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# Land Use Tracker

*A quarterly publication of the Center for Land Use Education*

## PLANNING AND ZONING FOR “FRAC SAND” MINING

*By Anna Haines, Ph.D., Director, Center for Land Use Education*



Wisconsin is in the midst of a sand mining boom. The natural gas and oil industries use a method of extraction called hydraulic fracturing or fracking. A slurry of sand, water, and chemicals is injected into shale formations creating fractures in the rock. The sand holds the fractures open so that natural gas or oil can flow to the wellhead. The sand injected into these fractures is referred to as a proppant. Fracking is occurring in places where there are deposits of natural gas or oil that cannot be produced with more conventional means. This new extraction technique has opened up new sources of petroleum in states such as Pennsylvania, North Dakota and Texas.

Although Wisconsin has no known formations of oil or gas, the state has lots of sand – and the right kind of sand. Because of the large demand for sand from the fracking industry, many in-state and out-of-state companies are developing or expanding sand mines in Wisconsin. There are currently about 60 mining operations involved in extracting frac sand in this state, with another 40 or so proposed. Many communities and their residents are concerned about what this means.

### How is Sand Mining Regulated?

The increased interest in sand mining has created a number of issues and concerns for local and state regulators. This section provides a brief overview of regulations that apply to non-metallic mining in Wisconsin.

#### State Level:

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is the primary state agency regulating environmental impacts of sand mining and processing plants.

### Characteristics of Frac Sand

- Spherical shape
- High silica (quartz) content
- Hardness (can withstand high pressure)
- Uniform particle shape and size

Companies generally need to apply for and receive three permits. Many non-metallic mines, including sand mines, use water and must receive a high-capacity well permit. A high proportion of the water is recycled. Non-metallic mine owners or operators also need a stormwater permit to manage stormwater on the site and well water involved with processing the sand. Often a flocculant is used to settle out suspended solids in the water. Because of the nature of non-metallic mining, the potential to generate dust is ever present. Mines regularly water their internal roads and sand/gravel piles to decrease the amount of dust blown around. To deal with fugitive dust and truck exhaust, an air quality permit is required to ensure ambient air quality standards are met to protect human health and the environment. As part of the air management permit, a particulate monitor is required unless a variance from the DNR is granted. Monitors may be placed at the edges of the mines.

### Environmental and Human Health Concerns Associated with Frac Sand Mining

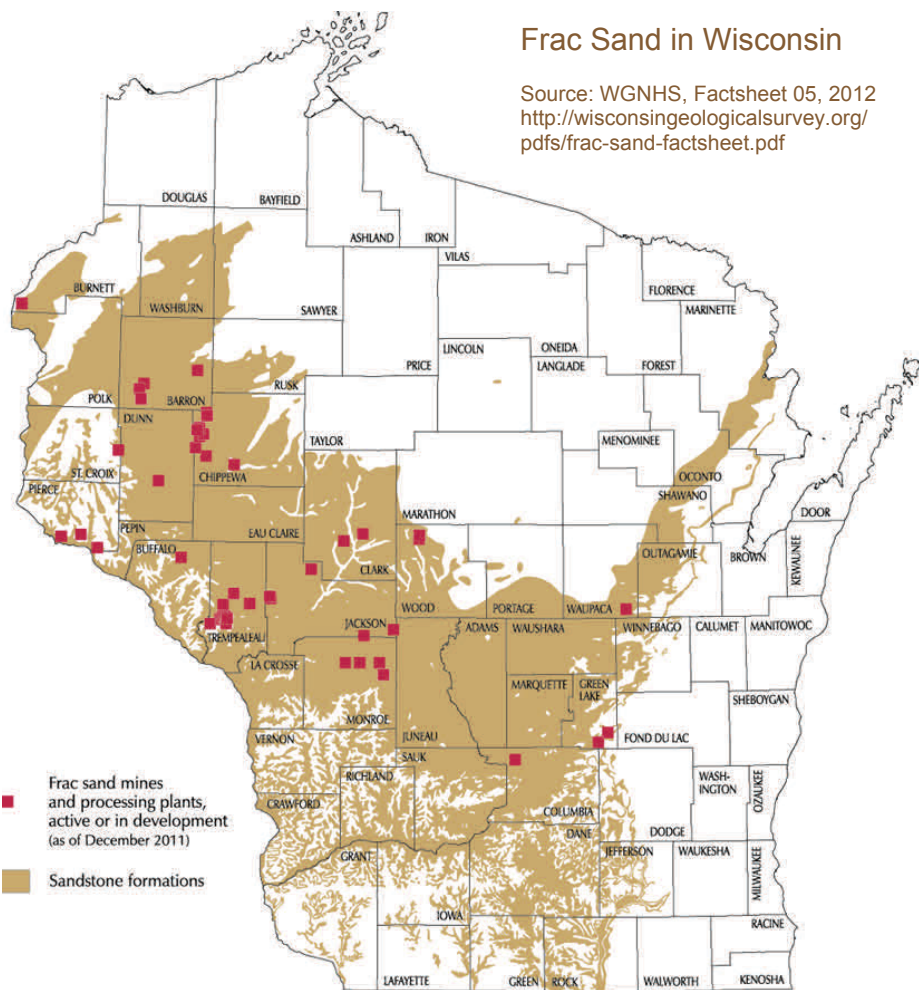
- High groundwater use and potential for contamination
- Use of flocculants to settle clays and other solids from stormwater ponds (polyacrylamide is a possible carcinogen that may enter groundwater, lakes or streams)
- Use of coagulants such as ferric chloride used in the treatment process

