Fiscal Estimate - 2003 Session

Origin	nal	Updated		Corrected		Supplemental				
LRB Numb	oer 03-3204 /2	2	Introd	duction Numl	ber Al	B-608				
Subject										
Changes to the comprehensive planning, or Smart Growth, law										
Fiscal Effect										
Indetern Appr Decr Appr Crea	ease Existing copriations ease Existing copriations te New Appropriation al Government Cost	Reveil Decre	ease Existing	to abs	orb within Yes ase Costs	May be possible agency's budget				
Indeterminate 1. ☐ Increase Costs 2. ☐ Decrease Costs 4. ☐ Decrease Revenue ☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory ☐ Decrease Revenue ☐ School ☐ WTCS ☐ Districts ☐ Districts										
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS										
Agency/Prepa	ired By	7	Authorized S	ignature		Date				
DOR/ Daniel Huegel (608) 266-5705 De			Dennis Collier	11/3/2003						

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 11/3/2003

LRB Number	03-3204/2	Introduction Number	AB-608	Estimate Type	Original				
Subject									
Changes to the comprehensive planning, or Smart Growth, law									

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, beginning on January 1, 2010, any program or action by a town, village, city, or county that affects land use must be consistent with that unit's comprehensive plan. Among the actions or programs that must be consistent with the comprehensive plan are: (1) municipal incorporation procedures; (2) annexation procedures; (3) cooperative boundary agreements; (4) consolidation or detachment of territory; (5) official mapping; (7) local subdivision regulation; (8) extraterritorial plat review; (9) county or municipal zoning ordinances, including zoning of shorelands or wetlands in shorelands, and including zoning for site erosion control and storm water management; (10) improvement of transportation facilities; (11) agricultural preservation plans; (12) impact fee ordinances; (13) acquisition of land for recreation or parks; and (14) any other plan or regulation that relates to land use.

The bill reduces the number of actions by a town, village, city, or county that must be consistent with that unit's comprehensive plan to the following: (1) official mapping; (2) local subdivision regulation; and (3) county or municipal zoning ordinances, including zoning of shorelands or wetlands in shorelands.

The bill restates current law provisions under which comprehensive plans developed by a regional planning commission are advisory only with regard to plans developed by municipalities and counties.

By reducing the number of actions that must be consistent with a unit's comprehensive plan, it is possible that some local governments may not need to develop their own comprehensive plans. This could lead to a reduction in planning costs. The Department is unable to estimate how many governmental units would be so affected, and therefore is unable to estimate the reduction in planning costs this bill could engender.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications