CARTOGRAPHIC AND
GRAPHIC ARTS DIVISION

DIVISION FUNCTIONS

The Commission's Cartographic and Graphic Arts Division provides basic services to other Commission divisions in a number of functional areas. The Division is responsible for creating and maintaining current a series of regional planning base maps that are used not only by the Commission, but are extensively used also by other units of government and by private interests. In addition, the Division is responsible for securing aerial photography of the Region at five-year intervals selected to coincide with U. S. Bureau of the Census decennial census years and related intercensal periods. The Division also provides all necessary in-house reproduction services, as well as those reproduction services needed to provide copies of aerial photos, soil maps, and base maps for use by other units of government and by private interests.

The Division also serves as a regional coordinating center for the conduct of large-scale topographic and cadastral mapping efforts and the collation of horizontal and vertical survey control data. This function includes the preparation, upon request, of contracts and specifications for large-scale mapping and control survey efforts by county and local units of government. Another Division function, begun in 1984 and attendant to the Commission Executive Director's service as the Milwaukee County Surveyor, is the indexing and filing of records of all land surveys completed in Milwaukee County.

Finally, a major Division function involves final report production, including editing, type composition, proofreading, illustration preparation, offset printing, and binding.

BASE MAPPING

During 1995, work continued on the updating of the Commission's one-inch-equals-2,000-feet-scale county planning base maps, using 1990 ratioed and rectified aerial photography and Wisconsin Department of Transportation state aid mileage summary maps. In 1995, this updating effort included updating of planimetric features and changing civil division corporate limit lines to reflect recent annexations and incorporations. As of the end of 1995, all of Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Walworth Counties and portions of Washington and Waukesha Counties had been updated to the year 1990, representing about 52 percent of the total area of the Region.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING
AND SURVEY CONTROL

The Commission prepares, and encourages county and local units of government in the Region to prepare, one-inch-equals-100-feet-scale and one-inch-equals-200-feet-scale, two-foot-contour-interval topographic maps based on a Commission-recommended monumented control survey network, relating the U. S. Public Land Survey System to the State Plane Coordinate System. The Division assists counties and local communities in the preparation of contracts and specifications for these programs. All the horizontal and vertical control survey data obtained as part of these mapping efforts are compiled by the Division. The Commission thus serves as a center for the collection, collation, and coordination of control survey data throughout the Region.

In 1976, Racine County completed a pioneering program which resulted in the completion of large-scale topographic maps and the attendant relocation, monumentation, and placement on the State Plane Coordinate System of all U. S. Public Land Survey corners within the County. That work was done in accordance with specifications prepared by the Commission.

In 1988, Kenosha County completed a similar program. The County Board assigned the responsibility for the preparation of the necessary contract documents and specifications and for the supervision of the work to the Executive Director of the Commission, a responsibility which included the field inspection of the completed control survey monumentation and the quality control of the land survey, control survey, and topographic mapping work, as well as assistance in obtaining available State grants in partial support of the work.

In 1981, Waukesha County undertook a similar countywide program and asked that the Com-
mission staff provide the necessary supervision and assistance. By the end of 1995, topographic mapping and attendant control surveys had been completed for about 87 percent and 89 percent of the County, respectively.

In 1991, Milwaukee County undertook a countywide program under which land survey and control survey work was completed and the topographic mapping work was initiated with the Commission staff providing the necessary technical direction. As of the end of 1995, topographic mapping within Milwaukee County had been completed, and a program to convert existing mapping to digital form was under way.

In 1992, Walworth County undertook a countywide program under which topographic mapping and land survey and control survey work was initiated with the Commission providing assistance in the preparation of contracts and specifications and with the field inspections and office analyses required for quality control. By the end of 1995, topographic mapping and attendant control surveys had been or were being completed for about 21 percent and 35 percent of the County, respectively.

Also in 1992, Washington County undertook a countywide program under which land survey and control survey work was initiated with the Commission providing assistance in the preparation of contracts and specifications and with the field inspections and office analyses required for quality control. By the end of 1995, control surveys had been or were being completed for about 70 percent of the County.

These county-level surveying and mapping programs represent model programs of national interest.

Map 33 shows those areas of the Region for which, by the end of 1995, large-scale cadastral maps have been or were being prepared to Commission-recommended standards, either by Commission staff or by private contractors working under programs administered by the Commission. This area totals approximately 883 square miles, or about 33 percent of the total area of the Region.

