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Land Use Tracker

A quarterly publication of the Center for Land Use Education



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A CLOSER LOOK AT LOCAL GOVERNMENT: THE WHO, WHAT AND HOW OF LOCAL PLAN COMMISSIONS

By Kari Smith, 2014-2015 Norman N. Gill Civic Engagement Fellow, Public Policy Forum

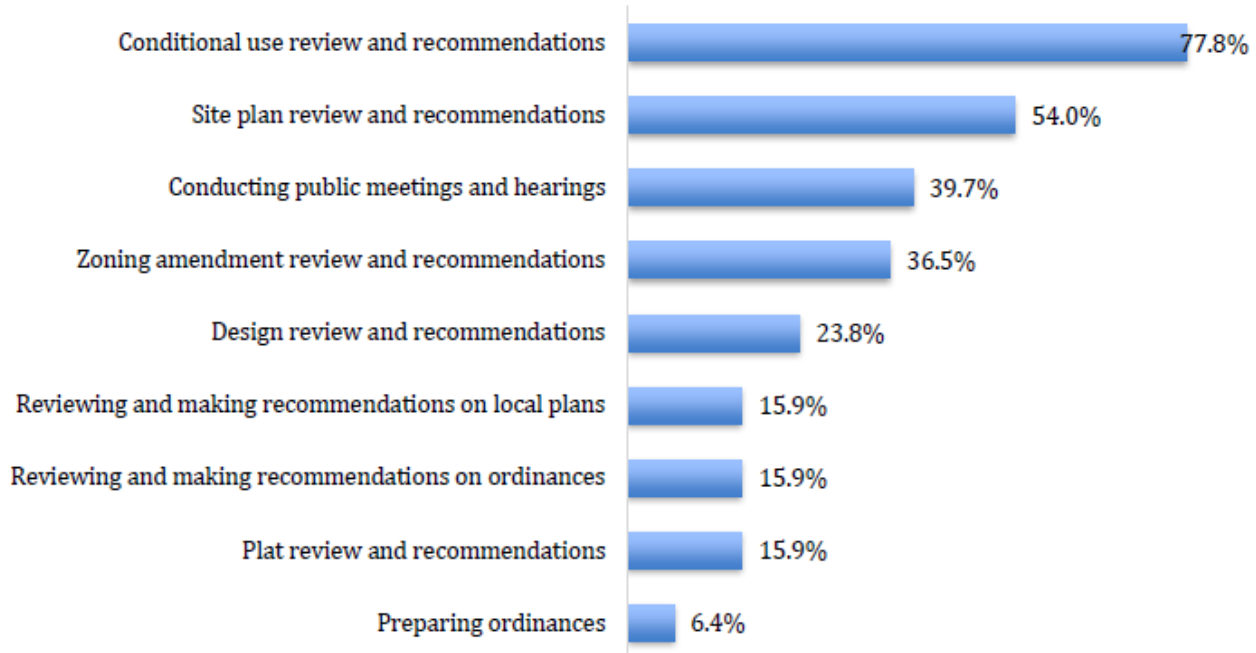
Plan commissions play an important role in local government in Wisconsin. Nearly every town, village, and city has one and many local officials describe them as key players in local land use decision-making. But what exactly do local plan commissions do? Who are the volunteer members that contribute hours of their time to understand and review land use decisions in communities throughout the state? What is their distinct role in the development process?

A recently-released report by the Public Policy Forum — *The Who, What, and How of Local Plan Commissions in Southeast Wisconsin* — aims to examine this often overlooked body and begin to answer these questions. Information for this study was collected through an electronic survey and interviews from a sample of municipalities in the seven county southeast Wisconsin region. The resulting report is designed to be a resource for readers who are familiar with and work intimately with their local plan commission, as well as those who would like to learn more.

What Do Plan Commissions Do?

While most plan commissions are tasked with more than a dozen responsibilities, they tend to spend a large majority of their time reviewing and/or making recommendations on things such as conditional use permits and site plans. The former are permits that allow for increased scrutiny of proposed land uses and placement of conditions on development. The latter are detailed plans illustrating the proposed development of a property. Figure 1 shows additional activities of plan commissions.

Figure 1. How plan commissions in southeast Wisconsin spend most of their time



While most sources describe plan commissions as the “expert” or responsible entity on land use issues, many local plan commissions in southeast Wisconsin hold a predominately advisory role to the governing body (common council, village board, or town board). Forty-eight percent of plan commissions in southeast Wisconsin serve exclusively in an advisory role to the governing body, while 52% have final decision-making authority on at least one type of issue that comes before it.

What Do Plan Commissions Look Like?

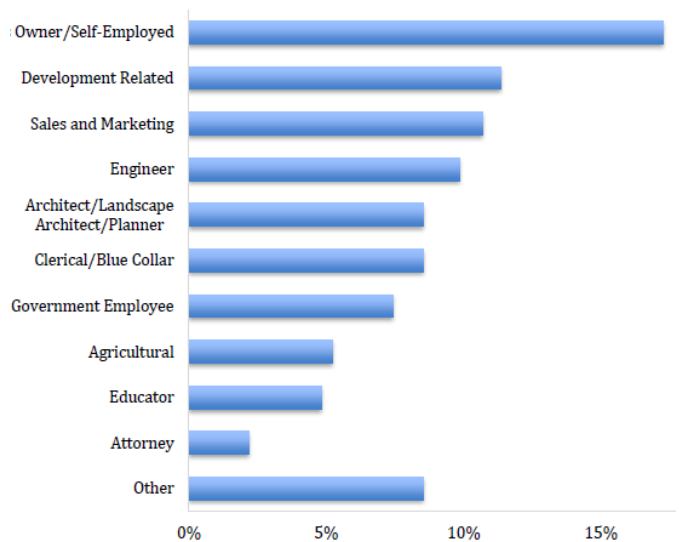
The average plan commission in the region is made up of seven appointed members, and five seats are reserved for citizen members. In contrast, state statutes require a minimum of three citizen members to serve on a seven-member plan commission.

