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ARE WE DRINKING OUR LAND USE HABITS? PRESERVING WATER QUALITY THROUGH POSITIVE FOOD CHOICES

By Lynn Markham, *Land Use Specialist, Center for Land Use Education*

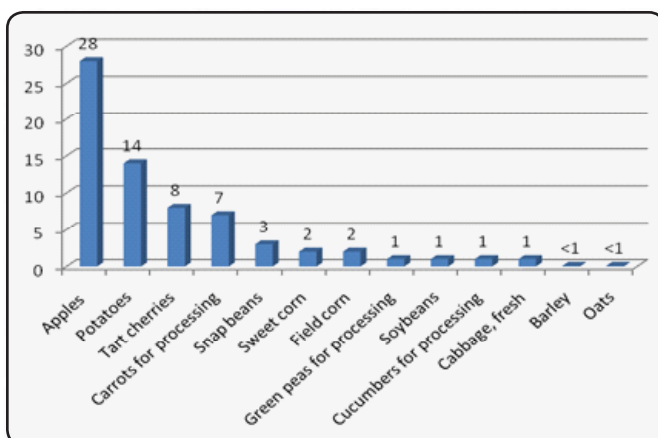
You may have heard the saying that the quality of our waters is a reflection of our land use. We know that impervious surfaces create runoff, and runoff carries silt and nutrients to our lakes and streams. In addition, many of the chemicals we apply to land seep through our soils into groundwater, which is a source of drinking water for 95% of Wisconsin's communities.¹ In essence, we *do* drink and swim in our land use habits.

In this article we look at how food choices affect the quality of our groundwater, lakes, and streams by exploring pesticide use on Wisconsin crops. While this article focuses on agricultural pesticides, it is important to recognize that pesticides applied to lawns, gardens, roadsides, golf courses and other lands can also affect our lakes, streams and drinking water. Lastly we look at the health effects of pesticides and potential solutions for reducing pesticides.

Pesticide use on Wisconsin crops
We can consider pesticide use from a number of perspectives including total amount of pesticides applied to a crop throughout the state and the amount of pesticides applied per acre for a given crop. Figure 1 illustrates the average amount of pesticides farmers report applying per acre per year in Wisconsin. In the 2004 and 2005 growing seasons, Wisconsin farmers used 13 million pounds of pesticides per year. This amounts to over two pounds of pesticides for each person in Wisconsin.² Some pesticides have higher toxicity than others, so quantity does not equal toxicity.

The crops with the highest average annual pesticide application rate *per acre* are potatoes, with 14 pounds of pesticides per acre per year, and apples, with 28 pounds per acre. Based on the total number of acres of each crop grown in the state, Table 1 on page 2 illustrates that pesticides are applied in the greatest amounts to field corn and soybeans. Interestingly, while cranberries are grown on about 18,000 acres in our state³ and food analysis shows high levels of pesticide residues,⁴ pesticide application data are not reported for this crop.

Figure 1: Average pounds of pesticides applied per acre in Wisconsin, 2004-2005



Pesticides
include
herbicides,
insecticides
and
fungicides.

¹ Resources to help you protect your drinking water supply. Comprehensive planning and groundwater fact sheet 2. Groundwater Coordinating Council. July 2002 (Revised February 2005).

² Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service. 2006. Wisconsin Pesticide Use. www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Wisconsin/Publications/Miscellaneous/pest_use_06.pdf

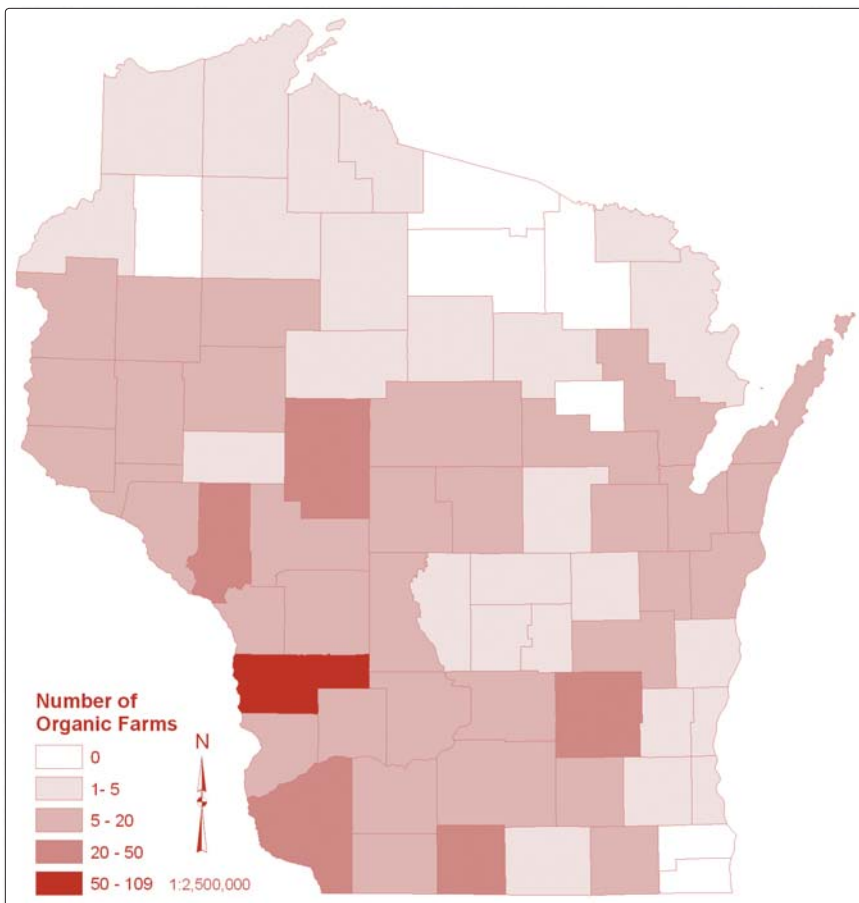
³ Roper, T.R. Cranberry production in Wisconsin. www.wiscran.org/user_image/pdf_files/CranProduction08.pdf

