



State of Wisconsin
2019 - 2020 LEGISLATURE

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2019 ASSEMBLY BILL 303

June 20, 2019 - Introduced by Representatives VINING, STUBBS, EMERSON, GRUSZYNSKI, L. MYERS, ANDERSON, BILLINGS, BOWEN, BROSTOFF, CABRERA, CONSIDINE, CROWLEY, DOYLE, FIELDS, GOYKE, HAYWOOD, HEBL, HESSELBEIN, HINTZ, KOLSTE, MCGUIRE, B. MEYERS, MILROY, NEUBAUER, NOVAK, OHNSTAD, POPE, RIEMER, SARGENT, SHANKLAND, SINICKI, SPREITZER, STUCK, SUBECK, C. TAYLOR, TRANEL, VRUWINK and ZAMARRIPA, cosponsored by Senators HANSEN, BEWLEY, CARPENTER, ERPENBACH, JOHNSON, LARSON, MILLER, RINGHAND, RISSER, SCHACHTNER, SHILLING, SMITH, L. TAYLOR and WIRCH. Referred to Committee on Campaigns and Elections.

1 **AN ACT** *to repeal* 3.002 (2); *to consolidate, renumber and amend* 3.002
2 (intro.) and (1m); *to amend* 3.004 (2) and 5.15 (4) (a); *to repeal and recreate*
3 subchapter I of chapter 4 [precedes 4.001]; and *to create* 13.49 of the statutes;
4 **relating to:** legislative and congressional redistricting.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Currently, under the state constitution, the legislature is directed to redistrict legislative districts according to the number of inhabitants at its next session following each decennial federal census. At the same intervals, the legislature also reapportions congressional districts in this state pursuant to federal law. Under current state law, following each decennial federal census, most municipalities are also required to divide their territory into wards. With limited exceptions, wards are required to consist of one or more whole, contiguous census blocks (the smallest geographic units for which census results are available). Traditionally, the legislature has used municipal wards to construct legislative and congressional districts, although the legislature may adjust the boundaries of a municipal ward and use the revised ward boundaries instead. Legislative and congressional redistricting plans enacted pursuant to this procedure are used to elect members of the legislature and members of Congress in the fall of the second year following the year of the census.

This bill creates a new procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional redistricting plans. The bill directs the Legislative Reference Bureau to draw redistricting plans based upon standards specified in the bill and establishes

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a Redistricting Advisory Commission to perform certain tasks in the redistricting process. The bill also makes various other changes to the laws governing redistricting. Significant aspects of the bill include the following:

Redistricting standards

Under the bill, a redistricting plan drawn by the LRB must satisfy several criteria, including:

1. The plan must be based on population requirements imposed under the Wisconsin Constitution and the U.S. Constitution and requirements imposed under Section 2 of the federal Voting Rights Act, which, among other things, generally prohibits redistricting plans from abridging the right to vote on account of race or color or because a person is a member of a language minority group.

2. The senate and assembly districts established in the plan must satisfy equal population standards specified in the bill. Among other things, no senate district may have a population that exceeds that of any other senate district by more than 10 percent and no assembly district may have a population that exceeds that of any other assembly district by more than 10 percent, unless necessary to maintain compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Congressional districts established in the plan must each have a population as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal population for such districts, while maintaining compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

3. District boundaries under the plan must coincide with municipal ward boundaries and, to the extent consistent with the Wisconsin Constitution, the U.S. Constitution, and Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, must coincide with the boundaries of political subdivisions. The number of political subdivisions divided among more than one district must be as small as possible and, with limited exceptions, if there is a choice among political subdivisions to divide, the more populous political subdivisions shall be divided before the less populous.

4. Districts must be composed of convenient contiguous territory. Under the bill, areas which meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous.

5. To the extent consistent with the requirements described in items 1. to 3., districts must be compact. The bill also specifies how compactness is to be measured.

6. In preparing the plan, the LRB must be strictly nonpartisan. No district may be drawn for the purpose of favoring a political party, incumbent legislator or member of Congress, or other person or group or, except to the extent necessary to meet the requirements described in item 1., for the purpose of augmenting or diluting the voting strength of a language or racial minority group. The LRB may not use political affiliations of registered voters, previous election results, or demographic information, except as necessary to test the efficiency gap and competitiveness of each district, or use residence addresses of incumbent legislators or members of Congress. The LRB may also use demographic information as necessary to meet the requirements described in item 1.

