



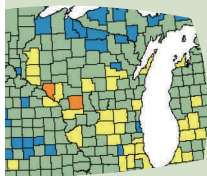
VOLUME 12 | ISSUE 3 | WINTER 2012

Land Use Tracker

A quarterly publication of the Center for Land Use Education



► ADDRESSING FOOD SYSTEMS THROUGH LOCAL PLANS 1



► REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS PORTAL 6



► PLANNING FOR SOLAR ENERGY 8

ADDRESSING FOOD SYSTEMS THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

By Kristy SeBlonka, Center for Land Use Education

Food is integral to our lives. It affects individual health and shapes the economy, culture, land use, and environment of both rural and urban communities. The American Planning Association (APA) considers food access to be a health, equity and community development issue. Recognizing the need for a comprehensive approach, the APA joined together with leading experts in nutrition, nursing and public health to develop a joint vision and set of principles for a healthy, sustainable food system (see box below right).

The food system is defined to encompass food production, processing, distribution, access, consumption and waste recovery. Because it touches so many aspects of a community, it is an ideal planning topic. Yet planners are still learning how it fits into local planning efforts.

Food systems planning first emerged in the late twentieth century. Prior to that, most comprehensive plans did not address food systems beyond traditional agriculture. Today there are a growing number of community plans that include food systems components.

To better understand the extent to which local plans address complex food system issues, the APA conducted a nationwide survey of

Principles of a Healthy Sustainable Food System

1. Health promoting
2. Sustainable
3. Resilient
4. Diverse
5. Fair
6. Economically balanced
7. Transparent

FUTURE FOOD TRENDS 2013

<http://prezi.com/qo1d7egpdhkg/future-food-trends-2013>

This presentation by Greg Lawless explores 2013 food trends using highlights from three national food industry reports and interviews with nine Wisconsin food industry experts.

planning staff and an in-depth evaluation of selected comprehensive and sustainability plans. The culminating report, *Planning for Food Access and Community-Based Food Systems: A National Scan and Evaluation of Local Comprehensive and Sustainability Plans*, provides detailed results from the study. The report also provides sample plan language and policy recommendations for food system practitioners.

“[W]hile individual municipalities and counties have made much progress in integrating food issues into both traditional and emerging planning frameworks, there is still a long way to go before food is considered equally important as shelter, transportation, housing, and jobs.”

Hodgson, 2012

National Survey Results

The national survey included responses from 888 local units of government. Results are summarized below:

- ▶ 95 percent of communities indicated they had a draft or adopted *comprehensive plan*; however, only nine percent (80) indicated that it addressed an aspect of the local or regional food system.
- ▶ 15 percent of communities indicated they had a draft or adopted *sustainability plan*; however, only 18 percent (25) indicated that it addressed an aspect of the local or regional food system.
- ▶ The majority of those with plans addressing food systems did not use any food system assessment or data collection tools to identify community needs.
- ▶ Food-related topics commonly addressed in plans include rural and urban agriculture; food access and availability; food processing, distribution and marketing; and food waste.

10 Common Food System Topics

1. Rural Agriculture (e.g. small- and large-scale dairy, livestock, factory farms/CAFOs, poultry, fruit and vegetable production in rural and metropolitan areas)
2. Food Access & Availability (e.g. physical and economic ability of consumers to obtain safe, nutritious and culturally appropriate food in the home, school, worksite and neighborhood settings)
3. Urban Agriculture (e.g. urban farming; community, school or backyard gardens; poultry; bees; small livestock)
4. Retail (e.g. supermarkets, grocery stores, corner stores, convenience stores, cafeterias, restaurants, dining halls, fast food and formula restaurants, farmers' markets, roadside farm stands, vending machines, mobile vending, and other food vending)
5. Food Waste (e.g. backyard composting, municipal curbside composting, edible food waste recovery)
6. Distribution (e.g. dry and cold storage facilities and warehouses, transportation and delivery routes, networks)
7. Food Processing (e.g. community/commercial kitchens, canneries, butcheries and other food processing facilities or infrastructure)
8. Marketing (e.g. commercial advertisements, menu labeling, food labeling, media campaigns)
9. Education (e.g. health, nutrition, culinary and cooking promotion and education)
10. Community Assistance (e.g. food banks, food pantries, meals on wheels, soup kitchens, Emergency Food Assistance Program, Electronic Benefit Transfer, Women, Infants and Children)

