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Land Use Tracker

A quarterly publication of the Center for Land Use Education

Green burial is a way of caring for the dead with minimal environmental impact. It furthers legitimate ecological aims such as conservation of natural resources, reduction of carbon emissions, protection of worker health, and restoration and/or preservation of habitat.

—Green Burial Council

WWW.UWSP.EDU/CNR-AP/CLUE

Green Cemeteries: A Tool for Sustainable Communities

By Kristy SeBlonka, Center for Land Use Education

Through planning, communities try to improve their decisions affecting land use. One of the most permanent uses of land in a community is a cemetery, which is expected to be held in that use for perpetuity. Cemeteries provide numerous functions, including a resting place for the dead, a place for families to remember the deceased, important cultural and historic gathering places, and green space.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of land used for cemeteries in the United States. Yet it is significant given the permanency of the land use.[1] As the U.S. population continues to grow and the Baby Boomer generation reaches life expectancy, traditional burials will likely experience space and resource constraints. Consumers are also looking for alternative burial options, citing financial, religious, and environmental reasons.

Gaining in popularity over the past decade are green — or natural — burials.[2] According to a 2008 survey by the funeral industry, 43% of respondents are considering a green burial.[3] Definitions vary, but green burials typically provide alternatives to conventional burial that are considered more sustainable. That is, they strive to reduce material waste and chemical and energy use. For example, many green burials utilize biodegradable materials such as wicker or seagrass caskets, cloth shrouds, and all-wood coffins. They also seek to avoid embalming fluids and concrete vaults.

Across the United States, funeral providers and cemeteries are starting to reexamine their services and the ways in which they manage their land. In 1998, the first modern-day green cemetery opened in South Carolina. Now

Kateri Meadow Natural Burial Preserve

there are dozens in the United States, including at least five in Wisconsin (see box at right).

Types of Green Cemeteries

Cemeteries may be owned by a variety of organizations including municipalities, religious organizations, nonprofit organizations, and private companies. Regardless of ownership, they are largely regulated at the local level. As a result, local governments need to learn about and communicate with cemeteries—both green and conventional.

The Green Burial Council's three certification categories provide one way to think about green cemeteries:[4]

- A "one leaf" rating is for hybrid burial grounds. These are conventional cemeteries that provide green burial options.
- A "two leaf" rating is for natural burial grounds. These are cemeteries that provide only green burial options.
- A "three leaf" rating is for conservation burial grounds. These are cemeteries that provide natural burials and work towards land conservation.

Benefits of Green Cemeteries

Green cemeteries offer many potential benefits. Compared to conventional cemeteries, green cemeteries generally use fewer chemical and material resources. In the United States, conventional burials utilize an estimated 30 million board feet of casket wood, 104,000 tons of steel, 2,700 tons of copper and bronze, 1.6 million tons of concrete, and over 800,000 gallons of embalming fluid each year.[5]

Prairie Home Cemetery, Waukesha, WI

The city of Waukesha operates the Prairie Home Cemetery, a historic cemetery on a 69-acre site surrounded by residential and light industrial uses. After thoroughly assessing the site and conducting water and soil analyses with Cemetery Planning Resource Alliance (CPRA) Studio (a cemetery planning firm), Prairie Home Cemetery obtained approval from the city of Waukesha cemetery commission, plan commission, and common council to develop the site for green burials.

In 2010, the cemetery began offering natural burial options throughout the traditional areas of the cemetery and in a newly restored 12-acre natural prairie (five acres are designated for burial purposes). Once established, prairies require little maintenance and no mowing or herbicides. www.prairiehomecemetery.com

Natural Path Sanctuary, Springdale, WI

The Linda & Gene Farley Center for Peace, Justice, and Sustainability created the Natural Path Sanctuary as a nature preserve burial ground and green cemetery in 2011. Obtaining conditional use permits from the town of Springdale and Dane County took approximately 10 months, and included a review by the Dane County Public Health Department. The sanctuary is located on 25 acres of woods and meadows in rural Dane County, and is managed with a minimalist land management approach. www.farleycenter.org www.naturalpathsanctuary.org

Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration, LaCrosse, WI

www.fspa.org/ecologicaladvocacy/sustainability_efforts/natural_burial.htm

Circle Cemetery at Circle Sanctuary, Barneveld, WI

www.circlesanctuary.org/index.php/cemetery/circle-cemetery.html

Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, WI

www.foresthomecemetery.com

In contrast, green cemeteries generally do not allow concrete burial vaults or non-biodegradable caskets. Burial vaults are not required by law, and cemeteries can work with a hydrogeologist to create a site plan that will not impact groundwater. Furthermore, green cemeteries typically do not allow toxic embalming chemicals. Embalming fluid contains formaldehyde, which is known to cause cancer. Wells located in or near cemeteries should be tested for formaldehyde and arsenic before being used for drinking water.

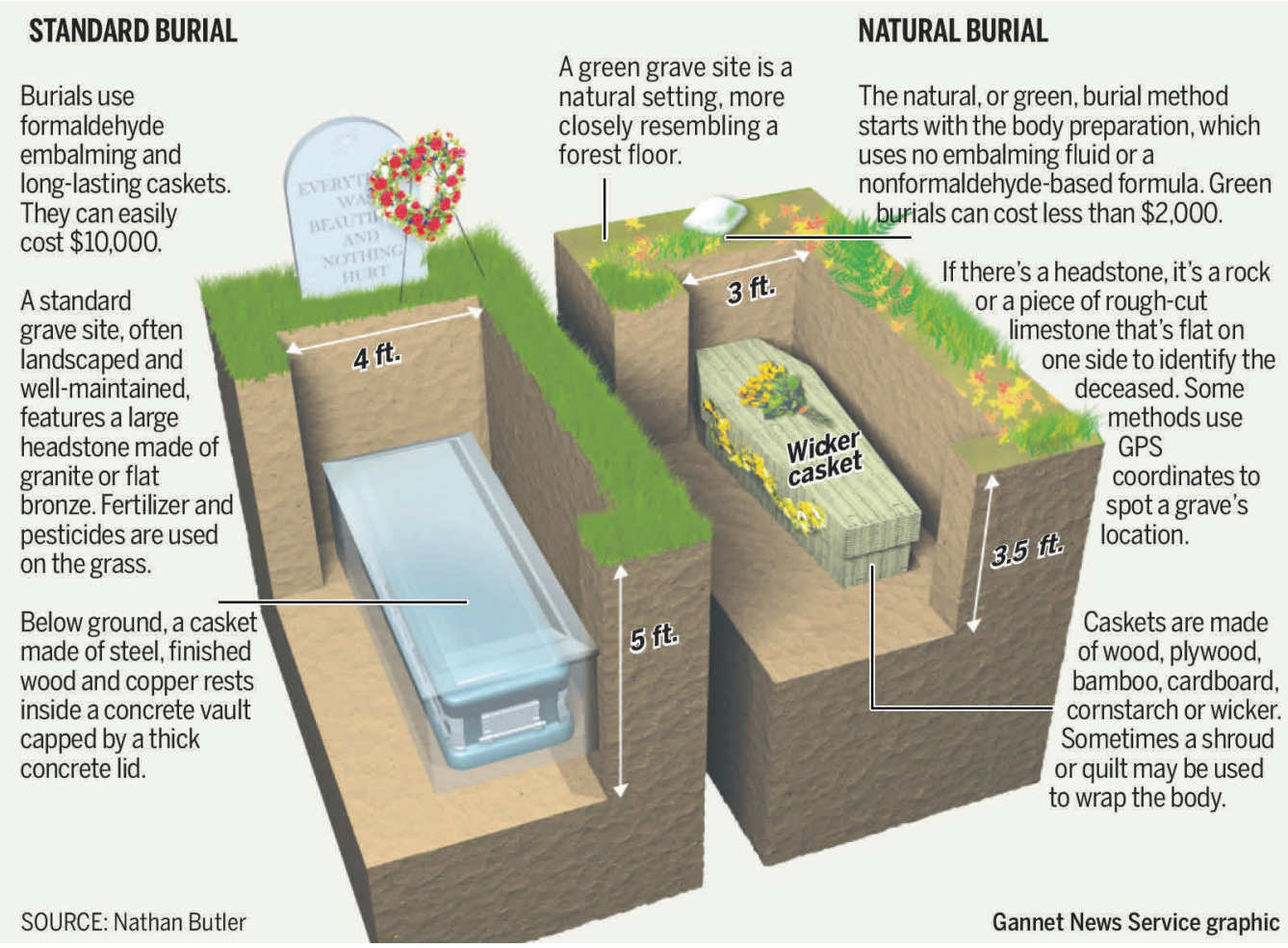
Many green cemeteries maintain natural landscapes with native plants. Once established, natural landscapes take fewer staff and material resources to maintain (i.e. less water, mowing, pesticides, herbicides, etc.). They also benefit wildlife and natural ecosystems.

