad continuation and facility acquisition	1,969,281	—	850,380	—
Elderly and disabled capital aids	1,142,294	—	1,039,446	—
Railroad crossing repair aids	1,354,417	—	1,458,554	—
Freight rail infrastructure improvements	10,753,563	—	10,796,708	—
Rail passenger service	112,563	—	192,500	—
Multimodal transportation studies	1,269,963	—	1,312,946	—
Highway improvements	147,647,616	—	185,318,888	—
Highway maintenance repair and traffic operations	20,660,113	—	12,680,038	—
Highway administration and planning	1,306,897	—	643,925	—
Aeronautics assistance	13,418,909	—	13,120,731	—
Water resource management	30,000	—	30,000	—
State park/forest roads	2,006,742	—	2,309,507	—
Harbor assistance aids	731,406	—	1,247,068	—
Driver education	124,315	—	85,935	—
Emergency medical services	412,016	—	378,979	—
Wisconsin Conservation Corps	8,218	—	0	—
Emergency response supplement[4]	500,000	—	500,000	—
Minor construction projects	751,058	—	552,539	—
Computers-time system	0	—	47,060	—
General administration, planning and miscellaneous	4,379,681	—	2,239,449	—
Total Reserves	$220,341,214	—	$250,158,928	—
UNRESERVED BALANCE	$26,440,554	—	$24,745,241	—

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. The Department of Transportation is the major agency within the fund although several programs within other state agencies derive revenues from the fund. Transportation facilities and major highway projects are also funded with revenue bonds. Financial statement does not include $2,734,025 (1994-95) and $3,641,242 (1995-96) expended from the Capital Improvement Fund for acquisition and rehabilitation of railroad property.

[1]Effective April 1, 1995, motor fuel tax increased from $.231 to $.234 per gallon.

[2]Vehicle registration revenues derived under Section 341.25, Wisconsin Statutes, must be deposited with a trustee in a fund outside the state treasury. Funds required for the repayment of revenue bond obligations are not considered income to the Transportation Fund.

[3]$14,054,926 of omitted railroad property taxes for the years 1989 through 1993 was collected in 1995-96. An additional $3,474,183 of interest was collected on these taxes.

[4]$500,000 was to be transferred from Section 20.465 (3) (rp) to 20.465 (3) (rt) and reported under reserves at the close of 1994-95. The transfer was not made; the $500,000 lapsed to the Transportation Fund and was included in the unappropriated fund balance. The $500,000 balance was retroactively carried forward for 20.465 (3) (rt).

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1996 Annual Fiscal Report,* October 1996.

STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUES – ALL FUNDS
Fiscal Years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96
(In Thousands)

Tax Revenues	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE (GPR)	$7,287,603	$7,806,867	$8,209,483
Income Taxes	4,179,994	4,564,698	4,793,454
Individual	3,648,760	3,961,393	4,183,604
Federal Retiree Refund	(10,050)	(28,445)	(26,160)
Corporation	541,284	631,750	636,010
Sales and Excise Taxes	2,647,467	2,794,632	2,949,576
General sales and use	2,427,900	2,571,212	2,704,226
Cigarette	173,846	176,888	197,965
Liquor and wine	30,292	30,624	30,813
Malt beverage (beer)	9,104	8,960	9,187
Tobacco products	6,325	6,948	7,385
Public Utility Taxes	268,238	271,980	285,288
Telephone	145,975	149,729	160,120
Private light, heat and power	103,152	102,947	106,033
Pipeline	9,432	9,729	9,165
Electric cooperative	6,893	6,962	7,504
Municipal light, heat and power	1,176	1,385	1,395
Municipal electric	1,336	1,077	942
Conservation and regulation	170	160	141
Refunds of interest and penalty	104	(9)	(12)
Death and Gift Taxes	53,202	40,784	45,602
Inheritance and estate	52,244	39,729	45,391
Gift	958	1,055	211
Miscellaneous Taxes	138,702	134,773	135,563
Insurance companies (premiums)	95,991	94,416	92,285
Real estate transfer fee	29,301	27,805	31,394
Lawsuits (courts)	6,846	7,184	7,628
Pari-mutuel tax	5,898	4,743	3,645
Other	666	625	611
PROGRAM TAX REVENUES	9,884	9,249	11,756
Fire dues	7,815	7,362	9,315
Pari-mutuel taxes	2,066	1,817	1,375
County Expo tax administration	NA	68	295
Baseball Park Administration Fee	NA	NA	208
Business Trust Regulation Fee	NA	NA	313
Other	3	2	250
TOTAL GENERAL FUND TAX REVENUES	$7,297,487	$7,816,116	$8,221,239
TRANSPORTATION FUND			
Motor fuel tax	634,621	651,186	676,003
Air-carrier	9,445	9,542	8,717
Railroad	8,601	12,802	25,157
Aviation fuel	1,003	1,003	1,009
CONSERVATION FUND			
2/10 mill forestry property tax	34,632	36,938	40,316
Forest crop taxes	1,881	2,255	2,627
RECYCLING FUND	47,630	40,585	41,578
INVESTMENT & LOCAL IMPACT FUND	NA	3,675	3,846
BADGER FUND	NA	2,450	2,564
MEDIATION FUND	3	4	3
TOTAL STATE TAX REVENUES	$8,035,303	$8,576,556	$9,023,059
DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES	9,698,829	14,121,065	14,416,451
Intergovernmental revenue	3,678,490	3,776,043	3,894,791
Charges for goods and services	2,022,346	2,095,860	2,109,590
Contributions	1,310,111	1,478,712	1,318,995
Interest and investment income	1,276,946	5,146,837	5,446,036
Licenses and permits	632,813	628,908	667,382
Proceeds from sale of bonds	243,712	324,941	330,950
Gifts and donations	165,760	176,311	210,639
Other revenues	276,104	400,083	350,576
Other transactions	92,547	93,370	87,492
TRANSFERS	521,022	385,961	403,850
TOTAL REVENUES	$18,255,154	$23,083,582	$23,843,360

NA – Not applicable.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *Annual Fiscal Report,* October 1996.

STATE EXPENDITURES, BY AGENCY
Fiscal Years 1994-95 and 1995-96

Agency	1994-95 Amount	1994-95 Percent	1995-96 Amount	1995-96 Percent
Administration, Department of	$250,442,791	1.39%	$254,569,223	1.36%
Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Dept. of	51,293,835	0.28	51,849,115	0.28
Banking, Office of the Commissioner of	4,791,915	0.03	4,221,862	0.02
Corrections, Department of	368,117,683	2.04	402,192,511	2.15
Credit Unions, Office of the Commissioner of	1,290,469	0.01	1,368,526	0.01
Development, Department of	60,055,058	0.33	70,476,283	0.38
Educational Communications Board	13,055,746	0.07	12,316,325	0.07
Elections Board	1,786,356	0.01	797,311	0.00
Employe Trust Funds, Department of	1,586,030,642	8.79	1,691,364,448	9.04
Employment Relations Commission	2,729,911	0.02	2,635,344	0.01
Employment Relations, Department of	6,340,646	0.04	5,927,390	0.03
Ethics Board	430,450	0.00	399,600	0.00
Gaming Commission	362,554,837	2.01	335,791,869	1.80
Governor, Office of the	2,397,223	0.01	2,456,450	0.01
Health and Social Services, Department of	4,378,544,725	24.26	4,475,019,318	23.92
Higher Educational Aids Board	55,417,575	0.31	52,049,980	0.28
Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Department of	277,951,475	1.54	308,794,909	1.65
Insurance, Office of the Commissioner of	62,508,020	0.35	71,069,135	0.38
Investment Board	7,465,150	0.04	7,328,109	0.04
Justice, Department of	58,913,635	0.33	60,322,261	0.32
Lieutenant Governor, Office of the	483,587	0.00	469,801	0.00
Military Affairs, Department of	32,571,701	0.18	39,731,816	0.21
Natural Resources, Department of	436,314,865	2.42	434,785,158	2.32
Personnel Commission	754,417	0.00	732,274	0.00
Public Instruction, Department of	2,798,307,292	15.51	3,051,349,926	16.31
Public Service Commission	14,022,821	0.08	12,549,125	0.07
Regulation and Licensing, Department of	7,665,769	0.04	7,999,844	0.04
Revenue, Department of	67,013,102	0.37	70,875,216	0.38
Savings and Loan, Office of the Commissioner of	1,046,957	0.01	965,279	0.01
Secretary of State, Office of the	2,848,392	0.02	2,467,036	0.01
Securities, Office of the Commissioner of	1,949,409	0.01	1,834,345	0.01
State Fair Park Board[1]	12,164,267	0.07	12,744,792	0.07
State Historical Society of Wisconsin	15,158,213	0.08	15,434,639	0.08
State Public Defender, Office of the	59,203,387	0.33	66,150,251	0.35
State Treasurer, Office of	2,047,101	0.01	2,081,789	0.01
Tourism, Department of[2]	—	—	6,212,132	0.03
Transportation, Department of	1,427,397,385	7.91	1,453,334,376	7.77
University of Wisconsin System, Board of Regents	2,475,269,089	13.72	2,580,176,070	13.79
Veterans Affairs, Department of	167,770,165	0.93	185,628,076	0.99
Wisconsin Technical College System Board	158,368,861	0.88	155,038,387	0.83
TOTAL EXECUTIVE[3]	$15,377,166,035	85.21%	$16,036,853,908	85.73%
TOTAL JUDICIARY	71,799,759	0.40	82,500,415	0.44
TOTAL LEGISLATURE	50,840,285	0.28	50,047,274	0.27
Shared Revenue / Tax Relief	1,651,179,585	9.15	1,716,067,898	9.17
Miscellaneous Appropriations	51,766,662	0.29	57,008,005	0.30
Public Debt	364,330,151	2.02	399,322,379	2.13
Program Supplements	47,571,432	0.26	43,886,043	0.23
State of Wisconsin Building Commission	6,248,295	0.03	9,153,981	0.05
TOTAL GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS	2,121,096,125	11.75	2,225,438,306	11.90
BUILDING PROGRAMS	425,243,946	2.36	310,823,789	1.66
GRAND TOTAL	$18,046,146,150	100.00%	$18,705,663,692	100.00%

Note: Agencies are listed by their names as of June 30, 1996.

[1]Became an independent unit attached to Department of Tourism under Section 15.03, Wisconsin Statutes, effective 1/1/96.

[2]The Department of Tourism, formerly the Division of Tourism in the Department of Development, became a department on 1/1/96.

[3]Includes state statutory boards, commissions, councils and authorities not listed separately.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, State Controller's Office, *Annual Fiscal Report,* October 1995 and October 1996. Agency percentages calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

SELECTED STATE TAX REVENUE
By State, Per $1,000 Personal Income
1996 State Fiscal Year

	Total Taxes*		General	Selective Sales Taxes						Vehicle	
	Amount	Rank	Sales	Motor Fuel	Public Utilities	Tobacco	Other	Individual Income	Corporate Net Income	& Driver Licensing	Property
Alabama	$61.35	35	$16.79	$5.39	$4.71	$0.82	$4.65	$18.41	$2.54	$2.19	$1.57
Alaska	101.90	2	NA	2.53	0.17	1.12	2.82	NA	21.89	2.01	3.77
Arizona	68.96	26	29.27	5.36	0.89	1.84	2.00	16.08	4.82	3.23	3.91
Arkansas	78.07	12	28.96	6.94	NA	2.01	2.92	24.47	4.82	2.37	0.15
California	72.05	21	23.68	3.40	0.05	0.82	2.11	25.90	7.27	2.03	4.21
Colorado	50.27	48	13.78	4.64	0.07	0.69	2.06	23.72	2.15	1.50	NA
Connecticut	72.06	20	22.50	4.58	1.77	1.15	6.19	24.06	5.90	2.13	0.00
Delaware	84.33	6	NA	4.71	1.26	1.09	5.57	31.55	8.29	1.65	NA
Florida	56.76	43	32.93	3.85	1.56	1.32	4.24	NA	2.90	2.54	2.17
Georgia	61.64	34	22.90	3.28	NA	0.52	1.96	25.42	4.31	1.45	0.21
Hawaii	103.06	1	48.08	2.60	3.50	1.33	8.12	33.58	2.20	2.04	NA
Idaho	79.92	11	25.83	6.85	0.12	1.40	5.02	28.19	6.57	0.27	NA
ILLINOIS	54.83	44	16.05	3.78	2.69	1.34	3.07	18.35	5.15	2.41	0.67
Indiana	64.37	30	21.88	4.68	0.04	0.67	1.44	26.54	6.82	0.95	0.02
IOWA	69.02	25	22.63	5.71	NA	1.55	3.49	24.68	3.15	4.45	NA
Kansas	66.44	27	23.40	4.94	0.01	0.92	2.97	23.00	4.26	2.25	0.67
Kentucky	84.87	4	23.33	5.25	NA	0.25	11.27	27.13	3.72	2.32	5.38
Louisiana	56.89	42	18.81	5.82	0.23	1.02	3.80	13.45	3.80	1.23	0.24
Maine	73.25	18	25.41	6.04	0.02	1.74	2.93	27.40	2.74	2.53	1.68
Maryland	59.16	40	14.49	4.39	0.99	0.96	4.92	25.24	2.39	1.55	1.64
Massachusetts	69.43	24	14.55	3.34	NA	1.30	2.49	37.39	6.85	1.53	0.00
MICHIGAN	80.36	9	27.67	3.29	NA	2.48	1.53	24.65	9.20	2.79	6.89
MINNESOTA	84.40	5	24.34	4.36	0.00	1.51	6.77	34.71	5.90	4.19	0.07
Mississippi	81.40	8	38.61	7.47	NA	1.19	7.57	15.64	4.25	2.65	0.50
Missouri	59.58	38	20.03	4.74	0.00	0.95	1.65	23.65	3.06	2.05	0.12
Montana	75.01	15	NA	10.51	0.76	0.87	3.95	22.87	4.52	3.08	13.71
Nebraska	62.23	33	21.40	7.07	0.07	1.26	2.37	22.07	3.33	2.06	0.11
Nevada	70.81	22	38.52	4.81	0.14	1.32	14.89	NA	NA	2.51	1.35
New Hampshire	27.15	50	NA	3.48	1.72	1.44	7.27	1.68	5.83	1.95	0.01
New Jersey	57.99	41	17.41	1.86	5.79	1.01	3.62	19.08	4.66	1.71	0.01
New Mexico	95.17	3	39.92	7.02	0.32	0.81	5.91	19.99	5.08	3.90	1.14
New York	65.25	28	13.30	0.96	3.18	1.32	3.99	33.24	5.22	1.36	NA
North Carolina	73.72	17	18.43	5.90	1.86	0.29	5.43	30.58	5.83	2.52	0.07
North Dakota	73.93	16	21.17	7.16	2.07	1.83	9.77	11.37	5.57	3.10	0.16
Ohio	59.51	39	18.98	4.57	2.59	1.13	1.65	22.45	3.07	2.07	0.07
Oklahoma	72.30	19	18.95	5.35	0.23	1.22	3.53	23.68	2.56	8.23	NA
Oregon	60.80	37	NA	5.23	0.12	1.65	1.14	38.87	4.14	4.90	0.00
Pennsylvania	62.96	32	19.30	2.56	2.24	1.15	4.39	18.12	5.74	1.83	0.74
Rhode Island	63.17	31	18.97	5.12	2.66	2.19	2.79	23.68	3.55	2.20	0.37
South Carolina	69.98	23	26.27	4.40	0.43	0.36	4.18	24.82	3.43	1.56	0.16
South Dakota	46.34	49	24.33	5.68	0.10	1.38	4.83	NA	2.42	2.06	NA
Tennessee	53.42	46	30.55	6.18	0.05	0.72	3.48	0.99	4.61	2.08	NA
Texas	50.42	47	25.64	5.51	0.80	1.34	7.56	NA	NA	2.01	NA
Utah	76.04	14	30.53	5.40	NA	0.75	1.69	29.72	4.61	1.46	NA
Vermont	64.58	29	14.02	4.50	0.60	1.08	10.82	21.57	3.44	3.69	0.81
Virginia	53.49	45	11.99	4.25	0.69	0.10	4.54	25.85	2.18	1.69	0.11
Washington	77.03	13	44.99	4.92	1.74	2.03	3.57	NA	NA	1.90	13.10
West Virginia	82.28	7	23.68	6.12	6.03	1.00	6.30	22.30	6.98	2.77	0.07
WISCONSIN	80.10	10	22.56	5.61	2.32	1.71	1.20	34.57	4.83	2.10	0.70
Wyoming	61.20	36	20.62	4.23	NA	0.59	1.36	NA	NA	4.41	8.17
UNITED STATES*	$65.31		$21.74	$4.06	$1.34	$1.14	$3.80	$20.96	$4.59	$2.16	$1.56

NA – Not available or not applicable.
*Includes other taxes not displayed separately.
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collection Survey,* May 1997 (electronic format only). U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Total Personal Income, by State and Region, 1992-96* (electronic format only). Ranks calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE AIDS BY COUNTY
Calendar Year 1995

County	Health and Human Services	Highways	Recycling and Sanitation	Public Housing*	Conservation	Public Safety	Total State Grants
Adams	$2,425,934	$2,027,510	$234,548	$707,718	$298,140	$52,751	$5,880,543
Ashland	3,317,038	2,071,442	132,496	456,148	277,792	74,435	6,525,453
Barron	7,114,734	3,794,789	128,050	589,419	286,301	130,169	12,329,086
Bayfield	3,729,788	2,983,231	134,842	108,932	498,300	130,985	7,753,634
Brown	29,653,030	11,701,530	2,128,157	182,473	1,067,433	404,567	50,204,457
Buffalo	2,874,812	1,591,828	183,395	188,300	808,117	22,247	5,829,912
Burnett	2,862,665	2,219,769	206,824	175,186	276,867	56,689	6,225,747
Calumet	4,036,853	2,028,499	309,634	—	285,623	25,544	7,863,836
Chippewa	9,263,279	3,864,272	617,200	549,843	454,503	71,340	15,197,373
Clark	7,160,445	3,367,380	165,620	1,215,685	333,699	56,868	12,393,810
Columbia	6,545,734	3,658,237	295,229	334,219	375,452	82,697	11,732,909
Crawford	3,872,063	2,115,722	68,568	436,070	73,009	58,315	6,765,700
Dane	79,130,954	17,154,633	2,827,288	740,518	1,661,189	1,712,976	119,069,463
Dodge	8,378,294	5,650,029	820,603	806,808	480,973	43,702	17,564,144
Door	3,558,555	2,028,348	268,549	—	987,463	88,644	7,368,638
Douglas	8,544,203	3,991,370	324,901	538,683	235,954	305,294	14,583,870
Dunn	6,194,852	3,591,619	368,582	357,588	393,149	70,290	11,251,350
Eau Claire	17,932,192	4,730,472	861,905	216,062	178,323	619,514	25,844,713
Florence	1,260,466	810,279	100,382	212,081	235,587	15,041	2,706,609
Fond du Lac	14,843,691	4,732,773	473,927	650,130	829,967	140,429	23,957,802
Forest	1,545,580	1,206,828	122,521	359,016	225,404	91,283	3,940,998
Grant	8,957,001	3,892,583	317,498	293,495	198,160	67,735	14,212,861
Green	6,168,489	2,521,438	180,725	—	360,203	133,609	9,719,389
Green Lake	2,553,192	1,695,138	135,535	38,600	198,047	76,682	4,846,697
Iowa	1,215,025	2,157,615	135,953	—	196,465	79,430	3,913,601
Iron	1,288,534	1,008,265	125,482	25,000	514,017	37,268	3,288,655
Jackson	4,934,366	2,707,265	134,351	868,941	638,204	74,756	13,417,048
Jefferson	9,812,234	4,668,219	487,343	349,450	31,885	362,738	16,284,550
Juneau	4,011,382	2,524,351	217,774	712,372	159,918	100,559	7,997,301
Kenosha	34,059,057	5,560,172	804,858	681,662	115,884	414,564	44,870,175
Kewaunee	2,739,019	1,651,746	219,128	—	192,109	29,301	4,966,711
La Crosse	18,314,599	5,058,907	504,135	—	146,544	28,106	25,426,648
Lafayette	2,195,134	1,875,979	117,439	283,004	375,662	21,809	5,671,169
Langlade	2,903,783	1,848,176	132,936	345,489	404,178	36,744	6,435,998
Lincoln	4,705,433	2,615,819	166,941	217,300	255,739	28,273	8,366,820
Manitowoc	11,184,524	5,184,834	607,910	652,585	495,617	522,825	19,354,218
Marathon	9,181,456	10,593,251	600,225	6,232	964,189	874,853	27,365,917
Marinette	6,411,403	3,960,686	264,851	467,822	686,441	101,663	12,333,576
Marquette	2,224,427	1,190,989	113,321	5,809	198,852	117,601	4,022,217
Menominee	3,276,168	198,170	89,915	—	103	37,949	3,630,518
Milwaukee	221,060,722	54,930,272	7,813,899	259,000	—	4,497,508	338,870,888
Monroe	6,675,899	2,962,463	367,073	—	474,691	89,524	11,455,506
Oconto	6,467,489	3,231,016	288,647	66,096	253,852	199,111	10,775,716
Oneida	4,200,272	2,754,342	122,779	231,291	463,045	109,126	8,980,577
Outagamie	19,438,689	7,245,168	681,824	585,134	418,404	169,805	31,354,167
Ozaukee	6,847,216	4,776,018	281,520	748,500	314,020	140,519	14,031,655
Pepin	2,325,469	800,008	95,583	—	97,137	11,238	3,388,456
Pierce	5,396,053	3,211,987	295,325	2,990,008	87,483	80,277	12,777,618
Polk	6,502,613	3,362,084	304,892	233,665	467,050	108,485	11,784,828
Portage	9,760,502	4,574,919	478,044	186,314	430,516	152,801	16,415,491
Price	3,554,945	2,302,834	208,782	29,050	346,509	30,613	6,741,850
Racine	39,961,927	8,736,933	1,138,147	—	3,448	876,515	57,294,683
Richland	3,378,566	1,831,543	159,971	180,819	289,516	38,860	6,131,699
Rock	12,157,831	6,888,926	799,769	108,605	83,980	332,871	23,864,476
Rusk	4,534,113	2,064,816	145,206	91,850	413,379	45,665	7,664,914
St. Croix	7,532,432	3,898,262	422,921	445,721	230,398	112,542	13,061,639
Sauk	8,821,804	4,814,828	279,665	861,657	927,036	279,251	16,654,574
Sawyer	3,452,037	2,032,217	138,889	116,993	554,945	145,600	6,644,598
Shawano	5,746,352	2,987,745	354,522	—	319,280	148,988	10,539,636
Sheboygan	16,133,321	6,079,876	605,281	765,621	386,267	147,655	28,201,136
Taylor	3,782,257	2,155,282	80,966	591,784	152,567	130,099	7,106,487
Trempealeau	4,984,817	2,411,450	240,424	1,341,867	1,191,716	51,449	10,917,180
Vernon	4,568,687	2,626,004	292,096	487,591	701,473	115,355	8,980,491
Vilas	2,265,624	2,313,863	212,362	339,927	474,013	119,991	6,309,115
Walworth	13,219,895	5,602,747	425,540	48,665	206,958	273,664	23,162,910
Washburn	3,331,247	1,748,083	146,353	—	218,068	18,857	5,596,124
Washington	12,911,847	5,559,479	555,668	450,869	544,694	151,040	21,170,888
Waukesha	34,198,195	15,796,344	1,614,738	123,932	217,369	572,502	56,714,508
Waupaca	6,820,755	3,863,920	552,432	343,368	440,906	80,148	12,664,591
Waushara	3,890,194	1,640,489	218,592	189,130	238,107	164,000	6,595,179
Winnebago	24,777,861	6,704,990	972,088	708,761	327,509	584,533	35,579,895
Wood	10,860,914	5,796,715	594,642	3,560,493	279,838	154,151	21,761,270
STATE	$879,940,933	$331,939,786	$37,018,181	$29,859,351	$27,949,636	$17,532,988	$1,464,306,861

Note: Table includes state aids provided to municipalities and county governments. Data do not include state school aids distributed to school districts or state property tax relief.

*Block grants for public housing appear in the year in which they are received.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, departmental data, 1997. County totals computed by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT
Property Tax Relief and Shared Revenue
By County, Fiscal Year 1997

County	School Levy Credits	Shared Revenue Payments	County Total	Per Capita Amount	Per Capita Rank
Adams	$1,310,160	$1,488,008	$2,798,168	$163.44	68
Ashland	778,089	6,007,824	6,785,913	407.56	1
Barron	2,028,950	8,706,548	10,735,498	254.92	30
Bayfield	1,050,381	1,796,869	2,847,250	197.34	55
Brown	12,341,799	37,155,708	49,497,507	232.99	42
Buffalo	717,587	2,947,934	3,665,521	268.34	23
Burnett	1,039,845	1,599,833	2,639,678	192.40	57
Calumet	2,024,908	4,436,572	6,461,480	173.19	61
Chippewa	2,578,402	12,936,516	15,514,918	287.33	16
Clark	1,326,469	8,042,551	9,369,020	291.10	13
Columbia	2,845,983	8,125,498	10,971,481	229.42	45
Crawford	786,675	3,693,052	4,479,727	278.19	18
Dane	31,222,538	34,905,973	66,128,511	166.05	66
Dodge	4,437,958	15,778,184	20,216,142	250.08	35
Door	2,326,432	2,259,301	4,585,733	175.22	60
Douglas	1,796,459	12,612,580	14,409,039	340.99	3
Dunn	1,697,971	8,650,226	10,348,197	277.11	19
Eau Claire	4,587,250	19,604,986	24,192,236	272.84	20
Florence	299,371	520,607	819,978	169.07	65
Fond du Lac	4,833,112	16,996,160	21,829,272	231.21	44
Forest	550,366	1,274,992	1,825,358	202.84	52
Grant	2,345,536	12,288,781	14,634,317	295.99	10
Green	1,911,656	4,773,427	6,685,083	213.25	47
Green Lake	1,170,992	3,709,612	4,880,604	256.07	29
Iowa	1,640,465	2,785,435	4,425,900	207.56	50
Iron	471,729	1,380,802	1,852,531	296.78	9
Jackson	821,650	3,412,120	4,233,770	247.62	36
Jefferson	4,044,525	13,948,815	17,993,340	250.65	33
Juneau	1,188,424	4,954,596	6,143,020	268.44	22
Kenosha	9,136,417	23,575,095	32,711,512	236.96	40
Kewaunee	902,309	4,770,194	5,672,503	292.50	12
La Crosse	5,710,877	20,227,666	25,938,543	251.47	32
Lafayette	1,001,285	2,961,856	3,963,141	246.74	37
Langlade	1,011,011	5,032,095	6,043,106	297.51	8
Lincoln	1,340,760	7,184,465	8,525,225	300.23	7
Manitowoc	3,743,940	19,715,241	23,459,181	282.16	17
Marathon	6,828,441	22,929,756	29,758,197	241.43	38
Marinette	2,380,097	10,329,373	12,709,470	303.75	6
Marquette	841,545	1,318,142	2,159,687	163.79	67
Menominee	107,313	741,294	848,607	200.52	53
Milwaukee	53,547,306	324,606,742	378,154,048	392.32	2
Monroe	1,562,433	8,404,604	9,967,037	262.12	27
Oconto	1,834,262	5,614,165	7,448,427	232.82	43
Oneida	2,749,823	3,036,435	5,786,258	170.92	63
Outagamie	9,036,849	26,342,404	35,379,253	233.18	41
Ozaukee	7,348,241	5,996,902	13,345,143	170.01	64
Pepin	352,723	1,770,090	2,122,813	295.70	11
Pierce	1,767,690	6,683,600	8,451,290	250.09	34
Polk	2,183,671	5,482,501	7,666,172	211.22	49
Portage	3,672,478	9,734,551	13,407,029	203.69	51
Price	756,650	3,324,671	4,081,321	254.26	31
Racine	10,986,369	37,729,326	48,715,695	263.60	26
Richland	874,035	3,886,771	4,760,806	270.90	21
Rock	7,888,403	34,677,465	42,565,868	289.44	15
Rusk	756,826	4,069,564	4,826,390	316.80	4
St. Croix	3,639,151	5,928,596	9,567,747	175.86	59
Sauk	3,168,143	6,919,842	10,087,985	198.20	54
Sawyer	1,183,529	1,121,579	2,305,108	152.58	70
Shawano	1,827,223	6,271,486	8,098,709	211.82	48
Sheboygan	6,543,656	21,870,935	28,414,591	260.72	28
Taylor	742,805	4,396,942	5,139,747	267.04	24
Trempealeau	1,194,139	6,738,657	7,932,796	305.93	5
Vernon	1,195,576	5,755,191	6,950,767	266.01	25
Vilas	2,112,259	718,068	2,830,327	149.96	72
Walworth	7,147,127	8,253,261	15,400,388	189.21	58
Washburn	988,041	1,785,659	2,773,700	192.43	56
Washington	8,132,342	9,011,515	17,143,857	157.83	69
Waukesha	32,160,390	18,502,228	50,662,618	151.65	71
Waupaca	2,578,577	9,093,607	11,672,184	239.81	39
Waushara	1,411,475	2,061,554	3,473,029	170.93	62
Winnebago	8,884,522	24,961,981	33,846,503	225.80	46
Wood	3,898,606	18,289,220	22,187,826	290.24	14
STATE	$319,304,997	$1,008,618,799	$1,327,923,796	$258.20	

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, departmental data, June 1997; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Wisconsin Official Population Estimates, County Estimates 1996.* Per capita amounts and rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE PAYMENTS TO OTHER UNITS OF GOVERNMENT
By State and Governmental Unit
1995 State Fiscal Years
(In Thousands)

		Government Unit Receiving Transfer				
State	Total	General Purpose Governments	School Districts	Special Districts	Federal Government*	Combined and Unallocable
Alabama	$2,619,713	$476,864	$2,140,439	$0	$0	$2,410
Alaska	1,095,556	919,231	0	0	101,012	75,313
Arizona	3,992,499	1,747,687	2,105,992	0	0	138,820
Arkansas	1,585,671	215,706	1,292,676	18,686	957	57,646
California	44,892,639	22,845,299	18,650,411	481,337	2,023,189	892,403
Colorado	2,702,979	931,526	1,729,062	35,343	7,048	0
Connecticut	2,408,985	2,181,232	20,453	0	0	207,300
Delaware	509,719	126,979	381,920	0	820	0
Florida	10,949,733	3,124,257	7,824,568	0	908	0
Georgia	4,849,875	446,320	4,331,266	10,020	0	62,269
Hawaii	144,145	117,665	0	0	11,868	14,612
Idaho	943,526	123,870	741,244	1,505	0	76,907
ILLINOIS	7,989,026	2,319,778	4,781,918	475,911	2,174	409,245
Indiana	5,114,661	1,276,675	2,956,308	3,901	14,232	863,545
IOWA	2,586,535	543,060	1,793,061	0	34,667	215,747
Kansas	2,205,990	311,712	1,809,212	4,701	150	80,215
Kentucky	2,790,070	388,778	2,353,156	0	0	48,136
Louisiana	2,981,314	438,094	2,417,867	0	0	125,353
Maine	749,851	12,529	0	0	8,523	728,799
Maryland	3,073,888	3,031,702	0	0	0	42,186
Massachusetts	4,740,411	3,519,088	327,024	601,900	181,493	110,906
MICHIGAN	13,590,202	3,777,243	9,447,230	984	62,079	302,666
MINNESOTA	5,628,502	2,148,374	3,305,452	36,291	0	138,385
Mississippi	2,278,909	754,373	1,514,736	0	0	9,800
Missouri	3,461,819	334,992	2,798,582	7,478	0	320,767
Montana	684,581	129,333	532,905	0	0	22,343
Nebraska	1,143,564	156,743	706,964	17,516	8,603	253,738
Nevada	1,424,642	574,007	842,706	1,253	4,836	1,840
New Hampshire	374,413	138,884	21,233	1,040	0	213,256
New Jersey	7,900,814	4,287,301	3,494,294	0	56,361	62,858
New Mexico	1,966,326	553,566	1,401,940	0	0	10,820
New York	25,189,620	17,822,266	6,564,421	16,045	728,699	58,189
North Carolina	6,665,456	6,647,852	0	0	0	17,604
North Dakota	437,194	140,138	293,366	3,368	0	322
Ohio	9,533,638	2,188,026	5,617,251	14,966	1,974	1,711,421
Oklahoma	2,448,562	349,535	1,985,487	5,259	40,583	67,698
Oregon	2,979,586	976,477	1,932,003	65,142	0	5,964
Pennsylvania	9,030,954	3,459,503	4,951,511	341,647	141,160	137,133
Rhode Island	503,523	456,095	27,123	0	18,439	1,866
South Carolina	2,366,681	588,773	1,774,420	1,253	0	2,235
South Dakota	336,695	78,843	250,143	0	9	7,700
Tennessee	3,262,616	3,220,665	12,886	19,305	142	9,618
Texas	11,797,328	690,006	10,154,926	5,827	1,157	945,412
Utah	1,446,538	173,358	1,265,860	0	21	7,299
Vermont	308,672	52,181	245,191	0	11,300	0
Virginia	4,296,733	4,284,081	0	12,238	414	0
Washington	5,339,678	955,953	4,175,142	162,446	30,088	16,049
West Virginia	1,254,636	72,505	1,171,559	378	0	10,194
WISCONSIN	5,722,997	1,944,963	2,842,557	0	122,580	812,897
Wyoming	676,463	258,970	399,666	10,285	1,345	6,197
UNITED STATES	$240,978,128	$102,313,058	$123,386,131	$2,356,025	$3,616,831	$9,306,083

Note: Intergovernmental transfers are amounts paid to other governments as shared revenues, grants-in-aid, reimbursement for services, etc.

*The Supplementary Security Income (SSI) program accounts for almost all of the state to federal transfers shown here. States may make supplemental payments to the federal government to increase basic cash grants to recipients.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, (electronic format only). Per capita amounts calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRANSFERS OF STATE FUNDS
Totals and Selected Functions, by State
Fiscal Year 1995

	Total[1]		Selected Functions					
			Education		Public Welfare		Highways	
State	Amount[2]	Per Capita	Amount[2]	Per Capita	Amount[2]	Per Capita	Amount[2]	Per Capita
Alabama	$2,619.7	$616	$2,140.4	$503	$8.3	$2	$176.2	$41
Alaska	1,095.6	1,814	662.8	1,097	101.0	167	27.6	46
Arizona	3,992.5	947	2,117.3	502	436.9	104	353.1	84
Arkansas	1,585.7	638	1,293.5	521	0.4	0	121.8	49
California	44,892.6	1,421	19,823.9	628	15,620.7	494	1,498.0	47
Colorado	2,703.0	721	1,729.9	462	492.4	131	219.4	59
Connecticut	2,409.0	736	1,701.8	520	212.5	65	22.6	7
Delaware	509.7	711	382.3	533	1.2	2	7.8	11
Florida	10,949.7	773	7,824.6	552	206.8	15	213.1	15
Georgia	4,849.9	674	4,331.3	601	—	—	7.1	1
Hawaii	144.1	121	—	—	11.9	10	—	—
Idaho	943.5	811	741.4	638	0.2	0	77.1	66
ILLINOIS	7,989.0	675	4,799.6	406	638.3	54	491.9	42
Indiana	5,114.7	881	2,956.3	509	393.0	68	506.8	87
IOWA	2,586.5	910	1,793.1	631	66.3	23	297.9	105
Kansas	2,206.0	860	1,809.2	705	5.6	2	129.3	50
Kentucky	2,790.1	723	2,353.3	610	16.5	4	103.6	27
Louisiana	2,981.3	687	2,419.3	557	76.1	18	42.1	10
Maine	749.9	604	588.1	474	14.1	11	19.4	16
Maryland	3,073.9	610	2,006.6	398	—	—	377.1	75
Massachusetts	4,740.4	780	2,261.5	372	295.6	49	127.4	21
MICHIGAN	13,590.2	1,423	9,447.2	989	92.7	10	1,007.9	106
MINNESOTA	5,628.5	1,221	3,319.2	720	526.0	114	433.7	94
Mississippi	2,278.9	845	1,521.4	564	138.1	51	98.6	37
Missouri	3,461.8	650	2,798.6	526	22.1	4	231.5	43
Montana	684.6	787	532.9	613	12.5	14	16.8	19
Nebraska	1,143.6	699	711.5	435	8.6	5	127.7	78
Nevada	1,424.6	931	842.7	551	20.8	14	46.7	30
New Hampshire	374.4	326	161.3	140	68.1	59	23.5	20
New Jersey	7,900.8	994	4,502.6	567	951.4	120	136.4	17
New Mexico	1,966.3	1,167	1,401.9	832	—	—	15.6	9
New York	25,189.6	1,389	11,695.7	645	9,644.5	532	73.1	4
North Carolina	6,665.5	926	4,744.0	659	488.1	68	166.6	23
North Dakota	437.2	682	293.5	458	1.2	2	50.4	79
Ohio	9,533.6	855	5,617.3	504	830.0	74	781.8	70
Oklahoma	2,448.6	747	1,986.5	606	65.5	20	197.7	60
Oregon	2,979.6	949	1,932.0	615	0.2	0	454.4	145
Pennsylvania	9,031.0	748	5,030.7	417	1,331.0	110	406.6	34
Rhode Island	503.5	509	437.5	442	21.5	22	—	—
South Carolina	2,366.7	644	1,775.5	483	16.2	4	7.1	2
South Dakota	336.7	462	250.1	343	1.2	2	19.5	27
Tennessee	3,262.6	621	2,149.5	409	289.3	55	271.5	52
Texas	11,797.3	630	10,156.9	542	492.6	26	28.8	2
Utah	1,446.5	741	1,265.9	649	12.3	6	57.4	29
Vermont	308.7	528	245.2	419	11.3	19	24.4	42
Virginia	4,296.7	649	2,985.9	451	295.9	45	175.9	27
Washington	5,339.7	983	4,189.6	771	36.1	7	378.5	70
West Virginia	1,254.6	686	1,171.6	641	—	—	—	—
WISCONSIN	5,723.0	1,117	2,855.9	557	387.0	76	401.8	78
Wyoming	676.5	1,409	401.5	836	3.9	8	28.6	60
UNITED STATES	$240,978.1	$919	$148,160.4	$565	$34,366.0	$131	$10,481.6	$40

Note: Intergovernmental transfers are amounts paid to other governments as shared revenues, grants-in-aid, reimbursement for services, etc.

[1]Includes amounts not displayed separately.

[2]Millions of dollars.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governments Division (electronic format only). Per capita amounts calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL REVENUES
Selected Sources
Fiscal Year 1993-94

	Total General Revenue Per Capita						State and Local Taxes Per Capita			
			Federal Sources		State/Local Sources					
State	Total	Rank	Amount	Percent	Amount[1]	Percent	Total Taxes[2]	Property	Sales	Individual Income
Alabama	$3,456	46	$782	23%	$2,674	77%	$1,601	$196	$830	$339
Alaska	11,006	1	1,655	15	9,351	85	3,225	1,064	354	0
Arizona	3,657	40	693	19	2,964	81	2,177	669	974	346
Arkansas	3,208	50	816	25	2,392	75	1,679	254	853	391
California	4,484	10	969	22	3,515	78	2,404	657	877	558
Colorado	4,019	25	671	17	3,348	83	2,245	726	831	527
Connecticut	5,121	5	865	17	4,256	83	3,441	1,337	1,012	683
Delaware	4,899	7	749	15	4,150	85	2,494	371	301	816
Distict of Columbia	9,274	—	4,229	46	5,045	54	4,157	1,336	1,327	1,072
Florida	3,907	31	582	15	3,325	85	2,186	788	1,114	0
Georgia	3,821	35	698	18	3,124	82	2,115	624	809	508
Hawaii	5,336	4	1,028	19	4,308	81	3,185	530	1,642	816
Idaho	3,603	41	676	19	2,927	81	1,959	513	679	498
ILLINOIS	3,946	28	686	17	3,260	83	2,474	953	860	430
Indiana	3,880	32	760	20	3,120	80	2,119	739	590	590
IOWA	4,147	20	772	19	3,375	81	2,297	791	722	540
Kansas	4,024	24	702	17	3,322	83	2,310	725	850	468
Kentucky	3,525	44	804	23	2,721	77	1,930	319	747	562
Louisiana	4,032	23	1,167	29	2,865	71	1,720	299	921	226
Maine	4,112	21	948	23	3,163	77	2,351	945	719	496
Maryland	4,167	19	664	16	3,502	84	2,657	723	700	980
Massachusetts	4,759	9	944	20	3,815	80	2,835	985	595	942
MICHIGAN	4,345	15	794	18	3,551	82	2,552	1,049	646	512
MINNESOTA	4,817	8	791	16	4,026	84	2,733	799	860	755
Mississippi	3,498	45	978	28	2,520	72	1,653	389	856	239
Missouri	3,283	49	733	22	2,550	78	1,852	433	785	448
Montana	4,012	26	1,044	26	2,968	74	1,952	834	284	404
Nebraska	4,038	22	727	18	3,311	82	2,290	844	801	441
Nevada	3,944	29	553	14	3,391	86	2,354	514	1,486	0
New Hampshire	3,920	30	835	21	3,085	79	2,190	1,442	426	32
New Jersey	4,969	6	663	13	4,306	87	3,216	1,483	882	569
New Mexico	4,277	18	874	20	3,403	80	2,102	263	1,104	349
New York	6,239	2	1,236	20	5,003	80	3,854	1,246	1,026	1,107
North Carolina	3,662	39	749	20	2,913	80	2,110	463	806	607
North Dakota	4,294	17	1,123	26	3,171	74	2,030	585	826	215
Ohio	3,857	33	802	21	3,055	79	2,204	629	716	659
Oklahoma	3,369	47	648	19	2,721	81	1,846	302	806	404
Oregon	4,396	13	988	22	3,408	78	2,266	816	216	837
Pennsylvania	3,970	27	795	20	3,175	80	2,342	671	695	556
Rhode Island	4,441	12	1,083	24	3,358	76	2,498	1,052	725	530
South Carolina	3,676	38	799	22	2,878	78	1,801	515	657	418
South Dakota	3,683	37	985	27	2,698	73	1,819	725	856	0
Tennessee	3,361	48	772	23	2,589	77	1,759	400	1,086	19
Texas	3,597	42	685	19	2,913	81	2,027	755	1,019	0
Utah	3,686	36	765	21	2,921	79	1,920	491	796	485
Vermont	4,333	16	1,092	25	3,240	75	2,482	1,052	694	493
Virginia	3,586	43	497	14	3,089	86	2,162	670	674	582
Washington	4,458	11	778	17	3,680	83	2,596	780	1,574	0
West Virginia	3,828	34	1,094	29	2,733	71	1,839	359	779	368
WISCONSIN	4,365	14	749	17	3,616	83	2,699	1,005	751	716
Wyoming	6,151	3	1,726	28	4,425	72	2,513	940	703	0
UNITED STATES	$4,226		$827	20%	$3,398	80%	$2,402	$757	$859	$495

[1]State and local sources include taxes, charges, and miscellaneous general revenue.
[2]Total taxes include motor vehicle license fees and other taxes not listed separately.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, *State and Local Government Finance Estimates, 1993-94,* June 1997 (electronic format only). Per capita values, percentages, and rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES SELECTED FUNCTIONS, PER CAPITA Fiscal Year 1993-94

State	Direct General Expenditure* Amount	Rank	Education	Public Welfare	Health & Hospitals	Highways	Police and Fire	Sewerage and Solid Waste	Corrections	Parks and Natural Resources
Alabama	$3,504	42	$1,151	$525	$659	$268	$150	$78	$69	$86
Alaska	10,166	1	2,427	899	391	1,072	320	161	228	664
Arizona	3,689	38	1,297	592	203	267	220	96	128	159
Arkansas	3,037	49	1,126	568	310	281	114	89	68	81
California	4,407	12	1,235	745	454	196	291	177	170	154
Colorado	4,104	19	1,372	463	275	308	208	93	106	164
Connecticut	5,086	5	1,497	920	383	326	269	183	142	72
Delaware	4,481	11	1,723	499	247	421	165	199	119	123
District of Columbia	7,539	—	1,221	1,780	868	260	630	285	507	106
Florida	3,741	34	1,074	426	386	283	262	163	145	179
Georgia	3,697	36	1,259	601	527	216	168	105	132	97
Hawaii	5,640	3	1,269	610	437	365	222	241	93	398
Idaho	3,326	44	1,249	427	311	329	159	102	79	157
ILLINOIS	3,772	32	1,232	603	261	293	237	120	93	149
Indiana	3,701	35	1,415	691	381	232	137	88	77	99
IOWA	3,952	22	1,500	559	430	434	143	115	56	132
Kansas	3,804	29	1,489	438	353	428	174	71	82	110
Kentucky	3,321	46	1,153	664	228	257	117	86	72	103
Louisiana	3,905	25	1,181	661	559	270	190	104	90	134
Maine	3,972	21	1,325	955	189	319	139	135	71	96
Maryland	3,914	23	1,411	557	190	228	223	175	160	133
Massachusetts	4,659	8	1,221	937	412	315	243	222	109	60
MICHIGAN	4,146	18	1,582	732	417	227	192	140	134	73
MINNESOTA	4,837	6	1,629	908	469	376	171	140	80	166
Mississippi	3,230	48	1,143	548	483	273	115	51	44	86
Missouri	3,035	50	1,105	511	273	266	171	80	62	87
Montana	3,855	27	1,495	498	216	442	137	71	56	201
Nebraska	3,842	28	1,564	561	338	395	137	69	69	137
Nevada	4,310	14	1,176	409	329	407	280	105	168	211
New Hampshire	3,907	24	1,244	999	97	269	183	98	69	68
New Jersey	4,825	7	1,711	728	240	309	271	223	125	92
New Mexico	4,169	17	1,400	575	417	542	204	129	114	151
New York	6,242	2	1,743	1,317	618	313	301	204	194	86
North Carolina	3,524	41	1,277	532	453	259	162	111	128	103
North Dakota	4,052	20	1,567	620	138	460	106	61	39	232
Ohio	3,787	30	1,314	760	330	239	194	128	103	73
Oklahoma	3,245	47	1,289	468	351	241	159	78	69	88
Oregon	4,179	16	1,507	542	331	309	210	136	109	148
Pennsylvania	3,886	26	1,310	803	237	235	139	123	106	70
Rhode Island	4,548	9	1,425	871	232	260	265	147	104	87
South Carolina	3,772	31	1,261	630	707	194	141	80	112	93
South Dakota	3,692	37	1,299	514	187	515	127	83	72	195
Tennessee	3,326	45	1,075	604	432	250	156	106	94	89
Texas	3,477	43	1,333	498	339	244	168	96	156	84
Utah	3,615	39	1,545	436	269	260	155	83	79	142
Vermont	4,181	15	1,637	766	119	461	132	118	52	114
Virginia	3,586	40	1,345	437	307	286	185	150	118	83
Washington	4,529	10	1,630	674	402	339	203	145	123	182
West Virginia	3,763	33	1,341	848	236	406	87	67	43	111
WISCONSIN	4,316	13	1,620	739	276	351	221	159	93	161
Wyoming	5,340	4	1,961	475	721	650	185	125	92	266
UNITED STATES	$4,124		$1,357	$691	$386	$277	$210	$137	$124	$118

*Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, *State and Local Government Finance Estimates 1993-94,* June 1997. ftp.census.gov/pub/govs/estimate/94stlest.exe Per capita figures and ranks calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC DEBT
By State, Fiscal Year 1993-94

State	Per Capita Debt Outstanding Amount	Per Capita Debt Outstanding Rank	Per Capita Interest on Debt	Interest as % of Debt	Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year (in millions) Total*	State	Local
Alabama	$2,676.70	42	$172.95	6.46%	$11,293	$3,854	$7,439
Alaska	12,177.68	1	1,015.47	8.34	7,380	3,585	3,794
Arizona	4,707.00	15	294.72	6.26	19,181	3,170	16,011
Arkansas	2,031.39	49	133.02	6.55	4,983	1,812	3,171
California	4,484.07	18	234.20	5.22	140,939	48,121	92,818
Colorado	4,904.26	12	342.07	6.97	17,930	3,263	14,667
Connecticut	5,484.54	9	303.04	5.53	17,962	13,599	4,363
Delaware	6,478.47	3	403.62	6.23	4,574	3,397	1,176
District of Columbia	7,310.14	—	590.74	8.08	4,437	0	4,437
Florida	4,333.62	19	283.11	6.53	60,467	14,565	45,902
Georgia	2,936.30	37	195.56	6.66	20,716	5,174	15,542
Hawaii	6,015.78	5	336.88	5.60	7,093	5,146	1,947
Idaho	1,895.47	50	117.09	6.18	2,148	1,281	867
ILLINOIS	3,951.19	21	238.24	6.03	46,434	20,355	26,079
Indiana	2,303.32	46	131.22	5.70	13,249	5,572	7,676
IOWA	2,078.45	48	137.25	6.60	5,880	1,990	3,890
Kansas	3,125.35	35	209.30	6.70	7,982	1,103	6,879
Kentucky	4,895.69	13	285.16	5.82	18,736	6,744	11,992
Louisiana	3,935.69	22	273.14	6.94	16,982	8,782	8,201
Maine	3,674.64	26	227.67	6.20	4,557	2,993	1,564
Maryland	4,207.38	20	228.75	5.44	21,062	9,130	11,932
Massachusetts	5,942.41	6	332.39	5.59	35,898	26,681	9,218
MICHIGAN	2,961.31	36	161.85	5.47	28,121	11,505	16,615
MINNESOTA	4,811.34	14	284.96	5.92	21,973	4,351	17,622
Mississippi	2,170.94	47	130.14	5.99	5,794	2,066	3,728
Missouri	2,393.39	45	145.20	6.07	12,721	6,512	6,209
Montana	3,452.00	30	191.94	5.56	2,955	2,108	847
Nebraska	3,800.39	23	237.78	6.26	6,168	1,468	4,700
Nevada	4,562.87	17	271.04	5.94	6,648	1,685	4,964
New Hampshire	5,886.72	7	371.58	6.31	6,693	5,651	1,042
New Jersey	4,978.43	11	286.79	5.76	39,350	22,894	16,455
New Mexico	2,829.07	39	184.17	6.51	4,679	1,735	2,944
New York	7,342.27	2	422.59	5.76	133,402	65,078	68,324
North Carolina	2,855.19	38	171.63	6.01	20,186	4,538	15,649
North Dakota	2,697.44	40	195.30	7.24	1,721	757	964
Ohio	2,475.66	43	154.05	6.22	27,485	12,117	15,367
Oklahoma	2,682.68	41	190.09	7.09	8,740	3,873	4,868
Oregon	3,559.24	28	211.92	5.95	10,984	5,645	5,339
Pennsylvania	4,585.99	16	294.09	6.41	55,270	13,671	41,599
Rhode Island	6,325.54	4	338.81	5.36	6,307	5,544	763
South Carolina	3,317.89	33	216.02	6.51	12,157	4,972	7,184
South Dakota	3,209.45	34	222.88	6.94	2,314	1,680	634
Tennessee	2,410.35	44	143.22	5.94	12,474	2,627	9,846
Texas	3,792.91	24	243.97	6.43	69,706	9,378	60,328
Utah	5,552.79	8	352.05	6.34	10,595	2,103	8,492
Vermont	3,580.07	27	208.78	5.83	2,076	1,570	507
Virginia	3,363.75	32	200.11	5.95	22,039	7,912	14,127
Washington	5,383.01	10	305.92	5.68	28,761	8,266	20,496
West Virginia	3,469.29	29	226.79	6.54	6,321	2,525	3,796
WISCONSIN	3,414.53	31	213.11	6.24	17,353	7,748	9,605
Wyoming	3,752.32	25	277.25	7.39	1,786	702	1,084
UNITED STATES	$4,126.72		$247.62	6.00%	$1,074,660	$410,998	$663,662

*Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, *State and Local Government Finance Estimates, by State: 1993-1994* (June 1997) (electronic format only). Per capita figures and ranks calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN
State of Wisconsin, State Authorities, and Revenue Bonds
(In Thousands)

Outstanding State Indebtedness, May 31, 1997

Type of Debt[1]	Tax Supported Debt: General Fund	Tax Supported Debt: Segregated Funds[3]	Revenue Supported Debt[2]: Veterans Housing	Revenue Supported Debt[2]: Other[4]	Total
General Obligations – State of Wisconsin	$2,335,648	$46,586	$569,000	$284,442	$3,235,676
Nonstock, nonprofit corporations					
Wisconsin University Building Corporation				365	365
Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation				1,275	1,275
TOTAL	$2,335,648	$46,586	$569,000	$286,082	$3,237,316

[1]Amendment of the state constitution in April 1969 permitted direct state borrowing. Previously, debt was incurred through the public, nonstock, nonprofit building corporations, which now exist only to retire their outstanding obligations.
[2]Revenue 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.
[3]Includes the Transportation Fund and certain administrative facilities for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.
[4]Includes dormitories, food service and intercollegiate athletic facilities; certain facilities on the State Fair grounds; and capital equipment.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, departmental data, June 1997.

Selected Data on State Indebtedness, 1970 – 1996

Calendar Year	Outstanding State Indebtedness (Dec.31): Total	Per Capita	As Percent of State Assessed Value	Annual Debt Limitation*	Actual Debt Incurred	Debt as Percent of Limitation
1970	$646,614	$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	507.18	1.96	922,661	440,955	47.8
1986	2,378,659	499.51	1.97	904,311	285,985	31.6
1987	2,351,368	491.40	1.93	914,127	46,480	5.1
1988	2,403,069	497.32	1.90	949,407	247,155	26.0
1989	2,566,496	527.33	1.93	999,046	218,535	21.9
1990	2,781,071	568.49	1.97	1,060,277	484,099	45.7
1991	3,126,390	631.85	2.07	1,131,958	359,716	31.8
1992	3,065,122	613.52	1.92	1,196,903	427,655	35.7
1993	3,104,055	615.27	1.81	1,287,579	129,325	10.0
1994	3,244,079	637.97	1.75	1,387,461	289,810	20.9
1995	3,305,471	645.35	1.64	1,511,536	368,322	24.4
1996	3,468,447	672.18	1.60	1,627,078	353,295	21.7

*An 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 Planning, departmental data, June 1997.

State Authority Indebtedness

	Total Outstanding Indebtedness of State Authorities
Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority	$3,179,198 (10/31/96)
Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	1,935,282 (4/30/97)

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, departmental data, June 1997.

State Revenue Bond Indebtedness, May 31, 1997

Program Funded	Authorizing Statute	Amount Authorized*	Amount Issued
Student loans	Section 39.37	$295,000	$215,000
Veterans mortgage loans	Section 45.79	280,000	90,055
Transportation facilities and highway projects	Section 84.59	1,123,638	1,069,663
Health education loans	Section 39.374	92,000	81,257
Property tax deferral loans	Section 77.67	10,000	—
Clean water	Section 144.2415	1,297,755	469,345
TOTAL		$3,098,393	$1,925,320

Note: Revenue bonding debt is authorized by Sections 18.51 to 18.63, Wisconsin Statutes. This debt is not a legal obligation of the state and is not subject to existing debt limitations. Revenue bonds are issued for purposes and amounts specifically authorized by the legislature.
*The authorized amount excludes obligations issued to refund outstanding revenue obligations and notes.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, departmental data, June 1997.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN
Wisconsin Local Governments, 1955 – 1995
(In Millions)

Unit	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995
Counties	$61.7	$112.6	$192.5	$287.6	$261.0	$367.1	$532.5	$782.0	$1,221.6
Cities	175.4	376.7	548.1	395.1	598.7	887.1	1,320.4	1,606.1	2,082.8
Villages	6.1	13.7	22.5	36.8	69.8	143.4	227.6	333.5	418.7
Towns	4.0	7.7	9.2	15.6	26.2	54.6	75.2	125.8	193.8
School districts[1]	62.1	177.9	336.6	792.3	798.7	699.7	448.7	705.3	2,071.1
Technical College districts[2]	—	—	—	43.4	97.2	97.3	64.7	116.5	192.8
TOTAL	$309.4	$688.6	$1,108.8	$1,570.8	$1,851.6	$2,249.2	$2,669.0	$3,669.2	$6,180.7

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.

[1]Figures for school districts are beginning balances for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

[2]Technical College districts (previously called Vocational, Technical and Adult Education districts) were included within municipal bonding statute provisions by Chapter 47, Laws of 1967.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Bureau of Local Financial Assistance, *Indebtedness 1981* and previous issues; *County and Municipal Revenues and Expenditures, 1995* and previous issues; departmental data from Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, and the Wisconsin Technical College System Board.

GENERAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES
By Type of Property in Municipalities, 1995

Type of Property	Towns	Villages	Cities	Total
Real Estate	**$1,730,070,088**	**$745,344,375**	**$2,983,908,741**	**$5,459,323,205**
Residential	1,147,925,722	561,942,300	2,009,615,755	3,719,483,778
Commercial	119,937,694	141,179,650	820,073,659	1,081,191,005
Agricultural	374,570,146	6,008,931	6,787,033	387,366,111
Manufacturing	24,435,264	36,077,460	147,384,661	207,897,386
Forest lands	58,947,858	101,939	30,084	59,079,882
Swamp and waste land	4,253,401	34,092	17,547	4,305,041
Personal Property	**38,010,292**	**36,455,059**	**205,142,360**	**279,607,711**
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	16,591,019	22,162,588	129,386,656	168,140,264
Machinery, tools, and patterns	12,887,369	10,568,000	55,943,206	79,398,576
Boats and other watercraft	112,022	86,507	162,447	360,976
All other personal property	8,419,881	3,637,962	19,650,050	31,707,894
Total General Property Taxes	**$1,768,080,372**	**$781,799,433**	**$3,189,051,063**	**$5,738,930,868**
Total School Levies Credit	(112,558,139)	(41,993,429)	(164,753,436)	(319,305,004)
TOTAL EFFECTIVE TAXES*	**$1,655,522,233**	**$739,806,004**	**$3,024,297,627**	**$5,419,625,864**

Note: Column and row totals may not add to total because the Department of Revenue truncates amounts under $1.

*Department of Revenue did not include the Lottery Tax Credit in calculating Total Effective Taxes because the credit does not apply to all real property. The lottery credit totaled $156.2 million in 1995 for an average credit of $126.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes – 1995: Taxes Levied 1995 – Collected 1996,* 1996.

