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CHAPTER 341

AN ACT to create 236.18 of the statutes, relating to the description, definition and official adoption of a system of co-ordinates for designating the position of points on the surface of the earth within the state of Wisconsin.

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

236.18 of the statutes is created to read:

236.18 WISCONSIN CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM. The system of plane co-ordinates which has been established by the U.S. coast and geodetic

survey for defining and stating the positions or locations of points on the surface of the earth within the state of Wisconsin is hereafter to be known and designated as the "Wisconsin Co-ordinate System."

(1) For the purpose of the use of this system, the state is divided into a "North Zone," a "Central Zone," and a "South Zone."

(a) The area now included in the following counties constitutes the north zone: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Iron, Oneida, Price, Sawyer, Vilas and Washburn.

(b) The area now included in the following counties constitutes the central zone: Barron, Brown, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Door, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Kewaunee, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Outagamie, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Rusk, St. Croix, Shawano, Taylor, Trempealeau, Waupaca and Wood.

(c) The area now included in the following counties constitutes the south zone: Adams, Calumet, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lafayette, Manitowoc, Marquette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Ozaukee, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waushara and Winnebago.

(2) (a) As established for use in the north zone, the Wisconsin co-ordinate system shall be named, and in any land description in which it is used it shall be designated, the "Wisconsin Co-ordinate System, North Zone."

(b) As established for use in the central zone, the Wisconsin co-ordinate system shall be named, and in any land description in which it is used shall be designated the "Wisconsin Co-ordinate System, Central Zone."

(c) As established for use in the south zone, the Wisconsin co-ordinate system shall be named, and in any land description in which it is used it shall be designated, the "Wisconsin Co-ordinate System, South Zone."

(3) The plane co-ordinates of a point on the earth's surface, to be used in expressing the position or location of such point in the appropriate zone of this system, shall consist of 2 distances, expressed in feet and decimals of a foot. One of these distances, to be known as the "x-co-ordinate," shall give the position in an east-and-west direction; the other, to be known as the "y-co-ordinate," shall give the position in a north-and-south direction. These co-ordinates shall be made to depend upon and conform to the co-ordinates, on the Wisconsin co-ordinate system, of the triangulation and traverse stations of the U.S. coast and geodetic survey within this state as those co-ordinates have been determined by the said survey.

(4) When any tract of land to be defined by a single description extends from one into the other of the above co-ordinate zones, the positions of all points on its boundaries may be referred to either of the 2 zones, the zone which is used being specifically named in the description.

(5) For purposes of more precisely defining the Wisconsin co-ordinate system the following definition by the U.S. coast and geodetic survey is adopted:

(a) The Wisconsin co-ordinate system, north zone, is a Lambert conformal projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having standard parallels at north latitudes $45^{\circ} 34'$ and $46^{\circ} 46'$, along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of co-ordinates is at the intersection of the meridian $90^{\circ} 00'$ west Greenwich and the parallel $45^{\circ} 10'$ north latitude. This origin is given the co-ordinates: x-2,000,000 feet and y-0 feet.

(b) The Wisconsin co-ordinate system, central zone, is a Lambert conformal projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having standard parallels at north latitudes $44^{\circ} 15'$ and $45^{\circ} 30'$ along which parallels the scales shall be exact. The origin of co-ordinates is at the intersection of the meridian $90^{\circ} 00'$ west of Greenwich at the parallel $43^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude. The origin is given the co-ordinates: x-2,000,000 feet and y-0 feet.

(c) The Wisconsin co-ordinate system, south zone, is a Lambert conformal projection of the Clarke spheroid of 1866, having standard parallels at north latitudes $42^{\circ} 44'$ and $44^{\circ} 04'$, along which parallels the scale shall be exact. The origin of co-ordinates is at the intersection of the meridian $90^{\circ} 00'$ west of Greenwich and the parallel $42^{\circ} 00'$ north latitude. This origin is given the co-ordinates: x-2,000,000 feet and y-0 feet.

(d) The position of Wisconsin co-ordinate system shall be as marked on the ground by triangulation or traverse stations established in conformity with standards adopted by the U.S. coast and geodetic survey for first-order and second-order work, whose geodetic positions have been rigidly adjusted on the North American datum of 1927, and whose co-ordinates have been computed on the system herein defined. Any such station may be used for establishing a survey connection with the Wisconsin co-ordinate system.

(6) No co-ordinates based on the Wisconsin co-ordinate system, purporting to define the position of a point on a land boundary, shall be presented to be recorded in any public land records or deed records unless such point is within one-half mile of a triangulation or traverse station established in conformity with the standards prescribed in sub. (5); provided that said one-half mile limitation may be modified by the requirements of a municipal subdivision ordinance which establishes standards for use of the Wisconsin co-ordinate system or a duly authorized state agency to meet local conditions.

(7) The use of the term "Wisconsin Co-ordinate System" on any map, report of survey or other document, shall be limited to co-ordinates based on the Wisconsin co-ordinate system as defined in this section.

(8) Wherever co-ordinates based on the Wisconsin co-ordinate system are used to describe any tract of land which in the same document is also described by reference to any subdivision, line, or corner of the U.S. public land surveys, the description by co-ordinates shall be construed as supplemental to the basic description of such subdivision, line or corner contained in the official plats and field notes filed of record and if there is any conflict the description by reference to the subdivision, line or corner of the U.S. public land surveys shall prevail over the description by co-ordinates.

(9) Nothing contained in this section shall require any purchaser or mortgagee to rely on a description, any part of which depends exclusively upon the Wisconsin co-ordinate system.

Approved September 18, 1963.