10 Common Food System Strategies

1. Preserve rural agricultural land
2. Support new opportunities for the agricultural production of produce (e.g. fruit, vegetables)
3. Improve access to farmers' markets
4. Support new opportunities for non-commercial urban agriculture (e.g. community gardens)
5. Support small farms
6. Support ecologically sustainable food production practices
7. Improve access to community gardens
8. Support infrastructure for local or regional food distribution
9. Support infrastructure for local or regional food processing
10. Support new opportunities for commercial urban agriculture (e.g. urban farms)

- ▶ Strategies commonly cited in plans include preserving rural agricultural land; supporting new opportunities for produce production; improving access to farmers markets; supporting new opportunities for urban agriculture; and supporting small farms.
- ▶ Roughly one-third of respondents reported that food system-related goals, objectives, and policies made a positive impact on the food system. Successes include the creation of new community gardens, grocery stores and farmers markets; changes in land use regulations; the promotion of locally grown food; the development of food policy councils; and the attraction of grant funding.
- ▶ The number one reason for including food system components in local plans was community support. Major barriers include lack of political awareness, lack of community awareness, and lack of local government resources.

Plan Evaluation Results

The APA selected 25 plans (8 sustainability and 13 comprehensive plans) to evaluate in-depth. While none of the plans are from Wisconsin, they represent a diverse set of

regions, populations, and government units and can give us insight into how planners are addressing food system topics. A summary of the plan evaluation results are summarized below:

- ▶ The food system topics and strategies covered in the sample plans varied considerably but were similar to the national results.
- ▶ The majority of plans addressed one or more of the *Principles of a Healthy, Sustainable Food System* (see page 1) in their vision statements, guiding themes, goals or objectives.
- ▶ Many plans, particularly comprehensive plans, did not address equity issues in food access.
- ▶ Some plans had specific food-related policies, whereas others were vague.
- ▶ Most food-related policies were tied to goals. However, very few included timeframes or specific implementation actions.
- ▶ There is a lack of food systems data in the planning process, making it hard to establish meaningful benchmarks and targets in the evaluation component of the plans.

Recommendations

Based on the research and experiences of a diverse group of communities, the APA makes the follow key recommendations to planners and local governments working on food system issues:

1. Partner with a range of local government staff, including planning, community and economic development, public health, housing, parks and recreation, and local school districts.
2. Establish a food policy council, coalition, or network to gather input from food system stakeholders, both inside and outside of local government.
3. Invite nonprofits working in food-related sectors to participate in the planning and implementation process. They may have stronger connections to certain stakeholders, such as farmers or underserved community members.
4. Partner with local foundations to fund meaningful community engagement, food assessment, and long-term coordination.
5. Collaborate with university and Extension programs to collect and analyze food access and systems data (both longitudinal and baseline).
6. Coordinate food system efforts so that they are supported and reinforced by a network of local government plans, policies, and initiatives.
7. Use food-related actions to achieve non-food goals for open space, transportation, land use, economic development, housing, natural resources, and solid waste.
8. Evaluate existing local policies during the plan development process to understand how they inhibit or support food access, and identify opportunities or barriers to meet food system goals.
9. Clearly identify the roles and responsibilities of groups responsible for plan implementation, together with funding sources and a timeline.

10. Make sure plan goals and policies can be monitored and evaluated over time by balancing aspirational goals with measurable objectives, indicators, and targets.

Conclusion

Local government policies and decisions affect the food system in a variety of ways, both positively and negatively. While many comprehensive and sustainability plans do not address food systems, the APA study helps us to learn from those that do. The APA encourages planners to take a holistic approach to plan for the entire food system.

For More Information

Planning for Food Access and Community Based Food Systems: A National Scan and Evaluation of Local Comprehensive and Sustainability Plans. Kimberley Hodgson, American Planning Association, 2012.

