



THE LAND USE TRACKER

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Check out the **Tracker** on the web in HTML format!



www.uwex.edu/ces/landcenter/

Critical Issues in Undertaking Community Surveys

As communities in Wisconsin begin their planning processes, a big question is "Should we do a community survey?" and "How do we undertake a community survey?" This briefing will identify some critical issues that a plan commission or other group must consider. Those issues include:

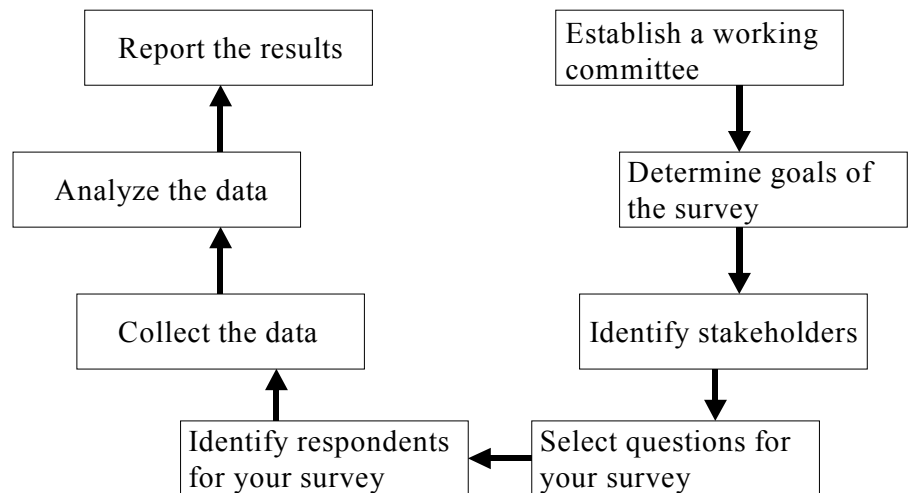
- ◆ Why are we doing a survey and what will we do with the results?
- ◆ What kind of resources and commitment do we have for this effort?
- ◆ Who should be surveyed and how?
- ◆ How many people should be surveyed?
- ◆ How can we summarize the responses to the survey to provide useful information?¹

It is often useful as well to consider a process that your organization can follow as you undertake a community survey. The figure² below shows a generalized process. Each step is necessary for success.

¹ Weisel 1999:2.

² LCED webpage, Feb.8, 2002.

A community survey process



(continued on page 4)

Send us your e-mail address and we will send you notification when future issues are published on the web!
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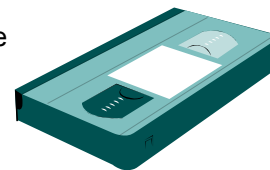
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Smart Growth Compiled Videos

Smart Growth compiled video tapes are available for any one interested in viewing them.



What's the content of the tapes

Tape 1 (approx. 120 minutes) includes:

Balancing Growth—Metropolitan Planning Council, Chicago, IL. Urban Smart Growth development rationales and perspectives.

Building Livable Communities, Smart Growth Choices by Oregonians—Livable Oregon, Portland, OR. Three case studies of Oregon Smart Growth.

Houses in the Fields—1000 Friends of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. Development and agricultural conflicts, issues and points of view from personal interviews.

Green Corridors: Open Spaces for Tomorrow—1000 Friends of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. Discussion of land preservation tools, with examples.

Voices of the Land—1000 Friends of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. Individuals talk about their connection to the land.

Growing Smart—Center for Rural Massachusetts, Amherst, MA. Discussion of sprawl, conventional developments and conservation design in rural communities.

Tape 2 (approx. 50 minutes) includes:

Managing Growth and Change in Wisconsin Communities—University of Wisconsin Extension. Comprehensive discussion of sprawl issues, regulatory tools, and planning for local communities using examples from Wisconsin.

How to get the tapes

Contact us by e-mail at landcenter@uwsp.edu or by phone at 715.346.3783 and we will send the two tapes to you. You may then dub the tapes and return them to our office by the due date printed on the invoice that accompanies the tapes. There is a \$7.50 shipping and handling fee. A copy of the video guide listed above will also accompany the tapes.

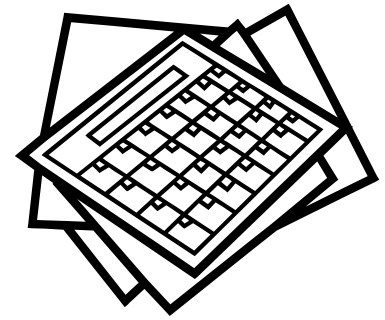
We are in the process of posting the PowerPoint presentations that were used during the recent Plan Commission/Committee Workshops to our web site. Some of them may be posted at the time of release of this issue of the *Tracker*. Check out our web site at www.uwex.edu/ces/landcenter/

In the next issue:

- ◆ Part 2 of the Impervious Surfaces series and;
- ◆ Managing Rural Residential Development—specifically Conservation Subdivisions.