7. The number of assembly districts may not be less than 54 nor more than 100. The number of senate districts may not be more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of assembly districts. Each senate district must contain

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only whole assembly districts and, with certain exceptions, each congressional district may contain only whole senate districts, to the extent possible.

8. Districts must be drawn so that neither the intent nor the result of the plan abridges the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process.

Redistricting Advisory Commission

The bill assigns several tasks to the Redistricting Advisory Commission, including the following:

1. If requested to do so by the LRB, the commission must provide direction to the LRB concerning any decision the LRB must make in preparing a redistricting plan for which no clearly applicable guideline is provided under the bill.

2. The commission must oversee the work of LRB employees engaged in preparing a redistricting plan and may enter into contracts for hiring experts to assist in plan preparation. Entering into such a contract, or terminating a contract employee, requires approval from three-fourths of the members of the commission.

3. The commission must make available to the public at the earliest feasible time copies of any redistricting bill delivered by the LRB to the legislature, as provided under this bill, maps illustrating the redistricting bill, a summary of the standards applicable to the LRB for development of the plan in the redistricting bill, and a statement of the population of each district created in the plan and the relative deviation of each district population from the ideal district population.

4. The commission must conduct public hearings on a redistricting bill delivered by the LRB to the legislature, as provided under this bill, unless the redistricting bill represents a plan drawn in response to a redistricting bill that was previously delivered to the legislature and rejected by at least one house. The bill also requires the commission to hold a hearing in each of the congressional districts in this state and, whenever it is practicable, on weekends. The commission must submit a report to the legislature summarizing information and testimony received by the commission at the hearings. The report may also include any comments and conclusions that the commission's members deem appropriate concerning the information and testimony received at the hearings or otherwise presented to the commission.

The bill also permits the commission to establish policies limiting the information that the LRB may provide to persons outside of LRB staff concerning any redistricting plan drawn by the LRB, except that any such policy does not apply to population data furnished to the LRB by the U.S. Bureau of the Census or to a redistricting plan after a bill embodying that plan is delivered by the LRB to the legislature as required under this bill. The bill also provides that any draft maps, along with the data sets used to create them, that the LRB produces in the course of preparing a redistricting plan must be open to public inspection and copying and made available on the Internet site of the LRB as soon as they are produced.

Under the bill, the Redistricting Advisory Commission must be created not later than February 15 of the first year following the decennial federal census and terminates upon satisfying its duties, until a new Redistricting Advisory Commission is created for the next round of legislative and congressional

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redistricting. The commission consists of five members. The speaker and minority leader of the assembly and the majority and minority leaders of the senate must each appoint one person to serve on the commission. Within 30 days after the fourth commission member is appointed, but not later than February 15 of the first year following the decennial federal census, the four commission members so appointed must select the fifth commission member, who serves as chairperson. The bill prohibits all of the following individuals from being commission members: individuals who are not eligible electors of this state at the time of the appointment, individuals who hold partisan public office or political party office, and individuals who are a relative of or are employed by a member of the legislature or of Congress or are employed directly by the legislature or Congress.

Redistricting process

The bill requires the LRB to perform certain tasks in preparation for drawing congressional and legislative redistricting plans on the basis of each federal decennial census. For example, as soon as possible after receiving from the U.S. Bureau of the Census the population data needed for legislative redistricting, the LRB must use that data to assign a population figure to geographic or political units to facilitate the drawing of redistricting plans. Typically, this data is available on or about April 1 of the first year following the decennial federal census. The LRB must also prepare and publish an analysis describing the population of current legislative and congressional districts and the extent to which the districts may violate the redistricting standards described above. In addition, as municipalities complete their ward plans (typically, by October of the first year following the decennial federal census), the LRB must assign a population figure based upon certified federal census data to each municipal ward, for use in drawing redistricting plans.

