



Center for Land Use Education

# THE LAND USE TRACKER

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## THE ROOTS OF LANDSCAPE CHANGE: PARCELIZATION

*By Timothy Kennedy and Dr. Anna Haines, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point*

Changes to our landscape are happening right before our eyes. Pristine and quiet lake properties that were previously undeveloped or underdeveloped are filling up with primary and seasonal residences. Land near public forests and former private timber land is sought after for recreational purposes. Agricultural land, especially surrounding urban areas, is highly sought after for suburban enclaves. Rural communities once focused on agricultural and timber production are transforming into tourism, retirement and recreational communities.

As our population expands, this growth into rural communities is inevitable under current methods of private property management. It is the government's responsibility to

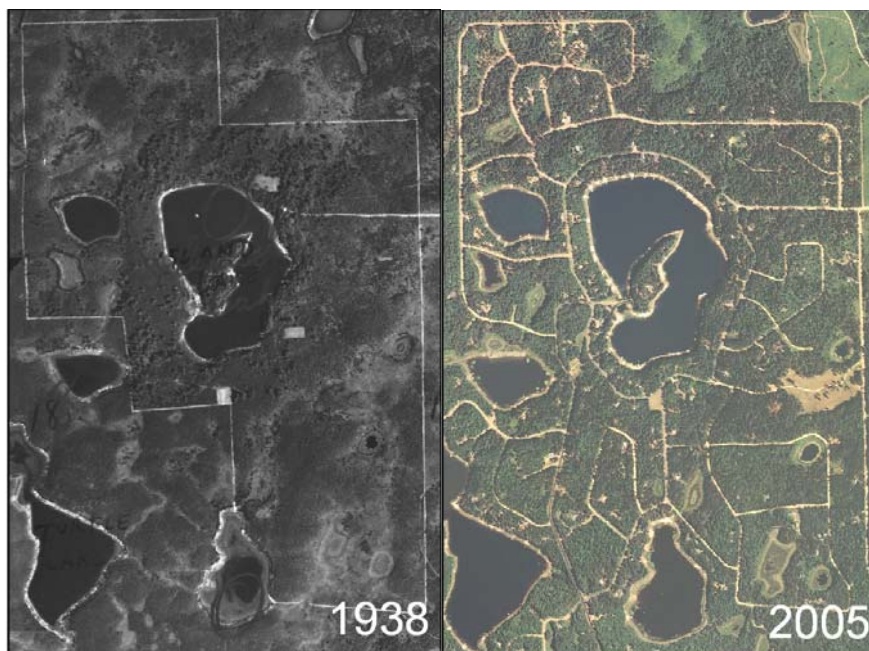
properly plan for this growth, and the responsibility of all residents to become informed and remain active participants in the planning process.

With the current economic downturn spiraling state and federal budgets into further decline, resources and funding have become more challenging to obtain. Therefore, we need more sophisticated methods to pinpoint critical resources with the greatest threat of loss and techniques to identify land where we can make the most efficient use of our conservation dollars. If we can predict with greater accuracy where future land use change will happen, we can funnel precious resources directly to the most important targets in advance.

The central question then becomes, how do we predict where future landscape change will take place? Additionally, how do we predict landscape change early enough so that planning and non-governmental organizations can effect positive change? The first step in the process of landscape change is parcelization, or the subdivision of a larger landholding into smaller units.

Tax parcel records, unlike some other forms of land records are readily available and recorded annually at the county government level. Currently many counties in Wisconsin update their digital parcel maps yearly. These digital parcel maps can be analyzed within a Geographic Information System (GIS) – computer software

Picture 1. Island Lake area in Bayfield County before and after the Potawatomi Estates Subdivision



1938 photo from UWSP Geography Department

2005 photo from National Agricultural Imagery program

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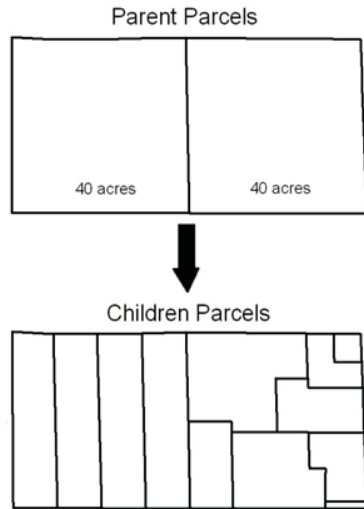


Figure 1. Parent parcels in 1954 are illustrated on the top, while the children parcels in 2007 are illustrated on the bottom.

designed to facilitate technical analysis of spatial data. GIS is efficient for comparing parcels to land use and calculating the amount of change from one time period to another.

