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Land Use Tracker

A quarterly publication of the Center for Land Use Education

CREATING A “THIRD PLACE” Improving Economic Development and Quality of Life in Wisconsin Communities

By Linda Stoll, AICP, Outreach Specialist, Center for Land Use Education

If a “First Place” is where you live and a “Second Place” is where you work or go to school, a “Third Place” is where you interact with the community. The term Third Place was first used by Ray Oldenburg in his book, “A Great Good Place” (1991) to describe a place where people find friends and those with similar interests. What separates these places from other types of retail and public establishments is that people come there often – they feel free to “drop in” – and they linger.

Over the past several years, the Center for Land Use Education (CLUE) has studied the need for Third Places in Wisconsin communities as a means to attract and keep knowledge workers. The premise being that if people do not want to move to or stay in a community, new businesses are less likely to come to the community and existing businesses are less likely to stay. Knowing that these types of places are needed is one thing, but creating a viable business or successful public place is another. In the current economic climate, small business owners and local communities do not have room for poor investments.

What is a Third Place?

Because the term Third Place appears mainly in planning literature, CLUE conducted a series of surveys to help define the term and to identify examples of Third Places in Wisconsin. For the purposes of this study, a Third Place is defined as a place where:

- ▶ People go on a regular basis
- ▶ People can drop in
- ▶ It is ok to linger as long as you want
- ▶ You expect to see people you know
- ▶ It is acceptable to speak with people you don’t know



The Union Terrace at UW-Madison is the quintessential Third Place



Most Third Places offer food and beverage service



The Potter's Shed combines retail with art and performance space

- ▶ You can hear local news and discuss issues
- ▶ You can participate in informal community planning

A variety of Third Places were identified throughout Wisconsin. The most frequently identified Third Place was the Union Terrace on the UW-Madison campus. In fact, this response was received every time the survey was administered. Third Places are not limited to large cities – they were identified in communities of all sizes. Despite initial thoughts that they would vary depending on the size of the community, most Third Places share similar characteristics.

In general, third places are located in or near a downtown. In Madison and Milwaukee, Third Places also extend into neighborhoods. Most Third Places are located in areas that are walkable, bikeable, and served by public transit – the exception being transit service in small communities. Important times of operation include afternoons and early evenings, followed by mornings. While the number of places open 24 hours is small, examples can be found even in small communities. Most Third Places maintain a casual atmosphere. The most frequently offered amenities include outdoor or patio space followed by meeting space. About half offer live entertainment of some kind and more than a third offer free WI-FI.

What Makes a Successful Third Place?

Most Third Places offer some type of food or beverage service. Without these services, it is a challenge to get people to drop by, and more importantly, linger for conversation. Some Third Places are located next to a business offering food or drink, while others have partnered with another business to provide these services.

Another key aspect of many Third Places is the ability to offer a diversity of services that brings in revenue. The variety helps to buffer the ups and downs of any particular retail segment. The Potter's Shed in the small community of Shell Lake provides space for local artists to sell on commission, sells supplies to local potters, offers pottery classes, and has a café on site as well as a space for local performances. The Deep Water Grill in Ashland is one of three restaurants in a single building with a common owner. The Grill is a bit more upscale than the adjacent pizza place but both are served by the microbrewery. All three places share staff and

kitchen facilities. Economies of scale and reduced waste are achieved through bulk orders and sharing of common items.

Other Third Places offer special events or activities. Fiddlehead Yarn in Kenosha provides regular time for knitters to come in and work on current projects and compare notes with other knitters. The shop provides coffee and light snacks and allows customers to bring in their own food. Twice monthly, they schedule time to bring in older unfinished projects and get help with completing them. While in the shop for these activities, many customers will pick up additional supplies.

A number of outdoor spaces were identified as Third Places in the survey. While many of these places do not meet the full criteria of a Third Place because they are not available during winter months or in the evening, they do provide unique opportunities for people to meet. Farmers markets and music in the park are good examples. Often held once a week during warm weather months, these places provide opportunities to meet friends and make new ones. For Farmers Markets to work, there needs to be adequate space for people to linger. This includes seating, preferably shaded, and tables to make it easier to consume food and beverages. Some markets include regular entertainment and children's activities. The markets identified were either located in the downtown or in very close proximity so that the customers could walk and continue shopping or purchasing food.