Many conventional cemeteries, especially in urban areas, are starting to face land constraints. As a result, some are turning towards mausoleums—above-ground structures for burial—to create more compact burials. Others allow the spreading of cremated remains. In 2011, more deceased in Wisconsin were cremated than buried.[6] Although new methods are being developed for less energy-intensive cremation, natural burials are generally considered less energy intensive.

Local Government Considerations

Cemeteries vary in practice, and thus benefits. Understanding these differences can help a community ask the right questions and work with cemeteries to address local needs and concerns.

From a land use planning perspective, there are many ways to incorporate sustainability into cemeteries. Cemeteries can be thought of as parks or green space and more strongly incorporated into the community fabric. They



can provide wildlife habitat and an outdoor learning environment. In addition, cemeteries can work to support multiple uses, such as low-impact recreational activities or historic tourism opportunities.[7] By including pedestrian and bicycle paths, cemeteries can provide recreational opportunities and increase connectivity among important community destinations.

Following are some steps that local governments can take to capitalize on cemeteries as community assets:

- Inventory existing cemeteries to understand local opportunities and needs.
- Determine how zoning ordinances impact the development of cemeteries.
- Educate local government officials and planning staff about green cemeteries.
- Create an outreach program to educate existing cemeteries and the public about sustainable practices.
- Promote the use of cemeteries for multiple uses, such as running or biking.
- Consider cemeteries within the comprehensive planning process.

Conclusion

While sometimes considered an unpleasant topic, it's important for communities to discuss how we bury our dead. There are numerous social, economic, and environmental impacts of cemeteries. Integrating sustainable practices in the development and maintenance of cemeteries benefits our communities and provides added options for clients.

Recommended Resources

Planning for the Deceased. 2013. American Planning Association.

Toward a Sustainable Community: A Toolkit for Local Government, Volume 2. 2013. Center for Land Use Education. Includes a chapter on cemeteries.

References

1 A cemetery could have at most 907 plots per acre, not including roads and other design features, according to Coutts et al. 2011. "Projecting Landscapes of Death." *Landscape and Urban Planning.* Volume 102 (4): pages 254-261. This may not seem like a large number, but the acreage adds up over the years and can cause issues for space-constrained cities and cemeteries.

2 Memorial Ecosystems markets itself as the first organization to offer green burials, beginning in 1996. See Coutts, Basmajian, Merriam, and Salkin. 2013. *Planning for the Deceased.* American Planning Association.

3 See http://www.sfgate.com/business/article/The-greening-of-death-eco-friendly-burials-boom-2323618.php.

4 Green Burial Council website. Accessed at www.greenburialcouncil.org.

5 Glendale Memorial Nature Preserve 2010. Cited in Coutts et al. 2013.

6 Cremations accounted for 47 percent of remains dispositions and 46 percent for burials. This is slightly higher than the national average. Available at www.jsonline.com/news/wisconsin/for-first-time-cremation-chosen-above-burials-in-wisconsin-1c8dapf-187058321.html and http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/deaths/index.htm.