### Tracking Parcelization

Recently, Bayfield County participated in a study of historic parcelization led by the Center for Land Use Education at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. Historic tax parcel and land use maps were recreated for three towns in Bayfield County dating back to 1954. All tax parcels in the dataset that split between 1954 and 2001 were dissolved into a single GIS layer. As shown in Figure 1, these parcels are referred to as parent tax parcels and children tax parcels, respectively.

Land use change (typified by the conversion of forest or agricultural land to residential or other forms of development) can occur in both parcelized and non-parcelized areas. To determine the relevance of parcelization as a predictor of land use change, we calculated quantities of forest, agriculture, and developed land use inside and outside of parcelized areas in 1954 and 2005 for Bayfield County (see Table 1 for results). Developed land use inside parcelized areas dramatically increased during the study period (872%). Developed land use outside parcelized areas also increased, but at a much slower rate (90%).

Figure 2 shows a sample area of Bayfield County in 1954 and 2005. The amount of development that occurred within the parcelized area (outlined in white) is much greater than that which occurred in the non-parcelized area. This suggests that parcelization is a good predictor of landscape change.

### Policy Implications

Many communities in Wisconsin are trying to alleviate the landscape changes caused by uncontrolled parcelization through the adoption of land division or subdivision ordinances that are more restrictive than state minimum requirements. According to a survey in 2007 by the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA), 886 cities, villages, and towns exercise subdivision regulations, while 721 do not. The status of the remaining 244 municipalities is unknown or went unreported (see Figure 3 on page 4).

The subdivision of a land parcel is regulated by Wisconsin State Statutes chapter 236 which requires review of land divisions that result in the creation of five or more parcels or building sites of 1½ acres or less within a five-year period. If a proposed land division does not fall within these guidelines, no formal review process is required. The statutes also state, “any municipality, town or county which has established

Table 1. Bayfield County land use change inside parcelized areas and non-parcelized areas, including percent change from 1954-2005.

BAYFIELD COUNTY			
Parcelized Areas	1954 (acres)	2005 (acres)	% Change
Developed land use	344	3,343	872%
Agricultural land use	2,509	1,145	-54%
Forest land cover	20,576	18,895	-8%
Non-Parcelized Areas	1954 (acres)	2005 (acres)	% Change
Developed land use	514	975	90%
Agricultural land use	4,188	2,259	-46%
Forest land cover	143,199	138,971	-3%



continued from page 3

a planning agency may adopt ordinances governing the subdivision or other division of land which are more restrictive than the provisions of this chapter.” The state leaves the door open for communities with planning agencies to become proactive in their planning and regulation of growth. Table 2 illustrates a sample of towns in Wisconsin taking proactive steps to manage parcelization.

### Research Implications

Many counties like Bayfield are updating their digital tax parcel layers annually. Once the tax parcel layer is complete, a comparable analysis like the one above is fairly simple to perform. The challenging and time consuming part is creation of the original tax parcel layers. For this reason, it is important that counties archive their digital parcel layers each and every year. At the end of each year, a Land Information Officer (LIO) can save the current parcel layers along with any attributes (including assessment data).

Parcelization trends analyzed with historic digital parcel layers can then be used to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of a community’s comprehensive or land use plan and to monitor related zoning, land division