Comfortable space to linger and activities for children are also important for weekly entertainment events. This was clearly demonstrated in a summer lunch hour music event in the city of Neenah. Located in a small park downtown near the city library, the once-a-week lunch hour music series attracted a large number of families as well as working adults. Key to the event was the availability of a small area of shooting water jets that children could play in while adults chatted and listened to the music. Early in the 2010 series, the water was placed off-limits to children because the department of health determined that the water needed to meet the same standards as swimming pools and in this case, it didn't. Attendance by families dropped off dramatically when the fountain was no longer accessible.

Several parks were recommended as a Third Place. Again, it is important for them to have shaded places



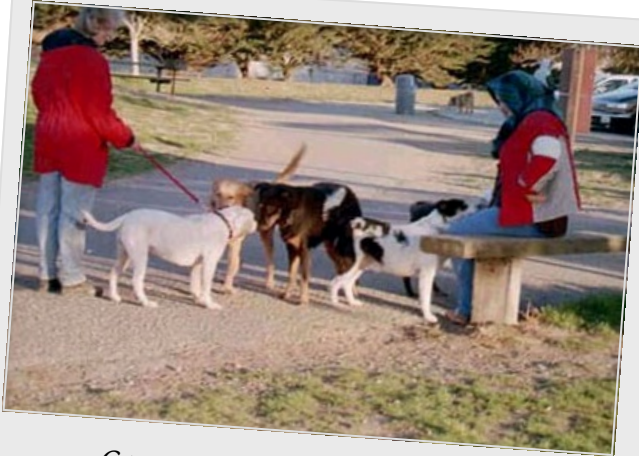
Fiddlehead Yarn provides workspace and refreshments for its customers



Farmers Markets can benefit from added shade, seating and activities



Water fountains provide space for kids to play while parents listen to music



Common interests provide opportunities to stop and chat



Year-round activities and gathering spaces transform parks into 3rd Places

to sit with more than one or two benches that are near playground equipment, office buildings, fishing spots or scenic locations. Finding someone to talk with is not always guaranteed unless a particular group meets at a regularly scheduled time. Parks with trails or exercise equipment seem to function better if there is a place to buy beverages or light snacks. Concession areas serve as a meeting place for people who might be scattered over a wide area.

For some, recreational and exercise facilities served as Third Places. The YMCA was mentioned as well as a sports bar that offered summer volleyball leagues. The challenge for these places is to encourage people to linger. Participants tended to come for their class or team event and then leave. Open play sports, opportunities for pick-up games

outside of league play and open workout facilities encourage people to return more than once a week. Again, providing places for people to comfortably linger and purchase food and beverages is important. Parks with trail systems for summer and winter recreation and exercise could serve as a Third Place if they too add some type of place to linger and purchase food or beverages. Instruction and special events can also help to build community.

One of the best examples of an outdoor Third Place was a dog park. People who use dog parks said that they dropped in regularly and often spoke with other users that they had not known before. Having dogs in common provided the opener for conversation. This often led to discussions on other issues. Dog parks are open a wide range of hours but are often closed seasonally. In Outagamie County, users lobbied to keep their facility open year round and also helped raise money to make it possible.

Final Comments

This study identified common components of successful Third Places. Most businesses and professionals that participated in the study stressed the importance of understanding the community as a way to identify what will work. This seems especially true in smaller communities where it is necessary to appeal to a greater percentage of the population in order to generate enough business to remain economically viable. Several businesses mentioned that they regularly support school fundraisers and charities and participate in special community events. They believe that customers understand that if the business goes away, important community activities will also suffer.

Understanding what makes a successful Third Place is a good start. However, finding the time to do research, locate potential partners, and make other arrangements for upgrades can be a challenge for small businesses. Fortunately there are many business development specialists located in public and private organizations and agencies who can help with business plan development, assist with partnership arrangements, and work proactively with existing community businesses to develop Third Places.