In addition to these three permits, the DNR conducts a review for endangered and threatened species and archaeological resources at all mine and processing facility sites. If a mining site is located adjacent to wetlands or surface waters, DNR water and wetland regulations may also need to be addressed. Lastly, the DNR Nonmetallic Mining Program is responsible for ensuring uniform statewide implementation of nonmetallic mining reclamation requirements. It

does this by overseeing county and local reclamation programs. In order to operate a non-metallic mine, a company/operator must apply for and receive a permit from the responsible unit of government in which the mine is located. The operator must also submit a reclamation plan that meets the minimum standards set forth in Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 135. In most cases, the county is responsible for approving the reclamation plan and issuing permits.

#### Local Level:

Local governments play an important role in regulating non-metallic mining. In addition to carrying out the state's non-metallic mining reclamation program, local governments have a variety of tools at their disposal.



These include comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, non-metallic mining ordinances, moratoria, development agreements and local road use agreements. Each tool is discussed below.

#### ► Comprehensive Plan

One of the key tools used by communities to guide the location of future land uses is the comprehensive plan. The comprehensive plan provides a guiding framework for local decision-makers to develop and apply local land use regulations such as zoning, subdivision and official mapping ordinances. Each of these

ordinances must be “consistent” with an adopted comprehensive plan. Non-metallic mining resources should be addressed in the natural resources element of the comprehensive plan and shown on appropriate maps. The goals, objectives and policies of the plan provide particular direction for elected and appointed officials when recommending programs for implementation, or when making local land use decisions such as rezonings. If a community’s comprehensive plan does not explicitly discuss non-metallic mining, the community can amend the plan.

#### Excerpt from the Town of Stockton Comprehensive Plan: Agricultural, Cultural, and Natural Resources Element

The central portion of the Town of Stockton contains a large, high-quality supply of sand and gravel (See Map 5.8). This has resulted in numerous sand and gravel extraction operations in the Town over many years. It is currently estimated that 8 of 11 major pits in Portage County, either currently active or intermittently active, are located in the Town of Stockton.

Readily accessible sources of sand and gravel are needed for roads and other types of construction. The Town of Stockton works with sand and gravel extraction operations to maintain roads at current industrial standards. The gravel operations should work with the Town of Stockton and Portage County to maintain and beautify the boundaries of their extraction areas to keep down dust, noise, land use conflicts, and for safety reasons as well as reclaim the spent portions of their pits according to NR 135.

Sand and gravel extraction operations are regulated under the County’s Zoning Ordinance as special exception uses in the Agricultural and Industrial Districts. Special exceptions uses require a public hearing before the County’s Board of Adjustment, at which time specific conditions of operation are typically applied to the proposed use.

The Stockton Town Board has been proactive in recommending more stringent conditions of operation to the Board of Adjustment than have traditionally been required.

