

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION



J. MICHAEL BLASKA

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

WISCONSIN LAND INFORMATION PROGRAM

MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY REVIEW

WISCONSIN LAND COUNCIL

GIS SERVICE CENTER

PLAT REVIEW

OFFICE OF LAND INFORMATION SERVICES

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Office of Land Information Services

Programs include:

**Wisconsin Land Council
Wisconsin Land Information Program
GIS Services
Municipal Boundary Review
Plat Review**

**State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration**

Office of Land Information Services

The 1997-99 Budget Bill consolidated several important land management activities within the Wisconsin Department of Administration and also created the Wisconsin Land Council. Attached to the Secretary's Office of the Wisconsin Department of Administration, the Office of Land Information Services (OLIS) is headed by Director, J. Michael Blaska.

OLIS provides staff support to the Wisconsin Land Council, and it administers the Wisconsin Land Information Program in conjunction with the Wisconsin Land Information Board. In addition, OLIS houses the Plat Review and Municipal Boundary Review programs, both of which have statutory authority for approval of specific requests relating to the use of land. The Geographic Information System (GIS) Service Center, is also located within OLIS and is dedicated to the efficient use of geographic information systems. Combining these programs into one office provides the visibility, interaction and organization necessary for the efficient administration and operation of these activities. Additional information follows describing the various programs and staff.

OLIS Programs

- GIS Services
- Municipal Boundary Review
- Plat Review
- Wisconsin Land Council
- Wisconsin Land Information Board

OLIS serves as a focal point for federal and state agencies, local units of government, and a wide range of organizations in the public and private sectors to exchange ideas and information on public policy development, legislative activities, land information systems, comprehensive planning techniques, and technology initiatives, among other activities.

The issues of land use, land use planning, and the relationships between local units of government and state agencies are among the emerging and very significant political and public policy issues for the State of Wisconsin. The Governor's 2000-2001 budget bill also outlines a number of statewide efforts relating to OLIS.

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Jeanne Storm
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- Renee Powers, Surveyor Senior
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- Vacant, Surveyor
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Municipal Boundary Review

- George Hall, PPA6
- Bob Zeinemann, PPA4
- Laura Yaffe, PPA3 LTE
- Linda Horvath, PPA3 LTE

GIS Services

- Loren Hoffmann, IS EAT-Cons
- Lisa Olson-MacDonald, IS GAA-INT

Wisconsin Land Council & Land Information Program

- Georgia Hopf, CSS2
- Cassandra Walburn, PPA5
- Linda Keegan, PPA4
- Sarah Kemp, CSS1
- Jerry Sullivan, IS

**GIS Services
Municipal Boundary Review
Plat Review**

**State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration
Office of Land Information Services**

GIS Services

Geographic Information System (GIS) Services within the Office of Land Information Services provides consultation and implementation of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to government or non-profit groups. Their mission is to increase the use of GIS technology within state agencies in an appropriate and efficient manner. The goals of GIS Services are to identify appropriate new applications, increase the number of products and services available to state agencies related to GIS, and to increase the total number of state staff that uses GIS.

GIS Services works to accomplish this mission by creating and delivering custom products, by demonstrating the technology capabilities to those unfamiliar, and by providing support services to GIS users. GIS Services also works with the Wisconsin Land Council, Wisconsin Land Information Board, the Wisconsin Land Information Association, and other groups as appropriate regarding technology, policy creation and implementation.

The GIS Services list of services includes GIS consultation, installation/set-up, training, support, custom production, data clearinghouse services, and enterprise data layer storage, maintenance, and exchange. GIS Services acquires, formats, and distributes GIS data to anyone upon request in which some fees may apply for this service.

GIS Services seeks to have available for distribution standard data layers of Wisconsin and GIS data sets of general interest from federal, state, and local levels. They convert data layers from other sources to state standards for users and create new layers of interest or need by multiple groups (e.g., local land records). They also strive to answer inquiries about sources for GIS data and create partnerships between data providers and data users.

GIS Services has provided customized services to all the major Wisconsin state departments, University of Wisconsin, Madison Area Technical College, and various school districts, utilities, counties, towns, villages, cities, planning commissions, and other commissions and boards. GIS Services staff also continue to provide support to the Wisconsin Land Council and Wisconsin Land Information Program.

The GIS Services' annual budget is \$215,700. Their primary funding source is the Telecommunications Fund with some revenue realized from charges to state agencies and other customers.

Listed are the staff members within OLIS that support GIS Services.

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Municipal Boundary Review

Municipal Boundary Review (MBR) regulates the transition of unincorporated town territory to city or village status through municipal annexation, incorporation, consolidation, or by joint city-village-town activities through cooperative plans and agreements, which change territorial boundaries and often provide for the sharing of municipal services. MBR facilitates implementation of legislative intent by reviewing, commenting, and approving actual changes in jurisdictional boundaries based on statutory criteria involving land use planning principles and consideration of fiscal and other impacts on neighboring jurisdictions. Municipal Boundary Review staff are available upon request to meet with local government officials, legislators, attorneys, and citizens to discuss annexation, incorporation, consolidation, and cooperative boundary plans, and related issues which seek strategic ways of resolving intergovernmental disputes.

Annexation opinions - Around 300-400 advisory opinions are prepared annually for all annexations involving towns, villages and cities in Wisconsin counties over 50,000 population. Under State Statutes, Section 66.021 (12), MBR reviews maps, legal descriptions, contiguity and other local policy issues. The program's advisory opinions, which sometimes cite case law decisions, are usually followed by municipalities, and by attorneys who file MBR opinions in circuit court when annexations are opposed and litigated. In such cases, MBR staff may be called to testify or to produce affidavits.

Incorporation and consolidation environmental assessments and determinations - Under ss. 66.013-66.02, Wis. Statutes, the primary audiences for MBR determinations for incorporation and consolidation petitions are circuit courts, petitioners, interested citizens, and attorneys practicing land use law. Companion environmental assessments written by MBR may pinpoint local issues that need attention, or which may require the participation of neighboring units of government or state and local agencies. As petitioners consider incorporation, MBR may be asked to review alternative ways of resolving local issues that can obviate the need to create a separate unit of government. MBR's determinations for circuit courts are subject to Chapter 227, Stats., appeal procedures. Incorporation orders from circuit courts take a year or more to complete. Currently, there are ten incorporations filed with MBR.

Cooperative agreements - These are used by combinations of towns, villages, and cities to resolve intergovernmental land use and service issues, as an alternative to litigation, annexation, or incorporation. MBR is frequently asked to provide information on different forms of agreements, to facilitate discussions, and sometimes to act as a convenor/mediator. After cooperative boundary plans and agreements are prepared, MBR ultimately reviews and approves these agreements. MBR has also been asked by attorneys and local units of government to review other forms of intergovernmental agreements (ss. 66.30 and 66.027, Stats.), and to provide information on the Wisconsin tax revenue sharing statute, s. 66.028. Intergovernmental agreements may take from one to three years to complete.

The appropriation for fiscal year 99 is \$104,100. The program is funded with general purpose revenues.

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Plat Review

The Plat Review program's mission is to promote the orderly layout of land; to facilitate adequate provisions for water, sewerage, ingress and egress, and public access to all navigable water; and, to certify technical accuracy, retraceable boundaries, and conveyancing by accurate legal description. Program staff review land subdivision plats for compliance with ch. 236, Wis. Stats., and assessor's plats for compliance with s. 70.27, Wis. Stats.

Subdivision plats create or reconfigure parcels for the purpose of sale or building development. These divisions can be for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes. In the subdivision plat process, the program has two roles: to be the clearinghouse and to perform a technical review. The clearinghouse for three state agencies (Departments of Administration, Commerce and Transportation) and 17 county planning agencies, insures that state agencies and local units of government have the opportunity to review these developments to verify compliance with statutes, rules, ordinances, plans and official maps. The technical review insures compliance with state minimum layout standards relating to lots, streets, and public access dedications to lakes and streams.

Subdivision lot buyers are ensured that they can build a residence or business on the parcel, access the public highway system from the parcel, and locate parcel boundaries from the permanent survey monuments set at property corners that can be retraced to U. S. Public Land Survey System corners. The public is ensured that lands dedicated for roads and streets meet minimum standards for access, safety and continue adding to the public highway system statewide, and that the plat provides access to abutting lakes and streams.

Assessor's plats reconcile faulty deeds, maps or other descriptions of record. Assessor's plats are ordered by a local unit of government or the circuit court. Technical review and certification of the plat insure that surveying accuracy and monumentation are sufficient for the retracement of parcel boundaries and that parcels are accurately described for assessment, taxation or conveyance purposes.

Program information can also be obtained by visiting the Plat Review web page within the Office of Land Information Services web site. Plat Review is 100% funded by program revenue. Fees are charged for filing, review, and reprographics. Listed below are the Plat Review Staff. The appropriation for fiscal year 99 is \$366,705.

STAFF

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Wisconsin Land Council

**State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration
Office of Land Information Services**

Wisconsin Land Council

The sixteen-member, Wisconsin Land Council (WLC) was established within the 1997-99 biennial budget as part several new initiatives related to land use planning and services. The Wisconsin Land Council is attached to the Wisconsin Department of Administration for administrative purposes under section 15.03 of the State Statutes. Under the legislation, the WLC is charged with identifying state land use goals, priorities, and procedures for facilitating local land use planning; study areas of cooperation and conflict in federal, state and municipal land use statutes; establish technical and state resource consortia; study the development of and land information system; and recommend improvements to land use planning and coordination activities to the Governor.

Chaired by Secretary Mark D. Bugher of the Department of Administration, the WLC is composed of state agency heads and representatives from local government, business, and other interested groups. J. Michael Blaska, Executive Director of the Office of Land Information Services, serves as Executive Director to the Wisconsin Land Council.

Two WLC working groups have formally been established and have been meeting frequently: the State Agency Resource Working Group (SARWG) and the Technical Working Group (TWG). Information regarding the functions of these working groups and their members can be found in additional pages within this packet.

The annual base budget for fiscal year 99 is \$323,400. The department may assess any state agency for any amount that it determines to be required for the functions of the WLC. OLIS staff members provide support to the WLC to carry out its legislative charge.

Listed are the staff members within OLIS that support WLC functions.

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Wisconsin Land Council Authorizing Legislation

Wisconsin Land Council Membership

Section 55. 15.107(16) of the statutes is created to read:

15.07 (16) Wisconsin Land Council. (a) Creation. There is created a Wisconsin land council, attached to the department of administration under s. 15.03.