7 Coutts, Basmajian, Merriam, and Salkin. 2013. *Planning for the Deceased.* American Planning Association.

New Planning Law Publication

Wisconsin Land Use & Planning Law by Brian Ohm is a new publication available from the University of Wisconsin Law School. The book builds off of Ohm's *Guide to Community Planning in Wisconsin*, which was published in 1999. The new publication includes several new and revised chapters as described below:

- Chapter 1 provides an overview of the community planning process.
- Chapter 2 describes the role of the plan commission and other local government bodies in planning.
- Chapter 3 summarizes types of community plans, including the comprehensive plan.
- Chapter 4 explores consistency between the plan and various plan implementation tools.
- Chapters 5-7 describe common plan implementation tools, including zoning and subdivision regulations.
- Chapter 8 provides an overview of the federal and state constitutional framework for land use regulation.

You may order a copy of the book for $33 by visiting the Law School publications page: www.law.wisc.edu/clew/publications

THE PRESENCE OF SUSTAINABLE ZONING IN WISCONSIN CITIES

By Anna Haines, Center for Land Use Education

Local governments, businesses, and residents in Wisconsin continue to discuss sustainability. For cities it's often in the context of a comprehensive plan or some other type of plan. Zoning is often ignored or something simple is added to the code, like allowing residents to have chickens. However, sustainability is much broader than chickens. It also encompasses the 3E's – economy, environment, and equity. This article explores two questions: Are Wisconsin zoning ordinances sustainable? If not, what is needed to make zoning ordinances—and ultimately, communities—more sustainable?

Evaluating Ordinances

We created an evaluation tool to examine Wisconsin zoning ordinances through the lens of sustainability. The evaluation tool relied on the four principles of The Natural Step (TNS):

1. Reduce dependence on materials we dig out of the earth (fossil fuels, metals, minerals)
2. Reduce dependence on chemicals and other manufactured substances that can accumulate in nature
3. Reduce dependence on activities that harm life-sustaining ecosystems (air, water, soils)
4. Meet the hierarchy of present and future human needs fairly and efficiently (water, food, shelter, work, etc.)

We used a typical zoning ordinance as the basic structure for the evaluation tool. Most zoning ordinances define a set of districts within which permitted and conditional uses are listed. We looked for the presence or absence of particular uses within the permitted use category. We did not examine conditional uses because the added time and expenses associated with applying for a conditional use permit can be viewed as a barrier by some landowners.

Specific uses were selected based on the Sustainable Community Development Code developed by the Rocky Mountain Land Use Institute and refined using our professional

CITY	SCORE	PERCENT
Altoona	7	12%
Appleton	12	20%
Baraboo	15	25%
Bayfield	11	18%
Beaver Dam	4	7%
Beloit	18	30%
Brodhead	17	28%
Burlington	13	22%
Clintonville	8	13%
Columbus	14	23%
Eau Claire	17	28%
Evansville	21	35%
Fort Atkinson	12	20%
Glendale	18	30%
Hartford	17	28%
Jefferson	9	15%
Kenosha	16	27%
Lake Mills	17	28%
Madison	38	63%
Medford	8	13%
Middleton	19	32%
Muskego	19	32%
New Berlin	16	27%
New Holstein	7	12%
Oconto Falls	4	7%
Onalaska	14	23%
Platteville	13	22%
Portage	13	22%
Prairie du Chien	12	20%
Racine	12	20%
Rhinelander	6	10%
Rice Lake	11	18%
Superior	12	20%
Verona	9	15%
Viroqua	12	20%
Waterloo	9	15%
Waukesha	15	25%
Waupun	12	20%
West Allis	8	13%
Wisconsin Rapids	12	20%
AVERAGE	13	22%

judgment and the TNS principles. For the purposes of this evaluation, examples of sustainable uses are home offices—which reduce travel time and fuel consumption—and multi-family and manufactured homes—which consume proportionately less land and fewer resources than conventional single-family homes.

We also looked for identified sustainability aspects within special districts such as historic preservation and shoreland-wetland districts; special codes or standards for uses such as grocery stores and shared parking; and regulations that encourage particular types of development such as affordable housing or solar energy.

We evaluated a total of 40 zoning ordinances. Twenty ordinances were randomly selected from a list of 64 cities that were part of an identified "sustainability" program such as Green Tier, Eco-Municipalities, or Energy Independent Communities. Another 20 ordinances were randomly selected from a list of 127 cities that were not part of any of these programs. The cities ranged in size from 700 to 250,000 persons. The date of initial code adoption ranged from 1947 to 2012, with year of most recent update falling between 1984 and 2012.