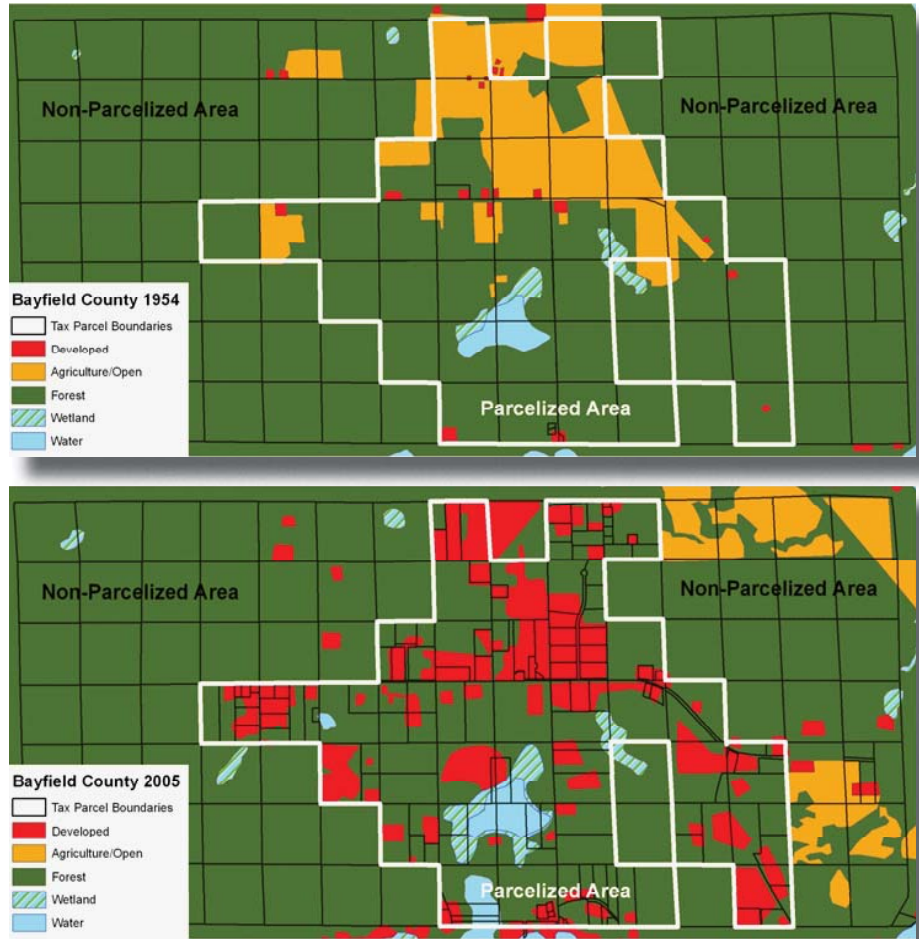


Figure 2. The top map shows a sample area of Bayfield County in 1954 while the bottom map shows the same area in 2005. The parcelized area outlined in white displays substantially greater landscape change than the non-parcelized area during the study period.

Table 2. Selected Wisconsin towns with land division ordinances that are more restrictive than the state of Wisconsin minimum requirements (WDOA, 2008).

Town	County	Number of Parcels Regulated	Parcel Size Regulated (acres)
Clearfield	Juneau	3	3 or greater
Cottage Grove	Dane	5	35 or less
Dunn	Dane	5	35 or less
Grand Chute	Outagamie	5	10 or less *
Lodi	Columbia	5	4 or less
Menasha	Winnebago	5	all

\* only one parcel needs to be less than 10 acres to qualify



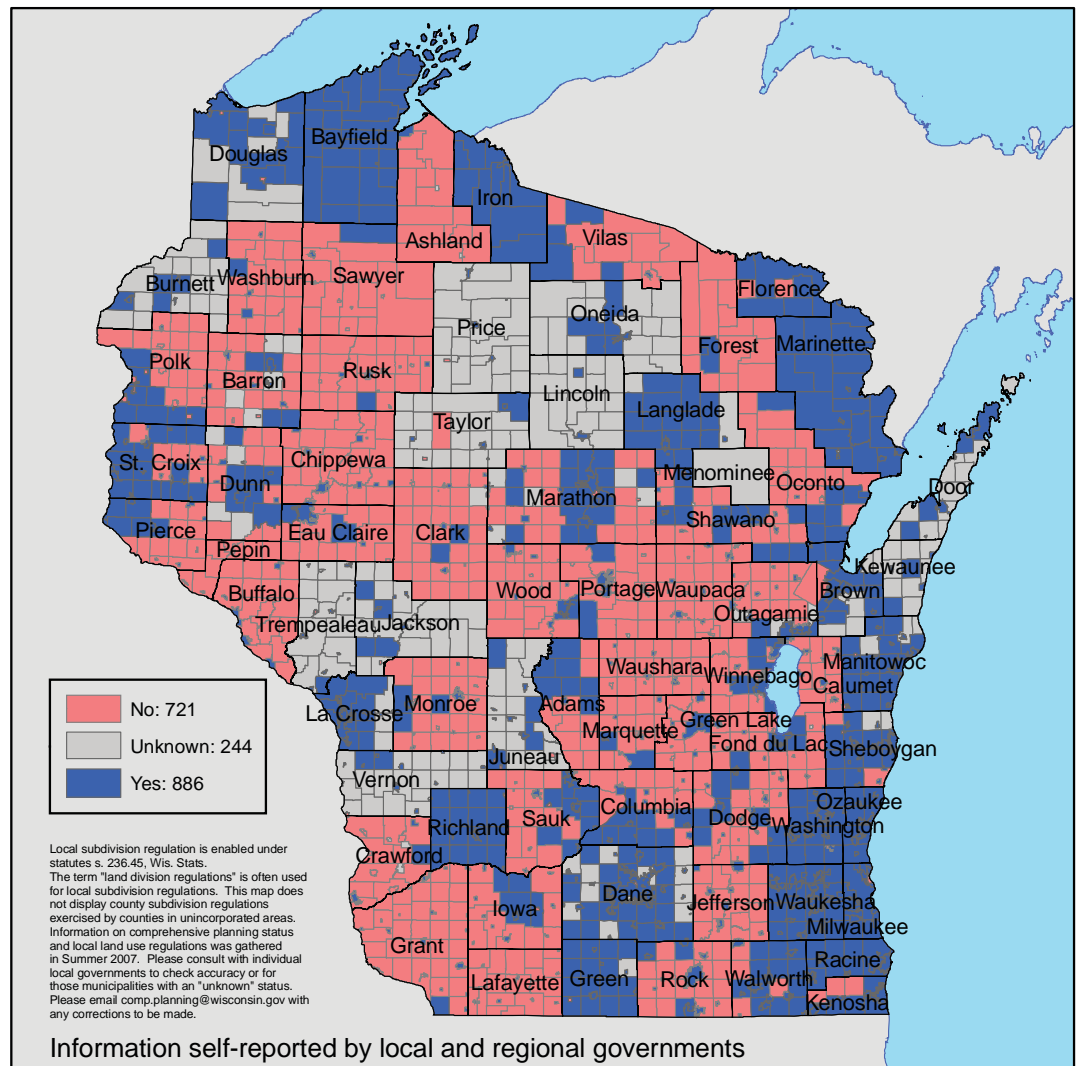
and other regulations in carrying out the plan. Other forms of development control such as a transfer or purchase of development rights programs can also be analyzed using this method. Additional work at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point is focusing on using historic digital parcel layers to determine the spatial factors and drivers of parcelization and the effectiveness of these attributes in predicting where future parcelization may occur.