(b) *Members.* The Wisconsin land council shall consist of the following members:

1. The secretary of administration.
2. The secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection.
3. The secretary of commerce.
4. The secretary of natural resources.
5. The secretary of revenue.
6. The secretary of transportation.
7. The state cartographer.
8. One member who represents the interests of cities.
9. One member who represents the interests of counties.
10. One member who represents the interests of towns.
11. One member who represents the interests of local governments.
12. One representative from the University of Wisconsin System.
13. Four members of the public.

(c) *Designees.* Under par. (b), an agency head may appoint a designee to serve on the council, if the designee is an employe or appointive officer of the agency who has sufficient authority to deploy agency resources and directly influence agency decision making.

(d) *Terms, chairperson.* The members listed under par. (b) 8. to 13. shall be appointed for 5-year terms. The governor shall appoint the chairperson of the council who, shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

(e) *Sunset.* This subsection does not apply after August 31, 2003.

Wisconsin Land Council Duties

Section 97. 16.023 of the statutes is created to read:

16.023 Wisconsin land council. (1) The Wisconsin land council shall conduct the following functions:

- (a) Identify state land use goals and recommend these goals to the governor.

(b) Identify state land use priorities to further the state's land use goals and recommend to the governor legislation to implement these priorities.

(c) Study areas of cooperation and coordination in the state's land use statutes and recommend to the governor legislation to harmonize these statutes to further the state's land use goals.

(d) Study areas of the state's land use statutes that conflict with each other and recommend to the governor legislation to resolve these conflicts to further the state's land use goals.

(e) Identify areas of the state's land use statutes that conflict with county or municipal land use ordinances, and areas of the county or municipal land use ordinances that conflict with each other, and recommend to the governor legislation to resolve these conflicts.

(f) Establish a technical working group that is composed of the state cartographer, a representative of the University of Wisconsin System who has expertise in land use issues and any other land use experts designated by the council's chairperson, to study the development of a computer-based Wisconsin land information system and recommend to the governor legislation to implement such a computer system.

(g) Establish a state agency resource working group that is composed of representatives of the departments of administration, agriculture, trade and consumer protection, commerce, natural resources, revenue, transportation and other appropriate agencies to discuss, analyze and address land use issues and related policy issues, including the following:

1. Gathering information about the land use plans of state agencies.
2. Establishing procedures for the distribution of the information gathered under subd. 1. to other state agencies, local units of government, and private persons.
3. The creation of a system to facilitate, and to provide training and technical assistance for the development of, local intergovernmental land use planning.

(h) Study the activities of local units of government in the land use area to determine how these activities impact on state land use goals, and recommend to the governor legislation that fosters coordination between local land use activities and state land use goals.

(i) Identify procedures for facilitating local land use planning efforts, including training and technical assistance for local units of government, and recommend to the governor legislation to implement such procedures.

(j) Gather and analyze information about the land use activities in this state of the federal government and American Indian governments and inform the governor of the impact of these activities on state land use goals.

(k) Study any other issues that are reasonably related to the state's land use goals, including methods for alternative dispute resolution for disputes involving land use issues, and recommend to the governor legislation in the areas studied by the council that would further the state's land use goals.

(l) Gather information about land use issues, at its discretion, in any reasonable way, including the following:

1. Establish a state-local government-private sector working group to study and advise the council on land use issues.
2. Holding public hearings or information meetings on land use issues.
3. Conducting surveys on land use issues.
4. Consulting with any person who is interested in land use issues.

(m) Enter into a memorandum of understanding with the land information board to ensure cooperation between the council and the board and to avoid duplication of activities.

(2) In conjunction with the working group established under sub. (1) (L) 1., the council shall, not later than one year after the effective date of this subsection, develop evaluation criteria for its functions under sub. (1). The council shall complete a report that contains an evaluation of its functions and activities not later than September 1, 2002, and shall submit the report to the chief clerk of each house of the legislature, for distribution to the legislature under s. 13.172 (2), and to the governor. The report shall also include a recommendation as to whether the council should continue in existence past its sunset date specified in s. 15.107 (16) (e) and, if so, a recommendation as to whether any structural modifications should be made to the council's functions or to the state's land use programs.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply after August 31, 2003.

Funding for Land Council

Section 133am. 16.966 (title), (1) and (2) of the statutes are created to read:

16. 966 (title) Land information support. (1) In this section, "state agency" has the meaning given for "agency" under s. 16.045 (1) (a).

(2) The department may assess any state agency for any amount that it determines to be required for the functions of the Wisconsin land council under s. 16.023. For this purpose, the department may assess state agencies on a premium basis and pay costs incurred on an actual basis. The department shall credit all moneys received from state agencies under this subsection to the appropriation account under s. 20.505 (1) (ks).

Section 133b. 16.966 (1) and (2) of the statutes, as created by 1997 Wisconsin Act (this act) are repealed. [effective September 1, 2003]

Section 133c. 16.966 (3) and (4) of the statutes are created to read:

16.966 (3) The department may develop and maintain geographic information systems relating to land in this state for the use of governmental and non-governmental units.

(4) The department shall provide staff services to the land information board.

Section 133d. 16.966 (4) of the statutes, as created by 1997 Wisconsin Act... (this act), are repealed. [effective September 1, 2003]

Memorandum of Understanding between Land Information Board and Land Council

Section 141an. 16.967 (10) of the statutes is created to read:

16.967 (10) Memorandum of Understanding. The [land information] board shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Wisconsin land council to ensure cooperation between the board and the council to avoid duplication of activities.

Wisconsin Land Council Members

Officers

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**Vice-Chair of the WLC,
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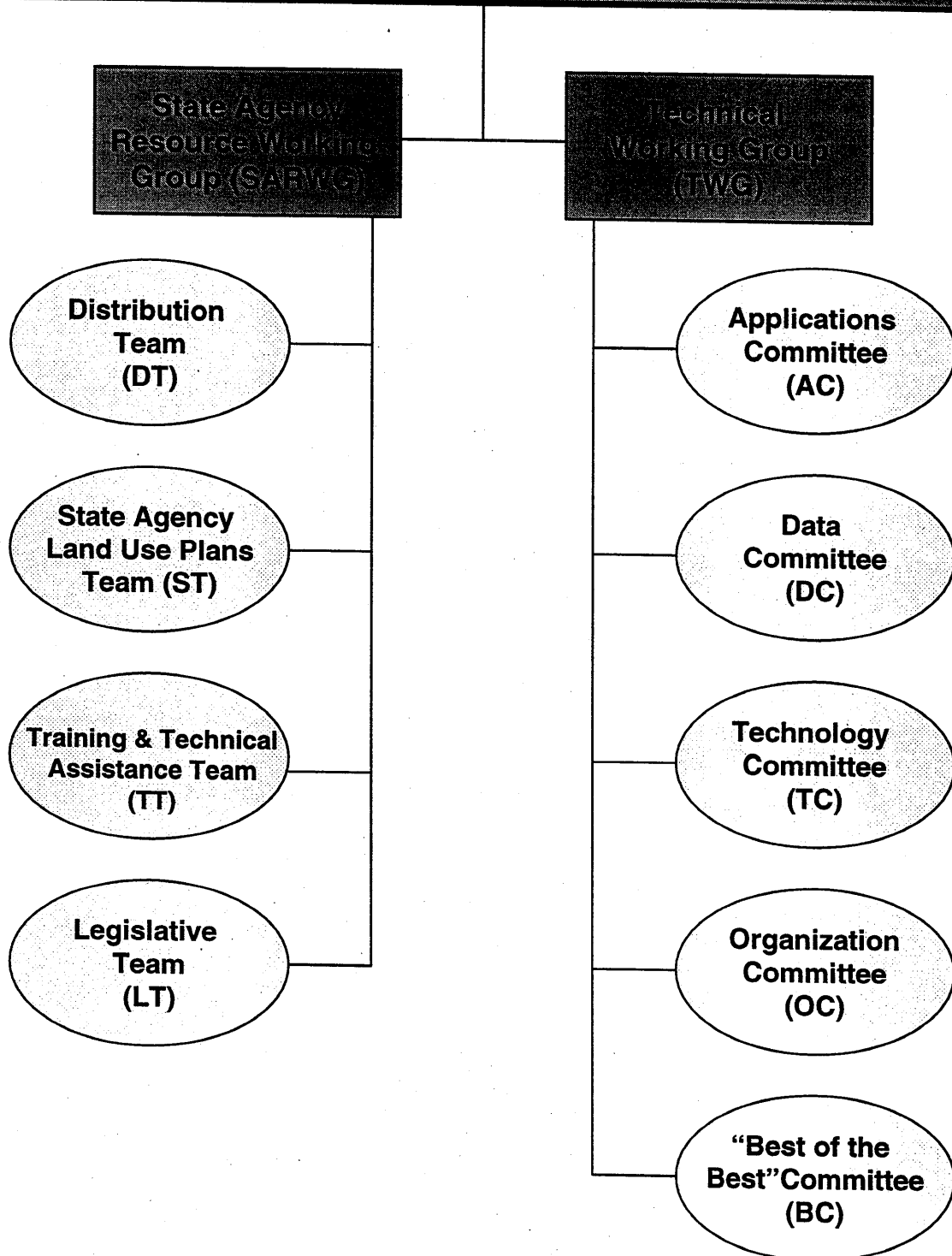
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Wisconsin Land Council

Attached to the State Department of Administration, under s. 15.08



State Agency Resource Working Group Wisconsin Land Council

Purpose for the Work Group [Wisc. Stat. 16.023(1)(g)]

“Establish a state agency resource working group that is composed of representatives of the departments of administration, agriculture, trade and consumer protection, commerce, natural resources, revenue, transportation and other appropriate agencies to discuss, analyze and address land use issues and related policy issues, including the following:

1. *Gathering information about the land use plans of state agencies.*
2. *Establishing procedures for the distribution of the information gathered under subd. 1. to other state agencies, local units of government and private persons.*
3. *The creation of a system to facilitate, and to provide training and technical assistance for the development of, local intergovernmental land use planning.”*

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Technical Working Group Wisconsin Land Council

Purpose for Work Group [Wisc. Stat. 16.023 (1) (f)]

"Establish a technical working group that is composed of the state cartographer, a representative of the University of Wisconsin System who has expertise in land use issues and any other land use experts designated by the council's chairperson, to study the development of a computer-based Wisconsin land information system and recommend to the governor legislation to implement such a computer system."