Results

Among the 40 randomly selected ordinances, the "score" for each ordinance ranged from 4 to 38 with an average score of 13 out of 60 possible points. On a percentage basis, ordinances contained between 7% and 63% of the selected sustainability elements. Madison had the highest scoring ordinance, with 38 out of 60 possible points. The cities of Evansville (21), Middleton (19), Muskego (19), Beaver Dam (18), and Greendale (18) had the next highest scoring ordinances. The table on page 5 contains the full list of cities and their scores.

The tables on pages 7 and 8 show results grouped by sustainability element (i.e. housing, community design, local food, energy, natural resources, and transportation). The results are color-coded to show how program cities compare with non-program cities. An item is highlighted if there is a 10% difference or more between program and non-program cities. With the exception of the housing group, the program cities achieved higher average scores and contained more highlighted items within all sustainability groups than the non-program cities.

Housing Group

In the housing group, non-program cities include more provisions for community housing (i.e. group housing) and smaller average lot sizes than program cities (6,778 vs. 7,180 square feet). Provisions for multi-family housing are common in both sets of cities.

Community Design Group

In the community design group, 75% of ordinances have commercial districts with residential uses. Historic preservation, infill development, and mixed use/smart growth are evident in more program cities than non-program cities. Provisions for mixed use buildings, public markets, and urban design are completely lacking in non-program city ordinances.

Local Food Group

In the local food group, only program cities include provisions for community gardens and farmers markets. Likewise, program cities have a greater percentage of commercial (i.e. truck or market) gardens. Interestingly, non-program cities are more likely to contain provisions for urban agriculture within residential districts.

Energy Group

All cities fared poorly in the energy group, with program cities scoring only marginally better than non-program cities. Thirty-eight and twenty-eight percent of ordinances contained special codes for energy and solar energy, respectively. Not a single ordinance contained provisions for green roofs or wind area overlays.

Transportation Group

The largest differences in the transportation group are evident in pedestrian access and

HOUSING GROUP	Program	Non-Program	All Cities
Small lot single family homes (average size)	7,180 sq ft	6,778 sq ft	6,829 sq ft
Accessory dwelling units	0%	0%	0%
Affordable housing	15%	5%	10%
Inclusionary housing district	0%	0%	0%
Community housing	55%	80%	68%
Cooperative housing	5%	0%	3%
Manufactured housing	45%	40%	43%
Multi-family housing	95%	90%	93%
AVERAGE	31%	31%	31%

COMMUNITY DESIGN GROUP	Program	Non-Program	All Cities
Design review	0%	0%	0%
Historic preservation	55%	45%	50%
Infill development	25%	5%	15%
Live/work units	45%	60%	53%
Mixed use buildings	5%	0%	3%
Residential in a commercial district	70%	75%	75%
Mixed use, smart growth	40%	15%	28%
Public and civic spaces	15%	10%	13%
Public markets	5%	0%	3%
Urban design	5%	0%	3%
AVERAGE	27%	21%	17%

LOCAL FOOD GROUP	Program	Non-Program	All Cities
Exclusive agricultural district	25%	30%	28%
Exclusive agricultural regulations	20%	25%	23%
General agricultural district	60%	60%	60%
Commercial garden in a residential district	30%	30%	30%
Commercial garden in a commercial district	25%	5%	15%
Community gardens in a residential district	5%	0%	3%
Community gardens in a commercial district	10%	0%	5%
Farmers markets	15%	0%	8%
Neighborhood grocery standards	5%	0%	3%
Grocery in a residential district	0%	5%	3%
Urban agriculture in a residential district	10%	25%	18%
Urban agriculture in a commercial district	30%	30%	30%
AVERAGE	20%	18%	19%

ENERGY GROUP	Program	Non-Program	All Cities
Energy facilities in a residential district	10%	5%	8%
Energy facilities in a commercial district	10%	0%	5%
Energy special codes	40%	35%	38%
Solar energy	20%	10%	15%
Wind areas overlay	0%	0%	0%
Green buildings	10%	0%	5%
Green landscaping	5%	5%	5%
Green roofs	0%	0%	0%
AVERAGE	12%	7%	10%