Having a vibrant, energy-rich community will be important for community success in the 21st century. Successful Third Places can play a role in filling that need.

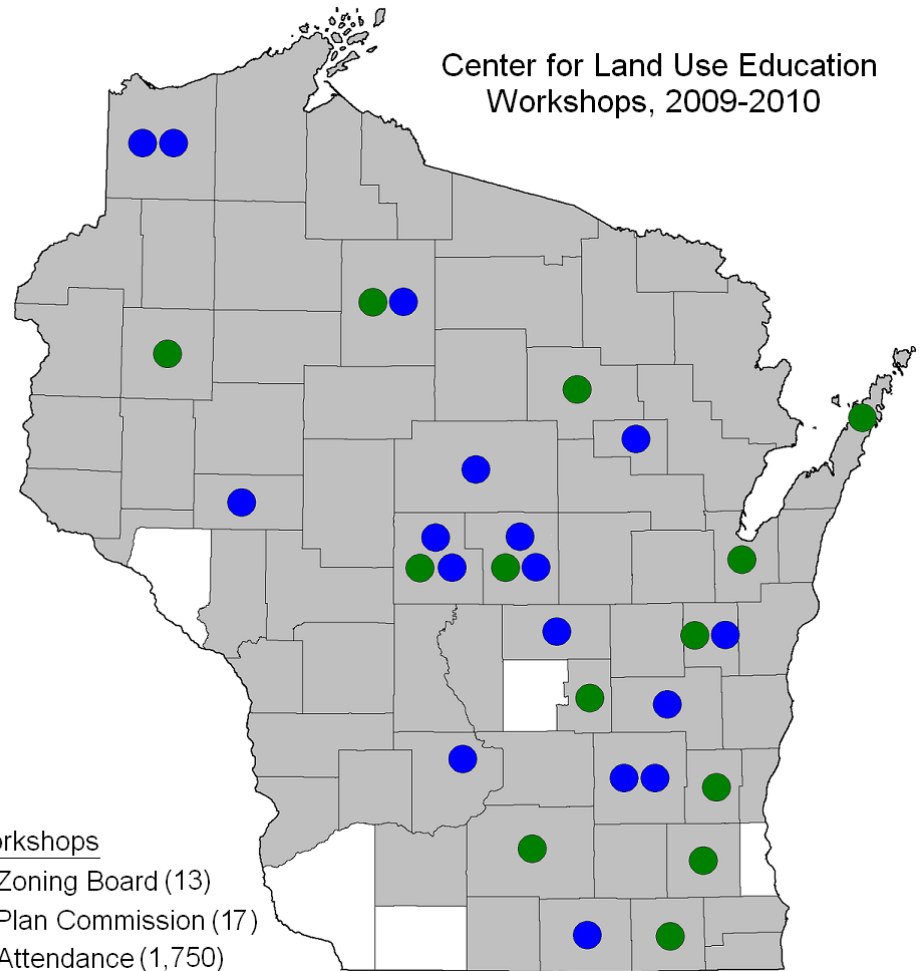
CLUE OFFERS PLAN COMMISSION AND ZONING BOARD WORKSHOPS

By Rebecca Roberts, Land Use Specialist, Center for Land Use Education

The Center for Land Use Education (CLUE) offers plan commission and zoning board workshops throughout the state. Workshops are designed for newly appointed officials, veteran officials tackling complex issues, and professional educators and planners whose job it is to support local officials.

Between 2009 and 2010, the Center for Land Use Education held 17 plan commission workshops and 13 zoning board workshops. A total of 1,750 people attended representing 67 counties.

A list of upcoming workshops is provided on the CLUE website: www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/workshops.html. If you would like to request a workshop for your region, please contact Becky or Lynn using the contact information provided below.



Plan Commission Workshops

Plan commission workshops can be tailored to address:

- Establishing a Plan Commission
- Recruiting and Retaining Quality Commissioners
- Roles and Responsibilities of the Commission
- Purposes and Processes of Community Planning
- Public Participation
- Consistency and the Comprehensive Plan
- Plan Implementation, Monitoring, Enforcement
- Ethical Conduct and Decision-Making
- Open Meetings and Public Records Laws
- Zoning and Subdivision Regulations
- And other relevant topics.