WISCONSIN GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS AND TAX LEVIES 1900 – 1995

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	—	—	—
1985	123,021	—	3,203	—	459	26.04	—	22.30	—
1986	120,575	–2.0	3,489	8.9	518	28.93	11.1	24.64	10.5
1987	121,884	1.1	3,499	0.3	319	28.70	–0.8	26.08	5.8
1988	126,588	3.9	3,755	7.3	319	29.66	3.3	27.14	4.1
1989	133,206	5.2	4,079	8.6	319	30.62	3.2	28.22	4.0
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

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes 1995: Taxes Levied 1995 – Collected 1996,* 1996, and previous issues. Percentages calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

TOTAL MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED 1960 – 1995

Year Levied	Total Taxes (in millions)	Percentage of Taxes Levied by Property Type					
		Residential	Commercial	Manufacturing	Agricultural	Personal*	Other
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	4.2	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

*An exemption for "Line A" business property was phased in beginning in 1977. "Line A" property was completely exempted by 1981.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes 1995; Taxes Levied 1995 – Collected 1996,* 1996 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.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS, TAXES AND RATES – 1995

County	Full Value Assessment (in thousands)[1]	Total Property Tax (in thousands)[2]	State Property Tax Relief (in thousands)[3]	Average Full Value Tax Rate per $1,000[4] Gross	Effective
Adams	$796,426.6	$22,338.4	$1,310.2	$28.04	$26.40
Ashland	391,293.9	13,348.8	778.1	34.11	32.12
Barron	1,277,615.7	35,370.8	2,029.0	27.68	26.09
Bayfield	606,089.3	18,028.3	1,050.4	29.74	28.01
Brown	8,153,652.1	228,474.2	12,341.8	28.02	26.50
Buffalo	383,725.9	11,647.2	717.6	30.35	28.48
Burnett	658,598.1	16,929.7	1,039.8	25.70	24.12
Calumet	1,270,003.3	36,189.1	2,024.9	28.49	26.90
Chippewa	1,586,828.5	40,769.4	2,578.4	25.69	24.06
Clark	750,293.0	23,083.2	1,326.5	30.76	28.99
Columbia	1,976,210.8	49,413.6	2,846.0	25.00	23.56
Crawford	443,343.8	13,370.9	786.7	30.15	28.38
Dane	18,903,544.3	566,374.8	31,222.5	29.96	28.30
Dodge	2,737,499.9	79,695.2	4,438.0	29.11	27.49
Door	2,231,435.4	43,616.6	2,326.4	19.54	18.50
Douglas	1,170,996.9	35,525.0	1,796.5	30.33	28.80
Dunn	1,014,575.1	31,172.7	1,698.0	30.72	29.05
Eau Claire	2,630,886.7	76,445.2	4,587.3	29.05	27.31
Florence	178,616.2	5,171.6	299.4	28.95	27.27
Fond du Lac	3,349,111.9	85,472.7	4,833.1	25.52	24.07
Forest	317,118.6	8,160.3	550.4	25.73	23.99
Grant	1,265,040.4	36,177.5	2,345.5	28.59	26.74
Green	1,186,447.4	34,132.9	1,911.7	28.76	27.15
Green Lake	889,781.8	23,189.3	1,171.0	26.06	24.74
Iowa	844,572.5	26,682.2	1,640.5	31.59	29.65
Iron	249,150.1	7,668.0	471.7	30.77	28.88
Jackson	511,050.7	15,570.2	821.6	30.46	28.85
Jefferson	2,655,817.7	68,694.0	4,044.5	25.86	24.34
Juneau	678,800.7	19,168.7	1,188.4	28.23	26.48
Kenosha	5,737,534.3	161,311.4	9,136.4	28.11	26.52
Kewaunee	584,624.2	16,108.7	902.3	27.55	26.01
La Crosse	3,172,303.8	95,701.8	5,710.9	30.16	28.36
Lafayette	554,748.2	17,854.7	1,001.3	32.18	30.38
Langlade	630,342.8	17,602.6	1,011.0	27.92	26.32
Lincoln	910,321.4	24,168.8	1,340.8	26.54	25.07
Manitowoc	2,551,753.7	65,259.6	3,743.9	25.57	24.10
Marathon	4,137,114.9	121,358.6	6,828.4	29.33	27.68
Marinette	1,294,739.8	36,882.7	2,380.1	28.48	26.64
Marquette	578,119.3	14,335.3	841.5	24.79	23.34
Menominee	110,901.7	2,911.3	107.3	26.25	25.28
Milwaukee	31,449,914.5	1,096,914.9	53,547.3	34.87	33.17
Monroe	1,022,806.8	30,121.8	1,562.4	29.45	27.92
Oconto	1,103,949.0	28,716.6	1,834.3	26.01	24.35
Oneida	2,190,826.2	49,575.4	2,749.8	22.62	21.37
Outagamie	5,903,436.7	165,127.2	9,036.9	27.97	26.44
Ozaukee	4,935,995.9	120,433.3	7,348.2	24.39	22.91
Pepin	200,327.4	6,399.3	352.7	31.94	30.18
Pierce	1,042,600.5	28,580.4	1,767.7	27.41	25.71
Polk	1,313,085.8	35,532.4	2,183.7	27.06	25.39
Portage	2,352,778.7	64,056.3	3,672.5	27.22	25.66
Price	484,572.5	14,257.3	756.6	29.42	27.86
Racine	6,842,391.4	198,316.7	10,986.4	28.98	27.37
Richland	458,669.2	15,064.2	874.0	32.84	30.93
Rock	4,849,294.9	141,667.1	7,888.4	29.21	27.58
Rusk	362,787.3	10,622.8	756.8	29.28	27.19
St. Croix	2,192,705.7	58,446.5	3,639.2	26.65	24.99
Sauk	2,298,826.7	60,057.7	3,168.1	26.12	24.74
Sawyer	859,080.2	19,149.0	1,183.5	22.29	20.91
Shawano	1,195,623.0	30,174.3	1,827.2	25.23	23.70
Sheboygan	3,996,397.0	115,698.5	6,543.7	28.95	27.31
Taylor	497,602.6	13,858.5	742.8	27.85	26.35
Trempealeau	658,745.8	20,363.5	1,194.1	30.91	29.09
Vernon	662,577.4	21,102.3	1,195.6	31.84	30.04
Vilas	1,988,637.2	37,210.2	2,112.3	18.71	17.64
Walworth	5,466,473.6	127,693.6	7,147.1	23.35	22.05
Washburn	598,159.0	16,827.8	988.0	28.13	26.48
Washington	5,379,508.6	137,404.6	8,132.3	25.54	24.03
Waukesha	20,999,096.4	529,288.1	32,160.4	25.20	23.67
Waupaca	1,635,970.4	44,194.4	2,578.6	27.01	25.43
Waushara	965,700.3	24,022.7	1,411.5	24.87	23.41
Winnebago	5,844,985.7	160,365.1	8,884.5	27.43	25.91
Wood	2,413,551.2	72,312.3	3,898.6	29.96	28.34
STATE	$201,538,109.0	$5,738,930.9	$319,305.0	$28.47	$26.89

[1]Reflects actual market value of all taxable general property, as determined by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue. Locally assessed values may vary substantially from full value (57.0% to 120.9%).

[2]Includes taxes and special charges levied by school districts, technical college districts, counties, cities, villages, towns, special purpose districts, and the State of Wisconsin.

[3]Total amount of general property tax credit paid by the state to taxing districts and credited to taxpayers on their tax bills.

[4]Effective tax rate per $1,000 reflects the effect of state property tax relief.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, *Town, Village, and City Taxes – 1995: Taxes Levied 1995 – Collected 1996,* 1996.

FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS
By State or Other Source, Federal Fiscal Year 1995-96
(In Thousands)

State	Total[1]	Individual Income and Employment[2]	Corporate Income	Excise	Estate and Gift
Alabama	$14,858,550	$12,989,879	$1,491,389	$226,215	$151,068
Alaska	2,540,188	2,409,086	102,108	20,616	8,378
Arizona	15,220,432	13,813,801	926,084	277,399	203,148
Arkansas	11,996,283	9,529,792	1,982,560	401,727	82,204
California	164,751,680	137,867,181	19,638,563	4,398,868	2,847,068
Colorado	22,799,485	20,142,970	1,724,186	756,689	175,640
Connecticut	30,021,278	24,202,836	5,118,123	257,465	442,853
Delaware	8,083,805	4,986,313	2,901,338	152,485	43,670
Florida	65,537,041	58,209,738	5,401,787	374,360	1,551,156
Georgia	41,862,066	33,594,437	6,657,889	1,302,652	307,087
Hawaii	4,573,256	4,045,271	403,869	51,664	72,451
Idaho	5,365,469	4,363,555	947,868	18,523	35,523
ILLINOIS	87,750,462	70,797,496	12,935,600	3,135,579	881,787
Indiana	25,342,705	22,782,541	2,101,120	259,895	199,150
IOWA	11,748,027	9,813,651	1,733,810	97,272	103,294
Kansas	13,556,238	10,752,186	1,502,382	1,076,187	225,482
Kentucky	14,087,581	11,662,127	1,281,498	982,139	161,816
Louisiana	15,006,147	13,281,575	1,374,269	195,868	154,436
Maine	3,984,638	3,566,895	284,803	90,427	42,513
Maryland and District of Columbia	43,735,805	38,293,291	4,363,759	620,142	458,613
Massachusetts	42,783,209	36,489,433	5,485,042	364,035	444,700
MICHIGAN	60,359,524	52,916,124	6,772,640	250,036	420,725
MINNESOTA	40,238,133	34,400,106	4,907,471	692,547	238,009
Mississippi	7,337,410	6,477,768	600,028	208,217	51,397
Missouri	31,912,368	25,604,581	4,723,432	922,884	661,471
Montana	2,424,983	2,202,756	176,784	23,583	21,859
Nebraska	10,465,957	8,328,168	1,942,452	105,944	89,392
Nevada	8,101,301	7,083,628	815,256	72,735	129,682
New Hampshire	5,295,332	4,827,429	377,357	36,207	54,339
New Jersey	67,193,993	54,609,919	10,243,106	1,801,989	538,979
New Mexico	4,852,395	4,425,038	260,244	108,028	59,085
New York	139,085,027	114,415,117	21,776,419	913,956	1,979,535
North Carolina	31,264,213	26,332,602	4,446,055	184,330	301,226
North Dakota	2,130,315	1,957,015	135,406	21,417	16,478
Ohio	65,125,578	53,608,947	8,140,927	2,827,205	548,499
Oklahoma	16,260,254	10,615,990	1,497,907	4,001,527	144,831
Oregon	14,757,031	12,889,587	1,541,505	155,945	169,993
Pennsylvania	68,178,042	57,727,767	7,818,890	1,948,141	683,243
Rhode Island	4,991,778	4,337,567	588,333	13,938	51,940
South Carolina	13,512,782	12,209,061	1,065,809	116,316	121,595
South Dakota	2,569,193	2,254,649	250,118	37,206	27,218
Tennessee	27,383,040	23,223,102	3,505,785	459,067	195,086
Texas	101,073,026	76,863,669	12,898,992	10,418,847	891,518
Utah	7,971,764	6,944,361	708,411	249,934	69,057
Vermont	2,210,617	1,948,051	230,067	17,203	15,296
Virginia	31,902,275	27,185,490	3,705,606	597,525	413,653
Washington	29,125,505	25,547,793	2,797,874	483,319	296,518
West Virginia	4,500,268	4,057,855	284,161	118,022	40,230
WISCONSIN	27,055,628	22,797,217	3,796,257	191,538	270,616
Wyoming	1,825,211	1,469,636	53,737	277,287	24,551
STATE TOTALS	1,474,707,281	1,230,855,047	184,419,076	42,315,100	17,118,058
International operations	11,498,568	7,442,312	3,919,232	74,544	62,480
Undistributed:					
Presidential election campaign fund	66,268	66,268	—	—	—
Other, including federal tax deposits	274,548	(685,175)	716,481	(168,031)	411,273
UNITED STATES[1]	$1,486,546,674	$1,237,678,455	$189,054,791	$42,221,611	$17,591,817

Note: Receipts do not indicate the federal tax burden in each state. Taxes may be collected in one state from residents of another state and some corporations pay taxes from a principal office, although their operations cover several states. Negative figures occur when prior year adjustments exceed current year receipts.

[1]Details may not add to total due to rounding.

[2]Individual income and employment taxes (withheld and not withheld) include SECA, FICA, OASDI, railroad retirement, and unemployment insurance.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Financial Management Service, *Treasury Bulletin,* March 1997.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1995-96

State	Per Capita Amount	Per Capita Rank	Amount Expended (in millions) Total	Grants to State and Local Governments	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payments for Individuals	Procurement	Other Programs
Alabama	$5,478	14	$23,409	$3,325	$2,898	$13,616	$2,937	$634
Alaska	7,151	3	4,341	1,051	1,327	1,021	804	138
Arizona	4,927	29	21,819	3,095	2,523	12,269	3,485	446
Arkansas	4,811	30	12,076	2,131	1,037	7,984	453	470
California	4,939	28	157,446	26,413	18,038	80,432	27,724	4,839
Colorado	5,234	20	20,009	2,410	3,235	8,814	4,656	894
Connecticut	5,472	16	17,915	3,080	1,418	9,692	3,123	602
Delaware	4,639	36	3,363	600	411	2,096	154	102
District of Columbia	41,391	—	22,475	2,578	11,304	2,596	4,580	1,417
Florida	5,498	13	79,166	8,442	7,660	53,349	8,126	1,589
Georgia	4,723	33	34,731	5,359	5,904	17,933	4,741	794
Hawaii	6,771	5	8,016	1,126	2,409	3,238	1,027	217
Idaho	4,606	38	5,476	887	630	2,865	945	149
ILLINOIS	4,324	44	51,229	9,229	5,440	31,744	3,165	1,652
Indiana	4,146	46	24,215	3,657	1,970	15,096	2,090	1,402
IOWA	4,701	35	13,408	2,030	944	7,687	778	1,970
Kansas	4,800	32	12,347	1,700	1,700	7,054	1,110	784
Kentucky	5,051	26	19,618	3,355	2,442	11,289	2,005	528
Louisiana	5,083	24	22,117	4,734	2,084	12,575	2,086	638
Maine	5,477	15	6,808	1,389	722	3,654	907	135
Maryland	7,303	2	37,040	3,544	7,324	14,491	8,522	3,160
Massachusetts	5,984	7	36,456	6,813	2,857	18,731	6,081	1,975
MICHIGAN	4,095	48	39,286	7,194	2,778	26,183	2,189	941
MINNESOTA	4,048	49	18,857	3,535	1,655	10,694	1,535	1,439
Mississippi	5,591	10	15,184	2,754	1,571	8,191	2,326	342
Missouri	6,549	6	35,094	4,091	3,185	15,667	10,594	1,558
Montana	5,658	9	4,973	964	632	2,416	263	698
Nebraska	4,598	39	7,595	1,232	1,031	4,216	585	531
Nevada	4,634	37	7,428	876	850	4,201	1,407	94
New Hampshire	4,304	45	5,001	890	448	2,842	672	149
New Jersey	4,800	31	38,346	6,506	3,556	23,889	3,750	645
New Mexico	7,048	4	12,073	1,942	1,686	4,429	3,676	340
New York	5,206	22	94,667	24,560	7,157	54,035	6,320	2,596
North Carolina	4,475	42	32,771	5,227	4,898	19,453	2,293	900
North Dakota	5,544	11	3,570	734	644	1,656	210	326
Ohio	4,488	41	50,143	8,776	4,612	31,166	4,583	1,005
Oklahoma	5,055	25	16,685	2,435	2,721	9,880	1,205	444
Oregon	4,423	43	14,173	2,797	1,410	8,798	610	557
Pennsylvania	5,322	17	64,166	10,117	5,625	40,973	5,531	1,920
Rhode Island	5,715	8	5,658	1,176	634	3,266	423	159
South Carolina	4,975	27	18,401	3,032	2,203	10,336	2,505	325
South Dakota	5,290	18	3,872	867	534	1,971	249	252
Tennessee	5,180	23	27,557	4,476	2,702	15,497	4,317	565
Texas	4,522	40	86,493	13,297	11,249	45,723	13,840	2,385
Utah	4,097	47	8,193	1,446	1,478	3,919	1,072	278
Vermont	4,711	34	2,775	641	270	1,485	295	84
Virginia	7,536	1	50,301	3,403	12,322	18,562	14,529	1,486
Washington	5,286	19	29,246	4,152	4,574	14,838	4,603	1,079
West Virginia	5,509	12	10,059	2,088	815	6,407	514	235
WISCONSIN	3,868	50	19,958	3,679	1,377	12,925	1,162	816
Wyoming	5,228	21	2,515	708	395	1,195	153	63
UNITED STATES*	$5,180		$1,394,057	$227,542	$169,731	$749,273	$200,543	$46,968

*Includes U.S. territories and undistributed funds. State and territorial totals may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1996,* Tables 1 and 8, April 1997. Rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

FEDERAL REVENUE DISTRIBUTED TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
By State, Fiscal Year 1993-94

State	Per Capita Amount	Per Capita Rank	Amount Distributed (in thousands) State Government	Local Government[1]	Total[2]	Percent of All State and Local General Revenue
Alabama	$782.19	28	$3,024,323	$275,727	$3,300,050	22.6%
Alaska	1,655.09	3	913,798	89,185	1,002,983	15.0
Arizona	693.31	41	2,467,093	358,137	2,825,230	19.0
Arkansas	815.76	21	1,911,254	89,803	2,001,057	25.4
California	969.47	15	26,627,627	3,843,668	30,471,295	21.6
Colorado	671.46	45	2,163,972	290,888	2,454,860	16.7
Connecticut	864.81	19	2,623,437	208,829	2,832,266	16.9
Delaware	748.82	36	487,073	41,596	528,669	15.3
District of Columbia	4,503.29	1	—	2,566,878	2,566,878	45.6
Florida	582.42	49	7,084,441	1,042,118	8,126,559	14.9
Georgia	697.60	40	4,564,972	356,601	4,921,573	18.3
Hawaii	1,027.88	11	1,092,880	118,991	1,211,871	19.3
Idaho	676.27	44	699,251	66,965	766,216	18.8
ILLINOIS	685.91	42	6,857,353	1,203,505	8,060,858	17.4
Indiana	759.99	33	4,113,144	258,315	4,371,459	19.6
IOWA	771.55	31	1,957,593	225,112	2,182,705	18.6
Kansas	702.10	39	1,689,564	103,607	1,793,171	17.4
Kentucky	803.65	22	2,843,451	232,127	3,075,578	22.8
Louisiana	1,166.92	5	4,674,760	360,492	5,035,252	28.9
Maine	948.21	16	1,094,141	81,641	1,175,782	23.1
Maryland	664.21	46	2,855,692	469,355	3,325,047	15.9
Massachusetts	943.80	17	5,021,638	679,851	5,701,489	19.8
MICHIGAN	793.91	26	6,865,747	673,210	7,538,957	18.3
MINNESOTA	790.84	27	3,198,847	412,904	3,611,751	16.4
Mississippi	978.08	14	2,394,280	216,208	2,610,488	28.0
Missouri	732.54	37	3,613,194	280,238	3,893,432	22.3
Montana	1,043.92	10	823,815	69,778	893,593	26.0
Nebraska	727.26	38	1,053,987	126,351	1,180,338	18.0
Nevada	552.69	50	674,538	130,734	805,272	14.0
New Hampshire	835.21	20	900,857	48,774	949,631	21.3
New Jersey	663.10	47	4,981,495	259,681	5,241,176	13.3
New Mexico	874.33	18	1,291,331	154,808	1,446,139	20.4
New York	1,236.28	4	20,486,075	1,975,834	22,461,909	19.8
North Carolina	749.02	35	4,867,134	428,465	5,295,599	20.5
North Dakota	1,123.48	6	630,291	86,488	716,779	26.2
Ohio	802.14	23	7,931,533	973,816	8,905,349	20.8
Oklahoma	648.03	48	1,918,922	192,369	2,111,291	19.2
Oregon	988.18	12	2,567,835	481,689	3,049,524	22.5
Pennsylvania	794.72	25	8,292,833	1,285,085	9,577,918	20.0
Rhode Island	1,082.72	9	986,482	92,993	1,079,475	24.4
South Carolina	798.60	24	2,723,040	203,044	2,926,084	21.7
South Dakota	985.19	13	652,647	57,673	710,320	26.8
Tennessee	772.36	30	3,678,741	318,228	3,996,969	23.0
Texas	684.53	43	11,388,556	1,191,661	12,580,217	19.0
Utah	764.54	32	1,314,257	144,480	1,458,737	20.7
Vermont	1,092.43	8	617,377	16,230	633,607	25.2
Virginia	497.35	51	2,926,225	332,404	3,258,629	13.9
Washington	778.22	29	3,669,276	488,779	4,158,055	17.5
West Virginia	1,094.18	7	1,916,440	77,149	1,993,589	28.6
WISCONSIN	749.29	34	3,525,422	282,468	3,807,890	17.2
Wyoming	1,725.98	2	791,919	29,647	821,566	28.1
UNITED STATES[2]	$827.43		$191,450,553	$23,994,582	$215,445,132	19.6%

[1]Local government data are estimated from a sample.

[2]Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, *State and Local Government Finance Estimates 1993–94,* June 1997 (electronic format only). Per capita figures and ranks calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

FEDERAL AID TO WISCONSIN
Fiscal Years 1994-95 and 1995-96
(In Thousands)

Wisconsin Agency Administering Aid	Aid Distributed to Wisconsin		Redistributed to Local Governments		Redistributed to Individuals and Organizations	
	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
Administration, Department of	$32,763	$35,519	$7,561	$7,367	$16,533	$15,348
Agric., Trade & Consumer Protection, Dept. of	5,267	4,756	—	—	—	—
Arts Board	901	428	—	—	425	293
Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board	177	183	—	—	136	275
Clean Water Fund Program (DOA)	36,165	26,923	36,165	26,923	—	—
Corrections, Department of	328	1,054	—	—	—	—
Development, Department of	27,383	36,757	24,791	38,362	—	—
Educational Approval Board	236	402	—	—	—	—
Educational Communications Board	124	(39)	—	—	—	—
Health and Social Services, Department of	2,285,397	2,286,905	212,810	236,577	1,915,202	1,958,376
Higher Educational Aids Board	1,910	1,375	—	—	1,772	1,325
Industry, Labor & Human Relations, Dept. of	109,638	114,048	2,845	2,155	31,048	25,772
Justice, Department of	3,609	4,725	1,411	1,447	459	909
Military Affairs, Department of	16,918	24,674	4,226	8,211	241	0
Natural Resources, Department of	44,618	42,018	3,600	3,163	—	—
Public Instruction, Department of	277,179	285,263	232,112	239,100	30,562	31,001
Public Service Commission	246	154	—	—	—	—
Revenue, Department of	52	42	—	—	—	—
State Historical Society	1,018	791	—	—	—	—
Supreme Court	92	37	—	—	—	—
Technical College System	28,705	24,970	26,162	22,335	213	301
Transportation, Department of	331,954	352,147	99,677	102,759	3,871	2,028
University of Wisconsin System	417,825	459,546	—	—	79,215	131,687
Veterans Affairs, Department of	24	433	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin Conservation Corps	115	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	$3,622,407	$3,702,711	$651,359	$688,400	$2,079,678	$2,167,315

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, *1996 Annual Fiscal Report* (Appendix), October 1996.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TRANSPORTATION IN WISCONSIN

Roads — As of January 1, 1997, there were 111,500 miles of roads in Wisconsin. The total included 11,813 miles of state trunk highways, 19,621 miles of county trunk highways and 77,523 miles of local roads.

Over 77% (86,011 miles) of Wisconsin's road system is surfaced at bituminous grade or higher with the remaining 23% 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 1,492 in 1905 to 4,257,591 in 1996. Of 3,723,685 drivers licensed in 1996, the majority were grouped in the younger age ranges: 546,492 (14.7%) were 24 years old or younger; 790,712 (21.2%) were 25 to 34 years old; 838,343 (22.5%) were 35 to 44 years old; 622,565 (16.7%) were 45 to 54 years old; and 925,573 (24.9%) were age 55 and over.

In 1996, a total of 229,855 drivers were involved in 136,698 single- or multi-vehicle traffic crashes. There were 488 drivers killed in 1996, and 418 of these were tested for blood alcohol content (BAC). Of the 418 tested, 157 (37.6%) had a BAC of 0.10% or above, the level at which a person is considered legally intoxicated. Vehicle miles traveled totaled 51.4 billion in 1995; the fatality rate for that year was 1.44 per 100 million vehicle miles, and the fatal crash rate was 1.28.

Mass Transit — As of January 1996, there were 24 urban bus systems operating in Wisconsin (22 publicly owned and 2 privately owned). There were 8 rural/intercity systems (5 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 36 municipalities, shared-ride taxi service was available.

Between 1950 and 1996, the statewide urban bus usage showed a 35.7% decrease in revenue miles and a 74.7% decrease in revenue passengers. Operating revenue reached a high of $54.1 million in 1996.

Air Carriers — In 1996, there were 718 airports operating in Wisconsin. Of these, 95 were publicly owned and 446 privately owned. The remaining 177 specialized facilities included heliports (108), seaplane bases (28), and military/police fields (41).

In 1995, certificated air carriers carried 4,114,213 passengers and 48,013 tons of air mail and cargo.

Railroads — From 1920 to 1995 the number of railroads operating in Wisconsin decreased from 35 to 12. Over the same period, railroad road mileage declined by 3,376 miles or 45%. While rail freight traffic has risen from 9.1 billion ton-miles in 1920 to 21 billion ton-miles in 1995, rail passenger traffic dropped drastically from 20.2 million passengers in 1920 to 146,000 in 1994.

Harbors — In 1994, Wisconsin's lake harbors handled 47.9 million short tons of commodities.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about transportation.

HIGHWAY MILEAGE, BY COUNTY AND SYSTEM
January 1, 1997

County	Total (All Systems)	State Trunk System	County Trunk System	Local Roads (City, Village, Town)	Other Roads (Parks, Forests)
Adams	1,426.95	91.53	224.38	1,108.09	2.95
Ashland	1,125.48	120.00	112.46	854.70	38.32
Barron	1,960.01	141.95	290.84	1,527.04	0.18
Bayfield	2,152.08	155.22	181.07	1,774.95	40.84
Brown	2,081.09	184.30	349.41	1,542.60	4.78
Buffalo	1,044.71	148.92	318.07	573.09	4.63
Burnett	1,566.50	106.38	217.14	1,199.50	43.48
Calumet	806.35	100.80	128.23	572.09	5.23
Chippewa	2,061.29	206.83	482.28	1,346.01	26.17
Clark	2,169.57	156.89	300.13	1,667.86	44.69
Columbia	1,716.84	277.63	357.42	1,067.99	13.80
Crawford	1,066.99	179.98	132.86	753.74	0.41
Dane	3,717.65	400.69	542.03	2,767.10	7.83
Dodge	2,003.67	259.24	528.21	1,206.44	9.78
Door	1,280.63	101.91	273.54	873.95	31.23
Douglas	2,124.98	161.03	332.69	1,497.43	133.83
Dunn	1,717.63	204.47	421.77	1,090.90	0.49
Eau Claire	1,519.13	147.34	419.08	931.98	20.73
Florence	590.99	66.87	49.52	374.95	99.65
Fond du Lac	1,724.48	227.06	354.33	1,131.03	12.06
Forest	1,332.64	155.99	109.17	756.95	310.53
Grant	2,108.87	256.86	309.61	1,517.63	24.77
Green	1,222.27	126.43	272.53	821.47	1.84
Green Lake	696.95	69.98	229.50	396.63	0.84
Iowa	1,302.53	162.41	351.50	769.80	18.82
Iron	773.82	113.41	66.56	542.43	51.42
Jackson	1,484.26	186.00	231.47	1,030.42	36.37
Jefferson	1,352.98	176.33	260.14	911.48	5.03
Juneau	1,495.75	191.87	233.68	1,061.74	8.46
Kenosha	1,009.08	116.26	261.42	615.04	16.36
Kewaunee	810.18	79.07	193.06	534.37	3.68
La Crosse	1,112.73	157.03	287.39	668.31	0.00
Lafayette	1,144.30	139.00	255.45	745.46	4.39
Langlade	1,196.88	145.03	271.00	711.02	69.83
Lincoln	1,279.32	163.84	257.93	830.77	26.78
Manitowoc	1,630.09	159.26	281.67	1,182.59	6.57
Marathon	3,281.56	274.26	619.55	2,344.40	43.35
Marinette	2,316.87	153.17	313.80	1,619.54	230.36
Marquette	861.14	86.77	237.33	530.65	6.39
Menominee	424.72	40.66	36.51	79.05	268.50
Milwaukee	2,939.07	252.13	85.94	2,522.95	78.05
Monroe	1,610.13	238.22	343.24	1,026.57	2.10
Oconto	2,048.06	142.42	312.74	1,465.54	127.36
Oneida	1,714.89	159.71	172.30	1,314.43	68.45
Outagamie	1,814.66	195.26	347.66	1,270.53	1.21
Ozaukee	861.78	80.00	151.51	628.83	1.44
Pepin	457.96	47.01	154.80	256.15	0.00
Pierce	1,251.49	166.31	245.03	838.43	1.72
Polk	1,932.95	158.57	332.10	1,427.42	14.86
Portage	1,838.95	154.80	437.90	1,241.81	4.44
Price	1,429.93	154.87	218.14	1,031.32	25.60
Racine	1,217.89	159.23	150.05	896.24	12.37
Richland	1,124.79	149.52	297.81	677.46	0.00
Rock	1,964.97	254.42	213.26	1,496.20	1.09
Rusk	1,242.14	115.78	245.90	853.86	26.60
St. Croix	1,694.72	199.57	338.12	1,143.37	13.66
Sauk	1,782.18	220.87	301.67	1,239.06	20.58
Sawyer	1,536.01	161.67	232.62	1,082.74	58.98
Shawano	1,715.27	177.34	286.07	1,229.19	22.67
Sheboygan	1,511.54	164.33	452.78	880.26	14.17
Taylor	1,442.80	111.37	238.13	1,074.56	18.74
Trempealeau	1,336.10	176.51	292.49	857.61	9.49
Vernon	1,630.63	211.77	285.55	1,129.12	4.19
Vilas	1,654.28	133.34	204.21	1,118.08	198.65
Walworth	1,460.65	214.48	200.15	1,038.72	7.30
Washburn	1,389.32	136.60	199.17	966.25	87.30
Washington	1,377.84	188.38	193.07	992.03	4.36
Waukesha	2,700.77	232.47	384.40	2,073.52	10.38
Waupaca	1,611.17	179.15	345.77	1,081.57	4.68
Waushara	1,328.25	132.68	333.51	859.01	3.05
Winnebago	1,440.75	171.79	203.65	1,061.91	3.40
Wood	1,744.28	179.84	326.09	1,216.62	21.73
STATE	111,500.18	11,813.08	19,620.56	77,522.55	2,543.99

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Investment Management, departmental data, April 1997.

WISCONSIN ROAD MILEAGE, BY SYSTEM AND SURFACE TYPE
January 1, 1997

Type of Road System	Miles	Percent	Surface Type	Miles	Percent
State trunk	11,813	10.6%	Bituminous or higher	86,011	77.1%
County trunk	19,621	17.6	Gravel or soil-surfaced	21,692	19.5
City streets	12,006	10.8	Graded and drained	3,614	3.2
Village streets	3,935	3.5	Unimproved	183	0.2
Town roads	61,581	55.2	TOTAL	111,500	100.0%
Park, forest and other roads	2,544	2.3			
TOTAL	111,500	100.0%			

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Investment Management, departmental data, April 1997.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN WISCONSIN
Fiscal Years 1929-30 – 1995-96

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	—
1970	2,205,662	1,762,681	317,096	64,065	—	8,178	53,642	—
1975	2,737,164	2,096,694	425,854	91,609	—	11,897	111,110	—
1980	3,417,748	2,509,904	558,840	102,256	17,071	13,775	205,786	10,116
1985	3,372,029	2,310,024	765,852	72,289	17,195	10,325	176,023	20,321
1987	3,512,496	2,347,963	862,111	80,611	18,776	11,014	167,792	24,229
1988	3,640,646	2,388,507	932,313	94,861	19,874	11,549	167,055	26,487
1989	3,759,983	2,431,291	996,076	109,336	20,700	15,097	161,306	26,177
1990	3,834,608	2,456,175	1,045,583	123,061	21,095	15,081	149,268	24,345
1991	3,944,781	2,468,919	1,108,085	126,961	21,202	15,891	175,035	28,688
1992	4,000,805	2,475,212	1,169,795	153,264	21,553	16,550	141,809	22,622
1993	4,084,117	2,448,075	1,238,360	168,990	21,649	17,220	164,317	25,506
1994	4,118,166	2,431,207	1,305,248	186,171	22,281	14,838	138,154	20,267
1995	4,285,753	2,464,358	1,391,374	207,042	22,554	15,593	161,762	23,070
1996	4,257,591	2,436,947	1,456,402	170,472	22,429	16,128	136,784	18,429

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 1997.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES
Ten-Year Statistical Summary, 1987 – 1996

Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Crashes[1] Total	Crashes[1] Fatal	Crashes[1] Injury	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Miles Traveled (in millions)[2]	Fatality Rate[3]	Fatal Crash Rate[3]
1987	3,313,791	130,594	729	42,031	817	61,500	40,194	2.03	1.81
1988	3,329,557	134,270	710	40,769	813	58,925	42,339	1.92	1.68
1989	3,357,339	142,782	714	42,673	817	62,108	43,087	1.90	1.66
1990	3,394,203	142,956	672	42,395	763	62,529	44,276	1.72	1.52
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	NA	NA	NA

NA – Not available.
[1]A 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.
[2]Based on U.S. Bureau of Public Roads estimates.
[3]Per 100 million vehicle miles traveled.
Sources: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1995 Wisconsin Traffic Crash Facts,* 1996; departmental data, April 1997.

Fatal Crashes on the Wisconsin Interstate System, 1987 – 1996

Year	Total Crashes	Total Killed	Urban Crashes	Urban Killed	Rural Crashes	Rural Killed
1987	21	24	6	6	14	18
1988	33	37	9	10	24	27
1989	33	41	11	11	22	30
1990	29	35	7	9	22	26
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	13	14	5	6	19	22
1996	37	54	8	8	29	32

Note: The 65 mph speed limit on the rural segments of the Wisconsin Interstate System became effective on June 17, 1987. From December 30, 1973 to June 17, 1987, the speed limit on all parts of the Wisconsin Interstate System was 55 mph.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, departmental data, April 1997.

Drivers Killed in Fatal Crashes, By Age and Alcohol Concentration, 1996

Age of Drivers	Drivers Killed	Drivers Tested Total	Drivers Tested Negative	Drivers Tested Positive	Alcohol Concentration in Positive Tests 0.001-0.049	0.05-0.099	0.10 and over
14 years and under	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 years	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
16 years	10	9	7	2	0	1	1
17 years	12	11	9	2	1	0	1
18 years	14	13	10	3	1	0	2
19 years	14	12	8	4	0	0	4
20 years	13	12	9	3	0	1	2
21 years	19	13	3	10	0	2	8
22 years	19	15	9	6	0	0	6
23 years	10	9	2	7	0	2	5
24 years	8	7	2	5	0	1	4
25-34 years	103	87	22	65	1	6	58
35-44 years	94	85	45	40	4	2	34
45-54 years	53	49	26	23	4	1	18
55-64 years	37	33	21	12	1	3	8
65-74 years	29	22	19	3	0	0	3
75-84 years	37	28	24	4	1	0	3
85 and over	14	12	11	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	488	418	228	190	13	20	157

Note: Drivers include motorcycle and moped drivers.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, departmental data, April 1997.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES–Continued
Motorcycle Crashes, 1987 – 1996

Year	Total Registered Cycles	Cycle Crashes				Cyclist Fatalities[2]		
		Total	Fatal[1]	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	No Helmet or Unknown	Helmet
1987	180,417	3,597	84	3,017	496	86	66	20
1988	177,962	3,407	91	2,852	464	93	71	22
1989	171,172	2,889	65	2,423	401	68	55	13
1990	161,515	2,713	66	2,261	386	67	51	16
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

[1]Number of fatal cycle crashes includes crashes involving pedestrian fatalities.
[2]Number of cyclists killed includes both drivers and passengers.
Sources: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *1995 Wisconsin Traffic Crash Facts,* 1996; departmental data, April 1997.

Drivers Involved in Crashes, By Age Group, 1996

Age of Drivers	Total Licensed Drivers		Drivers by Age Group*		Drivers in Crashes, By Type*		
	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%	193	0.1%	1	84	108
15 years	0	0.0	356	0.2	4	153	199
16 years	38,060	1.0	8,585	3.7	31	3,143	5,411
17 years	58,266	1.6	8,377	3.6	23	3,109	5,245
18 years	63,110	1.7	8,070	3.5	32	3,056	4,982
19 years	57,898	1.6	6,952	3.0	29	2,497	4,426
20 years	62,743	1.7	6,062	2.6	30	2,267	3,765
21 years	67,161	1.8	6,134	2.7	36	2,290	3,808
22 years	69,878	1.9	5,609	2.4	34	2,077	3,498
23 years	61,076	1.6	5,233	2.3	19	1,923	3,291
24 years	68,300	1.8	5,277	2.3	25	1,920	3,332
25-34 years	790,712	21.2	49,199	21.4	230	17,662	31,307
35-44 years	838,343	22.5	43,033	18.7	249	14,982	27,802
45-54 years	622,565	16.7	27,160	11.8	138	9,303	17,719
55-64 years	391,407	10.5	14,273	6.2	77	4,893	9,303
65-74 years	322,795	8.7	9,938	4.3	47	3,547	6,344
75-84 years	178,420	4.8	5,805	2.5	51	2,112	3,642
85 years and over	32,951	0.9	1,019	0.4	17	384	618
Unknown	0	0.0	18,580	8.1	26	3,261	15,293
TOTAL	3,723,685	100.0%	229,855	100.0%	1,099	78,663	150,093

*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, departmental data, April 1997.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES–Continued
Possible Contributing Circumstances, 1996

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												
Failure to yield right-of-way	26,785	122	10,994	15,669	19,611	34	7,865	11,712	7,174	88	3,129	3,957
Inattentive driving	24,347	101	10,128	14,118	14,721	20	5,826	8,875	9,626	81	4,302	5,243
Fail to have control	22,772	210	8,649	13,913	9,442	30	3,098	6,314	13,330	180	5,551	7,599
Speed too fast for conditions	20,924	129	7,717	13,078	8,660	17	3,018	5,625	12,264	112	4,699	7,453
Following too close	9,717	8	4,086	5,623	7,084	0	3,014	4,070	2,633	8	1,072	1,553
Driver condition	7,823	137	4,249	3,437	3,614	24	1,738	1,852	4,209	113	2,511	1,585
Disregarded traffic control	6,727	46	3,315	3,366	5,630	15	2,722	2,893	1,097	31	593	473
Improper turn	4,637	12	1,108	3,517	3,421	2	759	2,660	1,216	10	349	857
Unsafe backing	3,691	0	372	3,319	2,462	0	248	2,214	1,229	0	124	1,105
Exceeding speed limit	3,690	84	1,823	1,783	2,122	12	999	1,111	1,568	72	824	672
Left of center	2,694	108	1,180	1,406	828	8	292	528	1,866	100	888	878
Improper overtaking	2,451	11	701	1,739	1,196	2	276	918	1,255	9	425	821
Physically disabled	199	3	105	91	113	1	58	54	86	2	47	37
Other	6,231	30	2,226	3,975	4,475	8	1,566	2,901	1,756	22	660	1,074
HIGHWAY												
Snow/ice/wet	46,080	216	15,236	30,628	22,581	39	7,580	14,962	23,499	177	7,656	15,666
Visibility obscured	5,756	24	2,409	3,323	3,064	0	1,272	1,792	2,692	24	1,137	1,531
Construction zone	2,051	16	782	1,253	1,222	3	460	759	829	13	322	494
Loose gravel	897	7	472	418	164	0	83	81	733	7	389	337
Narrow shoulder	636	5	234	397	47	0	11	36	589	5	223	361
Low shoulder	358	4	152	202	33	0	12	21	325	4	140	181
Soft shoulder	266	0	104	162	20	0	7	13	246	0	97	149
Rough pavement	172	1	67	104	69	0	29	40	103	1	38	64
Sign missing/obscured	122	1	56	65	65	0	27	38	57	1	29	27
Narrow bridge	74	5	23	46	6	0	4	2	68	5	19	44
Debris from prior crash	216	2	112	102	82	0	42	40	134	2	70	62
Other debris	493	6	154	333	219	1	83	135	274	5	71	198
Other	1,923	10	689	1,224	1,014	0	351	663	909	10	338	561
VEHICLE												
Brakes	1,961	11	812	1,138	1,210	3	511	696	751	8	301	442
Tires	1,332	9	493	830	455	0	145	310	877	9	348	520
Steering	349	3	127	219	170	1	51	118	179	2	76	101
Turn signals	267	0	66	201	103	0	23	80	164	0	43	121
Head lamps	245	2	104	139	147	1	56	90	98	1	48	49
Stop lamps	129	0	49	80	54	0	27	27	75	0	22	53
Suspension	104	0	35	69	27	0	9	18	77	0	26	51
Tail lamps	117	0	59	58	36	0	18	18	81	0	41	40
Mirrors	97	1	16	80	49	1	4	44	48	0	12	36
Disabled from prior crash	132	2	57	73	54	0	23	31	78	2	34	42
Other disabled	184	1	61	122	106	0	40	66	78	1	21	56
Other	2,446	7	556	1,883	1,280	1	297	982	1,166	6	259	901

Note: Numbers represent the number of times a possible contributing circumstance was cited and not number of accidents.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, departmental data, April 1997.

MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN WISCONSIN, BY TYPE
January 1996

Urban bus	Rural/Intercity bus	Shared-ride Taxi[3]
Appleton	Bay Area Rural Transit (Ashland)	Baraboo
Ashland	Beaver Dam[2]	Beaver Dam
Beloit	Ho Chunk Nation	Berlin
Eau Claire	Menominee Indian Reservation	Black River Falls
Fond du Lac	Oneida Indian Reservation	Chippewa Falls
Green Bay	Rhinelander[2]	Clintonville
Janesville	Richland Center[2]	Edgerton
Kenosha	Rusk County	Fort Atkinson
La Crosse		Grant County
Ladysmith		Hartford
Madison[1]		Jefferson
Manitowoc		Lake Mills
Merrill		Marinette
Milwaukee County[1]		Marshfield
Monona[2]		Mauston
Oshkosh		Medford
Racine[1]		Monroe
Rice Lake		New Richmond
Sheboygan		Platteville
Stevens Point		Plover
Superior		Portage
Waukesha (city)[1]		Port Washington
Waukesha County[2]		Prairie du Chien
Wausau		Reedsburg
		Rhinelander
		Ripon
		River Falls
		Shawano
		Stoughton
		Viroqua
		Watertown
		Waupaca
		Waupun
		West Bend
		Whitewater
		Wisconsin Rapids

[1]Privately managed.
[2]Privately contracted. (Note: The private service in Waukesha County is an inter-urban service.)
[3]Taxi 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, May 1997.

WISCONSIN URBAN TRANSIT SYSTEMS USAGE AND REVENUE, 1950 – 1996
(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
1986	31,432	78,815	40,218
1987	33,191	77,819	39,894
1988	33,380	78,701	40,705
1989	33,301	78,904	39,904
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

*Wisconsin Department of Transportation recognized operating revenue.
Sources: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Transit, *Wisconsin Urban Bus System Annual Report 1989,* and previous issues; departmental data, May 1997.

WISCONSIN HARBOR USAGE – 1994
Major Commodities Handled (in thousands of 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	41,819	22,472	13,474	5,042	604	206	4	19	—
Ashland	120	62	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bayfield	29	8	—	—	—	1	19	—	—
La Pointe	20	—	—	—	—	1	19	—	—
LAKE MICHIGAN									
Milwaukee	2,641	931	562	142	779	208	18	1	—
Green Bay	2,288	946	897	33	299	99	—	14	—
Port Washington	335	—	335	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitowoc	330	32	126	—	172	—	—	—	—
Menominee[3]	217	84	89	—	44	—	—	—	—
Sturgeon Bay[4]	88	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—
Sheboygan	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Detroit Harbor[5]	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
TOTAL[2]	47,908	24,535	15,541	5,217	1,898	605	60	46	6

Note: Tonnage reported in short tons. One short ton equals 2,000 lbs.

[1]Zero or no commerce reported for the following harbors: Algoma, Cornucopia, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Oconto, Pensaukee, Port Wing, Racine, and Two Rivers.

[2]Detail may not add due to rounding.

[3]Includes tonnage handled at Marinette, Wisconsin.

[4]Includes tonnage traversing Lake Michigan Ship Canal.

[5]Washington Island.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Navigation Data Center, Water Resources Support Center, *Waterborne Commerce of the United States, Calendar Year 1994,* Part 3, January 1997.

WISCONSIN AIRPORTS
By Type, 1991 – 1996

Type of Airport	Number of Airports					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*
Total publicly owned airports	97	97	97	96	95	95
Scheduled air carrier airports	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
All other publicly owned or operated airports	(86)	(86)	(86)	(85)	(84)	(84)
Privately owned airports open to the public	45	45	43	49	38	38
Private use airports	419	438	440	456	471	408
Heliports	95	98	98	95	117	108
Seaplane bases	27	28	28	19	30	28
Military/police fields and helipads	7	7	7	7	1	41
TOTAL	690	713	713	722	752	718

*Based on an on-site survey of private use airports conducted by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Aviation Activity 1996,* April 1997 and previous issues; departmental data, April 1997.

WISCONSIN AIRPORT SYSTEM USAGE
1950 – 1995

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
1986	2,814,362	7,662	9,652
1987	2,911,382	8,809	12,176
1988	3,155,544	9,452	12,502
1989	3,335,582	9,402	15,050
1990	3,485,372	9,380	18,616
1991	3,221,849	8,044	21,305
1992	3,517,446	8,076	24,143
1993	3,594,918	10,080	26,996
1994	3,969,886	12,660	30,125
1995[3]	4,114,213	14,049	33,964

NA – Not available.

[1]Certificated air carrier is an airline that holds a valid Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[2]Beginning in 1961, 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.

[3]Preliminary data.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Aviation Activity 1996,* April 1997 and previous issues; departmental data, April 1997.

RAILROAD MILEAGE, USAGE AND REVENUE IN WISCONSIN 1920 – 1995

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
1971[6]	15	5,933	9,052	94,215	13,738,547	212,038	520	33,461	1,101
1972	15	5,882	8,967	99,500	14,580,738	266,117	230	2,107	60
1973	15	5,840	8,896	109,450	16,583,109	255,588	193	1,407	56
1974	15	5,816	8,858	105,717	16,581,786	298,204	162	1,261	47
1975	15	5,742	8,754	90,473	13,436,628	273,200	147	1,059	47
1976	15	5,740	8,720	94,766	14,773,365	311,691	125	923	40
1977	15	5,676	8,620	95,194	14,744,908	334,304	125	856	39
1978	16	5,570	8,437	107,906	16,092,379	378,007	135	895	43
1979	16	5,520	8,329	103,066	16,619,880	431,180	149	983	47
1980	21	5,192	7,990	101,008	14,727,522	453,977	174	1,122	54
1981	21	4,758	7,509	97,288	14,247,186	476,265	122	879	61
1982	21	4,719	7,114	78,352	11,611,885	420,581	86	608	53
1983	19	4,595	6,780	85,435	12,506,831	433,407	81	563	49
1984	19	4,596	6,755	98,627	13,319,235	471,505	85	583	49
1985	18	4,480	6,515	81,405	14,644,817	416,708	100	701	58
1986	16	4,611	6,568	90,674	13,267,233	413,656	112	779	67
1987	17	4,508	6,447	112,681	13,402,227	371,666	88	621	50
1988	16	4,467	6,260	120,697	16,101,936	441,711	87	616	48
1989	16	4,420	6,192	111,443	13,296,151	393,279	98	679	56
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

NA – Not available.

[1]In order to avoid duplication, mileage shown is exclusive of trackage rights.

[2]Road mileage is the measurement of stone roadbed in miles.

[3]Track mileage is the measurement of track (2 steel rails) on roadbeds in miles.

[4]A ton-mile is the movement of one ton (2,000 pounds) of cargo over the distance of one mile.

[5]Passenger miles are the combination of the number of passengers carried on Wisconsin trains and the miles traveled by the passengers while within Wisconsin boundaries.

[6]Intercity passenger service operated by Amtrak after May 1, 1971.

Source: Office of the Wisconsin Commissioner of Railroads, departmental data, March 1997.

Political Parties

9

Wisconsin political parties: state organizations and current party platforms

Local Government in Wisconsin: Town Board Meeting in Alban, Portage County

State Historical Society, #WHi (X3) 30077

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 political parties for control of government. Political parties help voters select their representatives and develop a consensus on the basic principles that direct governmental activities and processes.

Political parties in the United States offer a marked contrast to the rigid party apparatus in other nations. In many parts of the world, political parties start out with established, narrowly defined ideologies and programs. Members are recruited on the basis of these fixed ideas, and there is little room for disagreement within the ranks. In the United States, political parties are loosely organized groups reflecting a broad spectrum of interests. They are truly popular 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.

In Wisconsin, this process of debate and compromise begins in local party units within each county. Local delegates then represent the views of the local units at congressional district, state, and national meetings.

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".

A "recognized political party", according to the statutory definition, is a political party that qualifies for a separate ballot or column based on receiving a required number of votes at the last election or upon acquiring the required number of signatures on a petition. At the beginning of 1997, there were 7 recognized political parties: Democrat, Wisconsin Greens, Libertarian, New Progressive, Reform, Republican and U.S. Taxpayers. This was the highest number at any one time in recent state history.

The delegates from the political party's local units meet at an annual state convention. Matters addressed at state party conventions may include drafting or amending a state platform (a statement of principles and objectives), selecting national committee members, electing officers, considering resolutions and conducting other party business. Every 4 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 4 years. In Wisconsin, the slates of national convention delegates are based on the April presidential preference primary vote.

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 and Democrats, for instance, are often further identified as "liberal", "conservative", "right-wing", "left-wing" or "moderate".

Despite the diversity within a party, specific philosophical attitudes 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 the United States have traditionally provided an organized framework for the orderly performance of several basic political tasks necessary to representative democracy. The party acts to:

1) Provide a stable institution for building coalitions based on shared principles and priorities for action (as expressed in the party platform).
2) Recruit and nominate candidates for elective and appointive offices in government.
3) Promote the election of the party's slate of candidates.

4) Guard the integrity of election procedures and vote canvassing by participating in the selection of election officials and observers.
5) Educate the voters about government by defining issues, taking policy positions and formulating programs to implement policy.

Throughout its history, the United States has operated with a 2-party political structure, rather than the 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 2 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 Milwaukee 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.

Joining A Political Party

The individual citizen can participate in the political process by voting, expressing an opinion on a public issue, joining a special interest group, contacting a legislator, signing a petition or nomination paper, or making a financial contribution to a candidate or pressure group. However, becoming an active member of a political party is a more direct way to help select government leaders and determine the future policies of government.

Political parties need strong citizen support to be effective. When deciding whether to join one party or another, the individual should determine which one most closely reflects the broad set of principles that should guide the nation or state. By actively participating in the party's organizational activities and its selection of candidates, the citizen can help the party obtain the majority vote needed to carry out its policies.

Wisconsin's Political History

In *How Wisconsin Voted,* James R. Donoghue divided Wisconsin's political history into 4 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 in Wisconsin's party history 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 in Wisconsin these same circumstances contributed to the rapid growth of the Republican Party and the demise of the Whigs.

When the second era ended at the turn of the century with the election of Governor Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin politics entered a period of complexity and confusion. 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 the Progressive Party officially organized in 1934 with a separate ballot position, the major political battles usually occurred not between 2 parties, but between 2 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.

After some early success within the Republican Party, 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. 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 1900 to 1945 was also the time of greatest strength for the Socialists. This era saw the high point of third party influence in Wisconsin.

The fourth era, from 1945 to the present, has been marked by a realignment and polarization of the major parties. A resurgence of the Democratic Party ended the long Republican domination, returning the state to a more balanced, 2-party, competitive system. In the late 1940s, some former Progressives, Socialists and others began moving into what has been described as a mori-

bund Democratic Party. This influx both revitalized the party and made it more liberal. In the following decade, the Democrats worked at uniting the party and building their strength at the polls. Meanwhile, the conservative faction's control of the Republican Party was solidified by the departure of the more liberal-minded Progressives and the 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 U.S. Senator William Proxmire, the first "new" Democrat to win a major statewide election. This turning point 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, 2-party, issue-oriented system. Of the state's major elected partisan offices in January 1997, the Republicans held the positions of governor, lieutenant governor, state treasurer and 4 of the 9 congressional seats. Democrats filled the positions of secretary of state and attorney general, as well as holding both U.S. senate seats and 5 congressional seats. Republicans gained a majority in both houses in the 1995 Legislature. They had not held joint control of the 2 houses since 1969. In 1996, the Democrats regained control of the senate as a result of the state's first successful recall of a legislator.

Statutory and Voluntary Organizations

Wisconsin law provides that each major political party must have certain local offices and committees. In effect, these "statutory" organizations have been merged with the voluntary party organizations, which are governed by their own constitutions and bylaws. The actual power is found in the voluntary structures.

Because the voluntary parties are not governed by statute, their organizational structures vary. In the case of the majority parties, voluntary organizations are composed of dues-paying members of the Wisconsin chapters of the national political parties. Third parties vary in the amount of regional autonomy and/or national control allowed. Despite organizational differences, voluntary parties tend 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.

Statutory Party Structure

Party Committeemen and Committeewomen. State law provides for a pyramid of party committees, culminating with the state committee. The basic elected political party functionary is the committeeman or committeewoman. This officer, who is elected to a 2-year term at the September primary in even-numbered years, is the party's statutory representative in each election district. Candidates for this party office must be at least 18 years of age and meet certain residency requirement. Their names are placed on the ballot through the submission of nominating petitions signed by 20 to 40 electors in their district. No write-ins are permitted. If no candidate files nomination papers, the office does not appear on the ballot, and the vacancy is filled by the party's county committee.

From the standpoint of party coherence, political parties find it desirable that the elected committeemen and committeewomen be active in the party's voluntary organization. The parties attempt to slate their voluntary workers for the election district positions. This connection is not required by law, however, and occasionally the persons elected are not members of the voluntary organizations.

One duty an election district committeeman or committeewoman performs is submitting a list of party nominees for election officials (poll workers) to the appropriate municipal officer. Municipal governing bodies (or the board of election commissioners in the City of Milwaukee) are required to appoint anyone designated by a committeeman or committeewoman as a "first choice nominee" unless the state Elections Board permits nonappointment upon a showing of valid cause.

Committeemen and committeewomen who are members in good standing of their county parties are, by virtue of their office, granted party credentials for participation in any caucus or con-

vention called by their congressional or state committees. They act as liaison between their party and residents of the district they serve. Other duties include gathering and disseminating information, voter identification and registration, promoting party membership and appointing ward captains. Election district committeemen and committeewomen also serve on higher committees in the party's organizational structure.

County Committees. In general, the election district committeemen and committeewomen in the county form the county committees required by statute. A combined meeting of the county committee and all party members in the county is held no sooner than 15 days after the September primary and no later than April 1 of the following year. This group elects the county chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, and such additional officers and subcommittees as deemed necessary. In addition, the county committees elect members (and alternates) for the congressional district committees, and their terms begin immediately. Those elected must be party members, but it is not necessary that they be party committeemen or committeewomen.

Congressional District Committees. Congressional district committees consist of members elected by the county committees and include 2 persons from each assembly district located wholly within the county and one from each assembly district partially within the county. Additional persons may be elected so that a county has a minimum of 2 committee members for each congressional district in which it is located. The chairman of the congressional district committee must call a caucus of party members in the district at least once a year by giving 30 days' written notice to the chairmen of the county committees in the district. The caucus elects a committee chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, and at least 2 persons to represent the district as members of the state committee. Individuals elected to these offices are not required to be members of the congressional district committee.

State Committee. The state committee is made up of persons elected by the congressional district committees (at least 2 from each district) and may also include other members as prescribed in the state committee constitution.

Presidential Electors. On the first Tuesday in October in each presidential election year, the 5 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 with their respective party members at the State Capitol to select a slate of 11 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 9 Wisconsin congressional districts and 2 electors at large, and then certifies its list of electors to the state Elections Board. After the November presidential election, the party that receives a plurality of the votes sends its electors to the State Capitol on the first Monday after the 2nd Wednesday in December to perform their duties as Wisconsin's electors. They compose Wisconsin's segment of what is commonly called the Electoral College, the group of 538 electors nationwide who actually cast the votes for president and vice president.

Democratic Party of Wisconsin

Ward Unit. In general, the smallest geographical units of the Democratic Party in Wisconsin are the county organizations. However, the state administrative committee may authorize the creation of subunits. Milwaukee County, for example, is further subdivided into wards.

County Organization. Each county has a party organization, which is the basic unit of the Democratic Party in Wisconsin. The county officers, elected directly by the county membership, include a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, and treasurer (the last 2 offices may be held by the same person). Their terms of office are generally one year, but individual county organizations may provide for 2-year terms.

Congressional District Organization. The main function of the congressional district organization is to provide a base of support for Democratic congressional candidates from the district. In the case of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin, each congressional district organization is directed by an executive committee. Unless the district constitution provides otherwise, the executive committee consists of the district representatives to the state administrative committee.

State Convention. The Democrats' state convention is held annually in June. Each year, the convention considers amendments to the state party constitution and other resolutions and party business. In odd-numbered years, state party officers are elected; in even-numbered years, the

state party platform is adopted. National committee members are selected every 4 years. The convention may not endorse candidates for any primary election.

Delegates to the state convention are elected by each county unit to represent their counties, and all party members are eligible for election. The number of delegates representing each county is set by the state administrative committee through a formula based on the number of county members and a percentage of the vote cast in the county 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 the state administrative committee, composed of 34 elected party officials. Nine members of the committee (the 5 party officers and the 4 Democratic National Committee members) are elected by delegates to the state convention. In the spring of each odd-numbered year, the 9 congressional district conventions each select 2 representatives for the state administrative committee – 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, the College Democrats representative, 2 state legislative representatives, the immediate past state chairperson and an at-large administrative committee member.