TRANSPORTATION GROUP	Program	Non-Program	All Cities
Bicycle transportation	25%	15%	20%
Complete streets	0%	0%	0%
Parking lot landscaping	35%	55%	45%
Parking maximums	15%	5%	10%
Pedestrian access	75%	30%	53%
Shared parking	35%	40%	38%
Transit stops	35%	25%	30%
Transportation connect	0%	0%	0%
Transit Oriented Development	5%	0%	3%
AVERAGE	25%	19%	22%

NATURAL RESOURCES GROUP	Program	Non-Program	All Cities
Conservation subdivisions	20%	20%	20%
Transfer or Purchase of Development Rights	0%	0%	0%
Eco-industrial development	0%	0%	0%
On-site water management	25%	20%	23%
Open space protection regulations	70%	55%	63%
Conservancy/open space district	85%	65%	75%
Pervious surfaces	10%	5%	8%
Riparian buffers	35%	45%	40%
Steep slopes	15%	20%	18%
Water resources protection	45%	30%	38%
Wetland protection	30%	55%	43%
Wildlife habitat special code	5%	0%	3%
Wildlife habitat district	0%	0%	0%
AVERAGE	26%	24%	25%

parking lot landscaping. Seventy-five percent of program cities contain pedestrian access regulations, compared with just 30% of non-program cities. In contrast, regulations for parking lot landscaping are present in 35% of program cities, and 55% of non-program cities.

Wisconsin has a long tradition of conserving its natural resources and zoning plays an important role in this tradition.

Natural Resources Group

Wisconsin has a long tradition of conserving its natural resources and zoning plays an important role in this tradition. As a result, provisions for open space protection, riparian buffers, water resources, and wetland protection are evident in both sets of cities. Not a single ordinance contained provisions for purchase or transfer of development rights, eco-industrial development, or wildlife habitat districts.

We ran a test to see if overall scores correlate with population size or year of code adoption and found that there is little correlation between these variables. While many people would assume that larger cities would have higher scores (perhaps because of larger staff or more capacity) or that newer ordinances would include more sustainability factors, neither assumption holds true for this evaluation.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Despite differences in individual ordinance provisions, there is little difference in the overall scores for program and non-program cities. Exhibiting a difference of 25% or more, program cities shine in the elements of pedestrian access, solar energy, and mixed use/ smart growth. Non-program cities shine in the elements of wetland protection and community housing (i.e. group homes, boarding houses).

While ordinances cannot and should not be expected to address every element of this evaluation, there is clearly much room to push sustainability forward. Following are some recommendations for local government:

Maximize your participation in formal sustainability programs

This evaluation clearly shows that it's not necessary to join a formal program to advance sustainability goals. If your community chooses to join one of these programs, make it real by taking action. Examine ways to integrate sustainability into local government operations and decisions. Start with "low-hanging" fruit and then move on to more ambitious projects.

Evaluate decision-making using principles of sustainability

Consider using a sustainability framework like The Natural Step to evaluate current and future local government programs and actions. The next time you consider a zoning ordinance update or amendment, look at it through the lens of sustainability. You might be surprised at how well or how poorly your ordinance performs.

Zoning can have a lasting impact on the future patterns of development and uses within your community — consider inserting new uses and standards to make your ordinance more sustainable.

Make incremental changes to your zoning ordinance

Zoning can have a lasting impact on the future patterns of development and uses within your community. Even if your zoning ordinance was adopted 20-30 years ago, that does not mean it has remained static. New uses and standards can be inserted in your zoning ordinance to make it more sustainable. Revisions should be based on what is appropriate for your community. In other words, not every community needs chickens in every district!

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What is Happening to Honey Bees in Wisconsin?

By Lynn Markham, Center for Land Use Education

Farmers in Wisconsin are reporting large bee losses again in 2013. The same is happening around the United States and in Europe, and has been since 2006. What do we know about how bees are doing in Wisconsin, and why they're dying?