Not later than January 1 of the second year following the decennial federal census, the LRB must deliver to the majority leader of the senate and speaker of the assembly identical bills embodying a plan of legislative and congressional redistricting, drawn in accordance with the standards described above. The bill further specifies a procedure that the legislature must follow in considering the bills, although that procedure is not enforceable by the courts. The bill requires either the assembly or the senate to bring the bill to a vote expeditiously, but not less than seven days after the report of the Redistricting Advisory Commission is received and made available to the members of the legislature. The vote must be under a procedure or rule permitting no amendments. If the bill is approved by the first house in which it is considered, the bill must expeditiously be brought to a vote in the second house under a similar procedure or rule.

If neither of the bills delivered by the LRB is approved by both the assembly and the senate, the chief clerk of the house that failed to approve the bill must transmit to the LRB information that the house may direct regarding reasons why the plan was not approved. The LRB must then prepare identical bills embodying a second plan of legislative and congressional redistricting, taking into account the reasons transmitted to the LRB, insofar as it is possible to do so while complying with the standards described above. The LRB must deliver the bill to the majority leader of the senate and the speaker of the assembly no later than 21 days after the date of

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the vote by which the senate or the assembly failed to approve the bill initially submitted. This second bill must be expeditiously introduced and brought to a vote not less than seven days after the date of introduction, in the same manner as prescribed for the initial bill.

If the second bill is similarly rejected by at least one house, the same procedure applies, except that the third bill is subject to amendment in the same manner as other bills. In addition, the third bill and any amendments to it may be passed only with the approval of three-fourths of all the members elected in each house.

The bill also provides exceptions to this process to account for variations in the timing of the release of federal census data.

In addition, the bill prohibits the majority leader of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the assembly, or the minority leader of the assembly from assigning or hiring any person to work with the LRB to prepare for redistricting, to prepare plans, or to oversee either process.

Required contents of redistricting bills

The LRB must ensure that each bill embodying a redistricting plan it draws contains specified conventions to apply wherever territory in a plan is described by geographic boundaries. Also, each such bill must provide that the bill first applies, with respect to regular elections, to offices filled at the next occurring general election and, with respect to special or recall elections, to offices filled or contested on or after the date of the next occurring general election.

Challenge based on population inequality

If an action is brought challenging a legislative redistricting plan adopted under the procedure established in the bill on the basis of an excessive population variance among senate or assembly districts, the legislature has the burden of justifying any variance in excess of 10 percent between the population of a senate or assembly district and the applicable ideal district population. If an action is brought challenging a congressional redistricting plan adopted under the procedure established in the bill on the basis of an excessive population variance among congressional districts, the legislature has the burden of justifying any variance in excess of 1 percent between the population of a congressional district and the applicable ideal district population.

For further information see the *state* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** 3.002 (intro.) and (1m) of the statutes are consolidated, renumbered
2 3.002 and amended to read:

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1 (5) “Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act” means 52 USC 10301.

2 (6) “Ward” means a municipal ward in effect on April 1 of the year of the federal
3 decennial census and used in preparing congressional and legislative redistricting
4 plans as required under s. 4.005.

5 **4.002 Political subdivision boundaries.** In this chapter, reference to any
6 political subdivision means that political subdivision as its boundaries exist on April
7 1 of the year of the federal decennial census.

8 **4.003 Legislative districts established.** This state is divided into 33 senate
9 districts, each composed of 3 assembly districts. Each senate district may elect one
10 member of the senate. Each assembly district may elect one representative to the
11 assembly.

12 **4.004 Preparations for redistricting. (1)** The legislative reference bureau
13 shall acquire appropriate information, review and evaluate available facilities, and
14 develop programs and procedures in preparation for drawing congressional and
15 legislative redistricting plans on the basis of each federal decennial census.

16 **(2)** By December 1 of the year of the decennial federal census, the legislative
17 reference bureau shall obtain from the U.S. bureau of the census information
18 regarding geographic and political units in this state for which federal census
19 population data has been gathered and will be tabulated. The legislative reference
20 bureau shall use the information to do all of the following:

21 (a) Prepare necessary descriptions of geographic and political units for which
22 census data will be reported and that are suitable for use as components of legislative
23 districts.