### References and Selected Readings

Wisconsin Department of Administration. (2008). 2008 Wisconsin Local Land Use Regulations and Comprehensive Planning Status Report. [www.doa.state.wi.us](http://www.doa.state.wi.us)

Olson, Eric. (2006). "Honing an Old Land Use Tool: Regulating Rural Land Division at the Town Level." *The Land Use Tracker*. Vol. 5, Issue 4. [www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter](http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter)

Figure 3. Cities, villages, and towns in Wisconsin exercising subdivision regulations (WDOA, 2008).





# Planning Implementation Tools Capital Improvement Plan



Center for Land Use Education

[www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/](http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/)

September 2008

## TOOL DESCRIPTION

A capital improvement plan (CIP) is a community planning and fiscal management tool used to coordinate the location, timing and financing of capital improvements over a multi-year period — usually 4-6 years. Capital improvements refer to major, non-recurring physical expenditures such as land, buildings, public infrastructure and equipment. The CIP includes a description of proposed capital improvement projects ranked by priority, a year-by-year schedule of expected project funding, and an estimate of project costs and financing sources. The CIP is a working document and should be reviewed and updated annually to reflect changing community needs, priorities and funding opportunities.

## COMMON USES

### Annual Capital Budgeting

Preparation of the CIP and annual budget are closely linked. The first year of the CIP, known as the capital budget, outlines specific projects and appropriates funding for those projects. It is usually adopted in conjunction with the government's annual operating budget. Projects and financing sources outlined for subsequent years are not authorized until the annual budget for those years is legally adopted. The out years serve as a guide for future planning and are subject to further review and modification.

### Plan Implementation

The CIP is a powerful tool for implementing a community's comprehensive plan, strategic plan, and other planning documents. Capital investments such as utility extensions, highway improvements, and the purchase of parkland or environmental corridors can have a substantial impact on patterns of growth and development. By providing funding for strategic investments at a given time and location, the CIP helps ensure that development occurs consistent with a community's plans and vision.

## Purposes of Capital Improvement Planning:

- ◆ Ensure the timely repair and replacement of aging infrastructure.
- ◆ Provide a level of certainty for residents, businesses and developers regarding the location and timing of public investments.
- ◆ Identify the most economical means of financing capital improvements.
- ◆ Provide an opportunity for public input in the budget and financing process.
- ◆ Eliminate unanticipated, poorly planned, or unnecessary capital expenditures.
- ◆ Eliminate sharp increases in tax rates, user fees and debt levels to cover unexpected capital improvements.
- ◆ Ensure that patterns of growth and development are consistent with the comprehensive plan.
- ◆ Balance desired public improvements with the community's financial resources.



*Figure 1: The capital improvement plan is used to identify, prioritize and assign funding to major capital expenditures such as land, buildings, public infrastructure and equipment.*

## IMPLEMENTATION

### CREATION

The following general steps are involved in preparing a capital improvement plan:

1. *Project Submission* – Local agencies and departments are asked to submit a list of capital improvement projects in order of priority. Project request forms may prompt the applicant to provide a project description and justification, an estimate of initial project costs, ongoing operating and maintenance costs, and recommended funding sources.
2. *Evaluation and Selection* – The CIP team reviews, prioritizes and selects projects based on specific criteria, such as:
  - desired service level standard
  - project demand, as determined by an inventory of existing land, equipment and facility conditions
  - number of residents or geographic area served
  - return on investment, cost savings or revenue generation
  - sustainability or energy efficiency improvements
  - economic, environmental, aesthetic or social impacts
  - public health, safety or other legal concerns
  - consistency with community plans and policies
  - public or political support
3. *Financial Analysis* – Financial data, including historic and projected local government revenues, expenditures and debt service are used to assess the community's ability to pay for proposed projects and to select appropriate financing tools.
4. *Plan Preparation* – The draft CIP includes a list of recommended projects by funding year, project and scheduling details, and financing sources. Detailed maps, photos, graphs, timelines and other illustrations may accompany the plan.
5. *Review and Adoption* – Following public review and revisions, the governing body adopts the CIP and capital budget.