How are the bees doing?

Some Wisconsin beekeepers lost 80-85% of their bees last winter. One beekeeper has decided to move his bees from Dane County, with its intense corn and soybean production, to the Driftless Area of Wisconsin west of Madison. This area has small dairy farms that he feels are better for his bees.

Food for Bees

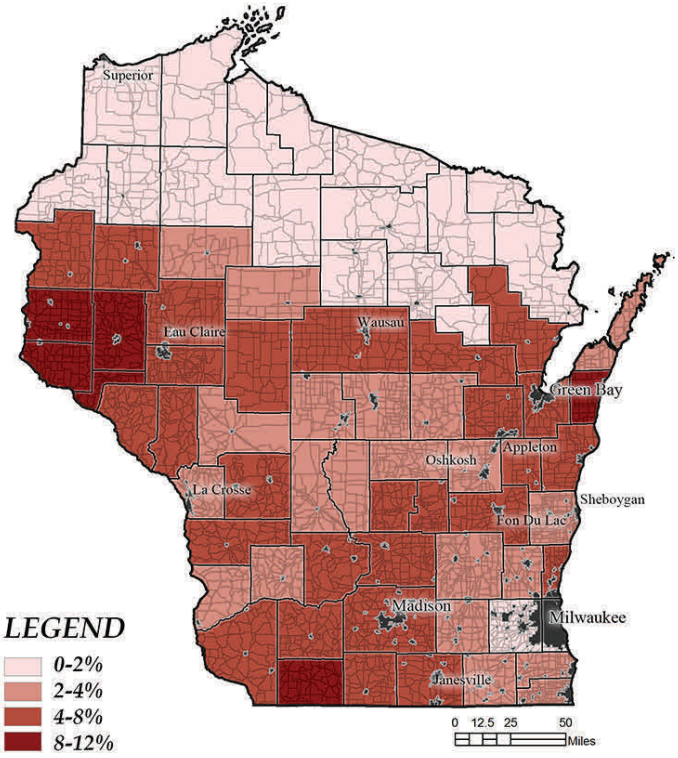
Corn plants do not provide nectar for bees. From 2003-2010, the total acres of corn in Wisconsin increased by more than 930,000 acres, which reduced the amount of land providing nectar for bees. Most of the "new" acres of corn used to be grassland or pasture, land that supported bees. The map at right shows the percentage of land in each county that has been converted from pasture to corn production. In 2010, ethanol production in Wisconsin was 379 million gallons higher than in 2003, suggesting that a large portion of the corn from the converted acreage was used for producing ethanol.

Which pesticides harm bees?

Honey bees collect nectar and pollen and carry it to their hives to provide food throughout the winter. Where pesticides are applied to the seeds or to the field, the pollen and nectar carried back to the hive may be contaminated. As a result, pesticides applied to crops or lawns one year can affect the health of bees the following winter when they are consuming the contaminated honey and pollen. A recent study found the pollen bees collected in agricultural fields and brought back to their hives was contaminated with 35 different pesticides. Pesticide-contaminated pollen reduced the ability of healthy bees to fend off a parasite that causes them to starve to death.

Many studies have found that insecticides known as neonicotinoids harm bees. Currently nearly all field corn seed that is planted in the Midwest is treated with neonicotinoids, along with a mixture of fungicides. In addition, most

2003-2010 Percent of Total County Acreage Converted from Pasture to Corn Production



soybeans are treated with neonicotinoids. The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection also detected neonicotinoids in groundwater throughout the state. In addition to neonicotinoids, two fungicides (chlorothalonil and pyraclostrobin) are also harming bees. In Wisconsin, 475,000 pounds of chlorothalonil were applied to 96% of the acres of potato fields in 2010. Chlorothalonil was also found on 56% of cranberry samples that the U.S. Department of Agriculture collected from grocery stores. EPA classifies chlorothalonil as a "probable human carcinogen" and says it is highly toxic to fish.

Additional factors that may affect honey bee losses are described in the 2012 Report on the National Stakeholders Conference on Bee Health at www.usda.gov/documents/ReportHoneyBeeHealth.pdf.