To request a plan commission workshop please contact Becky Roberts at 715-346-4322 or rroberts@uwsp.edu.

Zoning Board Workshops

Zoning board of adjustment/appeals workshops can be tailored to address:

- Zoning Board Authority, Organization, and Roles
- Purposes and Processes of Zoning
- Variances
- Conditional Uses and Special Exceptions
- Administrative Appeals
- Recent Case Law
- Making and Recording Decisions
- Quorum and Voting Requirements
- Ethical Conduct
- Open Meetings and Public Records Laws
- And other relevant topics.

To request a zoning board workshop please contact Lynn Markham at 715-346-3879 or lmarkham@uwsp.edu.

New Wind Energy Rules to Go Into Effect

By Rebecca Roberts, Land Use Specialist, Center for Land Use Education

The Public Service Commission (PSC) of Wisconsin has been working under the authority of 2009 Wisconsin Act 40 to develop a set of uniform wind siting rules that apply statewide. The rules provide maximum restrictions that local governments can place on non-utility wind energy systems of 100 megawatts or less. The goal is to provide a greater degree of predictability for wind energy siting while protecting the health and safety of those living and working in close proximity to them. The rules include setback requirements, noise and shadow flicker standards, limits on signal interference and stray voltage, standards for construction and operation, and decommissioning requirements. A brief summary of these provisions is provided below:

► **Setbacks:** A political subdivision may impose safety setbacks of 1.1 times the maximum blade tip height of a wind turbine for participating residences, non-participating property lines, public road right-of-ways, and overhead communication and electric transmission or distribution lines. The maximum setback for non-participating residences and occupied community buildings is the lesser of 1,250 feet or 3.1 times the maximum blade tip height of a wind turbine. (PSC 128.13)

► **Noise Performance:** A political subdivision may require wind energy systems to be sited and operated so that the noise does not exceed 50 decibels

Frequently Used Terms

Participating – turbine host or other person who contracts to become a participating landowner

Non-participating – everyone else

Occupied community building – school, daycare facility, public library, church or similar place of worship

during daytime hours (6am – 10pm) and 45 decibels during nighttime hours. (PSC 128.14)

► **Shadow Flicker:** A political subdivision may require a wind energy system to be sited and operated so that it does not cause more than 30 hours per year of shadow flicker for nonparticipating residences or occupied community buildings. In addition, an owner may be required to provide shadow flicker mitigation at the owner's expense for nonparticipating residences or occupied community buildings experiencing 20 hours or more per year of shadow flicker. (PSC 128.15)

► **Signal Interference:** A political subdivision may require owners of wind energy systems to use reasonable and commercially available technology to mitigate interference with commercial and personal communications. (PSC 128.16)



Photo: Noel McKeegan/Gizmag

► **Stray Voltage:** A political subdivision may require an owner to work with the local electric distribution company to test for and rectify stray voltage problems at dairy and confined animal operations within 0.5 miles of a wind energy system. (PSC 128.17)

► **Construction and Operation:** A political subdivision may specify physical characteristics of a wind energy system including finish, signage, lighting, electrical standards, and other safety features. A political subdivision may require that wind energy systems be constructed, operated and maintained so as to protect individuals from injury. Procedures to deal with emergency situations may also be specified. (PSC 128.18)

► **Decommissioning:** A political subdivision may require an owner to decommission and remove the wind energy system at the end of its useful life. (PSC 128.19)

The PSC rules also include notice requirements, application and review procedures, time limits, monitoring provisions, and a complaints process. Local governments may not regulate wind energy systems, directly or indirectly, unless they have adopted an ordinance that complies with Wis. Stats. 66.0401 and these rules. Additionally, the ordinance cannot be more restrictive than these rules.

Next Steps

The Public Service Commission anticipates that the Final Rules will become effective March 1, 2011 following publication in the Administrative Register. It is possible that the rules will undergo additional review as a result of the special session called by Governor Scott Walker. Executive Order #1 states, among others things, that the legislature may consider “requirements for wind energy systems.”