### ADMINISTRATION

A single official is usually responsible for coordinating preparation of the CIP. This task may be assigned to the chief executive or administrative officer (mayor, president, manager, administrator), a budget officer, or a member of the planning, finance or public works departments. The CIP coordinator often works with an advisory committee which may consist of local officials, citizens, or key departmental staff. It is also a good idea to refer the CIP to the plan commission for review and approval. In most communities, the CIP is prepared in the months preceding adoption of the annual government budget. To provide sufficient time for project solicitation, financial analysis and community input, preparation of the CIP may take on a year-round function in some communities. The CIP should be reviewed and updated annually.

## What is a Capital Improvement?

Most communities define capital improvements as major public expenditures, usually physical in nature.

Local policies may specify the *cost* and *useful life* of qualified projects. For example, a small community may set minimum project costs at \$1,000 or \$2,500, while larger communities set the threshold at \$10,000 or \$25,000. Expenses below this level are considered “operational” and appear in the annual budget. The Government Finance Officers Association recommends a useful service life of at least three to five years.

Common categories of capital expenditures include:

1. Purchase of major equipment (*ex. playground equipment, snow plow, computers*).
2. Acquisition of land for a public purpose (*ex. park, landfill, industrial site*).
3. Construction, expansion or major renovation of a public building or facility (*ex. library, roads, sewage treatment plant, building retrofit for energy efficiency*).
4. Related planning, engineering, design, appraisal or feasibility costs (*ex. LEED certification, architectural fees*).

Note: Some communities specifically exclude vehicles and equipment from the CIP.

# Report Card: Capital Improvement Plan

<b>Cost</b>	<b>Money or staff resources required to implement tool.</b>
<b>B</b>	Once approved, projects recommended in the CIP are funded through the annual capital budget. A variety of funding mechanisms may be used to fund individual projects such as property taxes, user fees, impact fees, special assessments, grants or bonds. The presence of a CIP can help a community to achieve other financial goals such as securing a good credit rating (thus lowering borrowing rates), promoting economic development, avoiding unexpected expenditures, and competing more successfully for state or federal funds. The team assembled to prepare the CIP must be skilled in financial management (i.e. budgeting, cost estimation and forecasting), project management, and public participation.
<b>Public Acceptance</b>	<b>The public's positive or negative perception of the tool.</b>
<b>B</b>	The CIP helps to keep the public informed about future public improvements, thus providing a level of certainty to residents, developers and business owners regarding community vitality, tax burdens, and service costs.
<b>Political Acceptance</b>	<b>Politician's willingness to implement tool.</b>
<b>B</b>	The CIP provides a rational, defensible and analytical approach for scheduling public improvements, thus reducing pressure on politicians to implement projects that are not highly ranked. Politicians that are uncomfortable sharing control with the public or other levels of government may shy away from this tool.
<b>Equity</b>	<b>Fairness to stakeholders regarding who incurs costs and consequences.</b>
<b>A</b>	Ranking projects based on pre-determined, measurable criteria such as number of residents served, geographic area served, or socioeconomic needs can help ensure that public improvements are strategically located where public needs and priorities are greatest.
<b>Administration</b>	<b>Level of complexity to manage, maintain, enforce, and monitor the tool.</b>
<b>B</b>	Developing and implementing a CIP takes a considerable amount of work from local officials, administrative staff and departmental staff, particularly upfront. After the first year, the work becomes more familiar and less demanding. An annual review process and project request forms can make the process run more smoothly.
<b>Scale</b>	<b>The geographic scale at which tool is best implemented.</b>
<b>City, Village, Town, County</b>	Use of the CIP is most common among cities and villages, and growing among counties. Town use is limited but also appropriate.

## GRADING EXPLANATION

A - Excellent  
B - Above Average

C - Average  
D - Below Average

F - Failing

Grades are subjective ratings and should be considered in light of local circumstances.

## WISCONSIN EXAMPLES

Figure 2: This excerpt from the Marshfield CIP shows common CIP features such as a project description and justification statement; expected capital, operating and other impacts; detailed funding sources by year; project rank; and graphic details.