Available at: www.planning.org/research/foodaccess/pdf/foodaccessreport.pdf



PLANNING FOR FOOD ACCESS AND COMMUNITY-BASED FOOD SYSTEMS:

A National Scan and Evaluation of Local Comprehensive and Sustainability Plans

Kimberley Hodgson



Examples of Food-Related Goals, Objectives and Actions from Wisconsin Plans

St. Croix County Comprehensive Plan (2012)Available at: www.co.saint-croix.wi.us*Goal 4: Conserve availability and quality of natural resources for agriculture.*

Objectives:

- 4.1 Encourage the conservation of groundwater and surface water quality and quantity.
- 4.2 Encourage and promote farming and forestry operations to follow best management practices and maintain strong stewardship principles.
- 4.3 Maintain soil productivity through appropriate agricultural practices.
- 4.4 Encourage the establishment and maintenance of agricultural crops and pasture for agricultural land adjacent to public habitat areas.

City of Madison Comprehensive Plan (2006)Available at: www.cityofmadison.com/planning/ComprehensivePlan*Goal: Maintain the region's status as one of the nation's most productive and economically viable food production areas.**Goal: Maintain existing agricultural operations in the City and encourage new, smaller farming operations such as Community Supported Agriculture Farms.*

Objective 13: Promote the sale of foods grown in Dane County.

Policy 1: Support Dane County's efforts to promote and develop direct-marketing alternatives for agricultural foods and products.

Policy 2: Support Dane County's efforts to educate the general public on the value that agriculture production and business adds to the Dane County economy.

Policy 3: Support Dane County's efforts to help entrepreneurs plan, start and grow new enterprises that capture value from agriculture.

Policy 4: Support Dane County's efforts to establish and maintain a Food Council to coordinate issues and policies relating to locally grown foods.

City of La Crosse and La Crosse County Strategic Plan for Sustainability (2009)Available at: www.sustainablelacrosse.org

The City and County of La Crosse will meet the hierarchy of present and future human needs fairly and efficiently.

Goal 4B: Support the availability of local food.

Actions.

- 1. Work with existing organizations to identify, promote, and educate the community about Community Supported Agriculture farms, coops, and farmer's markets.
- 2. Work to increase food grown within the City.
 - A. Increase the number of community gardens including establishing a garden at City Hall.
 - B. Study and provide examples of and information on urban agriculture to residents and property owners.

REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS PORTAL PROVIDES ACCESS TO DATA, MAPS AND RESOURCES

A growing interest in food systems has led to the development of a new regional food systems portal (<http://foodsystems.wisc.edu>). The portal includes printable county profiles, regional maps, food systems resources by topic, and a template discussion tool to help local leaders make use of the profiles in a community setting. Data is available at the county, state and regional level for the following states: Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

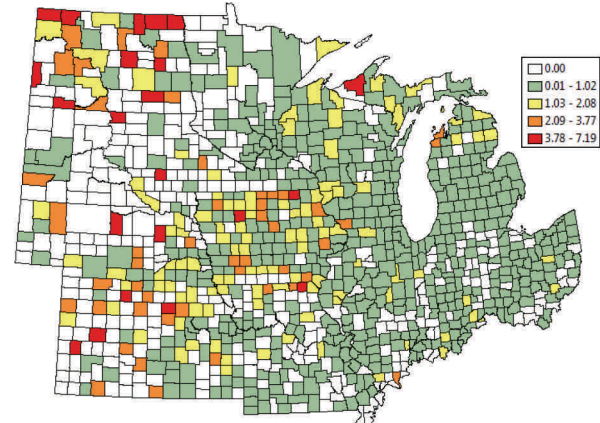
The food systems portal can be used for a variety of purposes, including:

- Informing a community comprehensive planning process
- Informing local policies related to food systems
- Guiding non-profit organizations working on food systems issues
- Identifying the strengths or weaknesses of a local or regional food system
- Understanding how a county compares to the regional food system
- Serving as a baseline to see how a county or region is changing over time
- Identifying indicators for food systems change not yet available through secondary data sources