For More Information

To continue tracking this issue, visit the Public Service Commission website at: <http://psc.wi.gov>. Click on the “ERF – Electronic Regulatory Filing” button on the left side of the page. Next, click on “Search ERF” and enter docket number “1-AC-231.” This will allow you to view copies of the final rule, draft rules, and all other comments and correspondence filed on this matter.

The Public Service Commission has jurisdiction over the construction of energy generation plants of 100 megawatts or larger (Wis. Stat. Ch. 196). Small wind energy systems (up to 3 turbines, each no larger than 100 kW) are subject to the rules outlined in this article. Some provisions, such as notice and setback requirements are reduced for small systems, while others do not apply (PSC 128, Subchapter IV).

Highlights of the Wind Siting Rule-Making Process

September 30, 2009	2009 Wisconsin Act 40 requires PSC to develop statewide standardized rules to site and permit wind farms.
March 16, 2010	15-member Wind Siting Advisory Council appointed. Council meets 20 times over next 4 months.
May 14, 2010	PSC proposes Draft Wind Siting Rules, PSC 128.
June 28-30, 2010	Public hearings held in Fond du Lac, Tomah and Madison. Additional public comments accepted in writing.
August 31, 2010	PSC submits Final Wind Siting Rules to Legislature for review by standing committees of each House.
October 29, 2010	Senate Committee on Commerce, Utilities, Energy and Rail directs PSC to modify rules.
December 9, 2010	PSC submits Modified Final Rules to Legislature. No action is taken.
December 27, 2010	PSC submits order adopting modified final rules.
March 1, 2011	Final rules will go into effect following publication in the Administrative Register.

PLATTING LAW CHANGES

By Attorney Lee Turonie, Assistant Legal Counsel, Wisconsin Towns Association

The Land Use Tracker first reported on changes to Wisconsin's Platting Laws in the Summer of 2010. This article serves as a reminder of those changes and of potential problems enforcing your ordinance. This article is reprinted with minor changes from the January 2011 Wisconsin Towns Association Report.

The local subdivision or land division ordinance in effect in your community may be unenforceable as of January 2, 2011. The platting laws in Chapter 236 underwent substantial changes favorable to developers when the legislature passed 2009 Wisconsin Act 376 last summer. Some of those changes went into effect June 2, 2010, while others became effective January 2, 2011.

The way the world works now:

“To accomplish the purposes listed in sub. (1), any municipality, town or county that has established a planning agency may enact ordinances governing the subdivision or other division of land that are more restrictive than the provisions of this chapter, except that no ordinance may modify in a more restrictive way time limits, deadlines, notice requirements, or other provisions of this chapter that provide protections for a subdivider.” (Wis. Stat. § 236.45(2)(ac)) (emphasis added).

The reason that this is an issue is that a lot of those time limits, deadlines, notice requirements, etc. were relaxed in favor of developers last summer. So your current ordinance, even if it was only as restrictive as the previous version of the statute, would be more restrictive now in some respects than the current statute. Hence, local ordinances will need amendments to comply with these changes or become unenforceable altogether as of January 2, 2011.

So what are these changes?

- ▶ Developers must submit final plats within 36 months following a preliminary plat approval, unless the municipality chooses to extend even more time (Wis. Stat. § 236.11(1)(b)). Formerly it was 24 months without an extension option.
- ▶ Plats must be recorded within 12 months since the last approval and 36 months since the first approval (Wis. Stat. § 236.13(1)(b)). This means that any

ordinance amendment after a plat has already been first submitted will not affect that particular plat. Formerly the statute subjected plats to local regulation without this new time limitation. It is now much more important to have an ordinance that you find satisfactory at the outset.

- ▶ “As a further condition of approval, the governing body of the town or municipality within which the subdivision lies may require that the subdivider make and install any public improvements reasonably necessary or that the subdivider execute a surety bond or provide other security to ensure that he or she will make those improvements within a reasonable time. The subdivider may construct the project in such phases as the governing body approves, which approval may not be unreasonably withheld. If the subdivider's project will be constructed in phases, the amount of any surety bond or other security required by the governing body shall be limited to the phase of the project that is currently being constructed. The governing body may not require that the subdivider provide any security for improvements sooner than is reasonably necessary before the commencement of the installation of the improvements.” (Wis. Stat. § 235.13(2)(a)) (emphasis added).