⁴ Benbrook, Charles. 2008. Simplifying the Pesticide Risk Equation: The Organic Option www.organic-center.org

Table 1: Pesticides applied to major crops in Wisconsin, 2004-2005

Crop	Average pounds of pesticides applied per acre	Acres	Total pounds of pesticides applied
Apples	28	5,800	163,300
Potatoes	14	68,000	950,000
Tart Cherries	8	1,800	14,700
Carrots for processing	7	4,200	29,400
Snap Beans	3	76,000	251,600
Sweet corn	2	88,400	198,000
Field corn	2	3,800,000	6,503,000
Green peas for processing	1	30,200	33,500
Soybeans	1	1,610,000	1,770,000
Cucumbers for processing	1	4,600	3,800
Cabbage, fresh	1	4,400	2,700
Barley	0.1	55,000	5,000
Oats	0.1	400,000	25,000
Cranberries	?	18,000	?

Figure 2: Distribution of certified organic farms in Wisconsin.



Source: www.cias.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/2008/07/organic07.pdf

In contrast to the extensive pesticide use shown in Figure 1, Wisconsin also is home to a strong and growing network of 785 organic farms and 201 organic food processors. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, organic farming in Wisconsin grew by more than 90% from 2002-2007. Figure 2 shows the distribution of certified organic farms in Wisconsin.

Pesticides in groundwater, lakes and streams

Given that pesticides are used extensively in Wisconsin agriculture, it's not surprising that they're also found in groundwater, lakes and streams. A 2007 study estimated that one out of every three private wells in Wisconsin contain detectable levels of agricultural pesticides or pesticide breakdown products. Areas of the state with higher percentages of land in agriculture generally have greater percentages of wells with detectable pesticides.⁵

⁵ Wisconsin Groundwater Quality: Agricultural Chemicals in Wisconsin Groundwater, April 2008. WDATCP. www.datcp.state.wi.us/arm/agriculture/land-water/environ_quality/pdf/ARMPub180.pdf

In addition to supplying drinking water, groundwater also supplies much of the water to our lakes and streams. Many pesticides and pesticide metabolites move with water as it runs off the land or seeps into the groundwater and then moves to our waterways. In 2005, 53 Wisconsin lakes were tested for the widely-used pesticide atrazine in late summer. Atrazine was detected in over 90% of the lakes. While most lakes had some level of atrazine, differences in concentrations were found between lakes surrounded by varying degrees of agricultural land use. Lakes where atrazine was low or absent were primarily located in forested areas, whereas lakes with high levels of atrazine were found where agriculture comprised over 75% of the surrounding land area⁶.

Atrazine concentrations in lakes ranged from below the detection limit of the test, 0.10 parts per billion (ppb), to 0.40 ppb.⁷ To put these numbers in perspective, the drinking water standard for atrazine is currently 3.0 ppb for humans. Yet, recent research has found that male frogs exposed to atrazine at 0.10 ppb as tadpoles (see Figure 3) develop both male and female sex organs.⁸ Although atrazine and other pesticides are legal to use, little is known about their effects on wildlife.

Human health effects of agricultural pesticides

Do we really know how agricultural pesticides affect our health? The short answer is “no.” Our society has chosen to allow pesticide use on a large scale across the landscape and study the health effects later. The European Union and certain communities in the U.S. are moving to a precautionary approach toward pesticides and man-made chemicals in general.

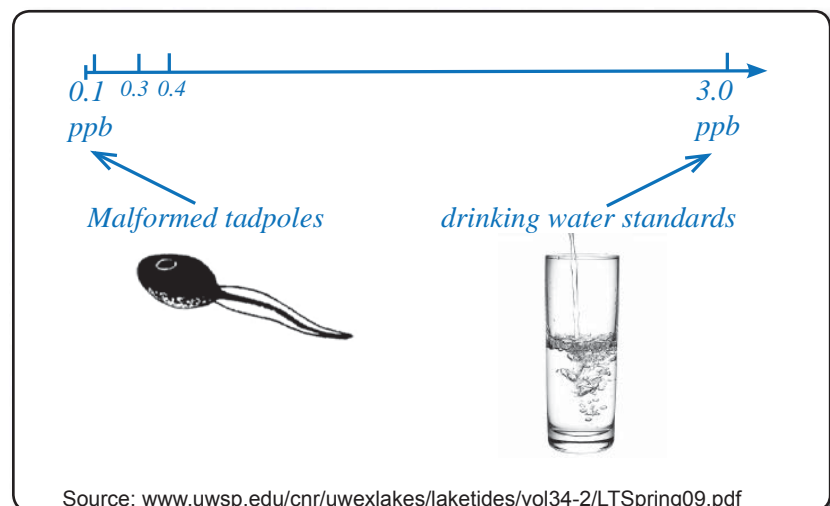
We do have some health information about certain agricultural pesticides. In addition to the effects on sexual development in frogs,⁶ research has found that atrazine may cause cancer in humans.⁸