The party officers are the state chairperson and first vice chairperson (who must be of the opposite sex), second vice chairperson, treasurer and secretary. They are elected for 2-year terms each odd-numbered year at the state convention. The 4 Democratic National Committee members are elected by the state convention 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. The legislative representatives to the state administrative committee (one from each house) are elected by their house caucuses before the beginning of each new legislative term.

Whenever a vacancy occurs on the state administrative committee, the chairperson, with the concurrence of the entire committee, appoints a successor to serve until the next annual state convention where the vacancy is filled by election for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Wisconsin Greens

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 1-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 the 10 members confirmed at the fall membership meeting. The officers are members of the coordinating council.

State Convention. The Wisconsin Greens hold their state convention in the fall of each year to adopt resolutions, adopt a state party platform and conduct other party business.

The party finance chairman is included among the 11 party officers and is the only nonelected position among the 33 state executive committee members. The finance chairman, who serves at the pleasure of the newly elected state chairman, is appointed with the consent of the committee to a term that continues until a successor is named.

Libertarian Party of Wisconsin

State Officers and Executive Committee. The Libertarian Party of Wisconsin is headed by an executive committee consisting of the 4 party officers, the immediate past state party chair, a representative from each of the 9 congressional districts and 2 members-at-large.

All 4 party officer positions and the 2 member-at-large positions are filled by elections at the party's annual convention when it falls in the odd-numbered year. The terms begin at the end of the convention at which the officers are elected and continue until the close of the next annual convention 2 years later. Any vacancy in a position of party officer or member-at-large is filled by a vote of the committee. Any vacant congressional district position is filled by a vote of state party members residing within that congressional district.

Congressional district members have no fixed terms, and state party members within a congressional district may hold an election at any time. The state party member from a congressional district who receives the most votes in the election becomes a representative when the credentials are accepted by the executive committee. In practice, these representatives serve one-year terms, because elections are generally held at each convention.

State Convention. The Libertarian Party of Wisconsin holds its state convention in the spring of each year to adopt resolutions, adopt a state party platform and conduct other party business. In even-numbered years, the convention selects delegates to the national convention and may endorse candidates for election.

New Progressive Party

The New Progressive Party of Wisconsin is composed of democratically run and largely autonomous local chapters. (Currently, the chartered chapters are Progressive Dane, Progressive Fox Valley, Progressive Milwaukee and Progressive Uplands). It is affiliated with the national New Party. Between conventions held in even-numbered years, leadership of the state party is vested in a state steering committee, which is comprised of chapter representatives and may include temporary at-large representation. The cochairs of the steering committee are elected by the state convention.

Reform Party of Wisconsin

State Board and Executive Committee. The administrative body of the Reform Party is the state board, which consists of five members: chair, vice-chair, secretary, treasurer, and one at-large member. The executive committee is the governing body of the party and has oversight over the state board. The executive committee consists of eleven members, one from each congressional district, plus two at-large. The executive committee positions are chair, vice-chair, secretary, treasurer, plus seven at-large members. The chair and treasurer are elected in the odd-numbered years and the vice-chair, secretary and at-large members are elected in even-numbered years. The executive committee members' election are staggered in odd- and even-numbered years: even-numbered congressional districts in the even years, and the odd-numbered congressional districts in the odd years. Terms are 2 years.

State Convention. The Reform Party of Wisconsin holds its state convention in the early spring of each year for the purpose of electing officers, adopting resolutions and conducting any other party business.

Republican Party of Wisconsin

County Organization. County party organizations are the basic building blocks of the Republican Party organization in the state. County party leaders are elected in county caucuses prior to April 1 of the odd-numbered year. Each county 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 from the district. The congressional 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 Convention. The Republican Party of Wisconsin holds its state convention in May, June, or July of each year to adopt resolutions and conduct other party business. In even-numbered years, when statewide elections are held, the convention adopts a state party platform and may endorse candidates for the primary election. A national committeeman and committeewoman are selected in those years in which a national party convention is held.

Delegates to the state convention are selected by the county and unit organizations. County representation is based on a minimum of one delegate, plus one additional delegate for each 250 Republican votes cast at the last general election.

State Officers and Executive Committee. Leadership of the Republican Party of Wisconsin is vested in a 33-member state executive committee, consisting of the 11 party officers, the im-

mediate past state party chairman, the chairman and first vice chairman from each of the state's 9 congressional district organizations, the chairman of the Wisconsin College Republicans, the chairman of the Black Republican Council, and the chairman of the Heritage Groups 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 held for that purpose within 30 days following the state convention. Their 2-year terms begin upon adjournment of the organizational meeting. The 5 persons holding those offices and the immediate past state party chairman may not vote in the selection of the new officers.

Three other officers (the chairman of the county chairmen's organization, the president of the Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women and the chairman of the College Republicans) serve as *ex officio* officers on the state executive committee. They are designated respectively as the third, fourth and fifth vice chairman of the committee.

The national committeeman and committeewoman, who are included among the 11 state executive committee officers, are elected for 4-year terms by delegates at the state convention 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 included among the 11 party officers and is the only nonelected position among the 33 state executive committee members. The finance chairman, who serves at the pleasure of the newly elected state chairman, is appointed with the consent of the committee to a term that continues until a successor is named.

U.S. Taxpayers Party of Wisconsin

Membership. Individual membership in the U.S. Taxpayers Party of Wisconsin is based on statewide 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 to the state committee. The purpose of the lesser committees is to help build the party and aid its candidates seeking election.

State Committee. The U.S. Taxpayers Party of Wisconsin is headed by a state committee composed of 24 members: 6 officers and 2 representatives elected by the members in each of the 9 congressional districts. The 6 state officers are the chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, parliamentarian and publicity director. The 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.

Wisconsin's Role in the National Party Organizations

The national committees of the Democratic and Republican Party organizations act as the governing bodies for the state parties. Wisconsin members of the Democratic and Republican National Committees are selected at each party's state convention. Their term of office is 4 years, from one national convention to the next. The national committees are charged with the organization of the national conventions of their parties, the direction of the presidential campaign immediately following their election, and the formulation of a national campaign program to be carried out on the state level by the state organizations.

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 Na-

tional Committee members are selected every 4 years at the annual state conventions held in presidential election years.

The New Progressive Party of Wisconsin is affiliated with the New Party, headquartered in New York. For each state in which there are New Party affiliated chapters, the membership is allotted two voting representatives on the national New Party's Executive Council. In Wisconsin's case, representation is the responsibility of the New Progressive Party's State Steering Committee, and the state cochairs are the party's principal representatives.

The selection of the Wisconsin members for the Republican National Committee is made in the form of an instruction to the party's delegates to the national convention. At the Republican National Convention, the Wisconsin delegates place the names selected by the state convention in nomination as Wisconsin's national committeeman and committeewoman. The entire slate of nominations, combining the nominations received from all other state delegations, is then inserted into a resolution, which is voted on by the convention as a whole, to create the party's national committee for the next 4 years. In addition, Wisconsin's national committeeman and committeewoman and the state party chairman are included as voting members of the Republican 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.

The U.S. Taxpayers Party of Wisconsin is affiliated with the U.S. Taxpayers Party, with headquarters in Vienna, Virginia. The Wisconsin party currently has 6 representatives to the National Committee.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN
APRIL 1997

Headquarters

State Headquarters: 222 State Street, Suite 400, Madison 53703.
Telephone: (608) 255-5172.
Executive Director: TED OSTHELDER.
Administrative Director: ALYSSA WHITNEY.
Membership Coordinator: ANDREW OLEN.
Political Director: DEB SUTINEN.
Milwaukee County Headquarters: 6525 West Bluemound Road, Milwaukee 53213.
Telephone: (414) 257-4085.
Administrative Secretary: DAWN MARTIN.

State Administrative Committee

Chairperson: MARK SOSTARICH, South Milwaukee.
First Vice Chairperson: MARY RASMUSSEN, Boyceville.
Second Vice Chairperson: TERRI SPRING, Madison.
Secretary: DAVE MATHEUS, Milwaukee.
Treasurer: COLLEEN MCGUIGAN, Brown Deer.
National Committee Members: PAULA DORSEY, Milwaukee; LARRY LONGLEY, Appleton; KEN OPIN, Madison; TERRI SPRING, Madison.
Legislative Representatives: SENATOR CHARLES CHVALA, Madison; REPRESENTATIVE GREG HUBER, Wausau.
Parliamentarian: LARRY LONGLEY, Appleton.
Milwaukee County Chairperson: DAVE MATHEUS, Milwaukee.
County Chairs Association Chairperson: SCOTT DOERR, Merrill.
College Democrats Representative: STEPHANIE JOSEPH, Madison.
Congressional District Representatives (chairperson listed first):

1st District
Mike Brennan, Elkhorn
Marilyn Nemeth, Racine

2nd District
Mala McGhee, Hollandale
Dode Lowe, Madison

3rd District
Jim Myhre, La Crosse
Sue Miller, Eau Claire

4th District
Karen Sostarich, South Milwaukee
Stefan Kuklinski, Milwaukee

5th District
Martha Toran, Milwaukee
Jim McGuigan, Brown Deer

6th District
Woody Weber, Menasha
Delayne Green, Waupaca

7th District
Melissa Schroeder, Merrill
Bill Healy, Cadott

8th District
Kathy Groat, Appleton
Doug Oitzinger, Marinette

9th District
Mike King, Fort Atkinson
Heidi Schwoch, Watertown

At-Large Administrative Committee Member: JUDY ROBSON, Beloit.

Source: Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

1996 WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, Appleton, June 15, 1996

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin stands open to all citizens, responds sensitively, promotes outreach and inclusion of all segments of our society, and works actively for open and honest government responsive to the will of the people.

We expect Democratic candidates and officials to support and work to implement our platform so it may become the law of the land.

HUMAN CONCERNS

We reaffirm the Democratic Party's commitment to the equality of rights, privileges, and opportunities for all individuals, without regard to race, color, sex, marital status, age, occupation, national origin, disability, physical appearance, living arrangements, sexual orientation, and political or religious preference. We support expansion and enforcement of civil rights and anti-discrimination legislation.

We oppose gender stereotyping, particularly in education, jobs, wages, and the written and spoken word. We support equity in pay and benefits.

We support strict enforcement of the Constitutional principles of separation of church and state.

We assert that everyone should have the opportunity to lead a dignified, healthy, useful and secure life, free of abuse, with the assurance of adequate health care, safe, accessible, affordable and sanitary housing, equal access to public education, and an acceptable standard of living. We support the right of individuals to make their own independent moral, religious, philosophical and medical decisions. We support death with dignity.

Family planning services should he readily accessible, and rendered confidentially without government interference. We reaffirm our support of the 1973 *Roe v. Wade* Supreme Court decision and freedom of choice. We demand that abortion be kept safe, accessible and legal; we demand the repeal of Wisconsin's criminal abortion statute 940.04; we oppose mandatory parental and spousal consent and notification laws, and any other restrictions violating the spirit and intent of *Roe v. Wade.*

We support a sound and adequate system of human services, including a health care system providing coverage for all, Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and unemployment compensation. We favor the establishment and support of programs for the aging and for the developmentally, mentally or physically disabled, including subsidized in-home care and long-term nursing home care.

We call for reform of the welfare system so that whenever possible persons on welfare be gainfully employed in the private or public sector. There must be "safety net" provisions to ensure humane treatment of adults and children who are victims of circumstances beyond their control. We oppose the use of federal block grants for welfare reform.

We demand availability of accessible and affordable quality licensed day care centers, supported by state and federal governments and private industry.

We demand adequate funding for rehabilitation, housing, education, and employment opportunities for all veterans needing assistance.

We call upon the federal, state and local governments to abide by all treaties with Native American Nations.

We support addressing the drug issue as primarily a social problem. Full employment with adequate pay, and government funded education, treatment and rehabilitation programs ultimately will produce better results than merely building and filling more prisons.

We demand adequate funding for research, treatment, humane care and informational programs aimed at halting the AIDS epidemic. We support legislation to prevent discrimination against persons with AIDS or with positive human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and their families.

Public education is critical to democracy. Quality education underlies a healthy economy, a secure country, a strong system of justice, and freedom from poverty. We urge the federal government to assume greater responsibility for improving the funding of public education, both directly and by means of student financial aid. We oppose the privatization of any educational institution or function, including vouchers, charter schools and block grants, which are currently publicly funded.

State public education policy should promote increased cooperation among local school boards, teachers, parents, students and state government in educating children to develop their full intellectual, emotional, physical and social potential. State government should provide more funding for the UW system, the vocational, technical and adult education system and other public state colleges.

Children have the right to educational opportunities in public schools and in self-supporting certified private schools. We encourage students' rights in the governance of post-secondary institutions.

People of all ages must be guaranteed access to information available in publicly supported libraries.

THE ECONOMY AND TAXES

We favor policies fostering environmentally sound economic growth and property development. We support a tax system based on ability to pay with a progressive income tax as its core.

The property tax is a most regressive tax. State and federal governments must fund mandated programs. The state must grant municipalities and school districts more equitable funding sources.

We favor a review of all exemptions to the property tax and sales tax. We encourage the study of site value taxation. Outdated and flawed shared revenue programs that adversely affect the property tax must be reformed.

We urge administrative and legislative restraints to curb excessive corporate activities which result in unemployment and unfair competition.

We support budget, tax and tariff policies that will reduce the federal deficit, rectify our trade imbalance and eliminate wasteful spending so as to maintain our infrastructure and support socially responsible projects.

We are proud of our state's tradition of cooperatives, and we support these community-owned and controlled businesses.

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Working men and women are the backbone of our economy. Full employment is our top priority. All workers have the right to organize, bargain collectively, and strike in order to achieve and maintain fair wages, benefits and safe working conditions. Public employees must have the right to speedy mediation and binding arbitration of labor disputes. We request the repeal of the salary caps on public school teachers and administrators. We favor continuation of OSHA and other safety agencies, with funding, for enforcement of workers' right to a safe and healthy workplace. We oppose hiring of strikebreakers to replace striking union workers. We believe in a livable minimum wage with benefits. National industrial policies must ensure the survival of our basic industries. Management and labor should work together to compete successfully in domestic and foreign markets. We should institute disincentives for American industries to set up plants in foreign countries.

We must regain American jobs lost, and remedy the unfavorable balance of trade. We seek reduction of foreign trade barriers. We recommend placing a selective tariff on imports from nations which have unfair conditions making it difficult for American exporters to develop foreign markets.

No employer should be permitted access to any moneys in a pension fund.

The public pays higher taxes for costs that result when a business closes or reduces jobs. Businesses must give sufficient notification of cutbacks and closings to help affected communities and workers adjust, just as governments have responsibility to help maintain conditions that enable businesses to survive and prosper.

We favor tax incentives for investment in research, technology, and worker retraining that produce nonmilitary domestic jobs.

THE ENVIRONMENT

The health of our earth depends upon an ecological conscience that emphasizes preservation of our land, water, air, wildlife and wilderness resources, and fosters the development and use of safe, renewable and decentralized energy resources. We must lead the nation in adopting an effective policy of energy conservation.

Wisconsin is recognized throughout the world as a role model in environmental protection. We pledge to strengthen the efforts to protect our land, air and water, and our human and animal populations from the effects of pollution, nuclear testing, resource mismanagement and exposure to radiation or chemical agents.

To protect the State of Wisconsin's quality of environment, the strictest standards for mining must be maintained and uniformly enforced. Mining should be prohibited on public land.

Radioactive fuel production for nuclear weapons, which leads to nuclear testing and global contamination, must be stopped. Communities and workers are entitled to know about and have some control over what hazardous substances are manufactured, stored, used at local facilities, put in landfills or transported through their communities. We support expanding research and public education on toxic wastes and enforcing safe disposal of hazardous materials, including medical waste. We oppose the location of a national high-level radioactive waste repository in Wisconsin. In the presence of suspected health hazards, an independent study of state and federal agencies and involved industries should be conducted by credible researchers.

The health of our agricultural, recreational and industrial economy depends upon better soil and water conservation programs. Reducing, recycling and composting waste must be high priorities to preserve limited landfill space and raw materials. Non-polluting "total burn" energy producing incineration should be researched for solid waste disposal. We support accelerated research and development of recycling facilities and markets for recycled materials, including plastics. We need to discourage the excessive use of non-biodegradable packaging material by regulating or taxing it.

National legislation must be enacted and enforced to control acid rain. The production and use of ozone-depleting refrigerants and spray propellants must be curtailed by state and federal regulations. We encourage research into the scale of operations and methods of farming which could allow farmers to curtail their use of pesticides.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS

We are committed to preserving family farm agriculture. Democrats pledge to develop an innovative 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 support fair wages, decent living conditions and health care for seasonal workers and their families. We seek agricultural practices that promote a safe and wholesome food supply, and that ensure the health of the land. We support careful and accurate labeling of all food products, including the right to label dairy products "rBGH free."

We seek the development of international markets for our agricultural products. We call for fair distribution of all farm subsidies. We demand equitable government support of health care, public education and other rural social service needs.

Long-term policy should eliminate vertically integrated farm ownership by large conglomerates. We oppose farmland ownership by foreign interests.

RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT, CITIZEN & CONSUMER PROTECTION

We support the redesign and reinvention of our governments to make them less expensive and more efficient so as to change the nature of the bureaucracies away from entitlements and complacency toward initiatives and empowerment.

Government must be responsive to the needs and will of the people while at all times protecting individual rights. Consumer and worker protection laws and their enforcement agencies must be strengthened. We must ensure freedom of information, including scrutiny of public agencies and their budgets. Governments must conform to and abide by all laws.

We demand public financing of campaigns, reforming political action committees and encouraging programs that enhance election participation by all citizens. We believe that elections should include the open, full and fair debate of issues in the public forum.

Government must deal effectively with crime and the conditions that give rise to it. Government must protect law-abiding people by providing adequate funding for law enforcement. We must address the increased violence in our society, including the rapid rise in juvenile crime. Prevention and early intervention measures should be instituted for juveniles at risk of committing crimes. Court ordered restitution for victims must be vigorously enforced, and witness protection programs expanded.

We demand state and federal legislation banning all rapid fire assault weapons. We support equitable sentencing standards commensurate with the crime. We oppose the death penalty.

We support an individual's right to privacy.

We oppose the imposition of taxes or legislation under the guise of gubernatorial partial veto.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WAR AND PEACE

We believe in peaceful resolution of national and international conflicts. As steps toward the goal of a warless world, we must strengthen, appropriately fund, use and cooperate with international institutions such as the United Nations and the World Court. We must honor our legal obligation to pay our dues to the United Nations, and fully fund our share of the peace-keeping forces. We need to develop new programs such as permanent multinational peace-keeping forces and an international court of justice to try and to punish international terrorists and hijackers. We should ratify treaties creating world order in specific areas such as the Conventions on Human Rights, including women and the girl child, the Rights of the Child, and the Law of the Sea, and Antarctica.

We recognize citizenship responsibilities to our planet, our nation and our state. We seek peaceful relations with all countries, and recognize that all people should have the right to choose freely their own governments and economic systems without outside interference.

We seek international cooperation for global solutions to such world problems as hunger, homelessness, disease, pollution, resource depletion, overpopulation, global warming, rain forest destruction and international whaling, as suggested by the UN World Commission on Environment and Development.

Nuclear weapons being eliminated by treaties should be disposed of with appropriate concern for the environment, and should be stored so that they cannot be reused, modernized or sold. The United States must lead the world in halting the arms' race, which impoverishes the world's people and threatens their survival.

The United States must lead in the elimination of anti-personnel land mines.

The US Defense and Treasury Departments should not guarantee bonds issued by foreign governments to purchase arms. We urge as a high national priority negotiation toward the eventual total nuclear disarmament of all nations. We support stopping the production of plutonium and other weapons-grade radioactive materials. We must reject the costly, destabilizing and impractical SDI program and help create an international disarmament agency in the United Nations.

Our strength as a nation should be measured not by the size of our arsenal but rather by the health, welfare, education, productivity and character of our citizens. We should curb excessive and wasteful military spending and develop plans for conversion of war industries to civilian production.

We should foster peace by seeking abolition of the international arms' trade, reducing our troop strength abroad, and implementing a genuine National Academy of Peace. We support vigorous enforcement of the War Powers Act and an end to military adventurism.

Our foreign policy should promote fair multilateral trade, mutual arms reduction, a good neighbor policy of non-intervention in Latin America, peace in the Balkans and Africa, and a just Mideast settlement. Our economic aid should be allocated on the basis of meeting human needs. It should not go to nations that sanction racism, mass rape or genocide.

Our government should work through the United Nations and other international organizations to guarantee equal rights for all women of all nations. We should offer refuge to victims of oppressive regimes regardless of political persuasion, and promote fair immigration policies.

We support promoting the growth of democracy throughout the world, recognizing that this is in our best interest. We should provide maximum safeguards for balanced trade and free trade unionism.

CONCLUSION

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin will provide the leadership on both state and federal levels to better the lives of all individuals and to defend and protect the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitutions of the United States, and the State of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN GREENS PARTY
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Source: Wisconsin Greens Party.

PLATFORM OF THE WISCONSIN GREENS OCTOBER, 1993

"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 great obstacles to that change is the fact that government no longer responds to the needs of citizens. Only by building grassroots 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 practices: Widescale conservation and reforestation of Wisconsin forests by the local communities is important. Below-cost timber sales and other forms of government subsidies for forest products on public lands must end. Ecologically sustainable forest practices should be promoted and expanded by state and federal agencies. Clear cutting, the destruction of remnant native forests, and the export of raw logs must be prohibited.

Public forest lands: The management of state and county forests must be for true multiple-purpose use, rather than as timber plantations. This requires making protection of species diversity as important as timber harvesting. Land trusts can insure sustainable forest environments, and government incentives can be used to create them among private land owners.

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 to 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 & 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. Our Right to be Protected

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: The Greens 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 do not currently call for proportional representation, but if reforms cannot be accomplished to allow participation of parties other than the "big two," we may support proportional representation as a necessary solution.

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 to 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) 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 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 the 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. This bank would strengthen community economies through loan guarantees, loan participation, 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 Decay

The greatest wasted resource in our society today are the masses of people who live in our central cities who are never able to realize their full human potential. Central city residents are often locked into a cycle of joblessness, welfare, crime, homelessness, drug addiction, violence, poor health and hopelessness.

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.

What is needed is a massive coordinated program of public intervention based on a major infusion of federal and state and corporate funds to local residents and their grassroots organizations with no strings attached, rather than to governmental entities. They must be tied to major public works programs to rebuild our cities, and support for locally controlled cooperatives, employee-owned and public enterprises. They need to be based on ecologically sound reindustrialization programs, with military and ecological conversion for existing plants and massive worker and management retraining.

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 & Punishment

Imprisonment keeps the criminal away from society, at least for a while. But it is ineffective for rehabilitation, and does not allow a criminal to repay his or her "debt to society." Alternative sentencing, such as meaningful community service, must be emphasized as much as possible for nonviolent offenders.

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.

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 (TIF) 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.

The Wisconsin Greens 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.

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 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 & 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 judgement 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 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
April 1997

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Treasurer: MIRCEA A. OPRISH, Deerfield.
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At-Large Member: DARREN K. POWERS, Madison.
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6th District: James Dean, Oshkosh
7th District: James A. Maas, Plover
8th District: Fred Schleifer, Appleton
9th District: David J. Howard, Richfield

Source: Libertarian Party of Wisconsin.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN, INC.

Adopted at the State Party Convention, Madison, April 19, 1997

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 Like 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. We further oppose all laws requiring registration of firearms. We support an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution to guarantee the right to keep and bear arms. We also cannot ignore the clear lessons from history of the suffering which can fall upon 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.

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.

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, individualized medical care available to all.

Education:

Since private education is today out-performing public education at half the cost, we call for the phaseout of all state and federal involvement in education. We, therefore, endorse "School Choice".

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.

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 protection 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.

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 regarding crimes without victims. In particular, we advocate:

a. The repeal of laws restricting the production, sale, possession, or use of prohibited drugs and medicines.

b. The repeal of laws which are in conflict with the legally recognized age for maturity and responsibility regarding a minimum drinking age.

c. The repeal of laws restricting consensual sexual relations between adults.

d. The repeal of laws regulating or prohibiting gambling.

e. The decriminalization of assisted suicide.

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.

NEW PROGRESSIVE PARTY
April 1997
Headquarters

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Executive Secretary: DANIEL GROSSBERG, Madison.
Treasurer: MARY KAY BAUM, Dodgeville.
Chapter Representatives:
Betsy Hodges, Madison
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Nick Rudelich, Milwaukee

Chartered Chapters

Progressive Dane
Progressive Fox Valley
Progressive Milwaukee
Progressive Uplands

Source: New Progressive Party of Wisconsin.

NEW PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF WISCONSIN STATE PLATFORM
Adopted at the State Party Convention, Oshkosh, July 20, 1996

PREAMBLE: The New Progressive Party is dedicated to the democratic ideal that all persons should enjoy equal control over their shared circumstances and equal prospects for leading fulfilling lives.

In pursuing that ideal we are also advancing an interest, that of the working people of Wisconsin. In this time of declining living standards and continuing reduction in family-supporting jobs, hope for the future lies in establishing a more representative and accountable state government that truly represents the interests of working people and not corporate elites.

Thus our goals include:

- Economic policies to secure family supporting wages, full employment and environmentally sound development.
- A fairer and more progressive tax structure that would provide for better schools and social services.
- Reforms of the political system to eliminate business domination of elections and lawmaking.
- Removal of barriers to race and gender equality, so that one's ancestry and gender cease to determine the life chances of millions.

We believe that neither of Wisconsin's major parties represents an adequate vehicle for the attainment of these goals. Indeed we hold two party misrule largely responsible for the present systematic neglect of popular solutions to our communities' problems. We know that voters want something different and better than what they now get from government. In organizing independently of the major parties we aim to supply that alternative.

Unlike the two major parties, the New Progressive Party is democratically governed by its members. We only endorse candidates who pledge to uphold the program put forward by our membership in this living document.

A DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY – The NPP believes state policy should promote economic development that focuses on the creation and retention of high-wage, family-supporting jobs, promotes unionization and provides economic security for all persons. We seek state policies to:

- Renovate our state's economy through greater public investment in the infrastructure and a comprehensive strategy for job retention and reindustrialization in key regional economies.
- Ensure state development dollars are only used for projects that meet certain criteria including: wage and benefit standards, diversity in hiring goals, and environmental compatibility.
- Revamp labor legislation to include a higher minimum wage, a ban on striker replacements, improved health and safety enforcement, a worker dislocation fund, restrictions on the privatization of public sector employment and the expansion of unemployment compensation protections.

- Rebuild our cities as desirable places to work and live and ensure the preservation of the life and livelihood of family farmers.
- Eliminate employment discrimination, wage inequality and occupational segregation by race and gender.
- Enable women to fully participate in the paid work force through comprehensive family leave, affordable quality child care, and provisions against sexual harassment.

TAX JUSTICE – The NPP supports a fairer system of taxation that is based on the principal that individuals and corporations should pay according to their ability. To this end we:

- Promote less reliance on flat or regressive taxes like the property tax and more reliance on progressive taxes like the income tax.
- Support measures to make the income tax more progressive, such as higher tax rates for the wealthy and lower tax rates for people of low or moderate incomes.
- Support the elimination of tax breaks for major corporations and the wealthy.
- Support fairer taxation of farmland.

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT – The NPP believes in the preservation of our environment. To this end the we support the following:

- Planning to contain and reverse urban sprawl.
- The use of environmentally sound technologies with an emphasis on conservation and renewable energy.
- Exploration of statewide mass transit options and aid for local mass transit systems.
- Creation of new, and better enforcement of existing restrictions on air, land and water pollution.
- A moratorium on metallic mining in Wisconsin.
- The prevention of environmentally hazardous sites in disenfranchised communities.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL REFORM – The NPP believes that all members of the society should have equal say in determining the ends of public life and the use of public resources. We believe that popular democratic organization is the only way of reaching this goal. To this end we are committed to revitalizing democracy at the state and local level by:

- Supporting campaign finance reform including limits on contributions and significant public funding of all elections to limit the influence of corporations and special interests in the political process.
- Promoting the active registration of all voters.
- Introducing measures to ensure proportional representation in voting for state legislative bodies.
- Supporting the expanded use of local and state referenda and initiatives.
- Introducing legal reforms to eliminate barriers to the formation of third parties in the state and strengthen party self-rule through measures like the legalization of ballot-line cross-endorsement, so that candidates may appear on the ballot lines of all parties that nominate them.

BETTER PUBLIC SERVICES –The NPP supports the use of tax dollars to provide better social services to meet the basic needs and promote the full potential of all people by:

- Supporting equal access to quality health care and the single-payer model of health care reform.
- Promoting the improvement of the public schools and equity in funding across school districts.
- Supporting reform efforts that promote standards of educational excellence and multiculturalism.
- Rejecting efforts to privatize public schools and eliminate educational unions.
- Rejecting efforts to eliminate welfare or force recipients into low-wage employment. We believe that family-supporting jobs, job training and affordable child care and health care will do more to promote self-sufficiency than punitive "welfare reform" proposals.
- Providing more support for programs to ensure that women and children need not suffer abuse and neglect in their homes and that more state services are needed to promote the independence and well-being of persons with disabilities and the elderly.
- Preventing crime with jobs, job training, drug and alcohol abuse programs and public services. We advocate state support for community crime prevention programs and believe in effective civilian control over police.
- We support the reconceptualization of the drug war as a public health issue and not necessarily a criminal justice issue.
- We oppose the death penalty.

CIVIL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS – The NPP believes that every member of our society should have equal opportunity to participate in all life has to offer.

- Rights of Women: In addition to the economic and social rights above, we also recognize the immediate need for family planning and age-appropriate sex education programs to reduce unplanned pregnancies. We believe that the state has a role in research which supports reproductive health and furthers family planning. We support a woman's right to initiate or terminate a pregnancy.
- Equal Rights: We support the rights of various ethnic and cultural groups to empower themselves economically and politically, thereby enabling meaningful participation in society. We believe the state needs to work harder to eliminate occupational, educational and housing segregation. We support affirmative action programs so that

all sectors of the workforce fully represent the diversity in the population. The right to a quality education for all youth must be guaranteed, including the right to bilingual education.

- Equal Rights for Non-English Speaking Residents: The state must support and respect the rights of naturalized citizens by regulating and enforcing fair employment practices and educational services. The state must recognize the human rights of all individuals established by international regulation, policies and treaties.
- Rights of Children: We believe that investing in the future of this society by means of protecting the rights of children. Therefore we advocate productive measures to that end.
- Rights of Native Americans: The state of Wisconsin must respect Native American treaty rights and sovereignty. The state has a role in assisting tribes in their goals of economic self sufficiency, development of educational opportunities, and maintenance of cultural and religious integrity.
- Rights of the Gays and Lesbians: We believe in extending employment, housing and other civil rights protections to gays and lesbians. We support domestic partnership legislation and other legal changes that will recognize and affirm the rights of non-traditional families.

THE REFORM PARTY OF WISCONSIN
APRIL 1997

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Secretary: MARGARET MILLER, Beaver Dam.
Treasurer: MARY DIAL, Poynette.

Source: The Reform Party of Wisconsin.

THE REFORM PARTY OF WISCONSIN

MISSION STATEMENT
Adopted at the State Party Convention, February 23, 1997

The mission of the Reform Party of Wisconsin is to raise and hold our government and people to the highest standards of conduct, and to promote the maximum access to a fair and effective democratic process.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The members of the Reform Party of Wisconsin subscribe to the principles of the National Reform Party. Our goal is to enact reform in the following areas:

Ethical Standards	Create a New Tax System
Balance the Budget	Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security
Campaign Reform	Lobbying Restrictions
Term Limits	Protect and Promote U.S. Jobs

Members of the Reform Party of Wisconsin are dedicated to furthering these reforms on the state and county levels.

PRINCIPLES OF REFORM

Set the Highest Ethical Standards for the White House and Congress

- No more gifts.
- No more trips or junkets paid for by special interests.
- No more free meals.
- Pass laws with significant penalties – not rules.
- Give Congress and the White House the same retirement plans and health care as the average citizen.

Balance the Budget

- Develop a detailed blueprint to balance the budget.
- Eliminate the practice of keeping some programs off-budget.
- Pass the Balanced Budget Amendment.
- Create an annual financial report in plain language so the American people will know whether or not we are following the plan to balance the budget.

Campaign Reform

- Reduce the cost of campaigns by shortening the election cycle to no more than four months.
- Vote on Saturdays and Sundays – not Tuesdays – so working people can get to the polls.
- Replace the Electoral College process for electing the President with a direct vote from the citizens – so that every vote counts.
- Prohibit announcements of exit polls until all voting has been completed in Hawaii.
- Require Members of Congress to raise all money from voters in their districts, and require members of the Senate to raise all money from voters within their states.

Term Limits

- Limit Members of Congress to three terms in the House of Representatives and limit Senators to two terms in the Senate.

Create a New Tax System

- It must be fair.
- It must be paperless.
- It must raise the money to pay the bills.
- Require that any future tax increases under this new system be approved by the people in the next federal election, in order to impose discipline on spending.

Carefully Put Together Plans to Deal with Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security

- Explain these plans in detail to the American people.
- Get a consensus.
- Pilot test each of these programs before implementing them nationwide to make sure they produce the anticipated results at the anticipated cost.
- Keep these programs dynamic, so they can be changed based on experience – don't freeze them with restrictive legislation.

Lobbying Restrictions

- Members of Congress and all employees of the Legislative Branch, as well as everyone in the Executive Branch, come to serve – not to cash in.
- Prohibit former elected and appointed officials from ever taking money from foreign governments or foreign interests.
  - This current practice sends a terrible signal to current and future officeholders. It causes them to build relationships with foreign interests and foreign governments at the expense of the U.S. taxpayer.

Foreign Lobbying

- Prohibit any former federal employees – including elected officials – from ever working as a foreign lobbyist.
- Foreign countries can provide information to our government through the State and Commerce Departments, and the Executive Branch, but cannot give contributions or gifts of any kind.
- Foreign representatives can visit with Members of Congress, but under no circumstances can they give them anything now or later.

Domestic Lobbying

- Prohibit any former federal employees – including elected officials – from working as a domestic lobbyist for five years after leaving government service.
- Limit domestic lobbying to presenting client's ideas to the Legislative and Executive Branches.
- Prohibit domestic lobbyists from giving money, trips or other incentives to current or former members of the Legislative and Executive Branches.

Protect and Promote U.S. Jobs

- Negotiate trade agreements that promote American jobs, consumer safety, environmental protection, and fair trade.
- Create a business environment that supports small business, which accounts for roughly 80 percent of jobs held by Americans today. Trade agreements, tax reform, health care reform, and other programs must reflect the needs of small business.

These principles will be expanded into the REFORM PARTY PLATFORM by YOU THE OWNERS of the REFORM PARTY.

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

April 1997

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 148 East Johnson Street, P.O. Box 31, Madison 53701-0031.
Telephone: (608) 257-4765.
Executive Director: R.J. JOHNSON.
Deputy Executive Director: SUSAN A. SCHAUMBURG.
Finance Administrator: JAKKI MOTTA.
Political Director: BRIAN J. NEMOIR.
Controller: JOHN HAAS.
Communications Director: vacancy.

State Executive Committee

State Chairman: DAVID OPITZ, Port Washington.
Finance Chairman: RICK GRABER, Shorewood.
Vice Chairmen: 1st – RANDALL KNOX, Jefferson; *2nd* – E.D. COOPER, Mukwonago; *3rd* – DON TAYLOR, Waukesha; *4th* – SUE LYNCH, La Crosse; *5th* – JOE ALEXANDER, Madison.
Secretary: RICK GRABER, Shorewood.
Treasurer: STEVEN M. HAMILL, Milwaukee.
National Committeewoman: MARY BUESTRIN, Mequon.
National Committeeman: MICHAEL W. GREBE, Milwaukee.
College Republicans Chairman: BRIAN REIDL, Madison.
Black Council Representative: MYRA SHELTON, Madison.
Heritage Groups Chairman: JOHN PINTO, Madison.
State Legislative Representatives (nonvoting members): SENATOR MICHAEL ELLIS, Neenah; REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT WALKER, Wauwatosa.
Congressional Representative (nonvoting member): vacancy.
Immediate Past Chairman: MICHAEL W. GREBE, Milwaukee.
Congressional District Chairmen and Vice Chairmen:

1st District
Dave Duecker, Twin Lakes
Mark Ladd, Racine

2nd District
Kim Babler, Madison
Carol R. Clausius, Richland Center

3rd District
Chuck Stokke, Menomonie
Jack Jablonski, River Falls

4th District
Ken Clasen, Franklin
Ed Schultz, Milwaukee

5th District
Brad Courtney, Whitefish Bay
Bob Barrow, Milwaukee

6th District
Don Grothe, Hancock
Don Zahalke, Oshkosh

7th District
Buck Schilling, Park Falls
Tom Flaschberger, Hayward

8th District
David Winter, Shawano
Cal O'Harrow, Green Bay

9th District
Don Moecker, Waukesha
Lorraine Blaubach, Thiensville

Source: Republican Party of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, Madison, June 8, 1996

PREAMBLE

Delivering on Our Promises, Delivering the Promise of Tomorrow

The Republican Party of Wisconsin in 1996 offers a pioneering vision for Wisconsin.

Under Republican leadership, Wisconsin has excelled. Wisconsin has been a national leader in cutting taxes, creating jobs, replacing welfare with work, improving education, getting tough on crime and working to improve the quality of life of all Wisconsin residents.

We have accomplished much, but recognize our visionary leadership is critical for our state's continued success as we head into the 21st Century. We call upon the people of Wisconsin to join us in our common quest for a better Wisconsin.

We are a diverse party with common beliefs, shared values and a united vision for the future that will help us lead our great state.

Wisconsin Republicans share the central belief that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are inalienable rights of all people. Wisconsin Republicans believe – as did the founders of our nation – that the powers of government flow from the people. And the people and the states retain all power not expressly given to the federal government through the Constitution.

We believe that the traditional family is the strongest building block on which to construct a free society. We encourage policies that foster strong families and condemn policies that destroy families.

We believe in one, sovereign United States of America, under God. We call for government that supports freedom of religion and ends all hostility toward the faithful of all religions. We believe all are equal in the eyes of God, and government should promote equality for all.

We believe that the precious gift of freedom must be nurtured around the globe until every man, woman and child is free from the shackles of tyranny, poverty, and moral decay.

We believe in limited government. We believe in less taxes, less regulation, and less wasteful spending.

We believe that when people are free to make their own choices, free from government intrusion, the best in our society will flourish and society as a whole will benefit.

We believe that individual initiative and private enterprise are the surest engines to drive our economy towards reaching its greatest potential.

Wisconsin Republicans acknowledge the exemplary political traditions and heritage of our great state, embodied by its motto, "Forward."

We share the expectations of Wisconsin citizens that their elected officials maintain our state's excellent quality of life and public services. We also join with all citizens of Wisconsin in demanding that our government operate in an open, fair, and forthright manner.

We commend Governor Tommy Thompson, the Republican Senate and Republican Assembly for delivering on promises made in the last campaign – a $1.2 billion property tax cut, ending welfare, cracking down on violent crime and protecting Wisconsin's economy.

The platform of the Republican Party of Wisconsin is a positive action plan, an empowerment agenda for all Wisconsin citizens. Proud to serve, ready to lead, we offer a platform rooted in reform, committed to caring, and alive with ideas.

We, the Republican Party of Wisconsin led by Governor Tommy G. Thompson, stand ready to lead a new progressive movement dedicated to limited government, free enterprise, equal opportunity and the primacy of family in Wisconsin.

OUR WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

Continuing The Reform Tradition

Republicans stand united to continue the reform agenda launched following the Republican legislative victories of 1994 and the re-election of Governor Tommy Thompson and Lt. Governor Scott McCallum.

For the first time in the modern history of Wisconsin, property taxes are being cut without raising other taxes. In 1994, Governor Thompson and legislative Republicans promised a property tax cut without raising other taxes.

Republicans delivered. An average 11.5 percent cut in property taxes. We pledge to continue the commitment to property tax relief.

Republicans promised to end welfare. The Wisconsin Works: W-2 initiative proposed by Governor Thompson and passed by the Republican Legislature replaces a welfare check with work.

Republicans delivered. We pledge to help Wisconsin citizens improve their lives through work.

Republicans promised to get tough on violent criminals. Republicans passed tough new penalties for violent juveniles, approved building a Super Max prison, required notifying neighborhoods when sexual offenders are released and passed anti-crime legislation for schools.

Republicans delivered. We pledge to continue to fight crime and put the rights of victims ahead of the rights of criminals.

Republicans promised to stand as good stewards of the state's economy. When the Democrats proposed a $2 billion tax increase in 1995 that would have jeopardized the economic future of our state, Republicans stopped the tax hike. Our unemployment rate of 3 percent is one of the lowest in the nation.

Wisconsin Republicans have kept their promises to the people of Wisconsin on taxes, welfare reform, crime control, and guarding the economy.

We commend Governor Tommy Thompson, Lt. Governor Scott McCallum and State Treasurer Jack Voight for their tireless work in making Wisconsin the best state in the nation.

Republicans have delivered their promises to Wisconsin. And only Republicans will deliver the promise of tomorrow to our citizens. We, therefore, call upon the voters of Wisconsin to re-elect Republican majorities to both houses of the Legislature.

The Legislature:
Republicans Deliver

In 1990, the Republican Party Platform made a promise:

"Republicans believe that the proper role of Government is not to rule but to serve. Wisconsin citizens demand and deserve clean government. As Republicans, we rededicate ourselves to this higher ethic."

Republicans have delivered on that promise – and so many more. Republicans have restored integrity and confidence in the legislative branch after years of scandal and excesses of Democrat control. Under Republicans, the Legislature is free of corruption and responsive to the people.

Republicans have governed responsibly, even protecting the rights of Democrats through offering committee chairman positions to Democrats and allowing a Democrat to chair a committee.

After years of demanding action to control local spending and property taxes, Republicans enacted permanent cost controls on local governments, increased aid to school districts by a record amount, held the line on general tax increases and will cut property taxes by an average of 11.5 percent in 1997.

Republicans have passed a total revision of the juvenile justice code, requiring violent juveniles to be treated like adults. Republicans passed the neighborhood notification bill to let families know when sex offenders move into their neighborhoods. Republicans introduced and passed life sentences for three-time violent offenders, eliminated parole for nearly two dozen violent offenses, and passed the Sexual Predator Law to keep violent predators away from our families.

Republicans replaced welfare with work. We are replacing a welfare check with a job.

Wisconsin Republicans are leading the nation from the grassroots. We are keeping our promises. We deserve reelection and promise to continue our reform agenda.

We call on voters to re-elect a Republican Senate and Assembly to unleash the full potential of a party dedicated to empowering individuals, protecting families and continuing unparalleled prosperity for our citizens.

Our Federal Government:
Following Wisconsin's Lead

As in Wisconsin, our Republican Congressional leaders offered a series of promises in 1994.

Promises made; promises kept – a balanced budget, line-item veto, a vote in both houses on the balanced budget amendment, making the Congress live under the laws of the land, cutting the size of Congress, requiring a three-fifths vote to raise taxes, truth-in sentencing legislation, increased child support enforcement, tax breaks for families with children, tort reform and the first-ever vote on Congressional term limits.

Wisconsin Republicans applaud Congress for ending the tax-and-spend, big government policies that stifle economic growth, prosperity and individual responsibility.

We call upon our federal government to follow Wisconsin's lead in order to provide our nation with a strong economy for families across America. The United States government should follow the lead of Wisconsin.

We call for a reinvigorated understanding and application of the 9th and 10th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution at all levels of government, and call upon the President to nominate federal judges and Supreme Court justices who will strictly interpret the Constitution.

We support a balanced budget amendment and a line-item veto for the President. We applaud the recent passage of a statutory line-item veto, but maintain our continued support for a Constitutional amendment to enact the line-item veto.

We call for elimination of the capital gains tax and support a flat tax which would result in a more simplified and fair tax system.

We call for campaign finance reform that eliminates the reliance on special interest groups.

In the area of foreign affairs, we call for a sovereign, unilateral foreign policy. We support peace through strength. We call for the end of totalitarian tyranny in all nations. We call for promotion of democracy and free markets around the globe. We honor the traditions of Republican Presidents Nixon, Ford, Reagan and Bush for their leadership in the areas of foreign affairs. We oppose placing U.S. troops under United Nations command and refuse to surrender our sovereignty to global institutions.

We support military force only when action is in our national interest, our objectives are clearly defined and we have a plan of action for withdrawal upon completion of the mission. We call for aggressive action to secure the fullest possible accounting for those who have served in these conflicts.

We call for a strong defense against threats to the United States, including terrorism and missile attacks.

We call for state and federal governments to maintain and strengthen programs for those who have served in the armed forces.

We call for the voters of Wisconsin, and this nation, to elect a unified Republican government to ensure that Republican principles are enacted.

Local Government: Toward a Truer Partnership

The Republican Party believes that Wisconsin's citizens are best served by the governments closest to them.

In meeting the challenges of the next Century, Republicans recognize that our local governments must be treated as full partners. We acknowledge that state and federal mandates place enormous financial burdens on our local governments and their property tax levies. We call for the end of all unfunded state and federal mandates.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN AGENDA FOR OUR FUTURE

Family Values

"The great part of the miseries of mankind are brought upon them by false estimates they have made of the value of things." —Benjamin Franklin

The Republican Party of Wisconsin believes that traditional families, our homes, and our communities, are the foundation of our strength as a state, a nation, a people. We assert the need to return to traditional principles of conduct and firm standards of judgment. We maintain that fathers and mothers have first responsibility for the care, education and discipline of their children. Government must retreat from the intrusive role it has played in disrupting our community morality. We urge the state government to make it clear that marriage in Wisconsin will be recognized as between a man and a woman only. We support policies that encourage families to stay together and oppose those that contribute to family breakdown. Republicans support legislation that would re-establish legal protection for all human beings from conception until natural death and affirm our support for the Human Life Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Economic Growth

Wisconsin has been a leader in efforts to cut taxes, restrain spending and promote job growth. Under Governor Thompson's leadership, there have been cuts in the income tax, the inheritance tax, the gift tax, the capital gains tax and the farm tax. When Republicans limited state spending, our economy soared.

Wisconsin Republicans pledge to continue this work of "The Thompson Revolution" as we head into the 21st Century. We pledge to work to encourage state-of-the-art telecommunications and high-tech infrastructure to benefit all Wisconsin residents.

We stand with Wisconsin's farmers and urge policies that will sustain Wisconsin's agrarian tradition. Republicans recognize that our state's natural beauty and historic cultural diversity have spawned a vibrant tourism industry. The increasing thousands of visitors who come here each year to be among friends in Wisconsin has made tourism our state's second largest industry.

We pledge to continue to promote exports to benefit manufacturers, farmers, and service industries.

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

Wisconsin Republicans applaud our Republican elected state leaders for their work at controlling state taxes and spending. We applaud them for making good on their promise of property tax relief without raising taxes or expanding the tax base. We urge the Wisconsin Legislature to continue spending restraints and, rather than relying on property taxes, urge the Legislature to reallocate the savings to provide two-thirds funding on a statewide average for schools.

Public Safety and Crime Control

Wisconsin Republicans call for swift, certain punishment for criminals in order to protect Wisconsin's families and businesses. Crime will only be controlled when punishment is both swift and certain.

We support providing the resources needed to accomplish this goal, including the building of additional prisons. We call for mandatory education standards in order to be released from prison. We support truth-in-sentencing and mandatory sentences and call for the abolition of parole.

We support the right of Wisconsin to determine its own prison capacity free from the meddling of federal judges.

We applaud the Legislature and Governor for the complete overhaul of the juvenile justice system so young offenders are held accountable for their actions. We applaud Republican efforts to provide early intervention to save the juveniles who can be rehabilitated through Boot Camps, the Youthful Offenders Program and other measures. We call for appropriate punishment for violent juveniles.

We support stiffer penalties for drug law violations, especially drug dealers. We applaud the work of Republicans to enact strict drug-free school zone laws.

We call for protection of victims' rights. We call for restitution of damages to victims and reimbursement of the state's expenses for prosecution and incarceration.

We call for enactment of a death penalty for the most heinous offenses against our citizens.

Constitutional Right to Bear Arms

The Republican Party fully endorses the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution, supports its broad interpretation and opposes restrictive legislation. We call for passage of the "Right to Bear Arms" amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

Work, not Welfare

Wisconsin Republicans applaud the complete abolition of welfare in Wisconsin and replacing welfare with work through the Wisconsin Works: W-2 plan. We call for continuing this plan that replaces a welfare check with a job.

We commend Governor Thompson and the Wisconsin Legislature for this bold initiative and call for President Bill Clinton to grant the necessary waivers to begin this break with the failed welfare state.

We call for private social service agencies, churches and other civic organizations to commit to the development of residential care facilities, with state assistance, for the children of today's welfare recipients who are not being provided with the proper nutrition, education, or respect for the law.

We call for further increases to the adoption tax credit.

We call for employers to make a special effort to hire and train current welfare recipients.

We call for aggressive enforcement of child support orders.

Education

Parental involvement is the key to education.

We advocate ending the federal Education Department and eliminating the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction through an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

Parents must be given the right to choose where their children go to school through a comprehensive school choice plan in which funding follows the students. We applaud Governor Tommy Thompson's nationally known Milwaukee School Choice program and call for its expansion.

We recognize that student performance has far more to do with parental support and involvement than with spending and government mandates. We oppose federal mandated education programs such as Goals 2000 and the Careers Act.

We support neighborhood schools and oppose forced busing.

To help parents make this choice and improve school accountability, we advocate performance testing for both teachers and students in public schools.

Republicans seek policies and programs that will unleash the independence, innovation, and creativity of individual teachers, administrators and school boards. We condemn mindless compliance with state and federal mandates as a substitute for local accountability.

We applaud recent Supreme Court decisions allowing student-initiated voluntary school prayer.

We urge Wisconsin's education system to teach basic skills, traditional values and utilize cutting-edge technology to produce students ready to compete in the global economy.

The state must continue to strengthen our excellent VTAE and University of Wisconsin systems.

Health Care

We believe the government should encourage competition and consumer choice as the best way to hold down growing health care costs and ensure quality.

All over the globe, people acknowledge that America has the best health care system. It is the best in the world at developing new technologies and medical breakthroughs.

We call for universal access to health care, but oppose efforts to establish a government-mandated, nationalized health care policy. A government-run monopoly would thwart innovation, decrease quality and cost our private-sector economy thousands of jobs.

The state and federal government should implement legislation to allow the use of tax-free medical savings accounts. Individuals must be free to use their own money to purchase the health care or health car insurance of their choice.

We demand state and federal regulations be revised to decrease health care costs, particularly unneeded mandates, liability and taxes. Government must eliminate health care mandates which increase costs. We applaud Republican

Senate and Assembly efforts to reform our medical malpractice laws to stop the intolerable escalation of liability insurance. The state and federal government should provide self-employed workers and farmers the same tax treatment as corporations by allowing 100 percent deduction of health care costs from their taxes.

Environment

Our state is blessed with great natural beauty and precious resources. We dedicate ourselves to preserving this rich heritage for further generations through balanced preservation efforts of air, land and water.

Wisconsin Republicans support viable recycling programs and urge full participation by the citizens of our state. Furthermore, we encourage the creation of tax incentives for innovative private sector recycling initiatives.

We encourage conservation as the best way to reduce energy consumption, increase economic efficiency and promote environmental protection.

We support tax incentives for people to preserve wetlands, particularly farmers and landowners.

Republicans believe a balance must be struck between protection of our resources and protection of private property rights. We support reimbursement of individuals when property is taken, or value reduced, by government actions. We support mining which meets our state's environmental protection laws.

U.S. TAXPAYERS PARTY OF WISCONSIN
May 1997

Headquarters

State Chairman's Office: 194 Wilson Avenue, Dousman 53118, (414) 965-4500.
State Headquarters: P.O. Box 193, Watertown 53094-0193, (414) 965-4055.

National Committee Members

Edward Frami, Dousman
Gerard Haas, Racine
James Hause, Town of Summit
Robert Raymond, Town of Grafton
William Hemenway, Town of Pewaukee
Kenneth Eyre, Town of Hustisford
1st Alternate: Robert Bernhoft, South Milwaukee
2nd Alternate: Matthew Trewhella, Milwaukee

State Committee – Officers

Chairman: EDWARD FRAMI, Dousman
1st Vice Chairman: THOMAS RIVERS, Racine
2nd Vice Chairman: KENNETH EYRE, Town of Hustisford
Secretary: GERARD HAAS, Racine
Treasurer: WILLIAM HEMENWAY, Town of Pewaukee
Parliamentarian: JACK ELSINGER, Town of Hull

State Committee – Congressional District Representatives

1st District
Gary Fox, Janesville
Thomas Casper, Racine

2nd District
Charles Charpentier, Portage
Michael Schultz, Pardeeville

3rd District
David Safford, Eau Claire
William Wagner, West Salem

4th District
James Wohead, New Berlin
Vacancy

5th District
Joan Tatarsky, Milwaukee
S. Kent Steffke, Milwaukee

6th District
Timothy Farness, Town of Necedah
Teno Groppi, Oshkosh

7th District
Wayne Wiedeman, Town of Hull
Michael O'Hare, Town of Frankfort

8th District
William Betts, Town of Little River
Vacancy

9th District
Robert Raymond, Town of Grafton
Timothy Kasun, Brookfield

Source: U.S. Taxpayers Party of Wisconsin.

U.S. TAXPAYERS PARTY OF WISCONSIN PLATFORM

As Adopted at the State Party Convention, Waukesha, March 27, 1993 and amended, La Crosse, April 26, 1997

National Platform

The U.S. Taxpayers Party of Wisconsin (USTP-WI) adopts as its national platform of the U.S. Taxpayers Party (see attached). In addition, we support the following planks of statewide concern.

Abortion

Whereas, the charter of our nation, the Declaration of Independence, clearly states that it is a self-evident truth that all men (mankind) are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life; and, whereas, the Declaration of Independence is listed in the U.S. Code – annotated under the heading "The Organic Laws of the United States of America" and is the foundation upon which the U.S. Constitution rests, the Constitution having been created to carry out the purposes of the Declaration of Independence, and; whereas U.S. Supreme Court Justice John Marshall in the *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) decision stated ". . . that a law repugnant to the Constitution is void", and; whereas *Roe v. Wade,* the 1973 Supreme Court decision which sanctioned the killing of pre-born children in this nation is repugnant to the U.S. Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, which the members of the Supreme Court are sworn to uphold.

Therefore, the U.S. Taxpayers Party of Wisconsin calls upon our state officials to fulfill their obligations as lessor magistrates to uphold the U.S. Constitution by taking immediate action to end the practice of abortion in Wisconsin.

Borrowing Money

"The USTP-WI calls upon Congress to refrain from incurring interest-bearing 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."

Census

The USTP-WI 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.

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.

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. Under no circumstances should the State Government involve itself in matters of education or curriculum or textbooks.

Electoral College

Article II, Section I of the U.S. Constitution states, in part: "Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector". This established our Electoral College.

Although the Constitution does not require the states to adhere to any specific manner in electing these electors or how they cast their votes it suggests, by its wording, that prominent individuals from each congressional district, and from the state at large, would be elected or appointed as electors and represent *that* district. Under this arrangement, a voter would vote for three individuals, one to represent his district and two "at large" representatives to represent his state. These electors, in turn, would then carefully and deliberately select the candidate for president. Under this system each congressional district could, in essence, select a different candidate. The candidate with the most electors nationwide would become the next president.

This was the general procedure used until the 1830's, at which time all the states, except for South Carolina, changed to a "general ticket".

The "general ticket" is the system still in use today. It has been responsible for the corruption during presidential elections, which has resulted in removing power from the congressional districts and giving it to the states – as well as giving great influence to the large cities at the expense of the rural communities; and giving tremendous power to minorities and special interest groups.

Therefore, the U.S. Taxpayers Party of Wisconsin supports legislation which would return the procedure of electing electors and how they cast their votes back to the original intent of the framers and to eliminate the "general ticket".

Elimination of Elective Offices

"The USTP-WI opposes any proposal to change any state wide (i.e., Secretary of State or State Treasurer) or local offices (i.e., 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."

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.

Juris Prudence

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 the adoption of the Fully Informed Jury Statute and Amendment, which states:

> "Whenever state or local government is one of the parties in any trial by jury, the court must inform the jurors that in addition to their responsibility to judge the facts of the case, they have an inherent right to judge the law itself."

Light Rail

> "The USTP-WI 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 U.S. Taxpayers 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 U.S. Taxpayers 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 expressed in the title."

Representation

As we propose that the State of Wisconsin have the authority to levy a county rate tax, we also propose to amend the State Constitution to allow the State Senate Representatives to be elected by and paid by the people of each county, so to assure each county's interests are represented in the State Legislature.

Taxes

While it is morally correct and necessary that government exists, the USTP-WI agrees with George Washington that "it is the government which governs the least which governs best". Individual freedom is best safeguarded by keeping local government strong and distant government less powerful. In order to protect those freedoms, 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 of the State of Wisconsin. Thus, if a county contains 10% of the 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.

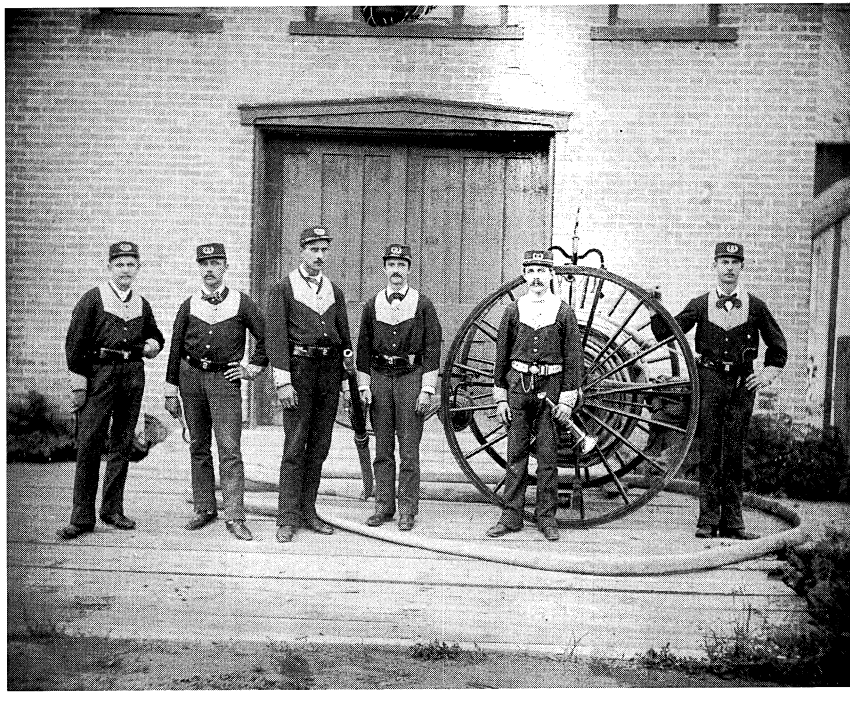
Elections

10

Elections in Wisconsin: 1996 and 1997 primary, spring, general and special election statistics

Local Government in Wisconsin: Menasha Firefighters 1884

State Historical Society, #WHi (X3) 27875



ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN

A Capsule View

The Wisconsin electoral process is based on 4 regularly scheduled elections, held as prescribed in Chapters 5-12, Wisconsin Statutes: the spring primary, the spring election, the September primary, and the general election.