Notable differences can also be seen between our survey results and national and regional data. Figure 2 shows the professional background of plan commission members in southeast Wisconsin. Seventeen percent of plan commission members in southeast Wisconsin are self-employed or own their own business, compared with only ten percent nationwide. The proportion of self-employed plan commission members in southeast Wisconsin is also higher

than the regional average. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, only eleven percent of the region’s population is self-employed.

In terms of age, plan commissions members in southeast Wisconsin tend to be older than the general population. Approximately one-half of plan commission members in the region are 55 or older, compared with one-third of the region’s population. An average, one member of each plan commission is retired.

Figure 2. Profession of plan commission members in southeast Wisconsin



Compared to the regional population, women and minorities are largely underrepresented. Ninety-five percent of plan commission members in southeast Wisconsin are white, and eighty-two percent are male. In contrast, just over half of the region's adult population is female, and nearly one-quarter is non-white.

How Are Plan Commissions Supported?

Of the municipalities that participated in the survey, fifty-seven percent have municipal planning staff to provide technical or administrative support to plan commissions.

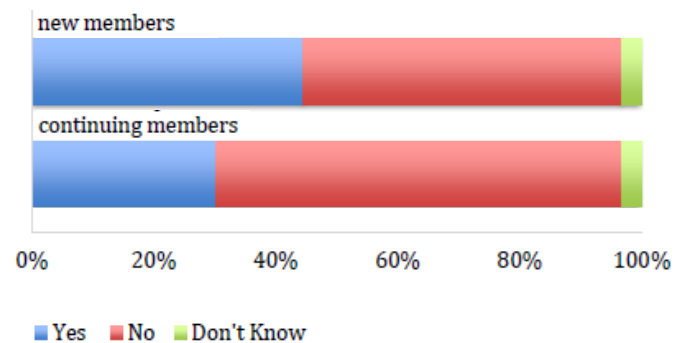
As shown in Figure 3, less than half (43%) of municipalities provide any form of orientation or training for new plan commission members. Less than a third (30%) provide ongoing training for long-serving members.

Observations

Following are some observations from the survey and interviews:

- The impact of each plan commission depends on how the municipality defines its role and capacity. State statutes allow for some flexibility in how municipalities establish guidelines, policies, and practices that plan commissions must follow. This flexibility can be used to maximize the plan commission's capacity or to limit it to a "rubber-stamping" role.
- The timing of plan commission involvement in the decision-making process matters. Plan commissions often enter planning and decision-making processes at the tail-end of a project's approval. If the plan commission is the only known point of entry for the public to interact with the development process, this can hinder the public's ability to express its views on important planning issues.
- Effective communication between the plan commission and governing body is often lacking. Information passed on to the governing body is often limited to a very concise version of the plan commission's

Figure 3. Municipalities that provide training for new and continuing plan commission members



recommendation. Depending on the documentation practices of the plan commission, public testimony given at plan commission hearings may not be passed on to the governing body for consideration at all.

- The role of the plan commission is often unclear to the general public. Clearly describing the role, scope and limitations of the plan commission is important in terms of public participation and perception. If the plan commission is an advisory body that considers only the legal aspects of a proposed project, but the public views them as being their point of entry to express their support or grievance for a project, public dissatisfaction is likely to occur.
- Individual plan commissions tend to operate in a vacuum. There is not a strong connection with the Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission or between local plan commissions in the region.

Figure 4. A YouTube video highlights report findings and best practices



Policy Opportunities

A number of policy opportunities were identified that may increase and enhance the contribution of plan commissions throughout Wisconsin. These include:

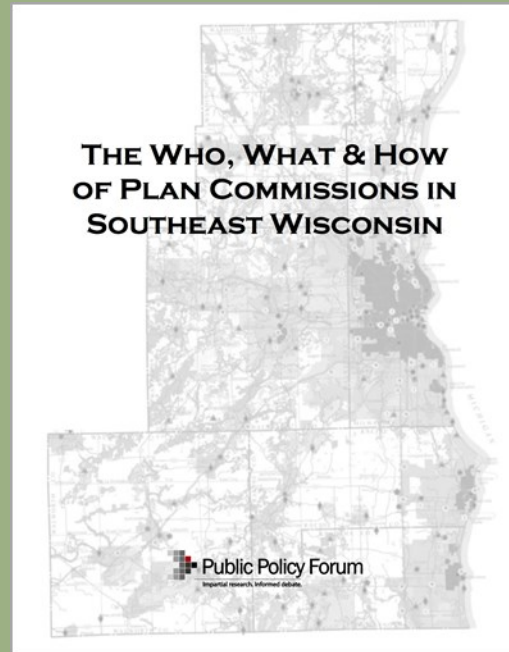
- Provide organized and consistent orientations and ongoing training for plan commission members. There are a number of underutilized resources available to the 57% of municipalities that do not currently provide an orientation or training to new plan commission members, such as the University of Wisconsin–Stevens Point’s Center for Land Use Education (CLUE).
- Conduct a review of the local government structure and management to identify opportunities for delegation and/or streamlining. Interview data produced a number of replicable examples of steps taken to maximize plan commission capacity and efficiency.
- Conduct a regular (annual) review and update of the plan commission’s roles and responsibilities and tie that review to corresponding updates to municipal communications (i.e. website), codes, and regulations. Ineffective plan commissions can often signal structural weaknesses in municipal codes or regulations that are in need of updating or revision.