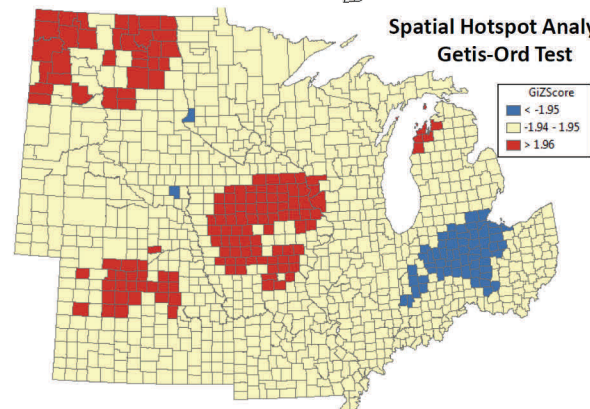
Development of the portal was led by a team from the University of Wisconsin-Extension Center for Community and Economic Development, UW-Madison Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, UW-Stevens Point Center for Land Use Education, UW-Madison Applied Population Laboratory, and UW-Extension Publications. Extension colleagues from a twelve state region also provided input. Funding for the project was provided by the North Central Regional Center for Rural Development. All data came from secondary sources including the U.S. Census of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Data is displayed across a multi-state area to facilitate visualization of the regional food system. Hotspot analysis provides an additional layer of detail, showing clusters of counties where variables are found at statistically high (red) or low (blue) levels.

Number Farmers Markets per 10K Population 2010



Spatial Hotspot Analysis
Getis-Ord Test



Food Systems Resources

The portal provides access to resources associated with the following topics:

- Local and Regional Food Marketing
- Food Systems Planning
- Economic Impact and Analysis
- Food Systems Assessment
- Food Policy
- Farm to School and Institution
- Direct Marketing and Agritourism
- Supply/Value Chain Development
- Funding Opportunities
- State Based Programs



Food Systems Profile

Portage County, Wisconsin

	Portage County	State average	Regional average
Food access			
Percent of households with no car & more than 10 miles to a grocery store, 2006 (%)	0.16	0.41	0.93
Percent of low income households more than 10 miles to a grocery store, 2006 (%)	0.78	2.83	7.42
Number of grocery stores per 1K population, 2009	0.10	0.21	0.31
Number of convenience stores (no gas) per 1K population, 2008	0.01	0.02	0.04
Number of convenience stores with gas per 1K population, 2008	0.30	0.55	0.56
Number of SNAP-authorized stores per 1K population 2010	0.43	0.61	0.85
Number of WIC-authorized stores per 1K population, 2011	0.13	0.23	0.30
Number of fast-food restaurants per 1K population, 2009	0.53	0.49	0.52
Number of full-service restaurants per 1K population, 2009	0.98	1.10	0.87
Food assistance			
Percent of low-income receiving SNAP 2007 (%)	23.54	25.70	28.82
Percent of students free-lunch eligible, 2009 (%)	23.92	29.13	33.01
Health			
Adult obesity rate, 2009, (%)	27.90	29.71	30.73
Child obesity rate, 2010 (%)	10.30	13.94	12.32
Adult diabetes rate, 2009 (%)	7.00	8.83	9.73
Local and direct markets			
Number of farms with direct sales per 10K population, 1997	11.48	17.28	12.60
Number of farms with direct sales per 10K population, 2002	13.19	16.94	13.91
Number of farms with direct sales per 10K population, 2007	15.76	22.12	16.20
Farm direct sales per capita 1997 (\$)	5.69	7.25	3.98
Farm direct sales per capita 2002 (\$)	6.56	8.84	6.22
Farm direct sales per capita 2007 (\$)	12.04	14.25	8.75
Number of farmers' markets, 2009	1	2.60	1.37
Number of farmers' markets, 2011	3	3.28	1.95
Percent change in number of farmers' markets, 2009-2011 (%)	200.00	29.39	18.33
Number farmers' markets per 10K population, 2011	0.43	0.65	0.65
Number of farm-to-school programs, 2009	0	0.07	0.04
Number of farms selling directly through CSA, 2007	3	6.07	3.50
Processing and distribution			
Number of food processors	14	13.17	6.19
Number of fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturers	8	1.17	0.40
Number of fruit and vegetable canning, pickling, and drying manufacturers	2	0.75	0.22
Number of cheese manufacturers	0	2.43	0.26
Number of animal slaughtering and processing manufacturers	0	1.93	1.21
Number of perishable prepared food manufacturers	1	0.22	0.14
Number of breweries	3	0.35	0.09
Number of wineries	0	0.40	0.29
Production agriculture general characteristics			
Number of farms 2007	1,066	1,089.76	764.89
Land in farms (acres), 2007	281,575.0	210,983.4	325,034.8
Percent of county land area in farming, 2007 (%)	54.95	46.87	70.24
Average size of farm (acres), 2007	264.0	193.1	574.7
Number of vegetable, melon, potato farms per 10K population, 2002	14.37	9.43	4.84
Number of vegetable, melon, potato farms per 10K population, 2007	12.99	10.50	5.47
Sales per capita, vegetable, melon, potato farms 2002 (\$)	1,231.59	159.38	62.32
Sales per capita, vegetable, melon, potato farms, 2007 (\$)	1,507.75	188.75	77.96