What about other pesticides? First, Wisconsin has not set standards for pesticide concentrations in lakes or streams. In addition, a large fraction of pesticides used in Wisconsin do not have safe drinking water standards. For instance, in 2004-2005 Wisconsin farmers reported using 17 pesticides on field corn, 13 of which do not have safe drinking water standards. For potatoes, farmers reported using 26 pesticides, of which 20 do not have safe drinking water standards.² Very few controlled studies have been done regarding the health effects of being exposed to a mixture of pesticides in groundwater.

A number of scientific studies have looked at large populations and found pesticide-based health risks for children based on what they eat, where they live, and parental exposure to pesticides. Specifically, here are a few of the research findings:

- When children ate organic fruits, vegetables and juices, they had

Figure 3: Atrazine levels found to harm tadpoles compared to drinking water standard.



⁶ Hayes, T., et al. 2002 Feminization of male frogs in the wild. *Nature*, 419:895-896. Hayes, T., et al. 2003 Atrazine-Induced Hermaphroditism at 0.1 ppb in American Leopard Frogs (*Rana pipiens*): Laboratory and Field Evidence. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 111:568-575. www.ehponline.org/members/2003/5932/5932.html

⁷ Allen, Paula. Volunteer Monitoring of Atrazine in Wisconsin Lakes. *Lake Tides*, Volume 31 No. 3 Summer 2006, <http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexplakes/laketides/vol31-3/Text-only.htm#8>

⁸ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Consumer factsheet on atrazine. www.epa.gov/safewater/dwh/c-soc/atrazine.html

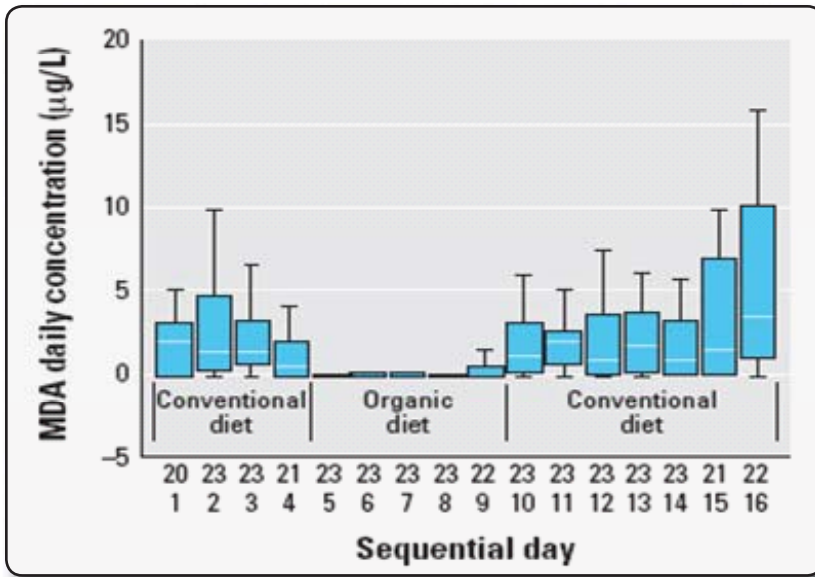
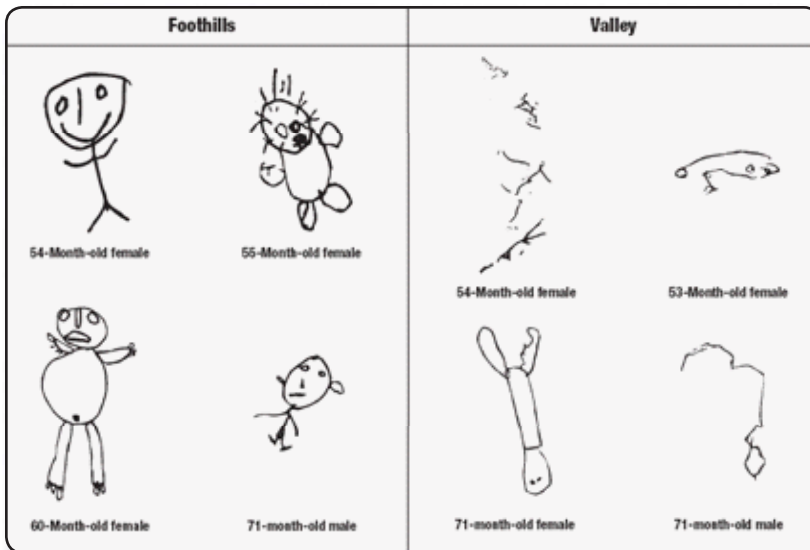