Do you have a burning issue that you would like to see addressed in the "Tracker?" E-mail your request to us at landcenter@uwsp.edu.

Calendar of Events



March

- 5 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—Current Issues Affecting Local Government Officials ETN Series—"**Intergovernmental Cooperation.**"
- 7-9 24th Annual Wisconsin Lakes Convention—"How's the Water? - Recreation on Wisconsin Lakes," Green Bay.
- 13 UW-Madison Continuing Studies, Professional Development & Applied Studies (PD&AS)—"**Grantsmanship: Locating and Developing Grants,**" Pyle Center, UW-Madison.
- 14 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—Local Transportation Issues ETN Series—"Local Road Inventory."
- 14 UW-Madison Continuing Studies, Professional Development & Applied Studies (PD&AS)—"**Writing Effective Grant Proposals,**" Pyle Center, UW-Madison.
- 19 UW-Madison Continuing Studies, Professional Development & Applied Studies (PD&AS)—"**Strategic Planning and Goal Setting,**" Pyle Center, UW-Madison.
- 21 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—Local Land Use Planning and Zoning ETN Series—"The Nonpoint Source Program Redesign."
- 26 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—Current Issues Affecting Local Government Officials ETN Series—"How to Run the Annual Town Meeting."

April

- 9 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—Current Issues Affecting Local Government Officials ETN Series—"The Future of Transportation Funding."
- 11 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—Local Transportation Issues ETN Series—"Liability and Legal Issues."
- 13-16 American Planning Association National Conference—Chicago
- 18 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—Local Land Use Planning and Zoning ETN Series—"Growing Communities—Greening Communities: Local Management of Stormwater & Floodwater."

May

- 7 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—Current Issues Affecting Local Government Officials ETN Series—"Parliamentary Procedures."
- 9 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—"County Officials Workshop," Wausau.
- 13 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—"County Officials Workshop," Tomah.
- 14 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—"County Officials Workshop," Spooner.
- 15 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—"County Officials Workshop," Eau Claire.
- 16 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—Local Land Use Planning and Zoning ETN Series—"Funding Community Revitalization Programs: Wisconsin's Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)."
- 20-23 National Monitoring Conference
- 21 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—"County Officials Workshop," Kaukauna.
- 22 Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center—"County Officials Workshop," Jefferson.

Additional information on program content and registration for the Cooperative Extension's Local Government Center's programs may be found at www.uwex.edu/lgc/ and on UW-Extension local government educational programs at www.govtraining.org. Contact 608.262.3830/2576 for more information on UW-Madison Continuing Studies programs.

Critical Issues in Undertaking Community Surveys (continued from front page)

Why Undertake a Community Survey?

Community surveys can be useful to identify issues at the beginning stages of a planning process and/or to refine particular ideas or policies as a community begins to think about plan implementation tools. A community survey will allow your plan commission, citizen’s advisory committee or some other group to:

- Gather information about public attitudes and opinions regarding precisely defined issues, problems or opportunities.
- Determine how the public ranks issues, problems and opportunities in order of importance and urgency.
- Give the public a voice in determining policy, goals and priorities.
- Determine public support for initiatives.
- Evaluate current programs and policies.
- End speculation about “what people are thinking” or “what people really want.”³

Establish Goals for the Survey

The first step is determining the goals of the survey. Be prepared to answer the question, “What specifically are we going to do with the results even if we do not agree with public sentiments?” By establishing survey goals your community will save time and money.

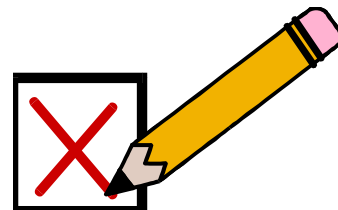
Identify Stakeholders

Stakeholders are affected by the issues addressed in the survey. For many development and land use issues, everyone in a community is a stakeholder. For other issues, specific stakeholders can be identified. Stakeholders should be included in planning the survey instrument and distributing the results. For example, if your survey includes questions related to education in the community, then someone from the school district should participate in the survey process. This kind of buy-in will assure that results are shared with the appropriate interest groups.⁴

Prepare a Survey Instrument

You need to create a survey instrument that is most appropriate for your community and that is in a form that can be easily interpreted. By establishing goals and creating an appropriate survey, your group will make the most efficient use of resources, the survey results will provide meaningful information, and indicate which issues need further clarification or research. You do not need to prepare a survey from scratch, you can ask other communities for a copy of their survey. However, if you borrow a survey from another community, tailor or modify the survey to:

- Fit your needs
- Reflect the proper geographic level – town vs. county vs. village or city
- Reflect local conditions
- Incorporate local policies
- Maintain consistent and neutral questions.