SOLAR COMMUNITIES: PLANNING FOR SOLAR ENERGY



View a time-lapse video showing the installation of this solar array in northeastern Wisconsin www.youtube.com/watch?v=i8IFG4rIFgQ

As part of its role in the SunShot Solar Outreach Partnership, the American Planning Association has recently developed a series of briefing papers aimed at helping communities understand important issues in planning for solar energy.

The briefing papers cover these topics:

- Solar community engagement strategies
- Solar mapping
- Integrating solar energy into local plans
- Integrating solar energy into local development regulations
- Balancing solar energy use with other competing interests
- Recycling land for solar energy development

Here's an overview of what you'll find in each:

Solar community engagement strategies

Involving community members and stakeholders in developing new plans and policies can be an integral step in accurately reflecting the community's goals and priorities and gaining support for implementation. In addition, community outreach and education, especially around emerging issues, is an important role for planners and other local government staff.

This paper provides an overview of common public concerns and misconceptions about solar energy so that local communities can be better

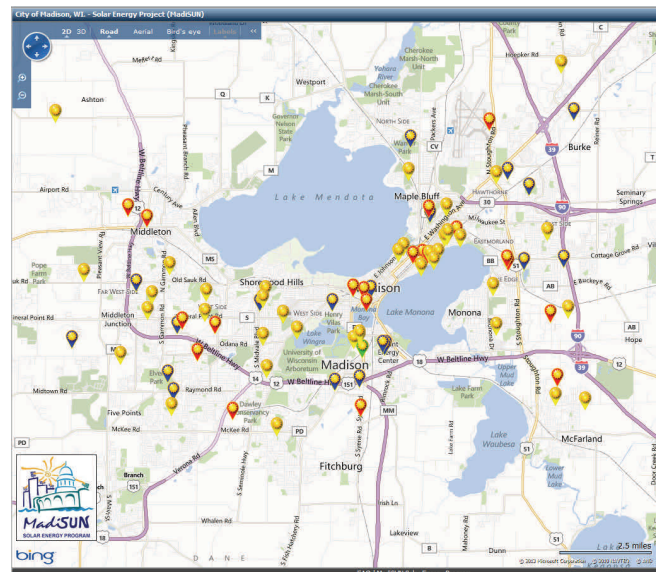
prepared to respond with correct and current information. It also highlights opportunities to raise local awareness about solar energy by helping to create and distribute informational materials such as brochures and website content and by suggesting opportunities for public education, including forums and workshops. Several communities showcased in this paper provide examples of what may work in other places.

Solar mapping

Solar mapping is a technology communities can use to showcase solar installations, as well as provide information on potential sites for new solar development. Solar maps are built using computer programs such as geographic information systems (GIS).

These maps can educate community members on solar energy near their homes, while also providing resources on local installers and financing options. Utility companies that want to track their own systems' production and efficiency may also find the maps useful. This briefing paper elaborates on solar mapping technologies and how some communities are using them to promote solar energy systems.

Map of Solar Installations, Madison, Wisconsin
<http://solarmap.cityofmadison.com/madisun>



Integrating solar energy into local plans

Local plans can help clarify a community's solar energy goals, identify the local solar resource, outline relevant policies, and establish the foundation for incorporating solar energy standards into local development regulations.

This paper highlights ways to integrate solar energy considerations into the comprehensive plan while ensuring consistency with other plans.