**Marshfield, WI** - Since the 1990s, the City of Marshfield has prepared an annual five-year capital improvement plan with the stated purpose of providing for the timely renewal and extension of the city's physical plant, controlling the city's long-term debt, and coordinating capital development. The CIP serves as a link between the city's comprehensive plan and annual budget process.

### Capital Improvement Program

2008 thru 2012

City of Marshfield, Wisconsin

**Project Name:** Wildwood Station-McMillan Marsh Trail

**Project #:** PR-L-1647

**Contact:** Ed Englehart

**Department:** Parks & Recreation

**Category:** L - Parks

**Useful Life:** Unassigned

**Priority:** Level 1

**Description:** The project would complete a pedestrian/bicycle trail from Wildwood Park on the south to McMillan Avenue near Fig Avenue on the north. This project narrowly missed 80/20 funding by the State of Wisconsin in 2006 and will be resubmitted in the next round of state trail funding allocations in 2008. The project will require acquisition of the former Texas Spur rail corridor from 7th Street south to Wildwood Park and cooperation from the School District of Marshfield for the trail segment on the west boundary of Grant School. A segment of the trail from Depot Street to Cleveland Street will consist of a combination of on road bike lanes and sidewalks. The remainder of the trail is proposed to be 10' asphalt surface.

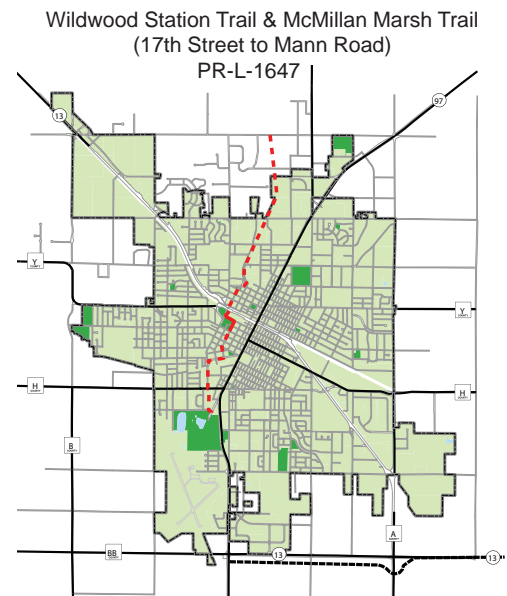
**Justification:** This would provide a key connector segment to other existing trails through the center of the trail system plan, including the Veteran's Parkway pedestrian overpass, and would create a connection to the medical complex area, Security Health, and Grant School. This project was suggested by the Friends of the Trails and is supported by staff. Design and R.O.W. acquisition will occur in 2010 and construction in 2011. It will be important to continue to include St. Joseph's Hospital, the Marshfield Clinic and the School District of Marshfield in the planning of the project.

**Operational Impact/Other:** Increased maintenance cost for mowing, snow removal, and other trail and grounds maintenance.

Expenditures	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Design			100,000			100,000
Right of Way			157,000			157,000
Construction				725,000		725,000
<b>Total</b>			257,000	725,000		982,000

Funding Sources	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Non-Local Revenue			207,000	580,000		787,000
Operating Funds				25,000		25,000
Room Tax			50,000	120,000		170,000
<b>Total</b>			257,000	725,000		982,000



### FOR MORE INFORMATION

Bowyer, Robert A. (1993). Capital Improvement Programs: Linking Budgeting and Planning. American Planning Association, Planning Advisory Service Report 442.

Chandler, Michael. (1996-97). Capital Improvement Programs – Parts I, II and III. Planning Commissioners Journal, Numbers 25, 26 and 27.

Tigue, Patricia. (1996). Capital Improvement Programming: A Guide for Smaller Governments. Government Finance Officers Association.

Vogt, A. John. (2004). Capital Budgeting and Finance: A Guide for Local Governments. International City/County Management Association.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

*By Rebecca Roberts, Center for Land Use Education*

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act which is designed to assist individuals, businesses and communities deal with the nation's economic crisis. The Recovery Act contains \$286 billion in tax cuts and over one hundred different funding programs for a total of \$787 billion in stimulus funds over the next ten years. The State of Wisconsin will receive an estimated \$3.7 billion in funds, not including tax breaks, direct aid to individuals, or federal competitive grants.

Federal stimulus funds will be distributed through a combination of discretionary decisions, competitive processes, and existing federal or state programs and agencies. Program requirements, funding allocation formulas, and timelines for disbursement of funds vary with each program.

To help local governments navigate through these programs, Wisconsin established the Office of Recovery and Reinvestment earlier this year. The Office's website ([www.recovery.wi.gov](http://www.recovery.wi.gov)) contains a summary of funding opportunities by topic, links to federal and state information where available, and a list of frequently asked questions. As individual funding programs continue to develop, the website will be updated to provide more detailed information on program eligibility and the process for accessing funds.