Under Commission practice, the ready recovery and use of the control survey stations is facilitated by the preparation of a monument record—or dossier sheet—for each monumented U. S. Public Land Survey corner. The dossier sheets are prepared on 8½-inch-by-11-inch stable base material. Each dossier sheet recording a monument provides a sketch showing the monument erected in relation to the salient features of the immediate vicinity; all witness marks together with the tie distances; the State Plane Coordinates of the corner; its U. S. Public Land Survey description; the elevation of the monument and of a supplementary benchmark referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929; and the bearing to an azimuth mark visible from the monumented corner (see Figure 56). The dossier sheet also contains a surveyor's affidavit indicating how the corner location was determined, including a description of any monumentation previously marking the corner. These dossier sheets are recorded with the County Surveyor as well as with the Commission and are thereby readily available to all land surveyors and engineers operating within the Region. Indeed, survey crews are now able to obtain copies of dossier sheets from the Commission while in the field via cellular telephones and facsimile machines.

The control survey data obtained under the Commission-recommended system are summarized by means of a control survey summary diagram showing the grid and ground lengths and grid bearings of the exterior boundaries of each one-quarter section; the area of each one-quarter section; all monuments erected; the interior angles of each one-quarter section; the State Plane Coordinates of all one-quarter-section corners; the elevations of all monuments set; the basic National Geodetic Survey control stations utilized to tie the U. S. Public Land Survey corners to the horizontal geodetic control datum, together with the coordinates of these stations; the angle between geodetic and grid bearing; and the combination scale and sea level reduction factor (see Figure 57). The Commission updates the control
survey summary diagrams as new control survey data are obtained, and provides copies of such diagrams upon request to land surveyors and engineers operating in the area.

The Commission-recommended control survey network is intended to be used as a basis for the preparation of large-scale topographic and cadastral maps, thereby permitting the accurate correlation of topographic and cadastral data as well as the accurate reproduction in the field of all lines shown on the maps, whether these lines relate to existing or proposed real-property boundaries, to the location of areas to which public land use regulations are to be applied, or to the location and alignment of proposed public works improvements. The topographic maps show the U.S. Public Land Survey corners, the monuments erected at these corners, and the grid lengths and bearings of the one-quarter-section lines, as well as the usual topographic and cultural features of the landscape (see Map 34). The cadastral maps show the U.S. Public Land Survey corners, the monuments erected at these corners, the grid lengths and bearings of the one-quarter-section lines, and well-defined planimetric features, including major streams and watercourses, as well as real-property boundary lines; street, alley, and public and utility lines, widths, and rights-of-way; subdivision names or certified survey map numbers; block numbers and lot numbers and dimensions; street names; and tax assessment key numbers (see Map 35).

Finally, during 1995, work was completed to identify recommended methodologies for the ready and reliable bidirectional transformation of elevations between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29—former Mean Sea Level datum) and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). All of the vertical control survey work based on the Commission-recommended control survey system within the Region has been referenced to NGVD 29, a datum which has served the Region well for almost 70 years. The Federal government has completed a readjustment of the national vertical control survey network, resulting in the creation of NAVD 88. The differences in elevation within the Region between the two datums concerned range up to a maximum of about 0.4 foot. Use of the NAVD 88 datum does not provide any significant advantages over the continued use of the NGVD 29 datum within the Region. A very large cost would be entailed in shifting from the NGVD 29 datum to the NAVD 88 datum within the Region without any corresponding benefits. Consequently, the Commission has determined to continue to utilize NGVD 29 as the basis for its surveying and mapping activities within the Region.

In order to facilitate the use of the NAVD 88 datum within the Region by such agencies as may desire to do so despite good reasons to the contrary, the Commission in October 1994 entered into an agreement with Mr. Earl F. Burkholder, Consulting Geodetic Engineer, to review existing transformation methodologies, develop as may be necessary new methodologies, and propose recommended methodologies for the ready and reliable bidirectional transformation of elevations between the two vertical datums concerned. The work was completed in December 1995 and the results are presented in SEWRPC Technical Report No. 35, Vertical Datum Differences in Southeastern Wisconsin, December 1995. The transformation methodologies presented in that report permit the ready conversion of elevations between the two datums concerned to various levels of accuracy, including a level of accuracy adequate to maintain the integrity of the Second Order Class II benchmark elevations within the Region.