Figure 4: Malathion metabolite concentration in children's urine

Figure 5: Representative drawings of a person by children from the foothills (unexposed to pesticides) and the valley (frequently exposed to pesticides)

- much lower pesticide levels in their urine, as shown in Figure 4.⁹
- A Minnesota study found the highest rates of birth defects in western Minnesota, a major wheat, sugar beet and potato growing region, which also had the highest frequency of use of chlorophenoxy



herbicides and fungicides. Intermediate birth defect rates were found in corn and soybean areas, while the lowest birth defect rates occurred in non-crop regions of the state.¹⁰

- Children of pesticide applicators in Minnesota also had significantly higher birth defect rates.¹¹
- Children living in a valley with frequent use of agricultural pesticides had reduced eye-hand coordination, 30-minute memory, and the ability to draw a person, as shown in Figure 5.¹¹

What can we do to reduce pesticides in our drinking water and lakes?

So, what can planners and other educators do to reduce pesticides in our drinking water and lakes? In short, if we take actions to reduce pesticide use on the land, we are less likely to end up with pesticides in our drinking water, lakes and streams. Table 2 provides a list of potential approaches that planners and other educators may use for a range of audiences to reduce the pesticides in our water resources.

Buying and growing local and organic food can be a joy. Watching seedlings grow, getting to know local farmers with their stories and their specialties, picking that perfectly ripe berry, and gathering with CSA members for a day on the farm can be a fun, satisfying and great way to build community. Every “eater” affects groundwater quality through the farming practices they support when they purchase or grow food. Choosing locally-grown and pesticide-free food that protects our drinking water, lakes and streams can be a great way to build community, our sense of place, and the local economy.

⁹ Lu, Chensheng, et al. Organic Diets Significantly Lower Children's Dietary Exposure to Organophosphorus Pesticides. Environmental Health Perspectives, Feb 2006 www.ehponline.org/members/2005/8418/8418.pdf Lu, Chensheng, et al. Dietary Intake and Its Contribution to Longitudinal Organophosphorus Pesticide Exposure in Urban/Suburban Children. Environmental Health Perspectives, April 2008 <http://www.ehponline.org/members/2008/10912/10912.pdf>

¹⁰ Garry, V., et al. 1996 Pesticide applicators, biocides, and birth defects in rural Minnesota. Environmental Health Perspectives, 104 (4):394-399. www.ehponline.org/members/1996/104-4/garry.html

¹¹ Guillette, Elizabeth A., et al. 1998. An Anthropological Approach to the Evaluation of Preschool Children Exposed to Pesticides in Mexico. Health Perspectives, 106 (6): 347-353. www.ehponline.org/members/1998/106p347-353guillette/guillette-full.html#res

Table 2: Approaches to reduce pesticide levels in drinking water, lakes and streams

Target audience	Actions and examples
General public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness about how we can reduce the pesticides in drinking water, lakes and streams and protect human health by purchasing or growing foods with no pesticides or reduced levels of pesticides • Provide information about where to find food grown using organic or integrated pest management (IPM) practices, including farms, farmers' markets, stores and community supported agriculture (CSA) farms • Increase awareness about how CSAs work (see CSAs in Wisconsin box on page 6) • Support farming and food production practices that enhance or support water quality • Provide education, assistance and incentives for people to grow their own food without pesticides
Farmers/producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable farming practices such as managed intensive grazing, crop rotation, IPM, and organic production • Increase awareness about resources for reducing or eliminating pesticide use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems www.cias.wisc.edu ▪ Wisconsin Eco-Fruit program www.thinkipm.org ▪ Wisconsin Eco-Potato program http://ipcm.wisc.edu/ProgramInfo/EcoPotato/tabid/87/Default.aspx ▪ Midwest Organic and Sustainable Education Service www.mosesorganic.org ▪ UW-Extension agriculture educators www.uwex.edu/topics/agriculture ▪ Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection – Organic Agriculture www.datcp.state.wi.us/mktg/business/marketing/val-add/organic ▪ Michael Fields Agricultural Institute www.michaelfieldsagainst.org • Adopt incentives for organic production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Woodbury County and Cherokee County, Iowa adopted an <i>Organics Conversion Policies</i> that provide property tax rebates (see box)
Food processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, attract or expand organic food processing facilities
Food distributors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage distributors to carry food produced using organic or IPM practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Homegrown Wisconsin is an organic farmers' cooperative that supplies restaurants www.homegrownwisconsin.com
Food purchasers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop demand for organic food by local governments, restaurants, caterers, hospitals, schools and other businesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Woodbury County, IA local food purchasing policy focuses on locally-grown, organic food www.woodburyiowa.com/departments/economicdevelopment/WC%20LFPP%20v3.pdf ▪ Sacred Heart Hospital in Eau Claire pledges 10% of its food budget to local foods, including food from numerous organic farms www.sacredhearteauclaire.org/Choose/MediaCenter/News/Hospitalpurchasesmorethan\$200,000inlocalfoodsincelastJuly.aspx ▪ UW-Madison and Northland College purchase local, organic food www.cias.wisc.edu/category/farm-to-fork/collegefood
Health insurance companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage health insurance companies to offer incentives for organic food purchases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ See www.macsac.org/rebates for a list of health insurance companies providing rebates for CSA members

Organic crops are raised without using most conventional pesticides, petroleum-based fertilizers, or sewage sludge-based fertilizers. As a general rule, all natural (non-synthetic) substances are allowed in organic production and all synthetic substances are prohibited.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an approach to pest control that offers farmers and others with pest problems a means to reduce the risk from the pesticides they apply. IPM is a sustainable approach that helps farmers combine the use of pest prevention, avoidance, monitoring and pest suppression strategies, minimizing economic, health, and environmental risks.