While this report focuses on local plan commissions in southeast Wisconsin, the implications of this research extend beyond them to other plan commissions throughout the state. The results of this research may also apply to other formal and quasi-independent entities in government and the complex flow of information and power within towns, villages, and cities.

This report was produced under the Public Policy Forum’s Norman N. Gill Fellowship, an initiative funded by the family of Norman N. Gill, the organization’s director from 1945 to 1984. The Fellowship offers a Milwaukee-area graduate student the opportunity to conduct a policy research project under the tutelage of Forum staff while engaged in academic studies.

For More Information

You can access the full report, YouTube video, and related materials at www.publicpolicyforum.org/research/who-what-and-how-plan-commissions-southeast-wisconsin



Recommended Resources for Plan Commissions in Wisconsin

University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point’s Center for Land Use Education (CLUE)
www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue/Pages/publications-resources/PlanCommissions.aspx

University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension’s Local Government Center
<http://lgc.uwex.edu/publications/publs.html>

Wisconsin Regional Planning Commissions
www.awrpc.org

Guide to Community Planning in Wisconsin
www.lic.wisc.edu/shapingdane/resources/planning/library/book/contents.htm

Wisconsin Land Use & Planning Law
law.wisc.edu/clew/publications/land_use.html

STATEWIDE PARCEL DATABASE FOR WISCONSIN NOW AVAILABLE ONLINE

By *Codie See, State Cartographer's Office*

The Wisconsin Department of Administration and State Cartographer's Office are pleased to announce the release of the Version 1 (V1) Statewide Parcel Map Database and Web Application. This is the state's first publically available statewide digital parcel map. It may be accessed using a web-based mapping interface or downloaded as an Esri file geodatabase.

Online Mapping Features

Built using ArcGIS Online, the web-based interface enables users to pan and zoom, search by parcel attribute information, and query parcels on screen. Attributes contained in the V1 database include:

- Parcel ID
- Physical address
- Owner name
- Mailing address
- School district
- Parcel size (acres)
- Property tax classification
- Assessed value of land
- Assessed value of improvements
- Total assessed value
- Estimated fair market value
- Total property tax

Figure 2. The online mapping tool allows you to pan, zoom, and search for information about each parcel.

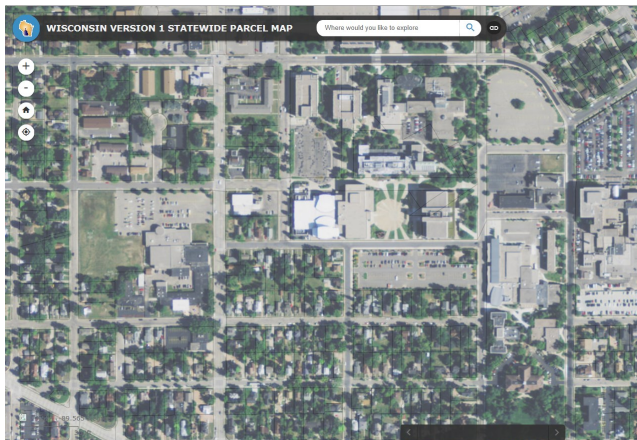
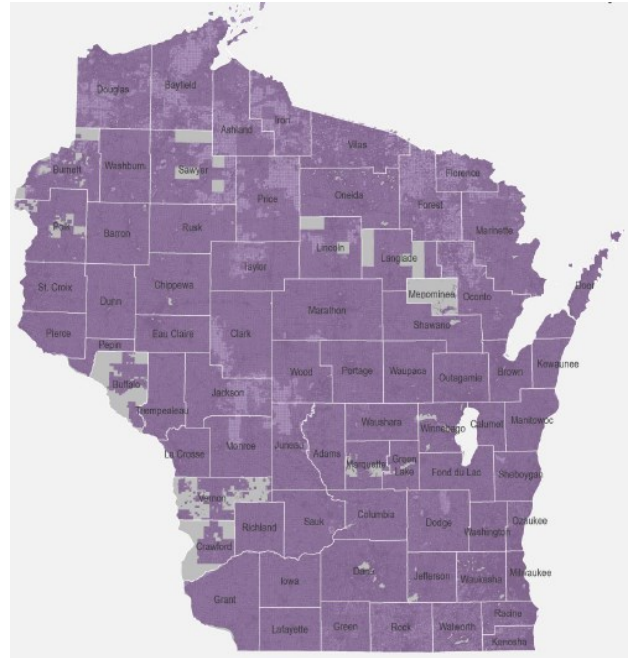


Figure 1. Statewide parcel map



For More Information

The V1 Project is part of a larger Statewide Digital Parcel Map Initiative, a multi-year, DOA initiative that resulted from Act 20, the state's 2013-15 biennial budget. The Act directed the DOA to develop a parcel map implementation plan and requires that counties post certain information online by 2017, including property tax assessment data, zoning information, address data, and acreage.