The spring primary on the third Tuesday of February of each year is followed by the spring election on the first Tuesday in April. The September primary is held in even-numbered years. It is followed by the November general election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday.

Nonpartisan officials are chosen in the spring. These include the state superintendent of public instruction; all judicial officers; county board members; county executives; and town, village, city, and school district officers. Partisan officials, who are chosen in the fall, include all other county administrative officials, members of the legislature, partisan state constitutional officers and members of the U.S. Congress. However, not all of these offices are filled at each fall election because some have terms of 4 or 6 years.

Balloting is not restricted to candidates for state and local office. In presidential election years, the presidential preference vote is held at the spring election, and the vote for president occurs at the general election in November. In some elections, Wisconsin voters are also asked through referendum questions to advise the state legislature or a local legislative body on matters of public policy or to ratify a proposed law, ordinance, or amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

The Wisconsin Electorate

Size of the Electorate. Because Wisconsin does not maintain a statewide register of voters, the exact size of the electorate is unknown. It is estimated that the potential number of voters in 1996 numbered 3,786,560 Wisconsin residents 18 years of age and older. An estimated 58% of eligible voters cast 2,196,169 ballots in the 1996 presidential election. The 1994 gubernatorial turnout was 1,563,835, or 42% of the potential electorate.

Age Requirements. Article III of the Wisconsin Constitution provides that "every United States citizen age 18 or older" is a qualified elector if he or she fulfills certain other requirements. The state constitution was amended in April 1986 to be consistent with the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which Wisconsin ratified on June 22, 1971.

Residence Requirements. The right to vote in Wisconsin state and local elections is granted to citizens of the United States who have resided for 10 days prior to the election in the election district or ward where they propose to vote. 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."

New residents who otherwise qualify as voters are permitted to vote for president and vice president, regardless of the length of time they have been Wisconsin residents. Since the 1964 presidential election, former residents of Wisconsin who move out of the state in the 24-month period preceding the election are permitted to vote for president and vice president in Wisconsin if they do not have voting rights in their new state of residence. In accordance with federal law, U.S. citizens living in a foreign country may vote in federal elections in Wisconsin if they last resided here before leaving the United States.

History of the Suffrage. When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, suffrage was restricted to white or Indian males who were citizens of the United States or white male immigrants in the process of being naturalized. These men had to be at least 21 years of age and Wisconsin residents for at least one year preceding the election. In a referendum held in November 1849, suffrage was extended to male "colored persons". 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 (ratified by Wisconsin on June 10, 1919).

Voter Registration. A constitutional amendment ratified in 1882 allows the Wisconsin Legislature to establish registration procedures. Today, 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 may register by mail or in person with the municipal clerk, the county register of deeds, or the city board of election commissioners in the City of Milwaukee. Wisconsin law also permits registration on election day at the proper polling place, and the municipal clerk, municipal governing body, or the city board of election commissioners or common council in the City of Milwaukee may designate other locations, such as fire stations or libraries, for registration or conduct door-to-door voter 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. Voters registering in Wisconsin do not have to record their party affiliation.

Selection of Candidates

Primaries. Election to public office requires 3 distinct steps: the selection of potential candidates, the nomination of finalists in a primary, and the election of officeholders in an election. Until 1905 Wisconsin candidates for public office were selected at caucuses or conventions composed of delegates, eligible voters, or members of a political party, and the caucuses were subject to stringent legal regulations.

For most of this century, candidates have been chosen in primary elections, but the nominating caucus remains as an optional method of selecting candidates for town and village offices. To run in a primary election, aspirants must file a declaration of candidacy and, in most cases, they are required to file nomination papers signed by a specified number of persons eligible to vote in the constituency.

In Wisconsin, primary elections are held to determine the candidates for both the November partisan general election and the April nonpartisan election. The spring primary is held on the third Tuesday in February, the fall primary on the second Tuesday in September. Under a 1981 amendment to the state constitution, primaries are also held, when necessary, in conjunction with recall elections.

Nonpartisan February Primary. Nonpartisan primaries are required only under certain conditions. If 3 or more candidates run for state superintendent of public instruction, county supervisor, any judicial office, or certain other offices, a primary election must be held. This is also applicable to municipalities that adopt the primary election system for nominating candidates. The 2 persons receiving the highest number of votes for a specific office in a nonpartisan primary are selected to run as finalists in the nonpartisan election. If more than one office of the same type is to be filled, a primary is held when there are more than twice as many candidates as offices.

Partisan September Primary. U.S. Senators and Congressional representatives, state legislators, state constitutional officers (other than the state superintendent of public instruction), and most county administrative officials run in the September partisan primary. In a partisan primary a voter may vote on the ballot of only one political party (unlike the final 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. This criticism overlooks the fact that the primary is a nominating device for the political parties. Its function is to nominate the candidates that one political party will run against nominees of the other parties in the general election. It is expected, for example, that Republican Party voters will vote on the Republican ballot to nominate Republican candidates and Democratic Party voters will vote for Democratic nominees.

Most states have a closed primary system that requires voters to register their party allegiance before receiving the primary ballot of a particular party. Wisconsin's "open primary" law does not require voters to make a public declaration of their party affiliation. Instead, the voter is provided with the primary ballots of all parties but once inside the voting booth can cast only one party's ballot. Wisconsin adopted the open primary for partisan offices through a referendum vote in November 1904 that approved Chapter 451, Laws of 1903, which was enacted pending voter approval. In 1905, the open primary was extended to the presidential preference primary.

It is important to note that the September primary must be held, regardless of the number seeking nomination, to select the candidates of each political party to run in the general election. Thus, candidates must run in the primary, even if unopposed, if they wish to be nominated by

their respective parties. (In the case of a special election to fill a partisan office, a primary is not held if there is no more than one candidate for the party nomination of each party office.)

In partisan primaries, the candidate receiving the highest number of party votes for an office becomes the party's nominee. A write-in candidate may qualify only if the number of votes received equals the greater of: 1) at least 5% of the party vote for governor cast in the jurisdiction or district at the last general election or 2) the minimum number of signatures required on nomination papers for the office. The 5% requirement does not apply if a write-in candidate receives more votes than a candidate whose name appears on the ballot for that office.

Presidential Preference Vote. The presidential preference primary is held on the first Tuesday in April of each presidential election year. The state conducts a presidential preference primary for each party that requests a primary, if that party's candidate for governor received at least 10% of the vote at the last election.

A committee, composed of officials of the recognized parties that received at least 10% of the votes in the last gubernatorial election, meets on the last Tuesday in January prior to the primary and certifies to the state Elections Board the names to be placed on the presidential preference primary ballot. The committee includes the names of all nationally advocated or recognized candidates of the parties eligible to participate in the primary and such other names as it chooses. Committee members include each party's state chairperson or the chairperson's designee, one national committeeman and one committeewoman designated by each state chairperson, the president and the minority leader of the senate or their designees, and the speaker and minority leader of the assembly or their designees. An additional member, traditionally the chief justice of the supreme court or the justice's designee, is elected by the committee to serve as chairperson.

Any person named as a potential presidential candidate may withdraw from the ballot by filing a disclaimer with the Elections Board. Other candidates may have their names placed on the ballot by filing with the Elections Board a nomination petition signed by a specified percentage of qualified electors. The petition may be circulated no sooner than the last Tuesday in January and must be filed no later than 5 p.m. on the third Tuesday in February. In addition, the ballot of each major party provides space for a write-in vote and space where the voter can indicate a preference for sending an uninstructed Wisconsin delegation to the party's national convention.

1985 Wisconsin Act 304 repealed the statutory provisions regarding delegate selection for the national conventions and, in effect, gave the political parties complete freedom to select their delegates on any basis they choose. Wisconsin still provides for an open presidential preference vote, but the statutes no longer dictate how delegates to the national party conventions are selected. The change resulted because of problems that the National Democratic Party encountered with Wisconsin's open primary. The national party's position was that only declared Democratic voters should be able to vote for Democratic presidential candidates and select delegates to the Democratic National Convention. In February 1981, the U.S. Supreme Court decided in favor of the National Democratic Party by holding that Wisconsin law cannot require a national party to seat delegates chosen in a manner that violates the party's rules.

The 1983 Wisconsin Legislature considered proposals to establish a "closed" presidential preference primary in which voters would have to declare their party preference in order to vote, but the measures were not enacted. (As a result, the Wisconsin Democratic Party resorted to a statewide party caucus to select its delegates to the 1984 national convention.) Subsequently, the Democratic National Committee changed its position in March 1986 and allowed Wisconsin Democrats to select their national convention delegates though an open primary vote.

Elections

Partisan General November Elections. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year, the people of Wisconsin select their partisan state and county officials from a list of candidates that includes the winners of the September primary election plus "independent" candidates who are either unaffiliated or affiliated with minor parties not qualified for ballot status. "Write-in" votes may be cast for persons whose names do not appear on the ballot.

The November general election ballot includes a broad range of federal, state, and county offices. The constitutional offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state trea-

surer, and attorney general are chosen through a statewide vote. These officers are elected for 4-year terms in the general elections 2 years after each U.S. presidential election.

At every general election, a Congressional representative is elected from each congressional district and a representative to the state assembly from each assembly district. U.S. senators, who serve 6-year terms, are also chosen at the appropriate general election. The 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.

The state's 72 counties elect their partisan officers at each general election, including a clerk, treasurer, sheriff, clerk of circuit court, district attorney and register of deeds. (Shawano and Menominee Counties jointly elect one district attorney.) State law requires all counties either to elect a coroner or appoint a medical examiner, and 58 elect a coroner. Whether counties fill the post of surveyor is optional. Forty-eight counties appoint a surveyor, 9 counties elect one, and 15 counties have none.

Vacancies in the offices of U.S. Senator, Congressional representative, state senator and representative to the assembly may be filled by special election only. Vacancies in state constitutional offices and most county offices are filled through appointment by the governor, except that the lieutenant governor constitutionally succeeds the governor in case of a vacancy in the office of governor.

Nonpartisan April Elections. Nonpartisan elections are held on the first Tuesday of April. The officials chosen in this election are state superintendent of public instruction; judicial officers; county executive; county supervisor; town, village, and city officers; and school board members. Because the terms of office vary, not all offices are voted on 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 temporary 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 the office by the voters.

Referendum, Initiative, and Recall

Referendum. A "referendum" is simply a question referred to the people for determination through an election. On the state level, Wisconsin has several types of referenda: 1) amendments to the state constitution, 2) measures extending the right of suffrage, 3) legislation requiring ratification prior to becoming effective, and 4) advisory questions.

The procedure for amending the Wisconsin Constitution requires that 2 consecutive legislatures must adopt an identically worded amendment, and a majority of the voters at a subsequent election must ratify the change.

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 April or November elections. Since statehood, 51 questions have been submitted to the electorate. Most recently, 5 statewide advisory referenda, related to the subject of gambling, were submitted to the voters in April 1993.

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 affecting the governing of the municipalities.

Initiative. In some states, voters may petition to have a proposed law put before the voters in the form of a referendum question known as an "initiative". If the process allows enactment of the law by a direct vote of the people, it is a direct initiative. If the voters merely vote to submit the matter to the legislature or a governing body for action, it is an indirect initiative. Some states make extensive statewide use of this procedure, but Wisconsin voters may use the initiative only at the city and village levels. There is no statewide initiative.

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. Since enactment of 1989 Wisconsin Act 192, a petition seeking recall of a city, village, town or school district official must contain a statement of a reason for the recall, and the reason must be related to the official responsibilities of the office. State law sets standards for determining the validity of recall petitions and prescribes the type and number of signatures required.

A recall primary is required whenever 2 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 according to statutory requirements.

Prior to 1977, the recall was seldom used. In August of that year, 5 La Crosse school board members were recalled, and in the following month a county judge was recalled from office 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.

The Mechanics of the Election Process

Certifying candidates, registering voters, and recording and reporting the votes of more than 2 million people is a complex process governed by state law. The Wisconsin Elections Board, which administers state election laws, prepares all official ballot forms and other election forms, promulgates rules for implementing the election laws and ensuring their proper administration, certifies to each county clerk the list of candidates for national and state offices, and performs other duties pertaining to elections.

County clerks are responsible for preparing the ballots used for the election of federal, state and county officers and for distributing these ballots to the municipal clerks, except that some municipalities that use voting machines or an electronic voting system prepare their own ballots. 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.)

The first step for the Wisconsin voter is registering to vote. (Registration is optional for municipalities having a population of 5,000 or less.) The registration form requires the signature of the voter and information on name, date, residence location, citizenship, age, length of residence in the applicant's 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.

On election day, there are usually 7 inspectors (election officials) for each polling place. In certain cases, the number may be increased or decreased, but no polling place may have fewer than 3. Each political party may also appoint 2 observers and alternates for each polling place. Certain candidates and nonpartisan and bipartisan groups may also appoint observers. In addition to party observers, 1989 Wisconsin Act 192 created a new statute section specifically providing that nothing in the election laws shall be ". . . construed to prohibit any member of the public to be present in any polling place for the purpose of observation." This section does, however, authorize removal of any observer who is disruptive or engages in electioneering in or near the polling place.

A voter who cannot come to the polling place on election day, either because of absence from the municipality, sickness, handicap, age, disability, military service, jury duty or religious rea-

sons, may vote by absentee ballot. Every request for an absentee ballot must be made in writing. If there was no written application, the ballot cannot be counted.

When the polls close, the inspectors canvass the votes and deliver a statement, tally sheet and poll list to the municipal clerk. Where an electronic voting system is used, the count may be adjourned to a central location. If a municipality has more than one polling place, the returns from the polling places are canvassed by a municipal board of canvassers consisting of the municipal clerk and 2 qualified electors of the municipality appointed by the clerk, except in the City of Milwaukee where the board of election commissioners serves as the board of canvassers. Based on the canvass, the municipal clerk issues certificates of election to municipal elected officials. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners delivers a copy of the inspectors' statements, tally sheets and poll lists for county, state and national elections to the county clerk or board of election commissioners.

The county clerk and 2 persons appointed by the clerk constitute the county board of canvassers, except in Milwaukee County where the board of election commissioners serves as the board of canvassers. Appointees of the clerk must be qualified electors of the county and not of the same political party. This board examines the returns from the municipalities and forwards a tabulation for state and national offices and state referenda to the state Elections Board. The county clerk issues certificates of election to county elected officials.

The Board of State Canvassers, consisting of the chairperson of the Elections Board, the state treasurer and the attorney general, examines the certified statements of the county canvassers and determines the votes cast for each office and the outcome of each referendum. The Elections Board then issues certificates of election to all persons elected to a state office. The board also issues certificates or prepares certificates for issuance by the governor to persons elected to national offices from this state.

Campaign Financing

The regulation of campaign financing in Wisconsin was substantially revised by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, with the intent of giving voters complete information about who is supporting or opposing which candidate or cause and the extent of that support. Substantive changes have been made several times since then. Chapter 11 of the Wisconsin Statutes codifies current campaign financing regulations.

Duties of the Elections Board. The state Elections Board files contribution and disbursement statements for campaigns for state offices and statewide referenda. It maintains a current list of all reports and statements pertaining to each candidate, individual, committee or group, and prepares special reports. It may include any statistics it has compiled in its biennial report. It investigates violations of the election laws and must notify the district attorney, the attorney general or the governor of any facts or evidence it may have that might be grounds for civil action or criminal prosecution. The board supervises the auditing of campaign finance reports submitted in connection with state elections. Similar requirements are made with regard to financial reporting in local elections. The board also receives copies of campaign financing reports filed with respect to federal elections held in this state.

Contributions and Disbursements. Each candidate must appoint one campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository before receiving any contributions or making any disbursements. The candidate and campaign treasurer are then required to file a registration statement. Unless exempted from reporting, the candidate, or the treasurer acting on the candidate's behalf, must file periodic financial reports. The candidate is responsible for the accuracy of these reports. Disbursements from the campaign depository may not be made anonymously, nor may contributions or disbursements be made in a fictitious name. All political advertisements must identify their sources.

A candidate for office must file a registration statement regardless of the amount of money received or disbursed by the candidate. Political party committees, other committees or groups that make or accept contributions or makes disbursements amounting to more than $25 per year, and every individual (other than a candidate) who accepts contributions or makes disbursements amounting to more than $25 per year must file a registration statement. These statements include

such information as the name and address of the registrant, the officers, the campaign depository and the candidate or referendum supported or opposed.

Subsequently, these committees, groups and individuals must file full reports summarizing all contributions received, obligations incurred and disbursements made, including the name, address and total contribution of each contributor donating more than $20 in any calendar year; an itemization of each disbursement over $20; and a separate statement giving the occupation and place of employment of any contributor donating more than $100 in any calendar year. Nonresident committees, groups, or individuals making contributions or disbursements in this state must also file their names and addresses and those of a designated agent in the state with the secretary of state. Registrants whose financial activity does not exceed $1,000 per year may be exempted from reporting.

All campaign contributions exceeding $50 must be made by check or other negotiable instrument so their origin is known. All campaign disbursements must be made or reimbursed by negotiable instrument drawn upon the campaign depository. An anonymous contribution from a single source in excess of $10 may not be accepted but must be donated either to a charity or to the common school fund.

Limitations are imposed upon the amount that may be received by candidates. 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 administrative 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 other registrants that exceed a total of $10,000 in any calendar year.

No committee, other than a political party or legislative campaign committee, may make any contributions to a candidate for one of the constitutional administrative offices or justice of the supreme court of more than 4% of the candidate's disbursement level specified by law; nor may such a committee make contributions to candidates for other state and local offices in excess of the monetary limits specified by law.

The total contributions made by committees to a political party may not exceed $150,000 in any biennium, and no political party may receive more than $6,000 in any biennium from a specific committee or its subunits or affiliates. (The limitation does not apply to contributions from political party or legislative campaign committees.) No committee other than a political party or legislative campaign committee may make any combination of contributions to a political party exceeding $6,000 per calendar year.

A candidate may not receive more than 65% of the total authorized disbursement level (less any public grant moneys received) from all other committees, including political party and legislative campaign committees. Of this amount, not more than 45% (less any public grant moneys received) may be received from special interest committees, personal campaign committees of other candidates, or committees formed to support other candidates. (A support committee is a committee organized to support the prospective candidacy of an individual.)

Independent Expenditures. Usually, all expenditures in support of a candidate (or in opposition to the candidate's opponent) must be made with the supported candidate's authorization. However, independent expenditures are permitted if the individual or committee making the expenditure swears the action is taken without the cooperation of or consultation with the candidate or candidate's agent. The individual or committee making the independent expenditure must register with the appropriate filing officer and file the required oath before making any independent expenditures.

Legislative Campaign Committees. Chapter 328, Laws of 1979, authorized the creation of legislative campaign committees for each party in each house of the legislature. These committees are not bound by the limitations placed on the contributions of special interest committees to legislative candidates but are treated as political party committees for contribution limit purposes.

Political Action Committees. A political action committee (PAC) is any entity, other than an individual, that makes or accepts contributions or makes expenditures for political purposes. A political party, legislative campaign or personal campaign committee, or a committee formed to support the prospective candidacy of a specific candidate cannot be classified as a PAC. PACs, which often are sponsored by trade or professional associations or labor organizations, make contributions to candidates or committees or make disbursements on behalf of candidates or committees. They may also raise money to influence referenda. PACs often make contributions to multiple candidates and do not necessarily support one party over the other.

According to the *1991-1992 Biennial Report of the State Elections Board,* PACs made direct contributions of $1,052,237 to all state candidates in calendar years 1989 through 1992. This figure includes contributions to statewide, legislative, and judicial candidates, as well as to officials who were not running for office during the reporting period.

Currently, a PAC's direct contributions to a candidate are limited to $43,128 per campaign for a gubernatorial candidate, $1,000 per campaign for a state senate candidate, and $500 per campaign to an assembly candidate. However, besides making contributions to a candidate directly, PACs may contribute to political party committees or any of the 4 legislative campaign committees (the respective Democratic and Republican committees in the assembly and the senate), in which case the PAC per-candidate limitations do not apply.

Public Campaign Financing. Chapter 107, Laws of 1977, created a campaign fund in the state treasury whereby each individual who files a state income tax return and has a tax liability or is entitled to a tax refund may specify that $1 shall be set aside for this fund without increasing the person's liability or reducing the refund. (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 that they obtain a specified number of primary votes and raise a specified amount of private contributions in amounts limited to $100 or less per donation. The campaign fund is apportioned by office in accordance with a specified formula.

To receive public funding, a candidate must agree to accept spending limits and limit personal contributions to his or her own campaign. These restrictions are lifted if the candidate's opponent qualifies for a grant but decides not to accept it and declines to file a sworn statement affirming adherence to the limits. Any public campaign funds the candidate accepts are counted towards the maximum limit on PAC contributions (45% of a candidate's spending limit), thereby limiting this source of contributions for those who accept these funds.

Money from the campaign fund must 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.

Prohibited Election Practices

Chapter 12 of the statutes lists prohibited election practices, such as bribery, fraud, election threats and illegal actions of election officials.

ELIGIBILITY OF CONVICTED PERSONS TO HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE

Amending Article XIII, Section 3 1993 AJR 3 (JR 19); 1995 AJR 16 (JR 28); Adopted November 5, 1996

Ballot Question: "*Eligibility of convicted persons to hold public office.* Shall Section 3 of article XIII of the constitution be amended to prohibit a person from holding public office or from appearing on a ballot for state or local office if the person has been convicted of a misdemeanor involving a violation of public trust or a felony and the person has not been pardoned for the conviction?"

Text of Section:

(Note: Scored material would be added; stricken material would be deleted.)

[Article XIII] Section 3 (1) No member of congress~~, nor any~~ and no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States ~~(postmasters excepted)~~ except postmaster, or under any foreign power~~; no~~, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

(2) No person convicted of ~~any infamous crime~~ a felony, 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, 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.

OFFICE ELIGIBILITY OF CONVICTED PERSONS
Vote by County

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	5,001	2,249	Marinette	11,398	4,840
Ashland	3,439	1,566	Marquette	4,144	1,696
Barron	11,810	4,346	Menominee	821	444
Bayfield	4,770	2,111	Milwaukee	199,246	90,474
Brown	52,933	22,164	Monroe	9,380	4,148
Buffalo	3,597	1,624	Oconto	8,822	3,740
Burnett	4,763	1,831	Oneida	10,923	4,585
Calumet	10,035	3,899	Outagamie	38,192	15,029
Chippewa	12,410	5,941	Ozaukee	25,862	8,595
Clark	8,522	3,956	Pepin	1,728	732
Columbia	12,921	5,187	Pierce	9,557	3,793
Crawford	4,259	2,277	Polk	11,511	4,296
Dane	103,413	57,165	Portage	18,457	7,917
Dodge	17,919	7,292	Price	5,090	2,113
Door	7,310	2,838	Racine	39,002	15,287
Douglas	11,427	5,027	Richland	4,324	2,246
Dunn	9,013	3,907	Rock	37,337	14,444
Eau Claire	23,093	10,671	Rusk	4,291	2,004
Florence	1,466	652	St. Croix	13,731	5,092
Fond du Lac	22,017	10,401	Sauk	12,652	5,174
Forest	2,514	1,172	Sawyer	4,518	1,675
Grant	11,585	5,876	Shawano	9,578	3,907
Green	7,936	3,364	Sheboygan	27,278	9,539
Green Lake	5,255	2,093	Taylor	5,080	2,179
Iowa	5,861	2,650	Trempealeau	6,824	3,064
Iron	2,107	1,110	Vernon	7,354	3,072
Jackson	4,642	2,108	Vilas	6,494	2,346
Jefferson	18,714	6,587	Walworth	20,862	8,560
Juneau	5,553	2,555	Washburn	4,884	1,873
Kenosha	28,414	12,775	Washington	30,364	10,130
Kewaunee	5,247	2,124	Waukesha	105,589	33,049
La Crosse	26,310	12,276	Waupaca	13,062	4,933
Lafayette	4,204	1,816	Waushara	5,886	2,331
Langlade	5,436	2,518	Winnebago	39,148	17,033
Lincoln	7,195	2,800	Wood	18,183	6,181
Manitowoc	20,194	7,456			
Marathon	30,077	12,611	TOTAL	1,292,934	543,516

Source: Official records of the Elections Board.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
February 6, 1996 Primary

County	Lawrence J. Bugge	Patrick Crooks	Ralph Adam Fine	Harold V. Froehlich	Stanley A. Miller	Charles B. Schudson	Ted E. Wedemeyer
Adams	297	376	181	117	81	87	141
Ashland	67	151	27	59	21	31	28
Barron	261	201	150	466	89	92	61
Bayfield	121	112	40	113	49	62	61
Brown	491	12,467	171	835	175	195	200
Buffalo	117	65	11	75	11	26	12
Burnett	84	138	80	104	82	64	54
Calumet	173	560	58	804	48	81	34
Chippewa	282	324	184	88	34	41	53
Clark	308	424	61	119	45	55	56
Columbia	468	649	178	340	236	206	442
Crawford	434	377	246	659	296	310	182
Dane	7,152	4,820	1,249	1,718	2,353	4,323	3,913
Dodge	472	813	758	610	281	217	652
Door	181	1,335	111	305	78	192	86
Douglas	236	354	110	152	105	125	140
Dunn	346	307	116	162	145	131	86
Eau Claire	586	538	158	202	93	177	119
Florence	12	95	20	29	8	14	5
Fond du Lac	350	1,147	229	351	141	119	223
Forest	44	182	57	91	14	32	30
Grant	342	388	176	463	246	188	285
Green	182	160	64	109	73	77	158
Green Lake	154	248	56	140	38	59	68
Iowa	176	155	57	99	81	65	139
Iron	22	59	37	153	22	11	13
Jackson	146	177	46	108	29	33	31
Jefferson	440	674	599	344	190	203	504
Juneau	213	322	67	87	61	72	150
Kenosha	1,002	1,599	1,291	979	830	512	2,311
Kewaunee	65	549	15	102	12	14	10
La Crosse	713	865	238	731	231	182	200
Lafayette	185	206	131	96	110	68	127
Langlade	157	344	99	138	31	41	42
Lincoln	204	608	83	164	40	66	66
Manitowoc	470	1,637	182	526	92	170	126
Marathon	1,847	5,327	355	906	273	334	301
Marinette	312	1,382	111	448	60	89	194
Marquette	83	192	63	78	62	31	134
Menominee	3	22	3	21	1	0	1
Milwaukee	8,741	11,735	24,358	2,001	14,890	8,664	20,987
Monroe	560	651	182	613	117	181	181
Oconto	296	2,254	63	480	72	75	120
Oneida	329	623	321	203	95	122	107
Outagamie	855	2,800	299	6,971	205	520	194
Ozaukee	637	1,117	1,447	228	222	453	674
Pepin	49	44	9	19	7	10	8
Pierce	80	94	38	48	37	39	37
Polk	269	186	81	225	79	97	34
Portage	489	832	208	380	156	182	97
Price	130	228	91	69	50	42	47
Racine	1,471	2,882	2,717	883	1,118	780	2,223
Richland	260	191	72	268	127	134	176
Rock	537	1,089	558	400	348	468	461
Rusk	155	172	36	56	38	30	45
St. Croix	192	158	93	124	82	75	70
Sauk	700	727	220	455	363	309	663
Sawyer	166	208	82	113	66	56	64
Shawano	148	622	52	366	37	37	44
Sheboygan	1,612	2,318	1,611	1,053	456	530	1,243
Taylor	330	498	81	82	46	45	47
Trempealeau	185	176	52	96	31	32	35
Vernon	604	454	166	666	174	234	112
Vilas	332	576	300	258	101	134	129
Walworth	657	1,388	1,015	427	418	395	896
Washburn	77	105	50	91	34	37	48
Washington	416	1,315	1,361	403	294	315	913
Waukesha	1,967	4,974	6,430	761	949	1,146	3,215
Waupaca	273	740	98	881	65	95	68
Waushara	137	365	63	146	27	38	57
Winnebago	927	2,478	349	2,077	272	423	262
Wood	1,241	1,874	430	698	204	360	293
TOTAL	44,020	84,223	50,801	34,632	28,047	24,853	44,988

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT
March 19, 1996

County	Patrick Crooks	Ralph Adam Fine	County	Patrick Crooks	Ralph Adam Fine
Adams	2,124	2,049	Marinette	6,764	1,772
Ashland	1,811	891	Marquette	1,711	801
Barron	2,516	2,529	Menominee	201	73
Bayfield	1,578	968	Milwaukee	92,460	112,972
Brown	34,486	4,114	Monroe	4,362	2,882
Buffalo	1,030	999	Oconto	5,452	983
Burnett	1,066	853	Oneida	3,745	2,945
Calumet	5,053	1,631	Outagamie	18,220	6,198
Chippewa	3,228	3,277	Ozaukee	7,554	7,910
Clark	3,034	2,577	Pepin	540	365
Columbia	5,468	2,545	Pierce	1,880	1,600
Crawford	1,834	1,354	Polk	2,411	1,999
Dane	50,144	19,773	Portage	4,667	3,526
Dodge	7,434	5,300	Price	1,364	1,173
Door	3,937	914	Racine	15,672	16,613
Douglas	3,147	1,637	Richland	2,148	1,196
Dunn	2,345	2,131	Rock	12,095	7,315
Eau Claire	7,377	6,367	Rusk	1,258	1,311
Florence	642	280	St. Croix	3,003	2,816
Fond du Lac	8,786	3,542	Sauk	4,983	2,077
Forest	1,159	779	Sawyer	1,763	1,638
Grant	3,312	1,979	Shawano	4,100	1,505
Green	2,501	1,211	Sheboygan	11,129	6,396
Green Lake	2,187	841	Taylor	2,268	1,570
Iowa	1,968	838	Trempealeau	2,109	1,652
Iron	829	735	Vernon	2,980	1,868
Jackson	1,495	1,212	Vilas	2,877	2,501
Jefferson	5,424	3,888	Walworth	8,270	6,042
Juneau	2,152	1,248	Washburn	1,242	1,023
Kenosha	11,626	8,605	Washington	9,271	8,544
Kewaunee	3,845	724	Waukesha	30,567	32,850
La Crosse	11,299	6,355	Waupaca	5,529	2,224
Lafayette	1,784	1,264	Waushara	2,707	1,135
Langlade	1,735	1,348	Winnebago	14,583	4,729
Lincoln	3,150	1,785	Wood	7,532	5,317
Manitowoc	10,056	2,829	TOTAL	520,594	360,686
Marathon	11,615	5,793			

April 1, 1997

County	Walt Kelly	Jon P. Wilcox	County	Walt Kelly	Jon P. Wilcox
Adams	1,234	1,784	Marinette	3,452	4,561
Ashland	1,221	1,526	Marquette	794	1,845
Barron	2,207	3,283	Menominee	222	223
Bayfield	1,507	1,961	Milwaukee	39,906	62,449
Brown	9,595	14,673	Monroe	2,239	3,397
Buffalo	857	1,128	Oconto	2,298	3,050
Burnett	984	1,554	Oneida	2,632	3,798
Calumet	1,861	3,642	Outagamie	8,220	13,725
Chippewa	2,878	3,848	Ozaukee	3,684	9,858
Clark	2,440	3,604	Pepin	333	482
Columbia	3,356	6,085	Pierce	1,535	2,207
Crawford	1,050	2,159	Polk	2,268	3,389
Dane	44,658	46,914	Portage	3,793	5,572
Dodge	3,177	8,057	Price	1,123	1,517
Door	1,986	3,100	Racine	7,817	15,744
Douglas	2,262	2,796	Richland	1,192	2,316
Dunn	2,621	3,558	Rock	7,875	12,897
Eau Claire	4,570	7,248	Rusk	1,410	1,424
Florence	269	474	St. Croix	2,497	3,617
Fond du Lac	3,483	9,057	Sauk	2,404	4,047
Forest	849	1,414	Sawyer	1,092	1,533
Grant	2,301	4,413	Shawano	2,112	3,070
Green	2,303	4,342	Sheboygan	7,732	14,378
Green Lake	708	2,712	Taylor	1,299	1,767
Iowa	1,440	2,384	Trempealeau	1,217	1,856
Iron	680	1,054	Vernon	1,623	3,201
Jackson	1,086	1,713	Vilas	1,745	2,385
Jefferson	3,533	7,762	Walworth	4,373	7,746
Juneau	1,542	2,642	Washburn	1,580	2,211
Kenosha	5,783	8,149	Washington	4,616	12,130
Kewaunee	1,015	1,957	Waukesha	14,591	37,134
La Crosse	7,123	10,814	Waupaca	3,105	6,290
Lafayette	983	1,828	Waushara	781	3,583
Langlade	2,469	3,025	Winnebago	7,757	15,019
Lincoln	1,816	2,623	Wood	4,670	6,255
Manitowoc	4,748	8,312	TOTAL	291,463	476,900
Marathon	6,881	10,629			

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS

February 6, 1996 Primary

District I

County	Pat Curley	Michael T. Sullivan	Lew A. Wasserman
Milwaukee	38,023	37,875	8,238
TOTAL	38,023	37,875	8,238

February 18, 1997 Primary

District III

County	Michael W. Hoover	Gary E. Sherman	Roy T. Traynor
Ashland	78	283	76
Barron	304	313	276
Bayfield	143	940	105
Brown	3,597	2,915	1,973
Buffalo	163	141	89
Burnett	126	158	85
Chippewa	1,019	870	575
Door	597	681	335
Douglas	314	903	259
Dunn	237	198	227
Eau Claire	888	713	556
Florence	54	43	16
Forest	164	125	95
Iron	38	57	187
Kewaunee	201	175	132
Langlade	422	200	254
Lincoln	1,435	474	561
Marathon	4,177	531	742
Marinette	640	603	396
Menominee	59	74	41
Oconto	485	494	348
Oneida	804	520	460
Outagamie	3,521	2,619	2,902
Pepin	95	49	77
Pierce	240	182	218
Polk	382	485	413
Price	513	538	327
Rusk	218	198	109
St. Croix	296	326	341
Sawyer	148	228	107
Shawano	532	378	248
Taylor	252	146	131
Trempealeau	240	227	164
Vilas	429	267	197
Washburn	578	1,000	423
TOTAL	23,389	18,054	13,445

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS
April 1, 1997–Continued
March 19, 1996

District I

County	Pat Curley	Michael T. Sullivan
Milwaukee	136,650	67,386
TOTAL	136,650	67,386

District II

County	Neal Nettesheim	County	Neal Nettesheim
Calumet	4,804	Sheboygan	13,102
Fond du Lac	9,164	Walworth	10,554
Green Lake	2,269	Washington	12,929
Kenosha	14,888	Waukesha	48,481
Manitowoc	8,850	Winnebago	13,300
Ozaukee	9,820	TOTAL	168,978
Racine	20,817		

District IV

County	Erica Eisinger	Pat Roggensack	County	Erica Eisinger	Pat Roggensack
Adams	1,581	1,826	Lafayette	1,377	1,707
Clark	2,232	2,976	Marquette	997	1,451
Columbia	3,578	4,357	Monroe	2,788	4,343
Crawford	1,513	1,636	Portage	3,423	4,269
Dane	42,697	28,400	Richland	1,374	1,997
Dodge	4,936	7,047	Rock	9,071	9,956
Grant	1,973	3,442	Sauk	3,194	3,890
Green	1,778	1,942	Vernon	2,212	2,665
Iowa	1,275	1,557	Waupaca	2,863	3,585
Jackson	1,081	1,424	Waushara	1,473	1,932
Jefferson	3,925	4,627	Wood	5,331	6,511
Juneau	1,409	1,930	TOTAL	110,376	112,826
La Crosse	8,295	9,356			

April 1, 1997

District I

County	Ted E. Wedemeyer, Jr.
Milwaukee	75,254
TOTAL	75,254

District III

County	Michael W. Hoover	Gary E. Sherman	County	Michael W. Hoover	Gary E. Sherman
Ashland	911	1,794	Eau Claire	5,195	4,453
Barron	3,010	2,020	Florence	377	288
Bayfield	923	3,064	Forest	1,147	826
Brown	12,153	8,582	Iron	730	814
Buffalo	935	847	Kewaunee	1,471	1,104
Burnett	1,093	1,182	Langlade	3,380	1,760
Chippewa	3,105	2,837	Lincoln	3,014	1,115
Door	2,523	1,877	Marathon	14,676	2,798
Douglas	1,506	3,418	Marinette	3,833	3,278
Dunn	2,574	2,645	Menominee	228	159

VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS

County	Michael W. Hoover	Gary E. Sherman	County	Michael W. Hoover	Gary E. Sherman
Oconto	2,653	2,250	St. Croix	2,767	2,764
Oneida	3,140	2,483	Sawyer	1,005	1,391
Outagamie	11,481	7,147	Shawano	2,940	1,771
Pepin	446	257	Taylor	1,819	988
Pierce	1,716	1,546	Trempealeau	1,389	1,244
Polk	2,657	2,334	Vilas	1,810	1,733
Price	1,358	1,039	Washburn	1,683	1,922
Rusk	1,288	1,259	TOTAL	100,936	74,989

District IV

County	David G. Deininger	County	David G. Deininger
Adams	2,388	Lafayette	2,405
Clark	4,835	Marquette	2,026
Columbia	7,453	Monroe	4,310
Crawford	2,462	Portage	6,734
Dane	60,528	Richland	2,636
Dodge	8,431	Rock	16,068
Grant	5,199	Sauk	4,850
Green	6,349	Vernon	3,497
Iowa	2,880	Waupaca	7,458
Jackson	1,911	Waushara	3,362
Jefferson	8,457	Wood	8,379
Juneau	3,126	TOTAL	189,628
La Crosse	13,884		

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

February 6, 1996 Primary

Circuit Court	Vote
Marathon County, Branch 3	
William Drengler	2,763
Vincent K. Howard	5,652
Christine Olsen	1,384

February 18, 1997 Primary

Circuit Court	Vote
Washburn County	
J. Michael Bitney	995
Eugene D. Harrington	1,021
Kathryn zumBrunnen	793

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

March 19, 1996

Circuit Court	Vote
Brown County	
Branch 4	
William C. Griesbach	24,167
Buffalo-Pepin Counties	
Dane F. Morey	2,657
Chippewa County	
Branch 1	
Roderick A. Cameron	5,364
Dane County	
Branch 5	
Robert R. Pekowsky	53,050
Dodge County	
Branch 1	
Daniel W. Klossner	11,288
Eau Claire County	
Branch 3	
Gregory A. Peterson	11,877
Florence-Forest Counties	
Robert A. Kennedy	2,717
Fond du Lac County	
Branch 1	
Dale L. English	7,127
John W. Mickiewicz	5,339
Jackson County	
Robert W. Radcliffe	2,372
Kenosha County	
Branch 3	
Bruce E. Schroeder	17,102
Marathon County	
Branch 3	
William Drengler	7,034
Vincent K. Howard	10,091
Marinette County	
Branch 1	
Charles D. Heath	4,739
Michael G. Perry	4,377
Branch 2	
Tim A. Duket	7,221
Menominee-Shawano Counties	
Branch 1	
Earl W. Schmidt	4,917
Milwaukee County	
Branch 9	
Robert Crawford	100,861
Russell W. Stamper	88,124
Branch 17	
Francis T. Wasielewski	145,001
Branch 26	
Michael P. Sullivan	148,032
Branch 31	
Dan Noonan	141,633
Branch 32	
Michael D. Guolee	143,089
Branch 41	
John J. DeMotto	144,348
Oneida County	
Branch 1	
Robert E. Kinney	4,548
Edward W. Mouw	2,488
Outagamie County	
Branch 1	
James T. Bayorgeon	19,875
Polk County	
Branch 1	
James R. Erickson	4,346
Price County	
Douglas T. Fox	2,249
Racine County	
Branch 7	
Charles Constantine	18,521
Joan M. Korb	15,070
Rock County	
Branch 1	
James P. Daley	16,893
Branch 4	
Edwin C. Dahlberg	17,052
St. Croix County	
Branch 1	
Eric J. Lundell	5,768
Vilas County	
James B. Mohr	4,644
Washington County	
Branch 1	
Lawrence F. Waddick	13,117
Branch 3	
Richard T. Becker	13,741
Waukesha County	
Branch 2	
Mark S. Gempeler	47,423
Branch 5	
Lee S. Dreyfus, Jr.	48,415
Branch 6	
William J. Domina	25,299
Pat Haughney	34,093

April 1, 1997

Circuit Court	Vote
Adams County	
Duane H. Polivka	2,684
Brown County	
Branch 1	
Donald R. Zuidmulder	20,415
Branch 6	
J.D. McKay	19,027
Branch 8	
William M. Atkinson	19,605
Burnett County	
James H. Taylor	2,578
Clark County	
Michael W. Brennan	5,115
Columbia County	
Branch 1	
Daniel S. George	7,895
Branch 3	
Richard L. Rehm	7,690
Dane County	
Branch 6	
Richard J. Callaway	57,130
Joseph E. Mimier	15,618
Branch 7	
Moria Krueger	66,340
Branch 10	
Angela B. Bartell	67,932
Branch 11	
Daniel R. Moeser	65,674
Branch12	
Mark A. Frankel	64,872
Branch 13	
Michael N. Nowakowski	63,552
Branch 14	
George Northrup	63,709
Douglas County	
Branch 1	
Michael T. Lucci	4,921
Dunn County	
Branch 2	
Rod W. Smeltzer	4,646
James A. Wendland	2,689
Grant County	
Branch 1	
John R. Wagner	5,935
Branch 2	
George S. Curry	5,953

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES
April 1, 1997-Continued

Circuit Court	Vote
Green County	
Jim Beer	4,028
Robert S. Duxstad	3,316
Jefferson County	
Branch 1	
John M. Ullsvik	9,146
Branch 3	
Jacqueline R. Erwin	8,929
Kenosha County	
Branch 1	
David Mark Bastianelli	10,807
Branch 5	
Wilbur W. Warren	10,717
Branch 6	
Mary K. Wagner-Malloy	11,655
La Crosse County	
Branch 3	
Dennis G. Montabon	16,053
Branch 4	
John J. Perlich	15,688
Lafayette County	
William D. Johnston	2,560
Milwaukee County	
Branch 2	
Joe Donald	68,708
Branch 3	
Clare L. Fiorenza	68,854
Branch 7	
Bill Brash	39,074
Jean W. DiMotto	57,277
Branch 12	
Michael J. Skwierawski	70,712
Branch 16	
Mike Dwyer	68,464
Dewitt T. Pettis (Wrln)	5
Branch 29	
Richard J. Sankovitz	67,514
Branch 30	
Jeff Conen	64,932
Frank T. Crivello	33,987
Branch 42	
David A. Hansher	68,432
Outagamie County	
Branch 2	
Dennis C. Luebke	15,590
Robert L. Sager	6,048
Branch 5	
Michael W. Gage	18,457
Ozaukee County	
Branch 1	
Walter J. Swietlik	11,243
Branch 3	
Joseph D. McCormack	11,057
Polk County	
Branch 2	
Robert H. Rasmussen	5,249
Racine County	
Branch 6	
Wayne J. Marik	18,101
Branch 9	
Allan B. Torhorst	17,914
Richland County	
Edward E. Leineweber	2,996
Rock County	
Branch 5	
John W. Roethe	16,459
Branch 6	
Richard T. Werner	16,180
Sawyer County	
Norman L. Yackel	2,170
Sheboygan County	
Branch 1	
L. Edward Stengel	19,637
Branch 4	
John B. Murphy	19,248
Walworth County	
Branch 3	
John R. Race	10,403
Washburn County	
J. Michael Bitney	2,152
Eugene D. Harrington	2,466
Waukesha County	
Branch 4	
Patrick L. Snyder	38,733
Branch 7	
Mac Davis	30,971
Paul F. Reilly	19,605
Branch 8	
James R. Kieffer	38,609
Branch 10	
Marianne E. Becker	38,967
Winnebago County	
Branch 6	
Bruce K. Schmidt	18,288
Wood County	
Branch 1	
Dennis D. Conway	8,957
Branch 3	
Edward F. Zappen, Jr.	8,981

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BY COUNTY
February 18, 1997 Primary

County	John Benson	Linda A. Cross	Tony Evers	Eugene A. Hem	James L. Leonhart	Thomas A. Mysicka	Gregg Underheim	Janet Van Asten*
Adams	452	234	46	9	59	16	73	0
Ashland	247	104	35	9	32	18	46	2
Barron	477	142	26	5	61	304	107	0
Bayfield	622	255	65	11	48	47	71	0
Brown	4,142	2,343	583	186	841	254	2,163	0
Buffalo	282	98	23	5	12	13	39	0
Burnett	165	87	28	7	21	114	27	0
Calumet	784	565	146	25	94	36	382	0
Chippewa	1,499	725	194	34	131	98	271	0
Clark	650	313	44	20	53	21	103	7
Columbia	1,551	670	176	55	359	52	368	0
Crawford	470	187	44	7	60	28	115	0
Dane	33,986	9,046	3,116	382	10,444	1,017	4,080	12
Dodge	1,347	1,279	249	25	295	81	595	0
Door	734	484	99	21	256	53	369	0
Douglas	774	442	80	29	66	77	93	0
Dunn	398	194	48	14	60	39	102	2
Eau Claire	1,436	628	115	27	157	90	239	0
Florence	64	47	4	2	5	5	7	0
Fond du Lac	1,674	1,153	394	33	337	95	623	0
Forest	251	113	39	4	19	12	19	0
Grant	1,048	345	157	23	112	49	99	0
Green	738	290	86	11	166	41	112	0
Green Lake	321	202	69	8	57	19	280	0
Iowa	749	202	57	9	141	25	84	1
Iron	124	93	17	2	16	13	9	0
Jackson	317	153	60	14	39	9	134	0
Jefferson	1,090	788	89	19	272	52	395	1
Juneau	825	357	77	5	77	20	109	0
Kenosha	3,381	2,086	316	78	243	312	358	0
Kewaunee	196	116	23	8	97	11	132	1
La Crosse	4,240	1,964	383	173	1,049	280	2,826	0
Lafayette	443	137	42	5	78	11	67	0
Langlade	448	256	43	17	54	41	74	3
Lincoln	1,397	658	187	45	137	79	172	2
Manitowoc	2,527	1,536	322	96	520	137	1,294	0
Marathon	2,888	1,386	250	66	244	204	319	1
Marinette	822	515	131	40	113	45	391	0
Marquette	572	218	60	11	101	24	160	1
Menominee	66	62	14	3	9	7	52	0
Milwaukee	17,068	17,238	2,123	459	3,384	1,553	2,422	6
Monroe	1,063	553	336	54	198	54	329	1
Oconto	547	284	77	28	168	42	426	3
Oneida	1,131	502	180	24	127	76	141	3
Outagamie	4,318	3,322	1,080	124	462	190	1,759	0
Ozaukee	1,357	2,032	142	42	339	66	291	0
Pepin	154	61	17	9	12	10	21	0
Pierce	443	135	50	10	48	25	61	0
Polk	804	197	107	21	130	250	100	0
Portage	1,335	491	73	12	138	46	142	2
Price	806	400	103	31	84	59	117	0
Racine	4,910	4,361	458	134	724	345	659	0
Richland	987	290	66	10	138	29	118	1
Rock	5,261	1,948	553	69	926	226	584	1
Rusk	326	153	35	7	50	38	58	0
St. Croix	566	252	88	16	117	38	88	0
Sauk	1,181	395	97	22	272	47	183	1
Sawyer	227	132	43	5	36	43	70	0
Shawano	561	325	68	14	86	34	288	0
Sheboygan	3,717	3,428	1,551	128	1,600	222	747	0
Taylor	334	129	23	9	26	11	69	0
Trempealeau	422	122	49	8	34	27	207	0
Vernon	489	147	38	9	69	22	319	0
Vilas	481	266	79	15	79	61	76	0
Walworth	1,334	1,270	205	43	415	140	238	0
Washburn	965	556	194	60	137	249	136	0
Washington	2,116	2,897	315	77	425	153	454	0
Waukesha	5,417	8,241	765	201	1,292	361	1,918	0
Waupaca	890	842	133	12	101	41	407	0
Waushara	394	270	54	11	53	14	295	0
Winnebago	3,443	2,316	547	84	554	143	5,686	0
Wood	1,359	616	96	23	143	66	221	1
TOTAL	138,603	84,644	17,682	3,314	29,302	8,530	35,589	52

*Write-in candidate.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BY COUNTY
April 1, 1997

County	John Benson	Linda A. Cross	Janet Van Asten*
Adams	1,717	1,402	0
Ashland	1,666	1,392	2
Barron	3,115	2,764	0
Bayfield	2,221	1,691	2
Brown	14,472	10,498	4
Buffalo	1,243	873	0
Burnett	1,362	1,374	0
Calumet	3,066	2,690	3
Chippewa	3,472	3,360	0
Clark	3,269	2,965	0
Columbia	5,970	3,783	3
Crawford	1,916	1,481	0
Dane	70,494	23,984	0
Dodge	5,560	5,883	0
Door	2,966	2,409	0
Douglas	2,679	2,773	1
Dunn	3,849	2,848	0
Eau Claire	7,051	4,967	2
Florence	422	383	0
Fond du Lac	6,389	6,305	0
Forest	1,183	1,070	0
Grant	4,550	2,699	1
Green	4,496	2,457	0
Green Lake	1,645	1,738	0
Iowa	2,784	1,268	0
Iron	848	929	0
Jackson	1,545	1,282	0
Jefferson	6,186	5,322	0
Juneau	2,720	1,741	0
Kenosha	8,359	6,100	0
Kewaunee	1,608	1,452	0
La Crosse	10,215	8,194	0
Lafayette	1,962	1,000	0
Langlade	2,892	2,919	11
Lincoln	2,351	2,173	0
Manitowoc	6,657	6,747	0
Marathon	9,387	8,541	2
Marinette	4,416	3,990	0
Marquette	1,545	1,123	0
Menominee	260	217	0
Milwaukee	52,607	52,312	7
Monroe	3,029	2,731	0
Oconto	2,996	2,521	14
Oneida	3,459	3,131	1
Outagamie	12,442	10,705	1
Ozaukee	5,559	8,500	0
Pepin	478	388	0
Pierce	2,171	1,837	0
Polk	3,423	2,654	0
Portage	5,400	4,264	5
Price	1,418	1,279	0
Racine	12,735	11,733	0
Richland	2,396	1,315	0
Rock	13,657	7,878	0
Rusk	1,572	1,416	0
St. Croix	3,406	3,080	0
Sauk	4,161	2,526	0
Sawyer	1,293	1,501	1
Shawano	2,880	2,479	0
Sheboygan	11,814	11,171	0
Taylor	1,518	1,634	0
Trempealeau	1,769	1,380	2
Vernon	2,750	2,217	0
Vilas	2,141	2,106	0
Walworth	6,254	6,314	0
Washburn	2,146	2,024	0
Washington	6,893	10,513	0
Waukesha	20,876	32,536	1
Waupaca	4,963	5,013	0
Waushara	2,316	1,986	0
Winnebago	12,194	11,348	0
Wood	6,053	5,102	1
TOTAL	435,277	360,381	64

*Write-in candidate.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 105TH CONGRESS
By District, September 10, 1996 Primary

First Congressional District

County	Douglas La Follette (Dem.)	Jerry Maiers (Dem.)	Lydia Spottswood (Dem.)	Jeffrey C. Thomas (Dem.)	Mark W. Neumann (Rep.)
Green (part)	120	5	74	16	577
Jefferson (part)	35	1	13	1	35
Kenosha	6,880	905	8,606	2,711	3,041
Racine	3,348	683	4,326	667	6,482
Rock	2,414	174	3,315	1,208	3,287
Walworth	722	96	555	82	4,742
Waukesha (part)	75	3	56	6	633
TOTAL	13,594	1,867	16,945	4,691	18,797

Second Congressional District

County	Patrick J. O'Brien (Dem.)	Paul R. Soglin (Dem.)	Ben Masel (Lib.)	Scott L. Klug (Rep.)
Columbia	415	987	11	1,260
Dane	5,599	22,628	128	11,959
Dodge (part)	58	97	3	749
Green	65	247	2	1,574
Iowa	67	295	3	2,637
Jefferson (part)	6	15	0	33
Lafayette	107	223	2	501
Richland	32	144	0	2,984
Sauk	227	803	16	5,053
TOTAL	6,576	25,439	165	26,750

Third Congressional District

County	Tim Bakken (Dem.)	Ron Kind (Dem.)	Joe Monahan (Dem.)	Lee Rasch (Dem.)	Mark Weinhold (Dem.)	James E. Harsdorf (Rep.)	Myron Holley (Rep.)
Barron	674	1,130	39	353	44	1,259	81
Buffalo	61	127	12	140	12	1,259	112
Chippewa (part)	11	22	1	20	2	18	0
Clark (part)	107	283	36	251	37	724	76
Crawford	105	393	40	169	28	772	103
Dunn	316	949	53	330	256	1,870	189
Eau Claire (part)	1,873	1,542	85	1,910	199	3,148	244
Grant	104	77	204	85	62	5,118	705
Jackson	436	1,164	68	734	74	465	36
La Crosse	368	5,422	69	2,137	95	5,345	732
Monroe (part)	48	173	6	160	5	1,030	138
Pepin	72	132	24	140	14	228	8
Pierce	160	367	63	202	46	1,338	57
Polk (part)	178	230	103	627	80	1,622	118
St. Croix	464	472	136	330	98	1,503	86
Trempealeau	290	744	38	625	36	872	55
Vernon	103	458	19	369	20	1,422	234
TOTAL	5,370	13,685	996	8,582	1,108	27,993	2,974

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 105TH CONGRESS
By District, September 10, 1996 Primary–Continued

Fourth Congressional District

County	Roman R. Blenski (Dem.)	Jerry Kleczka (Dem.)	Mac Davis (Rep.)	Tom Reynolds (Rep.)	Gary G. Wetzel (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	4,655	27,381	4,457	9,642	376
Waukesha (part)	307	2,818	7,219	8,250	363
TOTAL	4,962	30,199	11,676	17,892	739

Fifth Congressional District

County	Tom Barrett (Dem.)	Paul D. Melotik (Rep.)	James D. Soderna (Tax.)
Milwaukee (part)	26,194	5,106	136
TOTAL	26,194	5,106	136

Sixth Congressional District

County	Al Lindskoog (Dem.)	James Dean (Lib.)	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)	Timothy Farness (Tax.)
Adams	442	2	1,464	7
Brown (part)	45	1	98	0
Calumet (part)	350	5	3,487	2
Fond du Lac (part)	623	17	1,913	12
Green Lake	68	11	1,040	4
Juneau	175	11	3,361	30
Manitowoc (part)	5,969	20	1,543	16
Marquette	92	5	2,333	1
Monroe (part)	244	4	1,933	4
Outagamie (part)	821	12	1,597	22
Sheboygan (part)	258	3	401	2
Waupaca	343	3	5,272	8
Waushara	188	3	897	10
Winnebago	1,600	22	7,932	8
TOTAL	11,218	119	33,271	126

Seventh Congressional District

County	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Don Schlomann (Rep.)	Charles R. Wenzel (Rep.)	Scott West (Rep.)	Dave Zien (Rep.)
Ashland	1,241	55	47	126	112
Bayfield	885	58	61	217	131
Burnett	1,577	92	249	346	313
Chippewa (part)	2,626	105	108	553	2,703
Clark (part)	413	73	64	194	619
Douglas	6,560	50	106	889	219
Eau Claire (part)	17	3	0	8	29
Iron	1,359	29	22	33	74
Lincoln	974	914	328	1,589	900
Marathon	1,937	653	755	3,432	1,503
Oneida (part)	1,092	382	168	750	297
Polk (part)	783	92	204	209	192
Portage	7,026	162	70	1,731	246
Price	862	247	99	401	530
Rusk	453	948	100	261	902
Sawyer	172	246	230	570	1,278
Taylor	681	166	84	448	633
Washburn	418	52	89	262	323
Wood	1,534	509	464	2,429	1,437
TOTAL	30,610	4,836	3,248	14,448	12,441

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 105TH CONGRESS
By District, September 10, 1996 Primary–Continued

Eighth Congressional District

County	Stan Gruszynski (Dem.)	Jay Johnson (Dem.)	Chuck Dettman (Rep.)	David Prosser (Rep.)
Brown (part)	5,059	8,861	7,539	10,464
Calumet (part)	65	94	113	204
Door	397	554	1,142	1,484
Florence	86	284	448	442
Forest	220	269	157	198
Kewaunee	498	759	593	527
Langlade	291	194	398	577
Manitowoc (part)	45	85	24	47
Marinette	1,178	822	2,460	3,127
Menominee	123	387	35	86
Oconto	637	1,091	1,367	1,138
Oneida (part)	597	337	793	1,203
Outagamie (part)	2,485	3,433	4,772	7,477
Shawano	511	847	1,350	1,763
Vilas	489	276	641	942
TOTAL	12,681	18,293	21,832	29,679

Ninth Congressional District

County	Floyd Brenholt (Dem.)	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)
Dodge (part)	769	4,565
Fond du Lac (part)	3	6
Jefferson (part)	555	1,156
Ozaukee	807	9,233
Sheboygan (part)	1,323	1,469
Washington	775	9,919
Waukesha (part)	1,136	12,051
TOTAL	5,368	38,399

Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Rep. – Republican Party; Tax. – U.S. Taxpayers Party.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 105TH U.S. CONGRESS
By District, November 5, 1996

First Congressional District

County	Lydia C. Spottswood (Dem.)	Mark W. Neumann (Rep.)
Green (part)	2,065	2,792
Jefferson (part)	687	796
Kenosha	28,174	24,878
Racine	36,417	39,064
Rock	32,053	27,355
Walworth	13,051	20,179
Waukesha (part)	1,701	3,344
TOTAL	114,148	118,408