Chair

Doug King, Department of Administration – doug.king@doa.state.wi.us

Vice-Chair

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Wisconsin Initiative for Statewide Cooperation on Landscape Analysis and Data [WISCLAND]

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Wisconsin Land Information Program

**State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration
Office of Land Information Services**

Wisconsin Land Information Program

The Wisconsin Land Information Program (WLIP) is a voluntary, statewide program providing financial support for land records modernization efforts in local governments. In addition, the WLIP facilitates the development of integrated land information systems in the State of Wisconsin. All 72 of Wisconsin's counties voluntarily participate in the program. For a county to be eligible for retaining fees, it must have an approved modernization plan in place and a land information officer designated by its county board.

The Wisconsin Land Information Board (WLIB), is a thirteen-member board appointed by the governor and is attached to the Wisconsin Department of Administration for administrative purposes. The intent is the development of a decentralized confederation of systems where those with existing land records responsibilities would continue to collect, maintain and keep custody of land information. Other organizations at the local, county, state and federal levels and the private sector would have access to this information through a series of formal and informal data sharing arrangements.

The duties of the Wisconsin Land Information Board (WLIB) include the direction and supervision the land information program and serve as the state clearinghouse for access to land information. They also provide technical assistance and advice to state agencies and local governmental units with land information responsibilities; maintain and distribute an inventory of land information available for these state and land information systems. The WLIB prepares guidelines to coordinate the modernization of land records and land information systems, reviews project grant applications received under sub. (7), and determines which projects are approved; review for approval County Wide Plans for Land Records Modernization prepared under s. 59.88 (3)(b).

The statutes allow for a six dollar increase in land recordation fees statewide, with two dollars from each transaction being held by WLIP and four dollars remaining in the county where the fee was generated. The WLIP is funded entirely through Program revenues. While WLIP participation is voluntary, only participating counties who have approved plans, and then only for land records modernization activities may retain recording fees subject to the WLIP. The appropriation for fiscal year 99 is \$382,700 for operations and \$1,799,000 for local assistance.

Listed are the staff members within OLIS that support WLIP functions.

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Statutes Applicable to the Land Information Program Wisconsin Land Information Program

STATUTES RELATED TO WISCONSIN LAND INFORMATION BOARD

15.105 (16) Land Information Board.

(a) **Creation.** There is created a land information board attached to the department of administration under s. 15.03.

(b) **Members.** The board consists of the following members:

1. The secretary of administration, the secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection, the secretary of natural resources and the secretary of transportation, or their designees.

2. Four representatives from county and municipal government selected from various geographical regions of the state including at least one member of a county board supervisors at least one member of a city council or village board and at least one person who is a county officer active in land information management, to serve 6-year terms.

3. Four representatives chosen from public utilities and private businesses selected from various geographical regions of the state, including at least one public utility representative and at least one representative of a professional land information organization, to serve 6-year terms.

4. The state cartographer.

(c) **Advisory members.** The state historic preservation officer, the secretary of revenue and the state geologist, or their designees, a representative of a regional planning commission who is selected by the board, a county employe active in land management who is selected by the board, and representatives of state and federal agencies active in land information management who are selected by the board, shall serve as nonvoting, advisory members of the board.

OPERATIVE STATUTES, DEFINITIONS, DUTIES, FUNDING AND AID TO COUNTIES

16.967 Land Information Program.

(1) **Definitions.** In this section:

(a) "Board" means the land information board.

(b) "Land information" means any physical, legal, economic or environmental information or characteristics concerning land, water, groundwater, subsurface resources or air in this state. "Land information" includes information relating to topography, soil, soil erosion, geology, minerals, vegetation, land cover, wildlife, associated natural resources, land ownership, land use, land use controls and restrictions, jurisdictional boundaries, tax assessment, land value, land survey records and references, geodetic control networks, aerial photographs, maps, planimetric data, remote sensing data, historic and prehistoric sites and economic projections.

(c) "Land information system" means an orderly method of organizing and managing land information and land records.

(d) "Land records" means maps, documents, computer files and any other information storage medium in which land information is recorded.

(e) "Systems integration" means land information that is housed in one jurisdiction or jurisdictional subunit and is available to other jurisdictions, jurisdictional subunits, public utilities and other private sector interests.

(3) **Board Duties.** The board shall direct and supervise the land information program and serve as the state clearinghouse for access to land information. In addition, the board shall:

(a) Provide technical assistance and advice to state agencies and local governmental units with land information responsibilities.

(b) Maintain and distribute an inventory of land information available for this state and land information systems.

(c) Prepare guidelines to coordinate the modernization of land records and land information systems.

(d) Review project applications received under sub.(7) and determine which projects are approved.

(e) Review for approval a County Wide plan for land records modernization prepared under s. 59.88 (3)(b).

(4) **Funding Report.** The board shall identify and study possible program revenue sources or other revenue sources for the purpose of funding the operations of the board including grants to counties under sub. (7).

(5) **Fees.** All fees received s. 59.88 (5) (a) shall be credited to the appropriation under s. 20.505 (4) (im).

(6) **Reports.** By March 31, 1990, and biennially thereafter the departments of administration, agriculture, trade and consumer protection, development, health and social services, industry, labor and human relations, natural resources, revenue and transportation, and the board of regents of the university of Wisconsin system, the public service commission and the board of curators of the historical society shall submit to the board a plan to integrate land information to enable such information to be readily translatable, retrievable and geographically referenced for use by any state, local governmental unit or public utility.

(7) **Aid to Counties.** (a) A county board that has established a land information office under s. 59.88 (3) may apply to the board on behalf of any local governmental unit, as defined in s. 59.88 (1) (c), located wholly or partially within the county for a grant for any of the following projects:

1. The design, development and implementation of a land information system that contains and integrates, at a minimum, property and ownership records with boundary information, including a parcel identifier referenced to the U.S. public land survey; tax and assessment information; soil surveys, if available; wetlands identified by the department of natural resources; a modern geodetic reference system; current zoning restrictions; and restrictive covenants.

2. The preparation of parcel property maps that refer boundaries to the public land survey system and are suitable for use by local governmental units for accurate land title boundary line or land survey line information.

3. The preparation of maps that include a statement documenting accuracy if the maps do not refer boundaries to the public land survey system that are suitable for use by local governmental units for planning purposes.

(b) Grants shall be paid from the appropriation under s. 20.505 (4) (im). A grant under this subsection may not exceed \$100,000. The board may award more than one grant to a county board.

(8) **Advice; Cooperation.** In carrying out its duties under this section, the board may seek advice and assistance from the university of Wisconsin system, state agencies, local governmental units and other experts involved in collecting and managing land information. State agencies shall cooperate with the board in the coordination of land information.

(9) **Technical Assistance; Education.** The board may provide technical assistance to counties and conduct educational seminars, courses or conferences relating to land information. The board shall charge and collect fees sufficient to recover the costs of activities authorized under this subsection.

20.505 Administration, department of. There is appropriated to the department of administration for the following programs:

20.505 (4) (ie) Land information board; general program operations. From the moneys received by the land information board under s. 59.88 (5) (a), the amounts in the schedule for general program operations of the board under s. 16.967.

20.505 (4) (ig) *Land information board; technical assistance and education.* The amounts in the schedule for the land information board to provide technical assistance to counties and to conduct educational seminars, courses or conferences under a. 16.967 (9). The charges paid by the counties and participants in education seminars, courses, and conferences under s. 16.967 (9) shall be credited to this appropriation account.

20.505 (4) (im) *Land information board; aids to counties.* From the moneys received by the land information board under s. 59.88 (5) (a), all moneys not appropriated under par. (ie) for the purpose of providing aids to counties for land information projects under s. 16.967 (7).

STATUTES RELATED TO COUNTIES

59.51 Register of deeds; duties. The register of deeds shall:

59.51 (21) Submit that portion of recordings fees collected under s. 59.57 (1) (a) 2 or 3 and (6a) (b) or (c) and not retained by the county to the land information board under s. 59.88 (5).

59.57 Register of deeds; fees. Every register of deeds shall receive the following fees:

59.57 (1) (a) 1. Before July 1, 1990, for recording any instrument entitled to be recorded in the office of the register of deeds, \$4 for the first page and \$2 for each additional page, except that no fee may be collected for recording a change of address exempt from a filing fee under s. 180.87 (1) (h), 181.68 (1) (b), or (e) or 185.83 (1) (b).

2. After June 30, 1990, and before July 1, 1991, and subject to s. 59.88 (5), for recording any instrument entitled to be recorded in the office of the register of deeds, \$8 for the first page and \$2 for each additional page, except that no fee may be collected for recording a change of address exempt from a filing fee under s. 180.87 (1) (h), 181.68 (1) (b), or (e) or 185.83 (1) (b).

3. After June 30, 1991 and subject to s. 59.88 (5), for recording any instrument entitled to be recorded in the office of the register of deeds, \$10 for the first page and \$2 for each additional page, except that no fee may be collected for recording a change of address exempt from a filing fee under s. 180.87 (1) (h), 181.68 (1) (b), or (e) or 185.83 (1) (b).

59.57 (6a) (a) Before July 1, 1990 for filing an instrument which is entitled to be filed in the office of the register of deeds and for which no other specific fee is specified, \$4 for the first page and \$2 for each additional page.

(b) After June 30, 1990, and before July, 1991. and subject to s. 59.88 (5), for filing an instrument which is entitled to be filed in the office of the register of deeds and for which no other specific fee is specified, \$8 for the first page and \$2 for each additional page.

(c) After June 30, 1991. and subject to s. 59.88 (5), for filing an instrument which is entitled to be filed in the office of the register of deeds and for which no other specific fee is specified, \$10 for the first page and \$2 for each additional page.

59.88 Land Information. (1) Definitions. In this section:

(a) "Land information" has the meaning given in s. 16.967 (1)(b).

(am) "Land information system" has the meaning given in s. 16.967 (1) (c).

(b) "Land records" has the meaning given in s. 16.967 (1) (d).

(c) "Land governmental unit" means a city, village, town regional planning commission, special purpose district or local governmental association, authority, board, commission, department, independent agency, institution or office.

(3) **Land Information Office.** The (county) board may establish a county land information office or may direct that the functions and duties of the land information office be performed by an existing department, board, commission, agency, institution, authority or office. The county land information office shall:

(a) Coordinate land information projects within the county, between the county and local government units, between the state and local governmental units, among local governmental units, the federal government and the private sector.