As part of NR 135, Wisconsin Administrative Code, Portage County adopted a Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance in June of 2001. The purpose is to establish a local program to ensure the effective reclamation of nonmetallic mining sites. Please see Ordinance for complete detail. Table 5.2 below is a listing of nonmetallic mining operations in the Town of Stockton, along with the date of their reclamation plan. The Town currently has about 750 acres of active nonmetallic mining operations.

Natural Resources Goals, Objectives and Policies:

6. Monitor non-metallic mining operations through Portage County Ordinances.
7. Support a tipping fee for non-metallic mining operations in the Town for general revenue and infrastructure maintenance.

Source: Town of Stockton Comprehensive Plan, 2006. Available: [www.co.portage.wi.us/Comprehensive%20Plan/Planning%20Program](http://www.co.portage.wi.us/Comprehensive%20Plan/Planning%20Program)

### ► Zoning Ordinance

Many counties, towns, cities and villages regulate land use through zoning. A zoning ordinance divides a community into districts (such as residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial) and specifies uses that are allowed in each district. Some uses are allowed “by right” provided certain criteria are met. Others are allowed as a conditional use. Permitting a non-metallic mine as a conditional use allows a local government to consider each operation, determine whether or not it meets the ordinance standards, and apply conditions. For example, truck traffic, blasting, lighting, hours of operation, noise levels, dust, odors, and other impacts on nearby property can be mitigated by placing conditions on the permit. If a particular use is not listed as a permitted or conditional use, it is generally prohibited for that particular zoning district. If a community’s zoning ordinance does not include provisions for non-metallic mining, the community can amend the zoning ordinance following proper procedures.

### ► Non-Metallic Mining Ordinance

A non-metallic mining ordinance is a regulatory tool that can be used by communities that do not have zoning. This type of ordinance is generally used to protect public health, safety and general welfare and may do so by imposing conditions on the permitting of a mine. For example, the Town of Cooks Valley ordinance provides: “Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, restrictive provisions and proof of financial security for reclamation, restrictive provisions and proof of financial security for town road maintenance and repair, restrictions on hours of operation, restrictions on truck routes on town roads, restrictions on truck and traffic volume into and out of the mine site, restrictions to protect groundwater quantity and quality, restrictions to safeguard public and private drinking and agricultural wells, restrictions to control air emissions and dust from the mine and its operations, and any other restrictions deemed necessary and appropriate.” (See *Zweifelhofer v. Town of Cooks Valley*, 2012 WI 7).

### ► Development Moratoria

Cities, villages and towns have express authority to enact a development moratorium (see Wis. Stat. §§ 62.23(7)(da) and 66.1002 created by 2011 Wisconsin Act 144). A development moratorium may be used to limit development while preparing or revising a comprehensive plan or land use ordinance. The purpose of a moratorium is to prevent nonconforming or incompatible uses from developing that would be at odds with the new plan or ordinance.

### ► Development Agreements

A development agreement is a consensual, binding contract between two or more parties, typically between a land owner/land developer and a government agency. Although the State of Wisconsin does not expressly authorize local governments to enter into development agreements, many communities regularly use them. Two communities that have used development agreements with the sand mining and processing industry are the City of Marshfield (Wood County) and the Town of Greenfield (Monroe County). The City of Marshfield issued a conditional use permit with a development agreement for a sand processing facility in its south-eastern industrial park. The Town of Greenfield entered into a development agreement with Unimin Corporation for sand mining.

#### General Considerations or Provisions of a Development Agreement

- a. Employment requirements including duration
- b. Investment and maintenance of assessed value requirements
- c. Property insurance requirements
- d. For TIF projects, guarantee tax increments
- e. Require proof of financing
- f. Public share comes in last
- g. Adequate enforcement mechanisms
- h. Personal guarantees

Source: City of La Crosse Development Agreement Checklist.  
Available: [www.cityoflacrosse.org/index.aspx?NID=93](http://www.cityoflacrosse.org/index.aspx?NID=93)

## Marshfield Sand Processing Facility



Photo: Anna Haines, Center for Land Use Education

### ► Road Use Agreements and Weight Limits

Local governments have authority to monitor and limit weight limits on local roads, direct traffic and bond for damage. Many communities are also developing road use agreements that require mining companies to pay to upgrade the roads their trucks use. Chippewa County, for example, has separate road-use agreements with three mining companies that require the operators to pay before using local roads. This allows the county to upgrade roads to a level where they can handle increased traffic and loads. The agreements vary based on the scale of the mining operation, the type and length of road, and other factors. Other Wisconsin counties, such as Buffalo and Trempealeau, have developed agreements based on Chippewa's model.