Source: www.thinkipm.org

CSAs in Wisconsin

In Wisconsin we have 90 Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) farms, with over 50 of them producing crops without the use of synthetic pesticides.¹² In a CSA, local households and farmers work together to share the responsibility of producing and delivering fresh food. Households support the farm by paying an annual fee that entitles them to a “share” of the season’s harvest. Once harvesting begins, CSA members pick-up their farm share of fresh foods at a regular interval. Shares may include produce, fruits, cheeses, eggs, meats, poultry, flowers, herbs or preserves. The typical CSA season in Wisconsin runs from the end of May through mid-October. Many CSAs also offer early spring shares or winter shares.¹³ Check for CSAs near you from these resources:

- Local Harvest www.localharvest.org
- Farm Fresh Atlases www.farmfreshatlas.org
- Madison Area Community Supported Agriculture Coalition (southern WI) www.macsac.org
- Urban Ecology Center (Milwaukee) www.urbanecologycenter.org
- Central Rivers Farmshed (central WI) www.farmshed.org

Wondering how to choose a CSA? See www.macsac.org/consider.html

Two Counties in Iowa Offer Tax Rebates for Converting Land to Organic

In 2005, Woodbury County, Iowa adopted an *Organics Conversion Policy* that provides a full rebate of real property taxes associated with land that has been converted from conventional farming to organic farming. The rebate will be provided for 5 years to anyone that converts to organic farming techniques that comply with the USDA National Organic Program Standards and Guidelines. Woodbury County adopted this policy to facilitate the economic revival of its rural communities by providing incentives for young farmers to engage in high-margin organic farming businesses on smaller farm acreages, thus supporting small family farm operations and the re-emergence of local agricultural-based economies.¹⁴ In 2006, Cherokee County, which borders Woodbury County, passed a similar *Organics Conversion Policy*.¹⁵

¹² Personal communication with John Hendrickson, 6/24/07. These 50 CSAs were listed as certified organic, organic, not using pesticides or not using synthetic pesticides and were compiled from the CSA lists from MACSAC, Urban Ecology Center and the Farm Fresh Atlases on June 18, 2007.

¹³ Madison Area Community Supported Agriculture Coalition (MACSAC). www.macsac.org/aboutcsa.html

¹⁴ Woodbury County, Iowa Rural Economic Development www.woodbury-ia.com/departments/economicdevelopment/press.asp Interview with OCA on Breaking the Chains www.woodburyiowa.com/departments/EconomicDevelopment/Interview%20OCA.pdf

¹⁵ Cherokee County Offers Tax Incentives for Organic Farming www.siouxcityjournal.com/articles/2006/09/20/news/local/54322a2cf28dd753862571ef000a6c3a.txt

LANDSCAPE FEATURES THAT DRIVE PARCELIZATION

By Timothy Kennedy, Research Specialist, Center for Land Use Education

In the Spring 2009 issue of the Land Use Tracker, we presented a link between parcelization – the division of larger landholdings into smaller landholdings – and landscape change. Continuing this theme, we examine the landscape features and parcel characteristics that are responsible for parcel splits and the gradual transformation of larger forested or open space lots into multiple residential developments.

Anyone who has visited northern Wisconsin can attest to the strong attraction of inland water resources. However, it is not known if water is the primary attractor of parcelization, or if other factors such as proximity to public lands, transportation or scenic views also contribute. To make this determination, we needed to examine a rural area that had experienced population growth and subsequent parcelization and development.

Bayfield County, in the northern-forested region of Wisconsin met these criteria. The county has vast timber resources with over 82% of the land area under forest cover, and over 962 named lakes totaling 22,629 acres (WDNR 2005). This popular recreational area with abundant natural resources would help us determine whether landscape features and parcel characteristics could be used to predict where future parcelization might occur.

Significant Landscape Features

Using contemporary digital parcel layers received from the county Land Information Officer, we employed a