As this is the first iteration of a statewide parcel layer, there is much room for improvement. To provide feedback or suggest improvements, please contact: WLIP@wisconsin.gov

Web Application

<http://wi-doa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=889442b725354c8ca738579a1a181e51>

Parcel Layer Download and Attribute Schema

<http://wi-doa.maps.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=c5c34eac942e4082a058295ef4444897>

V1 Interim Report and Digital Appendices

www.sco.wisc.edu/publications/publications

GROUNDWATER: DIMINISHING RESOURCE, INCREASING CONFLICT

By Christa Westerberg,
McGillivray, Westerberg & Bender, LLC

The following article is reprinted with permission from the July/August 2015 issue of *Wisconsin Lawyer*TM magazine, an official publication of the State Bar of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin's waters have been protected since before it was a state. The concept of the public trust doctrine, or the state holding navigable waters in trust so they remain forever free and open to the public, was passed down from the Northwest Ordinance to the Wisconsin Constitution, article IX, section 1.¹ State statutes have since been crafted to protect Wisconsin's groundwater and surface water and to give the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) primary responsibility for overseeing this resource.

But Wisconsin's waters are facing a threat: they are being dried from the bottom up. As high-capacity wells proliferate in Wisconsin, water in groundwater-fed streams and lakes is being diverted to these wells beneath the surface, reducing surface water levels and stream flows. At the same time, the DNR has been working to implement *Lake Beulah Management District v. DNR*, the 2011 Wisconsin Supreme Court decision that held the DNR "has the authority and a general duty to consider whether a proposed high capacity well may harm waters of the state."²

This article explains the legal basis for Wisconsin's groundwater regulations and legal developments since the *Lake Beulah* case was decided. It also previews potential legislative action concerning this often unseen – but increasingly consequential – natural resource.

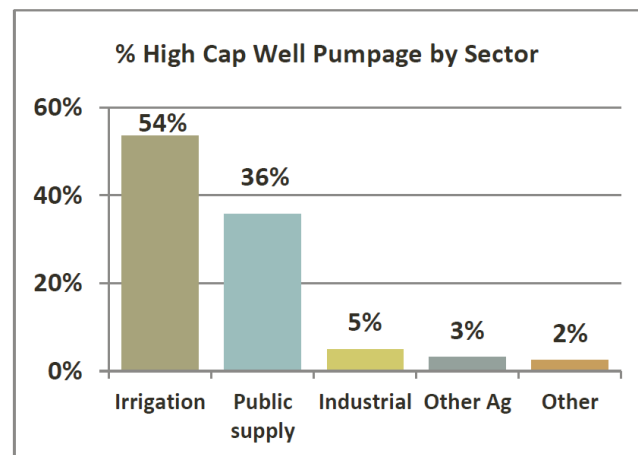
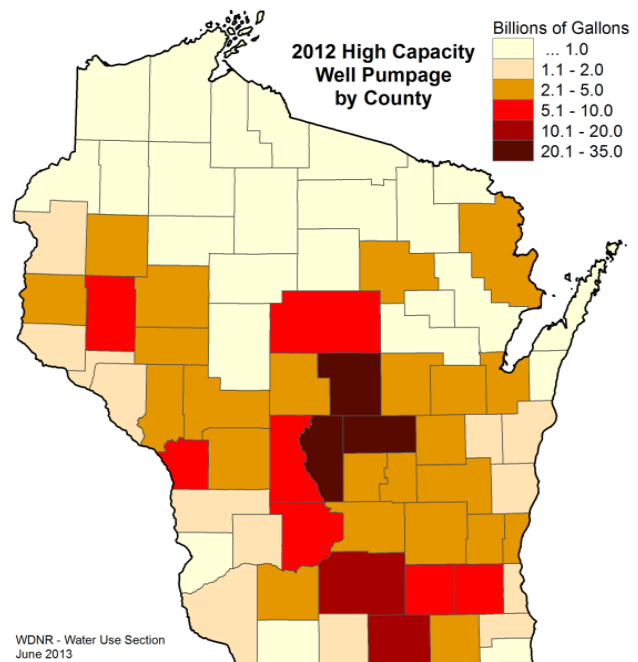
Wisconsin Groundwater Quantity Laws and *Lake Beulah*

Wisconsin has declared a policy of enhancing the quality and protection of all waters of the state. This policy extends to groundwater, or

water below the earth's surface that originates from rainfall percolating through the soil, but that can sometimes be pumped faster than it is replenished. The Wisconsin Legislature has granted necessary power to the DNR to organize a comprehensive program to achieve the state's policy.³

One component of this program is regulation of high-capacity wells, or wells that (alone or together with other wells on the same property) can pump more than 100,000 gallons of water per day. These wells require a permit from the

Figure 1. High capacity well pumpage by county and sector, 2012⁴



DNR before construction.⁵ Surface water withdrawals, wells that are located in the Great Lakes Basin, and wells that can pump more than 2 million gallons of water per day are subject to different or additional requirements not discussed in this article.⁶

The DNR's high-capacity well permitting authority is under Wis. Stat. section 281.34 and specifically requires the agency to conduct an environmental review for wells located within 1,200 feet of a trout stream or outstanding or exceptional resource waters, wells that remove most of the water from a basin, or wells that could significantly affect a stream. The DNR may deny or place conditions on wells that would affect these areas and on wells that would impair a public water supply. Wells are also subject to construction, location, and other requirements under the Wisconsin Administrative Code.⁷