### Summary and Conclusion

While frac sand mining is creating a variety of challenges for Wisconsin communities, there are a number of tools — both regulatory and non-regulatory — that can be used to ease these concerns. As more and more communities gain experience handling non-metallic mining inquiries and permitting, the sophistication with which these tools will be applied will increase. A variety of resources for dealing with frac sand mining including sample ordinances and agreements are provided at right.

### Recommended Resources

This article was republished from a factsheet called *Planning and Zoning for "Frac Sand" Mining*. The full publication discusses additional neighborhood and community level concerns associated with frac sand mining and includes sample code language used by Wisconsin communities. The factsheet is available on the Center for Land Use Education website: [www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/pubs-factsheets.html](http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/pubs-factsheets.html)

"Presentation Materials from January Frac Sand Workshops." January, 2012. Wisconsin Towns Association. <http://wisctowns.com>. *This website includes extensive resources including a sample road use agreement, developers agreement, non-metallic mining licensing ordinance, blasting ordinance, and moratorium ordinance.*

*Silica Sand Mining in Wisconsin*. January 2012. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Mines/Silica.html> *This resource has an exhaustive list of applicable statues and administrative codes.*

"Mining." *Wisconsin Counties Magazine*. Vol. 75. No.12. December 2011. Wisconsin Counties Association.

*Frac Sand Mining Fact Sheets*. University of Wisconsin-Extension, Buffalo County. 2012. <http://buffalo.uwex.edu/land-owner-network/economic-stability-of-mining-fact-sheet>

*Frac Sand Issue Brief*. December 2011. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. <http://wisctowns.com/uploads/ckfiles/files/DNR%20handout.pdf>

*Using Weight Limits to Protect Local Roads*. Bulletin #8, 2003. Wisconsin Transportation Information Center. <http://tic.egr.wisc.edu/Publications.lasso>

## ALTERNATIVE LAWN CARE PRACTICES FOR WISCONSIN

*By Doug Soldat, UW-Extension Turfgrass Specialist, Department of Soil Science, UW-Madison*

When you go to the grocery store, you can find a USDA Organic version of all kinds of produce. While organic products tend to be a bit more expensive, the quality is at least equal to the conventionally grown products. Consumers have also come to expect and appreciate having a choice. Unfortunately, the same choices are not yet available for your lawn. The primary obstacle to a healthy organic or alternative lawn is a healthy soil. If you asked an organic farmer or gardener the secret to growing organic food, she'd tell you it's all about the soil. But our lawn soils were heavily disturbed when the home was constructed. Chances are the original twelve inches of topsoil was stripped and sold and the basement clay was spread around the property and compacted. Then two inches of topsoil was spread around and a cheap species of grass was planted. It's no wonder many people constantly struggle with weeds, insects, and drought. Six key techniques for maintaining an alternative or organic lawn are described below:

### ► Soil Health

It should come as no surprise to learn that focusing on soil health is the first key to success for alternative lawn care. The best defense against weeds, insects, and diseases is a healthy plant; and healthy plants need a good soil. For new areas, we recommend planting into at least 6 inches of good topsoil for roots to thrive. If the roots can only explore the top few inches, turf density suffers, weeds encroach, and the lawn goes dormant at the first sign of drought. If you are dealing with an already established lawn on poor soil, you can core aerate each fall, and add compost in the spring and fall each year to slowly build up the root zone.

### ► Grass Type

Another important consideration is grass type. Some grasses are better suited for low maintenance situations than others. For example fine and tall fescue do very well with little fertilizer and water. They are both acceptable

under shade. However, fine fescue will not tolerate much traffic, or wet, compacted soils. Tall fescue will not tolerate ice cover. Talk with a turfgrass specialist to determine which grass species and cultivars are right for your specific situation.