(b) Within 2 years after the land information office is established, develop and receive approval for a county-wide plan for land record modernization. The plan shall be submitted for approval to the land information board under s. 16.967 (3) (e).

(c) Review and recommend projects from local governmental units for grants from the land information board under s. 16.967 (7).

(4) **Aid to Counties.** A board that has established a land information officer under sub. (3) may apply to the land information board for a grant for a land information project under s. 16.967 (7).

(5) **Land Record Modernization Funding.** (a) Before the 16th day of each month a register of deeds shall submit to the land information board \$4 from the fee for recording the first page of each instrument that is recorded under s. 59.57 (1) (a) 2 and (6a) (b) or \$6 from the fee for recording the first page of each instrument that is recorded under s. 59.57 (1) (a) 3 and (6a) (c), less any amount retained by the county under par. (b).

(b) A county may retain \$2 of the \$4 submitted under par. (a) from the fee for recording the first page of each instrument that is recorded under s. 59.57 (1) (a) 2 and (6a) (b) or \$4 of the \$6 submitted under par. (a) from the fee for recording the first page of each instrument that is recorded under s. 59.57 (1) (a) 3 and (6a) (c) if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The county has established a land information office under sub (3).
2. A land information office has been established for less than 2 years or has received approval for a county-wide plan for land records modernization under sub. (3) (b).
3. The county uses the fees retained under this paragraph to develop, implement and maintain the county-wide plan for land records modernization.

STATUTES RELATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

23.27 (3) (a) **(Natural Heritage Inventory Program) Duties.** The department, with the advice of the council, shall conduct a natural heritage inventory program. The department shall cooperate with the land information board under s. 16.967 in conducting this program. This program shall establish a system for determining the existence and location of natural areas, the degree of endangerment of natural areas, an evaluation of the importance of natural areas, information related to the associated natural values of natural areas and other information and data related to natural areas. This program shall establish a system for determining the existence and location of native plant and animal communities and endangered threatened and critical species, the degree of endangerment of these communities and species, the existence and location of habitat areas associated with these communities and species and other information and data related to these communities and species. This program shall establish and coordinate standards for the collection, storage, recall and display of data related to the natural heritage inventory.

23.32 (2) (d) **(Wetlands Mapping)** The department shall cooperate with the land information board under s. 16.967 in conducting wetland mapping activities or any related land information collection activities.

STATUTES RELATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM AND THE STATE CARTOGRAPHER

36.09 (1) (e) The board (of Regents) shall appoint a president of the system; a chancellor for each institution; a dean for each center; the state geologist; the director of the laboratory of hygiene; the director of the psychiatric institute; the state cartographer with the advice of the land information board; and the requisite number of officers, other than the vice presidents, associate vice presidents and assistance vice presidents of the system; faculty ; academic staff and other employes and fix the salaries, subject to the limitations under par. (j) and ss. 20.923 (4) and (5) and 230.12 (3)(e), the duties and the term of office for each. The board shall fix the salaries, subject to the limitations under par. (j) and ss. 20.923 (4) and (5) and 230.12 (3)(e), and the duties for each chancellor, vice president associate vice president and assistant vice president of the system. No sectarian or partisan tests or any test based upon race, religion, national origin or sex shall ever be allowed or exercised in the appointment of the employes of the system.

36.25 Special Programs (University of Wisconsin System)

36.25 (12m) **State Cartographer.** (intro.) In coordination and consultation with the land information board, the state cartographer shall:

(a) Establish and maintain a union catalog of current and historical reference and thematic maps of all scales available in municipal, county, state and federal agencies relating to this state.

(b) Promote liaison among the municipal, county, state and federal mapping agencies and surveyors to facilitate coordination and to exchange information on mapping and cartographic activities.

(c) Keep abreast of the progress made by mapping agencies and their mapping developments.

(d) Collect, maintain and disseminate information regarding innovation in cartographic techniques and mapping procedures, map and air photo indexes and control data, map accuracy standards, legal aspects of map publication and such other matters as will facilitate an effective cartographic program for the state.

(e) Publish and distribute such special maps and map information as will promote the mapping of the state and preparation and use of maps by individuals, only to the extent, however, that such publication and distribution is not appropriately within the activities of any other state commercial agency.

(f) Assist the department of natural resources in its work as the state representative of the U.S. geographic board and its other functions under s. 23.25

STATUTES RELATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

92.10 (4) (a) *Data.* The department (of agriculture, trade and consumer protection) shall develop a systematic method of collecting and organizing data related to soil erosion. The department shall cooperate with the land information board under s. 16.967 in developing this methodology or any related activities related to land information collection.

Wisconsin Land Information Board Members

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**Technical Assistance
and
County and State Agency Land Records Modernization Plans**

Provide technical assistance and advice to state agencies and local governmental units with land information responsibilities. Wis. Stat. 16.967(3)(a);

Prepare guidelines to coordinate the modernization of land records and land information systems. Wis. Stat. 16.967 (3)(c); and

Review for approval a County Wide plan for land records modernization prepared under s. 59.88 (3)(b).

Wis. Stat. 16.967 (3)(e).

County Land Records Modernization Plans must address a set of elements which serve as the foundation of the Program. All plans to modernize must comply with technical standards related to each "Foundational Element".

"Foundational Elements" Are:

1. Communication, Education, Training and Facilitated Technical Assistance
2. Geographic Reference Frameworks
3. Parcel Mapping
4. Parcel Administration
5. Public Access
6. Zoning Mapping
7. Soils Mapping
8. Wetlands Mapping
9. Institutional Arrangements and Integration
10. Reconciled Election and Administrative Boundary System
11. Reconciled Street Address and Street Network System
12. Land Use Mapping
13. Natural Resources
14. Data Base Design (see Item II.A.2. above for description)
15. Infrastructure and Facility Management

For more information on the planning process, foundational elements and their relevant standards, please see **Uniform Planning Instructions for County and State Agency Modernization and Integration Plans.**

Grants-In-Aid to Local Governmental Units

Review project applications received under sub.(7) and determine which projects are approved.
Wis. State Stat. 16.967(3)(d).

Currently, Grant Program funds are divided into the following three types of awards and are disbursed annually to Wisconsin counties:

1. **Contribution-Based Grants;**
2. **Base Budget Infrastructure Grants; and**
3. **\$300 LIO Training and Education Grants**

Contribution-Based Grant Awards are made to each county based on the county's contribution to the Program and funds available each fiscal year.

Base Budget Infrastructure Grant Awards are made to eligible counties in an amount equal to the difference between a county's average annual retained fees and \$25,000, up to \$25,000. The purpose is to provide a minimum, basic land information infrastructure in each county land information office.

Training and Education Grant Awards in the amount of \$300 are made to each county and are intended for Land Information Officers to obtain training through workshops, special sessions or classes, through any organization or association providing them, related to land information or land records modernization.

For fiscal year 1999, there is approximately \$1.9 million currently available for land records modernization activities through the Grant Program. To date, approximately \$16 million has been awarded to local governments.

	Contribution-Based Awards	Base Budget Awards	Training/Education Awards
1997	\$1,781,405	\$233,015	\$21,600 (\$300/per County)
1998	\$732,250	\$212,633	\$21,600 (\$300/per County)

Clearinghouse for Land Information Wisconsin Land Information Clearinghouse (WISCLINC)

Wis. State Stat. 16.967. The board shall direct and supervise the land information program and serve as the state clearinghouse for access to land information.

Once fully functional, WISCLINC will:

- Serve as a state-of-the-art Statewide geospatial information clearinghouse;
- Function as both a centralized and distributed repository of geospatial information and data;
- Function as the front-door for user access to WLIP geospatial data and documentation and related information;
- Contain searchable, current metadata on all data sets created and/or maintained by organizations that are partners with the WLIP including local, state, and federal agencies, and the private sector;
- Provide information (metadata) on data that is freely available, recognizing that data available with restrictions (e.g. a reproduction fee) will also be documented;
- Provide clear access paths for users to efficiently acquire WLIP data. This may be accomplished by:
 - a. Posting data for direct download from the WISCLINC (DOA) server.
 - b. Listing and maintaining direct links to local, state, federal and other Wisconsin data sets residing on remote servers.
 - c. Maintaining current ordering/contact information for data not accessible on a server due to custodial organizational limitations such as cost, copyright, or other restrictions on data distribution.
- Serve as a registered "node" on the National Geospatial Data Clearinghouse and a component of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure;
- Maintain links to instructional information on metadata, other clearinghouse nodes, and general information about mapping and geospatial data;
- Offer advice and/or provide links to information on appropriate uses and limitations of geospatial data;
- Integrate data manipulation and GIS functionality as a means to making land information available to public users without client-side GIS software;
- Be a site where professional, experienced geospatial data users can search for and acquire data;
- Ultimately, be a site useful to both professional and novice users alike.

**Assessment of the Status, Progress, and Benefits
of the
Wisconsin Land Information Program**

Maintain and distribute an inventory of land information available for this state and land information systems. Wis. Stat. 16.967(3)(b).

The Program Survey, organized by "Foundational Element" serves to collect information about the status, progress, and benefits of the WLIP. Survey results allow for current projects costs in relation to changes in technology, and assists in assessing completion of the Program's Foundational Elements on a Statewide basis. The Survey also documents the benefits of the Program and creates a mechanism for ongoing program evaluation. Overall goals of the Survey determine:

- Where Program funds are being expended;
- What additional funds are being used;
- What progress towards completion of the program's Foundational Elements has been achieved;
- What progress towards use of the information has been achieved;
- What are the benefits from these expenditures;
- Who is realizing the benefits; and
- How have the activities and decisions of the Board affected benefits.

Beginning in 1999, Surveys will be provided via a computer-readable Internet-based mechanism that will allow for ease of compilation and disbursement of the data submitted. In addition, it is anticipated that the Survey will be closely linked to the Modernization Plan format in an effort to simplify and integrate both processes.

Complete around Marc March 1st

Completion of the Wisconsin Soils Foundational Elements

The Wisconsin Land Information Board (WLIB) and the Office of Land Information Services (OLIS) support the statewide completion of **digital county soil surveys** to be conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Under the Wisconsin Land Information Program (WLIP), the soils data layer is one for the program's foundational elements. Completing Wisconsin's soils foundational element provides many opportunities for cooperation among local, county, regional, state, and federal interests.