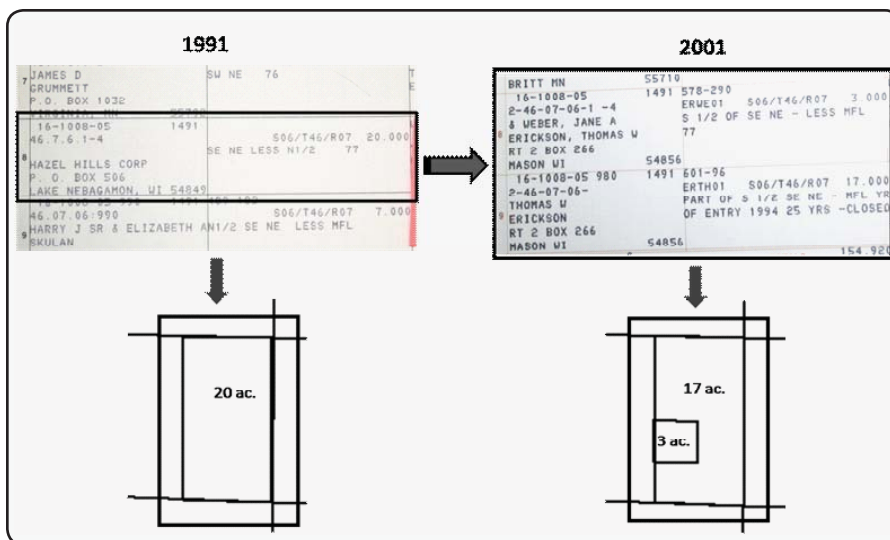


Figure 1. Reverse parcelization methodology. Tax assessment records indicate that a single 20 acre parcel present in 1991 (left) was divided into two parcels of 3 acres and 17 acres each by 2001 (right). To recreate the digital record, parcels from 2001 were merged together to create the 1991 parcel.

reverse parcelization methodology to reconstruct historic parcels from 1954 to 2007 (Figure 1). Expecting there to be fewer parcels further back in time, we inspected tax assessment rolls, and merged children parcels (parcels that had split) in later years to form parent parcels in earlier years. Following the completion of historic parcel layers, we created attributes that described a parcel and its proximity to nearby natural resource amenities and transportation access routes. Table 1 illustrates the spatial factors we considered.

Different land use and cover types were calculated for each parcel such as the percent of agriculture cover, forest cover, poor building soils, water, and development. The distance to the nearest road, inland lake, public land, and city services (water and sewer) was also considered. Additionally, we calculated the length of water frontage for each parcel, differences

Table 1. Parcel spatial attributes.

Percent cover on parcel	Distance to nearest	Miscellaneous
Agricultural	Road	Water frontage length
Forest	Water	Elevational difference
Developed	Public land	Quantity of neighbors
Hydric soils	City services	Size (acres)
Water		

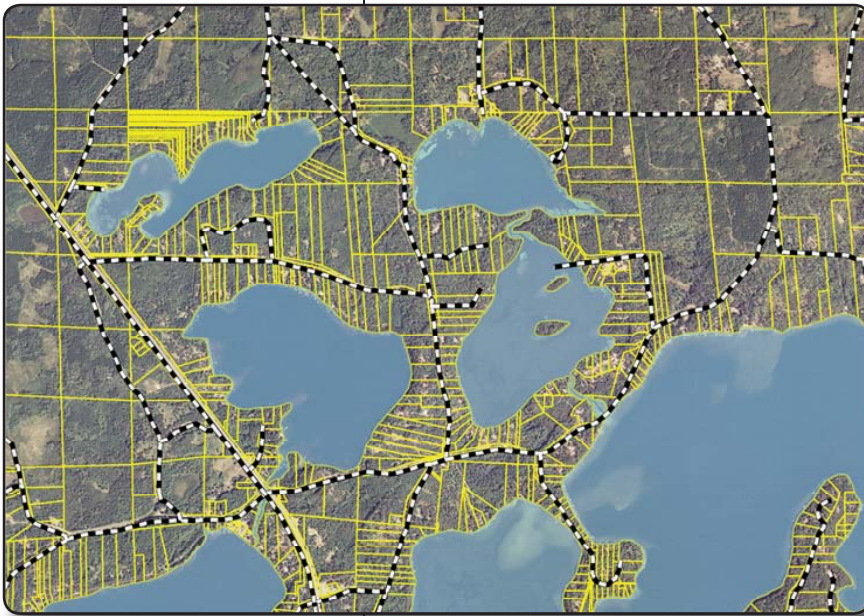


Figure 2. Transportation access and proximity to inland lakes are visually demonstrated as important factors in parcelization.

Figure 3. Example of development rights constraints on 40 acre forested parcels.



in elevation, the number of neighbors within a ¼ mile radius, and parcel size in acres.

Based on statistical analysis, four variables were important: parcel size (acres), water frontage, distance to water, and distance to nearest road. In Bayfield County, water plays the most important role in a parcel’s future development potential. The size of

a parcel is also important. Thus, and perhaps not surprisingly, larger parcels (20-40 acres) are more likely to split than parcels that are already small (under 10 acres). The distance a parcel is to a road also plays an important role. Generally, the closer a parcel is to a road, the more likely it is to split. These results are visible by looking at a parcel map from the Town of Barnes in Bayfield County (see Figure 2).

Policy Implications

This research suggests that forestry professionals and resource managers concerned with the future viability of productive timber land should concentrate their resources on protecting land near or adjacent to inland water resources with transportation access. Focusing on areas that are at the greatest risk of parcelization would allow resource managers to save valuable personnel and funding resources. Zoning that limits the amount of developable parcels could preserve larger tracts of forestland. The careful placement of development within large parcels could also help prevent landscape and habitat fragmentation. Figure 3 shows some typical 40 acre parcels limited to 3 development rights of no more than 2-5 acres each, clustered together. By limiting and locating developable parcels together, forests can retain larger amounts of core area and contiguity, while allowing for expanding rural populations and development growth.

