

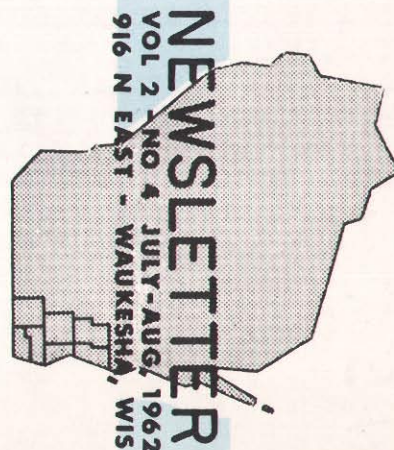
FEDERAL AGENCIES APPROVE PLANNING GRANT

On July 16 a significant milestone was reached in the life of the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission with an announcement by George Berteau, Chairman of the Commission, that the Commission's request for federal and state grants to support the proposed Regional Planning Program had been given final approval. The Housing and Home Finance Agency and the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads and the State Highway Commission of Wisconsin have earmarked funds in the amount of \$1,519,551, accounting for 76-1/2 percent of the total cost of the program. The remaining 23-1/2 percent will be supplied by the seven county members of the SEWRPC, over the three year period required for completion of the study. Individual county approval of the program has already been assured. The study is expected to be underway by October.

Much of the study will be accomplished through outside contractual services. Local technical and citizens' advisory committees will be fully utilized to aid the Commission and its staff in joint policy making for solution of area-wide problems.

It is the hope of the Commission that, through this joining of efforts in the solving of regional problems, a regional community spirit will evolve which will reflect the needs and problems of all municipalities and counties within the region as members of a regional family; unified in purpose, intelligent in analysis and solution of problems and strong in implementation.

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SEWRPC BASE MAPPING PROGRAM

A highly versatile series of regional base maps are presently under preparation by the SEWRPC. These maps outline the key features of the region and thereby provide a framework upon which all kinds of vital planning and engineering information can be entered. The base map series includes county maps and regional maps of four basic types in a choice of scales ranging from 1:24,000 (1 inch = 2,000 feet) to 1:500,000 (1 inch = 8 miles) and in a choice of sizes ranging from wall maps of seven feet by nine feet to eight and one half inch to eleven inch hand maps. As these maps are completed, they will be made available to municipalities, local planning commissions, and other agencies within the region at the nominal cost of printing.

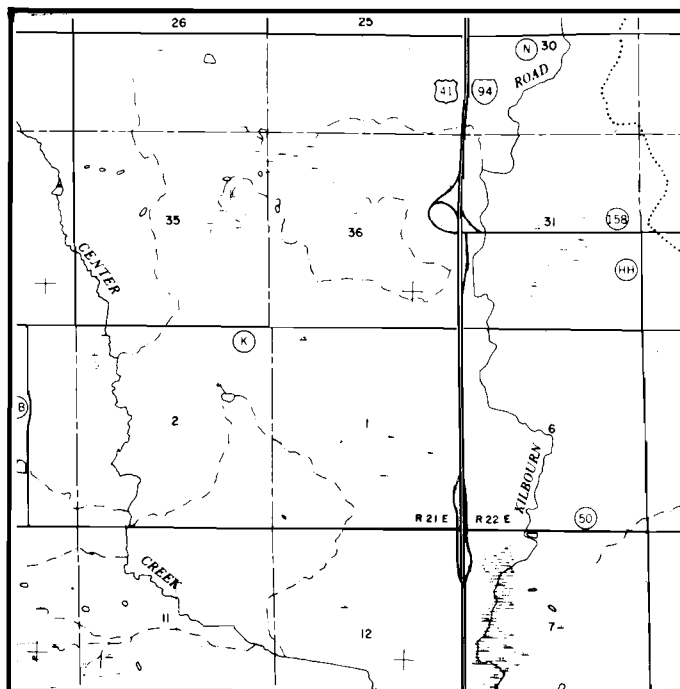
The primary purpose of the base mapping program is to provide a medium for recording and presenting information descriptive of the natural and man made features of the region and thereby useful for planning and engineering purposes. A secondary purpose of the mapping program in this instance will be to permit information collected in the various planning studies undertaken by the SEWRPC to be related to the geographic area from which it was taken, ie: to permit geographical identification of all data collected by machine methods. The maps will, in addition, provide a valuable working tool for county and local planners.

By type, the SEWRPC base map series included four different base maps, each of which is being compiled by county, and which together will cover the entire region plus the northerly 254 square miles of the Milwaukee River drainage basin which lies outside of the region proper, but which will have to be considered in any watershed planning work. All of the large scale maps are being compiled utilizing the Wisconsin State Plane Coordinate Grid as a map projection rather than upon a projection showing parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude directly. The State Plane Coordinates are mathematically convertible to latitude and longitude and hence provide a true map projection for the work. The SEWRPC base maps will, therefore, be the first true maps which accurately portray all of the counties within the region at a uniform scale and upon which distances and areas can be accurately and precisely measured.