PROVISION OF OTHER SURVEY-RELATED DATA

The Commission provides, on request, information on the latitude and longitude of specific sites. Such requests come primarily from industrial and institutional establishments. In 1995, requests for such information were fulfilled for six sites, bringing to 252 the total number of sites for which information has been provided since 1980. This kind of information has been required in the past primarily for the location of radio transmitters. The need for this kind of information may be expected to increase somewhat in the future as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires the submittal of industrial hazardous and toxic waste data for integration into a national data bank.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
LAND SURVEY RECORDS

In 1984, State legislation was enacted which in part requires that in a county having a population of 500,000 or more, where there is no county surveyor, a copy of each land survey plat prepared by a land surveyor be filed in the office of the regional planning commission, the executive director of which is to act in the capacity of county surveyor for the county. Under this act, the commission is also
Map 32

LARGE-SCALE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING AND RELOCATION, MONUMENTATION, AND COORDINATION OF U. S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY CORNERS: 1995

LEGEND

- LARGE-SCALE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING COMPLETED OR UNDER PREPARATION
- U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY CORNERS WHICH HAVE BEEN OR ARE BEING RELOCATED, MONUMENTED, AND COORDINATED
Map 33
LARGE-SCALE CADASTRAL MAPPING
PREPARED TO COMMISSION-
RECOMMENDED SPECIFICATIONS
UNDER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED
BY THE COMMISSION: 1995

LEGEND

\[ \text{LARGE-SCALE CADASTRAL MAPPING}
\text{COMPLETED OR UNDER PREPARATION} \]
made responsible for perpetuating corners of the U. S. Public Land Survey which may be subject to destruction, removal, or burial through construction or other activities and for maintaining a record of the surveys required for such perpetuation. This act became effective on May 28, 1984.

In 1995, under the requirements of this legislation, the Division received, indexed, and filed 1,533 records of land surveys completed within Milwaukee County, the only county within the Region which
### Table 37
LARGE-SCALE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING AND RELOCATION, MONUMENTATION, AND COORDINATION OF U. S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY CORNERS: 1995

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Total Area (square miles)</th>
<th>Wisconsin Department of Transportation</th>
<th>SEWRPC</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Multi-Agency</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenosha</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>27.75</td>
<td>236.26</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>278.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>102.00</td>
<td>49.50</td>
<td>77.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>242.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozaukee</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>26.75</td>
<td>24.25</td>
<td>43.25</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>17.50</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>234.75</td>
<td>97.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racine</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>25.50</td>
<td>314.50</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>340.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walworth</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>30.25</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>578.25</td>
<td>21.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>22.75</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>85.25</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>436.00</td>
<td>20.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waukesha</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>78.75</td>
<td>277.75</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>145.25</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>581.00</td>
<td>86.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>2,689</td>
<td>59.75</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td>1,043.76</td>
<td>49.50</td>
<td>367.00</td>
<td>11.50</td>
<td>1,721.50</td>
<td>64.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Includes only those areas of the Region for which large-scale topographic maps have been or are being prepared and throughout which U. S. Public Land Survey corners have been or are being relocated, monumented, and coordinated utilizing SEWRPC-recommended procedures. Area shown indicates original large-scale topographic mapping programs. Of the 59.75 square miles originally mapped under WisDOT programs, 15.50 square miles have been updated by other agencies. Of the 190.00 square miles originally mapped under SEWRPC programs, 104.50 square miles have been updated by other agencies. Of the 1,043.76 square miles originally mapped under county programs, 2.00 square miles have been updated by other agencies. Of the 367.00 square miles originally mapped under local programs, 182.00 square miles have been updated by other agencies.

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### Table 37
Number of U. S. Public Land Survey Corners Which Have Been or Are Being Relocated, Monumented, and Coordinated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Estimated Total Corners</th>
<th>Wisconsin Department of Transportation</th>
<th>SEWRPC</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Multi-Agency</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenosha</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1,065</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozaukee</td>
<td>1,064</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1,064</td>
<td>54.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racine</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1,306</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walworth</td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>35.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1,305</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>69.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waukesha</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td>88.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>11,753</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>4,606</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1,810</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>6,793</td>
<td>74.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The estimated number of corners for each county was determined by assigning standard and closing corners to the respective county concerned and by alternately assigning common corners to the two or more counties concerned.