Second Congressional District

County	Paul R. Soglin (Dem.)	Ben Masel (Lib.)	Scott L. Klug (Rep.)
Columbia	6,799	251	14,529
Dane	86,879	3,405	101,860
Dodge (part)	1,033	46	2,810
Green	2,249	91	5,653
Iowa	2,739	73	5,902
Jefferson (part)	331	11	562
Lafayette	1,826	23	4,326
Richland	2,094	56	4,960
Sauk	6,517	270	13,955
TOTAL	110,467	4,226	154,557

Third Congressional District

County	Ron Kind (Dem.)	James E. Harsdorf (Rep.)
Barron	8,668	8,035
Buffalo	2,487	2,873
Chippewa (part)	152	115
Clark (part)	3,085	3,870
Crawford	3,429	3,096
Dunn	7,702	6,752
Eau Claire (part)	21,817	16,981
Grant	7,192	10,843
Jackson	3,943	3,009
La Crosse	26,874	18,919
Monroe (part)	2,733	2,466
Pepin	1,472	1,482
Pierce	6,664	7,824
Polk (part)	3,655	3,668
St. Croix	10,478	12,313
Trempealeau	6,194	4,316
Vernon	5,422	5,584
TOTAL	121,967	112,146

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 105TH CONGRESS
By District, November 5, 1996–Continued

Fourth Congressional District

County	Jerry Kleczka (Dem.)	Tom Reynolds (Rep.)
Milwaukee (part)	106,357	63,423
Waukesha (part)	28,113	35,015
TOTAL	134,470	98,438

Fifth Congressional District

County	Tom Barrett (Dem.)	Paul D. Melotik (Rep.)	James D. Soderna (Tax.)
Milwaukee (part)	141,179	47,384	3,696
TOTAL	141,179	47,384	3,696

Sixth Congressional District

County	Al Lindskoog (Dem.)	James Dean (Lib.)	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)	Timothy Farness (Tax.)
Adams	2,556	83	4,266	88
Brown (part)	141	14	566	12
Calumet (part)	2,816	183	11,272	159
Fond du Lac (part)	7,725	714	28,354	408
Green Lake	1,451	193	5,807	42
Juneau	1,843	90	6,123	246
Manitowoc	9,365	439	21,842	198
Marquette	1,662	69	3,981	37
Monroe (part)	2,167	86	6,350	88
Outagamie (part)	2,464	165	6,628	143
Sheboygan (part)	2,271	137	8,826	130
Waupaca	4,277	184	13,374	161
Waushara	2,045	98	5,964	102
Winnebago	14,594	2,039	45,860	718
TOTAL	55,377	4,494	169,213	2,532

Seventh Congressional District

County	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Scott West (Rep.)
Ashland	4,497	2,214
Bayfield	4,739	2,473
Burnett	4,133	2,668
Chippewa (part)	11,616	9,087
Clark (part)	2,831	2,355
Douglas	12,161	5,964
Eau Claire (part)	206	160
Iron	2,029	1,271
Lincoln	6,888	5,428
Marathon	26,019	25,227
Oneida (part)	3,442	2,216
Polk (part)	5,106	2,930
Portage	16,954	12,234
Price	4,200	3,010
Rusk	3,829	2,543
Sawyer	3,122	3,081
Taylor	4,014	3,703
Washburn	3,789	2,956
Wood	17,853	13,845
TOTAL	137,428	103,365

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 105TH U.S. CONGRESS
By District, November 5, 1996–Continued

Eighth Congressional District

County	Jay Johnson (Dem.)	David Prosser (Rep.)
Brown (part)	50,300	39,928
Calumet (part)	738	683
Door	6,708	5,812
Florence	966	1,047
Forest	1,904	1,572
Kewaunee	4,692	3,748
Langlade	3,428	4,593
Manitowoc (part)	160	167
Marinette	10,043	7,800
Menominee	967	254
Oconto	7,387	6,082
Oneida (part)	3,747	6,569
Outagamie (part)	28,003	26,743
Shawano	7,175	7,688
Vilas	3,333	6,712
TOTAL	129,551	119,398

Ninth Congressional District

County	Floyd Brenholt (Dem.)	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)
Dodge (part)	7,383	17,877
Fond du Lac (part)	94	228
Jefferson (part)	8,382	17,932
Ozaukee	8,672	29,906
Sheboygan (part)	11,417	23,528
Washington	11,509	35,680
Waukesha (part)	20,283	72,759
TOTAL	67,740	197,910

Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Rep. – Republican Party; Tax. – U.S. Taxpayers Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Primary Election, August 15, 1995			
Adams (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	11	Lorge	57
				Welch	83
Columbia (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	58	Lorge	546
				Welch	739
Fond du Lac (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	68	Lorge	184
				Welch	521
Green Lake[1]	14th	Farrell	54	Lorge	445
				Welch	1,428
Marquette[1]	14th	Farrell	71	Lorge	427
				Welch	790
Outagamie (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	4	Lorge	431
				Welch	129
Sauk (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	27	Lorge	414
				Welch	482
Waupaca (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	106	Lorge	3,019
				Welch	2,675
Waushara (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	53	Lorge	676
				Welch	1,657
Winnebago (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	8	Lorge	35
				Welch	114
		Special Primary Election, November 14, 1995			
Milwaukee (part)[2]	7th	Grobschmidt	9,137	Gabler	590
		Potter	8,297	Thomson	688
		Special Recall Primary Election, May 7, 1996			
Racine (part)[3]	21st	Plache	4,016	Pangman	5,174
				Petak	14,147
		Primary Election, September 10, 1996			
Adams (part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	247
(part)[4]	24th	Shibilski	437	No candidate	
Brown (part)	2nd	Buss	2,460	Cowles	5,076
(part)	30th	Lawton	4,519	Drzewiecki	7,133
		Vanderbloemen	3,042		
Burnett	10th	Clausing	1,553	Griggs	814
Columbia (part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	377
(part)	16th	Chvala	720	Metcalfe	470
Crawford	32nd	Wulf	500	Rude	912
Dane (part)	16th	Chvala	5,376	Metcalfe	3,958
(part)	26th	Levitan	5,428	No candidate	
		Risser	10,953		
Dodge (part)	18th	Frederickson	125	Buettner	443
(part)	20th	No candidate		Klahn	26
				Panzer	53
Dunn (part)	10th	Clausing	874	Griggs	626
Florence	12th	Breske	331	Levanetz	557
				Natzke	259
Fond du Lac (part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	286
(part)	18th	Frederickson	433	Buettner	1,323
(part)[4]	20th	No candidate		Klahn	0
				Panzer	0
Forest	12th	Breske	464	Levanetz	215
				Natzke	126
Green (part)	16th	Chvala	11	Metcalfe	8
Green Lake	14th	No candidate		Welch	1,002
Kenosha	22nd	Wirch	15,871	Donegan	743
				Rizzo	2,037
La Crosse	32nd	Wulf	5,158	Rude	5,980
Langlade	12th	Breske	464	Levanetz	557
				Natzke	386
Lincoln	12th	Breske	916	Levanetz	2,392
				Natzke	1,299
Marathon (part)	12th	Breske	128	Levanetz	68
				Natzke	127
Marinette (part)	12th	Breske	361	Levanetz	1,058
				Natzke	706
(part)	30th	Lawton	770	Drzewiecki	2,781
		Vanderbloemen	451		
Marquette	14th	No candidate		Welch	2,176
Menominee	12th	Breske	322	Levanetz	13
				Natzke	106
Milwaukee (part)	4th	Lampkins, Jr.	1,724	No candidate	
		Moore	6,277		
(part)	6th	George	3,902	No candidate	
(part)[4]	8th	Nash	5,015	Darling	2,601
		Tatarowicz	2,014		
(part)	28th	Adelman	3,127	Allen	1,587
				Soik	2,648

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS–Continued

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Monroe (part)	32nd	Wulf	16	Rude	48
Oconto (part)	2nd	Buss	489	Cowles	953
(part)	12th	Breske	241	Levanetz	205
				Natzke	170
(part)	30th	Lawton	315	Drzewiecki	694
		Vanderbloemen	234		
Oneida	12th	Breske	1,880	Levanetz	3,048
				Natzke	844
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Buss	1,851	Cowles	2,793
(part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	403
Ozaukee (part)[4]	8th	Nash	71	Darling	369
		Tatarowicz	19		
(part)	20th	No candidate		Klahn	1,729
				Panzer	8,108
Pierce	10th	Clausing	787	Griggs	1,107
Polk (part)	10th	Clausing	1,845	Griggs	1,848
Portage (part)[4]	12th	Breske	230	Levanetz	16
				Natzke	20
(part)	24th	Shibilski	7,342	No candidate	
Racine (part)	22nd	Wirch	159	Donegan	126
				Rizzo	109
(part)	28th	Adelman	680	Allen	435
				Soik	632
Richland (part)	32nd	Wulf	55	Rude	1,006
Rock (part)	16th	Chvala	194	Metcalfe	97
St. Croix	10th	Clausing	1,317	Griggs	1,237
Sauk (part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	1,176
Shawano (part)	2nd	Buss	661	Cowles	1,917
(part)	12th	Breske	362	Levanetz	192
				Natzke	643
Sheboygan (part)[4]	20th	No candidate		Klahn	302
				Panzer	321
Vernon	32nd	Wulf	591	Rude	1,630
Vilas	12th	Breske	645	Levanetz	1,049
				Natzke	496
Walworth (part)	22nd	Wirch	106	Donegan	141
				Rizzo	171
(part)	28th	Adelman	144	Allen	174
				Soik	192
Washington (part)[4]	8th	Nash	171	Darling	1,541
		Tatarowicz	114		
(part)	20th	No candidate		Klahn	3,208
				Panzer	7,151
Waukesha (part)[4]	8th	Nash	219	Darling	1,414
		Tatarowicz	154		
(part)	28th	Adelman	1,919	Allen	3,723
				Soik	3,705
Waupaca (part)	12th	Breske	21	Levanetz	18
				Natzke	49
(part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	4,935
Waushara (part)[4]	14th	No candidate		Welch	796
(part)	24th	Shibilski	27	No candidate	
Winnebago (part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	264
(part)	18th	Frederickson	725	Buettner	4,364
Wood[4]	24th	Shibilski	1,380	No candidate	

[1]In the August 15, 1995 special primary election, U.S. Taxpayers Party candidate John Stumpf received the following county vote in the 14th S.D.: Adams–2, Columbia–25, Fond du Lac–3, Green Lake–7, Marquette–17, Outagamie–3, Sauk–4, Waupaca–21, Waushara–8, Winnebago–1.

[2]In the November 14, 1995 special primary election, Libertarian Party candidate James Wahl received the following county vote in the 7th S.D.: Milwaukee–65.

[3]In the May 7, 1996 special recall primary election, Libertarian Party candidate Todd Mascaretti received the following county vote in the 21st S.D.: Racine–163.

[4]In the September 10, 1996 primary election, U.S. Taxpayers Party candidates received the following county votes: 8th S.D.: Tim Gallert, Milwaukee–26, Ozaukee–0, Washington–5, Waukesha–13; 20th S.D.: Barry Moder, Fond du Lac–0, Ozaukee–9, Sheboygan–0, Washington–5; 24th S.D.: Wayne Wiedeman, Adams–5, Portage–9, Waushara–2, Wood–5.

Source: Official Records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Election, September 12, 1995			
Adams (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	49	Welch	102
Columbia (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	730	Welch	723
Fond du Lac (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	652	Welch	650
Green Lake[1]	14th	Farrell	568	Welch	1,377
Marquette[1]	14th	Farrell	542	Welch	750
Outagamie (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	89	Welch	115
Sauk (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	1,442	Welch	1,804
Waupaca (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	1,219	Welch	2,236
Waushara (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	604	Welch	1,530
Winnebago (part)[1]	14th	Farrell	33	Welch	141
		Special Election, December 12, 1995			
Milwaukee (part)[2]	7th	Grobschmidt	6,163	Thomson	1,253
		Special Recall Election, June 4, 1996			
Racine (part)[2]	21st	Plache	21,045	Petak	19,318
		November 5, 1996 General Election			
Adams (part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	897
(part)[1]	24th	Shibilski	3,586	No candidate	
Brown (part)	2nd	Buss	8,211	Cowles	18,345
(part)	30th	Lawton	22,617	Drzewiecki	23,182
Burnett	10th	Clausing	3,734	Griggs	3,086
Columbia (part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	5,706
(part)[2]	16th	Chvala	4,857	Metcalfe	5,141
Crawford	32nd	Wulf	1,665	Rude	4,945
Dane (part)[2]	16th	Chvala	33,353	Metcalfe	27,095
(part)	26th	No candidate		Risser	57,499
Dodge (part)	18th	Frederickson	608	Buettner	1,991
(part)[1,2]	20th	No candidate		Panzer	739
Dunn (part)	10th	Clausing	4,311	Griggs	2,854
Florence	12th	Breske	1,144	Levanetz	878
Fond du Lac (part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	3,582
(part)	18th	Frederickson	7,084	Buettner	22,891
(part)[1,2]	20th	No candidate		Panzer	0
Forest	12th	Breske	2,459	Levanetz	1,243
Green (part)[2]	16th	Chvala	88	Metcalfe	65
Green Lake	14th	No candidate		Welch	5,924
Kenosha	22nd	Wirch	30,475	Rizzo	20,817
La Crosse	32nd	Wulf	11,583	Rude	33,518
Langlade	12th	Breske	5,201	Levanetz	3,202
Lincoln	12th	Breske	7,480	Levanetz	4,740
Marathon (part)	12th	Breske	1,598	Levanetz	595
Marinette (part)	12th	Breske	3,121	Levanetz	3,339
(part)	30th	Lawton	5,001	Drzewiecki	5,994
Marquette	14th	No candidate		Welch	3,963
Menominee	12th	Breske	834	Levanetz	259
Milwaukee (part)	4th	Moore	38,018	No candidate	
(part)	6th	George	29,236	No candidate	
(part)[1]	8th	Nash	21,442	Darling	24,172
(part)	28th	Adelman	17,695	Soik	14,870
Monroe (part)	32nd	Wulf	61	Rude	178
Oconto (part)	2nd	Buss	2,122	Cowles	3,503
(part)	12th	Breske	1,092	Levanetz	989
(part)	30th	Lawton	2,254	Drzewiecki	2,920
Oneida	12th	Breske	8,517	Levanetz	8,013
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Buss	9,718	Cowles	12,179
(part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	899
Ozaukee (part)[1]	8th	Nash	878	Darling	2,234
(part)[2]	20th	No candidate		Panzer	27,608
Pierce	10th	Clausing	7,589	Griggs	6,783
Polk (part)	10th	Clausing	8,570	Griggs	6,520
Portage (part)	12th	Breske	453	Levanetz	134
(part)[1]	24th	Shibilski	20,490	No candidate	
Racine (part)	22nd	Wirch	1,493	Rizzo	2,432
(part)	28th	Adelman	5,337	Soik	4,351
Richland (part)	32nd	Wulf	751	Rude	1,951
Rock (part)[2]	16th	Chvala	1,320	Metcalfe	696
St. Croix	10th	Clausing	11,848	Griggs	11,323
Sauk (part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	4,222
Shawano (part)	2nd	Buss	3,798	Cowles	6,440
(part)	12th	Breske	2,912	Levanetz	1,222
Sheboygan (part)[1]	20th	No candidate		Panzer	3,467
Vernon	32nd	Wulf	2,304	Rude	8,765
Vilas	12th	Breske	5,211	Levanetz	5,097
Walworth (part)	22nd	Wirch	1,879	Rizzo	2,479
(part)	28th	Adelman	2,124	Soik	1,780
Washington (part)	8th	Nash	3,372	Darling	9,650
(part)[1,2]	20th	No candidate		Panzer	22,703
Waukesha (part)[1]	8th	Nash	4,036	Darling	9,188

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS–Continued

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	28th	Adelman	14,220	Soik	15,285
Waupaca	12th	Breske	198	Levanetz	127
(part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	13,241
Waushara (part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	5,285
(part)[1]	24th	Shibilski	394	No candidate	
Winnebago (part)	14th	No candidate		Welch	702
(part)	18th	Frederickson	8,922	Buettner	21,839
Wood[1]	24th	Shibilski	20,463	No candidate	

[1]U.S. Taxpayers Party candidates received the following votes: John Stumpf received the following county vote in the 14th S.D. September 12, 1995 special election: Adams–26; Columbia–168; Fond du Lac–76; Green Lake–185; Marquette–128; Outagamie–20; Sauk–156; Waupaca–237; Waushara–167; Winnebago–0; Tim Gallert received the following county vote in the 24th S.D.: Milwaukee–860; Ozaukee–58; Washington–548; Waukesha–537; Barry Moder received the following county votes in the 20th S.D.: Dodge–59; Fond du Lac–0; Ozaukee–1516; Sheboygan–692; Washington–2,221; Wayne Wiedeman received the following county vote in the 24th S.D.: Adams–385; Portage–3691; Waushara–41; Wood–4,391.

[2]Libertarian Party candidates received the following votes: James Wahl received the following county vote in the 7th S. D. December 12, 1995 special election: Milwaukee–236; Todd Mascaretti received the following county vote in the 21st S.D. June 4, 1996 special recall election: Racine–725; Mark Oprish received the following county votes in the 16th S.D.: Columbia–154; Dane–1,000; Green–5; Rock–45; Kevin Scheunemann received the following county votes in the 20th S.D.: Dodge–76; Fond du Lac–0; Ozaukee–1,939; Sheboygan– 185; Washington–3,058.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		Special Primary Election, August 15, 1995		
14th	40th, 41st, 42nd	Dem.	Martin F. Farrell	460
		Rep.	William D. Lorge	6,234
		Rep.	Robert T. Welch	8,618
		Tax.	John Stumpf	91
		Special Primary Election, November 14, 1995		
7th	19th, 29th, 21st	Dem.	Richard A. Grobschmidt	9,137
		Dem.	Rosemary Potter	8,297
		Lib.	James Wahl	65
		Rep.	Dan Gabler	590
		Rep.	Tom Thomson	688
		Special Recall Primary Election, May 7, 1996		
21st	61st, 62nd, 63rd	Dem.	Kimberly M. Plache	4,016
		Lib.	Todd Mascaretti	163
		Rep.	William A. Pangman	5,174
		Rep.	George Petak	14,147
		Primary Election, September 10, 1996		
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Patricia J. Buss	5,461
		Rep.	*Robert L. Cowles	10,739
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Dem.	Henry Lampkins, Jr.	1,724
		Dem.	*Gwen Moore	6,277
6th	16th, 17th, 18th	Dem.	*Gary R. George	3,902
8th	22nd, 23rd, 24th	Dem.	Randy Nash	5,476
		Dem.	Dave Tatarowicz	2,301
		Rep.	*Alberta Darling	5,925
		Tax.	Tim Gallert	44
10th	28th, 29th, 30th	Dem.	*Alice Clausing	6,376
		Rep.	Jay Griggs	5,632
12th	34th, 35th, 36th	Dem.	*Roger Breske	6,365
		Rep.	Nancy Levanetz	9,388
		Rep.	Clarence Natzke	5,231
14th	40th, 41st, 42nd	Rep.	*Robert T. Welch	11,662
16th	46th, 47th, 48th	Dem.	*Chuck Chvala	6,301
		Lib.	Mike A. Oprish	46
		Rep.	Tom Metcalfe	4,533
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Dem.	Fred Frederickson	1,283
		Rep.	*Carol A. Buettner	6,130
20th	58th, 59th, 60th	Lib.	Kevin Scheunemann	31
		Rep.	Paul W. Klahn	5,265
		Rep.	*Mary E. Panzer	15,633
		Tax.	Barry Moder	14
22nd	64th, 65th, 66th	Dem.	Robert W. Wirch	16,136
		Rep.	Marcus Donegan	1,010
		Rep.	Bruno M. Rizzo	2,317
24th	70th, 71st, 72nd	Dem.	*Kevin W. Shibilski	9,186
		Tax.	Wayne Wiedeman	21
26th	76th, 77th, 78th	Dem.	Stuart Levitan	5,428
		Dem.	*Fred A. Risser	10,953
28th	82nd, 83rd, 84th	Dem.	*Lynn S. Adelman	5,870
		Rep.	Scott Allen	5,919
		Rep.	Lisa Soik	7,177
30th	88th, 89th, 90th	Dem.	Barbara Lawton	5,604
		Dem.	Tony Vanderbloemen	3,727
		Rep.	*Gary Drzewiecki	10,608
32nd	94th, 95th, 96th	Dem.	David Wulf	6,320
		Rep.	*Brian D. Rude	9,576

*Incumbent

Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Rep. – Republican Party; Tax. – U.S. Taxpayers Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
			November 8, 1994 General Election	
1st	1st, 2nd, 3rd	Dem.	Edward F. VanderBloomen, Jr.	16,524
		Rep.	*Alan J. Lasee	33,503
3rd	7th, 8th, 9th	Dem.	*Brian B. Burke	23,015
		Rep.	Edward J. Schultz	11,434
5th	13th, 14th, 15th	Dem.	John Deeken	19,966
		Rep.	*Peggy A. Rosenzweig	34,117
7th	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	*John R. Plewa	33,493
9th	25th, 26th, 27th	Dem.	*Calvin J. Potter	34,743
11th	31st, 32nd, 33rd	Dem.	Frank R. Briscoe	11,490
		Rep.	*Joanne B. Huelsman	34,923
13th	37th, 38th, 39th	Dem.	Susan L. Lidholm	13,787
		Rep.	Scott Fitzgerald	29,391
15th	43rd, 44th, 45th	Dem.	Michael D. Brennan	14,799
		Rep.	*Tim Weeden	29,366
17th	49th, 50th, 51st	Dem.	Sandra Braun	15,208
		Rep.	*Dale W. Schultz	27,644
		Tax.	Timothy J. Farness	472
19th	55th, 56th, 57th	Dem.	Andrew J. Smith	11,104
		Rep.	*Michael G. Ellis	34,256
21st	61st, 62nd, 63rd	Dem.	Sally Henzl	17,295
		Rep.	*George Petak	28,356
23rd	67th, 68th, 69th	Dem.	Paul P. Gordon	15,666
		Rep.	*David A. Zien	29,049
25th	73rd, 74th, 75th	Dem.	*Robert Jauch	26,033
		Rep.	Russell J. Korpela	20,136
27th	79th, 80th, 81st	Dem.	*Joseph S. Wineke	27,320**
		Rep.	Nancy Mistele	27,120**
29th	85th, 86th, 87th	Dem.	*Russ Decker	31,422
		Rep.	Michael D. Stefonik	18,791
31st	91st, 92nd, 93rd	Dem.	*Rodney C. Moen	24,477
		Rep.	James A. Hellman	21,519
33rd	97th, 98th, 99th	Dem.	James D. Palmar	16,016
		Rep.	*Margaret A. Farrow	41,431
			Special Election, May 2, 1995	
24th	70th, 71st, 72nd	Dem.	Kevin W. Shibilski	15,923
		Rep.	Donna Rozar	12,011
			Special Election, September 12, 1995	
14th	40th, 41st, 42nd	Dem.	Martin F. Farrell	5,928
		Rep.	Robert T. Welch	9,428
		Tax.	John Stumpf	1,167
			Special Election, December 12, 1995	
7th	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	Richard A. Grobschmidt	6,163
		Lib.	James Wahl	236
		Rep.	Tom Thomson	1,253
			Special Recall Election, June 4, 1996	
21st	61st, 62nd, 63rd	Dem.	Kimberly M. Plache	21,045
		Lib.	Todd Mascaretti	725
		Rep.	*George Petak	19,318
			November 5, 1996 General Election	
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Patricia J. Buss	23,849
		Rep.	*Robert L. Cowles	40,467
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Dem.	*Gwen Moore	38,018
6th	16th, 17th, 18th	Dem.	*Gary R. George	29,236
8th	22nd, 23rd, 24th	Dem.	Randy Nash	29,728
		Rep.	*Alberta Darling	45,244
		Tax.	Tim Gallert	2,003
10th	28th, 29th, 30th	Dem.	*Alice Clausing	36,052
		Rep.	Jay Griggs	30,566
12th	34th, 35th, 36th	Dem.	*Roger Breske	40,220
		Rep.	Nancy Levanetz	29,838
14th	40th, 41st, 42nd	Rep.	*Robert T. Welch	44,421
16th	46th, 47th, 48th	Dem.	*Chuck Chvala	39,618
		Lib.	Mike A. Oprish	1,204
		Rep.	Tom Metcalfe	32,997
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Dem.	Fred Frederickson	16,614
		Rep.	*Carol A. Buettner	46,721
20th	58th, 59th, 60th	Lib.	Kevin Scheunemann	5,258
		Rep.	*Mary E. Panzer	54,517
		Tax.	Barry Moder	4,488
22nd	64th, 65th, 66th	Dem.	Robert W. Wirch	33,847

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT–Continued

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		Rep.	Bruno M. Rizzo	25,728
24th	70th, 71st, 72nd	Dem.	*Kevin W. Shibilski	44,933
		Tax.	Wayne Wiedeman	8,508
26th	76th, 77th, 78th	Dem.	*Fred A. Risser	57,499
28th	82nd, 83rd, 84th	Dem.	*Lynn S. Adelman	39,376
		Rep.	Lisa Soik	36,286
30th	88th, 89th, 90th	Dem.	Barbara Lawton	29,872
		Rep.	*Gary Drzewiecki	32,096
32nd	94th, 95th, 96th	Dem.	David Wulf	16,364
		Rep.	*Brian D. Rude	49,357

Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Rep. – Republican Party; Tax. – U.S. Taxpayers Party.

* Incumbent.

**Recount vote total.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Primary Election, February 6, 1996			
Milwaukee (part)	21st	Plale	3,075	Degner	486
		Vattendahl	1,688	McCarrier	1,804
		Primary Election, September 10, 1996			
Adams (part)	42nd	Alexander	68	Brancel	269
(part)	72nd	Schneider	462	Hellner	934
Ashland	74th	Linton	1,312	No candidate	
Barron (part)[1]	67th	Peters	1	Sykora	0
		Wilder	2		
(part)	75th	Hubler	2,072	Morgan (WrIn)	215
				Stumpf (WrIn)	161
Bayfield (part)	73rd	Boyle	97	Balcum	47
				Paradice	24
(part)	74th	Linton	815	No candidate	
Brown (part)	1st	No candidate		Hutchison	278
(part)	2nd	Heller	293	Lasee	1,625
		Johnson, S.	946		
(part)	3rd	Scheffler	290	Blackmer	112
				Ott	435
(part)	4th	No candidate		Green	4,496
(part)	5th	Vander Loop	191	Sanders	327
(part)	88th	No candidate		Kelso	3,085
(part)	89th	Fenske	331	Gard	661
(part)	90th	Ryba	3,155	Bluhm	2,165
				Simons	1,904
Buffalo	91st	Gronemus	289	No candidate	
Burnett	28th	Dueholm	1,533	Davis	488
				Pettis	662
Calumet (part)	3rd	Scheffler	434	Blackmer	1,723
				Ott	2,388
(part)	25th	Ziegelbauer	1	No candidate	
(part)	27th	Kuhn	32	Otte	357
Chippewa (part)[1]	67th	Peters	258	Sykora	1,757
		Wilder	1,598		
(part)	68th	Kaste	393	Dawes	71
		Plombon	811	Schafer	807
				Wood	344
Clark	69th	Hendrickson	939	Zukowski	1,631
Columbia (part)	37th	Waller	53	Ward	54
(part)	39th	Giedd	21	Goetsch	150
				Swain	63
(part)	42nd	Alexander	252	Brancel	404
(part)[1]	47th	Festge	475	Hahn	568
		Hoffman	138		
		Read	268		
Crawford	96th	Kastel	582	Johnsrud	882
Dane (part)	37th	Waller	144	Ward	113
(part)[1]	46th	Hebl	1,362	Quayle	281
				Silbaugh	1,864
(part)[1]	47th	Festge	877	Hahn	1,012
		Hoffman	193		
		Read	213		
(part)[1]	48th	Hanson	2,733	No candidate	
(part)[1]	76th	Young, R.	4,906	Tessmer	1,230
(part)[1]	77th	Black	4,662	No candidate	
(part)[1,2]	78th	Baldwin	3,633	McCann	527
(part)	79th	Farwell	270	Skindrud	1,579
		Menamin	146		
		Natkins	336		
		Patenaude	2,031		
		Seaborg	535		
(part)	81st	Travis	2,048	Klecker	1,328
Dodge (part)	37th	Waller	54	Ward	202
(part)[3]	38th	Schwoch	110	Foti	290
(part)	39th	Giedd	633	Goetsch	4,146
				Swain	1,709
(part)[3]	53rd	Gannon	130	Owens	413
(part)	58th	Stodola	19	Lehman, M.	61
Door	1st	No candidate		Hutchison	2,126

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
–Continued–

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Douglas	73rd	Boyle	6,128	Balcum	843
				Paradice	402
Dunn (part)	29th	Green	89	Anderson, J.	878
		Kellaher	64		
		Milliren	154		
		Plouff	681		
(part)[1]	67th	Peters	90	Sykora	838
		Wilder	726		
Eau Claire (part)	68th	Kaste	806	Dawes	102
		Plombon	1,340	Schafer	667
				Wood	381
(part)	69th	Hendrickson	127	Zukowski	142
(part)	92nd	Rice	45	Klinker	8
				Musser	17
(part)	93rd	Postlewaite	2,624	Kreibich	2,113
Florence	36th	Brown	249	Seratti	862
Fond du Lac (part)	3rd	Scheffler	38	Blackmer	29
				Ott	210
(part)	41st	No candidate		Olsen	221
(part)	52nd	Schmitz	297	Dobyns	543
(part)[3]	53rd	Gannon	227	Owens	650
(part)	59th	No candidate		Grothman	0
Forest	36th	Brown	317	Seratti	314
Grant (part)	49th	Rundell	445	Brandemuehl	5,570
(part)	51st	Sheffer	58	Freese	255
Green (part)[1]	46th	Hebl	9	Quayle	1
				Silbaugh	6
(part)	79th	Farwell	9	Skindrud	137
		Menamin	11		
		Natkins	3		
		Patenaude	127		
		Seaborg	44		
(part)	80th	Lahti	206	Powers	1,920
Green Lake	41st	No candidate		Olsen	970
Iowa (part)	49th	Rundell	72	Brandemuehl	568
(part)	51st	Sheffer	222	Freese	1,963
Iron	74th	Linton	1,449	No candidate	
Jackson (part)	91st	Gronemus	370	No candidate	
(part)	92nd	Rice	1,288	Klinker	75
				Musser	337
Jefferson (part)[3]	31st	Hapka	63	Nass	207
		Wheeler	80		
(part)	37th	Waller	381	Ward	745
(part)[3]	38th	Schwoch	97	Foti	267
Juneau	50th	No candidate		Albers	3,310
Kenosha (part)	64th	Kreuser	6,530	Ruge	668
(part)	65th	Andersen	2,510	Toboyek	1,129
		Bellow	2,685		
		Koesser	313		
		Steinbrink	4,022		
(part)	66th	Boone	1,070	Porter	589
Kewaunee	1st	No candidate		Hutchison	896
La Crosse (part)[2]	94th	Pfaff	2,791	Huebsch	3,071
(part)	95th	Meyer	3,451	Kader	2,476
Lafayette (part)	49th	Rundell	1	Brandemuehl	5
(part)	51st	Sheffer	210	Freese	484
Langlade (part)	35th	Barkley	340	Ourada	845
(part)	36th	Brown	24	Seratti	50
Lincoln	35th	Barkley	819	Ourada	3,123
Manitowoc (part)	2nd	Heller	1,602	Lasee	733
		Johnson, S.	2,235		
(part)	25th	Ziegelbauer	5,476	No candidate	
Marathon (part)	35th	Barkley	47	Ourada	117
(part)	36th	Brown	31	Seratti	38
(part)	69th	Hendrickson	172	Zukowski	625
(part)	85th	Huber	918	Zeichert	1,341
(part)	86th	Springer	719	Jacobson	1,574
Marinette (part)	36th	Brown	323	Seratti	1,827
(part)	89th	Fenske	924	Gard	3,064
Marquette	42nd	Alexander	85	Brancel	2,336

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
–Continued–

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Menominee	36th	Brown	252	Seratti	92
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Bock	2,186	No candidate	
(part)	8th	Gonzalez	217	Escamilla	113
		Kunicki	2,056		
		Larriuz	390		
		Zielinski	829		
(part)	9th	Carpenter	3,312	No candidate	
		Sanfilippo	1,260		
(part)	10th	Williams	2,050	No candidate	
(part)	11th	Morris-Tatum	2,103	No candidate	
(part)	12th	Krug	2,257	Nelson	248
(part)	13th	Cullen	2,765	Schultz	546
				Weare	243
(part)	14th	Dulberger	1,967	Walker	1,021
(part)	15th	Christenson	1,695	Roberts	1,039
		Kuhs	780		
		Miszewski	813		
		Staskunas	1,911		
(part)	16th	Timmerman (WrIn)	23	No candidate	
		Young, L.	1,209		
(part)	17th	Coggs	1,792	No candidate	
(part)	18th	Riley	879	No candidate	
(part)[3]	19th	Notestein	2,303	No candidate	
(part)	20th	Potter	3,185	No candidate	
(part)	21st	Plale	2,578	Degner	1,001
(part)	22nd	Wasserman	3,461	Beal	1,388
(part)	23rd	La Fave	3,280	Carson	1,034
(part)	82nd	Rutkowski	2,327	Dunlap	1,066
				Stone	1,848
	83rd	Carew	146	Gunderson	130
(part)	84th	Schwartz	319	Lazich	562
(part)[1]	97th	Krusick	4,516	No candidate	
		Tubic	476		
(part)	98th	No candidate		Duff	427
Monroe (part)	92nd	Rice	579	Klinker	1,168
				Musser	2,344
(part)[2]	94th	Pfaff	13	Huebsch	41
Oconto (part)	6th	Wolf	522	Ainsworth	940
(part)	36th	Brown	208	Seratti	367
(part)	89th	Fenske	378	Gard	728
Oneida	34th	Parker	1,122	Handrick	3,351
		Schaefer	1,030		
Outagamie (part)	3rd	Scheffler	265	Blackmer	165
				Ott	481
(part)	5th	Vander Loop	1,994	Sanders	2,179
(part)	6th	Wolf	236	Ainsworth	543
(part)	40th	Van Handel	57	Hundertmark	133
				Lorge	365
				Mork	53
(part)	56th	Zemple	445	Klusman	1,797
(part)	57th	Waldman	1,856	Jorgensen	896
				Spahn	812
				Wieckert	2,834
				Wiley	1,874
Ozaukee (part)	22nd	Wasserman	9	Beal	4
(part)	23rd	La Fave	69	Carson	275
(part)	58th	Stodola	362	Lehman, M.	2,332
(part)	59th	No candidate		Grothman	491
(part)	60th	Schwalb	326	Hoven	4,751
Pepin	91st	Gronemus	339	No candidate	
Pierce (part)	29th	Green	12	Anderson, J.	127
		Kellaher	29		
		Milliren	23		
		Plouff	105		
(part)	30th	Johnson, J.	589	Harsdorf	1,155
Polk (part)	28th	Dueholm	1,835	Davis	1,659
				Pettis	863
(part)	75th	Hubler	98	Morgan (WrIn)	1
				Stumf (WrIn)	1
Portage (part)	36th	Brown	189	Seratti	32

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
–Continued–

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	70th	Hasenorhl	1,527	Liebe	114
				Rozar	330
(part)	71st	Murat	5,258	Szehner	1,042
(part)	72nd	Schneider	58	Hellner	35
Price	87th	Reynolds	834	Moser	1,033
Racine (part)[1,3]	61st	Turner	1,477	No candidate	
(part)[1,3]	62nd	Lehman, J.	1,625	Clementi	787*
		Michetti	802	Karls	552*
		Miller	437	Turek	750*
		Tellez	359	Young, S.	255*
(part)[3]	63rd	Cherf	1,434	Ladwig	2,031
(part)	66th	Boone	158	Porter	245
(part)	82nd	Rutkowski	9	Dunlap	2
				Stone	11
(part)	83rd	Carew	518	Gunderson	977
Richland (part)	50th	No candidate		Albers	1,907
(part)	96th	Kastel	67	Johnsrud	995
Rock (part)	31st	Hapka	118	Nass	153
		Wheeler	217		
(part)	37th	Waller	25	Ward	6
(part)[1]	43rd	Kelly	141	Erikson	81
				Kedzie	105
				Weiser	30
(part)	44th	Wood	3,068	No candidate	
(part)	45th	Robson	1,154	No candidate	
(part)	46th	Hebl	170	Quayle	17
				Silbaugh	113
(part)	80th	Lahti	805	Powers	746
Rusk	87th	Reynolds	461	Moser	1,333
St. Croix (part)	28th	Dueholm	37	Davis	23
				Pettis	34
(part)	29th	Green	113	Anderson, J.	642
		Kellaher	692		
		Milliren	79		
		Plouff	143		
(part)	30th	Johnson, J.	445	Harsdorf	667
Sauk (part)	42nd	Alexander	120	Brancel	1,302
(part)	50th	No candidate		Albers	2,637
(part)	51st	Sheffer	143	Freese	556
Sawyer	74th	Linton	168	No candidate	
Shawano (part)	6th	Wolf	640	Ainsworth	1,968
(part)	35th	Barkley	23	Ourada	23
(part)	36th	Brown	215	Seratti	706
Sheboygan (part)	26th	Baumgart	1,003	Doyle	592
(part)	27th	Kuhn	673	Otte	691
(part)	59th	No candidate		Grothman	511
Taylor	87th	Reynolds	681	Moser	873
Trempealeau	91st	Gronemus	1,577	No candidate	
Vernon	96th	Kastel	686	Johnsrud	1,505
Vilas	34th	Parker	618	Handrick	1,440
		Schaefer	259		
Walworth (part)[3]	31st	Hapka	296	Nass	533
		Wheeler	129		
(part)[1]	43rd	Kelly	582	Erikson	1,536
				Kedzie	1,860
				Weiser	547
(part)	66th	Boone	108	Porter	401
(part)	83rd	Carew	60	Gunderson	309
Washburn (part)	73rd	Boyle	159	Balcum	127
				Paradice	104
(part)	75th	Hubler	258	Morgan (Wrn)	20
				Stumpf (WrIn)	13
Washington (part)	24th	Burnick	229	Jeskewitz	1,476
(part)	33rd	No candidate		Vrakas	222
(part)[1]	58th	Stodola	304	Lehman, M.	3,728
(part)	59th	No candiate		Grothman	4,168
(part)	60th	Schwalb	0	Hoven	86
Waukesha (part)	13th	Cullen	0	Schultz	0
				Weare	0
(part)	24th	Burnick	291	Jeskewitz	1,433

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY –Continued–

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)[3]	31st	Hapka	52	Nass	1,245
		Wheeler	133		
(part)[3]	32nd	No candidate		Jensen	3,949
(part)[3]	33rd	No candidate		Vrakas	3,925
(part)[3]	38th	Schwoch	142	Foti	1,236
(part)	83rd	Carew	687	Gunderson	1,961
(part)	84th	Schwartz	779	Lazich	4,111
(part)[3]	98th	No candidate		Duff	2,943
(part)	99th	No candidate		Urban	3,170
Waupaca (part)	36th	Brown	17	Seratti	66
(part)	40th	Van Handel	284	Hundtmark	1,811
				Lorge	3,112
				Mork	1,661
Waushara (part)	41st	No candidate		Olsen	782
(part)	71st	Murat	23	Szehner	58
Winnebago (part)	3rd	Scheffler	17	Blackmer	12
				Ott	37
(part)	41st	No candidate		Olsen	268
(part)[3]	53rd	Gannon	249	Owens	1,641
(part)	54th	Palmeri	484	Underheim	2,513
(part)	55th	No candidate		Kaufert	2,055
(part)	56th	Zemple	211	Klusman	1,168
Wood (part)	69th	Hendrickson	3	Zukowski	32
(part)	70th	Hasenohrl	853	Liebe	1,184
				Rozar	1,943
(part)	72nd	Schneider	674	Hellner	1,253

*Recount vote totals.

[1]Libertarian Party candidates received the following county votes: 43rd A.D.: Edward J. Kozak, Rock–1, Walworth–21; 46th A.D.: Thomas G. Ender, Dane–7, Green–2; 47th A.D.: James J. Mueller, Columbia–5, Dane–10; 48th A.D.: Terry R. Gray, Dane–21; 61st A.D.: Michael L. Wynhoff, Racine–13; 62nd A.D.: Todd Mascaretti (write–in), Racine–0; Jim Sewell, Racine–16; 67th A.D.: David Blair, Barron–0, Chippewa–5, Dunn–2; 76th A.D.: Timothy D. Wing, Dane–13; 77th A.D.: Scott T. Jensen, Dane–7; 78th A.D.: Anthony W. Tardola, Dane–22; 97th A.D.: Donald L. Carlson, Milwaukee–9.

[2]Independent candidates received the following county votes: 78th A.D.: Richard H. Anderson, Dane–6; 94th A.D.: Jim Milliren, La Crosse–7, Monroe–0.

[3]U.S. Taxpayers Party candidates received the following county votes: 19th A.D.: Michael E. Phillips, Milwaukee–7; 31st A.D.: Edward J. Frami, Jefferson–1, Walworth–2, Waukesha–10; 32nd A.D.: Dave Ostendorf, Waukesha–6; 33rd A.D.: Steven F. Leinstock, Waukesha–4; 38th A.D.: Kenneth W. Eyre, Dodge–9, Jefferson–2, Waukesha–2; 53rd A.D.: Anthony E. Deiss, Dodge–1, Fond du Lac–5, Winnebago–2; 61st A.D.: Thomas Rivers, Racine–16; 62nd A.D.: Thomas Casper, Racine–10; 63rd A.D.: Michael J. O'Hare, Racine–11; 98th A.D.: Daryl Feryance, Waukesha–2.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Special Election, March 19, 1996			
Milwaukee (part)	21st	Plale	6,758	McCarrier	5,609
		November 5, 1996 General Election			
Adams (part)	42nd	Alexander	607	Brancel	885
(part)	72nd	Schneider	3,517	Hellner	2,025
Ashland	74th	Linton	4,923	No candidate	
Barron (part)[1]	67th	Wilder	8	Sykora	1
(part)	75th	Hubler	11,998	No candidate	
Bayfield (part)	73rd	Boyle	468	Balcum	327
(part)	74th	Linton	4,827	No candidate	
Brown (part)[1]	1st	No candidate		Hutchison	1,749
(part)	2nd	Johnson, S.	4,020	Lasee	6,157
(part)	3rd	Scheffler	996	Ott	2,125
(part)	4th	No candidate		Green	17,713
(part)	5th	Vander Loop	1,457	Sanders	1,682
(part)	88th	No candidate		Kelso	11,067
(part)	89th	Fenske	1,792	Gard	3,207
(part)	90th	Ryba	10,682	Bluhm	9,696
Buffalo	91st	Gronemus	3,451	No candidate	
Burnett	28th	Dueholm	3,983	Davis	2,707
Calumet (part)	3rd	Scheffler	3,831	Ott	9,111
(part)	25th	Ziegelbauer	108	No candidate	
(part)	27th	Kuhn	688	Otte	1,300
Chippewa (part)[1]	67th	Wilder	6,364	Sykora	6,785
(part)	68th	Plombon	3,814	Schafer	4,216
Clark	69th	Hendrickson	4,584	Zukowski	7,625
Columbia (part)	37th	Waller	650	Ward	1,113
(part)	39th	Giedd	232	Goetsch	822
(part)	42nd	Alexander	2,451	Brancel	5,687
(part)[1]	47th	Festge	3,862	Hahn	6,133
Crawford	96th	Kastel	2,669	Johnsrud	4,131
Dane (part)	37th	Waller	244	Ward	226
(part)[1]	46th	Hebl	11,405	Silbaugh	10,799
(part)[1]	47th	Festge	6,736	Hahn	7,757
(part)[1]	48th	Hanson	17,587	No candidate	
(part)[1]	76th	Young, R.	16,337	Tessmer	10,128
(part)[1]	77th	Black	19,257	No candidate	
(part)[1,2]	78th	Baldwin	15,972	McCann	4,842
(part)	79th	Patenaude	11,761	Skindrud	13,236
(part)	81st	Travis	14,349	Klecker	9,804
Dodge (part)	37th	Waller	566	Ward	1,033
(part)[3]	38th	Schwoch	1,829	Foti	3,764
(part)	39th	Giedd	6,857	Goetsch	11,335
(part)[5]	53rd	Gannon	780	Owens	1,750
(part)	58th	Stodola	234	Lehman, M.	745
Door[1]	1st	No candidate		Hutchison	9,103
Douglas	73rd	Boyle	11,524	Balcum	6,867
Dunn (part)	29th	Plouff	3,411*	Anderson, J.	3,677*
(part)[1]	67th	Wilder	3,606	Sykora	3,595
Eau Claire (part)	68th	Plombon	5,944	Schafer	6,794
(part)	69th	Hendrickson	676	Zukowski	1,011
(part)	92nd	Rice	173	Musser	111
(part)	93rd	Postlewaite	10,000	Kreibich	14,480
Florence	36th	Brown	619	Seratti	1,382
Fond du Lac (part)	3rd	Scheffler	650	Ott	1,891
(part)	41st	No candidate		Olsen	3,273
(part)	52nd	Schmitz	6,975	Dobyns	12,728
(part)[3]	53rd	Gannon	3,162	Owens	6,677
(part)	59th	No candidate		Grothman	0
Forest	36th	Brown	1,485	Seratti	1,983
Grant (part)	49th	Rundell	6,165	Brandemuehl	10,562
(part)	51st	Sheffer	514	Freese	1,306
Green (part)[1]	46th	Hebl	75	Silbaugh	75
(part)	79th	Patenaude	909	Skindrud	999
(part)	80th	Lahti	2,695	Powers	7,918
Green Lake	41st	No candidate		Olsen	5,903
Iowa (part)	49th	Rundell	632	Brandemuehl	965
(part)	51st	Sheffer	1,942	Freese	4,677
Iron	74th	Linton	2,327	No candidate	
Jackson (part)	91st	Gronemus	1,115	No candidate	
(part)	92nd	Rice	2,688	Musser	2,761
Jefferson (part)[3]	31st	Wheeler	1,943	Nass	3,112
(part)	37th	Waller	6,560	Ward	10,631
(part)[3]	38th	Schwoch	1,884	Foti	4,197
Juneau	50th	No candidate		Albers	6,667
Kenosha (part)	64th	Kreuser	12,867	Ruge	4,363
(part)	65th	Steinbrink	13,007	Toboyek	6,817
(part)	66th	Boone	3,783	Porter	8,766

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
– Continued –

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Kewaunee[1]	1st	No candidate		Hutchison	6,741
La Crosse (part)[2]	94th	Pfaff	10,431	Huebsch	12,492
(part)	95th	Meyer	14,051	Kader	7,668
Lafayette (part)	49th	Rundell	19	Brandemuehl	33
(part)	51st	Sheffer	1,769	Freese	4,211
Langlade (part)	35th	Barkley	2,023	Ourada	5,823
(part)	36th	Brown	211	Seratti	265
Lincoln	35th	Barkley	5,156	Ourada	6,993
Manitowoc (part)	2nd	Johnson	5,753	Lasee	7,188
(part)	25th	Ziegelbauer	14,663	No candidate	
Marathon (part)	35th	Barkley	580	Ourada	953
(part)	36th	Brown	202	Seratti	357
(part)	69th	Hendrickson	1,748	Zukowski	2,771
(part)	85th	Huber	14,628	Zeichert	6,139
(part)	86th	Springer	12,486	Jacobson	10,218
Marinette (part)	36th	Brown	1,932	Seratti	4,563
(part)	89th	Fenske	3,412	Gard	7,614
Marquette	42nd	Alexander	1,725	Brancel	3,968
Menominee	36th	Brown	486	Seratti	372
Milwaukee (part)[1]	7th	Bock	12,295	No candidate	
(part)	8th	Kunicki	6,341	Escamilla	1,508
(part)[1]	9th	Carpenter	14,758	No candidate	
(part)	10th	Williams	11,570	No candidate	
(part)	11th	Morris-Tatum	12,954	No candidate	
(part)	12th	Krug	12,606	Nelson	3,987
(part)[1]	13th	Cullen	12,232	Schultz	9,058
(part)[4]	14th	Dulberger	9,792	Walker	15,658
(part)	15th	Staskunas	13,483	Roberts	6,326
(part)	16th	Young, L.	8,955	No candidate	
(part)[1]	17th	Coggs	13,394	No candidate	
(part)	18th	Riley	6,995	No candidate	
(part)[3]	19th	Notestein	14,802	No candidate	
(part)	20th	Potter	15,520	No candidate	
(part)	21st	Plale	14,020	Degner	6,544
(part)[2]	22nd	Wasserman	15,281	Beal	11,492
(part)	23rd	La Fave	12,963	Carson	6,891
(part)	82nd	Rutkowski	12,616	Stone	11,635
(part)	83rd	Carew	1,493	Gunderson	2,207
(part)	84th	Schwartz	1,274	Lazich	2,600
(part)[1]	97th	Krusick	18,159	No candidate	
(part)[3]	98th	No candidate		Duff	2,944
Monroe (part)	92nd	Rice	6,477	Musser	7,449
(part)[2]	94th	Pfaff	149	Huebsch	156
Oconto (part)	6th	Wolf	2,509	Ainsworth	3,134
(part)	36th	Brown	782	Seratti	1,238
(part)	89th	Fenske	1,852	Gard	3,292
Oneida	34th	Parker	5,710	Handrick	10,619
Outagamie (part)	3rd	Scheffler	1,168	Ott	1,863
(part)	5th	Vander Loop	10,844	Sanders	7,988
(part)	6th	Wolf	1,262	Ainsworth	2,170
(part)	40th	Van Handel	429	Lorge	1,127
(part)	56th	Zemple	3,590	Klusman	8,995
(part)	57th	Waldman	7,774	Wieckert	13,343
Ozaukee (part)[2]	22nd	Wasserman	33	Beal	34
(part)	23rd	La Fave	1,223	Carson	1,843
(part)	58th	Stodola	1,796	Lehman, M.	5,155
(part)	59th	No candidate		Grothman	2,082
(part)	60th	Schwalb	6,751	Hoven	18,512
Pepin	91st	Gronemus	2,137	No candidate	
Pierce (part)	29th	Plouff	916*	Anderson, J.	591*
(part)	30th	Johnson, J.	5,424	Harsdorf	7,495
Polk (part)	28th	Dueholm	8,555	Davis	6,547
(part)	75th	Hubler	455	No candidate	
Portage (part)	36th	Brown	283	Seratti	258
(part)	70th	Hasenohrl	3,064	Rozar	2,173
(part)	71st	Murat	12,633	Szehner	8,730
(part)	72nd	Schneider	376	Hellner	232
Price	87th	Reynolds	3,393	Moser	3,803
Racine (part)[1,3]	61st	Turner	10,218	No candidate	
(part)[1,3]	62nd	Lehman, J.	10,765	Clementi	8,395
(part)[3]	63rd	Cherf	6,672	Ladwig	16,520
(part)	66th	Boone	887	Porter	3,230
(part)	82nd	Rutkowski	160	Stone	208
(part)	83rd	Carew	2,212	Gunderson	7,025
Richland (part)	50th	No candidate		Albers	3,296
(part)	96th	Kastel	1,013	Johnsrud	1,843
Rock (part)[3]	31st	Wheeler	1,231	Nass	1,490
(part)	37th	Waller	156	Ward	101
(part)[1]	43rd	Kelly	969	Kedzie	1,279

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY – Continued –

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)[1]	44th	Wood	17,957	No candidate	
(part)	45th	Robson	13,224	No candidate	
(part)[1]	46th	Hebl	1,083	Silbaugh	912
(part)	80th	Lahti	4,362	Powers	5,812
Rusk	87th	Reynolds	3,872	Moser	2,531
St. Croix (part)	28th	Dueholm	684	Davis	594
(part)	29th	Plouff	5,627*	Anderson, J.	5,529*
(part)	30th	Johnson, J.	4,437	Harsdorf	6,109
Sauk (part)	42nd	Alexander	2,460	Brancel	3,851
(part)	50th	No candidate		Albers	6,170
(part)	51st	Sheffer	2,066	Freese	3,583
Sawyer	74th	Linton	3,030	No candidate	
Shawano (part)	6th	Wolf	3,714	Ainsworth	6,938
(part)	35th	Barkley	128	Ourada	82
(part)	36th	Brown	1,252	Seratti	2,368
Sheboygan (part)	26th	Baumgart	13,301	Doyle	8,290
(part)	27th	Kuhn	7,277	Otte	12,926
(part)	59th	No candidate		Grothman	4,048
Taylor	87th	Reynolds	3,450	Moser	3,997
Trempealeau	91st	Gronemus	8,147	No candidate	
Vernon	96th	Kastel	4,202	Johnsrud	6,809
Vilas	34th	Parker	3,312	Handrick	7,025
Walworth (part)[3]	31st	Wheeler	1,892	Nass	3,078
(part)[1]	43rd	Kelly	6,381	Kedzie	11,972
(part)	66th	Boone	1,545	Porter	3,011
(part)	83rd	Carew	1,318	Gunderson	2,520
Washburn (part)	73rd	Boyle	1,653	Balcum	1,271
(part)	75th	Hubler	2,550	No candidate	
Washington (part)	24th	Burnick	3,785	Jeskewitz	9,517
(part)	33rd	No candidate		Vrakas	1,260
(part)[1]	58th	Stodola	4,878	Lehman, M.	10,948
(part)	59th	No candidate		Grothman	12,086
(part)	60th	Schwalb	124	Hoven	226
Waukesha (part)[1]	13th	Cullen	0	Schultz	0
(part)	24th	Burnick	3,789	Jeskewitz	9,826
(part)[3]	31st	Wheeler	3,160	Nass	6,534
(part)[3]	32nd	No candidate		Jensen	14,747
(part)[3]	33rd	No candidate		Vrakas	18,905
(part)[3]	38th	Schwoch	1,945	Foti	7,363
(part)	83rd	Carew	2,770	Gunderson	5,887
(part)	84th	Schwartz	6,206	Lazich	13,601
(part)[3]	98th	No candidate		Duff	16,794
(part)	99th	No candidate		Urban	22,671
Waupaca (part)	36th	Brown	139	Seratti	174
(part)	40th	Van Handel	5,071	Lorge	12,268
Waushara (part)	41st	No candidate		Olsen	5,175
(part)	71st	Murat	317	Szehner	519
Winnebago (part)	3rd	Scheffler	83	Ott	156
(part)	41st	No candidate		Olsen	691
(part)[3]	53rd	Gannon	2,465	Owens	6,700
(part)	54th	Palmeri	8,335	Underheim	12,753
(part)	55th	No candidate		Kaufert	16,065
(part)	56th	Zemple	2,692	Klusman	7,161
Wood (part)	69th	Hendrickson	133	Zukowski	214
(part)	70th	Hasenohrl	9,893	Rozar	6,125
(part)	72nd	Schneider	9,726	Hellner	6,009

*Recount vote total.

[1]Libertarian Party candidates received the following county votes: 1st A.D.: N. Vandervest, Brown–0, Door–3, Kewaunee–6; 7th A.D.: Dennis K. Sehmer (write-in), Milwaukee–0; 9th A.D.: Eugene W. Ziemer (write-in), Milwaukee–0; 13th A.D.: Mary Jane Zimmer (write-in), Milwaukee–0, Waukesha–0; 17th A.D.: Andrew Luko (write-in), Milwaukee–1; 43rd A.D.: Edward Kozak, Rock–46, Walworth–827; 44th A.D.: Darrell Ree (write-in), Rock–4; 46th A.D.: Thomas G. Ender, Dane–511, Green–5, Rock–55; 47th A.D.: James J. Mueller, Columbia–176, Dane–327; 48th A.D.: Terry R. Gray, Dane–2,254; 61st A.D.: Michael L. Wynhoff, Racine–764; 62nd A.D.: Jim Sewell, Racine–457; 63rd A.D.: David L. Webber (write-in), Racine–0; 67th A.D.: David Blair, Barron–0, Chippewa–183, Dunn–89; 76th A.D.: Timothy D. Wing, Dane–535; 77th A.D.: Scott T. Jensen, Dane–2,792; 78th A.D.: Anthony W. Tardola, Dane–659; 97th A.D.: Donald L. Carlson, Milwaukee–1,549.

[2]Independent candidates received the following county votes: 22nd A.D.: Jeffrey H. Marker (write-in), Milwaukee–0, Ozaukee–0; 78th A.D.: Richard H. Anderson, Dane–937; 94th A.D.: Jim Milliren, La Crosse–569, Monroe–0.

[3]U.S. Taxpayers Party candidates received the following county votes: 19th A.D.: Michael E. Phillips, Milwaukee–2,529; 31st A.D.: Edward J. Frami, Jefferson–156, Rock–63, Walworth–116, Waukesha–317; 32nd A.D.: Dave Ostendorf, Waukesha–3,580; 33rd A.D.: Steven F. Leinstock, Washington–307, Waukesha–2,440; 38th A.D.: Kenneth W. Eyre, Dodge–493, Jefferson–339, Waukesha–203; 53rd A.D.: Anthony E. Deiss, Dodge–65, Fond du Lac–322, Winnebago–247; 61st A.D.: Thomas Rivers, Racine–904; 62nd A.D.: Thomas Casper, Racine–512; 63rd A.D.: Michael J. O'Hare, Racine–740; 98th A.D.: Daryl Feryance, Milwaukee–799, Waukesha–1,553.