The agency has additional duties related to wells. In *Lake Beulah*, the Wisconsin Supreme Court reviewed the DNR's well-permitting authority under statute and the public trust doctrine. The court unanimously determined that when presented with sufficient, concrete scientific evidence that a proposed high-capacity well might harm waters of the state, the DNR has the authority and general duty to investigate or consider the environmental impact of the well. The information can come from state residents, the applicant, or even the DNR itself and should ideally be supplied while the well application is under review. In some cases, the DNR must deny the permit application or include conditions in a well permit.⁸

Once well permits are granted, they remain in effect indefinitely, unless modified or rescinded by the DNR. Permittees must submit an annual pumping report identifying, among other things, the amount of water pumped; results are available in a searchable database on the DNR's website.⁹

Recent Legal Developments

After *Lake Beulah*, the DNR began screening all

proposed high-capacity wells for potential effects on waters of the state, and sometimes imposed conditions on well permits to mitigate or monitor effects. The DNR also posts recent high-capacity well applications on its website to provide information and facilitate public access to the review process described in *Lake Beulah*.¹⁰ Yet the DNR's process has been subject to challenge, particularly in Wisconsin's Central Sands region.

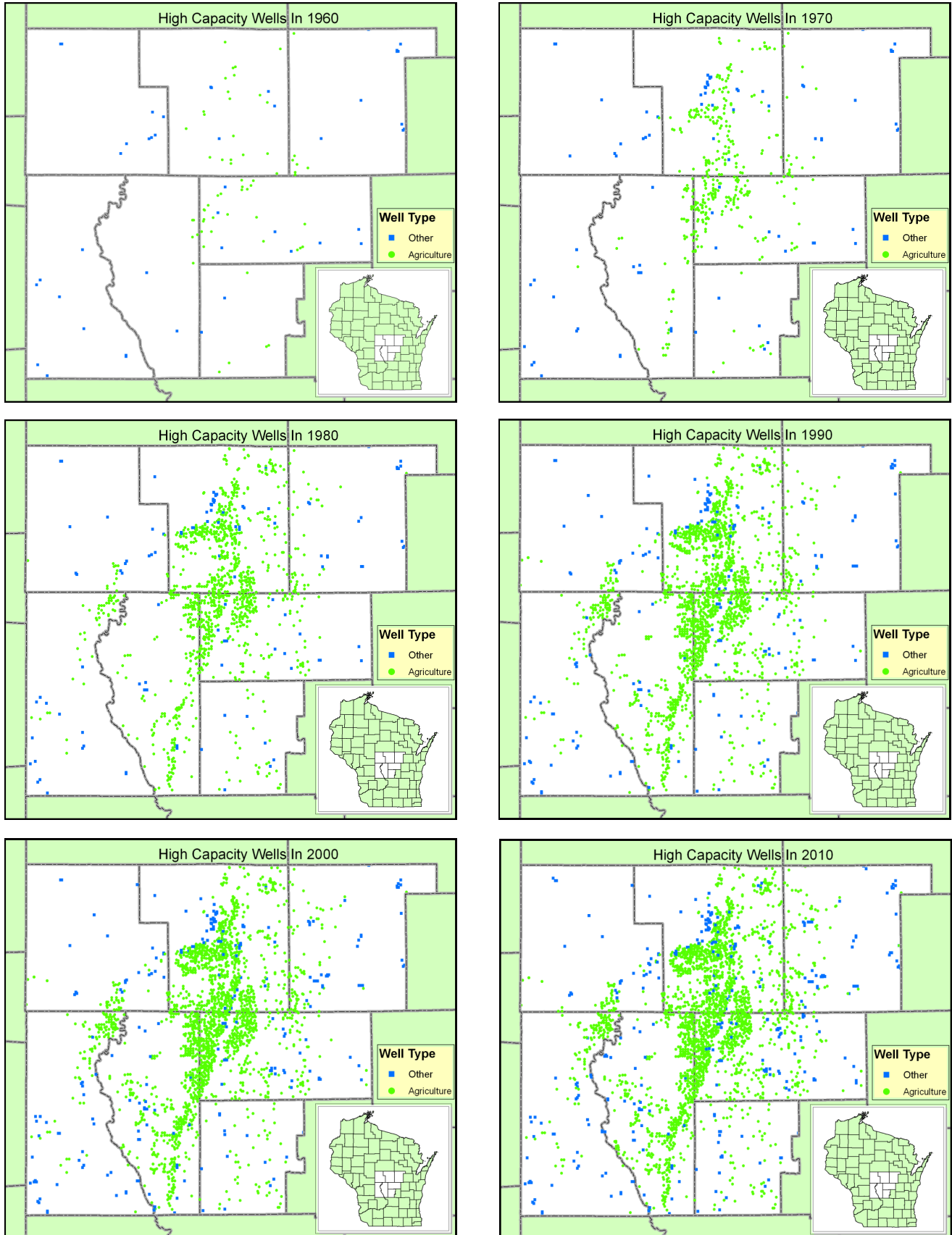
The Central Sands lies between the Wisconsin River to the west, and the headwater streams of the Fox and Wolf Rivers to the east. It contains many high-quality water resources, including groundwater-fed trout streams, kettle lakes, and wetlands. It is also home to the state's largest concentration of high-capacity wells – approximately 2,500 – in part because of the area's sandy, well-drained soils.