Integrating solar energy into local regulations

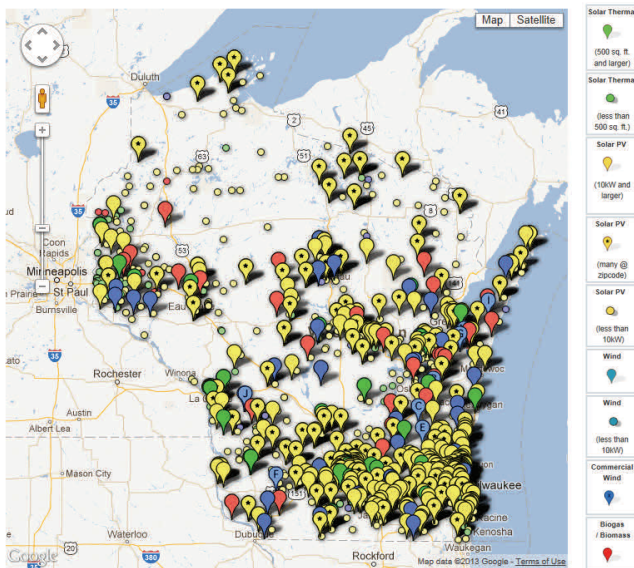
Reviewing and updating local development regulations such as zoning ordinances and subdivision codes is important to ensure that unintended barriers to solar are removed and appropriate standards are added.

Considerations for small-scale systems, large-scale systems, solar-access ordinances, solar-siting ordinances, and solar-ready homes are discussed in this paper, as well as model ordinances. Examples highlight places that have enacted solar energy standards into their local development regulations.

Balancing solar energy use with potential competing interests

Communities have a range of goals and priorities. Sometimes, these goals can conflict

Map of Renewable Energy Projects in Wisconsin www.renewwisconsin.org/data/projects/wimmap.html



For More Information

This article was provided by the American Planning Association's Green Communities Research Center.

To download the briefing papers, listen to a podcast, and access other related resources, please visit: www.planning.org/research/solar



with each other. Decisions made in support of one goal may be detrimental to another goal. Planners can help communities balance these competing interests and understand the trade-offs.

This paper describes the potential conflicts between solar and historic resources and solar and tree preservation. Relevant legislation, case law, and local development regulations are highlighted, together with steps communities can take to help ensure these resources co-exist in the future.

Recycling land for solar energy development

In recent years numerous planners, public officials, and policy advocates have pointed to renewable energy projects as a potential strategy for managing previously developed, but currently vacant, land. While solar energy installations can be a good fit for vacant properties of all sizes in a wide range of contexts, there are still barriers to recycling land for solar energy production.

These barriers may include incomplete or inaccurate information about available sites, inadequate solar access, outdated or confusing development regulations, extensive on-site contamination, and insufficient project financing. This paper provides an overview of considerations and strategies for local governments hoping to promote or pursue solar energy projects on vacant properties that have little current demand for re-occupancy or conventional redevelopment.

TIME TO APPOINT NEW PLAN COMMISSION MEMBERS

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

Spring is an ideal time to review the membership and composition of your local plan commission. In Wisconsin, municipal plan commission members are appointed during the month of April. Commissions generally include seven members, three of which must be “citizens of recognized experience and qualifications.” Appointments are made by the mayor, village president, or town board chair for three-year terms. Towns with a population less than 2,500 may elect to appoint a five-member commission with at least one citizen member.

Counties have three options for establishing a plan commission. They may designate an existing body to serve in this capacity, appoint a standing committee of the county board, or establish a plan commission composed wholly or

partly of non-county board members. Plan commission members are appointed by the county board chair for staggered three-year terms. In counties with a county executive, the executive is responsible for appointing plan commission members, subject to confirmation of the county board. Members of a county planning committee serve two-year terms coinciding with elected office.

Additional resources on appointing a plan commission, including a sample job description and application form are available in the newly updated Plan Commission Handbook. The handbook is available on our website or may be ordered using the form below. Visit us on the web to view upcoming training opportunities: www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue/Pages/workshops

HANDBOOK ORDER FORM

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

Shipping address:

Name	
Organization	
Address	
City, State, Zip	

- Check enclosed (payable to Center for Land Use Education)
- Please invoice (indicate if address differs from above)

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

Email: landcenter@uwsp.edu
 Phone: 715-346-3783
 Fax: 715-346-4038

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

Phone: 715-346-3783
FAX: 715-346-4038
Email: landcenter@uwsp.edu
Web: www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue

► ANNA HAINES
Center Director/Associate Professor/
Land Use Specialist
Anna.Haines@uwsp.edu