³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

Sample Questions

Question 1 shows a fact followed by a question to begin to understand residents’ attitudes towards growth. Question 2 is trying to begin to gauge the level of support for various kinds of plan implementation tools. Neither question is adequate to either gauge attitudes or support. A number of other questions are necessary in conjunction with these questions. The key to creating meaningful questions depends on survey goals and whether the results you get can be analyzed in a way that is meaningful. For example, what are the implications to your community if 63% of respondents would like to see growth slower than projected and 78% disagree or strongly disagree that the use of zoning regulations is beneficial?

1. From the year 2000 to 2020, Portage County’s population is projected to increase 21 percent from 67,182 to 81,242. At what rate would you like to see growth occur?

- Faster than projected
- Present projected rate of growth
- Slower than projected
- No growth
- Don’t know

2. The use of zoning regulations is beneficial.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree
- Don’t know

Who should we survey?

Within the context of comprehensive planning, there is no definitive answer as to the appropriate group to survey. Generally a sample of a population is surveyed rather than an entire population. However, Portage County, for example, decided to send a survey to every household in the county. Sending the survey to everyone makes them feel included in the process and more likely to support plan objectives and policies. Lincoln County, in contrast, took two survey approaches: Towns surveyed all households and the County surveyed a sample of residents. In deciding who to survey, consider your survey goals, the size of your community and whether you want to follow a Lincoln or Portage County type of approach, and your budget.

If you decide to sample a portion of the population, you need a representative sample of that population. One of the easiest ways to select a portion or subset of the population is to randomly select households from a list. Some of the more common lists that are used include: telephone directory (both paper and CD-ROM) and utility billing.

How should we distribute a survey?

You can distribute a survey by mail, deliver it in person, use the telephone or conduct face-to-face interviews. Choosing one method or another depends on how much time your group wants to spend, how much money you have allocated, and how many people you have available to work on it. Both Portage and Lincoln Counties sent their survey by mail. Generally if you decide to send a survey by mail, you need to include the survey, a cover letter that explains the goals of the survey and the importance of completing the survey, and a stamped return envelope. Mail surveys often get a lower response rate than the other methods, but it is often the least labor intensive. Some communities provide incentives for return of surveys by offering to send a copy of the survey results.

How do we analyze the survey results?

Once all of the responses are tabulated in a spreadsheet, you can begin to figure out what all that data means. Generally, communities report on frequencies for each question. Frequencies report how many persons (and what percent of respondents) responded a certain way to each question in the survey. This is the most basic output from surveys and is a step taken in every analysis. Frequencies are most useful for pointing to directions for further analysis. Cross tabulations compare subcategories of responses on a particular issue.⁵ You can compare how men and women, different age groups or income levels responded to any particular question.

Writing up the results

For the public to understand how everyone responded to a community survey, it is important to disseminate the results or findings of the survey. Survey results can be distributed as a report, in a newsletter, in a press release, fact sheets, in a public presentation, and/or on a website. At a minimum it is useful to describe the purpose of the survey (how the information will be used), how the data were collected, the response rate (how many households answered the survey), and what the key issues are. You can also include the major implications of these results. You should acknowledge any groups (stakeholders) that assisted in the survey process.⁶

To learn more:

Laboratory of Community and Economic Development (LCED) - Assessing and Developing: Your Community Resources, University of Illinois – Extension, <http://www.ag.uiuc.edu/~lced/newsurvey2/>

Utah State University Extension, Community Needs Assessment Survey Guide, <http://extension.usu.edu/coop/comm/survey/survey.htm>

Weisel, Deborah. 1999. Conducting Community Surveys: A Practical Guide for Law Enforcement Agencies, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics & Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. NCJ 178246

To get assistance with community surveys:

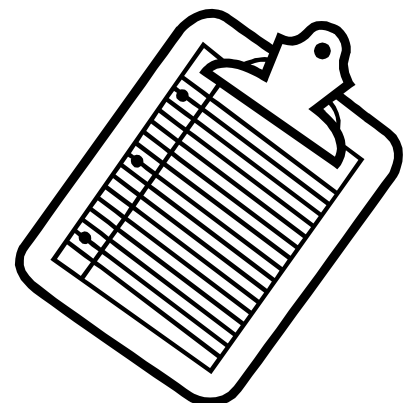
The University of Wisconsin Survey Center, <http://www.wisc.edu/uwsc/>

Institute for Survey and Policy Research, <http://www.uwm.edu/Dept/ISPR/>

Survey Center – St. Norbert College <http://www.snc.edu/survey/>

UW - River Falls - Survey Research Center - Phone: 715-425-0701

Creative Research Systems, The Survey System, Sample Size Calculator—<http://www.surveysystem.com/sscalc.htm>



⁵ Weisel 1999:19.