Both the number of well applications and the amount of water pumped have increased over time. In 2013, total withdrawals for irrigation statewide were 101 billion gallons; in 2012, which saw a summer drought, withdrawals reached 135 billion gallons.¹¹ Research has connected these withdrawals to flow reductions and drying of streams and lakes in the Central Sands, beyond effects attributable to climate or natural fluctuations. For example, Long Lake in Plainfield, which previously had a maximum depth of approximately 10 feet, dried completely in 2006. The Little Plover River, a high-quality trout stream, was near dry in 2003 and has dried annually in stretches since 2005.¹²

Two recent high-capacity well applications in the Central Sands have been subject to legal challenge – one by the permittee, and one by neighbors who had already experienced drawdowns in nearby surface waters. Both concerned permits for large-scale dairies proposed by Milk Source Holdings LLC in Adams County.

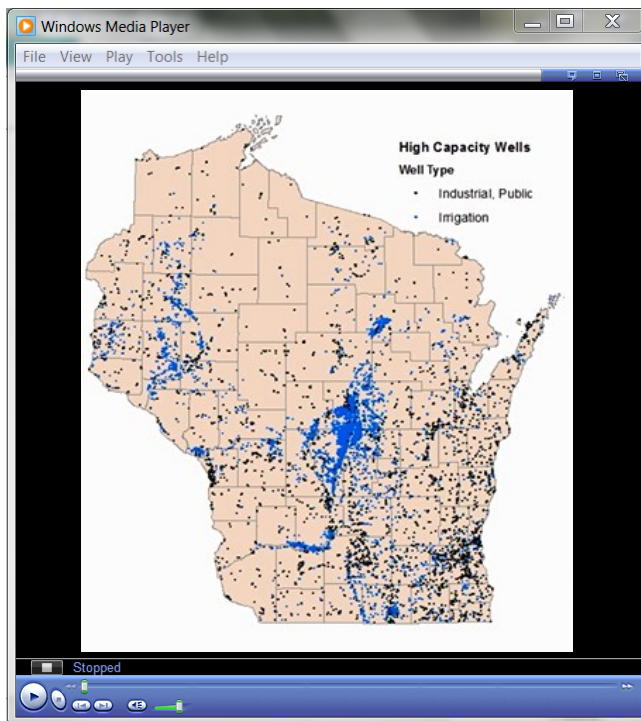
In the first case, the DNR granted a modified high-capacity well permit to New Chester Dairy to facilitate its expansion from 4,300 cows to 8,600 cows, making it one of the largest dairies

Figure 2. Growth in approved high capacity wells in the central sands¹³



Figures 2 and 3 maps created by Dan McFarlane for Wisconsin Land Use Megatrends: Agriculture, 2010, Center for Land Use Education. Data from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, High Capacity Well Information. <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/dwg/hicap.html>. Accessed May 2010.

Figure 3. Animated map showing growth in high capacity wells in Wisconsin¹³



www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue/Documents/megatrends/Well_Animation.wmv

in Wisconsin.¹⁴ Because the increased water withdrawal necessary for the dairy could have a significant adverse effect on the nearby Patrick Lake, the dairy conducted groundwater modeling to show the wells at their proposed location would not harm the resource. Though the DNR granted the permit, there were enough uncertainties in the modeling analysis that the DNR required New Chester to conduct groundwater monitoring near the site to confirm the model's predicted effects on the groundwater table. The permit required monitoring for three years, with results to be reported to the DNR.

In an administrative contested-case proceeding, New Chester Dairy challenged the DNR's authority to require monitoring and the reasonableness of the monitoring conditions themselves. The administrative law judge (ALJ) determined on summary judgment that the DNR had express authority under statute, regulation, and case law to impose the monitoring conditions, including under Wis. Stat. section 281.11 and the *Lake Beulah* decision.

After an evidentiary hearing, the ALJ also determined that the permit monitoring conditions were reasonable and necessary to ensure the wells would not have a significant adverse effect on nearby waters of the state, and that the conditions were supported by substantial evidence.¹⁵ New Chester Dairy has since appealed this decision to circuit court, where it remains pending.¹⁶

In the second case, citizen groups, individuals, and the Pleasant Lake Management District challenged a high-capacity well permit that the DNR issued to Richfield Dairy, which would house 4,300 cows and 250 steers.¹⁷ The DNR permit, as later modified, authorized maximum pumping of 72.5 million gallons per year. The petitioners contended that the DNR's permit decision failed to consider the cumulative impacts of existing and likely future pumping on water resources in the region, to which the dairy would only contribute. Cumulative impacts typically occur over time, as "gradual intrusions into navigable waters," even if one project's effect might seem *de minimus*.¹⁸

In this case, existing pumping had already reduced the nearby Pleasant Lake by approximately two feet, and stream flows by up to 40 percent. The DNR agreed cumulative impacts were not a factor in the agency's decision to issue the permit, despite urging from science staff that cumulative impacts should be considered.

Yet the DNR contended that it lacked authority to consider cumulative impacts in individual permit decisions. The agency's chief argument cited the "modified reasonable use doctrine" in *State v. Michaels Pipeline*, a public-nuisance case filed on behalf of homeowners who experienced property damage and dried wells as a result of dewatering for a sewer pipe installation project.¹⁹ The decision rejected the prior rule of nonliability for virtually any use of groundwater, instead holding that withdrawals may trigger liability if they cause unreasonable harm by lowering the water table or reducing artesian pressure. Because the case discussed and recognized liability in terms of substantial harm caused by an *individual* water user, the DNR argued it could not deny a permit based on harm caused by *multiple other* water users.