Contact author at tkenn265@uwsp.edu if you would like to receive additional information regarding the statistical analysis methodology and results.

References

WDNR. 2005. *Wisconsin Lakes*. Edited by B. o. F. a. H. Management. Madison, WI: Bureau of Fisheries and Habitat Management.

WISCONSIN JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE COMPLETES BUDGET WORK; ADOPTS WORKING LANDS INITIATIVE

Excerpted from the Working Lands Connection Newsletter, Issue No. 6, June 2009

The Wisconsin Joint Finance Committee completed work on the biennial budget on May 29, 2009. Included in the Joint Finance Committee budget were provisions from Motion 273 and Motion 293, approving the Working Lands Initiative as proposed by the Governor with some modifications.

Key components of the Working Lands Initiative include:

- Expansion and modernization of the state's Farmland Preservation Program, and enhanced tax credits to farmers.
- Authorization of a matching grant program (PACE) to purchase agricultural conservation easements from willing landowners.
- Establishment of Agricultural Enterprise Areas (AEAs).

A select number of the Joint Finance Committee modifications and the expected impact are described below. To see a full summary of the modifications and what they mean, visit: <http://workinglands.wi.gov>.

Farmland Preservation Program

Motion 273 modified provisions in the Governor's proposal related to the schedule for updates to county farmland preservation plans and farmland preservation ordinances. These amendments make minor technical corrections to specify that county farmland preservation plan updates must be adopted by January 1, 2016 instead of January 1, 2015. The modification also ensures that the deadlines for re-certifying existing plans and zoning ordinances are based upon a change in population density between the 2000 U.S. Census and the 2007 county population estimates, rather than percentage change.

An additional modification allows the department to approve a delay in the scheduled expiration date for the plan

or the farmland preservation zoning ordinances by up to two years to better ensure coordination between farmland planning and zoning efforts and comprehensive planning.

Motion 273 adds the requirement that county farmland preservation plans describe existing policies, goals and strategies to increase housing density outside of identified farmland preservation areas. This modification encourages higher nonfarm housing density in areas most suitable for this type of development to preserve farmland for agricultural use.

Counties are also asked to describe the rationale for identifying and mapping agricultural preservation areas to ensure a rational planning process.

Another modification clarifies that the requirements for zoning ordinances in the Governor's proposal are minimum standards. This provides clarification that county and local governments may adopt and enforce any ordinance they choose, but that this ordinance must meet or exceed minimum farmland preservation standards in order to be certified for farmland preservation tax credit purposes.

Other key modifications made through Motion 273 affect the implementation and application of the conversion fee on land rezoned from a farmland preservation zoning district. One modification delays the implementation of the conversion fee until on or after January 1, 2010, continuing current law through December 31, 2009. Delaying the implementation of the new conversion fee allows local governments an opportunity to provide information to residents regarding current and future requests for rezoning and conditional use permits. Additionally, the motion specifies that the payment of the conversion fee is the responsibility of the entity requesting the conversion

out of farmland preservation. This ensures that a landowner is not required to pay a conversion fee on his or her land if the rezoning request was made by another entity.

PACE Matching Grant Program

Motion 273 requires that any land identified for purchase of an agricultural conservation easement must be located entirely in a designated farmland preservation area. This requirement ensures consistency between easement location and the county's farmland preservation plan.

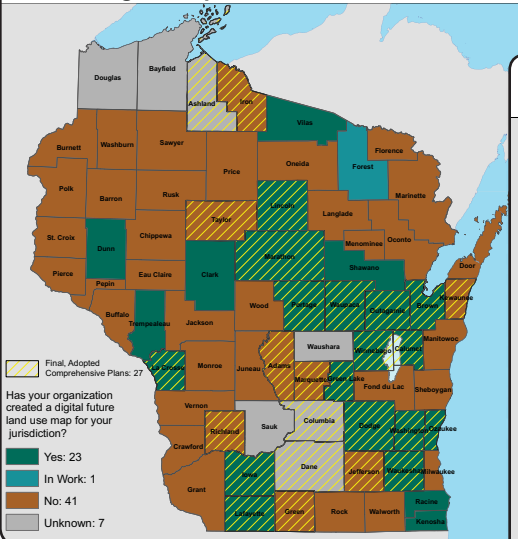
The Governor's proposal allows the state to pay reasonable transaction costs associated with the purchase of the agricultural conservation easement. Motion 273 retains the allowance for the state to pay reasonable transaction costs, but requires promulgation of administrative rule to further specify allowable costs. The motion also helps ensure accurate appraisals on agricultural conservation easement purchases by clarifying that appraisals must be commissioned by an entity other than the prospective seller, and requiring the department to commission a second professional appraisal for purchases that are equal to or greater than \$350,000.

The motion removes a provision from the Governor's proposal authorizing a court to terminate an agricultural conservation easement and order the payment of compensation. This change makes the bill consistent with Wisconsin's Uniform Conservation Easement Act, s. 700.40, Stats., which already provides equivalent authority and ensures equivalent treatment of PACE and other conservation easements.