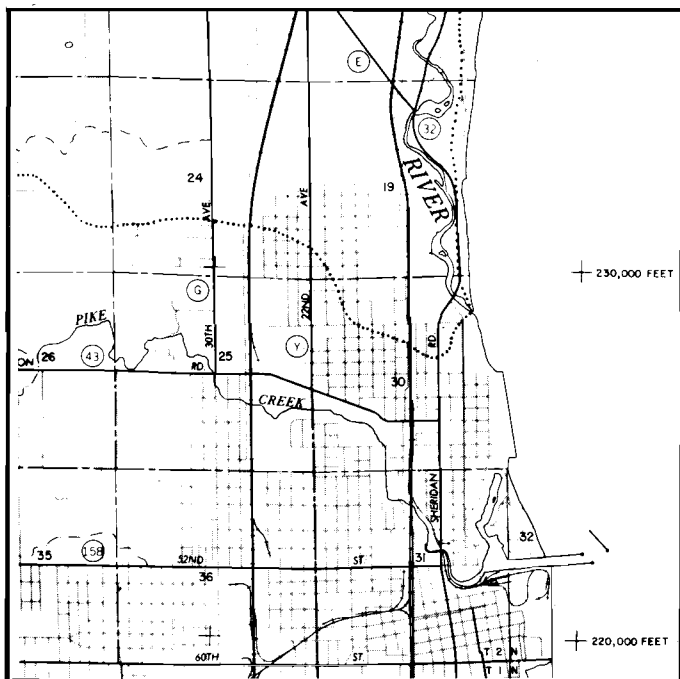
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BASE MAPPING PROGRAM . . . continued

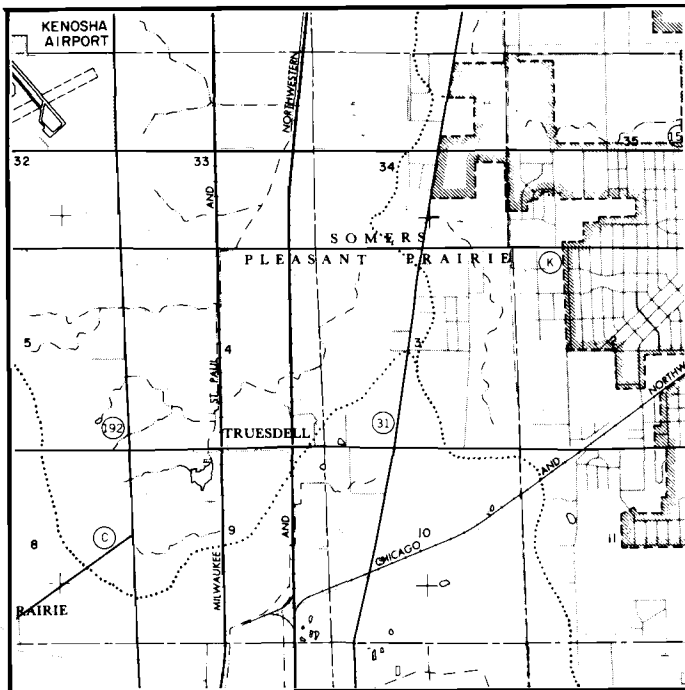
The first type of base map, intended primarily for use in water related planning work, obtainable at two different scales, shows: State Plane Coordinate Grid ticks; all survey township, range and section lines and numbers; all stream, watercourse and lakeshore lines, including intermittent streams and watercourses; major watershed boundaries; and major streets and highways and railroads.



The second type of base map, intended primarily for use in transportation related planning work, obtainable at two different scales, shows, in addition to the information above: all streets and highways, including local street systems, and all railroads, airports, harbors, power transmission lines and pipe lines.



Continued...



The third type of base map shows all corporate limit lines of cities and villages, and all major public land holdings. This map can be printed alone or as overlay to either of the above two base maps, as shown at left.

The fourth type of base map shows all of the information on the first base map plus relief by contours.

The various sheet combinations permit the ready preparation of maps for studies concerning natural resources, population, economic characteristics, existing land use, public utilities and transportation. In addition to being essential to any regional planning efforts, the maps should be a valuable supplement to county and local planning and engineering work.

NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING

The next Quarterly Meeting is scheduled for September 6 at 2:00 p.m. in the Racine County Courthouse, Racine, Wisconsin. An agenda will be supplied in advance upon request.

MORE ABOUT OUR COMMISSIONERS . . . Brief Sketches

continue our introduction of Commission members, we present:

MR. JOHN D. VOSS, Walworth County, is a member of the Commission's Administrative Committee. He was born in Walworth County and educated at the University of Notre Dame, receiving a law degree in 1932. From 1935 until 1946, he was successively with the U.S. Secret Service and with the Army Air Force Intelligence, and is presently a practicing attorney in Elkhorn. He was appointed to the Commission by the Governor and his term expires in 1966.