### ► Mowing

After you have a good soil and the right grass, mowing it properly will ensure its continued success. Mowing is a stressful event for grass, so make sure the mower blades are sharp to minimize injury to the grass blades and try not to mow more than one-third of the grass blade off at any one time. Finally, the grass clippings should be mulched back to the lawn to provide nutrients. Returning grass clippings to the soil is usually equivalent to one or two fertilizer applications.

### ► Fertilizer

Speaking of nutrients, fertilizing the lawn is important to maintain good density. A dense lawn will slow the flow of water across the surface and encourage infiltration into the soil. Also, dense lawns leave few opportunities for weed seeds to find the soil and germinate. Because few alternative or organic herbicides are available, weed prevention becomes key. Many alternative and organic fertilizers are produced in Wisconsin as byproducts of the agricultural industry. One drawback is these products often contain phosphorus which is usually not required for established lawns. Additionally, while phosphorus is banned for most lawn fertilizers, phosphorus in fertilizers derived from biosolids or manure are exempt by the Wisconsin statutes. A good fertilizer will contain at least 33% slow release nitrogen. The best time to apply fertilizer to Wisconsin lawns is around Memorial Day and Labor Day.

### ► Pest Control

Organic or alternative pest control relies on the use of hand pulling weeds or the use of products

with limited efficacy like corn gluten meal for pre-emergent weed control or products containing chelated iron that control (but may not eliminate) many broadleaf weeds. The optimum time to apply corn gluten meal is when soil temperatures reach 55°F. If you don't have a soil thermometer, it's about the time Forsythia are blooming or when the leaves emerge on the invasive and ubiquitous Honeysuckle.

### ► Irrigation

Finally, irrigation may be important during extreme dry spells. While most grasses can survive all but the most extreme droughts by going dormant, weeds can proliferate while the grass is temporarily brown. By keeping the grass green and growing, weed invasion will be minimized. Keep in mind that the deeper and healthier the soil, the longer your turf will stay green during the year.

### For More Information

The turfgrass research program at UW-Madison has been investigating ways to maintain healthy grass with fewer inputs for decades. In fact, we've earned a national reputation for leading the way in environmental turfgrass research. Drawing on that wealth of knowledge, two new publications are available from the UW-Extension Learning Store: <http://learningstore.uwex.edu>. Do-it-yourself Alternative Lawn Care (A3964) is designed for homeowners, while Organic and Reduced Risk Lawn Care (A3958) is designed for the lawn care professional. Each publication is available in English and Spanish and provides detailed information on application rates, composting, and other alternative lawn care practices. I hope this information gets you off to a good start for maintaining healthy turf with fewer inputs. I'll be sure to update you as more progress is made in this area.

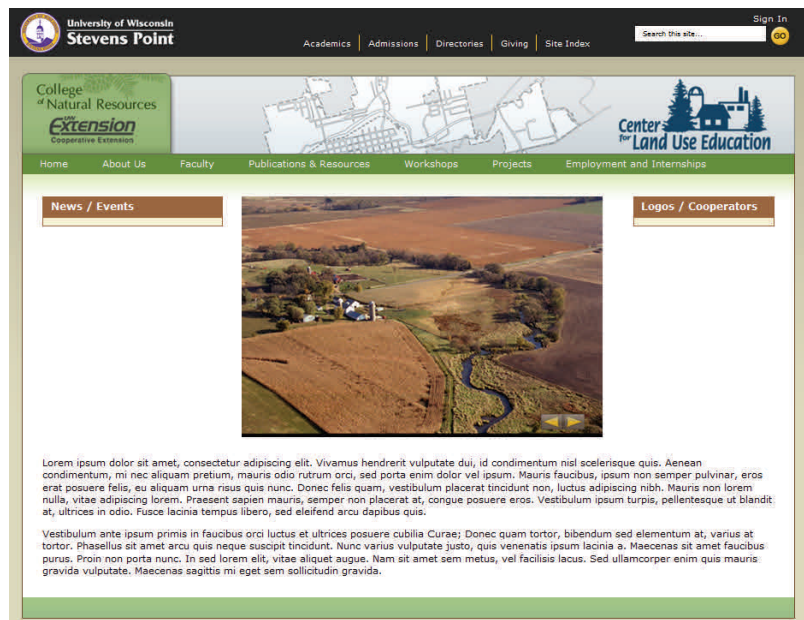
## CLUE UNVEILS NEW WEBSITE

*By Jake Pipp, Office Manager, Center for Land Use Education*

The Center for Land Use Education (CLUE) will soon be unveiling a new and improved website. CLUE, housed within the College of Natural Resources at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, is overhauling its website as part of a larger project to update all campus related websites. A new color scheme and design will align CLUE's online image with the newly implemented look of the College of Natural Resources (CNR). In fact, all entities within the CNR will soon exhibit a similar design and color scheme on their websites.