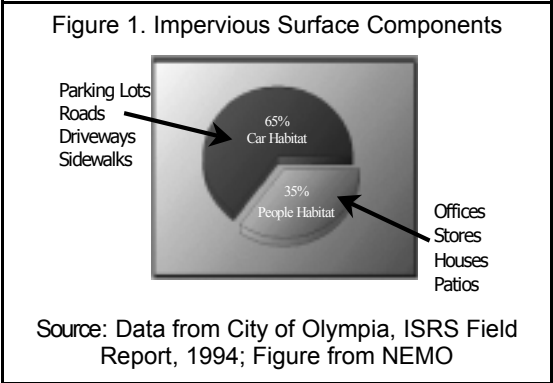
⁶ LCED web site.

Rain and snow — where do they go and what do they take with them?

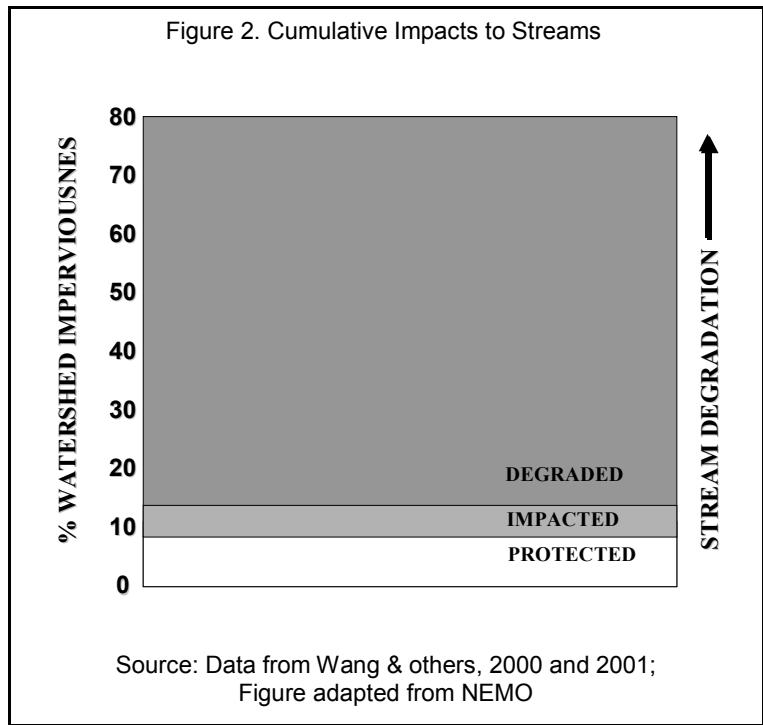
Part 1 of a series about impervious surfaces

Do you know how the new subdivision in town affects local water resources that you use for fishing, swimming and drinking? It all depends on the route that rainwater and snowmelt take to the lakes, streams and groundwater in your community.

Subdivisions and other types of development include impervious surfaces, such as roads, rooftops, driveways, sidewalks and parking lots that prevent rainwater and snowmelt from soaking into the ground. The gradual addition of impervious surfaces is a cumulative process where one house doesn't make a big difference, but the new houses, roads and parking lots built over time have a big impact on local waters by increasing the volume of runoff. In fact, one investigator has estimated that when a one-acre meadow is paved, the amount of runoff from a one-inch rainstorm increases 16-fold (Schueler 1994). Increases in the amount of runoff result in more erosion, greater delivery of pollutants to lakes and streams, and less water to recharge groundwater aquifers.



Impervious surfaces can be separated into two components as shown in Figure 1: *people habitat* where we live and work, and *car habitat* where we drive and park our vehicles. Studies from across the country show that 55-75% of impervious surfaces are car habitat (Capiella 2001; City of Olympia 1994).



As shown in figure 2, the amount of impervious surface is a key indicator of the health of local streams. **Research consistently shows that as the amount of impervious surface increases in the watershed, the health of its streams decreases** (Schueler 1994).

For example, in the Milwaukee metropolitan area in southeast Wisconsin, studies have found that fish and insect populations in warm water streams decline dramatically when impervious surfaces exceed about 8-10% of the watershed. Streams with more than 12% imperviousness have consistently poor fish communities (Wang and others 2000 and 2001).