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1 (b) Prepare maps of geographic and political units within the state which may
2 be used to illustrate the locations of district boundaries proposed in plans prepared
3 in accordance with s. 4.007.

4 (3) As soon as possible after receiving from the U.S. bureau of the census the
5 population data needed for legislative redistricting that the U.S. bureau of the
6 census is required to provide this state under P.L. 94-171, the legislative reference
7 bureau shall use that data to assign a population figure based upon certified federal
8 census data to each geographic or political unit described under sub. (2) (b). The
9 legislative reference bureau shall prepare and publish an analysis describing the
10 population of current legislative and congressional districts and the extent to which
11 the districts may violate the standards under s. 4.007. Upon satisfying these
12 requirements, the legislative reference bureau shall begin the preparation of
13 congressional and legislative redistricting plans as required under s. 4.006.

14 (4) None of the 4 selecting authorities, as defined in s. 13.49 (1) (b), may assign
15 or hire any person to work with the legislative reference bureau to prepare for
16 redistricting under this section, to prepare plans under s. 4.006, or to oversee either
17 process.

18 **4.005 Use of municipal ward plans.** After receipt of a division ordinance or
19 resolution under s. 5.15 (4) (b), the legislative reference bureau shall use the data
20 obtained from the U.S. bureau of the census under s. 4.004 (3) to assign a population
21 figure based upon certified federal census data to each ward established in the
22 division ordinance or resolution. The legislative reference bureau shall use each
23 ward to which a population figure is assigned in preparing congressional and
24 legislative redistricting plans as required under s. 4.006.

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1 **4.006 Preparation of redistricting plans. (1)** Not later than January 1 of
2 the 2nd year following the decennial federal census, the legislative reference bureau
3 shall deliver to the majority leader of the senate and speaker of the assembly
4 identical bills creating plans of legislative and congressional redistricting, prepared
5 in accordance with s. 4.007. Either the assembly or the senate shall bring the bill to
6 a vote expeditiously, but not less than 7 days after the commission report under s.
7 13.49 (3) (d) 2. is received and made available to the members of the legislature. The
8 vote shall be under a procedure or rule permitting no amendments. If the bill is
9 approved by the first house in which it is considered, the bill shall expeditiously be
10 brought to a vote in the 2nd house under a similar procedure or rule.

11 **(2)** If neither of the bills delivered by the legislative reference bureau under
12 sub. (1) is approved by both the assembly and the senate, the chief clerk of the house
13 that failed to approve the bill shall immediately transmit to the legislative reference
14 bureau information that the house may direct regarding reasons why the plan was
15 not approved. The legislative reference bureau shall prepare identical bills
16 embodying a 2nd plan of legislative and congressional redistricting prepared in
17 accordance with s. 4.007, taking into account the reasons transmitted to the
18 legislative reference bureau under this subsection insofar as it is possible to do so
19 within the requirements of s. 4.007. The legislative reference bureau shall deliver
20 the bills to the majority leader of the senate and the speaker of the assembly no later
21 than 21 days after the date of the vote by which the senate or the assembly failed to
22 approve the bill submitted under sub. (1). Any bill delivered by the legislative
23 reference bureau under this subsection shall be expeditiously introduced and
24 brought to a vote not less than 7 days after the date of introduction, in the same
25 manner as prescribed for the bill required under sub. (1).

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1 **(3)** If neither of the bills delivered by the legislative reference bureau under
2 sub. (2) is approved by both the assembly and the senate, the same procedure as
3 prescribed by sub. (2) shall be followed. If a 3rd plan is required under this
4 subsection, the legislative reference bureau shall deliver the bills to the majority
5 leader of the senate and the speaker of the assembly no later than 21 days after the
6 date of the vote by which the senate or the assembly failed to approve the bill
7 submitted under sub. (2). Any bill delivered by the legislative reference bureau
8 under this subsection shall be expeditiously introduced and brought to a vote not less
9 than 7 days after the date of introduction and shall be subject to amendment in the
10 same manner as other bills. Any bill delivered under this subsection, and any
11 amendment to such a bill, may be passed only with the approval of three-fourths of
12 all the members elected in each house.