Agricultural Enterprise Areas

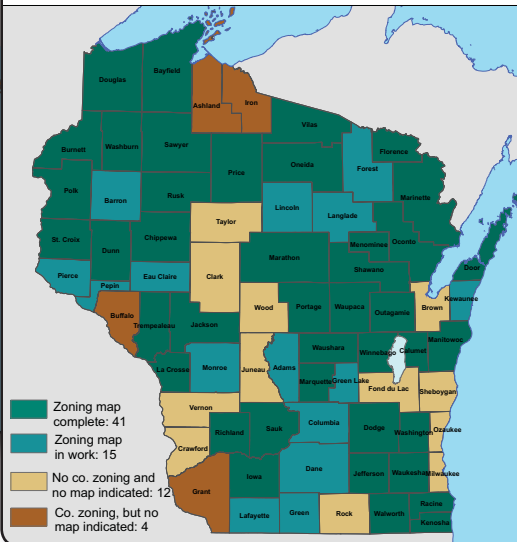
Motion 273 adopted by the Joint Finance Committee made one significant modification to provisions associated with the establishment of Agricultural Enterprise Areas in the Governor's proposal. This modification allows the department to designate up to 15 AEAs prior to January 1, 2012; an increase from 10 AEAs specified in the original proposal. Allowing a higher number AEAs in the first 2 years of the program will increase the opportunity for landowners around the state to be eligible for increased tax credits regardless of zoning.

2008-09 GIS Inventory Survey - County Results: Digital Map of Future Land Use



STATUS OF COUNTY GIS MAPPING

2008-09 GIS Inventory Survey - County Results: County Zoning Mapping



These maps were taken from the 2009 Report on County GIS Data Systems. The report, including additional maps, are available on the Wisconsin Department of Administration website: www.doa.state.wi.us/category.asp?linkcatid=742&linkid=133&locid=9

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

LEAGUE OF WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES-CHIEF EXECUTIVES WORKSHOP

August 19-21, 2009 – Lodge at Cedar Creek, Rothschild, WI
www.lwm-info.org

WISCONSIN COUNTIES ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE

September 13-15, 2009 – Radisson Hotel, LaCrosse, WI
www.wicounties.org

APA UPPER MIDWEST PLANNING CONFERENCE

September 24-26, 2009 – Hyatt Regency Hotel, Chicago, IL
www.ilapa.org/conf/09/conf2009.html

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS OF PLANNING CONFERENCE

October 1-4, 2009 – Crystal City, VA
www.acsp.org/events/conferences.html

WISCONSIN TOWNS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION

October 11-14, 2009 – Holiday Inn, Stevens Point, WI
www.wisctowns.com

LEAGUE OF WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES ANNUAL CONFERENCE

October 14-16, 2009 – Radisson Paper Valley Hotel, Appleton, WI
www.lwm-info.org

WISCONSIN COUNTY CODE ADMINISTRATORS FALL CONFERENCE

November 4-6, 2009 – Best Western Midway, La Crosse, WI
www.wccadm.com

APA MONTHLY WEBCASTS

CM credits available; free to WAPA members

July 17, 2009 – AICP Code of Ethics

August 7, 2009 – Wind – Small and Large

September 4, 2009 – The Future of Transportation: Sustainable Choices

October 2, 2009 – Takings, Exactions and Constitutional Procedural Requirements

November 6, 2009 – Community Visioning

December 4, 2009 – Creating Sustainable Communities

www.utah-apa.org/webcasts.htm

UWEX REVITALIZING WISCONSIN'S DOWNTOWNS WEBINAR SERIES

September 17, 2009 – Use of Technology to Promote Downtown

October 15, 2009 – Green and Sustainable Downtowns

November 19, 2009 – Working with Big Box Retailers

December 17, 2009 – Understanding the Potential of the Downtown Office Worker

<http://lgc.uwex.edu/Downtowns>

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For additional dates and information, visit the online calendar of events
www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/events.html

Submit Articles!

Please submit an article to our newsletter.

It should be:

- 1,000 words or less,
- Informative,
- Of statewide concern,
- And address a land use issue.

The managing editor will review your submission and get back to you if any changes are necessary.

Managing Editor
Rebecca Roberts

905014



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CLUE WORKSHOPS

PLAN COMMISSION WORKSHOPS

July 21, 2009 – Chippewa Falls, WI
July 28, 2009 – Juneau, WI
www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/workshopspc.html

ZONING BOARD WORKSHOPS

July 21, 2009 – Barron, WI
September 24, 2009 – Slinger, WI
www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/workshopszb.html

HOST COMMUNITIES NEEDED FOR COMMUNITY DESIGN AND PLANNING ASSISTANCE

The Department of Landscape Architecture at UW-Madison is requesting proposals for undergraduate and graduate thesis projects focused on community design and planning issues. The Community Design Research Group will coordinate the interests and educational requirements of individual students with community needs across the state. Projects will be executed by the student, guided by an advisory group from the host community, and supervised by Landscape Architecture faculty. Up to 25 projects per year will be accepted. If you are interested in learning more about this opportunity or wish to apply for consideration, please contact Sue Thering at sathering@wisc.edu or 608-263-6506.