There are a couple of major changes to the new website. Structurally, the way publications and resources are organized will change. In the past these two areas had to be accessed separately, and the publications were categorized by type of publication (i.e. handbooks, factsheets, bulletins, etc.). A visitor to the new site will find that

publications and resources have been integrated and are now accessible by topic. The layout of the new site also makes navigation much more straightforward and intuitive. These changes are intended to provide visitors with a more user-friendly and streamlined experience.



## LEGISLATIVE CHANGES RELATED TO PLANNING, ZONING AND LAND USE REGULATION

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

The Legislature's last regular floor period of the 2011-2012 legislative session ended on March 15. The chart on the following page provides the status of major land use-related bills. Bills that were not approved by both the Assembly and Senate are considered dead and are not available for reconsideration this session. Enrolled bills (those that passed both houses) that have not already been signed into law will be sent to the governor for action on April 5. A veto review period is scheduled for May 22-23. Significant provisions of the new legislation are summarized below:

► **Development Moratoria:** 2011 WI Act 144 expressly enables a city, village or town to enact a development moratorium. However, the municipality must have adopted a comprehensive plan, be in the process of adopting or amending a plan, or be exempt from the planning requirement. It must also obtain a written report from a registered engineer or public health professional stating that the moratorium is needed to prevent overburdening public facilities or to address a significant public health or safety threat. The development moratorium applies to the approval of rezones, conditional use permits, building permits, subdivision plats, certified survey maps and land development plans. The content and procedure for adopting a moratorium ordinance are also described.

► **Zoning Nonconformities:** SB 472 limits the ability of a local government to regulate nonconforming structures and lots. The bill contains three major provisions: First, a local ordinance may not be more restrictive than shoreland zoning standards promulgated by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for nonconforming structures. Second, an ordinance may not prohibit construction on shoreland lots that became nonconforming due to an area or width requirement adopted subsequent to the creation of the lot. Third, an ordinance may not limit, or prohibit based on cost, the repair,

maintenance, reconstruction, renovation, or remodeling of a nonconforming structure that existed at the time the ordinance was created. The last provision applies to structures in both shoreland and non-shoreland zoning districts.

► **Zoning Variances:** 2011 WI Act 135 authorizes a local government to enact an ordinance specifying an expiration date for variances. If no such ordinance exists, a local zoning board may attach an expiration date when initially granting the variance. In the absence of an expiration date, the variance runs with the land, meaning it applies to all subsequent property owners.

► **Wind Siting:** By failing to take action on AB72/SB50, the Legislature allowed the uniform wind siting rules developed by the Public Service Commission (PSC 128) nearly two years ago to take effect. The rules provide maximum restrictions that local governments can place on non-utility wind energy systems of 100 megawatts or less. The rules include setback requirements, noise and shadow flicker standards, limits on signal interference and stray voltage, standards for construction and operation, and decommissioning requirements. A more detailed summary of the rules was provided in the Winter 2010 Land Use Tracker: [www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/newsletters.html](http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/newsletters.html).

► **Waterway Permits:** SB 326 streamlines the DNR permitting process in Wis. Stat. Ch. 30, which concerns navigable waters, harbors and navigation. The bill requires the DNR to follow specific procedures and timelines for issuing permits, and allows the DNR to issue simplified general permits for certain activities. The bill also modifies regulations related to piers, bridges, culverts, boathouses, filling and grading, areas of special natural resources interest (ASNRI), air pollution control permits, Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permits and stormwater management permits.



► **Wetland Permits:** 2011 WI Act 118 allows the DNR to issue general, rather than individual permits for minor projects impacting wetlands and creates a “presumptive approval” process if action is not taken within 30 days. The bill also modifies the process for considering individual permits and allows the DNR to consider economic impacts and mitigation when making a permitting determination. Among other changes,

the bill also eliminates the areas of special natural resource interest (ASNRI) designation for certain wetland types.