13 **(4)** Notwithstanding subs. (1) to (3):

14 (a) If certified federal census data that is sufficient to permit preparation of a
15 congressional redistricting plan becomes available at an earlier time than the
16 population data needed to permit preparation of a legislative redistricting plan in
17 accordance with s. 4.007, the legislative reference bureau shall so inform the
18 majority leader of the senate and the speaker of the assembly. If the majority leader
19 of the senate and the speaker of the assembly jointly direct, the legislative reference
20 bureau shall prepare a separate bill establishing congressional districts and deliver
21 it separately from the bill establishing legislative districts. The legislature shall
22 proceed to consider the congressional redistricting bill in substantially the manner
23 prescribed by subs. (1) to (3).

24 (b) If the population data for legislative redistricting that the U.S. bureau of
25 the census is required to provide this state under P.L. 94-171 and, if used by the

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1 legislative reference bureau, the corresponding topologically integrated geographic
2 encoding and referencing data file for that population data are not available to the
3 legislative reference bureau on or before April 1 of the first year following the
4 decennial federal census, the deadlines set forth in this section shall be extended by
5 a number of days equal to the number of days after April 1 of the first year following
6 the decennial federal census that the population data and the topologically
7 integrated geographic encoding and referencing data file for legislative redistricting
8 become available.

9 **4.007 Redistricting standards.** (1) Legislative and congressional districts
10 shall be established on the basis of population requirements imposed under the
11 Wisconsin Constitution and the U.S. Constitution and requirements imposed under
12 Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

13 (2) Senate and assembly districts, respectively, shall satisfy the population
14 standards established in this subsection. The quotient, obtained by dividing the sum
15 of the absolute values of the deviations of all district populations from the applicable
16 ideal district population by the number of districts established, may not exceed 1
17 percent of the applicable ideal district population, unless necessary to maintain
18 compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. For purposes of this subsection,
19 the ideal district population is determined by dividing the population of the state
20 reported in the most recent federal decennial census by the number of districts to be
21 established. No senate district may have a population that exceeds that of any other
22 senate district by more than 10 percent and no assembly district may have a
23 population that exceeds that of any other assembly district by more than 10 percent,
24 unless necessary to maintain compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

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1 **(3)** Congressional districts shall each have a population as nearly equal as
2 practicable to the ideal district population, derived as prescribed in sub. (2), while
3 maintaining compliance with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. No congressional
4 district may have a population which varies by more than 1 percent from the
5 applicable ideal district population, unless necessary to comply with Section 2 of the
6 Voting Rights Act.

7 **(4)** District boundaries shall coincide with ward boundaries and, to the extent
8 consistent with sub. (1), shall coincide with the boundaries of political subdivisions.
9 The number of political subdivisions divided among more than one district shall be
10 as small as possible. When there is a choice among political subdivisions to divide,
11 the more populous political subdivisions shall be divided before the less populous,
12 except that this requirement does not apply to a legislative district boundary drawn
13 along a county boundary which passes through a city with territory in more than one
14 county.

15 **(5)** Districts shall be composed of convenient contiguous territory. Areas which
16 meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous.

17 **(6)** Districts shall not be drawn with the intent or result of denying or abridging
18 the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political
19 process or diminishing their ability to elect representatives of their choice, whether
20 by themselves or by voting in concert with other persons.

21 **(7)** (a) In this subsection:

22 1. "Geographic unit center" means that point within a population data unit
23 approximately equidistant from the northern and southern extremities and also
24 approximately equidistant from the eastern and western extremities of the
25 population data unit. This point shall be determined by visual observation of a map

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1 of the population data unit, unless it is otherwise determined within the context of
2 an appropriate coordinate system developed by the federal government or another
3 source that the legislative reference bureau determines is qualified and objective and
4 is obtained for use in this state with prior approval of the joint committee on
5 legislative organization.

6 2. "Population data unit" means a ward, census enumeration district, block, or
7 other unit of territory having clearly identified geographic boundaries and for which
8 a total population figure is included in or can be derived directly from certified
9 federal census data.