After a nearly two-week contested-case hearing, the ALJ rejected this argument. As a matter of fact, the ALJ found “[i]t is scientifically unsupported, and impossible as a practical matter, to manage water resources if cumulative impacts are not considered.” That is, “when assessing impacts to a resource, one must examine how existing and proposed impacts affect the resource as a whole from a pre-pumping or pre-impacted condition.”²⁰ The decision additionally recognized that the Richfield Dairy wells, when combined with pumping from other wells, would exacerbate existing reductions in nearby lakes, streams, and wetlands.

As a matter of law, the ALJ determined the DNR “took an unreasonably limited view of its authority to regulate high-capacity well permit applications.”²¹ In doing so, he relied on statutes, the *Lake Beulah* case, and longstanding public-trust-doctrine case law that recognized cumulative impacts in permitting decisions: “the *Lake Beulah* decision has clearly mandated consideration of all available ‘concrete, scientific evidence,’ which has for decades included consideration of cumulative impacts.”²² Because the science had demonstrated that cumulative impacts were harming waters of the state, these effects must be considered when permitting Richfield Dairy’s wells.

In the end, the ALJ ordered the DNR to modify the dairy’s high-capacity well permit to reduce maximum pumping to 52.5 million gallons per year. This amount represented the “appropriate balance between the rights of private parties to a reasonable use of waters of the State, and the rights of the public to not experience detrimental impacts to those public waters.”²³ No party appealed the decision.

Legislative Action

Legislators have expressed interest in revising Wisconsin’s high-capacity well permitting framework since the *Lake Beulah* decision. One change already occurred while the *Richfield Dairy* case was pending. As part of the state’s

2013-15 biennial budget act, the legislature added Wis. Stat. section 281.34 (5m), which states: “No person may challenge an approval, or an application for approval, of a high capacity well based on the lack of consideration of the cumulative environmental impacts of that high capacity well together with existing wells.”²⁴ This change is effective for well-permit applications on or after July 1, 2014, the budget act’s effective date. The Wisconsin Legislative Council has noted it is possible that this provision may be challenged on constitutional grounds.²⁵

Bills drafted in the 2013-14 legislative session also attempted to tackle high-capacity well permitting. Proposals included limiting DNR permitting authority, exempting or grandfathering existing wells from future regulations, and defining remedies for harmful groundwater withdrawals.²⁶

The topic will likely reemerge in 2015. If it does, a strong guiding point is the Wisconsin Supreme Court’s emphasis on following the science in permitting decisions. Otherwise, there could be an “absurd result where DNR knew a proposed high capacity well would cause harm to waters of the state but had to issue the permit.”²⁷ Legislation should also observe the public trust doctrine and cases interpreting it, to avoid a constitutional challenge. Finally, legislators can look to neighboring states for their approaches to groundwater and cumulative impacts, such as established mechanisms in Michigan and Minnesota for permitting new wells and restoring already-affected waters.

Conclusion

Recent legal developments have provided Wisconsin’s groundwater, and the surface waters that depend on it, protection from the increasing effects of well pumping and other stressors. While both legal and resource conflicts may continue in the near future, recent precedent may help create a framework for resolving these conflicts legislatively, administratively, or through future court decisions.

References

¹ *Gillen v. City of Neenah*, 219 Wis. 2d 806, ¶ 23, 580 N.W.2d 628 (1998).

² 2011 WI 54, 335 Wis. 2d 42, 799 N.W.2d 73.

³ Wis. Stat. § 281.11 .

⁴ High Capacity Well Pumping in Wisconsin, Center for Watershed Science and Education. www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/watershed/Pages/highcapwellpumping.aspx

⁵ Wis. Stat. § 281.34 .

⁶ See Wis. Stat. §§ 281.343, 281.35.

⁷ Wis. Admin. Code chs. NR 812, 815.

⁸ 2011 WI 54, ¶ 4, 335 Wis. 2d 42.

⁹ See Wisconsin DNR, High Capacity Well Information (last revised May 7, 2015).

¹⁰ Wisconsin DNR, Recent high capacity well applications (last updated May 28, 2015).

¹¹ Wisconsin DNR, Wisconsin Water Use, 2013 Expanded Withdrawal Summary (DNR 2013 Report).

¹² George J. Kraft & David J. Mechanich, Groundwater pumping effects on groundwater levels, lake levels, and streamflows in the Wisconsin Central Sands (2010).

¹³ Wisconsin Land Use Megatrends: Agriculture. 2010. (Online Features) www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue/Pages/publications-resources/LandUseMegatrends.aspx

¹⁴ *In re Conditional High Capacity Well Approval for Two Potable Wells to be Located in the Town of New Chester, Adams County Issued to New Chester Dairy, Inc. & Milk Source Holdings LLC*, Wis. Division of Hearings

& Appeals, No. DNR-13-011, Order (Sept. 18, 2014).

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *New Chester Dairy LLC v. DNR*, No. 14-CV-1055 (Outagamie Circuit Ct.).