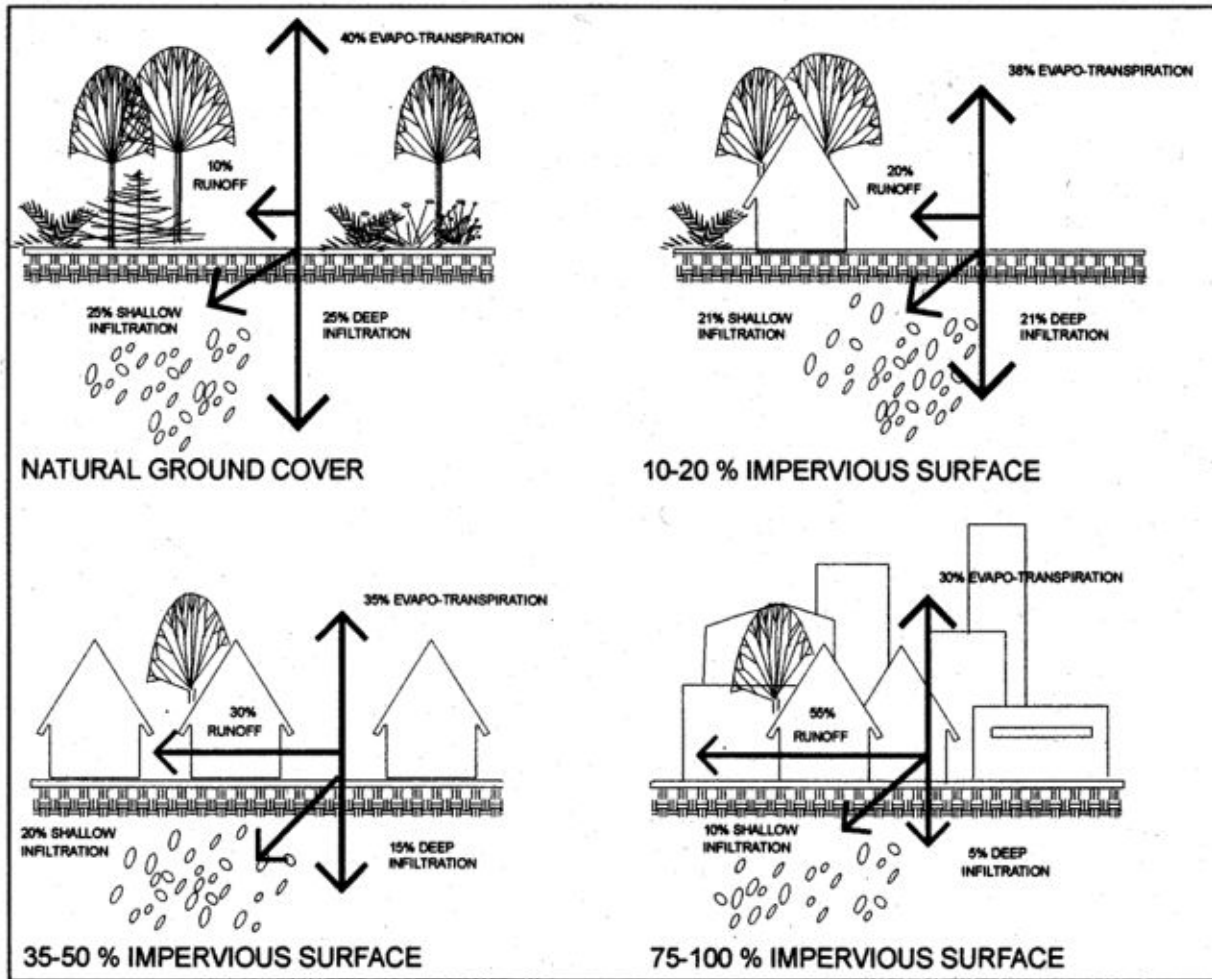
- A recent study found:
- 14-15% impervious surface in residential areas with one-acre lots
 - 31-38% impervious surface for schools and churches (Capiella 2001).

How do impervious surfaces affect your community?

As Figure 3 illustrates, in a natural system approximately 10% of rainwater flows over the land surface directly to lakes and rivers while 50% of rainwater filters into the ground and is stored as groundwater or slowly makes its way back into rivers and lakes. An unintended result of development is that impervious surfaces cause more water to run off the landscape and less to infiltrate to groundwater. For example a neighborhood with 1-acre lots with 10-20% impervious surface could expect the amount of runoff to double after development (EPA 1993). Unfortunately, this water bypasses the natural water filter provided by soil, microbes and vegetation and carries additional pollutants directly to surface waters.

(continued)

Figure 3. Water cycle changes associated with impervious surfaces



Source: Environmental Protection Agency, 1993

When trees, shrubs and grasses are replaced with impervious surfaces, the following community benefits are threatened:

- Safe drinking water filtered by the natural soils and plants
- Sufficient groundwater for drinking, irrigation and industry
- Water storage capacity to protect homes from flooding
- Healthy streams with fish spawning areas, flows and stable banks
- Cool, shady water for a diversity of fish
- Food and habitat for songbirds and other animals
- Natural scenery for relaxation and privacy

What can you do?

The first step is to share this information with citizens and local officials in your community and to help them understand the effects of impervious surfaces on water resources. Remember, prevention is less costly than remediation and collaboration is more productive than confrontation.