10 3. "X-coordinate" means the relative location of a point along the east-west
11 axis of the state. Unless otherwise measured within the context of an appropriate
12 coordinate system obtained for use as permitted by subd. 1., the x-coordinate shall
13 be measured along a line drawn due east from a due north and south line running
14 through the point which is the western extremity of this state, to the point to be
15 located.

16 4. "Y-coordinate" means the relative location of a point along the north-south
17 axis of the state. Unless otherwise measured within the context of an appropriate
18 coordinate system obtained for use as permitted by subd. 1., the y-coordinate shall
19 be measured along a line drawn due south from a due east and west line running
20 through the point which is the northern extremity of this state, to the point to be
21 located.

22 (b) To the extent consistent with subs. (1) to (3), districts shall be compact in
23 form. Compact districts are those which are square, rectangular, or hexagonal in
24 shape to the extent permitted by natural or political boundaries. When it is
25 necessary to compare the relative compactness of 2 or more districts, or of 2 or more

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1 alternative redistricting plans, the tests prescribed by pars. (c) and (d) shall be used.
2 Should the results of these 2 tests be contradictory, the standard under par. (c) shall
3 be given greater weight than the standard under par. (d).

4 (c) 1. The compactness of a district is greatest when the length of the district
5 and the width of the district are equal. The measure of a district's compactness is
6 the absolute value of the difference between the length and the width of the district.

7 2. In measuring the compactness of a district by means of electronic data
8 processing, the difference between the x-coordinates of the easternmost and the
9 westernmost geographic unit centers included in the district shall be compared to the
10 difference between the y-coordinates of the northernmost and southernmost
11 geographic unit centers included in the district.

12 3. To determine the length and width of a district by manual measurement, the
13 distance from the northernmost point or portion of the boundary of a district to the
14 southernmost point or portion of the boundary of the same district and the distance
15 from the westernmost point or portion of the boundary of the district to the
16 easternmost point or portion of the boundary of the same district shall each be
17 measured. If the northernmost or southernmost portion of the boundary, or each of
18 these points, is a part of the boundary running due east and west, the line used to
19 make the measurement required by this subdivision shall be drawn either due north
20 and south or as nearly so as the configuration of the district permits. If the
21 easternmost or westernmost portion of the boundary, or each of these points, is a part
22 of the boundary running due north and south, a similar procedure shall be followed.
23 The lines to be measured for the purpose of this subdivision shall each be drawn as
24 required by this subdivision, even if some part of either or both lines lies outside the
25 boundaries of the district which is being tested for compactness.

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1 4. The absolute values computed for individual districts under this paragraph
2 may be cumulated for all districts in a plan in order to compare the overall
3 compactness of 2 or more alternative redistricting plans for the state or for a portion
4 of the state. However, it is not valid to cumulate or compare absolute values
5 computed using the measurements under subd. 2. with those computed using the
6 measurements under subd. 3.

7 (d) 1. The compactness of a district is greatest when the ratio of the dispersion
8 of population about the population center of the district to the dispersion of
9 population about the geographic center of the district is one to one.

10 2. The population dispersion about the population center of a district or about
11 the geographic center of a district is computed as the sum of the products of the
12 population of each population data unit included in the district multiplied by the
13 square of the distance from the geographic unit center of that population data unit
14 to the population center or the geographic center of the district, as the case may be.
15 The geographic center of the district is defined by averaging the locations of all
16 geographic unit centers which are included in the district. The population center of
17 the district is defined by computing the population-weighted average of the
18 x-coordinates and y-coordinates of each geographic unit center assigned to the
19 district, it being assumed for the purpose of this calculation that each population
20 data unit possesses uniform density of population.

21 3. The ratios computed for individual districts under this paragraph may be
22 averaged for all districts in a plan in order to compare the overall compactness of 2
23 or more alternative redistricting plans for the state or for a portion of the state.

24 **(8)** In preparing any redistricting plan, the legislative reference bureau shall
25 be strictly nonpartisan. No district may be drawn for the purpose of favoring a

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1 political party, incumbent legislator or member of Congress, or other person or group
2 or, except to the extent required under sub. (1), for the purpose of augmenting or
3 diluting the voting strength of a language or racial minority group. Except as
4 provided in sub. (10), in establishing districts, no use shall be made of any of the
5 following data:

6 (a) The residence addresses of incumbent legislators or members of Congress.