[4]Reform Party candidate Don Barr received the following county votes in the 14th A.D.: Milwaukee–0.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		Special Primary Election, February 6, 1996	
21st	Dem.	Jeffrey T. Plale	3,075
	Dem.	Joel Vattendahl	1,688
	Rep.	Arden C. Degner	486
	Rep.	Mike McCarrier	1,804
		Primary Election, September 10, 1996	
1st	Rep.	*Dave Hutchison	3,300
2nd	Dem.	Mark Heller	1,895
	Dem.	Steve Johnson	3,181
	Rep.	*Frank Lasee	2,358
3rd	Dem.	Michael A. Scheffler	1,044
	Rep.	Allison K. Blackmer	2,041
	Rep.	*Al Ott	3,551
4th	Rep.	*Mark Green	4,496
5th	Dem.	*William N. Vander Loop	2,185
	Rep.	Tom Sanders	2,506
6th	Dem.	Becky Wolf	1,398
	Rep.	*John H. Ainsworth	3,451
7th	Dem.	*Peter E. Bock	2,186
8th	Dem.	Pilar Gonzalez	217
	Dem.	*Walter Kunicki	2,056
	Dem.	Victor M. Larriuz	390
	Dem.	T. Anthony Zielinski	829
	Rep.	Roberto Escamilla	113
9th	Dem.	*Tim Carpenter	3,312
	Dem.	Jim Sanfilippo	1,260
10th	Dem.	*Annette Polly Williams	2,050
11th	Dem.	*Johnnie Morris-Tatum	2,103
12th	Dem.	*Shirley Krug	2,257
	Rep.	Don Nelson	248
13th	Dem.	*David A. Cullen	2,765
	Rep.	Dave Schultz	546
	Rep.	Doug Weare	243
14th	Dem.	Dale Dulberger	1,967
	Rep.	*Scott K. Walker	1,021
15th	Dem.	George L. Christenson	1,695
	Dem.	Sharon Kuhs	780
	Dem.	Matthew J. Miszewski	813
	Dem.	Tony Staskunas	1,911
	Rep.	Lila M. Roberts	1,039
16th	Dem.	David J. Timmerman[1]	23
	Dem.	*Leon D. Young	1,209
17th	Dem.	*G. Spencer Coggs	1,792
18th	Dem.	*Antonio R. Riley	879
19th	Dem.	*Barbara Notestein	2,303
	Tax.	Michael E. Phillips	7
20th	Dem.	*Rosemary Potter	3,185
21st	Dem.	*Jeffrey T. Plale	2,578
	Rep.	Arden C. Degner	1,001
22nd	Dem.	*Sheldon A. Wasserman	3,470
	Rep.	Polly Beal	1,392
23rd	Dem.	*John La Fave	3,349
	Rep.	Chris Carson	1,309
24th	Dem.	Dennis Burnick	520
	Rep.	Suzanne Jeskewitz	2,909
25th	Dem.	*Bob Ziegelbauer	5,477
26th	Dem.	*Jim Baumgart	1,003
	Rep.	Kerry O. Doyle	592
27th	Dem.	Hans W. Kuhn	705
	Rep.	*Clifford Otte	1,048
28th	Dem.	*Robert Dueholm	3,405
	Rep.	Rick Davis	2,170
	Rep.	Mark Pettis	1,559
29th	Dem.	Mitchell W. Green	214
	Dem.	Lee Kellaher	785
	Dem.	Patrick J. Milliren	256
	Dem.	Joe Plouff	929
	Rep.	Jim Anderson	1,647
30th	Dem.	James R. Johnson	1,034
	Rep.	*Sheila Harsdorf	1,822
31st	Dem.	Tom Hapka	529
	Dem.	Shirley Wheeler	559
	Rep.	*Steve Nass	2,138
	Tax.	Richard J. Frami	13
32nd	Rep.	*Scott R. Jensen	3,949
	Tax.	Dave Ostendorf	6

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT–Continued

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
33rd	Rep.	*Daniel P. Vrakas	4,147
	Tax.	Steven F. Leinstock	4
34th	Dem.	Carolyn Parker	1,740
	Dem.	Larry W. Schaefer	1,289
	Rep.	*Joe Handrick	4,791
35th	Dem.	Mike Barkley	1,229
	Rep.	*Thomas D. Ourada	4,108
36th	Dem.	Arin Dean Brown	1,825
	Rep.	*Lorraine M. Seratti	4,354
37th	Dem.	Scott Waller	657
	Rep.	*David W. Ward	1,120
38th	Dem.	Glenn Schwoch	349
	Rep.	*Steven M. Foti	1,793
	Tax.	Kenneth W. Eyre	13
39th	Dem.	Jim Giedd	654
	Rep.	*Robert G. Goetsch	4,296
	Rep.	Charles E. Swain	1,772
40th	Dem.	Cornelius D. Van Handel	341
	Rep.	Jean Hundertmark	1,944
	Rep.	*William D. Lorge	3,477
	Rep.	William E. Mork	1,714
41st	Rep.	*Luther S. Olsen	2,241
42nd	Dem.	Scott Kevin Alexander	525
	Rep.	*Ben Brancel	4,311
43rd	Dem.	Charles Kelly	723
	Lib.	Edward J. Kozak	22
	Rep.	Herbert E. Erickson	1,617
	Rep.	Neal J. Kedzie	1,965
	Rep.	Wayne K. Weiser	577
44th	Dem.	*Wayne W. Wood	3,068
45th	Dem.	*Judy Robson	1,154
46th	Dem.	Tom Hebl	1,541
	Lib.	Thomas G. Ender	9
	Rep.	Sanford Quayle	299
	Rep.	*Rudy Silbaugh	1,983
47th	Dem.	Jim Festge	1,352
	Dem.	Julia C. Hoffman	331
	Dem.	Mike Read	481
	Lib.	James J. Mueller	15
	Rep.	*Eugene H. Hahn	1,580
48th	Dem.	*Doris J. Hanson	2,733
	Lib.	Terry R. Gray	21
49th	Dem.	Bob Rundell	518
	Rep.	*David A. Brandemuehl	6,143
50th	Rep.	*Sheryl K. Albers	7,854
51st	Dem.	Terry Sheffer	633
	Rep.	*Stephen J. Freese	3,258
52nd	Dem.	Todd M. Schmitz	297
	Rep.	*John Dobyns	543
53rd	Dem.	Mike Gannon	606
	Rep.	*Carol Owens	2,704
	Tax.	Anthony E. Deiss	8
54th	Dem.	Tony Palmeri	484
	Rep.	*Gregg A. Underheim	2,513
55th	Rep.	*Dean R. Kaufert	2,055
56th	Dem.	Dennis Zemple	656
	Rep.	*Judith A. Klusman	2,965
57th	Dem.	Peter Waldman	1,856
	Rep.	John Jorgensen	896
	Rep.	Robert Spahn	812
	Rep.	Steve Wieckert	2,834
	Rep.	Lawrence A. Wiley	1,874
58th	Dem.	Thomas F. Stodola	685
	Rep.	*Michael Lehman	6,121
59th	Rep.	*Glen Grothman	5,170
60th	Dem.	Richard Schwalb	326
	Rep.	*Tim Hoven	4,837
61st	Dem.	*Robert L. Turner	1,477
	Lib.	Michael L. Wynhoff	13
	Tax.	Thomas Rivers	16

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT–Continued

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
62nd	Dem.	John W. Lehman	1,625
	Dem.	Susan Michetti	802
	Dem.	Paul A. Miller	437
	Dem.	Sonia Tellez	359
	Lib.	Todd Mascaretti[1]	0
	Lib.	Jim Sewe	16
	Rep.	Joseph S. Clementi	787[2]
	Rep.	Joseph F. Karls	552[2]
	Rep.	James Turek	750[2]
	Rep.	Stella A. Young	255[2]
	Tax.	Thomas Casper	10
63rd	Dem.	Patrick F. Cherf	1,434
	Rep.	*Bonnie Ladwig	2,031
	Tax.	Michael J. O'Hare	11
64th	Dem.	*James E. Kreuser	6,530
	Rep.	Don Ruge	668
65th	Dem.	Christopher Andersen	2,510
	Dem.	Wanda Lynn Bellow	2,685
	Dem.	Hans Koesser	313
	Dem.	John P. Steinbrink	4,022
	Rep.	Jeff Toboyek	1,129
66th	Dem.	Vera Boone	1,336
	Rep.	*Cloyd A. Porter	1,235
67th	Dem.	Paul A. Peters	349
	Dem.	*Michael O. Wilder	2,326
	Lib.	David Blair	7
	Rep.	Tom Sykora	2,595
68th	Dem.	Steve Kaste	1,199
	Dem.	*Dave Plombon	2,151
	Rep.	Violet M. Dawes	173
	Rep.	Chuck Schafer	1,474
	Rep.	Jeff Wood	725
69th	Dem.	Wayne L. Hendrickson	1,241
	Rep.	*Robert Zukowski	2,430
70th	Dem.	*Don Hasenohrl	2,380
	Rep.	Thomas M. Liebe	1,298
	Rep.	Donna M. Rozar	2,273
71st	Dem.	*Bill Murat	5,281
	Rep.	Jackie Szehner	1,100
72nd	Dem.	*Marlin D. Schneider	1,194
	Rep.	Charles E. Hellner	2,222
73rd	Dem.	*Frank Boyle	6,384
	Rep.	Jim Balcum	1,017
	Rep.	Tom Paradice	530
74th	Dem.	*Barbara J. Linton	3,744
75th	Dem.	*Mary Hubler	2,428
	Rep.	Bill Morgan[1]	236
	Rep.	Bob Stumpf[1]	175
76th	Dem.	*Rebecca Young	4,906
	Lib.	Timothy D. Wing	13
	Rep.	Paul E. Tessmer	1,230
77th	Dem.	*Spencer Black	4,662
	Lib.	Scott T. Jensen	7
78th	Dem.	*Tammy Baldwin	3,633
	Lib.	Anthony W. Tardola	22
	Rep.	Tom McCann	527
	Ind.	Richard H. Anderson	6
79th	Dem.	David A. Farwell	279
	Dem.	Bob Menamin	157
	Dem.	Burt P. Natkins	339
	Dem.	Judy Patenaude	2,158
	Dem.	Andrew Seaborg	579
	Rep.	*Rick Skindrud	1,716
80th	Dem.	Jon Tris Lahti	1,011
	Rep.	*Mike Powers	2,666
81st	Dem.	*Dave Travis	2,048
	Rep.	Matt Klecker	1,328
82nd	Dem.	*James A. Rutkowski	2,336
	Rep.	Ken Dunlap, Jr.	1,068
	Rep.	Jeffrey A. Stone	1,859
83rd	Dem.	Jeff Carew	1,411
	Rep.	*Scott L. Gunderson	3,377
84th	Dem.	Don Schwartz	1,098
	Rep.	*Mary A. Lazich	4,673
85th	Dem.	*Greg Huber	918
	Rep.	Eric D. Zeichert	1,341
86th	Dem.	*Tom Springer	719
	Rep.	Jim Jacobson	1,574

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT–Continued

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
87th	Dem	*Marty Reynolds	1,976
	Rep.	Mary Moser	3,239
88th	Rep.	*Carol Kelso	3,085
89th	Dem.	Kim Fenske	1,633
	Rep.	*John G. Gard	4,453
90th	Dem.	*John J. Ryba	3,155
	Rep.	Warren Bluhm	2,165
	Rep.	Ken Simons	1,904
91st	Dem.	*Barbara Gronemus	2,575
92nd	Dem.	David Rice	1,912
	Rep.	Gary Klinker	1,251
	Rep.	*Terry M. Musser	2,698
93rd	Dem.	Rich Postlewaite	2,624
	Rep.	*Rob Kreibich	2,113
94th	Dem.	Bradley Pfaff	2,804
	Rep.	*Mike Huebsch	3,112
	Ind.	Jim Milliren	7
95th	Dem.	*Mark Meyer	3,451
	Rep.	Audrey Kader	2,476
96th	Dem.	Mark A. Kastel	1,335
	Rep.	*DuWayne Johnsrud	3,382
97th	Dem.	*Peggy Krusick	4,516
	Dem.	Peter Tubic	476
	Lib.	David L. Carlson	9
98th	Rep.	*Marc C. Duff	3,370
	Tax.	Daryl Feryance	2
99th	Rep.	*Frank H. Urban	3,170

*Incumbent.

[1]Write-in candidate.

[2]Recount vote total.

Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Rep. – Republican Party; Tax. – U.S. Taxpayers Party; Ind. Independent.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidate	Vote
		Special Election, March 19, 1996	
21st	Dem.	Jeffrey T. Plale	6,758
	Rep.	Mike McCarrier	5,609
		November 5, 1996 General Election	
1st	Lib.	N. Vandervest[1]	9
	Rep.	*Dave Hutchison	17,593
2nd	Dem.	Steve Johnson	9,773
	Rep.	*Frank Lasee	13,345
3rd	Dem.	Michael A. Scheffler	6,728
	Rep.	*Al Ott	15,146
4th	Rep.	*Mark Green	17,713
5th	Dem.	*William N. Vander Loop	12,301
	Rep.	Tom Sanders	9,670
6th	Dem.	Becky Wolf	7,485
	Rep.	*John H. Ainsworth	12,242
7th	Dem.	*Peter E. Bock	12,295
	Lib.	Dennis K. Sehmer[1]	0
8th	Dem.	*Walter Kunicki	6,341
	Rep.	Roberto Escamilla	1,508
9th	Dem.	*Tim Carpenter	14,758
	Lib.	Eugene W. Ziemer[1]	0
10th	Dem.	*Annette Polly Williams	11,570
11th	Dem.	*Johnnie Morris-Tatum	12,954
12th	Dem.	*Shirley Krug	12,606
	Rep.	Don Nelson	3,987
13th	Dem.	*David A. Cullen	12,232
	Lib.	Mary Jane Zimmer[1]	0
	Rep.	Dave Schultz	9,058
14th	Dem.	Dale Dulberger	9,792
	Ref.	Don Barr[1]	0
	Rep.	*Scott K. Walker	15,658
15th	Dem.	Tony Staskunas	13,483
	Rep.	Lila M. Roberts	6,326
16th	Dem.	*Leon D. Young	8,955
17th	Dem.	*G. Spencer Coggs	13,394
	Lib.	Andrew Luko[1]	1
18th	Dem.	*Antonio R. Riley	6,995
19th	Dem.	*Barbara Notestein	14,802
	Tax.	Michael E. Phillips	2,529
20th	Dem.	*Rosemary Potter	15,520
21st	Dem.	*Jeffrey T. Plale	14,020
	Rep.	Arden C. Degner	6,544
22nd	Dem.	*Sheldon A. Wasserman	15,314
	Rep.	Polly Beal	11,526
	Ind.	Jeffrey H. Marker[1]	0
23rd	Dem.	*John La Fave	14,186
	Rep.	Chris Carson	8,734
24th	Dem.	Dennis Burnick	7,574
	Rep.	Suzanne Jeskewitz	19,343
25th	Dem.	*Bob Ziegelbauer	14,771
26th	Dem.	*Jim Baumgart	13,301
	Rep.	Kerry O. Doyle	8,290
27th	Dem.	Hans W. Kuhn	7,965
	Rep.	*Clifford Otte	14,226
28th	Dem.	*Robert Dueholm	13,222
	Rep.	Rick Davis	9,848
29th	Dem.	Joe Plouff	9,954[2]
	Rep.	Jim Anderson	9,797[2]
30th	Dem.	James R. Johnson	9,861
	Rep.	*Sheila Harsdorf	13,604
31st	Dem.	Shirley Wheeler	8,226
	Rep.	*Steve Nass	14,214
	Tax.	Edward J. Frami	652
32nd	Rep.	*Scott R. Jensen	14,747
	Tax.	Dave Ostendorf	3,580
33rd	Rep.	*Daniel P. Vrakas	20,165
	Tax.	Steven F. Leinstock	2,747
34th	Dem.	Carolyn Parker	9,022
	Rep.	*Joe Handrick	17,644

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT–Continued

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidate	Vote
35th	Dem.	Mike Barkley	7,887
	Rep.	*Thomas D. Ourada	13,851
36th	Dem.	Arin Dean Brown	7,391
	Rep.	*Lorraine M. Seratti	12,960
37th	Dem.	Scott Waller	8,176
	Rep.	*David W. Ward	13,104
38th	Dem.	Glenn Schwoch	5,658
	Rep.	*Steven M. Foti	15,324
	Tax.	Kenneth W. Eyre	1,035
39th	Dem.	Jim Giedd	7,089
	Rep.	*Robert G. Goetsch	12,157
40th	Dem.	Cornelius D. Van Handel	5,500
	Rep.	*William D. Lorge	13,395
41st	Rep.	*Luther S. Olsen	15,042
42nd	Dem.	Scott Kevin Alexander	7,243
	Rep.	*Ben Brancel	14,391
43rd	Dem.	Charles Kelly	7,350
	Lib.	Edward J. Kozak	873
	Rep.	Neal J. Kedzie	13,251
44th	Dem.	*Wayne W. Wood	17,957
	Lib.	Darrell Ree[1]	4
45th	Dem.	*Judy Robson	13,224
46th	Dem.	Tom Hebl	12,563
	Lib.	Thomas G. Ender	571
	Rep.	*Rudy Silbaugh	11,786
47th	Dem.	Jim Festge	10,598
	Lib.	James J. Mueller	503
	Rep.	*Eugene H. Hahn	13,890
48th	Dem.	*Doris J. Hanson	17,587
	Lib.	Terry R. Gray	2,254
49th	Dem.	Bob Rundell	6,816
	Rep.	*David A. Brandemuehl	11,560
50th	Rep.	*Sheryl K. Albers	16,133
51st	Dem.	Terry Sheffer	6,291
	Rep.	*Stephen J. Freese	13,777
52nd	Dem.	Todd M. Schmitz	6,975
	Rep.	*John Dobyns	12,728
53rd	Dem.	Mike Gannon	6,407
	Rep.	*Carol Owens	15,127
	Tax.	Anthony E. Deiss	634
54th	Dem.	Tony Palmeri	8,335
	Rep.	*Gregg Underheim	12,753
55th	Rep.	*Dean R. Kaufert	16,065
56th	Dem.	Dennis Zemple	6,282
	Rep.	*Judith A. Klusman	16,156
57th	Dem.	Peter Waldman	7,774
	Rep.	Steve Wieckert	13,343
58th	Dem.	Thomas F. Stodola	6,908
	Rep.	*Michael Lehman	16,848
59th	Rep.	*Glenn Grothman	18,216
60th	Dem.	Richard Schwalb	6,875
	Rep.	*Tim Hoven	18,738
61st	Dem.	*Robert L. Turner	10,218
	Lib.	Michael L. Wynhoff	764
	Tax.	Thomas Rivers	904
62nd	Dem.	John W. Lehman	10,765
	Lib.	Jim Sewell	457
	Rep.	Joseph S. Clementi	8,395
	Tax.	Thomas Casper	512
63rd	Dem.	Patrick F. Cherf	6,672
	Lib.	David L. Webber[1]	0
	Rep.	*Bonnie Ladwig	16,520
	Tax.	Michael J. O'Hare	740
64th	Dem.	*James E. Kreuser	12,867
	Rep.	Don Ruge	4,363
65th	Dem.	John P. Steinbrink	13,007
	Rep.	Jeff Toboyek	6,817
66th	Dem.	Vera Boone	6,215
	Rep.	*Cloyd A. Porter	15,007

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY BY DISTRICT–Continued

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidate	Vote
67th	Dem.	*Michael O. Wilder	9,978
	Lib.	David Blair	272
	Rep.	Tom Sykora	10,381
68th	Dem.	*Dave Plombon	9,758
	Rep.	Chuck Schafer	11,010
69th	Dem.	Wayne L. Hendrickson	7,141
	Rep.	*Robert Zukowski	11,621
70th	Dem.	*Don Hasenohrl	12,957
	Rep.	Donna M. Rozar	8,298
71st	Dem.	*Bill Murat	12,950
	Rep.	Jackie Szehner	9,249
72nd	Dem.	*Marlin D. Schneider	13,619
	Rep.	Charles E. Hellner	8,266
73rd	Dem.	*Frank Boyle	13,645
	Rep.	Jim Balcum	8,465
74th	Dem.	*Barbara J. Linton	15,107
75th	Dem.	*Mary Hubler	15,003
76th	Dem.	*Rebecca Young	16,337
	Lib.	Timothy D.Wing	535
	Rep.	Paul E. Tessmer	10,128
77th	Dem.	*Spencer Black	19,257
	Lib.	Scott T. Jensen	2,792
78th	Dem.	*Tammy Baldwin	15,972
	Lib.	Anthony W. Tardola	659
	Rep.	Tom McCann	4,842
	Ind.	Richard H. Anderson	937
79th	Dem.	Judy Patenaude	12,670
	Rep.	*Rick Skindrud	14,235
80th	Dem.	Jon Tris Lahti	7,057
	Rep.	*Mike Powers	13,730
81st	Dem.	*Dave Travis	14,349
	Rep.	Matt Klecker	9,804
82nd	Dem.	*James A. Rutkowski	12,776
	Rep.	Jeffrey A. Stone	11,843
83rd	Dem.	Jeff Carew	7,793
	Rep.	*Scott L. Gunderson	17,639
84th	Dem.	Don Schwartz	7,480
	Rep.	*Mary A. Lazich	16,201
85th	Dem.	*Greg Huber	14,628
	Rep.	Eric D. Ziechert	6,139
86th	Dem.	*Tom Springer	12,486
	Rep.	Jim Jacobson	10,218
87th	Dem.	*Marty Reynolds	10,715
	Rep.	Mary Moser	10,331
88th	Rep.	*Carol Kelso	11,067
89th	Dem.	Kim Fenske	7,056
	Rep.	*John G. Gard	14,113
90th	Dem.	*John J. Ryba	10,682
	Rep.	Warren Bluhm	9,696
91st	Dem.	*Barbara Gronemus	14,850
92nd	Dem.	David Rice	9,338
	Rep.	*Terry M. Musser	10,321
93rd	Dem.	Rich Postlewaite	10,000
	Rep.	*Rob Kreibich	14,480
94th	Dem.	Bradley Pfaff	10,580
	Rep.	*Mike Huebsch	12,648
	Ind.	Jim Milliren	569
95th	Dem.	*Mark Meyer	14,051
	Rep.	Audrey Kader	7,668
96th	Dem.	Mark A. Kastel	7,884
	Rep.	*DuWayne Johnsrud	12,783
97th	Dem.	*Peggy Krusick	18,159
	Lib.	Donald L. Carlson	1,549
98th	Rep.	*Marc C. Duff	19,738
	Tax.	Daryl Feryance	2,352
99th	Rep.	*Frank H. Urban	22,671

*Incumbent.
[1]Write-in candidate. [2]Recount vote total.
Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Ref. – Reform Party; Rep. – Republican Party; Tax. – U.S. Taxpayers Party; Ind. – Independent.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered vote omitted.

1996 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATES

For Bill Clinton

DNC Members (Automatics)

Mark Sostarich	South Milwaukee
Mary Rasmussen	Boyceville
Martha Love	Milwaukee
Darold Lowe	Madison
Larry Longley	Appleton
Paula Dorsey	Milwaukee
Carolyn Berg	Appleton

Congressional Delegation (Automatics)

Senator Herb Kohl	Milwaukee
Senator Russ Feingold	Middleton
Representative Obey	Wausau
Representative Kleczka	Milwaukee
Representative Barrett	Milwaukee

First Congressional District

Tom Brien	Janesville
John Collins	Kenosha
Jeff Neubauer	Racine
Karen Kleinert	Janesville
Frieda Schurch	Kenosha

Second Congressional District

Brett Hulsey	Madison
Steve Jones	Madison
Allen Knop	Madison
Darcy Cavanaugh	Madison
Rep. Doris Hanson	Madison
Dawn Schemenauer	Madison

Third Congressional District

Jerry LaPoint	Eau Claire
Kurt Schendel	Sparta
James Tripp	Menomonie
Robin Leary	Eau Claire
Catherine Michaels	Menomonie
Susan Miller	Eau Claire

Fourth Congressional District

Ronald Licht	West Allis
George Pantelis	Waukesha
Michael Sullivan, Jr.	Greendale
Matilda Bichanich	Milwaukee
Barbara Hintz	South Milwaukee
Dawn Marie Sass	Milwaukee

Fifth Congressional District

Bruce Colburn	Milwaukee
George McKinney	Milwaukee
Ollie Thompson	Milwaukee
Rita Czukas	Milwaukee
Janet Grochowski	Milwaukee
Rosemarie McDowell	Milwaukee

Sixth Congressional District

Tom Kitchen	Fond du Lac
Robert Schweder	Princeton
Donel Wyman	Oskhosh
Joan Kaeding	Oshkosh
Patricia Long	Manitowoc

Seventh Congressional District

Dan Hannula	Superior
Gary Hawley	Stevens Point
Bill Healy	Cadott
Phyllis Pope	Medford
Melanie Schaller	Chippewa Falls
Helen Van Prooyen	Stevens Point

Eighth Congressional District

Michael O'Brien	Lake Tomahawk
Bill Brey	Sturgeon Bay
Mary Cuene	Green Bay
Kathy Groat	Appleton
Mary Goulding	Green Bay

Ninth Congressional District

Dan Hilbert	Horicon
Mike King	Fort Atkinson
Flossie Meyer	Howards Grove
Harriet Schwoch	Watertown
Angela Sutkiewicz	Sheboygan

Pledged Leaders and Elected Officials

James Doyle	Madison
Charles Chvala	Madison
Walter Kunicki	Milwaukee
Gary George	Milwaukee
Gwendolynne Moore	Milwaukee
Robert Turner	Racine
Tom Ament	Milwaukee
John Norquist	Milwaukee
Richard Phelps	Madison
Paul Soglin	Madison

Add-Ons

Kim Plache	Racine
Tammy Baldwin	Madison

At-Large

Thuy Krawczyk	Milwaukee
Sylvia Gorzona	Racine
Betty Villalobos	Beloit
Diane Rosado	Milwaukee
Theresa Elguezabal	Madison
Maria Carrasco	Milwaukee
Deborah Doxtator	Oneida
Mala McGhee	Hollandale
Rose Hinkfuss	Green Bay
Dawn Martin	Milwaukee
Heidi Schwoch	Jefferson
Sara Filemyer	Adell
Marjorie Bunce	Eau Claire
Sally Peltz	Milwaukee
Robert Friebert	Milwaukee
Richard Collins	Beaver Dam
David Newby	Madison

1996 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATES

For Bob Dole

Delegates at Large

Governor Tommy G. Thompson	Elroy
Jim Klauser	Madison
Bryce Styza	Hartland
Mike Grebe	Milwaukee
Ed Cooper	Mukwonago
David Opitz	Port Washington
Chuck Thompson	Wisconsin Dells
Bill Sauey	Baraboo
Mary Buestrin	Mequon

First Congressional District

William Cantwell	Kenosha
Representaive Bonnie Ladwig	Racine
John Allen	Kenosha

Second Congressional District

Mary Mohs	Madison
Brandon Scholz	Madison
Bill Kloiber	Madison

Third Congressional District

Congressman Steve Gunderson	Osseo
Doug Knight	Eau Claire
Senator Brian Rude	Coon Valley

Fourth Congressional District

Mary H. Payne	Hales Corners
Kevin M. Soczka	West Allis
Don L. Taylor	Waukesha

Fifth Congressional District

Brad Courtney	Whitefish Bay
Bob Spindell	Milwaukee
Molly Koranda	Wauwatosa

Sixth Congressional District

Senator Bob Welch	Redgranite
Mary Solberg	Fond du Lac
Linda Cross	Waupaca

Seventh Congressional District

Dave Anderson	Wausau
Joan Anderson	Chippewa Falls
Mary Kohler	Sheboygan

Eighth Congressional District

William Ross	Shawano
Glenn Higgins	Appleton
Charles O'Harrow	Oconto Falls

Ninth Congressional District

Representative Glenn Grothman	West Bend
Senator Margaret Farrow	Elm Grove
Paul Nus	Kohler

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE VOTE, BY COUNTY

County	Total	Choices on Ballot: Bill Clinton	Choices on Ballot: Uninstructed Delegation
Adams	1,944	1,896	37
Ashland	1,611	1,571	34
Barron	2,185	2,142	27
Bayfield	1,384	1,345	25
Brown	12,176	11,888	277
Buffalo	913	889	21
Burnett	991	969	13
Calumet	2,145	2,082	50
Chippewa	2,280	2,220	58
Clark	2,090	2,027	46
Columbia	2,600	2,559	28
Crawford	1,562	1,537	22
Dane	33,423	32,325	786
Dodge	3,522	3,452	68
Door	1,253	1,223	30
Douglas	2,833	2,790	40
Dunn	2,043	1,976	56
Eau Claire	5,999	5,865	96
Florence	366	356	10
Fond du Lac	2,703	2,629	73
Forest	977	958	17
Grant	1,890	1,842	36
Green	1,109	1,089	20
Green Lake	868	850	15
Iowa	1,095	1,078	12
Iron	903	881	12
Jackson	1,191	1,177	13
Jefferson	2,109	2,066	38
Juneau	1,165	1,140	20
Kenosha	10,283	10,048	215
Kewaunee	1,352	1,321	29
La Crosse	7,442	7,279	132
Lafayette	1,249	1,230	12
Langlade	1,160	1,134	23
Lincoln	1,611	1,571	35
Manitowoc	5,006	4,907	90
Marathon	6,077	5,967	91
Marinette	2,999	2,921	66
Marquette	819	803	14
Menominee	174	168	5
Milwaukee	112,304	109,533	2,161
Monroe	2,822	2,763	51
Oconto	2,201	2,169	30
Oneida	2,398	2,338	51
Outagamie	8,367	8,166	170
Ozaukee	2,859	2,781	75
Pepin	473	467	4
Pierce	1,747	1,731	10
Polk	2,343	2,288	48
Portage	3,628	3,558	52
Price	1,071	1,046	24
Racine	12,395	12,097	285
Richland	1,168	1,163	2
Rock	8,458	8,302	138
Rusk	1,106	1,084	15
St. Croix	2,302	2,242	58
Sauk	2,062	2,006	44
Sawyer	1,397	1,352	36
Shawano	1,422	1,398	22
Sheboygan	5,734	5,662	63
Taylor	1,297	1,259	29
Trempealeau	1,808	1,775	29
Vernon	1,873	1,831	36
Vilas	2,035	1,975	49
Walworth	4,289	4,156	124
Washburn	1,096	1,069	22
Washington	4,324	4,220	89
Waukesha	15,518	15,172	322
Waupaca	2,204	2,141	56
Waushara	1,272	1,244	28
Winnebago	5,980	5,830	125
Wood	4,713	4,640	65
TOTAL	356,168	347,629	7,005

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered vote included in county totals.

REPUBLICAN PARTY PRESIDENTIAL

County	Total	Choices on Ballot				
		Lamar Alexander	Patrick J. Buchanan	Bob Dole	Robert K. Dornan	Steve Forbes
Adams	2,504	50	879	1,332	9	127
Ashland	1,699	24	502	950	9	111
Barron	3,304	38	1,098	1,812	6	160
Bayfield	1,597	25	486	880	4	96
Brown	25,708	455	7,339	14,469	69	1,478
Buffalo	1,410	33	377	848	3	92
Burnett	1,295	29	441	680	6	60
Calumet	4,844	102	1,618	2,485	22	249
Chippewa	4,267	55	1,719	2,082	9	177
Clark	3,798	62	1,486	1,890	5	170
Columbia	5,323	106	1,829	2,869	11	229
Crawford	2,043	66	804	949	9	103
Dane	40,721	1,306	11,292	22,257	143	2,453
Dodge	8,714	160	3,254	4,583	24	343
Door	3,438	74	898	1,983	13	235
Douglas	2,620	49	914	1,354	9	139
Dunn	3,160	71	1,100	1,581	10	162
Eau Claire	8,928	210	2,704	5,015	26	382
Florence	722	7	238	397	3	31
Fond du Lac	9,117	174	3,284	4,768	18	400
Forest	1,262	26	398	689	6	73
Grant	4,116	136	1,568	1,917	13	231
Green	2,627	49	805	1,525	4	104
Green Lake	2,368	45	788	1,305	5	120
Iowa	1,901	37	576	1,065	6	97
Iron	1,040	16	313	599	9	55
Jackson	1,788	31	620	970	5	75
Jefferson	6,684	124	2,429	3,392	11	334
Juneau	2,558	54	999	1,292	4	91
Kenosha	12,847	258	4,824	6,208	46	708
Kewaunee	2,670	44	914	1,382	5	140
La Crosse	11,774	240	3,307	6,927	38	613
Lafayette	2,104	49	722	1,090	5	122
Langlade	2,059	35	650	1,153	3	103
Lincoln	2,968	60	1,042	1,560	4	159
Manitowoc	8,455	175	3,110	4,198	25	461
Marathon	11,162	194	3,744	5,905	21	695
Marinette	6,069	92	2,045	3,231	17	319
Marquette	1,782	34	709	884	3	84
Menominee	119	2	33	68	0	7
Milwaukee	107,782	2,066	40,477	51,746	318	6,611
Monroe	4,907	89	1,648	2,712	16	215
Oconto	4,255	59	1,397	2,301	9	258
Oneida	4,597	96	1,363	2,524	15	273
Outagamie	17,680	354	5,338	9,493	65	976
Ozaukee	12,229	219	3,659	6,881	18	853
Pepin	569	12	186	321	2	22
Pierce'	2,268	54	649	1,306	6	111
Polk	2,925	52	870	1,645	8	182
Portage	5,148	91	1,861	2,575	20	268
Price	1,688	27	621	863	3	76
Racine	22,831	380	8,604	11,357	61	1,334
Richland	2,469	53	835	1,270	9	112
Rock	13,055	211	3,996	7,250	27	648
Rusk	1,769	32	814	774	4	59
St. Croix	3,891	96	976	2,298	11	210
Sauk	4,869	130	1,619	2,588	16	222
Sawyer	2,452	43	755	1,387	8	122
Shawano	4,303	66	1,417	2,410	7	184
Sheboygan	12,293	199	4,138	6,023	30	587
Taylor	2,786	56	1,154	1,313	5	144
Trempealeau	2,322	53	777	1,255	8	103
Vernon	3,261	69	1,203	1,658	12	161
Vilas	3,777	63	917	2,326	11	218
Walworth	10,253	172	3,113	5,870	27	524
Washburn	1,554	28	512	850	5	69
Washington	14,885	232	5,744	7,350	37	860
Waukesha	52,662	842	18,158	27,639	138	3,361
Waupaca	5,841	102	1,791	3,303	25	256
Waushara	2,793	47	1,024	1,477	6	132
Winnebago	14,189	262	4,208	7,769	62	827
Wood	8,707	161	3,051	4,550	18	439
TOTAL	576,575	11,213	194,733	301,628	1,645	32,205

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

PREFERENCE VOTE, BY COUNTY

Choices on Ballot					
Phil Gramm	Alan Keyes	Richard Lugar	Morry Taylor	Uninstructed Delegation	County
8	34	12	3	28	Adams
11	29	18	6	31	Ashland
23	102	18	6	28	Barron
12	39	10	11	22	Bayfield
95	1,228	126	36	358	Brown
9	23	7	3	9	Buffalo
14	27	9	5	10	Burnett
17	244	29	7	40	Calumet
18	124	17	8	47	Chippewa
11	90	19	6	45	Clark
21	113	29	7	93	Columbia
8	42	12	19	24	Crawford
262	1,432	517	84	647	Dane
26	169	44	10	98	Dodge
11	135	27	4	55	Door
15	72	18	12	27	Douglas
32	117	16	5	53	Dunn
46	284	38	18	132	Eau Claire
2	19	2	2	16	Florence
39	227	63	9	130	Fond du Lac
3	29	5	3	17	Forest
25	113	27	8	44	Grant
11	65	19	1	44	Green
8	41	13	4	23	Green Lake
9	62	15	5	15	Iowa
3	22	0	3	11	Iron
8	41	8	2	18	Jackson
38	192	48	7	104	Jefferson
13	48	11	3	25	Juneau
62	404	94	22	186	Kenosha
15	124	8	3	24	Kewaunee
56	271	64	26	179	La Crosse
10	43	9	15	28	Lafayette
8	47	14	5	27	Langlade
16	44	6	8	45	Lincoln
51	267	33	12	89	Manitowoc
45	293	39	12	145	Marathon
24	200	16	3	83	Marinette
7	25	9	3	13	Marquette
1	3	0	0	4	Menominee
485	3,209	582	182	1,378	Milwaukee
22	78	22	5	54	Monroe
15	154	12	7	29	Oconto
20	140	35	10	85	Oneida
62	932	117	29	228	Outagamie
44	294	69	11	167	Ozaukee
3	7	5	1	6	Pepin
15	60	10	3	32	Pierce
22	53	9	4	41	Polk
20	183	25	8	57	Portage
11	30	9	1	36	Price
114	526	113	36	272	Racine
10	144	9	6	6	Richland
66	533	70	12	177	Rock
14	38	4	2	15	Rusk
26	161	30	8	69	St. Croix
22	174	34	7	49	Sauk
12	43	11	6	40	Sawyer
19	111	12	2	45	Shawano
54	1,034	50	14	109	Sheboygan
8	46	10	8	32	Taylor
13	53	9	6	28	Trempealeau
15	68	19	6	32	Vernon
15	118	18	9	58	Vilas
38	261	64	13	145	Walworth
9	45	9	0	19	Washburn
69	313	56	22	159	Washington
216	1,293	177	40	681	Waukesha
16	194	18	14	78	Waupaca
18	45	7	1	36	Waushara
58	571	80	22	234	Winnebago
58	233	51	15	90	Wood
2,682	18,028	3,215	916	7,504	TOTAL

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND

County	Bill Clinton Al Gore (Dem.)	Betty Browne Jo Jorgensen (Lib.)	Ross Perot Pat Choate (Ref.)	Bob Dole Jack Kemp (Rep.)	Howard Phillips Herbert W. Titus (Tax.)
Adams	4,119	27	1,122	2,450	37
Ashland	3,808	33	861	1,863	18
Barron	8,025	42	2,692	6,158	34
Bayfield	3,895	23	899	2,250	22
Brown	42,823	248	8,036	38,563	138
Buffalo	2,681	11	972	1,800	13
Burnett	3,625	21	962	2,452	22
Calumet	6,940	62	2,112	7,049	24
Chippewa	9,647	62	3,567	7,520	59
Clark	5,540	24	2,486	4,622	57
Columbia	10,336	70	2,377	8,377	84
Crawford	3,658	16	1,060	2,149	27
Dane	109,347	1,295	12,436	59,487	258
Dodge	12,625	95	3,322	12,890	209
Door	5,590	58	1,475	4,948	22
Douglas	10,976	63	2,001	5,167	75
Dunn	7,536	71	2,555	4,917	23
Eau Claire	20,298	154	5,160	13,900	66
Florence	869	4	316	927	10
Fond du Lac	15,542	188	4,204	16,488	182
Forest	2,092	10	678	1,166	5
Grant	9,203	63	2,648	7,021	35
Green	6,136	65	1,534	4,697	49
Green Lake	3,152	31	1,025	3,565	36
Iowa	4,690	38	1,071	2,866	25
Iron	1,725	12	469	1,260	5
Jackson	3,705	16	1,163	2,262	44
Jefferson	13,188	96	3,177	12,681	211
Juneau	4,331	27	1,393	3,226	129
Kenosha	27,964	209	6,507	18,296	227
Kewaunee	4,311	36	1,161	3,431	29
La Crosse	23,647	156	4,844	16,482	126
Lafayette	3,261	9	944	2,172	15
Langlade	4,074	19	1,249	3,206	17
Lincoln	6,166	24	1,800	4,076	36
Manitowoc	16,750	111	3,941	13,239	98
Marathon	24,012	121	6,749	19,874	162
Marinette	8,413	53	2,367	7,231	46
Marquette	2,859	22	915	2,208	42
Menominee	992	4	107	230	2
Milwaukee	216,620	1,301	26,027	119,407	2,032
Monroe	6,924	29	2,081	5,299	87
Oconto	6,723	18	1,655	5,389	15
Oneida	7,619	51	2,604	6,339	40
Outagamie	28,815	231	7,235	27,758	165
Ozaukee	13,269	158	2,774	22,078	245
Pepin	1,585	10	456	1,007	3
Pierce	7,970	54	2,074	4,599	29
Polk	8,334	55	2,369	5,387	29
Portage	15,901	143	3,410	9,631	143
Price	3,523	15	1,218	2,545	9
Racine	38,567	203	7,611	30,107	445
Richland	3,502	16	901	2,642	48
Rock	32,450	212	6,800	20,096	102
Rusk	2,941	28	1,331	2,219	23
St. Croix	11,384	97	3,180	8,253	27
Sauk	9,889	95	2,448	7,448	117
Sawyer	2,773	13	962	2,603	20
Shawano	6,850	27	2,071	6,396	31
Sheboygan	22,022	131	4,157	20,067	228
Taylor	3,253	20	1,457	3,108	27
Trempealeau	5,848	13	1,688	3,035	42
Vernon	5,572	41	1,523	3,796	78
Vilas	4,226	19	1,548	4,496	11
Walworth	13,283	193	3,729	15,099	169
Washburn	3,231	22	920	2,703	18
Washington	17,154	149	4,786	25,829	362
Waukesha	57,354	496	13,109	91,729	1,107
Waupaca	7,800	46	2,464	8,679	71
Waushara	3,824	16	1,264	3,573	72
Winnebago	29,564	260	6,531	27,880	143
Wood	14,650	78	4,599	12,666	154
TOTAL	1,071,971	7,929	227,339	845,029	8,811

Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Ref. – Reform Party; Rep. – Republican Party; Tax. – U.S. Taxpayers Party; Ind. – Independent.

Note: Only 5 parties qualified for ballot status according to Section 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes. Other candidates were listed as "independent" although they indicated certain political designations to the Elections Board as footnoted.

[1]Workers World Party; [2]Socialist Workers Party; [3]Wisconsin Greens; [4]Natural Law Party; [5]Socialist Party of Wisconsin.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VICE PRESIDENT, BY COUNTY

Monica Moorehead Gloria LaRiva (Ind.)[1]	James E. Harris Laura Garza (Ind.)[2]	Ralph Nader Winona LaDuke (Ind.)[3]	John Hagelin Vinton D. Tompkins (Ind.)[4]	Mary Cal Hollis Eric Chester (Ind.)[5]	County
1	1	54	2	3	Adams
8	4	149	28	21	Ashland
9	4	215	6	6	Barron
5	1	233	3	4	Bayfield
63	18	817	68	20	Brown
1	1	69	4	2	Buffalo
0	1	81	0	0	Burnett
9	0	77	6	0	Calumet
22	5	228	10	7	Chippewa
5	5	108	2	0	Clark
16	4	221	16	4	Columbia
4	1	129	5	0	Crawford
174	76	8,592	246	121	Dane
19	1	232	13	6	Dodge
10	5	130	12	1	Door
8	3	277	2	3	Douglas
10	3	276	11	6	Dunn
25	7	649	37	20	Eau Claire
2	0	10	1	0	Florence
44	5	247	16	10	Fond du Lac
0	0	12	1	1	Forest
13	2	195	8	7	Grant
6	1	119	6	1	Green
3	0	59	4	0	Green Lake
7	0	200	7	4	Iowa
4	0	54	0	2	Iron
3	0	82	3	0	Jackson
9	3	328	24	14	Jefferson
5	1	58	6	1	Juneau
34	20	374	18	22	Kenosha
7	0	60	0	3	Kewaunee
19	12	599	37	10	La Crosse
0	1	45	2	2	Lafayette
1	2	48	1	1	Langlade
9	0	112	2	3	Lincoln
25	3	213	23	11	Manitowoc
27	6	425	20	9	Marathon
7	1	74	7	2	Marinette
2	0	60	1	2	Marquette
2	1	10	0	2	Menominee
279	119	4,589	196	271	Milwaukee
4	1	145	4	3	Monroe
10	1	66	2	1	Oconto
5	3	221	17	1	Oneida
39	5	519	34	11	Outagamie
14	11	351	26	10	Ozaukee
1	0	29	0	1	Pepin
9	3	219	8	7	Pierce
4	0	200	24	3	Polk
20	9	612	30	23	Portage
3	0	73	0	0	Price
48	16	478	31	25	Racine
2	2	102	5	2	Richland
38	14	518	22	16	Rock
3	2	85	3	1	Rusk
8	5	230	15	4	St. Croix
19	7	236	14	6	Sauk
1	0	93	1	1	Sawyer
8	5	97	3	6	Shawano
24	5	308	14	7	Sheboygan
6	0	55	4	1	Taylor
4	1	150	4	2	Trempealeau
6	4	191	9	6	Vernon
5	1	121	5	2	Vilas
33	10	369	33	15	Walworth
3	0	93	1	3	Washburn
18	7	338	29	14	Washington
36	27	1,248	99	43	Waukesha
7	4	134	13	3	Waupaca
4	0	67	3	2	Waushara
42	18	584	57	20	Winnebago
12	5	281	15	7	Wood
1,333	483	28,723	1,379	848	TOTAL

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD NOVEMBER 5, 1996

District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
ADAMS COUNTY		
Adams:		
Wards 1-6	269	135
Big Flats:		
Wards 1-4	213	103
Colburn	49	28
Dell Prairie:		
Wards 1 & 2	293	186
Easton:		
Wards 1 & 2	199	116
Jackson	182	138
Leola	40	42
Lincoln	52	58
Monroe	116	57
New Chester:		
Wards 1-3	168	65
New Haven	122	97
Preston:		
Wards 1-3	337	139
Quincy:		
Wards 1 & 2	326	142
Richfield	31	31
Rome:		
Wards 1-3	652	549
Springville	217	116
Strongs Prairie:		
Wards 1-3	300	161
Friendship, vil.	151	87
Adams, city:		
Wards 1-4	401	199
Wisconsin Dells, city:		
Ward 2	1	1
TOTAL	4,119	2,450
ASHLAND COUNTY		
Agenda	107	65
Ashland	151	42
Chippewa	87	63
Gingles	125	69
Gordon	77	66
Jacobs:		
Wards 1 & 2	156	113
La Pointe	84	39
Marengo	95	33
Morse	98	74
Peeksville	28	27
Sanborn:		
Wards 1 & 2	225	32
Shanagolden	42	24
White River	134	156
Butternut, vil:		
Wards 1 & 2	103	31
Ashland, city:		
Ward 1	164	131
Ward 2	155	73
Ward 3	174	98
Ward 4	214	109
Ward 5	174	74
Ward 6	192	85
Ward 7	285	79
Ward 8	161	70
Ward 9	170	76
Ward 10	214	64
Ward 11	156	92
Mellen, city:		
Wards 1-4	237	78
TOTAL	3,808	1,863
BARRON COUNTY		
Almena:		
Wards 1 & 2	186	109
Arland:		
Wards 1 & 2	127	55
Barron:		
Wards 1 & 2	138	196
Bear Lake	119	61
Cedar Lake	146	187
Chetek	365	258
Clinton:		
Wards 1 & 2	130	124
Crystal Lake	138	103
Cumberland	197	144
Dallas	92	82
Dovre	93	86
Doyle	70	64
Lakeland	166	146
Maple Grove:		
Wards 1 & 2	127	160
Maple Plain	137	119
Oak Grove:		
Wards 1 & 2	185	98
Prairie Farm	93	59
Prairie Lake:		
Wards 1 & 2	230	210
Rice Lake:		
Wards 1-5	512	488
Sioux Creek	95	92
Stanfold:		
Wards 1-3	128	83
Stanley:		
Wards 1-4	354	329
Sumner	97	78
Turtle Lake	108	50
Vance Creek	116	80
Almena, vil.	114	71
Cameron, vil.	237	189
Dallas, vil.	83	68
Haugen, vil.	67	28
New Auburn, vil.:		
Ward 1	7	2
Prairie Farm, vil.	93	54
Turtle Lake, vil.:		
Ward 1	200	75
Barron, city:		
Wards 1-5	594	464
Chetek, city:		
Wards 1-5	429	244
Cumberland, city:		
Wards 1-5	485	335
Rice Lake, city:		
Wards 1-3	200	95
Wards 4-6	147	94
Wards 7-9	214	159
Wards 10, 13 & 14	311	239
Wards 11 & 12	194	195
Wards 15 & 16	119	92
Wards 17 & 18	188	160
Wards 19 & 20	194	133
TOTAL	8,025	6,158
BAYFIELD COUNTY		
Barksdale	195	143
Barnes	199	132
Bayfield:		
Wards 1-3	168	121
Bayview	114	76
Bell	82	46
Cable	190	160
Clover	72	35
Delta	80	54
Drummond	164	90
Eileen:		
Wards 1 & 2	166	101
Grand View	144	75
Hughes	102	73
Iron River	340	164
Kelly	84	59
Keystone	106	32
Lincoln	69	57
Mason	77	57
Namakagon	94	72
Orienta	34	25

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
NOVEMBER 5, 1996

District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Oulu	128	75
Pilsen	72	25
Port Wing	131	54
Russell	221	36
Tripp	49	26
Washburn	111	84
Mason, vil.	28	9
Bayfield, city:		
Wards 1-4	168	123
Washburn, city:		
Wards 1-8	507	246
TOTAL	3,895	2,250
BROWN COUNTY		
Bellevue:		
Wards 1-6	1,081	876
Wards 7-10	1,006	1,002
Eaton:		
Ward 1	163	84
Ward 2	91	76
Glenmore:		
Ward 1	83	88
Ward 2	117	107
Green Bay:		
Wards 1 & 2	268	261
Hobart:		
Wards 1-6	761	1,115
Holland:		
Wards 1 & 2	233	244
Humboldt:		
Wards 1 & 2	240	191
Lawrence:		
Wards 1 & 2	300	353
Ledgeview:		
Wards 1 & 2	367	541
Morrison:		
Wards 1 & 2	228	327
New Denmark:		
Wards 1 & 2	255	248
Pittsfield:		
Wards 1-3	441	457
Rockland	244	295
Scott:		
Wards 1-3	596	597
Suamico:		
Wards 1-5	964	1,184
Wards 6 & 7	252	377
Wrightstown:		
Wards 1 & 2	279	220
Ward 3	55	81
Allouez, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	812	653
Wards 3 & 4	768	732
Wards 5 & 6	927	1,367
Wards 7 & 8	734	1,049
Ashwaubenon, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2, 5 & 6	1,183	962
Wards 3 & 4	661	452
Wards 7-10	1,199	1,292
Wards 11 & 12	602	746
Wards 13 & 14	1	5
Denmark, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	398	285
Howard, vil.:		
Wards 1-8	1,110	1,003
Wards 9-16	1,272	1,242
Pulaski, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	551	415
Wrightstown, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	257	233
De Pere, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	696	766
Ward 3	522	777
Wards 4 & 5	581	503
Ward 6	339	275
Wards 7-9	619	349
Wards 10-12	1,175	1,180
Green Bay, city:		
Ward 1	648	544
Ward 2	573	451
Ward 3	579	676
Ward 4	387	272
Ward 5	526	423
Ward 6	506	564
Ward 7	570	556
Ward 8	439	415
Ward 9	337	250
Ward 10	486	272
Ward 11	330	224
Ward 12	507	302
Ward 13	519	302
Ward 14	293	176
Ward 15	478	382
Ward 16	277	180
Ward 17	318	119
Ward 18	293	114
Ward 19	522	336
Ward 20	344	177
Ward 21	406	182
Ward 22	378	177
Ward 23	333	122
Ward 24	224	103
Ward 25	311	193
Ward 26	457	310
Ward 27	588	354
Ward 28	508	363
Ward 29	423	279
Ward 30	560	404
Ward 31	408	308
Ward 32	499	396
Ward 33	471	265
Ward 34	200	122
Ward 35	275	153
Ward 36	377	206
Ward 37	399	207
Ward 38	468	308
Ward 39	374	320
Ward 40	383	224
Ward 41	392	299
Ward 42	452	381
Ward 43	371	350
Ward 44	513	477
Ward 45	408	525
Ward 46	441	495
Ward 47	521	752
Ward 48	320	543
TOTAL	42,823	38,563
BUFFALO COUNTY		
Alma	63	52
Belvidere	76	60
Buffalo	129	138
Canton	79	22
Cross	50	37
Dover	79	47
Gilmanton	82	48
Glencoe	89	84
Lincoln	51	22
Maxville	61	39
Milton	111	49
Modena	79	36
Mondovi:		
Wards 1 & 2	79	49
Montana	52	23
Naples	106	70
Nelson	97	72
Waumandee	95	77
Cochrane, vil.	97	83
Nelson, vil.	90	51
Alma, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	238	138
Buffalo, city	223	155
Fountain City, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	186	148

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
NOVEMBER 5, 1996

District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Mondovi, city:		
Wards 1-3	469	300
TOTAL	2,681	1,800
BURNETT COUNTY		
Anderson	63	60
Blaine	43	26
Daniels	142	126
Dewey:		
Wards 1 & 2	114	97
Grantsburg:		
Wards 1-4	168	150
Jackson	195	164
La Follette:		
Wards 1-3	114	76
Lincoln:		
Wards 1 & 2	68	54
Meenon:		
Wards 1-4	245	151
Oakland	232	99
Roosevelt	44	25
Rusk	83	87
Sand Lake	128	62
Scott:		
Wards 1 & 2	147	134
Siren:		
Wards 1 & 2	231	95
Swiss:		
Wards 1 & 2	204	90
Trade Lake:		
Wards 1 & 2	202	148
Union	87	54
Webb Lake	104	65
West Marshland:		
Wards 1 & 2	70	35
Wood River:		
Wards 1 & 2	210	212
Grantsburg, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	312	240
Siren, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	231	121
Webster, vil.	188	81
TOTAL	3,625	2,452
CALUMET COUNTY		
Brillion:		
Wards 1 & 2	175	272
Brothertown:		
Wards 1 & 2	224	250
Charlestown:		
Wards 1 & 2	153	185
Chilton	152	197
Harrison:		
Wards 1-5	762	887
New Holstein:		
Ward 1	30	33
Wards 2 & 3	238	192
Rantoul	126	136
Stockbridge:		
Wards 1-3	244	261
Woodville:		
Wards 1 & 2	136	213
Hilbert, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	231	194
Potter, vil.	50	60
Sherwood, vil.	235	307
Stockbridge, vil.	138	97
Appleton, city:		
Ward 10	405	441
Ward 11	178	99
Ward 35	313	290
Ward 37	342	468
Ward 39	310	295
Ward 40	342	311
Ward 41	110	71
Brillion, city:		
Wards 1-4	530	593
Chilton, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	365	309
Wards 3 & 4	292	256
Kiel, city:		
Ward 7	78	24
Menasha, city:		
Ward 9	35	43
New Holstein, city:		
Wards 1-4	746	565
TOTAL	6,940	7,049
CHIPPEWA COUNTY		
Anson:		
Wards 1-3	285	291
Arthur	82	100
Auburn	93	74
Birch Creek	98	80
Bloomer	122	123
Cleveland	95	92
Colburn	106	103
Cooks Valley	123	91
Delmar	142	128
Eagle Point:		
Wards 1-3	506	492
Edson	145	99
Estella:		
Wards 1 & 2	68	64
Goetz	125	87
Hallie:		
Wards 1-5	835	641
Howard	90	75
Lafayette:		
Wards 1-5	909	806
Lake Holcombe	184	140
Ruby	79	50
Sampson	162	149
Sigel:		
Wards 1 & 2	152	116
Tilden:		
Wards 1 & 2	211	171
Wheaton:		
Wards 1-3	450	368
Woodmohr:		
Wards 1 & 2	189	139
Boyd, vil.	152	57
Cadott, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	206	153
New Auburn, vil.:		
Ward 1	77	55
Bloomer, city:		
Wards 1-5	615	484
Chippewa Falls, city:		
Ward 1	341	191
Ward 2	335	284
Ward 3	416	322
Ward 4	309	270
Ward 5	282	190
Ward 6	374	233
Ward 7	305	253
Cornell, city:		
Wards 1-4	234	155
Eau Claire, city:		
Ward 16	374	150
Stanley, city:		
Wards 1-5	376	244
TOTAL	9,647	7,520
CLARK COUNTY		
Beaver:		
Wards 1 & 2	95	80
Butler	25	11
Colby:		
Wards 1 & 2	116	77
Dewhurst	65	38
Eaton:		
Wards 1-3	95	88
Foster	27	19

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
NOVEMBER 5, 1996

District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Fremont:		
Wards 1 & 2	107	192
Grant:		
Wards 1-3	136	128
Green Grove	85	78
Hendren	109	56
Hewett	65	47
Hixon:		
Wards 1 & 2	118	73
Hoard:		
Wards 1 & 2	83	103
Levis	94	67
Longwood:		
Wards 1 & 2	105	101
Loyal:		
Wards 1 & 2	79	116
Lynn:		
Wards 1 & 2	103	81
Mayville:		
Wards 1 & 2	135	111
Mead	63	34
Mentor	89	56
Pine Valley:		
Wards 1 & 2	182	207
Reseburg:		
Wards 1 & 2	97	49
Seif	42	47
Sherman	91	86
Sherwood	49	36
Thorp	126	60
Unity	105	104
Warner	96	94
Washburn	42	42
Weston:		
Wards 1 & 2	108	102
Withee	133	96
Worden	65	97
York	134	111
Curtiss, vil.	30	21
Dorchester, vil.:		
Ward 1	139	107
Granton, vil.	72	49
Unity, vil.:		
Ward 1	13	17
Withee, vil.	122	63
Abbotsford, city:		
Ward 2	89	99
Ward 3	75	70
Ward 4	98	100
Colby, city:		
Ward 2	63	58
Ward 3	75	72
Ward 4	70	55
Greenwood, city:		
Ward 1	140	71
Ward 2	88	95
Loyal, city:		
Ward 1	146	121
Wards 2 & 3	125	86
Neillsville, city:		
Ward 1	102	103
Ward 2	117	120
Ward 3	110	92
Ward 4	77	103
Ward 5	120	66
Owen, city	227	123
Thorp, city:		
Ward 1	70	56
Ward 2	77	56
Ward 3	63	43
Ward 4	48	22
Ward 5	83	51
Ward 6	37	16
TOTAL	5,540	4,622
COLUMBIA COUNTY		
Arlington	162	152
Caledonia:		
Wards 1 & 2	258	201
Columbus:		
Wards 1 & 2	115	103
Courtland	73	116
Dekorra:		
Wards 1-3	495	425
Fort Winnebago	186	162
Fountain Prairie:		
Wards 1 & 2	184	113
Hampden	118	108
Leeds:		
Wards 1 & 2	217	134
Lewiston:		
Wards 1-3	192	252
Lodi:		
Wards 1-3	560	441
Lowville	261	206
Marcellon:		
Wards 1 & 2	139	208
Newport	121	128
Otsego:		
Wards 1 & 2	157	90
Pacific:		
Wards 1-3	500	468
Randolph	46	227
Scott	77	129
Springvale:		
Wards 1 & 2	106	82
West Point:		
Wards 1 & 2	394	303
Wyocena:		
Wards 1-3	293	245
Arlington, vil.	140	93
Cambria, vil.	174	123
Doylestown, vil.	48	25
Fall River, vil.	167	121
Friesland, vil.	33	136
Pardeeville, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	395	294
Poynette, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	458	286
Randolph, vil.:		
Ward 3	57	145
Rio, vil.	206	101
Wyocena, vil.	118	61
Columbus, city:		
Wards 1-8	907	686
Lodi, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	176	83
Wards 3 & 5	182	103
Wards 4 & 6	263	199
Portage, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	142	81
Wards 3 & 4	205	115
Wards 5 & 6	298	237
Wards 7 & 8	219	161
Wards 9 & 10	221	122
Wards 11 & 12	217	173
Wards 13 & 14	175	125
Wards 15 & 16	120	110
Wards 17 & 18	224	147
Wisconsin Dells, city:		
Ward 1	143	122
Ward 2	199	96
Ward 3	195	139
TOTAL	10,336	8,377
CRAWFORD COUNTY		
Bridgeport	173	136
Clayton:		
Wards 1 & 2	176	190
Eastman:		
Wards 1 & 2	126	89
Freeman	140	114
Haney	66	35
Marietta	85	72