This initiative will provide one statewide soil survey data layer and related soils information tables that meet NRCS standards. Identifying and mapping soils and their characteristics is important for agriculture, property valuation, land use planning, agricultural planning, environmental assessment and management, construction, and other uses. It will simplify the analysis of the soils of adjacent municipalities and counties, and entire regions. This effort also provides an opportunity for Wisconsin to continue to capture existing federal funds and allow Wisconsin to continue to capture future funds. Many individual users, interest groups, and governmental entities will benefit from this project.

Contingent on a cost-share arrangement with the NRCS, the Wisconsin Land Information Board intends to allocate \$1,600,000 over six years to digitize and certify 38 counties that are currently not completed or certified. Contingent on cost-share arrangements between several state agencies, programs, and the NRCS, the Wisconsin Land Information Board also intends to provide 1/3 of \$2,600,000 over six years to conduct field work and initial survey mapping in nine counties in the northwest quadrant of the state. The WLIB Executive Committee with OLIS staff assistance is currently in the process of negotiating a contract with the NRCS for this initiative. In addition, Governor Thompson's 1999-2001 Executive Budget has identified this effort.

38 counties

**1999-2001 Executive Budget Initiatives
Relating to the
Office of Land Information Services**

**State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration
Office of Land Information Services**

Wisconsin Land Information System Initiative

The Governor's budget recommends spending "\$612,000 PR-S over the biennium to develop and implement a computer-based land information system. This system will be accessible to local units of government and the general public and include modules to assist with local planning efforts." The money for this application would come from a re-allocation of \$202,300 PR-S in FY00 and \$410,300 PR-S in FY01 from the Land Information Board.

Identifying the functional requirements for the Wisconsin Land Information System (WLIS) is currently a joint task before two of the work groups of the Wisconsin Land Council; the Technical Work Group, and the State Agency Resource Work Group.

The system as envisioned would consist of these general components:

1. **Geographic data** that currently exists within **state government**, such as the wetlands and water layers from the Department of Natural Resources, the railroad layer from the Department of Transportation, etc.
2. **Geographic data** created at the **county and municipal level**. Examples of data types may include roads, parcels, zoning and land use.
3. Information about **state statutes, and state administrative rules** that relate to planning, as well as information about the comprehensive plan requirements, also proposed this session.
4. A **computer program** to make access to all of this information relatively easy.

It is expected that this application will reside on the Web. A current Land Information Board web site containing information about available data would be incorporated into the final Web application.

Users of this system, including the general public to professional planners, will be able to view the data on-line, perform queries on the databases, and download the data to their own computer, if desired.

Ottm Proposal

Brian Ohm chaired
the group that
proposed this plan.

A draft proposal for the definition of a comprehensive plan:

PROPOSAL

TO REPLACE THE DEFINITION OF A "COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN" FOUND IN WIS. STAT. 59.69(3); A "MASTER PLAN" FOUND IN WIS. STAT. 62.23(2) AND (3); AND A "REGIONAL MASTER PLAN" FOUND IN WIS. STAT. 66.945(9) AND (10).

Comprehensive plan contents

[Assume that the legislature recognizes the need to update present local planning enabling legislation and declares that: (1)The absence of comprehensive planning by local governments as a rational basis for long-term development creates conflicting requirements and reactive land use regulations and decisions; (2)Comprehensive planning will provide a basis for improved coordination on issues of local, regional, and statewide concern; (3)The development and enactment by a local government unit of a comprehensive plan which can be readily identified, and is available for the public, is in the best interest of the people of the local government unit.

The participation of citizens in an open, responsible and flexible planning process is essential to the development of comprehensive plans; (4)It is the intent of the legislature to encourage, but not to require, the preparation and adoption of a comprehensive plan pursuant to this section. Nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the status or validity of existing master plans, development plans, comprehensive plans, or land use plans; (5)It is the intent of the legislature to provide a uniform definition of a comprehensive plan for use by regional plan commissions, counties, cities, villages, and towns, that sets forth (in words, maps, illustrations, and tables) goals, policies, standards and programs intended to direct present and future physical, social, and economic development. A comprehensive plan is comprised of a series of elements which shall include, but is not limited to, an issues and opportunities element, housing element, a transportation element, a utilities and community facilities element, a natural and cultural resources element, an economic development element, an intergovernmental cooperation element, and an implementation element; and (6) The great diversity of resources and conditions that exist within and among the local government units of the state compels the consideration of such diversity in the development of comprehensive plans. The level of detail and completeness for each element shall be consistent with the responsibilities of each local government unit.]

Red Report - Inter-agency Land Council Report
L-tie ordinances to comprehensive plan.

1. Issues and Opportunities Element

"Issues and opportunities element" means a compilation of background information on the local government unit, a vision statement, and the overall goals, policies, standards and programs that provide guidance for the entire comprehensive plan over a 20 year planning period. The population, household and employment forecasts that will be used as the basis for the comprehensive plan must be included. This information includes demographic trends, age distribution, educational attainment, income and employment characteristics. Where appropriate, this element shall incorporate other data sources prepared by the local government unit, including land records plans prepared pursuant to s. 59.72(3)(b).

2. Housing Element

"Housing element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps and action programs for providing an adequate housing supply to meet existing and forecasted housing demand. The element should examine the age, structural, value, and occupancy characteristics of its present housing stock and provide a range of housing choices, recognizing local and regional housing needs for all income levels and for all age groups and special needs. The element shall also identify specific programs and policies to promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of low and moderate income housing and, where appropriate, plans for the maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing housing stock.

3. Transportation Element

"Transportation element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps, and action programs for guiding the future development of the various modes of transportation of the community and its environs such as streets, roads and highways, transit, paratransit, bicycle, pedestrian, railroads, air transportation, trucking and water transportation. The element shall evaluate its relationship to state and regional transportation plans. The element shall include an identification of the functional classification of streets and highways within the jurisdiction; and, if applicable, transportation corridors, the county highway functional and jurisdictional study, urban area transportation plans, rural area transportation plans, airport master plans, and the Wisconsin railroad plan for the county area.

4. Utilities and Community Facilities Element

"Utilities and community facilities element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps, and action programs for guiding the future development of the public, semi-public, or private facilities affecting, serving, or available to the local government unit such as facilities for sanitary sewer service, potable water, solid waste disposal, recycling, park and open space improvements, stormwater management (including major drainageways), aquifer recharge, telecommunications, energy, cemeteries, schools, public/municipal buildings, police and fire protection, health care,

child care, and, where appropriate, plans to acquire land for the development of public facilities. The element shall describe the character, location, timing, sequence, function, use, and capacity of existing and future public facilities of the local government unit. The element should also discuss current and future needs for police and fire protection, emergency medical service, library service, and other government services. Where appropriate, the element shall incorporate other community facilities plans prepared by the community including: a public facilities needs assessment prepared pursuant to section 66.55(4); a sewer service area plan prepared pursuant to NR 121.

5. Natural and Cultural Resources Element

"Natural and cultural resources element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps, and action programs for the conservation and effective management of natural resources such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural soils, environmentally sensitive lands, stream corridor protections, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources, parks, open space, recreational resources, and other natural resources, and the acquisition of private lands that are to be preserved for public benefit. Where appropriate, the element shall also include policies for community design and for the protection and enhancement of the historic and cultural resources of the community.

6. Economic Development Element

"Economic development element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps, and action programs for promoting the stabilization and/or expansion of the current economic base and quality employment opportunities including an analysis of labor force characteristics and the economic base of the community. The element shall identify opportunities for the expansion and retention of existing business; identify the categories or particular types of new businesses and industries desired by the community; assess the community's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining business and industry; designate an adequate number of sites of suitable sizes, types, and locations for those businesses and industries; and ensure necessary community facilities through the community facilities element. Where applicable, the element shall evaluate and promote the re-use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial and industrial activities. The element shall coordinate local economic development initiatives with county, regional and state economic development policies and strategies. The element may include plans for the public acquisition of sites and improvements to those sites to further economic development.

7. Intergovernmental Cooperation Element

"Intergovernmental cooperation element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps, and action programs for joint planning and decision making with other governmental jurisdictions, including adjacent local governmental units and school districts, for siting and building public facilities and sharing public services. The element shall evaluate the relationship of the local governmental unit to adjacent local

governmental units, the region, the state, and other governmental entities. The element shall incorporate any plans or agreements prepared pursuant to s. 66.023, s. 66.30, or s. 66.945. The element shall identify existing or potential conflicts between the local governmental unit and other governmental units and set forth processes to resolve those conflicts.

8. Land Use Element

"Land use element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps, and action programs for guiding the future development and redevelopment of public and private property. The element shall provide an inventory, of the amount, type, intensity and/or net density of existing uses such as agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, and other public and private uses. The element shall: a.) analyze trends in the supply, demand, and price of land; b.) opportunities for redevelopment; and c.) existing and potential land use conflicts. The element shall provide 20 year projections and sufficiently detailed maps, in 5 year increments, of future residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial land uses. The projections shall include a statement of the assumptions of net densities or other spatial assumptions that have been applied. The element shall include a series of maps showing current land uses and future land uses including, where appropriate, productive agricultural soils, natural limitations for building site development, floodplains, wetlands and other environmentally sensitive lands, the boundaries of area(s) to which public facilities and services are expected to be provided within time frames specified in the land use or utilities and community facilities elements, and the general location of future land uses by net density or other classifications.

9. Implementation Element

"Implementation element" means a description of public programs and other specific actions to be undertaken in stated sequence to implement the policies, goals, and guidelines of each element of the comprehensive plan, including proposed changes to land use regulations. The implementation element shall include a statement describing the ways in which the various elements of the comprehensive plan will be coordinated, integrated, and made consistent with other elements of the comprehensive plan. The implementation element shall include benchmarks to measure the community's progress toward achieving the goals of each element of the comprehensive plan. The implementation element shall identify the process for updating the comprehensive plan. Plans must be updated every 10 years, or sooner, as determined by the local governmental unit. An implementation program may include a capital improvement program.

Definitions

"Capital improvement program" means an itemized five-year program setting forth the schedule and details of specific contemplated public improvements by fiscal year, their estimated cost, the justification for each, the impact that they will have on the current

operating expense of the local government unit, and other information on capital improvements that may be pertinent.

"Local government unit" means a city, village, town, or county.