7 (b) Political affiliations of registered voters.

8 (c) Previous election results.

9 (d) Demographic information except as necessary to meet the requirements of
10 subs. (1) and (10).

11 **(9)** The number of assembly districts in any redistricting plan may not be less
12 than 54 nor more than 100. The number of senate districts in any redistricting plan
13 may not be more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of assembly
14 districts. Each senate district shall contain only whole assembly districts. Except
15 as otherwise provided in this subsection, to the extent possible, each congressional
16 district shall contain only whole senate districts. The other standards specified in
17 this section shall take precedence where a conflict arises between those standards
18 and the requirement of including only whole senate districts within a congressional
19 district.

20 **(10)** In preparing any redistricting plan, the legislative reference bureau shall
21 test the efficiency gap and competitiveness of each district and make the test results
22 available to the public, including publishing the results on its Internet site, no later
23 than 72 hours prior to the first public hearing on the proposed plan. The legislative
24 reference bureau may use the data described under sub. (8) (b) to (d) to perform the
25 tests under this subsection.

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1 **4.008 Required provisions in redistricting bills.** Each bill delivered under
2 s. 4.006 shall provide all of the following:

3 **(1)** That, wherever territory is described in the bill by geographic boundaries,
4 the following conventions are used:

5 (a) Each bound continues to the intersection with the bound next named, or to
6 the intersection with a straight-line extension of such bound.

7 (b) If the bound is a street, it follows the center line of the street or the center
8 line of the street extended.

9 (c) If the bound is a railroad right-of-way, it follows the center line of the
10 railroad right-of-way.

11 (d) If the bound is a river or stream, it follows the center of the main channel
12 of such river or stream.

13 (e) If the bound follows a municipal boundary, it coincides with such boundary.

14 **(2)** That the bill first applies, with respect to regular elections, to offices filled
15 at the next occurring general election after the bill takes effect and, with respect to
16 special or recall elections, to offices filled or contested on or after the date of that
17 general election.

18 **4.0085 Challenge based on population inequality; burden of proof.** If
19 an action is brought challenging a legislative redistricting plan under this
20 subchapter on the basis of an excessive population variance among senate or
21 assembly districts established in the plan, the legislature has the burden of
22 justifying any variance in excess of 10 percent between the population of a senate or
23 assembly district and the applicable ideal district population. If an action is brought
24 challenging a congressional redistricting plan under this subchapter on the basis of
25 an excessive population variance among congressional districts established in the

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1 plan, the legislature has the burden of justifying any variance in excess of 1 percent
2 between the population of a congressional district and the applicable ideal district
3 population.

4 **SECTION 5.** 5.15 (4) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

5 5.15 (4) (a) Except as provided in par. (c), the division ordinance or resolution
6 shall number all wards in the municipality with unique whole numbers in
7 consecutive order, beginning with the number one, shall designate the polling place
8 for each ward, and shall describe the boundaries of each ward consistent with the
9 conventions set forth in s. ~~4.003~~ 4.008 (1). The ordinance or resolution shall be
10 accompanied by a list of the block numbers used by the U.S. bureau of the census that
11 are wholly or partly contained within each ward, with any block numbers partly
12 contained within a ward identified, and a map of the municipality which illustrates
13 the revised ward boundaries. If the legislature, in an act redistricting legislative
14 districts under article IV, section 3, of the constitution, or in redistricting
15 congressional districts, establishes a district boundary within a municipality that
16 does not coincide with the boundary of a ward established under the ordinance or
17 resolution of the municipality, the municipal governing body shall, no later than
18 April 10 of the 2nd year following the year of the federal decennial census on which
19 the act is based, amend the ordinance or resolution to the extent required to effect
20 the act. The amended ordinance or resolution shall designate the polling place for
21 any ward that is created to effect the legislative act. Nothing in this paragraph shall
22 be construed to compel a county or city to alter or redraw supervisory or aldermanic
23 districts.

24 **SECTION 6.** 13.49 of the statutes is created to read:

25 **13.49 Redistricting advisory commission. (1) DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

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1 (a) “Chief election officer” means the elections commission administrator.