Future issues of the *Tracker* will address the following topics in the series on impervious surfaces:

- ◆ Information that is available to understand the watershed, water flow and pollutant sources in your community.
- ◆ Tools that can be used to minimize impervious surfaces and their effects on lakes, streams and groundwater.



(continued on page 11)

Who's Who in the Planning World

Plan Commission (PC)

Plan Commissions have two key roles: planning and plan implementation (usually including land use regulation). For planning purposes, Commissions are authorized to prepare a comprehensive plan and recommend its adoption to the governing body that adopts the plan as an ordinance by majority vote. Commissions do not have the authority to adopt or amend the plan on behalf of local governing bodies. Important potential commission roles include sponsoring the planning process for their community, putting in motion the community's public participation plan for later adoption by the local board, and ensuring that as many points of view as possible are expressed in the course of the planning process. Some commissions oversee development of a request for proposals for professional planning services at the beginning of the process, or sponsor development of an action agenda that establishes priority strategies for plan implementation. (Note: Some local governments use other names for their commission, e.g., planning and zoning committee, zoning committee, or land use committee particularly related to county government. Cities, villages and towns with village powers should use the term plan commission since state statutes delegate specific powers to that body.)

Town Board, Village Board, City Council, County Board

The elected governing bodies of general purpose local units of government or their chief presiding officers are responsible for appointment of plan commissions and ultimately for adoption of local plans and implementing measures including land use ordinances. Elected and appointed officials provide leadership for a fair, open planning process, one that recognizes public and private interests, and seeks to balance community *development* needs with *conservation* needs. The appointment of a diverse comprehensive plan committee is a critical element of this leadership role.



Citizens

Citizens are local experts on the issues & broader trends affecting their communities. Public input should be emphasized before, during and after comprehensive plan development. Directly, through participation in public meetings, focus groups and the like, and less directly, by responding to household surveys and informal discussions with neighbors, the public offers local perspectives and opinions that provide a non-technical focus for key issues addressed in the planning process. A range of opinions makes your plan stronger. The perennial challenge is getting significant input from the public in the planning process.



Clerk/Administrator

The local clerk at the town or village levels or zoning staff in counties or larger municipalities often play a pivotal role to ensure that proper procedures are followed, such as notices in the local paper, plan adoption requirements, etc.

Planning Advisory Committee

The local governing body may appoint an ad hoc advisory committee, sometimes called a citizens advisory committee or comprehensive planning committee, to sponsor and lead the process of developing the comprehensive plan. The plan commission, however, still has the legal responsibility to review and recommend approval of any plan brought back by the planning advisory committee.

Planning Staff

Professional planners act as core providers of technical services for comprehensive planning. They bring training and experience through the use of such methods as economic profiling, population projections, and land use regulation techniques. County planners often help county communities get organized for planning, develop and adopt public participation plans, explore community visions and goals for the future, and assist, as staff resources allow, in informational and technical aspects of plan and plan implementation. The department may provide geographic information systems or GIS mapping data in support of municipal planning initiatives.

(continued)

Attorneys (and the Law)

Planning and its internal process rests on legal principles, statutes, and codes. If the plan commission is consistent with their application of the rules, applicants who bring lawyers to plan commission meetings may differ in their interpretation of statutes or local codes, but it does not mean that the plan commission is wrong. If you have made decisions based on the law and have minutes of your meetings, threats to your decisions should not fluster you.



Developers and Builders

Developers and builders represent the private sector side of planning and development. They are the people and companies that build subdivisions and other development based on codes and regulations that a community has in place. While developers and builders may complain about regulations, they appreciate a place where the process for obtaining permits is streamlined, is transparent (there are no hidden costs or requirements), and expectations are clear, even though that place may be highly regulated. They operate on the basis of supply and demand. If your community has few regulations, but it's not clear how to get a permit, developers may go to a neighboring community where the process is transparent and it's easy to get a permit despite many more regulations.



Regional Planning Commissions

Wisconsin has nine Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs). All but five counties in the state (Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Rock, Sauk) are served by an RPC. RPCs in Wisconsin provide intergovernmental planning and coordination for the physical, social and economic development of a region. RPCs provide planning assistance on regional issues, assist local interests in responding to state and federal programs, act as a coordinating agency for programs and activities, and provide planning and development assistance to local governments. Specific examples of RPC services

include: comprehensive community plans; zoning and subdivision ordinances; grant writing; GIS map production; revolving loan fund administration; economic development planning; socio-economic data collection and dissemination, and public policy advocacy on issues affecting a region.

The Media

Involve the media from the outset of a planning process. The media provides education and knowledge on current events. At the same time the media may need to be educated about planning and planning issues. The media can keep the public aware of a current planning process and planning issues in general. Thus, using the media is a good way to get information out to the public.