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
NOVEMBER 5, 1996

District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Prairie du Chien	178	111
Scott	96	56
Seneca	160	94
Utica	175	77
Wauzeka:		
Wards 1 & 2	63	33
Bell Center, vil.	17	18
De Soto, vil.:		
Ward 2	20	13
Eastman, vil.	85	60
Ferryville, vil.	60	11
Gays Mills, vil.	159	79
Lynxville, vil.	51	26
Mount Sterling, vil.	50	40
Soldiers Grove, vil.	127	76
Steuben, vil.	36	12
Wauzeka, vil.	134	45
Prairie du Chien, city:		
Ward 1	263	127
Ward 2	229	114
Ward 3	236	130
Ward 4	247	105
Ward 5	273	139
Ward 6	233	147
TOTAL	3,658	2,149
DANE COUNTY		
Albion:		
Wards 1-3	426	243
Berry:		
Wards 1 & 2	275	186
Black Earth	119	69
Blooming Grove:		
Wards 1 & 2	312	161
Ward 3	151	146
Blue Mounds	213	146
Bristol:		
Wards 1 & 2	494	416
Burke:		
Wards 1-4	658	569
Christiana:		
Wards 1 & 2	283	195
Cottage Grove:		
Wards 1-5	920	662
Cross Plains:		
Wards 1 & 2	380	259
Dane	181	165
Deerfield:		
Wards 1 & 2	304	183
Dunkirk:		
Wards 1-3	599	340
Dunn:		
Wards 1-8	1,428	963
Madison:		
Wards 1-6	512	212
Wards 7-13	633	195
Ward 14	193	47
Mazomanie	281	137
Medina:		
Wards 1 & 2	259	221
Middleton:		
Wards 1-3	612	634
Ward 4	196	318
Montrose:		
Wards 1 & 2	319	164
Oregon:		
Wards 1-3	851	605
Perry	198	79
Pleasant Springs:		
Wards 1-3	766	567
Primrose	207	63
Roxbury:		
Wards 1 & 2	396	284
Rutland:		
Wards 1 & 2	502	288
Springdale:		
Wards 1 & 2	393	280
Springfield:		
Wards 1-3	647	436
Sun Prairie:		
Wards 1-3	440	411
Vermont	236	103
Verona:		
Wards 1-4	569	460
Vienna:		
Wards 1 & 2	295	259
Westport:		
Wards 1-6	829	751
Windsor:		
Wards 1-7	957	1,062
York	125	128
Belleville, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	468	205
Black Earth, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	411	130
Blue Mounds, vil.	154	79
Brooklyn, vil.:		
Ward 1	103	53
Cambridge, vil.:		
Ward 1	281	156
Cottage Grove, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	650	506
Cross Plains, vil.:		
Wards 1-4	774	484
Dane, vil.	125	93
Deerfield, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	406	221
De Forest, vil.:		
Wards 1-6	1,338	1,027
Maple Bluff, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	338	523
Marshall, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	636	365
Mazomanie, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	372	185
McFarland, vil.:		
Wards 1-6	1,479	1,050
Mount Horeb, vil.:		
Wards 1-5	1,266	660
Oregon, vil.:		
Wards 1-6	1,720	1,011
Rockdale, vil.	82	24
Shorewood Hills, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	639	321
Waunakee, vil.:		
Wards 1-9	1,725	1,399
Fitchburg, city:		
Wards 1, 3 & 4	1,372	913
Wards 2 & 5	580	321
Wards 6-10	2,169	1,749
Madison, city:		
Ward 1	789	401
Ward 2	1,066	607
Ward 3	1,022	599
Ward 4	894	340
Ward 5	1,175	420
Ward 6	803	201
Ward 7	979	422
Ward 8	724	531
Ward 9	666	367
Ward 10	942	464
Ward 11	1,218	657
Ward 12	567	190
Ward 13	379	116
Ward 14	852	221
Ward 15	891	278
Ward 16	1,027	494
Ward 17	617	211
Ward 18	726	293
Ward 19	1,197	756
Ward 20	1,236	187
Ward 21	1,287	191
Ward 22	841	74
Ward 23	198	40

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
NOVEMBER 5, 1996

District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Ward 24	1,041	238
Ward 25	1,166	167
Ward 26	1,164	212
Ward 27	1,175	382
Ward 28	676	194
Ward 29	1,310	355
Ward 30	1,280	531
Ward 31	805	309
Ward 32	862	385
Ward 33	690	184
Ward 34	1,237	327
Ward 35	977	237
Ward 36	326	46
Ward 37	533	222
Ward 38	729	326
Ward 39	261	61
Ward 40	699	401
Ward 41	659	373
Ward 42	1,046	390
Ward 43	373	105
Ward 44	1,488	441
Ward 45	1,440	436
Ward 46	891	269
Ward 47	877	375
Ward 48	1,560	448
Ward 49	1,017	576
Ward 50	616	342
Ward 51	778	400
Ward 52	1,252	576
Ward 53	439	113
Ward 54	941	476
Ward 55	1,168	679
Ward 56	1,204	790
Ward 57	927	726
Ward 58	1,061	762
Ward 59	989	793
Ward 60	14	20
Ward 61	1,036	681
Ward 62	284	276
Ward 63	1,082	651
Ward 64	1,085	756
Ward 65	532	392
Ward 66	674	374
Ward 67	1,139	554
Ward 68	883	667
Ward 69	0	1
Ward 70	0	0
Ward 71	0	0
Ward 72	0	0
Ward 73	0	0
Ward 74	12	6
Ward 75	0	0
Ward 76	0	0
Ward 77	15	17
Ward 78	0	0
Ward 79	0	0
Ward 80	0	3
Ward 81	0	0
Ward 82	0	0
Ward 83	0	6
Ward 84	0	0
Ward 85	0	0
Ward 86	0	0
Middleton, city:		
Wards 1, 6-8 & 10	1,893	1,084
Wards 2-4, 9, 11	1,599	1,163
Ward 5	456	264
Monona, city:		
Wards 1-5	1,360	800
Wards 6-10	1,090	578
Stoughton, city:		
Wards 1-7	1,544	954
Wards 8-12	1,163	521
Sun Prairie, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	1,166	910
Wards 3 & 4	813	629
Wards 5 & 6	961	642
Wards 7 & 8	988	880
Verona, city:		
Wards 1-8	1,558	1,069
TOTAL	109,347	59,487
DODGE COUNTY		
Ashippun:		
Wards 1-3	273	484
Beaver Dam:		
Wards 1-5	507	487
Burnett	159	147
Calamus:		
Ward 1	45	70
Ward 2	109	78
Chester:		
Ward 1	75	108
Ward 2	14	30
Clyman	101	128
Elba:		
Wards 1 & 2	174	201
Emmet:		
Wards 1 & 2	131	183
Fox Lake:		
Wards 1-4	213	264
Herman:		
Wards 1 & 2	153	233
Hubbard:		
Wards 1-3	262	228
Hustisford:		
Wards 1 & 2	169	216
Lebanon:		
Wards 1 & 2	205	316
Leroy:		
Wards 1 & 2	147	149
Lomira:		
Ward 1	67	87
Ward 2	64	129
Lowell:		
Ward 1	53	59
Ward 2	88	132
Oak Grove:		
Wards 1 & 2	178	186
Portland	173	154
Rubicon:		
Wards 1-3	236	396
Shields	78	116
Theresa:		
Wards 1 & 2	104	226
Trenton:		
Wards 1 & 2	188	251
Westford:		
Wards 1 & 2	236	243
Williamstown	72	141
Brownsville, vil.	83	137
Clyman, vil.	62	55
Hustisford, vil.	149	171
Iron Ridge, vil.	122	146
Kekoskee, vil.	50	30
Lomira, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	292	261
Lowell, vil.	41	62
Neosho, vil.	111	88
Randolph, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	157	313
Reeseville, vil.	119	95
Theresa, vil.	188	175
Beaver Dam, city:		
Wards 1, 3 & 5	550	333
Wards 2 & 6	444	256
Wards 4 & 10	392	236
Wards 7, 12 & 13	646	426
Wards 8 & 14	438	306
Wards 9 & 11	493	401
Columbus, city:		
Ward 9	0	0
Fox Lake, city:		
Wards 1-3	287	173

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Hartford, city:		
Ward 21	0	0
Horicon, city:		
Wards 1-6	710	505
Juneau, city:		
Wards 1-3	341	317
Mayville, city:		
Wards 1-8	739	650
Watertown, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	443	460
Wards 3, 4 & 7	328	364
Wards 5, 6 & 8	381	461
Ward 9	119	119
Waupun, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	282	327
Wards 3 & 4	87	100
Wards 5, 6 & 7	99	130
Wards 8 & 9	198	351
TOTAL	12,625	12,890
DOOR COUNTY		
Baileys Harbor	220	172
Brussels:		
Wards 1 & 2	171	156
Claybanks	98	79
Egg Harbor:		
Wards 1 & 2	270	163
Forestville:		
Wards 1-3	174	165
Gardner:		
Wards 1 & 2	224	148
Gibraltar:		
Wards 1 & 2	247	211
Jacksonport:		
Wards 1 & 2	151	149
Liberty Grove:		
Wards 1-3	416	407
Nasewaupee:		
Wards 1-3	363	326
Sevastopol:		
Wards 1-4	518	541
Sturgeon Bay:		
Wards 1 & 2	144	141
Union	185	140
Washington	129	208
Egg Harbor, vil.	64	74
Ephraim, vil.	96	109
Forestville, vil.	98	48
Sister Bay, vil.	228	215
Sturgeon Bay, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	190	180
Wards 3 & 4	281	191
Wards 5 & 6	248	296
Wards 7 & 8	265	196
Wards 9 & 10	249	249
Wards 11 & 12	250	165
Wards 13 & 14	276	188
Wards 15-17	8	9
Ward 18	5	3
Wards 19-21	22	19
TOTAL	5,590	4,948
DOUGLAS COUNTY		
Amnicon	224	145
Bennett	133	94
Brule	189	76
Cloverland	48	32
Dairyland	55	28
Gordon	141	134
Hawthorne:		
Wards 1 & 2	206	146
Highland	68	47
Lakeside	141	89
Maple	184	71
Oakland	307	112
Parkland:		
Wards 1 & 2	323	139
Solon Springs	171	121
Summit:		
Ward 1	131	45
Ward 2	140	62
Superior:		
Wards 1-3	460	294
Wascott	202	110
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	268	188
Oliver, vil.	87	16
Poplar, vil.	103	135
Solon Springs, vil.	124	90
Superior, vil.	139	55
Superior, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	799	286
Wards 3 & 4	830	221
Wards 5 & 6	812	335
Wards 7 & 8	790	355
Wards 9 & 10	771	424
Wards 11 & 12	544	190
Wards 13 & 14	546	294
Wards 15 & 16	727	256
Wards 17 & 18	781	445
Wards 19 & 20	532	132
TOTAL	10,976	5,167
DUNN COUNTY		
Colfax:		
Wards 1-3	127	110
Dunn:		
Wards 1 & 2	278	139
Eau Galle	167	116
Elk Mound:		
Wards 1-3	139	141
Grant	88	59
Hay River:		
Wards 1 & 2	111	57
Lucas	109	85
Menomonie:		
Wards 1-3	605	396
New Haven	122	60
Otter Creek	73	46
Peru	45	26
Red Cedar:		
Wards 1 & 2	286	290
Rock Creek	158	106
Sand Creek	109	106
Sheridan	85	40
Sherman	149	111
Spring Brook:		
Wards 1-3	258	233
Stanton:		
Wards 1 & 2	97	78
Tainter:		
Wards 1-3	485	325
Tiffany:		
Wards 1-3	113	77
Weston:		
Wards 1 & 2	98	60
Wilson:		
Wards 1 & 2	116	71
Boyceville, vil.	233	98
Colfax, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	255	120
Downing, vil.	44	17
Elk Mound, vil.	170	89
Knapp, vil.	65	60
Ridgeland, vil.	72	22
Wheeler, vil.	65	34
Menomonie, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	625	306
Wards 3 & 4	437	220
Wards 5 & 7	471	268
Ward 6	273	207
Wards 8 & 9	476	283
Wards 10 & 11	532	461
TOTAL	7,536	4,917

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY		
Bridge Creek:		
Wards 1 & 2	161	140
Brunswick:		
Wards 1 & 2	366	247
Clear Creek:		
Wards 1 & 2	134	83
Drammen	143	108
Fairchild	42	44
Lincoln:		
Ward 1	110	96
Ward 2	37	59
Luddington	139	131
Otter Creek	70	76
Pleasant Valley:		
Wards 1-3	531	465
Seymour:		
Wards 1-4	676	438
Union:		
Wards 1-3	508	389
Washington:		
Wards 1, 6-12	968	739
Wards 2-5	429	638
Wilson	67	38
Fairchild, vil.	102	36
Fall Creek, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	262	203
Altoona, city:		
Wards 1-3, 7 & 8	695	528
Wards 4-6	753	419
Augusta, city:		
Wards 1-5	260	184
Eau Claire, city:		
Ward 1	561	241
Ward 2	159	83
Ward 3	766	456
Ward 4	420	308
Ward 5	555	248
Ward 6	690	321
Ward 7	190	93
Ward 8	427	261
Ward 9	140	69
Ward 10	211	104
Ward 11	797	541
Ward 12	852	500
Ward 13	263	215
Ward 14	282	172
Ward 15	557	522
Ward 17	342	189
Ward 18	965	928
Ward 19	40	17
Ward 20	946	455
Ward 21	146	96
Ward 22	332	366
Ward 23	735	479
Ward 24	117	51
Ward 25	149	167
Ward 26	449	432
Ward 27	89	70
Ward 28	110	99
Ward 29	778	365
Ward 30	757	459
Ward 31	470	203
Ward 32	300	155
Ward 33	68	79
Ward 34	156	88
Ward 35	26	7
TOTAL	20,298	13,900
FLORENCE COUNTY		
Aurora:		
Wards 1-3	219	179
Commonwealth:		
Wards 1-3	76	79
Fence	36	51
Fern	20	35
Florence:		
Wards 1-7	370	432
Homestead	68	74
Long Lake	37	40
Tipler	43	37
TOTAL	869	927
FOND DU LAC COUNTY		
Alto:		
Wards 1 & 2	97	273
Ashford:		
Ward 1	144	160
Ward 2	105	162
Auburn:		
Wards 1 & 2	264	417
Byron:		
Wards 1 & 2	236	358
Calumet:		
Wards 1 & 2	235	284
Eden:		
Wards 1 & 2	174	230
Eldorado:		
Wards 1 & 2	185	266
Empire:		
Wards 1-3	394	691
Fond du Lac:		
Wards 1-3	363	509
Forest:		
Wards 1 & 2	158	250
Friendship:		
Wards 1-4	428	349
Lamartine:		
Wards 1 & 2	237	313
Marshfield:		
Wards 1 & 2	166	206
Metomen	108	134
Oakfield	100	132
Osceola:		
Wards 1 & 2	252	421
Ripon:		
Wards 1 & 2	239	266
Rosendale	111	154
Springvale	115	149
Taycheedah:		
Wards 1 & 2	400	521
Wards 3 & 4	241	271
Waupun:		
Wards 1 & 2	172	321
Brandon, vil.	131	197
Campbellsport, vil.:		
Wards 1-4	312	276
Eden, vil.	131	118
Fairwater, vil.	52	57
Kewaskum, vil.:		
Ward 5	0	0
Mount Calvary, vil.	137	101
North Fond du Lac, vil.:		
Wards 1, 4 & 5	428	294
Wards 2 & 3	381	270
Oakfield, vil:		
Wards 1 & 2	156	169
Rosendale, vil.	143	199
St. Cloud, vil.	122	89
Fond du Lac, city:		
Ward 1	541	323
Ward 2	428	269
Ward 3	527	398
Ward 4	354	227
Ward 5	407	274
Ward 6	322	192
Ward 7	356	233
Ward 8	450	431
Ward 9	532	553
Ward 10	526	461
Ward 11	417	424
Ward 12	372	421

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Ward 13	461	408
Ward 14	542	791
Ward 15	508	658
Ripon, city:		
Wards 1-3	286	248
Wards 4 & 5	445	347
Wards 6-8	326	263
Wards 9 & 10	323	317
Waupun, city:		
Wards 10 & 11	277	412
Wards 12 & 13	225	231
TOTAL	15,542	16,488
FOREST COUNTY		
Alvin	62	27
Argonne	84	64
Armstrong Creek	140	54
Blackwell	83	34
Caswell	22	11
Crandon	112	51
Freedom	82	73
Hiles	109	72
Laona	347	152
Lincoln	177	109
Nashville:		
Ward 1	155	81
Ward 2	96	64
Popple River	17	12
Ross	49	22
Wabeno	162	130
Crandon, city:		
Ward 1	124	58
Ward 2	126	28
Ward 3	69	62
Ward 4	76	62
TOTAL	2,092	1,166
GRANT COUNTY		
Beetown:		
Wards 1 & 2	104	107
Bloomington	63	77
Boscobel	78	56
Cassville:		
Wards 1 & 2	62	57
Castle Rock	64	36
Clifton	40	49
Ellenboro	60	90
Fennimore:		
Wards 1 & 2	76	93
Glen Haven:		
Wards 1 & 2	67	83
Harrison	69	94
Hazel Green:		
Wards 1 & 2	284	159
Hickory Grove	50	65
Jamestown:		
Wards 1-3	366	384
Liberty	78	98
Lima	102	104
Little Grant:		
Wards 1 & 2	42	49
Marion:		
Wards 1 & 2	50	53
Millville	31	12
Mount Hope	40	25
Mount Ida	93	77
Muscoda:		
Wards 1 & 2	92	74
North Lancaster:		
Wards 1 & 2	90	83
Paris:		
Wards 1 & 2	102	106
Patch Grove	45	33
Platteville:		
Wards 1 & 2	205	261
Potosi:		
Wards 1 & 2	120	110
Smelser:		
Wards 1 & 2	149	118
South Lancaster:		
Wards 1 & 2	94	96
Waterloo	78	44
Watterstown	59	42
Wingville	59	48
Woodman	15	33
Wyalusing	64	48
Bagley, vil.	90	27
Bloomington, vil.	135	94
Blue River, vil.	87	47
Cassville, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	197	133
Dickeyville, vil.	218	144
Hazel Green, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	281	135
Livingston, vil.:		
Ward 1	155	62
Montfort, vil.:		
Ward 1	115	60
Mount Hope, vil.	38	23
Muscoda, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	287	148
Patch Grove, vil.	41	19
Potosi, vil.	146	89
Tennyson, vil.	82	55
Woodman, vil.	26	11
Boscobel, city:		
Wards 1-4	458	300
Cuba City, city:		
Ward 1	118	52
Ward 2	108	49
Ward 3	71	49
Ward 4	88	43
Fennimore, city:		
Wards 1-5	499	359
Lancaster, city:		
Wards 1-9	765	695
Platteville, city:		
Wards 1-4	570	428
Wards 5-7	545	376
Wards 8-10	591	407
Wards 11-13	501	352
TOTAL	9,203	7,021
GREEN COUNTY		
Adams:		
Wards 1 & 2	73	52
Albany:		
Wards 1 & 2	126	117
Brooklyn:		
Wards 1 & 2	202	113
Cadiz:		
Wards 1 & 2	135	107
Clarno:		
Wards 1 & 2	147	193
Decatur:		
Wards 1 & 2	242	199
Exeter	221	100
Jefferson:		
Wards 1 & 2	164	198
Jordan	87	111
Monroe:		
Wards 1 & 2	184	190
Mount Pleasant:		
Ward 1	19	9
Ward 2	74	72
New Glarus:		
Wards 1 & 2	142	101
Spring Grove:		
Wards 1 & 2	92	132
Sylvester	148	181
Washington:		
Wards 1 & 2	89	86
York	134	85
Albany, vil.:		

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Wards 1 & 2	238	104
Belleville, vil.:		
Ward 3	38	10
Brooklyn, vil.:		
Ward 2	81	49
Browntown, vil.	49	29
Monticello, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	241	154
New Glarus, vil.:		
Ward 1	206	113
Ward 2	310	146
Brodhead, city:		
Ward 1	102	86
Ward 2	106	72
Ward 3	104	69
Ward 4	117	74
Ward 5	81	28
Ward 6	88	40
Monroe, city:		
Ward 1	217	189
Ward 2	223	196
Ward 3	227	250
Ward 4	199	182
Ward 5	261	154
Ward 6	158	130
Ward 7	186	141
Ward 8	234	149
Ward 9	182	128
Ward 10	209	158
TOTAL	6,136	4,697
GREEN LAKE COUNTY		
Berlin:		
Wards 1 & 2	159	239
Brooklyn:		
Wards 1-4	301	471
Green Lake:		
Wards 1-3	201	350
Kingston:		
Wards 1-3	84	140
Mackford	68	92
Manchester	81	127
Marquette:		
Wards 1 & 2	72	61
Princeton:		
Wards 1-4	295	302
St. Marie	82	64
Seneca	72	56
Kingston, vil.	65	66
Marquette, vil.	23	26
Berlin, city:		
Wards 1-6, 8-10	843	847
Green Lake, city:		
Wards 1-4	212	279
Markesan, city:		
Wards 1-5	237	277
Princeton, city:		
Wards 1-7	357	168
TOTAL	3,152	3,565
IOWA COUNTY		
Arena:		
Wards 1 & 2	297	205
Brigham:		
Wards 1-3	214	123
Clyde:		
Wards 1-3	72	53
Dodgeville:		
Wards 1-3	224	208
Eden	63	67
Highland:		
Wards 1 & 2	134	95
Linden:		
Wards 1-3	136	123
Mifflin:		
Wards 1 & 2	98	92
Mineral Point:		
Wards 1-3	138	124
Moscow:		
Wards 1 & 2	141	86
Pulaski	65	39
Ridgeway:		
Wards 1 & 2	152	69
Waldwick	92	88
Wyoming	92	38
Arena, vil.	123	83
Avoca, vil.	117	56
Barneveld, vil.	245	89
Blanchardville, vil.:		
Ward 2	43	19
Cobb, vil.	112	76
Highland, vil.	192	91
Hollandale, vil.	98	18
Linden, vil.	118	64
Livingston, vil.:		
Ward 2	4	1
Montfort, vil.:		
Ward 2	25	13
Muscoda, vil.:		
Ward 3	8	4
Rewey, vil.	39	23
Ridgeway, vil.	148	65
Dodgeville, city:		
Ward 1	239	158
Ward 2	211	132
Ward 3	220	135
Ward 4	196	123
Mineral Point, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	190	73
Wards 3 & 4	155	62
Ward 5	157	94
Ward 6	132	77
TOTAL	4,690	2,866
IRON COUNTY		
Anderson	26	11
Carey	46	37
Gurney	38	18
Kimball:		
Wards 1 & 2	159	77
Knight	80	35
Mercer:		
Ward 1	62	122
Ward 2	120	142
Ward 3	98	95
Ward 4	33	61
Oma:		
Wards 1 & 2	99	67
Pence:		
Wards 1 & 2	59	24
Saxon:		
Wards 1 & 2	84	76
Sherman	82	103
Hurley, city:		
Ward 1	140	70
Ward 2	84	63
Ward 3	69	40
Ward 4	132	50
Ward 5	76	42
Montreal, city:		
Ward 1	119	77
Ward 2	119	50
TOTAL	1,725	1,260
JACKSON COUNTY		
Adams:		
Wards 1-3	290	222
Albion:		
Wards 1-3	200	144
Alma:		
Wards 1 & 2	146	123
Bear Bluff	13	37
Brockway:		
Wards 1-3	267	96

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
City Point	59	29
Cleveland	71	74
Curran	81	24
Franklin	91	37
Garden Valley	81	61
Garfield	84	49
Hixton:		
Wards 1 & 2	122	63
Irving	158	71
Knapp:		
Wards 1 & 2	42	42
Komensky	38	12
Manchester:		
Wards 1 & 2	102	85
Melrose:		
Wards 1 & 2	84	65
Millston	61	27
North Bend	85	71
Northfield:		
Wards 1 & 2	133	66
Springfield	108	65
Alma Center, vil.	116	67
Hixton, vil.	106	52
Melrose, vil.	121	93
Merrillan, vil.	143	60
Taylor, vil.	104	30
Black River Falls, city:		
Wards 1-4	799	497
TOTAL	3,705	2,262
JEFFERSON COUNTY		
Aztalan:		
Wards 1-3	291	256
Cold Spring	144	138
Concord:		
Wards 1-3	358	404
Farmington:		
Wards 1 & 2	262	268
Hebron	151	204
Ixonia:		
Wards 1-4	429	774
Jefferson:		
Wards 1 & 2	167	242
Wards 3 & 4	203	194
Koshkonong:		
Ward 1	117	106
Wards 2-5	505	505
Lake Mills:		
Wards 1 & 2	375	343
Milford:		
Wards 1 & 2	173	186
Oakland:		
Wards 1-4	648	509
Palmyra:		
Ward 1	97	109
Ward 2	136	167
Sullivan:		
Wards 1-3	376	366
Sumner	205	152
Waterloo	148	124
Watertown:		
Wards 1, 3 & 4	192	268
Ward 2	103	144
Cambridge, vil.:		
Ward 2	18	11
Johnson Creek, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	275	167
Palmyra, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	372	246
Sullivan, vil.	95	116
Fort Atkinson, city:		
Wards 1-3	842	752
Wards 4, 5 & 8	659	532
Wards 6, 7 & 9	795	509
Jefferson, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	313	205
Wards 3 & 4	306	240
Wards 5 & 6	324	220
Wards 7 & 8	311	227
Lake Mills, city:		
Wards 1, 2, 6, 7 & 9	499	388
Wards 3-5, 8 & 10	407	389
Waterloo, city:		
Wards 1-3	464	313
Wards 4 & 5	85	75
Watertown, city:		
Ward 10	225	292
Wards 11 & 12	215	655
Wards 13 & 14	309	327
Wards 15 & 16	326	441
Wards 17 & 18	351	394
Wards 19 & 20	424	412
Whitewater, city:		
Wards 16-18	493	311
TOTAL	13,188	12,681
JUNEAU COUNTY		
Armenia	101	81
Clearfield	135	88
Cutler	44	49
Finley	15	13
Fountain	108	100
Germantown:		
Wards 1 & 2	227	142
Kildare	105	61
Kingston	4	14
Lemonweir:		
Wards 1-3	325	186
Lindina:		
Wards 1 & 2	158	151
Lisbon:		
Wards 1 & 2	165	149
Lyndon:		
Wards 1 & 2	190	116
Marion	102	76
Necedah:		
Wards 1-3	252	349
Orange:		
Wards 1 & 2	108	82
Plymouth:		
Wards 1 & 2	94	85
Seven Mile Creek:		
Wards 1 & 2	67	64
Summit:		
Wards 1 & 2	126	51
Wonewoc:		
Wards 1 & 2	135	83
Camp Douglas, vil.	89	109
Hustler, vil.	60	23
Lyndon Station, vil.	160	69
Necedah, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	149	118
Union Center, vil.	47	24
Wonewoc, vil.	156	96
Elroy, city:		
Wards 1-5	282	173
Mauston, city:		
Wards 1-16	670	446
New Lisbon, city:		
Wards 1-4	257	228
TOTAL	4,331	3,226
KENOSHA COUNTY		
Brighton:		
Wards 1 & 2	201	290
Bristol:		
Wards 1-4	377	470
Wards 5 & 6	339	396
Paris:		
Wards 1 & 2	294	292
Randall:		
Wards 1-3	409	527
Salem:		
Wards 1-7	438	447

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
NOVEMBER 5, 1996

District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Wards 8-12	323	315
Wards 13 & 14	421	511
Somers:		
Ward 1	161	150
Ward 2	140	130
Wards 3 & 4	399	312
Wards 5-8	742	583
Wards 9 & 10	305	242
Wheatland:		
Wards 1-6	473	524
Genoa City, vil.:		
Ward 3	0	0
Paddock Lake, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	464	378
Pleasant Prairie, vil.:		
Wards 1-3 & 10	1,055	826
Wards 4-6	969	902
Wards 7-9	611	508
Ward 11	1	0
Silver Lake, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	352	270
Twin Lakes, vil.:		
Wards 1-5	737	782
Kenosha, city:		
Ward 1	509	243
Ward 2	571	229
Ward 3	354	127
Ward 4	457	205
Ward 5	506	408
Ward 6	676	396
Ward 7	853	493
Ward 8	648	272
Ward 9	755	284
Ward 10	715	276
Ward 11	452	149
Ward 12	541	242
Ward 13	364	112
Ward 14	281	71
Ward 15	246	72
Ward 16	347	77
Ward 17	581	262
Ward 18	564	293
Ward 19	488	127
Ward 20	317	60
Ward 21	598	245
Ward 22	512	184
Ward 23	422	171
Ward 24	526	274
Ward 25	733	440
Ward 26	619	323
Ward 27	817	522
Ward 28	605	469
Ward 29	645	390
Ward 30	597	433
Ward 31	464	227
Ward 32	645	294
Ward 33	699	661
Ward 34	646	410
TOTAL	27,964	18,296
KEWAUNEE COUNTY		
Ahnapee	191	147
Carlton:		
Wards 1 & 2	269	175
Casco:		
Wards 1 & 2	164	210
Franklin	203	146
Lincoln	178	125
Luxemburg:		
Wards 1 & 2	263	295
Montpelier:		
Wards 1-3	306	282
Pierce:		
Wards 1 & 2	173	119
Red River:		
Wards 1-3	334	242
West Kewaunee:		
Wards 1-3	246	228
Casco, vil.	125	117
Luxmburg, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	325	338
Algoma, city:		
Wards 1-7	738	501
Kewaunee, city:		
Wards 1-5	796	506
TOTAL	4,311	3,431
LA CROSSE COUNTY		
Bangor	78	100
Barre	162	171
Burns:		
Wards 1 & 2	155	174
Campbell:		
Wards 1-5	1,215	714
Farmington:		
Wards 1 & 2	339	219
Greenfield:		
Wards 1-3	338	260
Hamilton:		
Wards 1-3	322	409
Holland:		
Wards 1-3	531	432
Medary:		
Wards 1-3	309	311
Onalaska:		
Wards 1-8	1,068	896
Shelby:		
Wards 1-8	1,168	1,143
Washington	120	83
Bangor, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	279	206
Holmen, vil.:		
Wards 1-4	928	648
Rockland, vil.	97	72
West Salem, vil.:		
Wards 1-5	817	697
La Crosse, city:		
Ward 1	717	434
Ward 2	684	325
Ward 3	546	206
Ward 4	489	173
Ward 5	854	367
Ward 6	661	302
Ward 7	562	274
Ward 8	744	643
Ward 9	762	550
Ward 10	774	479
Ward 11	573	214
Ward 12	779	413
Ward 13	492	264
Ward 14	733	396
Ward 15	811	650
Ward 16	824	554
Ward 17	687	451
Ward 18	906	537
Onalaska, city:		
Wards 1-3	1,008	1,018
Wards 4-6	949	765
Wards 7-9	1,166	932
TOTAL	23,647	16,482
LAFAYETTE COUNTY		
Argyle:		
Wards 1 & 2	84	68
Belmont:		
Wards 1 & 2	84	89
Benton:		
Wards 1 & 2	63	69
Blanchard	60	29
Darlington:		
Wards 1 & 2	135	113
Elk Grove	62	74
Fayette	59	51
Gratiot	93	105

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Kendall	71	46
Lamont	65	34
Monticello	23	30
New Diggings	66	82
Seymour	54	68
Shullsburg	77	59
Wayne	58	73
White Oak Springs	18	28
Willow Springs	115	89
Wiota	187	137
Argyle, vil.	171	102
Belmont, vil.	171	129
Benton, vil.	227	79
Blanchardville, vil.:		
Ward 1	209	70
Gratiot, vil.	69	21
Hazel Green, vil.:		
Ward 3	8	1
South Wayne, vil.	87	71
Cuba City, city:		
Wards 5 & 6	45	39
Darlington, city:		
Wards 1-10	587	298
Shullsburg, city:		
Wards 1 & 3	170	57
Ward 2	143	61
TOTAL	3,261	2,172
LANGLADE COUNTY		
Ackley	105	79
Ainsworth	143	72
Antigo:		
Wards 1 & 2	303	309
Elcho:		
Wards 1 & 2	303	240
Evergreen	92	70
Langlade	91	77
Neva	196	156
Norwood:		
Wards 1 & 2	109	180
Parrish	33	18
Peck:		
Wards 1 & 2	75	62
Polar:		
Wards 1 & 2	150	164
Price:		
Wards 1 & 2	66	40
Rolling:		
Wards 1 & 2	272	219
Summit	42	21
Upham	150	144
Vilas	39	27
Wolf River:		
Wards 1& 2	196	141
White Lake, vil.	58	40
Antigo, city:		
Ward 1	202	142
Ward 2	164	126
Ward 3	210	122
Ward 4	185	129
Ward 5	164	110
Ward 6	179	127
Ward 7	200	156
Ward 8	180	110
Ward 9	167	125
TOTAL	4,074	3,206
LINCOLN COUNTY		
Birch:		
Wards 1 & 2	100	73
Bradley:		
Wards 1-6	619	376
Corning	156	115
Harding	73	61
Harrison:		
Wards 1 & 2	146	131
King	208	140
Merrill:		
Wards 1-5	611	440
Pine River:		
Wards 1-3	354	231
Rock Falls:		
Wards 1-3	116	91
Russell:		
Wards 1 & 2	144	71
Schley:		
Wards 1 & 2	169	100
Scott:		
Wards 1 & 2	231	227
Skanawan	89	41
Somo	36	11
Tomahawk	87	45
Wilson	75	47
Merrill, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	271	195
Wards 3 & 4	318	215
Wards 5 & 6	275	155
Wards 7 & 8	256	166
Wards 9 & 10	281	147
Wards 11 & 12	249	158
Wards 13 & 14	303	233
Wards 15 & 16	234	164
Tomahawk, city:		
Wards 1-7	765	443
TOTAL	6,166	4,076
MANITOWOC COUNTY		
Cato:		
Wards 1 & 2	308	305
Centerville:		
Wards 1 & 2	114	158
Cooperstown:		
Ward 1	125	154
Ward 2	99	122
Eaton	130	147
Franklin:		
Wards 1-3	211	249
Gibson:		
Wards 1 & 2	297	191
Kossuth:		
Wards 1-4	420	317
Liberty:		
Wards 1 & 2	206	302
Manitowoc:		
Wards 1 & 2	208	190
Manitowoc Rapids:		
Wards 1-4	530	645
Maple Grove	136	166
Meeme:		
Wards 1-3	318	284
Mishicot:		
Wards 1 & 2	211	208
Newton:		
Wards 1-3	366	549
Rockland	151	155
Schleswig:		
Wards 1-3	342	314
Two Creeks	92	102
Two Rivers:		
Wards 1-3	438	324
Cleveland, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	334	235
Francis Creek, vil.	151	94
Kellnersville, vil.	84	47
Maribel, vil.	76	67
Mishicot, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	308	245
Reedsville, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	297	190
St. Nazianz, vil.	177	84
Valders, vil.	189	186
Whitelaw, vil.	174	122
Kiel, city:		
Wards 1-6	647	454

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Manitowoc, city:		
Wards 1, 2 & 30	679	431
Wards 3, 4, 21, 22, 27	683	488
Wards 5, 6, 23, 29, 32-34	511	344
Wards 7 & 8	535	211
Wards 9 & 10	712	463
Wards 11 & 12	759	609
Wards 13 & 14	692	359
Wards 15 & 16	844	747
Wards 17 & 18	569	331
Wards 19, 20, 24-26, 28, 31, 35	840	950
Two Rivers, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	626	288
Wards 3 & 4	51	78
Wards 5, 6, 12, 13	747	613
Wards 7 & 8	684	451
Wards 9-11	679	270
TOTAL	16,750	13,239
MARATHON COUNTY		
Bergen	145	98
Berlin:		
Wards 1 & 2	140	182
Bern	86	55
Bevent	271	90
Brighton	104	79
Cassel	199	124
Cleveland	146	150
Day:		
Wards 1 & 2	129	159
Easton:		
Wards 1 & 2	196	205
Eau Pleine	104	109
Elderon	160	66
Emmet	155	99
Frankfort	90	105
Franzen	93	84
Green Valley	85	92
Guenther	64	36
Halsey	76	72
Hamburg	112	116
Harrison	45	55
Hewitt	99	83
Holton:		
Wards 1 & 2	117	120
Hull	75	149
Johnson	121	90
Knowlton:		
Wards 1-3	366	276
Kronenwetter:		
Wards 1-3	309	215
Wards 4-8	641	556
Maine:		
Wards 1 & 2	342	273
Wards 3 & 4	190	179
Marathon:		
Wards 1 & 2	204	226
McMillan:		
Wards 1 & 2	328	374
Mosinee:		
Wards 1-3	407	297
Norrie	219	108
Plover	106	116
Reid	275	106
Rib Falls:		
Wards 1-4	118	169
Rib Mountain:		
Wards 1-8	1,393	1,562
Rietbrock	155	110
Ringle:		
Wards 1 & 2	309	190
Spencer:		
Wards 1 & 2	154	178
Stettin:		
Wards 1 & 2	261	368
Ward 3	122	180
Texas:		
Wards 1 & 2	351	254
Wausau:		
Wards 1-3	460	476
Weston:		
Wards 1 & 2	98	97
Wien	105	132
Athens, vil.	192	147
Birnamwood, vil.:		
Ward 2	4	0
Brokaw, vil.	59	12
Dorchester, vil.:		
Ward 2	0	2
Edgar, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	281	212
Elderon, vil.	51	23
Fenwood, vil.	23	23
Hatley, vil.	88	59
Marathon City, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	363	260
Rothschild, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	323	253
Wards 3 & 4	386	365
Wards 5 & 6	183	180
Wards 7 & 8	236	269
Spencer, vil.:		
Wards 1-4	338	229
Stratford, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	200	265
Unity, vil.:		
Ward 1	47	37
Weston, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	425	386
Wards 3 & 6	486	440
Wards 4 & 5	369	317
Wards 7 & 8	459	331
Wards 9 & 10	219	166
Abbotsford, city:		
Ward 1	69	41
Colby, city:		
Ward 1	75	72
Marshfield, city:		
Wards 21, 22 & 24	74	64
Mosinee, city:		
Wards 1, 2 & 6	438	234
Wards 3, 4 & 5	512	318
Schofield, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	218	157
Wards 3 & 4	256	191
Wausau, city:		
Ward 1	368	276
Ward 2	387	348
Ward 3	366	257
Ward 4	376	265
Ward 5	254	132
Ward 6	234	180
Ward 7	319	325
Ward 8	238	159
Ward 9	252	163
Ward 10	366	208
Ward 11	372	562
Ward 12	378	381
Ward 13	397	283
Ward 14	366	228
Ward 15	369	248
Ward 16	284	142
Ward 17	349	317
Ward 18	390	476
Ward 19	216	119
Ward 20	141	113
Ward 21	126	63
Ward 22	297	138
Ward 23	313	150
Ward 24	318	209
Ward 25	348	162
Ward 26	13	9
Ward 27	35	19
Ward 28	0	0

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Ward 29	0	0
Ward 30	0	0
Ward 31	0	0
Ward 32	15	12
Ward 33	0	0
Ward 34	0	0
Ward 35	0	1
Ward 36	1	0
Ward 37	0	0
Ward 38	0	0
Ward 39	0	0
Ward 40	0	0
Ward 41	25	12
Ward 42	0	4
TOTAL	24,012	19,874
MARINETTE COUNTY		
Amberg	151	159
Athelstane:		
Wards 1 & 2	108	93
Beaver:		
Wards 1 & 2	192	219
Beecher:		
Wards 1 & 2	113	152
Dunbar	97	553
Goodman	219	76
Grover:		
Wards 1-3	261	244
Lake:		
Wards 1 & 2	233	143
Middle Inlet:		
Wards 1 & 2	165	120
Niagara:		
Wards 1 & 2	164	127
Pembine	176	201
Peshtigo:		
Ward 1	174	149
Ward 2	326	269
Ward 3	267	258
Porterfield:		
Wards 1-3	390	322
Pound:		
Wards 1-3	202	309
Silver Cliff	74	73
Stephenson:		
Ward 1	323	195
Wards 2-4	329	275
Wagner	132	125
Wausaukee:		
Wards 1 & 2	209	205
Coleman, vil.	150	158
Crivitz, vil.	218	164
Pound, vil.	51	90
Wausaukee, vil.	117	87
Marinette, city:		
Ward 1	251	175
Ward 2	292	160
Ward 3	348	327
Ward 4	280	194
Ward 5	283	163
Ward 6	242	160
Ward 7	267	149
Ward 8	299	205
Ward 9	306	228
Niagara, city:		
Ward 1	287	161
Wards 2 & 3	149	59
Peshtigo, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	214	193
Wards 3 & 4	189	147
Wards 5-7	165	144
TOTAL	8,413	7,231
MARQUETTE COUNTY		
Buffalo:		
Wards 1 & 2	157	138
Crystal Lake	112	114
Douglas	133	148
Harris	162	124
Mecan	176	98
Montello:		
Wards 1-3	232	161
Moundville:		
Wards 1 & 2	75	88
Neshkoro:		
Wards 1 & 2	162	99
Newton:		
Wards 1 & 2	67	76
Oxford:		
Wards 1 & 2	126	124
Packwaukee:		
Wards 1 & 2	292	206
Shields	90	78
Springfield	150	87
Westfield:		
Wards 1 & 2	137	113
Endeavor, vil.	60	46
Neshkoro, vil.	76	89
Oxford, vil.	126	74
Westfield, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	228	130
Montello, city:		
Wards 1-4	298	215
TOTAL	2,859	2,208
MENOMINEE COUNTY		
Menominee:		
Wards 1 & 2	217	28
Wards 3-5	775	202
TOTAL	992	230
MILWAUKEE COUNTY		
Bayside, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 4	352	285
Wards 2 & 5	550	419
Wards 3 & 7	399	465
Brown Deer, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	816	740
Ward 3	355	231
Wards 4 & 7	671	524
Wards 5 & 8	589	589
Wards 6 & 9	558	450
Fox Point, vil.:		
Wards 1-4	826	966
Wards 5-9	1,169	970
Greendale, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	451	974
Wards 3 & 4	940	778
Wards 5 & 6	672	751
Wards 7 & 8	726	729
Wards 9 & 10	690	671
Hales Corners, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	523	656
Wards 4-6	522	642
Wards 7-9	541	730
River Hills, vil.:		
Ward 1	70	102
Wards 2 & 3	315	547
Shorewood, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	871	418
Wards 3 & 4	829	478
Wards 5 & 7	798	461
Wards 6 & 8	519	420
Wards 9 & 10	686	387
Ward 11	264	144
Ward 12	325	265
West Milwaukee, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2 & 5	493	288
Wards 3 & 4	316	239
Whitefish Bay, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	472	759
Wards 3 & 4	462	599
Wards 5 & 6	494	765
Wards 7 & 8	601	644

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Ward 9	312	350
Ward 10	380	352
Wards 11 & 12	681	707
Cudahy, city:		
Wards 1-3	858	614
Wards 4 & 5	439	291
Ward 6	181	78
Wards 7 & 8	698	336
Ward 9	280	142
Ward 10	448	241
Wards 11 & 12	620	249
Wards 13 & 14	604	295
Ward 15	426	286
Franklin, city:		
Ward 1	393	482
Ward 2	369	376
Wards 3 & 4	564	560
Ward 5	151	246
Ward 6	231	361
Wards 7 & 8	681	713
Wards 9-12	754	797
Wards 13-15	770	997
Wards 16 & 17	859	808
Glendale, city:		
Wards 1 & 7	568	454
Ward 2	479	299
Wards 3 & 9	559	605
Wards 4 & 10	768	503
Wards 5 & 11	747	478
Wards 6 & 12	641	400
Ward 8	285	148
Greenfield, city:		
Ward 1	224	140
Ward 2	495	371
Ward 3	433	343
Ward 4	172	121
Ward 5	237	186
Ward 6	164	127
Ward 7	581	374
Ward 8	272	238
Wards 9 & 10	624	479
Ward 11	481	603
Ward 12	406	476
Ward 13	362	289
Ward 14	391	306
Ward 15	452	463
Ward 16	372	320
Ward 17	325	205
Ward 18	463	288
Ward 19	402	268
Ward 20	352	173
Ward 21	189	188
Ward 22	518	463
Milwaukee, city:		
Ward 1	618	158
Ward 2	464	7
Ward 3	676	29
Ward 4	545	41
Ward 5	373	34
Ward 6	360	51
Ward 7	414	56
Ward 8	388	117
Ward 9	509	22
Ward 10	693	26
Ward 11	441	19
Ward 12	333	14
Ward 13	771	52
Ward 14	586	68
Ward 15	558	79
Ward 16	403	24
Ward 17	1,062	41
Ward 18	709	14
Ward 19	636	19
Ward 20	405	105
Ward 21	483	118
Ward 22	540	77
Ward 23	370	97
Ward 24	418	123
Ward 25	506	153
Ward 26	570	133
Ward 27	633	118
Ward 28	384	69
Ward 29	476	160
Ward 30	504	248
Ward 31	320	168
Ward 32	573	65
Ward 33	600	153
Ward 34	351	124
Ward 35	545	116
Ward 36	260	73
Ward 37	435	199
Ward 38	272	73
Ward 39	425	304
Ward 40	290	248
Ward 41	400	185
Ward 42	571	392
Ward 43	698	355
Ward 44	475	203
Ward 45	691	451
Ward 46	546	216
Ward 47	527	189
Ward 48	530	223
Ward 49	501	225
Ward 50	485	191
Ward 51	453	139
Ward 52	513	181
Ward 53	611	278
Ward 54	564	145
Ward 55	595	203
Ward 56	387	97
Ward 57	692	245
Ward 58	706	155
Ward 59	479	84
Ward 60	330	88
Ward 61	544	332
Ward 62	608	446
Ward 63	220	91
Ward 64	460	395
Ward 65	307	166
Ward 66	271	177
Ward 67	461	464
Ward 68	190	192
Ward 69	209	54
Ward 70	255	25
Ward 71	437	18
Ward 72	172	26
Ward 73	145	12
Ward 74	400	41
Ward 75	408	45
Ward 76	308	36
Ward 77	257	39
Ward 78	436	92
Ward 79	344	98
Ward 80	360	149
Ward 81	542	167
Ward 82	245	49
Ward 83	390	175
Ward 84	424	149
Ward 85	332	178
Ward 86	437	163
Ward 87	325	245
Ward 88	380	332
Ward 89	355	202
Ward 90	365	242
Ward 91	421	329
Ward 92	390	316
Ward 93	311	280
Ward 94	426	354
Ward 95	331	234
Ward 96	317	252
Ward 97	340	302
Ward 98	317	377
Ward 99	381	309
Ward 100	393	367

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
NOVEMBER 5, 1996

District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)	District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Ward 101	392	456	Ward 178	683	40
Ward 102	356	75	Ward 179	678	71
Ward 103	503	21	Ward 180	397	67
Ward 104	565	21	Ward 181	461	4
Ward 105	440	10	Ward 182	347	10
Ward 106	368	4	Ward 183	271	1
Ward 107	589	17	Ward 184	491	7
Ward 108	506	6	Ward 185	437	8
Ward 109	374	51	Ward 186	469	4
Ward 110	526	49	Ward 187	436	8
Ward 111	243	11	Ward 188	594	30
Ward 112	494	7	Ward 189	664	35
Ward 113	451	58	Ward 190	665	146
Ward 114	522	40	Ward 191	388	293
Ward 115	375	58	Ward 192	380	197
Ward 116	551	26	Ward 193	367	265
Ward 117	432	37	Ward 194	496	296
Ward 118	401	11	Ward 195	358	212
Ward 119	464	9	Ward 196	570	281
Ward 120	366	3	Ward 197	585	360
Ward 121	435	18	Ward 198	484	279
Ward 122	351	9	Ward 199	546	297
Ward 123	208	7	Ward 200	402	270
Ward 124	521	44	Ward 201	413	261
Ward 125	497	27	Ward 202	432	235
Ward 126	584	80	Ward 203	471	329
Ward 127	415	112	Ward 204	713	514
Ward 128	518	174	Ward 205	475	370
Ward 129	360	18	Ward 206	618	409
Ward 130	648	69	Ward 207	397	402
Ward 131	361	71	Ward 208	375	340
Ward 132	390	59	Ward 209	460	329
Ward 133	469	195	Ward 210	313	217
Ward 134	337	10	Ward 211	262	228
Ward 135	316	8	Ward 212	262	64
Ward 136	234	3	Ward 213	157	40
Ward 137	237	74	Ward 214	260	44
Ward 138	244	58	Ward 215	262	39
Ward 139	331	88	Ward 216	144	28
Ward 140	412	131	Ward 217	310	69
Ward 141	355	101	Ward 218	227	55
Ward 142	387	139	Ward 219	271	29
Ward 143	375	174	Ward 220	286	43
Ward 144	457	154	Ward 221	188	38
Ward 145	364	106	Ward 222	243	40
Ward 146	525	274	Ward 223	187	44
Ward 147	364	138	Ward 224	285	78
Ward 148	431	259	Ward 225	437	83
Ward 149	304	115	Ward 226	293	97
Ward 150	310	90	Ward 227	132	34
Ward 151	494	187	Ward 228	132	28
Ward 152	255	113	Ward 229	359	266
Ward 153	442	308	Ward 230	440	289
Ward 154	392	284	Ward 231	534	229
Ward 155	508	189	Ward 232	407	161
Ward 156	490	288	Ward 233	206	86
Ward 157	429	128	Ward 234	421	209
Ward 158	731	502	Ward 235	408	327
Ward 159	474	113	Ward 236	499	244
Ward 160	655	283	Ward 237	423	195
Ward 161	442	153	Ward 238	430	241
Ward 162	251	144	Ward 239	452	238
Ward 163	467	188	Ward 240	352	251
Ward 164	564	177	Ward 241	466	236
Ward 165	506	90	Ward 242	442	165
Ward 166	319	59	Ward 243	475	391
Ward 167	289	26	Ward 244	578	316
Ward 168	510	167	Ward 245	500	314
Ward 169	476	156	Ward 246	373	389
Ward 170	533	99	Ward 247	484	260
Ward 171	535	98	Ward 248	357	233
Ward 172	496	102	Ward 249	515	347
Ward 173	669	11	Ward 250	384	139
Ward 174	592	6	Ward 251	339	136
Ward 175	455	6	Ward 252	380	176
Ward 176	589	12	Ward 253	338	168
Ward 177	620	13	Ward 254	333	158

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Ward 255	397	173
Ward 256	347	175
Ward 257	286	166
Ward 258	458	176
Ward 259	455	217
Ward 260	456	313
Ward 261	393	178
Ward 262	288	143
Ward 263	360	221
Ward 264	442	257
Ward 265	471	220
Ward 266	471	240
Ward 267	336	186
Ward 268	473	289
Ward 269	471	237
Ward 270	457	255
Ward 271	495	281
Ward 272	534	214
Ward 273	398	235
Ward 274	223	41
Ward 275	444	271
Ward 277	699	406
Ward 278	222	214
Ward 279	513	298
Ward 280	578	226
Ward 281	607	277
Ward 282	630	405
Ward 283	385	154
Ward 284	330	181
Ward 285	390	208
Ward 286	646	530
Ward 288	401	349
Ward 289	526	331
Ward 290	494	262
Ward 291	380	190
Ward 292	355	236
Ward 293	330	57
Ward 294	393	110
Ward 295	406	228
Ward 296	363	212
Ward 297	170	79
Ward 298	255	219
Ward 299	320	261
Ward 300	342	260
Ward 301	331	241
Ward 302	328	309
Ward 303	197	172
Ward 304	268	276
Ward 305	161	41
Ward 306	202	105
Ward 307	345	133
Ward 308	401	237
Ward 309	467	174
Ward 310	161	50
Ward 311	158	79
Ward 312	350	110
Ward 313	561	6
Ward 314	476	12
Ward 315	520	5
Ward 316	362	11
Ward 317	267	7
Ward 318	193	10
Ward 319	247	11
Ward 320	331	7
Ward 321	506	40
Ward 322	344	43
Ward 323	411	72
Ward 324	325	17
Ward 325	506	28
Ward 326	452	23
Ward 327	450	265
Ward 328	362	173
Ward 329	75	63
Ward 330	137	61
Ward 331	0	0
Ward 332	0	0
Ward 333	30	9
Ward 334	0	0
Ward 335	152	76
Oak Creek, city:		
Wards 1-3	906	783
Wards 4-6	720	600
Wards 7-9	772	845
Wards 10-12	875	578
Wards 13-15	957	860
Wards 16 & 17	732	597
St. Francis, city:		
Wards 1-4	744	395
Wards 5-8	721	320
Wards 9-12	811	508
South Milwaukee, city:		
Ward 1	320	234
Ward 2	274	309
Wards 3 & 4	469	303
Wards 5 & 6	605	328
Wards 7 & 8	578	294
Wards 9 & 10	775	577
Wards 11 & 12	639	357
Wards 13 & 14	674	322
Wards 15 & 16	695	478
Wauwatosa, city:		
Ward 1	448	462
Ward 2	445	480
Ward 3	473	564
Ward 4	727	858
Ward 5	486	698
Ward 6	97	130
Ward 7	534	721
Ward 8	278	330
Ward 9	387	398
Ward 10	486	579
Ward 11	471	463
Ward 12	395	590
Ward 13	460	428
Ward 14	503	543
Ward 15	489	505
Ward 16	456	691
Ward 17	408	763
Ward 18	343	599
Ward 19	390	425
Ward 20	625	923
Ward 21	300	415
Ward 22	465	663
Ward 23	460	544
Ward 24	534	602
West Allis, city:		
Ward 1	427	281
Ward 2	322	129
Ward 3	406	217
Ward 4	363	202
Ward 5	406	275
Ward 6	376	237
Ward 7	341	279
Ward 8	420	317
Ward 9	357	306
Ward 10	415	274
Ward 11	449	281
Ward 12	350	235
Ward 13	495	409
Ward 14	419	320
Ward 15	450	266
Ward 16	395	312
Ward 17	411	262
Ward 18	468	377
Ward 19	432	311
Ward 20	335	221
Ward 21	396	320
Ward 22	350	242
Ward 23	502	317
Ward 24	337	252
Ward 25	417	373
Ward 26	518	451
Ward 27	543	353
Ward 28	467	206

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Ward 29	483	417
Ward 30	506	451
Ward 31	441	353
Ward 32	429	528
Ward 33	498	380
TOTAL	216,620	119,407
MONROE COUNTY		
Adrian:		
Wards 1 & 2	99	74
Angelo	205	157
Byron	177	182
Clifton	72	55
Glendale	99	75
Grant	75	57
Greenfield	114	114
Jefferson	103	62
Lafayette	50	32
La Grange:		
Wards 1 & 2	337	290
Leon	142	152
Lincoln	127	152
Little Falls	237	168
New Lyme	23	25
Oakdale	111	74
Portland:		
Wards 1 & 2	163	100
Ridgeville	68	71
Scott	11	32
Sheldon:		
Wards 1 & 2	61	58
Sparta:		
Wards 1 & 2	474	405
Tomah	219	198
Wellington:		
Wards 1 & 2	95	63
Wells	77	73
Wilton:		
Wards 1 & 2	61	52
Cashton, vil.	244	90
Kendall, vil.	100	58
Melvina, vil.	10	7
Norwalk, vil.	100	78
Oakdale, vil.	57	29
Warrens, vil.	52	43
Wilton, vil.	104	64
Wyeville, vil.	22	17
Sparta, city:		
Wards 1-4 & 7	680	444
Wards 5, 6, 9 & 10	461	330
Wards 8, 11-13	458	308
Tomah, city:		
Wards 1-12	1,436	1,110
TOTAL	6,924	5,299
OCONTO COUNTY		
Abrams:		
Wards 1-3	327	235
Armstrong	203	130
Bagley	67	51
Brazeau:		
Wards 1 & 2	260	258
Breed	139	107
Chase:		
Wards 1-3	328	256
Doty	86	43
Gillett:		
Wards 1 & 2	153	225
How:		
Ward 1	43	61
Ward 2	43	71
Lakewood	210	175
Lena:		
Wards 1 & 2	157	135
Little River:		
Wards 1 & 2	198	147
Little Suamico:		
Ward 1	176	166
Ward 2	188	172
Ward 3	229	242
Maple Valley	121	127
Morgan	154	128
Oconto	190	196
Oconto Falls:		
Wards 1 & 2	228	179
Pensaukee	234	183
Riverview	221	112
Spruce	184	133
Stiles:		
Wards 1 & 2	259	190
Townsend	232	160
Underhill	129	135
Lena, vil.	117	117
Pulaski, vil.:		
Ward 5	0	0
Suring, vil.	105	117
Gillett, city:		
Ward 1	85	67
Ward 2	86	104
Ward 3	67	53
Oconto, city:		
Ward 1	84	66
Ward 2	99	28
Ward 3	79	31
Ward 4	93	42
Ward 5	83	77
Ward 6	87	47
Ward 7	72	22
Ward 8	113	61
Ward 9	98	59
Ward 10	139	58
Oconto Falls:		
Ward 1	175	135
Ward 2	201	152
Ward 3	181	136
TOTAL	6,723	5,389
ONEIDA COUNTY		
Cassian:		
Wards 1 & 2	188	144
Crescent:		
Wards 1-3	429	345
Enterprise	79	52
Hazelhurst	226	239
Lake Tomahawk	216	194
Little Rice	68	46
Lynne	49	25
Minocqua:		
Wards 1-5	843	1,066
Monico	54	34
Newbold:		
Wards 1-3	529	540
Nokomis	306	187
Pelican:		
Wards 1-5	648	392
Piehl	14	20
Pine Lake:		
Wards 1-4	640	455
Schoepke	96	74
Stella	136	67
Sugar Camp:		
Wards 1 & 2	314	322
Three Lakes:		
Wards 1-4	490	664
Woodboro	189	130
Woodruff:		
Wards 1 & 2	397	390
Rhinelander, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	248	118
Wards 3-5	181	106
Wards 6-8	239	116
Wards 9 & 10	217	79
Wards 11-13, 20-24	234	177
Wards 14 & 15	164	111