2 (b) “Four selecting authorities” means all of the following:

3 1. The majority leader of the senate.

4 2. The minority leader of the senate.

5 3. The speaker of the assembly.

6 4. The minority leader of the assembly.

7 (c) “Partisan public office” means any of the following:

8 1. The office of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer,
9 attorney general, state senator, or state representative to the assembly.

10 2. A county office that is filled by an election process involving nomination and
11 election of candidates on a partisan basis.

12 (d) “Political party office” means an elective office in a political party, as defined
13 in s. 11.0101 (26), or in a national political party.

14 (e) “Relative” means an individual who is related to the person in question as
15 father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece,
16 husband, wife, grandfather, grandmother, father-in-law, mother-in-law,
17 son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather,
18 stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half
19 sister.

20 **(2) GENERAL PROVISIONS.** (a) Not later than February 15 of the first year
21 following the decennial federal census, a temporary redistricting advisory
22 commission is created consisting of 5 members. Each of the 4 selecting authorities
23 shall certify to the chief election officer the selecting authority’s appointment of a
24 person to serve on the commission. Within 30 days after the last selecting authority
25 has certified his or her appointment, but not later than February 15 of the first year

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1 following the decennial federal census, the 4 commission members so appointed shall
2 select, by a vote of at least 3 members, and certify to the chief election officer the 5th
3 commission member, who shall serve as chairperson.

4 (b) No individual may be appointed to the redistricting advisory commission
5 who satisfies any of the following:

6 1. The individual is not an eligible elector of this state at the time of the
7 appointment.

8 2. The individual holds partisan public office or political party office.

9 3. The individual is a relative of or is employed by a member of the legislature
10 or of Congress or is employed directly by the legislature or Congress.

11 (c) Members of the redistricting advisory commission appointed by a selecting
12 authority shall be reimbursed from the appropriation account under s. 20.765 (1) (a)
13 or (b), depending upon the house in which that member's appointing authority holds
14 office, for actual and necessary expenses incurred in performance of duties as a
15 commission member. The member who is not appointed by a selecting authority
16 shall be reimbursed from the appropriation under s. 20.765 (1) (a) for actual and
17 necessary expenses incurred in performance of duties as a commission member.

18 (d) A vacancy on the redistricting advisory commission shall be filled as
19 provided in s. 17.20 (1) within 15 days after the vacancy occurs.

20 (e) Each redistricting advisory commission terminates upon complying with
21 sub. (3).

22 **(3) DUTIES.** The redistricting advisory commission shall do all of the following:

23 (a) If requested to do so by the legislative reference bureau, provide direction
24 to the legislative reference bureau concerning any decision the legislative reference

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1 bureau must make in preparing a redistricting plan under subch. I of ch. 4 for which
2 no clearly applicable guideline is provided under s. 4.007.

3 (b) Oversee the work of legislative reference bureau employees engaged in
4 preparing a redistricting plan under subch. I of ch. 4 and may enter into contracts
5 for hiring experts to assist in the preparing of such plans. The commission may enter
6 into a contract to retain experts for preparing a redistricting plan only with the
7 approval of three-fourths of the members of the commission and may terminate a
8 contract employee only with the approval of three-fourths of the members of the
9 commission.

10 (c) Upon delivery by the legislative reference bureau of a bill embodying a
11 redistricting plan as required under s. 4.006, make available to the public at the
12 earliest feasible time all of the following information:

- 13 1. Copies of the bill.
- 14 2. Maps illustrating the plan.
- 15 3. A summary of the standards prescribed under s. 4.007 for development of the
16 plan.
- 17 4. A statement of the population of each district included in the plan and the
18 relative deviation of each district population from the ideal district population.

19 (d) Upon delivery by the legislative reference bureau of an initial bill
20 embodying a redistricting plan as required under s. 4.006 (1), do all of the following:

- 21 1. As expeditiously as reasonably possible, schedule and conduct public
22 hearings, in different geographic regions of the state, on the plan embodied in the
23 bill. No more than one public hearing may be held in the city of Madison, and at least
24 one public hearing shall be held in each congressional district of the state. The
25 commission shall hold public hearings on weekends whenever it is practicable.