The first part of this section is unchanged, but the underlined portion is a new addition. It allows projects to be built in phases and limits financial guarantees to the phase of the project being constructed.

- ▶ The procedure by which a final plat is determined to be in substantial compliance with a preliminary plat is now explicitly stated, whereas before it was just generally referred to. This is an important step because if the answer is yes as to substantial compliance then the final plat is entitled to approval. (Wis. Stat. § 236.11(1)(b)). This new provision is below:

“A professional engineer, a planner, or another person charged with the responsibility to review plats shall provide the approving authority with his or her conclusions as to whether the final plat conforms substantially to the preliminary plat and with his or her recommendation on approval of the

final plat. The conclusions and recommendation shall be made a part of the record of the proceeding at which the final plat is being considered and are not required to be submitted in writing.” (Wis. Stat. § 236.11(1)(c)).

The statute now leans towards requiring specific formalities when determining whether a final plat conforms substantially to a preliminary plat. Note that, at a minimum, you can still accomplish this task with a “person charged with the responsibility to review plats” giving his or her conclusions and a recommendation on the matter orally to the decision-making body as long as those things are at least recorded in the minutes. The sky is probably the limit if you want to do more than that.

GIS APPLICATIONS FOR MANAGING WORKING LANDS AND OPERATIONS

By Douglas Miskowiak, GIS Education Specialist, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point GIS Center

The GIS Center at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point will be offering a new course during the Spring semester focused on using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to manage agricultural working lands. The online course will meet twice-weekly from January 24-May 13, 2011. Customized and mobile two to three day (16-24 hour) face-to-face and presentation formats are also available upon request. The course is available for undergraduate or graduate credit or non-credit.

Course Overview

GIS Applications for Managing Working Lands and Operations (Geography 473/673) introduces learners to practical applications of GIS for planning, prioritizing, and managing agricultural working lands in a local decision-making context. Course content will focus on utilizing GIS tools and data to address provisions of the Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative and Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program, Wis. Stat. Ch. 91. Participants will use GIS to establish objective information about agricultural, social, and natural patterns and trends. GIS analyses will provide learners with a foundation for developing well-informed public policy choices for establishing farmland preservation areas, agricultural enterprise areas, farmland preservation zoning, and agricultural conservation easements. Learners will also consider how GIS can be used to monitor progress of farmland preservation policies and how the public is engaged in the process.

In Conclusion

Be sure to review the subdivision ordinance that applies in your community to account for these changes. This will ensure that local ordinances are still enforceable after January 2, 2011. In order to change an ordinance, the governing body must first receive the recommendation of its planning agency (usually the plan commission) and hold a public hearing with Class 2 notice (Wis. Stat. § 236.45(4)). After passage, communities must properly notice an ordinance to the public per Wis. Stat. §59.14 (counties), § 60.80 (towns), § 61.50(1) (villages) or § 62.11(4)(a) (cities). In most cases, this can be accomplished with a Class 1 notice, or if there is no official newspaper, with posting in 3 locations.

Grants Available

Wisconsin counties can apply for farmland preservation planning grants to offset course costs. Learn more at: <http://datcp.state.wi.us/workinglands/planning.jsp>.

For More Information

For registration and course information, please visit: www.uwsp.edu/conted/workshops/Workinglands.

For registration-related questions, please contact UWSP Continuing Education at 1-800-898-9472. For course content-related questions, please contact Doug Miskowiak at 715-346-4789 or dmiskowi@uwsp.edu.



GIS Applications
for Managing
Working Lands &
Operations

Course Offered
Spring 2011

GIS CENTER
University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point

MEET THE NEW DNR SHORELAND ZONING TEAM

In 2009 the Water Division of the Department of Natural Resources underwent an effort to identify measures to reduce work load, while at the same time maintaining its focus on key Division priorities that are necessary to protect the water resources of the state. Although your local water management specialist is currently responsible for fulfilling the Department's shoreland zoning responsibilities in each their respective counties, staff vacancies, budget cuts and furloughs have reduced their ability to fulfill these duties.