Includes 21 cities, 19 villages, and three towns.

Because of the need to set witness corners, these 8,793 U. S. Public Land Survey corners, including the centers of the sections, are marked by 8,945 monuments.

meets the statutory criteria concerned. This brings the total number of records of land surveys completed within Milwaukee County which have been filed by the Division to 22,985.

In order to facilitate convenient use of the survey records by land surveyors, abstractors, assessors, appraisers, attorneys, engineers, and other interested parties, the survey records are filed by the Commission under five headings, and computer-generated lists of the recorded surveys can be provided upon request. The five headings are:

1. Numerically by U. S. Public Land Survey township, range, section, quarter section, and record of survey.

2. Alphabetically by minor civil division (city or village).
3. Alphabetically by the property owner or client for whom the survey was completed.

4. Alphabetically by the name of the land surveyor employed by the property owner or client.

5. Chronologically by the date of the survey.

Updated copies of the five lists are prepared quarterly and transmitted to the Milwaukee County Director of Public Works, the Milwaukee County Register of Deeds, selected city and village engineers within the County, and all land surveyors who have submitted records of surveys to the Commission for indexing and filing.

Since 1961, the Commission has maintained records on U.S. Public Land Survey corners within the entire Region. However, as already noted, since 1984 the Commission has been responsible for the perpetuation of the U.S. Public Land Survey System in Milwaukee County. Since 1984, 354 corners of that system in Milwaukee County have been perpetuated by remonumentation and referencing carried out by, or under the direction of, the Commission staff to replace destroyed, damaged, or substandard monumentation. Also since 1984, dossier sheets have been prepared for the 354 remonumented corners as well as for 285 corners which were referenced by the Commission staff subsequent to perpetuation of the corners by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, the Milwaukee County Department of Public Works, and city and village engineers.

**1995 REGIONAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY PROGRAM**

During 1995, the Commission began the production of aerial photo image products based upon new aerial photography of the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. This photography updates a series of regional aerial photography efforts dating back to 1963 and occurring thereafter in 1970 and at five-year intervals since. The photography is enlarged to a 1:4800 (one-inch-equals-400-feet) scale, with the product specifications designed to support its use at that scale. The 1995 aerial photography has been obtained as part of the Commission’s work program to provide a basis for updating Commission areawide inventories. As an important adjunct to the acquisition of this photography, the Commission makes duplicate aerial photography-based products available to county and local units of government within the Region, as well as to private firms and individual citizens. The project is being funded jointly by the Commission, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

The Commission’s 1995 regional aerial photography program differs in two significant respects from past
efforts. First, the aerial photography is being used to create digital imagery which can be used to prepare both computer-readable digital and conventional analog aerial image products. Under past efforts, only analog image products were created. Second, the digital imagery being acquired is being photogrammetrically enhanced so as to create orthophoto images—in effect, computer-readable and computer-manipulable photo-maps. In past efforts, the aerial photo images, while ratioed and rectified, were not orthogonal images; i.e., the images contained horizontal displacement due to local relief. That displacement will essentially be eliminated in the new product so that the photo images will, in effect, constitute true maps which meet National Map Accuracy Standards at the compilation scale of 1:4800 or at smaller scales.

A total of 706 such images are being acquired under this project, covering the entire Region as well as relatively small areas outside the Region adjacent to the Cities of Hartford, Oconomowoc, and Whitewater. As noted above, the specifications for the 1995 project are intended to produce aerial photo images for use at a 1:4800 scale. This series of aerial photo images has in past projects been referred to as the "low-flight" series. Because of the ability to manipulate scale with digital image products, the Commission did not acquire a separate overflight of smaller-scale aerial photography designed for repro-
duction and use at a 1:24000 (one-inch-equals-2,000-feet) scale. In past projects, this series of images had been referred to as the “high-flight” series.