"Land use regulations" means ordinances which control the physical development of a community, or any part thereof or detail thereof, and implement the general objectives of the comprehensive plan. Land use regulations include, but are not limited to, ordinances establishing general zoning, floodplain zoning, shoreland zoning, shoreland/wetland zoning, erosion and stormwater control ordinances, exclusive agricultural zoning, extraterritorial zoning, subdivision regulation, land division regulation, official maps, site plan regulations, sign regulations, telecommunication ordinances, design review ordinances, historic preservation ordinances, and building, mechanical, housing, and sanitary codes.

Other Points

1) AMEND SECTION 60.61 TO DELETE THE REFERENCES TO TOWN GENERAL ZONING. TOWNS EXERCISING ZONING AUTHORITY UNDER THIS SECTION WOULD BE "GRANDFATHERED IN" AS EXERCISING ZONING UNDER VILLAGE POWERS UNDER SECTION 60.62 OR THE WISCONSIN STATUTES. (NOTE: ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF TOWNS EXERCISE ZONING AUTHORITY UNDER THIS PROVISION.) TOWNS WOULD STILL NEED APPROVAL AT A TOWN MEETING TO EXERCISE PLANNING AUTHORITY ("VILLAGE POWERS").

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COMPLETION OF WISCONSIN'S SOILS FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENT

SUMMARY

Completing Wisconsin's soils foundational element by the end of 2004 has two goals:

1. Ensure that each of Wisconsin's 72 counties has a digital (i.e., "computerized") soil survey and related soil information tables that meet NRCS standards.
2. Join Wisconsin's 72 digital county soil surveys to create one statewide soil data layer and related soil information tables that meet NRCS standards.

BENEFITS

Completing Wisconsin's soils foundational element provides many opportunities for cooperation among local, county, regional, state, and federal interests. Many individual users, interest groups, and governmental entities would benefit from this project. Identifying and mapping soils and their characteristics is important for agriculture, property valuation, land use planning, agricultural planning, environmental assessment and management, construction, and many other uses.

- ◆ Opportunity to Complete a Foundational Element by 2004
- ◆ Opportunity to Coordinate WLIB and Wisconsin Land Council Activities
- ◆ Opportunity to Assure Wisconsin Continues to Capture Existing Federal Funds
- ◆ Opportunity to Capture Additional Federal Funds

PRODUCTS

- ◆ Digital soil surveys and related soil information tables for 38 counties not currently complete or funded
- ◆ Digital soil data layer and related soil information for Wisconsin
- ◆ New or supplemental published (paper) soil surveys for selected counties
- ◆ Orthophotography for selected counties

FUNDING

To complete the soils foundational element for Wisconsin by the end of 2004, the State of Wisconsin and/or its counties must provide the following cost-share funding over the next six years (1999-2004):

- ◆ **\$2,600,000 for 40 FTEs to conduct field work and initial soil survey mapping in 9 northwest counties** - see *Wisconsin Soil Survey Status* map.
- ◆ **\$1,600,000 to digitize and/or certify soil surveys in 38 counties across the state** - see *Wisconsin Digital Soil Survey* map.

Needed for federal match

65% Federal NRCS

1/19/99

Bd - recommended over 6 yrs

Gov - over 4 yrs.

4.2 mil over 4 yrs.

PROPOSAL

COMPLETION OF WISCONSIN'S SOILS FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENT

PROPOSAL

Soils is one of the Wisconsin Land Information Program's (WLIP) *foundational elements*. Completion of Wisconsin's soils foundational element by the end of 2004 requires the state and/or its counties to cost-share this effort with the federal Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The proposed project has two goals:

1. Ensure that each of Wisconsin's 72 counties has a digital soil survey and related soil information tables that meet NRCS standards. (The related tables contain information about physical, chemical, agricultural, engineering, forestry, and other characteristics of mapped soils).
2. Join Wisconsin's 72 digital county soil surveys to create one statewide soil survey data layer and related soil information tables that meet NRCS standards.

Completing Wisconsin's soils foundational element involves a combination of soil survey field work, mapping, digitization, and certification. To create this foundational element by the end of 2004, the State of Wisconsin and/or its counties must provide cost-share funding for the following activities over the next six years (1999 - 2004):

- **Field work and initial soil survey mapping in 9 northwest counties** - see attached *Wisconsin Soil Survey Status* map.
- **Digitization and/or certification of soil surveys in 38 counties across the state** - see attached *Wisconsin Digital Soil Survey* map.

PROJECT BENEFITS

Completing Wisconsin's soils foundational element provides many opportunities for cooperation among local, county, regional, state, and federal interests. Many individual users, interest groups, and governmental entities would benefit from this project. Identifying and mapping soils and their characteristics is important for agriculture, property valuation, land use planning, agricultural planning, environmental assessment and management, construction, and many other uses.

◆ **Opportunity to Complete a Foundational Element by 2004**

This project is an excellent opportunity for the Wisconsin Land Information Board (WLIB) to complete one of the WLIP's foundational elements by 2004. The WLIB has already adopted NRCS's soil mapping and digitization standards for soils. Completion of the other WLIP foundational elements by 2004 is questionable for various reasons, such as lack of standards, large volume of work, and lack of sufficient funding.

PROPOSAL

COMPLETION OF WISCONSIN'S SOILS FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENT

◆ **Opportunity to Coordinate WLIB and Wisconsin Land Council Activities**

Completion of the soils foundational element would demonstrate cooperation and coordination between the WLIB and the Wisconsin Land Council (WLC).

By statute, WLIB members represent the interests of local, county, and state government, as well as the state university, utilities, private industry, and other land information groups. Other local, county, regional, state and federal interests advise the WLIB. The WLIB is directed to coordinate Wisconsin's efforts to modernize and integrate its land information at all levels.

By statute, WLC members represent the interests of local, county, and state government, as well as the state university and the public. The WLC is directed to identify procedures to coordinate local, state, and federal land use planning activities. The WLC is also directed to recommend legislation to implement a computer-based "Wisconsin Land Information System" to assist in land use planning activities at all levels - from individual citizens to state level planners.

◆ **Opportunity to Assure Wisconsin Continues to Capture Existing Federal Funds**

This project provides an excellent opportunity to leverage federal funds to create Wisconsin products with local, county, regional, state, and federal benefits. NRCS's current policy for funding soil survey mapping and digitization favors states and/or counties that provide cost-share funding or county soil survey staff.

Currently, 20 Wisconsin counties have published and digital soil surveys that meet current NRCS standards. Another 14 counties have secured funding to complete digitization and certification of their soil surveys by 2004. State/county cost-share funding for these mapping and digitizing projects has come from many sources, including WLIB grants. The remaining 38 counties need to secure funding to complete soil survey mapping, digitization, and/or certification.

Field Work and Mapping: After 2004, NRCS nationally will shift funding priorities from mapping initial soil surveys to updating and maintaining published soil surveys. NRCS estimates that without a state funding initiative, such as this proposal, it cannot finish mapping the nine northwest Wisconsin counties until 2014 or beyond.

Digitization and Certification: Annually, the Wisconsin NRCS office submits a list of soil surveys it wants digitized and/or certified to the national NRCS office. States compete with each other for national NRCS funds. State cost-share commitment is a key consideration for NRCS in determining which surveys will be funded. A 50% cost-share from Wisconsin for soil survey digitization virtually assures that our state will capture NRCS cost-share funds for these 38 county soil survey projects. Without Wisconsin a cost-share, these NRCS funds will very likely go to other states.

PROPOSAL

COMPLETION OF WISCONSIN'S SOILS FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENT

◆ **Opportunity to Capture Additional Federal Funds**

Completion of the soils foundational element would allow Wisconsin to compete more effectively with other states for additional federal funding. For example, NRCS is currently placing geographic information system (GIS) technology in county service centers across the country. This initiative also involves the acquisition and compilation of county-based data such as orthophotography and field boundaries (which are often equivalent to parcel boundaries in rural areas). The state NRCS office has already prioritized Wisconsin counties for this program, but participation favors counties with existing digital soil surveys that meet NRCS standards.

PRODUCTS

Field work and initial soil survey mapping in 9 northwest counties (Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, and Washburn) would generate the following products:

- ◆ Orthophotography (1:12,000 scale / 1 meter resolution / 3.75' quarter-quad frames / meet National Map Accuracy Standards) for these nine counties
- ◆ Published (paper) soil surveys, meeting NRCS standards, for these nine counties

Digitization and/or certification of soil surveys in 38 counties across the state (Adams, Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Eau Claire, Florence, Grant, Green, Iowa, Iron, Juneau, Kenosha, Lafayette, Langlade, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Ozaukee, Polk, Price, Racine, Rusk, Sawyer, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, Washburn, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Winnebago, and Wood) would generate the following products:

- ◆ Digital soil surveys and related soil information tables, meeting NRCS standards, for the 38 counties not currently complete or funded
- ◆ Digital soil data layer and related soil information, meeting NRCS standards, for Wisconsin
- ◆ Supplements to published soil surveys for selected counties (based on the update of some map units in current published soil surveys that would occur during the digitization and/or certification process), as NRCS deems necessary
- ◆ Orthophotography (1:12,000 scale / 1 meter resolution / 3.75' quarter-quad frames / meet National Map Accuracy Standards) for selected counties, as NRCS deems necessary

PROPOSAL

COMPLETION OF WISCONSIN'S SOILS FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENT

FUNDING

To complete the soils foundational element for Wisconsin by the end of 2004, the State of Wisconsin and/or its counties needs to provide the following cost-share funding over the next six years (1999-2004):

- **\$2,600,000 for 40 FTEs to conduct field work and initial soil survey mapping in 9 northwest counties** - see *Wisconsin Soil Survey Status* map.
- **\$1,600,000 to digitize and/or certify soil surveys in 38 counties across the state** - see *Wisconsin Digital Soil Survey* map.

Wisconsin's total cost-share of \$4,200,000 over the next six years is approximately 35% of the total project cost. NRCS would provide \$6,150,000 for mapping, digitizing, and certification **plus** \$1,700,000 for other activities related to this project. Table 1 lists average Wisconsin and NRCS project costs for the next six years.

TABLE 1. AVERAGE PROJECT COSTS BY YEAR.