Consequently, one measure identified in the Water Division's work load reduction plan was to consolidate shoreland management responsibilities. Consolidation of the shoreland zoning responsibilities will not only relieve work load for your local water management specialist, but will also allow the Department to improve statewide consistency and provide better service and response tailored to the needs of each county, city and village. The Department has established the three person team of Heidi Kennedy, Mike Wenholz and Tom Blake, who will be responsible for the day to day implementation of the shoreland zoning program.

The shoreland zoning team will be responsible for assisting communities with adopting or amending their ordinance under Chapters NR 115 and NR 117 Wis. Adm. Code and will be reviewing variances, special exceptions and conditional use permits, appeals for map or text interpretations, and reviewing land divisions. It is important to note that your local water management specialist will continue to be responsible for navigability and ordinary high water mark determinations under Ch. 30 of the Wis. Stats.



Heidi Kennedy – Heidi is the Department's Shoreland Policy Coordinator and works in the Central Office in Madison. She holds a Bachelor's degree in International Relations from UW-Madison and recently obtained a law degree from Marquette University with an emphasis in Environmental Law. Heidi was a Water Management Specialist in the Southeast Region for 10 years. Heidi enjoys traveling to new places and meeting new people. She spends as much time as possible outdoors and enjoys camping, hiking, skiing, and paddling. Her enjoyment of the outdoors and waterway protection began as a child living near Delavan Lake. She is married, has a 9-year old step-son and two hound dogs that are terribly spoiled, mostly by Heidi.

Contact Heidi at 608-261-6430 or heidi.kennedy@wisconsin.gov.



Mike Wenholz – Mike is the Department's Shoreland Zoning Specialist in the Eau Claire Service Center. He has a Bachelor's degree in Water Resources/Aquatic Toxicology from UW-Stevens Point, a Master's degree in Environmental Toxicology from Clemson University, and a Master's degree in Urban and Regional Planning from UW-Madison. Mike has worked for the DNR for 10 years as both a Water Quality Standards Specialist and a Waste and Materials Management Specialist. Mike enjoys spending time with his wife, reading, paddling, hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, vegetable gardening and composting.

Contact Mike at 715-839-3750 or michael.wenholz@wisconsin.gov.



Tom Blake – Tom is a Shoreland Zoning Specialist in the Rhinelander Service Center. He is a graduate of UW-Stevens Point and holds state licenses as a professional soil scientist and professional hydrologist. Tom is a 30 year veteran of the Department and has worked in the Hazardous Waste Program, the Wastewater Program, and for the last 20 years in Shoreland Zoning & Nonpoint Source Pollution Programs. Prior to joining the Department he taught science at the junior high level, which he claims explains his sometime cantankerous nature. Tom enjoys spending time in the outdoors, working on his home, and tinkering in all things technology. He has a wife, two grown children, and a cat who thinks he's the alpha male of the house.

Contact Tom at 715-365-8940 or thomas.blake@wisconsin.gov.



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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Wisconsin Local Food Summit

January 13-14, 2011 – Osthoff Resort, Elkhart Lake, WI
<http://wisconsinlocalfood.wetpaint.com>

Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements Workshops

January 13, 2011 – Maywood Environmental Park, Sheboygan, WI
January 18, 2011 – Webinar presentation
January 24, 2011 – Titledown Brewery, Green Bay, WI
<http://gatheringwaters.org/conservation-policy/working-lands-initiative>

ESRI Training Courses

ArcGIS Desktop III. GIS Workflows and Analysis – January 18-19, 2011
ArcGIS Desktop I. Getting Started with GIS – March 21-22, 2011
ArcGIS Desktop II. Tools and Functionality – March 23-25, 2011
Building Geodatabases – May 23-25, 2011
www.uwsp.edu/conted/workshops/esri

Wisconsin Bioneers Conference

January 21-22, 2011 – American Family Insurance Campus, Madison, WI
www.bringingbioneerstowi.org