► LYNN MARKHAM
Shoreland/Land Use Specialist
Lynn.Markham@uwsp.edu

► REBECCA ROBERTS
Land Use Specialist
Rebecca.Roberts@uwsp.edu

► DANIEL MCFARLANE
GIS Research Specialist
Daniel.McFarlane@uwsp.edu

► KRISTIN FLORESS
Assistant Professor/Specialist
Kristin.Floress@uwsp.edu

► AARON THOMPSON
Assistant Professor/Specialist
Aaron.Thompson@uwsp.edu

► KRISTY SEBLONKA
Office Manager/Project Assistant
Kristy.SeBlonka@uwsp.edu

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

GIS Training Opportunities – Madison, WI

January 28-29/April 25-26, 2013 – CommunityViz
February 11-12/April 9-10/May 20-21, 2013 – ArcGIS 1, ver. 10.1
February 19-21/April 16-18/May 22-24, 2013 – ArcGIS 2, ver. 10.1
February 26, 2013 – What's New in ArcGIS 10.1
March 4-5/May 1-2, 2013 – ArcGIS Desktop 3, ver. 10.0
www.lic.wisc.edu/training

Innovative Cities Lecture: The Power of "I Don't Know"

January 31, 2013 – School of Architecture and Urban Planning, UW-Milwaukee
www4.uwm.edu/sarup/news/lectures

Wisconsin Local Food Summit

February 1-2, 2013 – Northland College, Ashland, WI
<http://wilocalfood.wordpress.com/summits/summit-2013>

New Partners for Smart Growth Conference

February 7-9, 2013 – Kansas City, MO
www.newpartners.org

Wisconsin Wetlands Association Conference

February 12-14, 2013 – Blue Harbor Resort, Sheboygan, WI
<http://wisconsinwetlands.org/2013program.htm>

Wisconsin Land Information Association Conference

February 13-15, 2012 – Grand Geneva Resort, Lake Geneva, WI
www.wlia.org

Fox-Wolf Watershed Alliance Conference

March 5-6, 2013 – Bridgewood Resort and Conference Center, Neenah, WI
www.fwwa.org

Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association Conference

March 11-12, 2013 – Chula Vista Resort, Wisconsin Dells, WI
www.wlwca.org/conference.html

Wisconsin County Code Administrators Spring Conference

April 4-5, 2013 – Stoney Creek Inn, Wausau, WI
www.wccadm.com/conference_page.htm

Transforming Local Government Conference

April 10-12, 2013 – Atlanta, GA
<http://tlgconference.org>

American Planning Association Annual Conference

April 13-17, 2013 – Chicago, IL
<http://planning.org/conference>

American Planning Association–Wisconsin Chapter Spring Conference

June 13-14, 2013 – Blue Harbor Resort, Sheboygan, WI
www.wisconsinplanners.org



WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/UWEX.CLUE

Sign up for the Newsletter

To receive this newsletter by email please sign up at: www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue

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.

ONLINE OPPORTUNITIES**UW-Extension Local Government Center WisLine Series**

February 20, 2013 – Sand and Non-Metallic Mining Update

March 20, 2013 – Wetland Law and Permitting

April 10, 2013 – Legislation and Case Law Update

May 15, 2013 – Hearing Zoning Appeals and Variances

<http://lgc.uwex.edu/WisLines/index.html>

American Planning Association Chapter Webcasts

January 25, 2013 – Mobile Planning: There's an App for That

February 8, 2013 – Copy Cats: How Plagiarism is Discrediting the Urban Planning Profession

February 22, 2013 – MAPS: Oklahoma City's Renaissance through Self-Investment and Economic Development

March 1, 2013 – How to Start a New Consulting Firm: Strategies for Success

March 8, 2013 – Using Design Guidelines to Control Strip Development

March 15, 2013 – State and Local Government Fiscal Policies Specific to Oil and Natural Gas Extraction

March 22, 2013 – Ethics Skits

May 17, 2013 – Economic Development Division

www.utah-apa.org/webcasts

American Planning Association Audio/Web Conferences

February 13, 2013 – Fracking, Resource Extraction and Community Planning

March 13, 2013 – Environmental Systems, Assessment and Carrying Capacity

April 13, 2013 – The 21st Century Planning Commission

May 15, 2013 – Rethinking the Role of the Urban Freeway

June 5, 2013 – Pedestrian and Bicycle Planning

June 26, 2013 – 2013 Planning Law Review

www.planning.org/audioconference

For additional dates and information visit the online calendar of events

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

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

Phone: 715-346-3783

FAX: 715-346-4038

Email: landcenter@uwsp.edu

Web: www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue



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

UW
Extension
University of Wisconsin-Extension