MR. JAMES F. EGAN, Ozaukee County, serves on the Commission's Administrative Committee. Born in Milwaukee, he was educated at the University of Michigan, University of Heidelberg and received his BBA from the University of Wisconsin. He is Secretary and Sales Manager of Yahr-Lange, Inc., a Milwaukee pharmaceutical distributing firm, and his interest in planning dates to the time he moved to Mequon and became aware of the many problems resulting from urbanization. He was appointed by Governor Nelson and his term expires in 1966.

MR. ERWIN W. LANGE, Kenosha County, is a member of the Planning Committee. Born in Kenosha, he has lived all of his life in that area. Since 1938, he has operated the Lange Hardware in Kenosha. He has been a member of the Kenosha County Board for twelve years and secretary of the Kenosha County Park Commission for eleven years. He is a Director of the American State Bank in Kenosha, and was appointed by Governor Nelson. His term expires in 1964.

MR. LESTER HOGANSON, Racine County, is a member of the Planning Committee. A lifelong resident of the Burlington area, he was graduated from the University of Wisconsin with a BS in Civil Engineering. He has been Burlington City Engineer since 1938 and has served as Secretary of the Burlington City Plan Commission since 1947. He is also a member of the Union Grove Plan Commission. He is former Chairman of the Engineering and Public Works Section of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities and is Past President of the Southeastern Chapter of the WSPE. He was appointed by Governor Nelson and his term expires in 1964.

MAPPING TERMS NEED TO BE DEFINED . . .

There are very few people today who have never read a map; age of autos has provided the necessity for this ability. However, there are surprisingly few people who stop to consider the technical skill that is involved in map making.

A map may be defined as a true scale representation of a portion of the earth's surface; however, a map may emphasize, generalize or omit the representation of certain features to satisfy specific requirements. A base map, for example, shows certain fundamental information, such as major transportation routes and major streams or the public land survey system, copies of which can be used to compile additional information of a specialized nature, such as land use, population distribution, soil capabilities or economic activity.

The detail of the base map depends upon the map scale, which is defined as the relationship which exists between a distance on a map and the corresponding distance at a given elevation on the surface of the earth. In our region the difference between a map scale given at ground level and one given at sea level amounts to about one-half foot per mile. Map scales may be expressed in three ways: by an equivalence, as 1" = 2,000'; by a numerical fraction, as 1:24,000; or by a graph.

Maps of small areas, such as of a single small city or village or of a land subdivision can be drawn directly upon a flat surface without serious distortion. Such maps regard the earth as a plane (flat) surface, and assume that plumb lines and level surfaces are parallel, none of which assumptions are true. In the preparation of maps of large areas such as counties or regions, the spherical shape of the earth must be recognized, and if distances and areas are to be accurately measurable on the maps, they must be compiled on a map projection. A map projection is necessary to accurately represent the curved surface of the earth on the flat surface of the map and provides the mathematical framework upon which the maps can be compiled. For maps of the earth, a projection consists of a network of lines, representing parallels of latitude and meridians of longitudes, or a grid based upon such parallels and meridians. Since a spherical surface such as the earth cannot be represented on a flat surface without some distortion, different types of map projections may vary considerably in their characteristics and the qualities they preserve.

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The projection which is being used in the SEWRPC mapping program is a Lambert Conformal Conic Projection as represented by the Wisconsin State Plane Coordinate System. The latter is a plane-rectangular grid, established by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in the early 1930's for each state, for use in defining and plotting geographic positions in which latitude and longitude are directly convertible into plane coordinates.

A map can be considered from several aspects, as a scientific report, an historical document, a research tool and an object of art. However it is viewed, a good map is an inventory of the physical facts relating to the land and its occupation, and it is the present widespread recognition of the value of the map in the coordination and interpretation of phenomena in many sciences that has led to a modern renaissance in mapping.

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. . . About Our Mailing Problem

From time to time we receive word that the Newsletter has not been delivered and our only defense is that the address we have must not be correct. Under a ruling of January, 1962, the Post Office will deliver no third class mail unless the address is absolutely accurate. This means that we must have your box number, if you have a box number, or your exact street address. The last issue was sent out first class mail, in order that delivery could be assured. We are also sending this issue first class. From now on, we will go back to our third class bulk mailing permit and if your Newsletter is returned because of an inaccurate address, we will have no recourse but to remove your name from the mailing list. So, if you want to keep on receiving the Newsletter, check your address label, and notify us immediately if there should be any corrections. With your cooperation, we will have no mailing problem.

QUOTABLE QUOTE...

"In the conduct of a city's business, two factors require constant consideration. These are the land itself, with its configuration and other physical characteristics, and the lines that form the boundaries of real property. Generally speaking, the first of these factors is practically unchangable. Modifications in the topography of a region are only superficial; the surface is scratched but the structure is unaffected. The second factor...the boundaries of the original land subdivisions...forms the basis of all subsequent property divisions, and is a matter of permanent importance and influence. The need for full information concerning these two factors is apparent. If they are ignored during the planning stage of a project, obstacles will be encountered during its construction. The increasing number of city and regional planning programs attests that plans can be made only upon adequate investigation of all the physical conditions involved."

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