Select programs that may be of interest to those involved in land use and community planning issues are summarized below. A complete list of funding opportunities, including those related to healthcare, education, public safety, and other topics can be accessed from the Wisconsin Office of Recovery and Reinvestment website or from the Federal Recovery website ([www.recovery.gov](http://www.recovery.gov)).

### Infrastructure and Environment

The Recovery Act provides funding for municipal drinking water and wastewater construction projects, solid waste disposal programs, water quality planning,

flood prevention programs, watershed rehabilitation projects, coastal habitat restoration, state and private forestry projects, and clean-up for brownfields, superfund sites, and leaking underground storage tanks.

### Energy

The Recovery Act establishes an energy efficiency and conservation block grant program that can be used by local communities for strategic planning, consultant services, energy audits, building code and inspection services, energy efficiency retrofits, and installation of renewable energy technologies. Together with expanded tax credits, rebates and loans for individuals, businesses and local governments, the Act also provides funding for renewable energy worker training, research and demonstration projects, and smart grid technology upgrades.

### Transportation

The Recovery Act provides funding for highway projects, bridges, transit facilities, passenger rail, shipyards, aviation, tribal roads and transit, and an alternative fueled vehicle pilot program. With the exception of the last program, access to these funds will be administered through the Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

### Housing and Economic Development

The Recovery Act provides continued funding for the community development block grant program, home weatherization program, rural development program, and loans to small businesses, industries and farms. Several new programs will assist neighborhoods, communities and regions that are experiencing high rates of foreclosure, unemployment, blight and other adverse economic conditions. The state stabilization fund, totaling \$48.5 billion, will allocate \$877 million to Wisconsin to help protect local schools, police and fire services, and other essential local government services.



## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE STATE BUDGET BILL

*By Rebecca Roberts, Center for Land Use Education*

The same day that President Obama signed the stimulus bill, Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle released the 2009-2011 state budget. While overall there were significant cuts to program spending and positions, the Governor also made commitments to several important initiatives. Highlights of the state budget as it pertains to land use and community planning issues are summarized below.

### Department of Transportation

- Cut transportation programs by 1 percent, including general transportation aids.
- Increase mass transit operating aids by 2 percent in calendar year 2010 and 3 percent in 2011.
- Allocate the majority of federal stimulus dollars for transportation to state and interstate highway projects. A small portion would be available for local highway and bridge projects and transportation enhancement projects such as bicycle paths, pedestrian walkways and scenic easements along highways.
- Fund Amtrak service from Milwaukee to Chicago and provide bonding authority to better compete for federal funds to develop a passenger rail system across southern and eastern Wisconsin.
- Create three new regional transit authorities encompassing: southeast Wisconsin (Milwaukee-Racine-Kenosha), the Fox Cities Metropolitan Planning Area, and the Madison Metropolitan Planning Area.

### Department of Agriculture

- Provide \$420,000 per year (up to \$30,000 per county) beginning in fiscal year 2010-11 to assist counties in updating farmland preservation plans.
- Establish a Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements program funded by \$12 million in reallocated bonding revenues to award grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations to acquire easements in order to preserve working farmland in perpetuity.
- Establish voluntary Agricultural

Enterprise Areas to encourage farmland preservation efforts and stimulate long-term investments in agriculture.

- Restructure the farmland preservation tax credit to a per-acre credit. The amount per acre will be determined by whether the farmland is located within a farmland preservation agreement, farmland preservation zoning district, or both.

### Department of Administration

- Transfer comprehensive planning and coastal management programs to the Department of Natural Resources. The bill does not transfer any positions or employees.
- Transfer responsibility for demographic services to the University of Wisconsin.

### Department of Natural Resources

- Reduce 85.5 FTE positions statewide, primarily through the elimination of management positions and the elimination of counter service at 24 DNR service centers.
- Reduce funding for county forest wildlife grants and forestry grants to private landowners. Eliminate funding for urban forestry grants, MFL public access grants, and forest fire protection grants.
- Provide \$20 million in bonding authority to continue funding urban and rural nonpoint source pollution cleanup and prevention projects, and implementation of county land and water resource management plans.
- Provide funding and positions through a new water use fee system to implement the provisions of the Great Lakes Compact in Wisconsin and establish a statewide water conservation and efficiency program.

A copy of the budget bill is available on the Department of Administration website ([www.doa.state.wi.us/debf/execbudget.asp](http://www.doa.state.wi.us/debf/execbudget.asp)). After being approved by the Joint Committee on Finance and each Chamber, the Governor has authority to veto parts of the bill before signing it into law. The final budget should be completed on or before June 30.



## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### FOX-WOLF WATERSHED ALLIANCE STORMWATER CONFERENCE

March 25-26, 2009 – Liberty Hall, Kimberly, WI  
[www.fwwa.org/resources/fwwaflyerfeb520091.pdf](http://www.fwwa.org/resources/fwwaflyerfeb520091.pdf)

### WISCONSIN COUNTY CODE ADMINISTRATORS SPRING CONFERENCE

March 26-27, 2009 – Stoney Creek Inn, Wausau, WI  
[www.wccadm.com](http://www.wccadm.com)

### JOINT COUNCIL OF EXTENSION PROFESSIONALS CONFERENCE

March 31-April 2, 2009 – Sheraton Inn, Madison, WI  
[www.uwex.edu/ces/jcepwi/conference/index.html](http://www.uwex.edu/ces/jcepwi/conference/index.html)

### CERTIFIED SURVEY MAPS IN WISCONSIN

April 17, 2009 – Kalahari Resort, Lake Delton, WI  
[www.wsls.org/seminars.htm](http://www.wsls.org/seminars.htm)

### SUSTAINING CITIES CONFERENCE

April 17-18, 2009 – UW-Milwaukee, Hefter Center  
[www4.uwm.edu/CIE/research/conferences/Sustaining\\_Cities](http://www4.uwm.edu/CIE/research/conferences/Sustaining_Cities)

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT EXTENSION PROFESSIONALS CONFERENCE

April 20-22, 2009 – San Diego, CA  
[www.nacdep.net/conf/2009/Conf2009.htm](http://www.nacdep.net/conf/2009/Conf2009.htm)

### APA NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE

April 25-29, 2009 – Minneapolis, MN  
[www.planning.org](http://www.planning.org)

### URBAN EXTENSION CONFERENCE

May 4-7, 2009 – Hyatt Regency, Milwaukee, WI  
[https://wisccharge.wisc.edu/extension/abstracts/urban\\_extension\\_abstract.asp](https://wisccharge.wisc.edu/extension/abstracts/urban_extension_abstract.asp)

### MAKING CITIES LIVABLE CONFERENCE

May 10-14, 2009 – Portland, OR  
[www.livablecities.org/47ConfPortland.htm](http://www.livablecities.org/47ConfPortland.htm)

### MIDWEST INFRASTRUCTURE & GIS TECHNICAL CONFERENCE

June 1-3, 2009 – Blue Harbor Resort, Sheboygan, WI  
[www.autodeskgeospatialcommunity.com/wisconsin](http://www.autodeskgeospatialcommunity.com/wisconsin)

### CONGRESS FOR NEW URBANISM CONFERENCE

June 10-13, 2009 – Denver, CO  
[www.cnu.org/cnu17](http://www.cnu.org/cnu17)

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For additional dates and information, visit the online calendar of events  
[www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/events.html](http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/events.html)

## Submit Articles!

Please submit an article to our newsletter.

It should be:

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

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

Managing Editor  
Rebecca Roberts

905014



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## WORKSHOPS & SEMINARS

### CLUE Plan Commission Workshops

March 23, 2009 – Lincoln County Government Service Center, Merrill, WI  
July 28, 2009 – Dodge County Courthouse, Juneau, WI  
[www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/workshopspc.html](http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/workshopspc.html)

### WCA Educational Seminars

March 30, 2009 – Emerging Issues in Wind and Renewable Energy – Stevens Point, WI  
April 27, 2009 – Media Relations and Engaging the Public – Pewaukee, WI  
[www.wicounties.org](http://www.wicounties.org)

### UWEX Land Use Planning and Zoning WisLine Series

April 1, 2009 – Legislative and Case Law Update  
<http://lgc.uwex.edu/program/pdf/Land09.pdf>

### UWEX Building Communities Webinar Series

April 21, 2009 – Local Food Networks  
May 19, 2009 – Sustainability Indicators and Measures  
June 16, 2009 – Community Organizing for Sustainability  
[www.uwex.edu/ces/cced](http://www.uwex.edu/ces/cced)

### UWM Smart Growth Seminars

March 31, 2009 – Smart Growth and Urban Design  
April 7, 2009 – Least-Cost Paths to Energy Independence at a University Campus  
May 5, 2009 – Historic Preservation and Smart Growth in Wisconsin  
[www.uwm.edu/SARUP](http://www.uwm.edu/SARUP)

### WAPA Monthly Webcasts (Free)

April 3, 2009 – Agricultural Preservation  
April 10, 2009 – Social Networking: Applications for Planners  
May 1, 2009 – Transportation  
July 17, 2009 – AICP Code of Ethics  
[www.utah-apa.org/webcasts.htm](http://www.utah-apa.org/webcasts.htm)

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For additional dates and information, visit the online calendar of events:

[www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/events.html](http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/events.html)