Each of the aerial photo images obtained will be available in traditional hard-copy format at a 1:4800 scale similar in appearance to the images available from previous Commission projects. Each image will be centered over the common corner of four U. S. Public Land Survey sections, and will include all four of the sections involved, with a small image overlap into immediately adjacent sections. Images for those portions of the Region where the Commission-recommended U. S. Public Land Survey corner remonumentation and coordination program has been completed will include symbols identifying the locations of monuments marking U. S. Public Land Survey section corners, quarter-section corners, centers of sections, meander corners, and witness corners, together with section and quarter-section lines. Images for the remaining portions of the Region will include symbols identifying the approximate location of section corners, quarter-section corners, and centers of sections, but will not identify section or quarter-section lines. State Plane Coordinate grid intersections will be shown by symbol on the plotted images at 2,000-foot intervals (see Map 36). All coordinate values will be referenced to the Wisconsin Plane Coordinate System, South Zone, North American Datum of 1927.

In order to accommodate map information, each individual four-section image will be plotted on stable base sheets approximately 36 inches square. Prior hard-copy image products were approximately 30 inches square. The Commission will continue to make available on demand paper diazo-produced copies made from the Commission's set of Film Writer-produced images.

REPRODUCTION SERVICES

In addition to serving all other Commission divisions through in-house reproduction of reports, the Division provided reproduction services for local units of government and private interests. A total of 7,587 prints of aerial photographs of portions of the Region were reproduced, along with 78 soil map prints and 186 prints of maps in the Commission base map series. Aerial photographs were purchased primarily by local units of government, utilities, real-estate agents, retail businesses, and service and manufacturing companies. Soil photo prints and base maps were purchased primarily by real-estate agents, utilities, surveyors, engineers, and individual property owners.

FINAL REPORT PRODUCTION

The Commission produces most of its documents using in-house staff and equipment. During 1995, the Cartographic and Graphic Arts Division was responsible for the production of the following Commission publications:

OVERALL WORK PROGRAMS

- Overall Work Program—1996 Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, December 1995, 244 pages

ANNUAL REPORTS


TECHNICAL REPORTS

- No. 35, Vertical Datum Differences in Southeastern Wisconsin, December 1995, 193 pages

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING REPORTS

- No. 92, 2nd Edition, Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the City of Hartford and Environs, Washington County, Wisconsin, June 1995, 39 pages
- No. 173, A Stormwater Management Plan for the City of West Bend, City of West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin, Volume
Three, Alternatives and Recommended Plan for the Milwaukee River Drainage Area, June 1995, 282 pages


- No. 212, A Comprehensive Plan for the Kenosha Urban Planning District, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, December 1995, 343 pages


- No. 219, Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Villages of Fontana and Walworth and Environ, Walworth County, Wisconsin, June 1995, 37 pages

- No. 220, A Land Use Plan for the Town of Sugar Creek: 2010, Walworth County, Wisconsin, August 1995, 95 pages

MEMORANDUM REPORTS

- No. 55, Traffic Engineering Study of Keup Road between Columbia Road (STH 57) and STH 60 in the City and Town of Cedarburg and the Village of Grafton, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, May 1995, 28 pages

- No. 72, Analysis of Traffic Engineering Actions Proposed by City of Cedarburg Staff for S. Washington Avenue (STH 57/STH 143), Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, May 1995, 27 pages


- No. 101, Upper Nemahbin Lake Watershed Inventory Findings, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, May 1995, 79 pages

- No. 102, Water Level Control Plan for the Waterford-Vernon Area of the Middle Fox River Watershed, Racine and Waukesha Counties, Wisconsin, March 1995, 58 pages

- No. 105, Traffic Study of the Intersection of Barker Road (CTH Y) and Watertown Road, Town of Brookfield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, March 1995, 19 pages

NEWSLETTERS

- Vol. 35, Nos. 1-6, 204 pages

OTHER

- Amendment to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan, Walworth County Metropolitan Sewerage District/Elkhorn Sanitary Sewer Service Area, March 1995, 27 pages

- Amendment to the Waukesha County Jurisdictional Highway System Plan—2010, May 1995, 106 pages

- Amendment to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan—2000, City of Mequon, June 1995, 28 pages

- Amendment to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan, Walworth County Metropolitan Sewerage District/Williams Bay-Geneva National-Lake Como Sanitary Sewer Service Area, June 1995, 9 pages

- Amendment to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan—2000, City of West Bend/
• Wallace Lake Sanitary District, June 1995, 18 pages

• Amendment to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan—2000, City of Racine and Environs, September 1995, 1 page

• Upland Environmental Corridor Protection Study Design, September 1995, 28 pages

• Amendment to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan—2000, Village of Belgium, December 1995, 9 pages