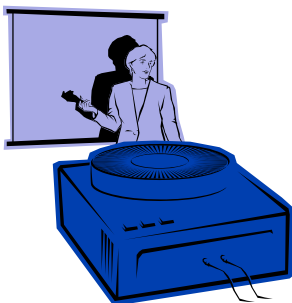


Nearby Communities

Each community is part of a larger network of neighboring towns, villages and cities. Local land use decisions can have impacts outside a jurisdiction's own boundaries. Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law and the State's comprehensive planning grant application process recognize the need for intergovernmental coordination. The law asks for each local government to include an intergovernmental coordination element within its comprehensive plan to address consistencies between and among plans of different jurisdictions and to address how to deal with conflict if it should arise in the future over land use matters.

Cooperative Extension Educators

County Co-op Extension faculty seek to improve the quality of local decisions by providing public, private and non-profit clients with information, targeted research results, and process support.



Sources:

Bussiere, Merritt. 2001. Comprehensive Basics In-Service, June 12-14.

Senville, Wayne M. 2000. Welcome to the Commission! A Guide for New Members. Champlain Planning Press, Inc., Burlington, Vermont.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation website www.dot.state.wi.us/dtim/bop/planning-rpc.htm, Feb. 12, 2002.

What Changes Invalidate a Nonconforming Use?

As communities adopt new land use policies and zoning in response to Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law they must decide how to treat existing development that is no longer compatible with community goals and objectives. Nonconformities are uses, structures or lots that were legally established prior to a change in the ordinance and which do not comply with current ordinance standards. The Wisconsin Court of Appeals, District II, addressed changes allowed for nonconforming uses in its December 5, 2001 decision, *Racine County v. Cape*.

Wisconsin Statutes provide that nonconforming uses may continue as they were upon ordinance adoption. (ss. 59.69 (10)(a), 60.61(5)(a) and 62.23(7)(h) Wis. Stats.) The Cape case relies on *Waukesha County v. Seitz*, in which the Wisconsin Supreme Court stated, "If an increase in volume, intensity or frequency of use is coupled with some element of identifiable change or extension, the enlargement will invalidate a legal nonconforming use. ...However, a mere increase in the volume, intensity or frequency of a nonconforming use is not sufficient to invalidate it." The court later clarified that an *identifiable change* occurs when the product or type of service the business puts into the stream of commerce changes. (*Waukesha County v. Pewaukee Marina, Inc.*)

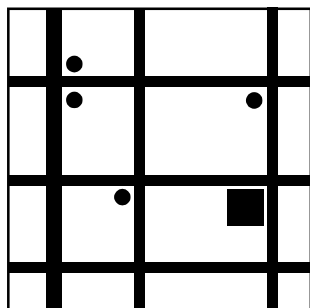
Since the early 1960's, Cape, a road and utility construction business, had recycled concrete for use at its own construction sites through the use of various crushing techniques. Crushing concrete for reuse by the company became a nonconforming use in 1970 when Racine County enacted a zoning ordinance prohibiting this activity where Cape is located. In 1992, Cape acquired a modern, portable concrete crusher to use in its recycling activities. This equipment allowed Cape to break concrete into smaller and more uniform pieces than possible through conventional means. The court concluded in this case that the portable crusher did not result in an identifiable change in the nonconforming use because there was no evidence that Cape had put a new product or service into the stream of commerce. Therefore, Cape maintains its ability to crush concrete as a nonconforming use.



As a caveat, the court said that there may be circumstances where new equipment would alter the nonconforming use drastically enough to make it a new and different use under the zoning ordinance. There may also be instances where new processes have a significantly different effect on surrounding properties and therefore invalidate the nonconforming use. For example, this might apply if a company switched from mining by mechanical means to blasting.

Adapted from Local Land Use Planning & Zoning ETN Series: Relevant Case Law. James H. Schneider, UWEX Local Government Center and Richard K. Nordeng, Stafford Rosenbaum, LLP

Web-Based Community Planning for the Citizen Planner



The title above was the focus of the December 2001 issue of the Land Information Bulletin of the National Consortium for Rural Geospatial Innovation (RGIS) – Great Lakes at the University of Wisconsin – Madison and the Land Information & Computer Graphics Facility. This group created a fascinating planning website. The website is based on a land use planning project in Verona Township, Wisconsin through a community demonstration grant. The website provided Verona's land use task force and citizens to learn about their community, visualize, and explore the consequences of different land use alternatives. The website includes maps, data, a land use survey, a planning search engine, and various tools for analyzing farmland protection, environmental corridors, and residential development.

The table of contents includes: information about the website, resources and information, an explanation of their tools of analysis, a virtual tour, how the website works and setting up your own website.