Year	WI Cost-Share Field Work/Mapping	NRCS Cost-Share Field Work/Mapping	WI Cost-Share Digitizing/ Certification	NRCS Cost-Share Digitizing/ Certification	WI Total (by Year)	NRCS Total (by Year)
1999	\$ 455,000 (7 FTEs)	\$ 780,000 (12 FTEs)	\$ 270,000	\$ 270,000	\$ 725,000	\$1,050,000
2000	\$ 455,000 (7 FTEs)	\$ 780,000 (12 FTEs)	\$ 270,000	\$ 270,000	\$ 725,000	\$1,050,000
2001	\$ 455,000 (7 FTEs)	\$ 780,000 (12 FTEs)	\$ 270,000	\$ 270,000	\$ 725,000	\$1,050,000
2002	\$ 455,000 (7 FTEs)	\$ 780,000 (12 FTEs)	\$ 270,000	\$ 270,000	\$ 725,000	\$1,050,000
2003	\$ 390,000 (6 FTEs)	\$ 715,000 (11 FTEs)	\$ 260,000	\$ 260,000	\$ 650,000	\$ 975,000
2004	\$ 390,000 (6 FTEs)	\$ 715,000 (11 FTEs)	\$ 260,000	\$ 260,000	\$ 650,000	\$ 975,000
TOTAL	\$2,600,000 (40 FTEs)	\$4,550,000 (70 FTEs)	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$4,200,000	\$6,150,000

Field Work/Mapping:	Wisconsin Cost-Share = NRCS Cost-Share =	\$ 2,600,000 \$ 4,550,000 Total \$ 7,150,000
Digitizing/Certification:	Wisconsin Cost-Share = NRCS Cost-Share =	\$ 1,600,000 \$ 1,600,000 Total \$ 3,200,000
Other NRCS Funding:	Orthophotography/Field Photos = Soil Sample Lab Analysis = Publication Costs = Quality Assurance/Control =	\$ 700,000 \$ 100,000 \$ 300,000 \$ 600,000 Total \$ 1,700,000
Project Grand Totals:	Wisconsin Cost-Share = NRCS Cost-Share =	\$ 4,200,000 (35%) \$ 7,850,000 (65%) Total \$12,050,000

PROPOSAL

COMPLETION OF WISCONSIN'S SOILS FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENT

The proposed funding for 40 FTEs (6 or 7 FTEs per year for six years) to complete soil mapping in nine counties supplements 70 FTEs funded by NRCS. NRCS estimates the cost of 1 FTE is approximately \$65,000 per year. The state funded FTEs would be project staff, housed at the county level. The state would be responsible for salary, equipment, vehicles, overhead, and administrative support for these staff. NRCS would train these project staff in appropriate soil survey field and mapping techniques and would provide supplies and technical supervision.

The proposed funding for soil survey digitization would involve entering into a contract with NRCS. The state's cost-share would supplement NRCS funding for staff, equipment, supplies, overhead, and administrative support. NRCS is the custodian of soil survey data in Wisconsin.

FUNDING ALTERNATIVES

◆ **Keep Current Funding Approach**

Mapping and digitization of soil surveys is currently funded on a county-by-county basis through the WLIB grant program and other sources. This funding approach is unsystematic and slow, and it hinders NRCS's ability to group, prioritize, and schedule county projects efficiently. To date, WLIB grants have not been awarded to fund projects such as the systematic completion of the soils foundational element. The current funding approach also hinders Wisconsin and its counties in effectively competing against other states for federal funds for this and other initiatives. An incomplete soils foundational element hinders the ability of the state and 38 of its counties to perform agricultural, land use planning, property valuation, environmental assessment and management, construction, and other activities efficiently.

◆ **Phase State Cost-Share over Different Time Table**

After 2004, NRCS nationally will shift funding priorities from mapping original soil surveys to updating and maintaining published soil surveys. NRCS estimates that without a state funding initiative, such as this proposal, it cannot finish mapping the nine northwest Wisconsin counties until 2014 or beyond.

NRCS's policy also requires state and/or county cost-sharing for updating and digitizing Wisconsin's existing published soil surveys. The Wisconsin NRCS office must apply annually for funding from soil survey digitization. To date, the national NRCS office has always funded the state NRCS's requests for soil survey digitization when there has been substantial state/local cost-share. The NRCS state conservationist is confident that the federal portion of funding will be available to complete Wisconsin's soils foundational element by the end of 2004 if a state/NRCS partnership is developed.

PROPOSAL

COMPLETION OF WISCONSIN'S SOILS FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENT

◆ **Fund Soil Survey Mapping and Digitization Separately**

Soil survey mapping and digitization are separate processes. Funding the digitization and/or certification of 29 existing county soil surveys separately from the mapping, digitization, and certification of soil surveys in 9 northwest counties is possible. Both activities would need to be funded concurrently, however, to ensure that Wisconsin's soils foundational element is complete by the end of 2004.

Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Governor's 1999-2001 Proposed Budget

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP

- Two members appointed by towns.
- One member appointed by villages.
- One member appointed by small cities (3rd and 4th class).
- Two county board supervisors from outside Madison appointed by county executive.
- Two members appointed by City of Madison.
- Three county board supervisors from Madison appointed by county executive.

INTERIM MEMBERSHIP – GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS

Effective 30 days after Passage of Budget

- Summary:** *Towns* -- at least 4 members
Small Cities and Villages -- at least 2 members
City of Madison -- no more than 4 members
County (at-large) -- 1 member
Western / Eastern Dane County -- at least 3 members from each geographic region

Appointment Process

1. **Town members:** 2 members selected from a list of at least 4 names submitted by the Towns Association. One member each must be from a town in western and eastern Dane County.
2. **Small Cities and Villages:** 2 members selected from a list of at least 4 names submitted by the association of cities and villages.
3. **Madison:** 2 members selected from a list of at least 4 names submitted by the Mayor.
4. **County:** 5 members selected from a list of at least 8 county board supervisors submitted by the County Executive. At least 2 appointees must be from towns, no more than 2 appointees may represent districts in the City of Madison, at least 2 appointees each from western and eastern Dane County.
5. **Additional Names:** The Governor may make appointments from a list of up to 5 names in lieu of any names submitted by the various associations and government officials.

MULTI-COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

- By July 1, 2001, require the board of every county adjacent to Dane County and not a member of an RPC, and Dane County, must vote on participating in a multi-county RPC.
- Create a multi-county RPC on January 1, 2002, upon approval by two-thirds of the county boards.
- Require that multi-county RPC's formed after December 31, 2001, that include a county with a city of the second-class must use the SEWRPC governance model (RPC with county that contains a city of first class).
- Prohibit RPC's consisting of one county after December 31, 2001.

SEWRPC GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

- One member appointed by county board.
- Two members appointed by Governor, one from a list of county board nominees.
- Secretary of Commerce – ex-officio.

METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION

- A separate MPO may need to be formed administratively to meet federal representation requirements associated with metropolitan population thresholds.
- A new MPO for the Madison metropolitan area would need approval of the City and the Governor.

**1999-2001 Executive Budget Initiatives
Relating to the
Office of Land Information Services**

**State of Wisconsin
Department of Administration
Office of Land Information Services**

Wisconsin Land Information System Initiative

The Governor's budget recommends spending "\$612,000 PR-S over the biennium to develop and implement a computer-based land information system. This system will be accessible to local units of government and the general public and include modules to assist with local planning efforts." The money for this application would come from a re-allocation of \$202,300 PR-S in FY00 and \$410,300 PR-S in FY01 from the Land Information Board.

Identifying the functional requirements for the Wisconsin Land Information System (WLIS) is currently a joint task before two of the work groups of the Wisconsin Land Council; the Technical Work Group, and the State Agency Resource Work Group.

The system as envisioned would consist of these general components:

1. **Geographic data** that currently exists within **state government**, such as the wetlands and water layers from the Department of Natural Resources, the railroad layer from the Department of Transportation, etc.
2. **Geographic data** created at the **county and municipal level**. Examples of data types may include roads, parcels, zoning and land use.
3. Information about **state statutes, and state administrative rules** that relate to planning, as well as information about the comprehensive plan requirements, also proposed this session.
4. A **computer program** to make access to all of this information relatively easy.

It is expected that this application will reside on the Web. A current Land Information Board web site containing information about available data would be incorporated into the final Web application.

Users of this system, including the general public to professional planners, will be able to view the data on-line, perform queries on the databases, and download the data to their own computer, if desired.

A draft proposal for the definition of a comprehensive plan:

PROPOSAL

TO REPLACE THE DEFINITION OF A "COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN" FOUND IN WIS. STAT. 59.69(3); A "MASTER PLAN" FOUND IN WIS. STAT. 62.23(2) AND (3); AND A "REGIONAL MASTER PLAN" FOUND IN WIS. STAT. 66.945(9) AND (10).

Comprehensive plan contents

[Assume that the legislature recognizes the need to update present local planning enabling legislation and declares that: (1)The absence of comprehensive planning by local governments as a rational basis for long-term development creates conflicting requirements and reactive land use regulations and decisions; (2)Comprehensive planning will provide a basis for improved coordination on issues of local, regional, and statewide concern; (3)The development and enactment by a local government unit of a comprehensive plan which can be readily identified, and is available for the public, is in the best interest of the people of the local government unit.

The participation of citizens in an open, responsible and flexible planning process is essential to the development of comprehensive plans; (4)It is the intent of the legislature to encourage, but not to require, the preparation and adoption of a comprehensive plan pursuant to this section. Nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the status or validity of existing master plans, development plans, comprehensive plans, or land use plans; (5)It is the intent of the legislature to provide a uniform definition of a comprehensive plan for use by regional plan commissions, counties, cities, villages, and towns, that sets forth (in words, maps, illustrations, and tables) goals, policies, standards and programs intended to direct present and future physical, social, and economic development. A comprehensive plan is comprised of a series of elements which shall include, but is not limited to, an issues and opportunities element, housing element, a transportation element, a utilities and community facilities element, a natural and cultural resources element, an economic development element, an intergovernmental cooperation element, and an implementation element; and (6) The great diversity of resources and conditions that exist within and among the local government units of the state compels the consideration of such diversity in the development of comprehensive plans. The level of detail and completeness for each element shall be consistent with the responsibilities of each local government unit.]

1. Issues and Opportunities Element

"Issues and opportunities element" means a compilation of background information on the local government unit, a vision statement, and the overall goals, policies, standards and programs that provide guidance for the entire comprehensive plan over a 20 year planning period. The population, household and employment forecasts that will be used as the basis for the comprehensive plan must be included. This information includes demographic trends, age distribution, educational attainment, income and employment characteristics. Where appropriate, this element shall incorporate other data sources prepared by the local government unit, including land records plans prepared pursuant to s. 59.72(3)(b).