#### For More Information

A complete summary of each bill, including proposed, amended and adopted text is available on the Wisconsin Legislative Documents website: <http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2011/proposals>.

Subject	Bill Number	Summary	Status
Comprehensive planning	AB 303	Would have repealed portions of the comprehensive planning law and grant program	Did not pass
Development moratoria	SB 504	Limits the authority of city, village or town to enact a moratorium on rezoning and land division approvals	Signed into law 2011 WI Act 144
Eminent domain	SB 83	Would have limited the ability of local governments and redevelopment authorities to use eminent domain to acquire blighted property for redevelopment	Did not pass
Zoning nonconformities	SB 472	Limits the ability of a local government to regulate nonconforming structures and lots	Passed
Zoning variances	SB 300	Allows a local government to specify the length of time for which a variance applies	Signed into law 2011 WI Act 135
Frac sand mining	SB 405/SB 406	Would have required frac sand mining to be listed as a conditional/prohibited use in certain zoning districts and required notice of zoning changes near frac sand mines	Did not pass
Metallic mining	AB 426/SB 488	Would have changed the regulation of ferrous (iron) mining and related activities	Did not pass
Wind siting	AB 72/SB 50	Would have repealed uniform statewide wind siting rules that apply to local governments (PSC 128)	Did not pass
Wetland permits	SB 368	Modifies the standards and review process for wetland permits	Signed into law 2011 WI Act 118
Waterway permits	SB 326	Streamlines DNR permitting process for structures, deposits and other activities in or near navigable waters	Passed
Water quality trading	SB 557	Requires DNR to establish a statewide water quality trading program	Passed
Drinking water	AB 23	Prevents DNR from requiring municipalities to disinfect their water, unless required by federal law	Signed into law 2011 WI Act 19
Agricultural emissions	SB 138	Prevents DNR from regulating hazardous air emissions associated with agricultural waste, unless required by federal law	Signed into law 2011 WI Act 122
Regional Transit Authorities	SB 418/SB 456	Would have reauthorized the creation of regional transit authorities that were eliminated in the 2011 Biennial Budget	Did not pass
PACE financing	SB 425	Strengthens the ability of a local government to provide loan assistance to property owners for energy and water improvements	Signed into law 2011 WI Act 138

## NEW PLAN COMMISSION HANDBOOK AVAILABLE

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

A new Plan Commission Handbook is now available from the Center for Land Use Education. The handbook is designed to orient new members to the roles and responsibilities of the plan commission and to serve as a handy reference for veteran members of the plan commission. Planning and zoning staff, elected officials, and citizens will also find the handbook useful. Chapters in the new handbook include:

1. Introduction to the Commission
2. Procedural Responsibilities
3. Community Planning
4. Public Participation
5. Plan Implementation
6. Ordinance Administration
7. Zoning Regulations
8. Subdivisions Regulations

Each chapter is illustrated with examples from Wisconsin communities, references to applicable state statutes and case law, and worksheets and forms that can be downloaded and modified by local communities.

A printed copy of the new handbook may be pre-ordered by calling 715-346-3783, emailing [landcenter@uwsp.edu](mailto:landcenter@uwsp.edu), or by printing and mailing the form below. The handbook is over 200 pages in length and will be printed on 100% post-consumer, chlorine-free paper. It will be bound in a three ring PVC-free binder to facilitate easy updating.

The handbook may also be viewed and printed for free from our website: [www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/pubs-handbooks.html](http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/pubs-handbooks.html)

### HANDBOOK ORDER FORM

Title	Quantity	Price Each	Total Cost
Plan Commission Handbook, 2nd Edition, 2012		\$15	
Zoning Board Handbook, 2nd Edition, 2006		\$15	

Shipping address:

Name	
Organization	
Address	
City, State, Zip	

Mail to: Center for Land Use Education  
 UWSP College of Natural Resources  
 800 Reserve Street  
 Stevens Point, WI 54481

Check enclosed (payable to Center for Land Use Education)

Please invoice (indicate if address differs from above)

Or email your request to: [landcenter@uwsp.edu](mailto:landcenter@uwsp.edu)