To receive this Bulletin online, or to access other RGIS publication, visit:
www.ruralGIS.org

To learn more about the Shaping Dane project explore their website:
www.lic.wisc.edu/shapingdane

Plan Commission Workshops Deemed a Success!

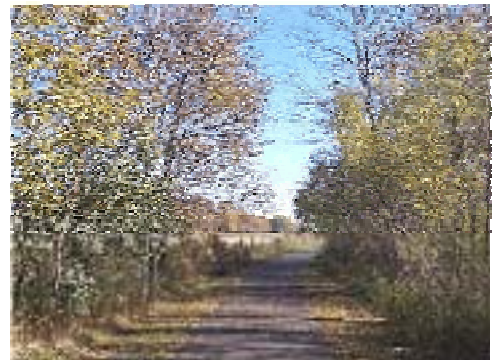
CLUE conducted 5 workshops throughout the State over the past three months: Stevens Point (Dec. 7), Eau Claire (Jan. 9), Rhinelander (Jan. 11), Oconomowoc (Jan. 18) and Appleton (Feb. 1). There were approximately 425 participants at all sessions, averaging 85 per workshop. In general participants increased their level of knowledge. On average, 94% of the participants strongly agreed and somewhat agreed that speakers provided valuable insight and information. And on average, 95% of the participants strongly agreed and somewhat agreed that the workshops were informative. However, about half of the participants did not think we provided enough detailed information.

CLUE cancelled a workshop in Hayward due to lack of pre-registrants. We had decided we needed a minimum of 40 people to register one week prior to the date of the workshop. Because there is continued interest in holding a workshop in northwestern Wisconsin, we will attempt to hold another workshop in the Hayward area in April.

In addition, southwestern Wisconsin is working to establish a date for a plan commission workshop. It is tentatively set for April 11 or 12. If you are interested, please contact your county CRD or Agriculture extension educator and/or your county planner and zoning administrator.

Multi-Use Trail PowerPoint Presentation on the Web

Multi-use trails have become a popular asset in communities, helping to connect subdivisions with parks, schools, and downtown. Some even become tourist attractions. However, poorly planned or improperly designed trails can lead to troublesome user conflicts and expensive maintenance costs. An informative PowerPoint presentation prepared recently for a Center for Land Use Education workshop explores some of the issues involved in trail development. You can view it on the Internet at:



<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/sheboygan/cnred/cnred.html>

Click the "Multi-use Trail Development" link under the FACT SHEETS & NEWSLETTER heading.

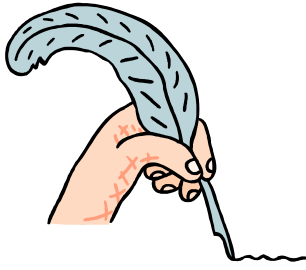
Rain and Snow—where do they go and what do they take with them (continued from page 7)

Sources:

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- Cappiella, K. and K. Brown. 2001. Land Use and Impervious Cover in the Chesapeake Bay Region. *Watershed Protection Techniques*, 3(4): 835-840
- City of Olympia, 1994. Impervious Surface Reduction Study: Technical and Policy Analysis – Final Report. Public Works Department, Olympia, Washington. 83 pp.
- Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials (NEMO), an educational program for local land use officials that addresses the relationship of land use to natural resource protection. Haddam, CT, 860-345-4511, <http://nemo.uconn.edu>
- Schueler, T.R. 1992. Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Urbanization on Streams: A Comprehensive Strategy for Local Government. In *Watershed Restoration Sourcebook*. Publication #92701 of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, edited by P. Kumble and T. Schueler.
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- Wang, L., J. Lyons, P. Kanehl, R. Bannerman, and E. Emmons 2000. Watershed Urbanization and Changes in Fish Communities in Southeastern Wisconsin Streams. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association*. 36:5(1173-1187).
- Wang, L., J. Lyons, and P. Kanehl 2001. Impacts of Urbanization on Stream Habitat and Fish Across Multiple Spatial Scales. *Environmental Management*. 28(2):255-266.

Additional resources:

- Center for Watershed Protection (CWP). Ellicott City, MD, (410) 461-8323, <http://www.cwp.org>
- Environmental Protection Agency. To learn which watershed you live in check <http://www.epa.gov/surf>
- A Storm on the Horizon: An Educational Video on the Effects of Stormwater on Our Rivers. 14 minutes. Produced by Kiap-TU-Wish Chapter of Trout Unlimited, demonstrates the impact of stormwater and outlines actions to allow development while protecting water resources, 715-386-7568, <http://www.lambcom.net/kiaptuwish/video.html>



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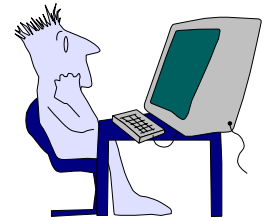
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It should be 1000 words or less,
Be informative,
Be of state-wide concern,
And address a land use issue.

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

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