¹⁷ *In re Conditional High Capacity Well Approval for Two Potable Wells to be Located in the Town of Richfield, Adams County Issued to Milk Source Holdings LLC*, Wis. Division of Hearings Appeals, Nos. IH-12-03, IH-12-05, DNR-13-021, DNR-13-027, Order (Sept. 3, 2014), available at www.doa.state.wi.us/documents/dha/Decisions/DNR/2014/dnr13021.pdf (hereinafter *In re Richfield Dairy*). The author represented Friends of the Central Sands and other petitioners challenging the permit.

¹⁸ *Sterlingworth Condominium Ass'n Inc. v. DNR*, 205 Wis. 2d 710, 729, 556 N.W.2d 791 (Ct. App. 1996).

¹⁹ 63 Wis. 2d 278, 217 N.W.2d 399 (1974).

²⁰ *In re Richfield Dairy*, *supra* note 17.

²¹ *E.g., Hixon v. PSC*, 32 Wis. 2d 608, 146 N.W.2d 577 (1966).

²² *In re Richfield Dairy*, *supra* note 17.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ 2013 Wis. Act 20, § 2092g.

²⁵ Wis. Legis. Council Information Memo., The Permitting of Groundwater Withdrawals from High Capacity Wells in Wisconsin, IM-2014-05 (Oct. 27, 2014).

²⁶ *E.g.*, 2013 Senate Bill 302.

²⁷ *Lake Beulah*, 2011 WI 54, ¶ 28, 335 Wis. 2d 42.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Chief Executives Workshop

August 19-21, 2015 – Elkhart Lake, WI
www.lwm-info.org

Small Town Downtown Forums

August 25, 2015 – Elroy, WI
August 26, 2015 – Green Lake, WI
September 8, 2015 – Mercer, WI
September 9, 2015 – Hammond, WI
www.wisconsin-downtown.org/small-town-forum

Plan Commission Workshop

September 2, 2015 – Pewaukee, WI
www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue/

Wisconsin Town and Village Workshops

September 15, 2015 – Cable, WI
September 16, 2015 – Minocqua, WI
September 17, 2015 – Wabeno, WI
September 21, 2015 – Stevens Point, WI
September 22, 2015 – Ripon, WI
September 23, 2015 – Green Bay, WI
September 28, 2015 – Eau Claire, WI
September 29, 2015 – Tomah, WI
September 30, 2015 – Mineral Point, WI
<http://lgc.uwex.edu/Workshops/index.html>

Wisconsin Counties Association Conference

September 20-22, 2015 – La Crosse, WI
www.wicounties.org

Small City and Regional Community Conference

October 6-7, 2015 – Wausau, WI
www.uwsp.edu/cols-ap/smallCity/Pages/default.aspx

Upper Midwest Planning Conference

October 12-13, 2015 – Madison, WI
<http://wisconsinplanners.org/events/>

WI County Code Administrators Conference

October 21-22, 2015 – Egg Harbor, WI
www.wccadm.com

Wisconsin Towns Association Convention

October 25-27, 2015 – Wisconsin Dells, WI
<http://wisctowns.com>

League of Wisconsin Municipalities Conference

October 28-30, 2015 – Milwaukee, WI
www.lwm-info.org

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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.

Wetlands, Wildlife Habitat and Flood Hazards Webinar Series

August 6, 2015 – Why Wetland Restorations Fail: Lessons Learned
September 17, 2015 – Flood Inundation Mapping
October 29, 2015 – Model Wetland Ordinances
November 12, 2015 – FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/3115380803241876737>

Institute of Transportation Engineers Webinars

August 13, 2015 – Road Diets: A Proven Safety Countermeasure
August 20, 2015 – Planning for Complete Streets: City Examples
www.ite.org/calendar/default.asp

EPA Webinar

August 19, 2015 – Improving Heat Health Resilience through Urban Infrastructure
Planning and Design
<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/2724605574702567426>

Community Builders Webinars

August 19, 2015 – Big Data, Autonomous Vehicles and the Sharing Economy
September 16, 2015 – Small Urban and Rural Livability
<http://communitybuilders.net/webinars/>

Sustainable Strategies: Webinars for Wisconsin Municipal Professionals

August 20, 2015 – Wisconsin's Healthy Lakes Initiative
September 17, 2015 – Urban Phosphorus Loads: Sources and Controls
October 15, 2015 – Lessons Learned: Achieving Sustainability
November 19, 2015 – Life Cycle Analysis
December 17, 2015 – Sustainable Infrastructure: Envision Assessment
http://waterstarwisconsin.org/documents/Flyer_2014SpringWebinars-Ver1.pdf

American Planning Association Chapter Webcasts

August 7, 2015 – Beyond Tweeting: Impactful Community Engagement
August 14, 2015 – Economic Development 101: Community Prospects
August 21, 2015 – Sustainable Comprehensive Planning
August 28, 2015 – Ethics Skit by the Delaware Planning Thespians
September 25, 2015 – Public Involvement for Transportation Planning
October 2, 2015 – Big Data and Small Communities
October 16, 2015 – APA's New Aging-in-Community Programs
www.ohioplanning.org/planningwebcast

American Planning Association Webinar Series

September 28, 2015 – Live Webcast from APA Policy & Advocacy Conference
October 14, 2015 – The Big Chance Lecture
October 28, 2015 – How to Start a Planning Firm
November 4, 2015 – Do-It-Yourself Program
November 18, 2015 – How to Manage a Planning Firm
December 2, 2015 – Planning, Economic Development and the New Normal
www.planning.org/audioconference

For more dates visit our online calendar of events:

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



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