Wisconsin Society of Land Surveyors Annual Institute

January 26-28, 2011 – Kalahari Resort, Wisconsin Dells, WI
www.wsls.org/calendar.htm

Wisconsin Wetlands Association Conference

February 16-17, 2011– Ho-Chunk Convention Center, Baraboo, WI
www.wisconsinwetlands.org/2011conference.htm

Wisconsin Land Information Association Conference

February 16-18, 2011– Monona Terrace, Madison, WI
www.wlia.org/displayconvention.cfm

Wisconsin Association of Land Conservation Employees Conference

March 2-4 – Hotel Mead, Wisconsin Rapids, WI
www.walce.org/conference.asp

American Planning Association-Wisconsin Chapter Conference

March 9-10, 2011 – Frontier Airlines Center, Milwaukee, WI
www.wisconsinplanners.org

Green Energy Summit

March 9-12, 2011 – Frontier Airlines Center, Milwaukee, WI
www.renewableenergysummit.org

Wisconsin County Code Administrator's Spring Conference

March 31-April 1, 2011 – Stoney Creek Inn, Mosinee, WI
[www.wccadm.com/First conferences page.htm](http://www.wccadm.com/First%20conferences%20page.htm)

Conference on the Small City and Regional Community

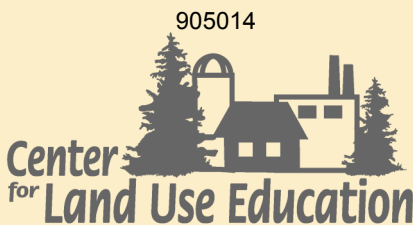
April 6-7, 2011 – University Center, Stevens Point, WI
www.uwsp.edu/polisci/smallcity/center.html

Sign up for the Newsletter

To receive this newsletter by email sign up at: www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/newsletters.html

Submit an Article!

If you would like to submit an article, please contact the managing editor, Rebecca Roberts. Your article should be 1,000 words or less, of statewide concern, and address a land use or community planning issue.



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American Planning Association Audio/Web Conferences

January 19, 2011 – Retrofitting Corridors
February 16, 2011 – Mastering Meeting Management
March 16, 2011 – Mitigating Hazards Through Planning
April 20, 2011 – Performance Measures in Transportation Planning
May 11 – Renewable Local Energy
June 8, 2011 – Sustainability Planning for Officials
June 29, 2011 – 2011 Planning Law Review
www.planning.org/audioconference

American Planning Association Monthly Webcasts

January 14, 2011 – The Return of Streetcars to America's Central Cities
January 21, 2011 – Planning Ethics Across the Country
January 27, 2011 – Religion, Zoning and the Courts: RLUIPA
February 1, 2011 – Planning with Social Media
February 4, 2011 – Healthy, Active and Vibrant Communities
February 11, 2011 – Impacts and Opportunities of an Aging Population
February 18, 2011 – Coastal Development and Regulatory Realities
March 1, 2011 – Child Care
March 10, 2011 – Renewing Our Love Affair with Cities
March 18, 2011 – Special Assessments: Avoiding Unconstitutional "Takings"
March 25, 2011 – Planning for an Aging Society
April 1, 2011 – New Tools for Public Participation
April 8, 2011 – Ethics: A Framework for Decision-Making
April 15, 2011 – Campus Planning for Pedestrians and Bicyclists
May 6, 2011 – Factors that Influence Rural Land Parcelization
May 19, 2011 – New Ideas for Bike-Friendly Communities
www.utah-apa.org/webcasts.htm

Foundations of Practice in Community Development Level III Training "Community Sustainability"

January 19, 2011 – Introduction to the Series and Community Sustainability
January 26, 2011 – Energy
February 2, 2011 – Local Food
February 9, 2011 – New Economy
February 16, 2011 – Built Environment
February 23, 2011 – Mobility
March 2, 2011 – Natural Resources
March 16, 2011 – Community Capacity
<http://srdc.msstate.edu/fop/uptrain.html>

For additional dates and information visit the online calendar of events

www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/events.html