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## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### Wisconsin Lakes Convention

April 10-12, 2012 – KI Convention Center, Green Bay, WI  
[www4.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/conventions](http://www4.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/conventions)

### Legislation and Case Law Update

April 11, 2012 – WisLine sites around Wisconsin  
<http://lgc.uwex.edu/program/pdf/LLUPAZ2012.pdf>

### Fox-Wolf Watershed Alliance Watershed Conference

April 17-18, 2012 – Liberty Hall, Kimberly, WI  
[www.fwwa.org/Stormwater-Conference.html](http://www.fwwa.org/Stormwater-Conference.html)

### Sustainability in the Small City Workshop

April 18, 2012 – University Center, Stevens Point, WI  
[www.uwsp.edu/polisci/smallcity/CENTER.HTML](http://www.uwsp.edu/polisci/smallcity/CENTER.HTML)

### Sustainable Forestry Conference

April 19, 2012 – Encore on Central, Florence, WI  
<http://climateframework.org/node/141>

### Heating the Midwest: Building the Vision Conference

April 25-27, 2012 – Ramada Convention Center, Eau Claire, WI  
<http://heatingthemidwest.org>

### Public and Land-Grand Conference on Energy Challenges

April 29-May 1, 2012 – Columbus, OH  
<http://heatingthemidwest.org>

### Congress for New Urbanism

May 9-12, 2012 – West Palm Beach, FL  
[www.cnu20.org](http://www.cnu20.org)

### Association of Natural Resource Extension Professionals Conference

May 20-23, 2012 – Hendersonville, NC  
[www.anrep.org/conferences/2012](http://www.anrep.org/conferences/2012)

### National Association of Community Development Extension Professionals

May 20-23, 2012 – Park City, UT  
<http://www.nacdep.net/>

### Midwest Renewable Energy Fair

June 15-17, 2012 – Renew the Earth Institute, Custer, WI  
[www.midwestrenew.org/energyfair](http://www.midwestrenew.org/energyfair)

### International Symposium on Society & Resource Management

June 17-21, 2012 – Edmonton, Alberta, Canada  
[www.issrm2012.iasnr.org](http://www.issrm2012.iasnr.org)

### Reclaiming Vacant Properties Conference

June 20-22, 2012 – New Orleans, LA  
[www.communityprogress.net/2012-conferences-pages-119.php?id=124](http://www.communityprogress.net/2012-conferences-pages-119.php?id=124)

### Sign up for the Newsletter

To receive this newsletter by email sign up at: [www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/newsletters.html](http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/newsletters.html)

### Submit an Article!

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

### American Planning Association Monthly Webcasts

April 13, 2012 – Opportunities in Complete Streets and Green Infrastructure  
 April 20, 2012 – Genentech - Your Commute Just Became Easier  
 April 27, 2012 – Preserving Affordable Housing in a Transit Corridor  
 May 4, 2012 – New Markets Model: Making a Case for Healthy Retail Strategies  
 May 11, 2012 – Understanding Urban Goods Movements  
 May 18, 2012 – Using GIS/Geodesign for Farmland Preservation  
 June 1, 2012 – Dedicated Truck Lane Feasibility Study  
 June 8, 2012 – Federal Tools for Aging and Livable Communities  
 June 29, 2012 – City of Des Moines Neighborhood Revitalization Program  
[www.utah-apa.org/webcasts](http://www.utah-apa.org/webcasts)

### American Planning Association Audio/Web Conferences

April 15, 2012 – Evidence-Based Sustainability  
 April 16, 2012 – Retrofitting Streets and Corridors  
 May 2, 2012 – Monetizing Sustainability  
 May 16, 2012 – Maintaining Neighborhood Character  
 June 6, 2012 – Adapting Cities to Climate Change  
 June 27, 2012 – 2012 Planning Law Review  
[www.planning.org/audioconference](http://www.planning.org/audioconference)

### Natural Resources Leadership and Administration Program

(1 credit online continuing education courses for natural resource professionals)  
 July 16 – August 9, 2012 – Natural Resources Policy and the Legislative Process  
 June 18 – July 13, 2012 – Social Marketing  
<https://campus.uwsp.edu/sites/cnr-ap/nrla/Pages/default.aspx>

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)



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