What are people doing to protect bees?

The European Union has banned the use of neonicotinoids to protect bees. Reps. John Conyers (D-Mich.) and Earl Bluemenauer (D-OR), introduced the Saving America's Pollinators Act of 2013, legislation that if passed, would require the EPA to temporarily suspend the use of some neonicotinoids in an attempt to stop massive honey bee die-offs.

Ohio State University Extension recommends specific practices for farmers when planting neonicotinoid-treated seeds and spraying pesticides to try to protect bees. The Xerces Society recommends limiting the use of pesticides, implementing an Integrated Pest Management plan, and planting specific plants that benefit bees. A list of these plants for the Upper Midwest is available at www.xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/uppermidwest-plants-for-bees-xerces.pdf.

Two professors from the University of Wisconsin-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences will bring together EPA regulators, chemical company representatives, farmers, and a variety of beekeepers in a series of facilitated discussions and hands-on research trials to study bees in new ways. With this multidisciplinary approach, the group hopes to produce robust new research and creative solutions to save the bees.

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This article was reviewed by Holly Petrillo, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point; Russell Groves, University of Wisconsin-Madison; and Jennifer Hopwood, Xerces Society.

Center for Land Use Education
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point
College of Natural Resources
800 Reserve Street
Stevens Point, WI 54481

Phone: 715-346-3783
FAX: 715-346-4038
Email: landcenter@uwsp.edu
Internet: www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue
www.facebook.com/uwex.clue

▶ Anna Haines
Center Director/Associate Professor/
Land Use Specialist
Anna.Haines@uwsp.edu

▶ Lynn Markham
Shoreland/Land Use Specialist
Lynn.Markham@uwsp.edu

▶ Rebecca Roberts
Land Use Specialist
Rebecca.Roberts@uwsp.edu

▶ Daniel McFarlane
GIS Research Specialist
Daniel.McFarlane@uwsp.edu

▶ Kristin Floress
Assistant Professor/Specialist
Kristin.Floress@uwsp.edu

▶ Aaron Thompson
Assistant Professor/Specialist
Aaron.Thompson@uwsp.edu

▶ Kristy SeBlonka
Office Manager/Project Assistant
Kristy.SeBlonka@uwsp.edu

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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.

Calendar of Events

League of Wisconsin Municipalities Annual Conference
October 16-18, 2013 – Green Bay, WI
www.lwm-info.org

LICGF Training Courses
October 16-17 and Nov 21-22, 2013 – ArcGIS 1 v. 10.2
October 22-24 and Dec 2-4, 2013 – ArcGIS 2 v. 10.2
November 5-6 and Feb 10-11, 2013 – Community Viz
www.lic.wisc.edu/training/schedule.htm

American Planning Association Chapter Webcasts
October 18, 2013 – Leaky Pipes
October 25, 2013 – Parking Reform Made Easy
December 13, 2013 – Extreme Weather and Climate Change Planning
www.utah-apa.org/webcasts

2013 Municipal Water Resource Management Webinars
October 23, 2013 – Prescription Drugs in Wastewater: Get the Meds Out
November 6, 2013 – Inflow and Infiltration: Stopping the Leaks
November 20, 2013 – Pervious Paving Materials: Why, Where & How

Wisconsin Towns Association Convention
October 27-29, 2013 – Madison, WI
www.wisctowns.com

Public Records and Open Meetings Law Seminars
October 29, 2013 – Pewaukee, WI
October 31, 2013 – Webinar with Q&A
www.doj.state.wi.us/dls/open-government

Capital Area Planning Conference
October 30, 2013 – Madison, WI
www.capitalregionscrpg.org/2013_Conference.html

American Planning Association Audio/Web Conferences
November 6, 2013 – Smart Growth in Small Towns and Rural Areas
December 4, 2013 – Fiscal Impact Analysis as a Decision Support Tool
www.planning.org/audioconference

ESRI Wisconsin User Group Conference
November 12-13, 2013 – Green Bay, WI
http://ewug.org/

www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue/Pages/Calendar.aspx

Center for Land Use Education
College of Natural Resources
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

UW Extension
University of Wisconsin–Extension