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Wards 16 & 17	196	119
Wards 18 & 19	229	127
TOTAL	7,619	6,339
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY		
Black Creek:		
Ward 1	91	99
Ward 2	86	117
Bovina:		
Wards 1 & 2	160	163
Buchanan:		
Wards 1-5	862	953
Center:		
Wards 1-3	421	679
Cicero:		
Wards 1 & 2	184	171
Dale:		
Wards 1-3	320	483
Deer Creek	89	82
Ellington:		
Wards 1-3	287	486
Freedom:		
Wards 1-5	902	785
Grand Chute:		
Ward 1	416	532
Ward 2	500	595
Ward 3	88	156
Ward 4	315	406
Ward 5	286	429
Ward 6	283	303
Ward 7	337	479
Ward 8	428	445
Ward 9	142	184
Ward 10	50	68
Greenville:		
Wards 1-6	893	1,251
Hortonia	136	244
Kaukauna	190	170
Liberty:		
Wards 1 & 2	106	154
Maine	105	131
Maple Creek	101	88
Oneida:		
Wards 1-5	540	422
Osborn	147	161
Seymour:		
Wards 1 & 2	190	210
Vandenbroek:		
Wards 1-3	313	236
Bear Creek, vil.	60	58
Black Creek, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	217	199
Combined Locks, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	507	358
Hortonville, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	316	442
Kimberly, vil.:		
Wards 1-4	980	661
Wards 5 & 6	445	217
Little Chute, vil.:		
Wards 1-11	1,080	663
Wards 12-20	961	705
Nichols, vil.	48	35
Shiocton, vil.	176	102
Appleton, city:		
Ward 1	270	199
Ward 2	395	234
Ward 3	265	186
Ward 4	574	394
Ward 5	251	185
Ward 6	545	414
Ward 7	331	463
Ward 8	378	334
Ward 9	447	531
Ward 12	389	376
Ward 13	317	229
Ward 14	433	539
Ward 15	294	250
Ward 16	428	430
Ward 17	281	377
Ward 19	404	290
Ward 20	214	178
Ward 21	293	235
Ward 22	453	547
Ward 23	195	160
Ward 24	356	279
Ward 25	436	428
Ward 26	212	273
Ward 27	310	436
Ward 28	406	718
Ward 29	432	590
Ward 30	304	367
Ward 31	206	206
Ward 32	534	490
Ward 33	344	426
Ward 34	431	421
Ward 42	2	2
Ward 43	65	110
Ward 44	0	0
Ward 45	4	0
Ward 46	1	2
Ward 47	5	12
Kaukauna, city:		
Wards 1, 2 & 9	616	344
Wards 3, 4 & 10	808	401
Wards 5 & 6	778	398
Wards 7 & 8	831	426
Ward 11	12	16
New London, city:		
Wards 1, 2 & 11	256	217
Seymour, city:		
Wards 1-3	551	523
TOTAL	28,815	27,758
OZAUKEE COUNTY		
Belgium:		
Wards 1-3	206	314
Cedarburg:		
Wards 1 & 2	178	461
Ward 3	133	311
Ward 4	64	170
Ward 5	123	291
Ward 6	60	152
Ward 7	85	191
Ward 8	144	307
Fredonia:		
Wards 1-3	241	511
Grafton:		
Wards 1 & 2	270	521
Wards 3-5	348	672
Port Washington:		
Wards 1 & 2	271	303
Saukville:		
Wards 1 & 2	262	483
Bayside, vil.:		
Ward 6	32	32
Belgium, vil.	232	256
Fredonia, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	272	368
Grafton, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	294	432
Wards 3 & 4	257	288
Wards 5 & 6	265	473
Wards 7 & 8	234	326
Wards 9 & 10	253	383
Wards 11-13	278	512
Ward 14	1	7
Newburg, vil.:		
Ward 2	19	19
Saukville, vil.:		
Wards 1, 3 & 5	336	355
Wards 2 & 4	251	313
Thiensville, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	179	361

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Wards 3 & 4	220	337
Wards 5 & 6	209	282
Cedarburg, city:		
Wards 1-3	258	535
Wards 4, 6 & 22	277	475
Wards 5, 7 & 11	357	573
Wards 8-10 & 16	284	315
Wards 12-14	232	335
Wards 15, 17 & 19	233	413
Wards 18, 20 & 21	223	460
Mequon, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	418	908
Wards 3 & 4	387	975
Wards 5 & 6	314	601
Ward 7	242	453
Wards 8 & 9	428	791
Ward 10	219	451
Ward 11	331	536
Ward 12	140	449
Ward 13	293	375
Wards 14 & 15	419	882
Wards 16 & 17	448	1,069
Port Washington, city:		
Wards 1 & 4	299	343
Wards 2 & 3	343	259
Wards 5, 8 & 9	215	267
Wards 6 & 7	318	301
Wards 10, 16 & 17	267	239
Wards 11-13 & 18	336	344
Wards 14 & 15	271	298
TOTAL	13,269	22,078
PEPIN COUNTY		
Albany	108	55
Durand	109	93
Frankfort	80	26
Lima	138	75
Pepin:		
Wards 1 & 2	143	103
Stockholm	42	41
Waterville:		
Wards 1 & 2	157	114
Waubeek	72	61
Pepin, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	263	113
Stockholm, vil.	39	9
Durand, city:		
Wards 1-7	434	317
TOTAL	1,585	1,007
PIERCE COUNTY		
Clifton:		
Wards 1 & 2	337	270
Diamond Bluff	120	52
Ellsworth:		
Wards 1 & 2	230	130
El Paso	158	76
Gilman	206	98
Hartland	145	123
Isabelle	43	35
Maiden Rock	121	91
Martell:		
Wards 1 & 2	212	166
Oak Grove:		
Wards 1 & 2	307	212
River Falls:		
Wards 1-4	551	374
Rock Elm	116	61
Salem:		
Wards 1 & 2	94	85
Spring Lake:		
Wards 1 & 2	136	65
Trenton:		
Wards 1 & 2	372	211
Trimbelle:		
Wards 1 & 2	337	211
Union:		
Wards 1 & 2	109	61
Bay City, vil.	100	36
Ellsworth, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	682	341
Elmwood, vil.	222	83
Maiden Rock, vil.	37	18
Plum City, vil.	150	76
Spring Valley, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	296	114
Prescott, city:		
Wards 1-4	816	454
River Falls, city:		
Ward 3	276	116
Wards 4, 10 & 11	714	471
Wards 5, 6 & 8	426	194
Wards 7 & 9	657	375
TOTAL	7,970	4,599
POLK COUNTY		
Alden:		
Wards 1-3	471	339
Apple River	215	130
Balsam Lake:		
Wards 1 & 2	271	218
Beaver	158	92
Black Brook:		
Wards 1 & 2	192	163
Bone Lake:		
Wards 1 & 2	131	84
Clam Falls	127	67
Clayton	209	64
Clear Lake:		
Wards 1 & 2	116	133
Eureka:		
Wards 1 & 2	253	200
Farmington:		
Wards 1-3	237	206
Garfield:		
Wards 1 & 2	284	205
Georgetown	237	95
Johnstown	90	40
Laketown	244	95
Lincoln:		
Wards 1-3	446	362
Lorain	63	43
Luck:		
Wards 1 & 2	203	98
McKinley	82	56
Milltown:		
Wards 1 & 2	233	151
Osceola:		
Wards 1 & 2	316	235
St. Croix Falls:		
Wards 1 & 2	224	206
Sterling	134	76
West Sweden:		
Wards 1 & 2	155	90
Balsam Lake, vil.	226	126
Centuria, vil.	155	94
Clayton, vil.	91	30
Clear Lake, vil.	246	144
Dresser, vil.	127	102
Frederic, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	293	186
Luck, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	279	170
Milltown, vil.	190	77
Osceola, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	456	270
Turtle Lake, vil.:		
Ward 12	4	0
Amery, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	290	168
Wards 3 & 4	410	259

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
St. Croix Falls, city:		
Wards 1-3	476	313
TOTAL	8,334	5,387
PORTAGE COUNTY		
Alban	229	106
Almond	115	126
Amherst:		
Wards 1 & 2	329	254
Belmont	110	67
Buena Vista:		
Wards 1 & 2	242	151
Carson:		
Wards 1 & 2	336	191
Dewey	213	127
Eau Pleine	169	173
Grant:		
Wards 1 & 2	285	236
Ward 3	70	65
Hull:		
Wards 1-7	1,158	798
Ward 8	214	184
Lanark:		
Wards 1 & 2	236	188
Linwood:		
Wards 1 & 2	281	158
New Hope	225	102
Pine Grove	161	101
Plover:		
Wards 1-3	401	261
Ward 4	76	106
Sharon:		
Wards 1-3	593	215
Stockton:		
Wards 1-4	684	397
Almond, vil.	95	87
Amherst, vil.	197	126
Amherst Junction, vil.	68	20
Junction City, vil.	96	50
Milladore, vil.:		
Ward 2	4	1
Nelsonville, vil.	33	36
Park Ridge, vil.	151	146
Plover, vil.:		
Wards 1-12	2,113	1,639
Rosholt, vil.	143	66
Whiting, vil.:		
Wards 1-4	472	223
Stevens Point, city:		
Ward 1	556	247
Ward 2	499	221
Ward 3	585	268
Ward 4	491	188
Ward 5	533	233
Ward 6	598	559
Ward 7	642	264
Ward 8	681	436
Ward 9	607	285
Ward 10	496	235
Ward 11	646	250
Ward 12	68	45
TOTAL	15,901	9,631
PRICE COUNTY		
Catawba	63	27
Eisenstein:		
Wards 1 & 2	153	126
Elk:		
Wards 1-3	285	283
Emery	82	43
Fifield:		
Wards 1 & 2	224	181
Flambeau	120	70
Georgetown	33	20
Hackett:		
Wards 1 & 2	43	39
Harmony	60	36
Hill	63	71
Kennan	74	24
Knox	125	41
Lake:		
Wards 1 & 2	292	201
Ogema:		
Wards 1-3	143	157
Prentice:		
Wards 1 & 2	76	81
Spirit	44	60
Worcester:		
Wards 1-3	389	319
Catawba, vil.	48	18
Kennan, vil.	43	17
Prentice, vil.	150	106
Park Falls, city:		
Ward 1	29	34
Ward 2	136	61
Ward 3	17	11
Ward 4	137	55
Ward 5	12	2
Ward 6	168	109
Ward 7	9	4
Ward 8	146	72
Phillips, city:		
Ward 1	36	46
Ward 2	116	73
Ward 3	75	50
Ward 4	33	27
Ward 5	99	81
TOTAL	3,523	2,545
RACINE COUNTY		
Burlington:		
Wards 1, 6 & 7	146	269
Wards 2-5	459	507
Wards 8-12	419	444
Caledonia:		
Wards 1-3	902	948
Ward 4	399	661
Wards 5 & 6	684	651
Wards 7-9	1,003	745
Wards 10-12	1,009	1,197
Wards 13 & 14	768	593
Dover:		
Wards 1-5	513	650
Mount Pleasant:		
Wards 1, 3 & 4	981	1,202
Ward 2	159	162
Ward 5	365	276
Ward 6	349	142
Wards 7 & 8	830	816
Wards 9 & 10	837	692
Ward 11	455	262
Wards 12, 13 & 15	890	815
Ward 14	224	269
Norway:		
Wards 1-4 & 6	677	821
Wards 5, 7-9	452	730
Raymond:		
Wards 1, 3 & 4	495	553
Ward 2	130	195
Rochester:		
Wards 1-3	362	487
Waterford:		
Wards 1-6	843	1,131
Yorkville:		
Wards 1-4	567	664
Elmwood Park, vil.	130	177
North Bay, vil.	35	113
Rochester, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	157	246
Sturtevant, vil.:		
Wards 1-5	824	516
Union Grove, vil.:		
Wards 1-6	631	788
Waterford, vil.:		

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
NOVEMBER 5, 1996

District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Wards 1-4	550	653
Wind Point, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	318	756
Burlington, city:		
Wards 1-5, 7 & 17	647	583
Wards 6 & 8	208	227
Wards 9-13	636	757
Wards 14-16	292	304
Racine, city:		
Ward 1	542	157
Ward 2	493	55
Ward 3	721	248
Ward 4	787	130
Ward 5	559	49
Ward 6	624	306
Ward 7	510	154
Ward 8	446	47
Ward 9	654	430
Ward 10	647	317
Ward 11	764	339
Ward 12	546	336
Ward 13	755	461
Ward 14	627	289
Ward 15	475	124
Ward 16	555	23
Ward 17	627	395
Ward 18	614	322
Ward 19	843	386
Ward 20	878	382
Ward 21	649	294
Ward 22	579	265
Ward 23	768	653
Ward 24	666	594
Ward 25	605	362
Ward 26	674	403
Ward 27	594	257
Ward 28	735	268
Ward 29	697	682
Ward 30	587	377
TOTAL	38,567	30,107
RICHLAND COUNTY		
Akan	83	62
Bloom	92	99
Buena Vista:		
Wards 1-4	314	147
Dayton	128	109
Eagle	90	78
Forest	44	63
Henrietta	122	75
Ithaca	135	102
Marshall:		
Wards 1 & 2	99	118
Orion	118	78
Richland:		
Wards 1 & 2	227	237
Richwood:		
Wards 1 & 2	124	65
Rockbridge:		
Wards 1-3	137	121
Sylvan	85	74
Westford	131	60
Willow	93	86
Boaz, vil.	30	13
Cazenovia, vil.:		
Ward 1	98	21
Lone Rock, vil.	163	71
Viola, vil.:		
Ward 2	95	63
Yuba, vil.	27	11
Richland Center, city:		
Ward 1	80	66
Ward 2	73	66
Ward 3	83	64
Ward 4	79	57
Ward 5	65	75
Ward 6	92	94
Ward 7	101	79
Ward 8	108	65
Ward 9	109	98
Ward 10	77	53
Ward 11	88	100
Ward 12	112	72
TOTAL	3,502	2,642
ROCK COUNTY		
Avon	102	92
Beloit:		
Wards 1-3	371	344
Wards 4 & 5	360	201
Wards 6-9	689	563
Bradford:		
Wards 1 & 2	191	187
Center	223	157
Clinton	152	194
Fulton:		
Wards 1, 2 & 4	593	404
Ward 3	160	81
Harmony:		
Ward 1	41	27
Wards 2-4	556	424
Janesville:		
Wards 1-5	648	557
Johnstown	184	129
La Prairie:		
Wards 1 & 2	197	176
Lima:		
Wards 1 & 2	269	155
Magnolia	148	101
Milton:		
Ward 1	100	76
Wards 2 & 4	309	235
Ward 3	166	71
Newark:		
Wards 1 & 2	299	294
Plymouth:		
Wards 1 & 2	220	212
Porter:		
Wards 1 & 2	247	157
Rock:		
Wards 1-5	696	364
Spring Valley	115	132
Turtle:		
Wards 1-4	477	575
Union:		
Wards 1 & 2	339	230
Clinton, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	372	365
Footville, vil.	195	96
Orfordville, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	285	168
Beloit, city:		
Ward 1	359	214
Ward 2	418	229
Ward 3	235	169
Ward 4	271	156
Ward 5	278	180
Ward 6	179	101
Ward 7	260	194
Ward 8	210	185
Ward 9	276	239
Ward 10	185	141
Ward 11	176	124
Ward 12	92	37
Ward 13	353	79
Ward 14	107	6
Ward 15	342	74
Ward 16	387	70
Ward 17	235	120
Ward 18	305	181
Ward 19	438	239
Ward 20	141	197
Ward 21	320	384
Ward 22	502	363

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Ward 23	411	224
Ward 24	138	84
Edgerton, city:		
Wards 1-6	1,070	453
Evansville, city:		
Wards 1-4	839	429
Janesville, city:		
Ward 1	666	394
Ward 2	457	339
Ward 3	328	158
Ward 4	403	148
Ward 5	569	195
Ward 6	666	234
Ward 7	583	235
Ward 8	740	257
Ward 9	577	211
Ward 10	762	361
Ward 11	565	408
Ward 12	690	322
Ward 13	605	322
Ward 14	608	274
Ward 15	761	417
Ward 16	789	390
Ward 17	954	782
Ward 18	719	563
Ward 19	569	431
Ward 20	720	496
Ward 21	669	611
Ward 22	526	230
Ward 23	6	3
Ward 24	15	3
Ward 25	10	6
Ward 26	5	0
Ward 27	2	3
Ward 28	0	0
Ward 29	0	0
Ward 30	3	0
Ward 31	0	0
Ward 32	0	0
Ward 33	0	0
Milton, city:		
Wards 1-3	423	249
Wards 4-6	474	244
Wards 7 & 8	355	171
TOTAL	32,450	20,096
RUSK COUNTY		
Atlanta	109	85
Big Bend	90	74
Big Falls	27	27
Cedar Rapids	7	5
Dewey	92	115
Flambeau:		
Wards 1 & 2	187	161
Grant:		
Wards 1 & 2	157	152
Grow	70	93
Hawkins	29	31
Hubbard	39	19
Lawrence	37	44
Marshall:		
Wards 1 & 2	78	63
Murry	54	42
Richland:		
Wards 1 & 2	47	24
Rusk:		
Wards 1 & 2	112	86
South Fork	38	18
Strickland	74	28
Stubbs	143	58
Thornapple:		
Wards 1 & 2	116	149
True:		
Wards 1 & 2	66	47
Washington	74	58
Wilkinson	4	9
Willard:		
Wards 1 & 2	81	56
Wilson	15	9
Bruce, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	178	131
Conrath, vil.	12	12
Glen Flora, vil.	18	19
Hawkins, vil.	79	37
Ingram, vil.	26	4
Sheldon, vil.	54	31
Tony, vil.	28	18
Weyerhaeuser, vil.	90	20
Ladysmith, city:		
Ward 1	22	11
Ward 2	38	28
Ward 3	75	54
Ward 4	108	77
Ward 5	104	82
Ward 6	98	53
Ward 7	84	74
Ward 8	20	7
Ward 9	31	17
Ward 10	12	11
Ward 11	29	22
Ward 12	21	20
Ward 13	39	16
Ward 14	29	22
TOTAL	2,941	2,219
ST. CROIX COUNTY		
Baldwin:		
Wards 1 & 2	156	154
Cady	143	98
Cylon:		
Wards 1 & 2	122	76
Eau Galle	170	130
Emerald	123	89
Erin Prairie	124	84
Forest	120	63
Glenwood	119	76
Hammond:		
Wards 1 & 2	170	136
Hudson:		
Wards 1-9	880	924
Kinnickinnic:		
Wards 1 & 2	264	260
Pleasant Valley	93	76
Richmond:		
Wards 1-3	291	154
Rush River	96	54
St. Joseph:		
Wards 1-5	640	559
Somerset:		
Wards 1-4	424	339
Springfield	171	79
Stanton:		
Wards 1 & 2	188	146
Star Prairie:		
Wards 1-3	431	281
Troy:		
Wards 1-6	739	577
Warren:		
Wards 1 & 2	197	221
Baldwin, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	438	282
Deer Park, vil.	50	29
Hammond, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	280	95
North Hudson, vil.:		
Wards 1-5	728	565
Roberts, vil.	222	103
Somerset, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	229	94
Star Prairie, vil.	100	61
Spring Valley, vil.:		
Ward 3	0	0
Wilson, vil.	50	21
Woodville, vil.	207	131

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Glenwood City, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	238	100
Hudson, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	292	218
Wards 3 & 4	218	240
Wards 5 & 6	205	185
Wards 7 & 8	270	186
Wards 9 & 10	243	136
Wards 11 & 12	279	253
New Richmond, city:		
Wards 1-3	161	94
Wards 4 & 5	187	129
Ward 6	149	87
Ward 7	193	102
Ward 8	213	102
Wards 9 & 10	233	155
River Falls, city:		
Ward 1	454	248
Ward 2	84	61
TOTAL	11,384	8,253
SAUK COUNTY		
Baraboo:		
Wards 1-3	288	292
Bear Creek	114	48
Dellona	205	139
Delton:		
Wards 1-3	348	258
Excelsior:		
Wards 1 & 2	202	223
Fairfield	259	158
Franklin	99	85
Freedom	53	105
Greenfield:		
Wards 1 & 2	185	179
Honey Creek	142	113
Ironton	106	76
La Valle:		
Wards 1 & 2	192	199
Merrimac	201	183
Prairie du Sac:		
Wards 1 & 2	229	172
Reedsburg:		
Wards 1-3	238	210
Spring Green:		
Wards 1-3	271	164
Sumpter:		
Wards 1 & 2	196	114
Troy:		
Wards 1-3	172	124
Washington	118	125
Westfield:		
Wards 1 & 2	89	105
Winfield	128	103
Woodland	110	91
Cazenovia, vil.:		
Ward 2	6	0
Ironton, vil.	42	23
Lake Delton, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	327	245
La Valle, vil.	78	44
Lime Ridge, vil.	41	23
Loganville, vil.	47	48
Merrimac, vil.	81	84
North Freedom, vil.	118	66
Plain, vil.	177	102
Prairie du Sac, vil.:		
Wards 1-5	661	421
Rock Springs, vil.	74	52
Sauk City, vil.:		
Wards 1-4	674	349
Spring Green, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	358	193
West Baraboo, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	178	128
Baraboo, city:		
Ward 1	110	45
Ward 2	102	79
Ward 3	207	148
Ward 4	85	67
Ward 5	64	54
Ward 6	201	132
Ward 7	159	96
Ward 8	87	65
Ward 9	79	64
Ward 10	224	224
Ward 11	101	118
Ward 12	135	124
Ward 13	104	80
Ward 14	113	94
Reedsburg, city:		
Wards 1-3	315	219
Wards 4, 6 & 11	333	297
Wards 5, 9 & 12	231	151
Wards 7, 8 & 10	417	327
Wisconsin Dells, city:		
Ward 1	15	20
TOTAL	9,889	7,448
SAWYER COUNTY		
Bass Lake:		
Ward 1	204	198
Ward 2	106	47
Couderay:		
Ward 1	39	37
Ward 2	13	1
Draper	51	31
Edgewater	112	115
Hayward:		
Wards 1-4	468	516
Hunter:		
Ward 1	64	53
Ward 2	62	44
Lenroot	221	201
Meadowbrook	26	27
Meteor	11	36
Ojibwa	55	49
Radisson:		
Ward 1	45	67
Ward 2	32	15
Round Lake:		
Wards 1 & 2	174	181
Sand Lake	162	176
Spider Lake	120	106
Weirgor	65	59
Winter:		
Ward 1	117	123
Ward 2	73	64
Couderay, vil.	21	22
Exeland, vil.	41	26
Radisson, vil.	47	36
Winter, vil.	76	51
Hayward, city:		
Ward 1	64	59
Ward 2	106	88
Ward 3	93	66
Ward 4	105	109
TOTAL	2,773	2,603
SHAWANO COUNTY		
Almon:		
Wards 1 & 2	105	56
Angelica:		
Wards 1-3	242	245
Aniwa	101	79
Bartelme	132	35
Belle Plaine:		
Wards 1-3	302	340
Birnamwood:		
Wards 1 & 2	102	79
Fairbanks:		
Wards 1 & 2	122	98
Germania	85	36
Grant:		

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Wards 1 & 2	157	164
Green Valley	169	165
Hartland	70	172
Herman	117	136
Hutchins	78	122
Lessor:		
Wards 1 & 2	155	140
Maple Grove:		
Wards 1 & 2	192	205
Morris	90	66
Navarino	69	77
Pella	131	177
Red Springs	149	88
Richmond:		
Wards 1 & 2	293	373
Seneca	103	76
Washington:		
Wards 1 & 2	338	337
Waukechon:		
Wards 1 & 2	127	159
Wescott:		
Wards 1-5	670	653
Wittenberg:		
Wards 1 & 2	167	114
Aniwa, vil.	47	29
Birnamwood, vil.:		
Ward 1	155	89
Bonduel, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	190	276
Bowler, vil.	59	25
Cecil, vil.	91	71
Eland, vil.	83	28
Gresham, vil.	100	87
Mattoon, vil.	69	56
Pulaski, vil.:		
Ward 4	1	4
Tigerton, vil.	188	117
Wittenberg, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	248	165
Marion, city:		
Ward 4	4	2
Shawano, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	230	227
Wards 3 & 4	191	174
Wards 5 & 6	241	200
Wards 7 & 8	208	204
Wards 9 & 10	224	173
Wards 11 & 12	255	277
TOTAL	6,850	6,396
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY		
Greenbush:		
Wards 1 & 2	269	339
Herman:		
Wards 1-3	324	348
Holland:		
Wards 1-4	318	713
Lima:		
Wards 1 & 2	445	778
Lyndon:		
Wards 1 & 2	253	325
Mitchell	170	222
Mosel	183	202
Plymouth:		
Wards 1-4	581	684
Rhine:		
Wards 1 & 2	496	440
Russell	60	89
Scott:		
Ward 1	141	163
Ward 2	130	173
Sheboygan:		
Wards 1-6	1,008	1,088
Sheboygan Falls:		
Wards 1-3	265	248
Ward 4	113	104
Sherman:		
Wards 1-3	211	322
Wilson:		
Wards 1-3	644	800
Adell, vil.	100	95
Cascade, vil.	131	98
Cedar Grove, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	215	594
Elkhart Lake, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	244	238
Glenbeulah	93	62
Howards Grove, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	563	509
Kohler, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	361	638
Oostburg, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	201	997
Random Lake, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	276	341
Waldo, vil.	69	100
Plymouth, city:		
Wards 1-10	1,550	1,299
Sheboygan, city:		
Ward 1	700	738
Ward 2	541	505
Ward 3	480	347
Ward 4	463	238
Ward 5	581	209
Ward 6	752	481
Ward 7	559	300
Ward 8	957	479
Ward 9	879	605
Ward 10	913	410
Ward 11	845	469
Ward 12	638	304
Ward 13	746	552
Ward 14	886	550
Ward 15	650	458
Ward 16	550	255
Sheboygan Falls, city:		
Wards 1-7	1,468	1,158
TOTAL	22,022	20,067
TAYLOR COUNTY		
Aurora	52	60
Browning	133	119
Chelsea	102	142
Cleveland	33	42
Deer Creek	111	134
Ford:		
Wards 1 & 2	39	31
Goodrich	51	75
Greenwood	112	80
Grover	31	58
Hammel	122	95
Holway	83	56
Jump River	61	40
Little Black	180	167
Maplehurst	57	35
McKinley	55	62
Medford:		
Wards 1-3	336	394
Molitor	43	52
Pershing	39	19
Rib Lake:		
Wards 1 & 2	110	155
Roosevelt	97	45
Taft	76	29
Westboro	121	104
Gilman, vil.	100	82
Lublin, vil.	42	10
Rib Lake, vil.	178	124
Stetsonville, vil.	82	100

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Medford, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	196	193
Wards 3 & 4	204	210
Wards 5 & 6	204	210
Wards 7 & 8	203	185
TOTAL	3,253	3,108
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY		
Albion	106	62
Arcadia:		
Wards 1-3	319	167
Burnside:		
Wards 1 & 2	154	37
Caledonia	103	89
Chimney Rock	55	18
Dodge	140	38
Ettrick:		
Wards 1 & 2	256	151
Gale:		
Wards 1-3	293	237
Hale	235	107
Lincoln:		
Wards 1 & 2	166	78
Pigeon:		
Wards 1 & 2	167	61
Preston:		
Wards 1-4	182	101
Sumner	153	122
Trempealeau:		
Wards 1-3	287	197
Unity:		
Wards 1 & 2	95	70
Eleva, vil.	134	47
Ettrick, vil.	118	60
Pigeon Falls, vil.	117	37
Strum, vil.	292	114
Trempealeau, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	301	164
Arcadia, city:		
Wards 1-4	414	224
Blair, city:		
Wards 1-3	312	121
Galesville, city:		
Wards 1-3	308	221
Independence, city:		
Wards 1-3	304	112
Osseo, city:		
Wards 1-4	449	198
Whitehall, city:		
Wards 1-4	388	202
TOTAL	5,848	3,035
VERNON COUNTY		
Bergen:		
Wards 1-3	301	240
Christiana:		
Wards 1 & 2	185	124
Clinton:		
Wards 1 & 2	109	66
Coon:		
Wards 1 & 2	189	120
Forest	78	97
Franklin:		
Wards 1 & 2	146	142
Genoa:		
Wards 1-3	150	73
Greenwood	90	62
Hamburg:		
Wards 1 & 2	182	147
Harmony:		
Wards 1 & 2	105	93
Hillsboro:		
Wards 1 & 2	113	77
Jefferson:		
Wards 1-4	219	129
Kickapoo	105	54
Liberty	36	25
Stark:		
Wards 1-3	62	53
Sterling	97	117
Union:		
Wards 1 & 2	65	40
Viroqua:		
Wards 1-4	302	234
Webster	117	64
Wheatland	100	54
Whitestown	66	73
Chaseburg, vil.	73	56
Coon Valley, vil.	192	143
De Soto, vil.:		
Ward 1	65	34
Genoa, vil.	67	46
La Farge, vil.	192	68
Ontario, vil.	93	52
Readstown, vil.	101	67
Stoddard, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	201	133
Viola, vil.:		
Ward 1	32	27
Hillsboro, city:		
Ward 1	89	49
Ward 2	203	144
Viroqua, city:		
Ward 1	206	124
Ward 2	168	129
Ward 3	184	185
Ward 4	199	150
Ward 5	99	81
Westby, city:		
Ward 1	12	16
Ward 2	300	107
Ward 3	279	101
TOTAL	5,572	3,796
VILAS COUNTY		
Arbor Vitae:		
Wards 1-3	644	626
Boulder Junction:		
Wards 1 & 2	196	307
Cloverland:		
Wards 1 & 2	176	226
Conover:		
Wards 1-3	232	234
Lac du Flambeau:		
Wards 1-3	568	364
Land O'Lakes	184	188
Lincoln:		
Wards 1-5	501	499
Manitowish Waters	165	249
Phelps:		
Wards 1 & 2	238	308
Plum Lake:		
Wards 1 & 2	113	130
Presque Isle	135	180
St. Germain:		
Wards 1 & 2	395	438
Washington:		
Wards 1 & 2	297	330
Winchester	123	142
Eagle River, city:		
Wards 1-7	259	275
TOTAL	4,226	4,496
WALWORTH COUNTY		
Bloomfield:		
Wards 1-6	562	576
Darien:		
Wards 1-4	213	286
Delavan:		
Wards 1-8	627	818
East Troy:		
Wards 1-5	569	885
Geneva:		
Wards 1-6 & 8	548	642

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
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District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Ward 7	1	10
Lafayette:		
Wards 1-4	225	382
La Grange:		
Wards 1-3	318	491
Linn:		
Wards 1, 2 & 4	251	371
Wards 3 & 5	69	122
Lyons:		
Wards 1-11	450	612
Richmond:		
Wards 1-3	285	308
Sharon:		
Wards 1 & 2	109	170
Spring Prairie:		
Wards 1-3	254	435
Sugar Creek:		
Wards 1-6	446	592
Troy:		
Wards 1-3	335	493
Walworth:		
Wards 1-3	209	330
Whitewater:		
Wards 1-3	300	311
Darien, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	190	185
East Troy, vil.:		
Wards 1-5	518	545
Fontana, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	266	429
Genoa City, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	220	203
Mukwonago, vil.:		
Ward 7	0	0
Sharon, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	194	156
Walworth, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	337	382
Williams Bay, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	307	506
Burlington, city:		
Ward 17	0	0
Delavan, city:		
Wards 1-3	354	365
Wards 4-6	306	311
Wards 7-9	322	294
Elkhorn, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	270	303
Wards 3-5	415	401
Wards 6 & 7	339	393
Lake Geneva, city:		
Wards 1, 2 & 5	235	250
Wards 3 & 4	202	212
Wards 6 & 7	238	312
Wards 8-11	311	371
Whitewater, city:		
Wards 1-4	535	329
Wards 5-8	537	387
Wards 9-12	609	452
Wards 13-15	807	479
TOTAL	13,283	15,099
WASHBURN COUNTY		
Barronett	76	44
Bashaw:		
Wards 1 & 2	172	189
Bass Lake	59	73
Beaver Brook:		
Wards 1 & 2	109	115
Birchwood:		
Wards 1 & 2	79	84
Brooklyn	52	53
Casey	119	98
Chicog:		
Wards 1 & 2	64	47
Crystal	48	51
Evergreen:		
Wards 1 & 2	213	184
Frog Creek	26	20
Gull Lake:		
Wards 1 & 2	40	35
Long Lake	191	132
Madge:		
Wards 1-3	126	49
Minong:		
Wards 1 & 2	204	137
Sarona:		
Wards 1-3	75	57
Spooner:		
Wards 1 & 2	144	129
Springbrook	75	82
Stinnett	43	40
Stone Lake:		
Wards 1 & 2	86	77
Trego:		
Wards 1 & 2	158	165
Birchwood, vil.	124	57
Minong, vil.	110	70
Spooner, city:		
Ward 1	96	67
Ward 2	119	119
Ward 3	82	97
Ward 4	126	104
Ward 5	110	80
Shell Lake:		
Ward 1	154	137
Ward 2	151	111
TOTAL	3,231	2,703
WASHINGTON COUNTY		
Addison:		
Wards 1-6	467	702
Barton:		
Wards 1-4	417	587
Erin:		
Wards 1-4	474	1,001
Farmington:		
Wards 1-4	397	785
Germantown	38	78
Hartford:		
Wards 1-4	563	905
Jackson:		
Wards 1-7	491	969
Kewaskum:		
Wards 1 & 2	164	268
Polk:		
Wards 1-5 & 8	414	757
Wards 6 & 7	119	241
Richfield:		
Wards 1, 2 & 8	349	599
Wards 3 & 4	250	454
Ward 5	63	131
Wards 6, 7 & 13-15	575	952
Wards 9-12	381	730
Trenton:		
Wards 1-6	574	1,056
Wayne:		
Wards 1 & 2	196	346
West Bend:		
Wards 1-8	750	1,310
Germantown, vil.:		
Wards 1-3, 9 & 10	689	1,137
Wards 4-6	729	827
Wards 7 & 8	823	1,446
Wards 11-14	686	1,187
Jackson, vil.:		
Wards 1-9	589	773
Ward 10	0	0
Kewaskum, vil.:		
Wards 1-4	455	584
Newburg, vil.:		
Ward 1	122	205
Slinger, vil.:		
Wards 1-5	531	635

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
NOVEMBER 5, 1996

District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Ward 6	17	33
Hartford, city:		
Wards 1-7, 23-25	534	566
Wards 8-12, 14, 26-29	421	445
Wards 13, 15-20, 22, 30	485	559
Milwaukee, city:		
Ward 276	0	0
West Bend, city:		
Wards 1, 2, 17, 32, 33, 48	538	633
Wards 3, 5 & 22	447	472
Wards 4, 11 & 12	423	520
Wards 6 & 7	626	1,124
Wards 8-10	537	621
Wards 13-15	430	505
Wards 16, 18, 30, 31, 42	477	562
Wards 19-21 & 39	858	1,071
Wards 23, 24, 34, 35, 37	33	30
Wards 25 & 29	1	1
Wards 26 & 28	19	21
Wards 27, 40, 41, 43-47	2	1
Wards 36 & 38	0	0
TOTAL	17,154	25,829
WAUKESHA COUNTY		
Brookfield:		
Ward 1	134	204
Wards 2 & 8	141	203
Wards 3 & 6	374	636
Wards 4 & 5	163	240
Ward 7	162	375
Ward 9	84	110
Ward 10	92	138
Delafield:		
Wards 1-3	221	713
Wards 4-6	345	855
Wards 7-9	291	742
Eagle:		
Wards 1-3	400	672
Genesee:		
Wards 1 & 2	311	702
Wards 3, 4 & 7	381	738
Wards 5, 6 & 8	313	598
Lisbon:		
Ward 1	113	221
Wards 2, 10-12	416	645
Wards 3-5	456	555
Wards 6 & 7	260	385
Wards 8 & 9	315	539
Merton:		
Wards 1-3	423	1,021
Ward 4	115	269
Wards 5 & 6	181	409
Wards 7 & 8	245	698
Mukwonago:		
Wards 1-3	458	729
Wards 4 & 5	228	379
Ward 6	125	166
Wards 7 & 8	231	357
Oconomowoc:		
Wards 1, 4 & 7	425	890
Wards 2, 3 & 6	429	793
Wards 5, 8 & 9	316	533
Ottawa:		
Wards 1-4	602	933
Pewaukee:		
Wards 1-3	545	977
Ward 4	160	231
Wards 5 & 6	316	627
Wards 7 & 8	262	516
Ward 9	138	262
Ward 10	153	236
Wards 11 & 12	303	680
Summit:		
Wards 1-3	281	586
Wards 4-6	375	774
Vernon:		
Ward 1	112	218
Wards 2 & 4	190	296
Wards 3 & 5	266	421
Wards 6-10	657	959
Waukesha:		
Ward 1	93	123
Wards 2 & 5	276	456
Ward 3	146	258
Ward 4	145	261
Ward 6	158	226
Wards 7 & 8	188	269
Wards 9 & 10	231	391
Wards 11 & 12	189	373
Big Bend, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	182	303
Butler, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	225	261
Ward 3	176	152
Chenequa, vil.	59	282
Dousman, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	270	354
Ward 3	2	0
Eagle, vil.	212	295
Elm Grove, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	186	796
Wards 3 & 4	180	755
Wards 5 & 6	239	563
Wards 7 & 8	177	695
Hartland, vil.:		
Wards 1-7	750	1,062
Wards 8-12	499	763
Lac La Belle, vil.	39	131
Lannon, vil.	269	266
Menomonee Falls:		
Wards 1 & 2	293	490
Wards 3, 9 & 10	659	823
Wards 4 & 8	399	481
Wards 5, 6 & 13	598	645
Wards 7 & 12	406	640
Wards 11 & 18	504	748
Wards 14, 15 & 21	629	1,033
Wards 16 & 20	571	841
Ward 17	227	437
Ward 19	228	308
Wards 22 & 23	560	721
Ward 24	409	602
Ward 25	205	298
Merton, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	200	489
Mukwonago, vil.:		
Wards 1, 2 & 4	474	621
Wards 3, 5 & 6	406	483
Nashotah, vil.	101	295
North Prairie, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	215	339
Wards 3 & 4	1	1
Oconomowoc Lake, vil.	52	261
Pewaukee, vil.:		
Wards 1-4	663	993
Wards 5-8	485	618
Sussex, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	756	1,049
Wards 4-6	543	739
Wales, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	438	688
Brookfield, city:		
Ward 1	299	607
Ward 2	257	505
Ward 3	330	563
Ward 4	280	583
Ward 5	194	522
Ward 6	272	785
Ward 7	195	468
Ward 8	260	612
Ward 9	219	661
Ward 10	76	373
Ward 11	189	663
Ward 12	127	416

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
NOVEMBER 5, 1996

District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Ward 13	194	585
Ward 14	115	399
Ward 15	334	875
Ward 16	303	740
Ward 17	175	351
Ward 18	258	686
Ward 19	346	932
Ward 20	261	421
Ward 21	278	538
Ward 22	181	415
Ward 23	133	227
Ward 24	356	489
Delafield, city:		
Wards 1-4	541	918
Wards 5-7	474	852
Milwaukee, city:		
Ward 287	0	0
Muskego, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	490	663
Ward 3	170	230
Ward 4	335	353
Wards 5 & 6	481	604
Ward 7	252	314
Ward 8	351	449
Wards 9 & 10	604	878
Wards 11 & 12	551	889
Wards 13 & 14	500	701
New Berlin, city:		
Wards 1-4	1,025	1,176
Wards 5-8	1,109	1,508
Wards 9 & 10	811	949
Ward 11	105	185
Wards 12-15	808	1,290
Wards 16-18	1,027	1,459
Ward 19	167	320
Wards 20-22	982	1,578
Wards 23 & 25	649	993
Ward 24	198	354
Oconomowoc, city:		
Wards 1-3, 13-15, 19-21	590	814
Wards 4-6, 16 & 18	494	727
Wards 7-9	487	722
Wards 10-12	536	491
Ward 17	0	1
Wards 22 & 23	0	0
Wards 24 & 25	0	1
Waukesha, city:		
Ward 1	465	731
Ward 2	189	265
Ward 3	185	177
Ward 4	406	427
Ward 5	344	294
Ward 6	286	203
Ward 7	488	504
Ward 8	284	269
Ward 9	327	320
Ward 10	409	726
Ward 11	312	491
Ward 12	574	904
Ward 13	378	397
Ward 14	263	315
Ward 15	398	323
Ward 16	290	238
Ward 17	301	242
Ward 18	392	417
Ward 19	421	475
Ward 20	504	440
Ward 21	171	155
Ward 22	332	239
Ward 23	277	216
Ward 24	333	458
Ward 25	537	720
Ward 26	162	190
Ward 27	286	228
Ward 28	401	391
Ward 29	527	723
Ward 30	261	370
Ward 32	3	7
Ward 33	27	64
Ward 34	5	2
Ward 35	0	3
Ward 36	0	6
Ward 37	0	0
Ward 38	11	34
Ward 39	0	0
Ward 40	0	0
Ward 41	9	15
Ward 42	0	2
Ward 43	0	0
Ward 44	0	0
Ward 45	0	1
Ward 46	0	0
Ward 47	2	1
Ward 48	0	0
Ward 49	0	0
Ward 50	0	0
Ward 51	1	0
Ward 52	0	0
Ward 54	0	0
Ward 55	0	0
Ward 56	0	1
Ward 57	0	0
Ward 58	0	0
Ward 59	0	0
Ward 60	0	1
Ward 61	3	0
TOTAL	57,354	91,729
WAUPACA COUNTY		
Bear Creek	107	133
Caledonia:		
Wards 1 & 2	203	271
Dayton:		
Wards 1-3	418	536
Dupont:		
Wards 1 & 2	101	115
Farmington:		
Wards 1, 2 & 5	334	424
Wards 3 & 4	226	464
Fremont	95	160
Harrison	98	53
Helvetia:		
Wards 1 & 2	95	109
Iola	129	131
Larrabee:		
Wards 1-3	217	234
Lebanon:		
Wards 1 & 2	183	229
Lind:		
Wards 1 & 2	176	269
Little Wolf:		
Wards 1-3	155	246
Matteson	147	138
Mukwa:		
Wards 1-3	444	426
Royalton:		
Wards 1 & 2	172	259
St. Lawrence:		
Wards 1 & 2	105	107
Scandinavia	188	202
Union	87	108
Waupaca:		
Wards 1 & 2	147	227
Weyauwega:		
Wards 1 & 2	50	101
Wyoming	47	53
Big Falls, vil.	18	13
Embarass, vil.	59	84
Fremont, vil.	100	192
Iola, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	256	212
Ogdensburg, vil.	23	31
Scandinavia, vil.	38	59
Clintonville, city:		

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
NOVEMBER 5, 1996

District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Ward 1	140	81
Ward 2	63	37
Ward 3	166	142
Ward 4	139	94
Ward 5	136	149
Ward 6	118	127
Ward 7	70	63
Manawa, city:		
Wards 1-4	204	205
Marion, city:		
Wards 1-3	245	242
New London, city:		
Wards 3 & 6	298	258
Wards 4 & 5	264	236
Wards 7 & 8	234	196
Wards 9 & 10	199	127
Waupaca, city:		
Ward 1	211	163
Ward 2	121	130
Ward 3	103	130
Ward 4	114	96
Ward 5	190	236
Ward 6	70	57
Ward 7	49	49
Weyauwega, city:		
Wards 1-3	248	275
TOTAL	7,800	8,679
WAUSHARA COUNTY		
Aurora	146	171
Bloomfield	101	165
Coloma	94	83
Dakota:		
Wards 1 & 2	147	206
Deerfield	127	133
Hancock	70	83
Leon	216	196
Marion:		
Ward 1	258	286
Ward 2	129	121
Mount Morris:		
Wards 1 & 2	238	186
Oasis	63	90
Plainfield	68	65
Poysippi	138	198
Richford	72	73
Rose	107	76
Saxeville	143	182
Springwater:		
Wards 1 & 2	318	217
Warren	113	86
Wautoma:		
Wards 1 & 2	219	225
Coloma, vil.	84	70
Hancock, vil.	74	46
Lohrville, vil.	87	28
Plainfield, vil.	172	110
Redgranite, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	216	98
Wild Rose, vil.:		
Wards 1 & 2	139	108
Berlin, city:		
Ward 7	9	12
Wautoma, city:		
Ward 1	60	62
Ward 2	45	34
Ward 3	96	88
Ward 4	75	75
TOTAL	3,824	3,573
WINNEBAGO COUNTY		
Algoma:		
Wards 1-4	1,004	1,290
Black Wolf:		
Wards 1-3	474	617
Clayton:		
Wards 1-3	455	666
Menasha:		
Wards 1-3	551	478
Wards 4-7	965	801
Wards 8 & 9	636	977
Wards 10 & 11	449	535
Ward 12	210	199
Neenah:		
Wards 1-5	566	728
Nekimi:		
Wards 1-3	254	382
Nepeuskun	108	131
Omro:		
Wards 1-3	325	351
Oshkosh:		
Wards 1-7	640	690
Poygan:		
Wards 1 & 2	198	187
Rushford:		
Wards 1 & 2	238	287
Utica:		
Wards 1 & 2	223	298
Vinland:		
Wards 1-3	376	430
Winchester:		
Wards 1 & 2	290	386
Winneconne:		
Wards 1 & 3	279	373
Ward 2	129	135
Wolf River:		
Wards 1 & 2	188	277
Winneconne, vil.:		
Wards 1-4	390	535
Appleton, city:		
Ward 18	69	73
Ward 36	55	40
Ward 38	0	0
Ward 48	1	1
Ward 49	0	0
Menasha, city:		
Wards 1 & 2	821	539
Wards 3 & 4	624	506
Wards 5 & 6	743	421
Wards 7 & 8	913	695
Neenah, city:		
Wards 1 & 13-15	639	719
Wards 2 & 7-9	845	1,328
Wards 3, 10, 11, 21	701	563
Wards 4-6, & 17	641	485
Wards 12, 16, 19, 20	851	554
Wards 18 & 22-24	926	784
Wards 25 & 26	40	36
Wards 27 & 30	0	2
Ward 28	6	4
Ward 29	3	2
Omro, city:		
Wards 1-3	579	499
Oshkosh, city:		
Ward 1	251	264
Ward 2	607	532
Ward 3	350	226
Ward 4	442	382
Ward 5	401	443
Ward 6	294	419
Ward 7	373	260
Ward 8	399	218
Ward 9	317	240
Ward 10	526	341
Ward 11	399	257
Ward 12	430	251
Ward 13	290	190
Ward 14	371	170
Ward 15	376	397
Ward 16	399	283
Ward 17	303	323
Ward 18	330	290
Ward 19	231	179

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, BY WARD–Cont.
NOVEMBER 5, 1996

District	Clinton and Gore (Dem.)	Dole and Kemp (Rep.)
Ward 20	412	269
Ward 21	456	458
Ward 22	383	327
Ward 23	449	336
Ward 24	506	355
Ward 25	380	281
Ward 26	473	408
Ward 27	306	204
Ward 28	580	373
Ward 29	572	610
Ward 30	385	475
Ward 31	2	6
Ward 32	8	16
Ward 33	10	8
Ward 34	17	20
Ward 35	1	1
Ward 36	95	50
Ward 37	0	0
Ward 38	14	7
Ward 39	0	0
Ward 40	21	7
TOTAL	29,564	27,880
WOOD COUNTY		
Arpin:		
Wards 1-3	109	106
Auburndale:		
Wards 1 & 2	124	138
Cameron	80	118
Cary	65	86
Cranmoor	27	64
Dexter	68	50
Grand Rapids:		
Wards 1-10	1,564	1,513
Hansen:		
Wards 1 & 2	151	127
Hiles	28	39
Lincoln:		
Wards 1 & 2	251	287
Marshfield:		
Wards 1 & 2	122	145
Milladore	144	86
Port Edwards:		
Wards 1-3	273	185
Remington	63	54
Richfield:		
Wards 1 & 2	178	221
Rock	127	149
Rudolph:		
Wards 1 & 2	275	205
Saratoga:		
Wards 1-3	430	325
Wards 4-6	486	424
Seneca:		
Wards 1 & 2	241	215
Sherry:		
Wards 1 & 2	171	99
Sigel:		
Wards 1-3	245	188
Wood	121	162
Arpin, vil.	67	25
Auburndale, vil.	117	106
Biron, vil.	219	160
Hewitt, vil.	127	121
Milladore, vil.:		
Ward 1	51	38
Port Edwards, vil.:		
Wards 1-3	403	372
Rudolph, vil.	155	60
Vesper, vil.	107	96
Marshfield, city:		
Wards 1 & 11	339	284
Wards 2 & 12	342	397
Wards 3, 13, & 23	330	402
Wards 4 & 14	422	436
Wards 5 & 15	308	221
Wards 6 & 16	295	262
Wards 7 & 17	418	405
Wards 8 & 18	325	313
Wards 9 & 19	303	248
Wards 10 & 20	393	315
Nekoosa, city:		
Ward 1	131	75
Ward 2	104	77
Ward 3	155	135
Ward 4	136	79
Pittsville, city:		
Wards 1-3	151	156
Wisconsin Rapids, city:		
Wards 1-6	1,131	662
Wards 7-12, 14, 16	1,643	1,374
Wards 13, 15, 17-20	1,135	861
TOTAL	14,650	12,666

*The other presidential and vice presidential candidates received the following votes: Browne and Jorgensen (Libertarian Party) – 7,929; Hagelin and Tompkins (Natural Law Party) – 1,379; Perot and Choate (Reform Party) – 227,339; Hollis and Chester (Socialist Party of Wisconsin) – 848; Harris and Garza (Socialist Workers Party) – 483; Phillips and Titus (U.S. Taxpayers Party) – 8,811; Nader and LaDuke (Wisconsin Greens) – 28,723; Moorehead and LaRiva (Workers World Party) – 1,333. A breakdown by county of the votes for all presidential candidates will be found in the table "Vote for President and Vice President by County".

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

Wisconsin State Symbols

11

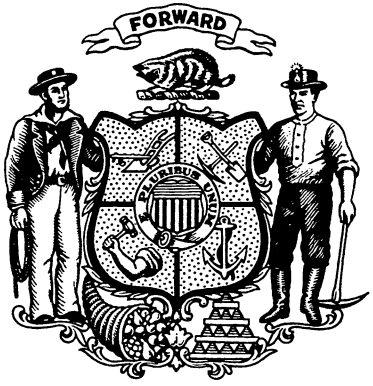
Wisconsin state symbols: origin and descriptions of the official state symbols as specified by law

Local Government in Wisconsin: De Pere City Council Meeting

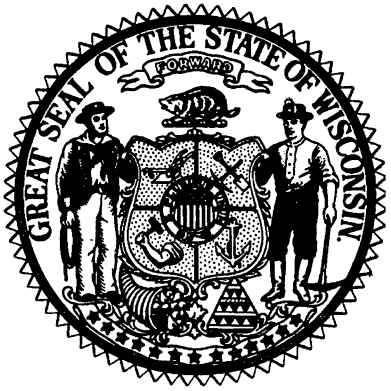
State Historical Society, #WHi (X3) 12007

WISCONSIN STATE SYMBOLS

(See front and back endpapers)



The Coat of Arms



The Great Seal

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, tree, flower, bird, symbol of peace, fish, state animal, wildlife animal, domestic animal, mineral, rock, insect, soil, fossil, dog, beverage, grain and dance. (The "Badger State" nickname, however, remains unofficial.) These symbols provide a focus for expanding public awareness of Wisconsin's history and diversity.

Seal. 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 official acts of the governor except laws. The seal consists of the coat of arms 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 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. 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.

Coat of arms. The coat of arms, described in Section 1.07 of the statutes, is an integral part of the state seal and also appears on the state flag. Its history parallels that of the seal.

The coat of arms 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 2 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.

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 Minnesota contest for the creation of a new university football song. Instead, Carl Beck persuaded him to dedicate the song to the University of Wisconsin football team, 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 J. S. Hubbard, editor of the *Beloit Free Press,* and Judge Charles D. Rosa. Hubbard and Rosa 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 university 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 10 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.

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 of the statutes.

Flower: wood violet *(Viola papilionacea).* In 1908, Wisconsin school children nominated 4 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 of the statutes, 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 the votes given any other bird. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, which created Section 1.10 of the statutes, officially made the robin the state bird.

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.

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 did not have the official status most people assumed. Custom and usage virtually dictated the badger as the self-evident choice for state animal. 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 of the statutes. 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 of the statutes 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. The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection is required to establish an annual rotation among Wisconsin's remaining purebreds. The Milking Shorthorn was selected for 1997, followed by the Brown Swiss in 1998.

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.

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, dragon fly, 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 of the statutes 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. Pfeifer, 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. Typically spaniel in character, the dog is of medium size with a muscular, compact build. Its tightly curled, oily coat is liver or dark chocolate colored. The head has a square muzzle, oval eyes, broad nostrils and long, wide ears set above the eye line. A curved, tapering tail is covered with hair to the tip. 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 legislation, which amended Section 1.10 of the statutes.

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 the importance of corn as a cash crop in Wisconsin and make people more aware of corn's many uses, including livestock feed and production of sweeteners, ethanol fuel and biodegradable plastics.

Dance: polka. The newest state symbol was created when 1993 Wisconsin Act 411 amended Section 1.10 of the statutes 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.

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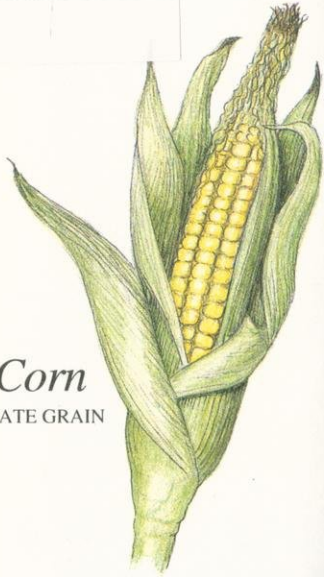

Corn

STATE GRAIN

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Madison, WI 53706-1293

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Milking Shorthorn

Dairy Cow

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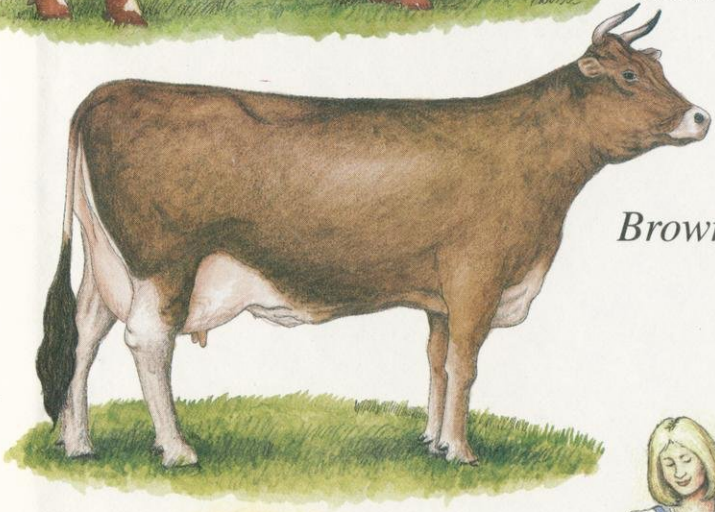

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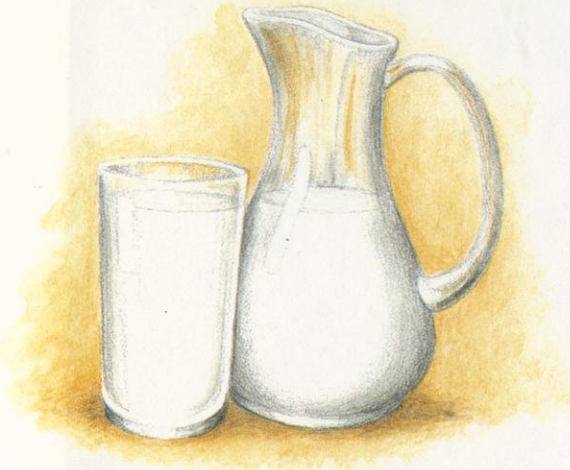

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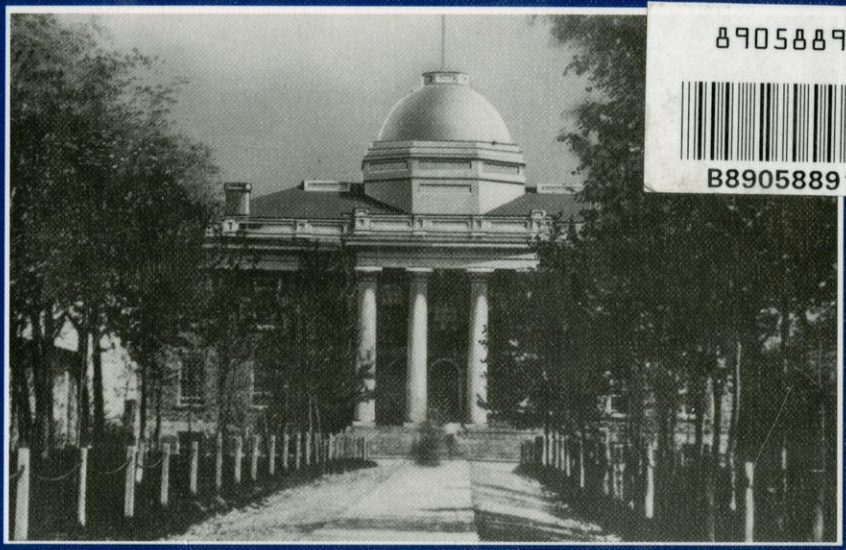

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