2. Housing Element

"Housing element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps and action programs for providing an adequate housing supply to meet existing and forecasted housing demand. The element should examine the age, structural, value, and occupancy characteristics of its present housing stock and provide a range of housing choices, recognizing local and regional housing needs for all income levels and for all age groups and special needs. The element shall also identify specific programs and policies to promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of low and moderate income housing and, where appropriate, plans for the maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing housing stock.

3. Transportation Element

"Transportation element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps, and action programs for guiding the future development of the various modes of transportation of the community and its environs such as streets, roads and highways, transit, paratransit, bicycle, pedestrian, railroads, air transportation, trucking and water transportation. The element shall evaluate its relationship to state and regional transportation plans. The element shall include an identification of the functional classification of streets and highways within the jurisdiction; and, if applicable, transportation corridors, the county highway functional and jurisdictional study, urban area transportation plans, rural area transportation plans, airport master plans, and the Wisconsin railroad plan for the county area.

4. Utilities and Community Facilities Element

"Utilities and community facilities element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps, and action programs for guiding the future development of the public, semi-public, or private facilities affecting, serving, or available to the local government unit such as facilities for sanitary sewer service, potable water, solid waste disposal, recycling, park and open space improvements, stormwater management (including major drainageways), aquifer recharge, telecommunications, energy, cemeteries, schools, public/municipal buildings, police and fire protection, health care,

child care, and, where appropriate, plans to acquire land for the development of public facilities. The element shall describe the character, location, timing, sequence, function, use, and capacity of existing and future public facilities of the local government unit. The element should also discuss current and future needs for police and fire protection, emergency medical service, library service, and other government services. Where appropriate, the element shall incorporate other community facilities plans prepared by the community including: a public facilities needs assessment prepared pursuant to section 66.55(4); a sewer service area plan prepared pursuant to NR 121.

5. Natural and Cultural Resources Element

"Natural and cultural resources element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps, and action programs for the conservation and effective management of natural resources such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural soils, environmentally sensitive lands, stream corridor protections, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources, parks, open space, recreational resources, and other natural resources, and the acquisition of private lands that are to be preserved for public benefit. Where appropriate, the element shall also include policies for community design and for the protection and enhancement of the historic and cultural resources of the community.

6. Economic Development Element

"Economic development element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps, and action programs for promoting the stabilization and/or expansion of the current economic base and quality employment opportunities including an analysis of labor force characteristics and the economic base of the community. The element shall identify opportunities for the expansion and retention of existing business; identify the categories or particular types of new businesses and industries desired by the community; assess the community's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining business and industry; designate an adequate number of sites of suitable sizes, types, and locations for those businesses and industries; and ensure necessary community facilities through the community facilities element. Where applicable, the element shall evaluate and promote the re-use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial and industrial activities. The element shall coordinate local economic development initiatives with county, regional and state economic development policies and strategies. The element may include plans for the public acquisition of sites and improvements to those sites to further economic development.

7. Intergovernmental Cooperation Element

"Intergovernmental cooperation element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps, and action programs for joint planning and decision making with other governmental jurisdictions, including adjacent local governmental units and school districts, for siting and building public facilities and sharing public services. The element shall evaluate the relationship of the local governmental unit to adjacent local

governmental units, the region, the state, and other governmental entities. The element shall incorporate any plans or agreements prepared pursuant to s. 66.023, s. 66.30, or s. 66.945. The element shall identify existing or potential conflicts between the local governmental unit and other governmental units and set forth processes to resolve those conflicts.

8. Land Use Element

"Land use element" means a compilation of policy statements, goals, standards, maps, and action programs for guiding the future development and redevelopment of public and private property. The element shall provide an inventory, of the amount, type, intensity and/or net density of existing uses such as agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, and other public and private uses. The element shall: a.) analyze trends in the supply, demand, and price of land; b.) opportunities for redevelopment; and c.) existing and potential land use conflicts. The element shall provide 20 year projections and sufficiently detailed maps, in 5 year increments, of future residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial land uses. The projections shall include a statement of the assumptions of net densities or other spatial assumptions that have been applied. The element shall include a series of maps showing current land uses and future land uses including, where appropriate, productive agricultural soils, natural limitations for building site development, floodplains, wetlands and other environmentally sensitive lands, the boundaries of area(s) to which public facilities and services are expected to be provided within time frames specified in the land use or utilities and community facilities elements, and the general location of future land uses by net density or other classifications.

9. Implementation Element

"Implementation element" means a description of public programs and other specific actions to be undertaken in stated sequence to implement the policies, goals, and guidelines of each element of the comprehensive plan, including proposed changes to land use regulations. The implementation element shall include a statement describing the ways in which the various elements of the comprehensive plan will be coordinated, integrated, and made consistent with other elements of the comprehensive plan. The implementation element shall include benchmarks to measure the community's progress toward achieving the goals of each element of the comprehensive plan. The implementation element shall identify the process for updating the comprehensive plan. Plans must be updated every 10 years, or sooner, as determined by the local governmental unit. An implementation program may include a capital improvement program.

Definitions

"Capital improvement program" means an itemized five-year program setting forth the schedule and details of specific contemplated public improvements by fiscal year, their estimated cost, the justification for each, the impact that they will have on the current

operating expense of the local government unit, and other information on capital improvements that may be pertinent.

"Local government unit" means a city, village, town, or county.

"Land use regulations" means ordinances which control the physical development of a community, or any part thereof or detail thereof, and implement the general objectives of the comprehensive plan. Land use regulations include, but are not limited to, ordinances establishing general zoning, floodplain zoning, shoreland zoning, shoreland/wetland zoning, erosion and stormwater control ordinances, exclusive agricultural zoning, extraterritorial zoning, subdivision regulation, land division regulation, official maps, site plan regulations, sign regulations, telecommunication ordinances, design review ordinances, historic preservation ordinances, and building, mechanical, housing, and sanitary codes.

Other Points

1) AMEND SECTION 60.61 TO DELETE THE REFERENCES TO TOWN GENERAL ZONING. TOWNS EXERCISING ZONING AUTHORITY UNDER THIS SECTION WOULD BE "GRANDFATHERED IN" AS EXERCISING ZONING UNDER VILLAGE POWERS UNDER SECTION 60.62 OR THE WISCONSIN STATUTES. (NOTE: ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF TOWNS EXERCISE ZONING AUTHORITY UNDER THIS PROVISION.) TOWNS WOULD STILL NEED APPROVAL AT A TOWN MEETING TO EXERCISE PLANNING AUTHORITY ("VILLAGE POWERS").

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PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COMPLETION OF WISCONSIN'S SOILS FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENT

SUMMARY

Completing Wisconsin's soils foundational element by the end of 2004 has two goals:

1. Ensure that each of Wisconsin's 72 counties has a digital (i.e., "computerized") soil survey and related soil information tables that meet NRCS standards.
2. Join Wisconsin's 72 digital county soil surveys to create one statewide soil data layer and related soil information tables that meet NRCS standards.

BENEFITS

Completing Wisconsin's soils foundational element provides many opportunities for cooperation among local, county, regional, state, and federal interests. Many individual users, interest groups, and governmental entities would benefit from this project. Identifying and mapping soils and their characteristics is important for agriculture, property valuation, land use planning, agricultural planning, environmental assessment and management, construction, and many other uses.

- ◆ Opportunity to Complete a Foundational Element by 2004
- ◆ Opportunity to Coordinate WLIB and Wisconsin Land Council Activities
- ◆ Opportunity to Assure Wisconsin Continues to Capture Existing Federal Funds
- ◆ Opportunity to Capture Additional Federal Funds

PRODUCTS

- ◆ Digital soil surveys and related soil information tables for 38 counties not currently complete or funded
- ◆ Digital soil data layer and related soil information for Wisconsin
- ◆ New or supplemental published (paper) soil surveys for selected counties
- ◆ Orthophotography for selected counties

FUNDING

To complete the soils foundational element for Wisconsin by the end of 2004, the State of Wisconsin and/or its counties must provide the following ~~cost share~~ funding over the next six years (1999-2004):

- ◆ **\$2,600,000 for 40 FTEs to conduct field work and initial soil survey mapping in 9 northwest counties** - see *Wisconsin Soil Survey Status* map.
- ◆ **\$1,600,000 to digitize and/or certify soil surveys in 38 counties across the state** - see *Wisconsin Digital Soil Survey* map.

4.2 million →
6 years
1 year per

PROPOSAL

COMPLETION OF WISCONSIN'S SOILS FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENT

PROPOSAL

Soils is one of the Wisconsin Land Information Program's (WLIP) *foundational elements*. Completion of Wisconsin's soils foundational element by the end of 2004 requires the state and/or its counties to cost-share this effort with the federal Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The proposed project has two goals:

1. Ensure that each of Wisconsin's 72 counties has a digital soil survey and related soil information tables that meet NRCS standards. (The related tables contain information about physical, chemical, agricultural, engineering, forestry, and other characteristics of mapped soils).
2. Join Wisconsin's 72 digital county soil surveys to create one statewide soil survey data layer and related soil information tables that meet NRCS standards.

Completing Wisconsin's soils foundational element involves a combination of soil survey field work, mapping, digitization, and certification. To create this foundational element by the end of 2004, the State of Wisconsin and/or its counties must provide cost-share funding for the following activities over the next six years (1999 - 2004):

- **Field work and initial soil survey mapping in 9 northwest counties** - see attached *Wisconsin Soil Survey Status* map.
- **Digitization and/or certification of soil surveys in 38 counties across the state** - see attached *Wisconsin Digital Soil Survey* map.

PROJECT BENEFITS

Completing Wisconsin's soils foundational element provides many opportunities for cooperation among local, county, regional, state, and federal interests. Many individual users, interest groups, and governmental entities would benefit from this project. Identifying and mapping soils and their characteristics is important for agriculture, property valuation, land use planning, agricultural planning, environmental assessment and management, construction, and many other uses.

◆ **Opportunity to Complete a Foundational Element by 2004**

This project is an excellent opportunity for the Wisconsin Land Information Board (WLIB) to complete one of the WLIP's foundational elements by 2004. The WLIB has already adopted NRCS's soil mapping and digitization standards for soils. Completion of the other WLIP foundational elements by 2004 is questionable for various reasons, such as lack of standards, large volume of work, and lack of sufficient funding.