

LRB or Bill No./Adm. Rule No. SB 428, 99-0388/1
Amendment No. if Applicable

- ORIGINAL       UPDATED  
 CORRECTED       SUPPLEMENTAL

**FISCAL ESTIMATE**  
DOA-2048 N(R10/94)

Subject

Zoning of Upland Environmental Corridors

Fiscal Effect

State:  No State Fiscal Effect

Check columns below only if bill makes a direct appropriation or affects a sum sufficient appropriation.

Increase Costs - May be possible to Absorb Within Agency's Budget  Yes  No

- Increase Existing Appropriation       Increase Existing Revenues  
 Decrease Existing Appropriation       Decrease Existing Revenues  
 Create New Appropriation

Decrease Costs

Local:  No local government costs

1.  Increase Costs  
 Permissive  Mandatory

3.  Increase Revenues  
 Permissive  Mandatory

5. Types of Local Government Units Affected:

- Towns       Villages       Cities  
 Counties       WTCS Districts  
 School Districts       Others Reg. Planning Com

2.  Decrease Costs  
 Permissive  Mandatory

4.  Decrease Revenues  
 Permissive  Mandatory

Fund Sources Affected

- GPR     FED     PRO     PRS     SEG     SEG-S

Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations

20.370(3)(ma) and (3)(mq)

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

**SUMMARY OF BILL** - This bill creates an upland environmental corridor zoning program similar in nature to the current shoreland zoning program. Under the bill, DNR must promulgate rules to establish criteria for determining what are to be considered upland environmental corridors. DNR must also promulgate rules to establish standards for identifying these corridors, including a minimum size requirement. Once DNR identifies these corridors, the regional planning commission for the area in which each environmental corridor is located must map the corridor by 2005. If a corridor is not under the jurisdiction of an RPC, the county, city or village in which the corridor is located must either map the corridor or contract with an RPC to perform the mapping. The bill requires DNR to promulgate rules to establish objectives for protecting these corridors from land use practices, including development, that reduce their natural values. Each local unit of government in which an upland environmental corridor is located must then enact an ordinance that meets these objectives. If a local unit of government fails to do so within one year after mapping is completed, DNR must enact an ordinance for the unit of government.

**FISCAL IMPACT** - These requirements would have a fiscal impact on both local government and DNR.

Assume that the definition of upland environmental corridors is somewhat similar to environmental corridor definitions currently used by regional planning commissions for water quality planning purposes.

Assume all needed natural resources data do not exist or are not readily available. All counties, except perhaps the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission area, will likely need to engage in resource inventory work to support any mapping that is to be done. Cost for inventory work assumed at \$40,000-50,000 per county (total cost: \$2.6 - \$3.25 million).

Based on recent environmental corridor mapping contract with the Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, assume cost of mapping (using existing and available data) to be \$20,000-\$30,000 per county for the counties (at least 53 of them) with no existing environmental corridor maps (total cost: \$1.06 - \$1.59 million). At least nine counties have mapped environmental corridors (not necessarily upland corridors, however). Assume cost to revise/update maps in these counties to be \$10,000-\$20,000 per county (total cost: \$90,000 - \$180,000). Environmental corridors are mapped for communities with wastewater treatment facilities in at least 10 other counties. Assume cost for maps in these 10 counties (i.e. to map corridors in the remainder of the county and update the existing maps) will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000 (total cost: \$0.2 million). Given these assumptions and calculations, the total cost for preparing maps would range from \$1.35 million to \$1.97 million. Note: this is likely an under-estimate of actual costs because it assumes the use of state-of-the-art GIS technology for the preparation of maps. Not all counties will have this ability.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Program implementation and compliance/enforcement costs would likely be similar to costs associated with implementing and enforcing the current shoreland zoning program (approx. \$600,000 annually for the DNR) and would represent new on-going costs for local governments (\$4.3 million annually).

Agency	Prepared By	Phone No.	Authorized Signature	Phone No.	Date
DNR	Joe Polasek	(608) 266-2794		(608) 266-2794	03/03/2000

**FISCAL ESTIMATE**  
DOA-2048 N(R10/94)

**Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate**

Assume on-going program implementation costs at the local level would increase with the addition of this program to existing zoning programs. Assume one additional FTE per county, at \$60,000 each (total cost of \$4.32 million annually).

Assume state operations cost for on-going program implementation and enforcement would be analogous to the state shoreland zoning program, which is approximately \$600,000 per year. This cost includes 2-3 FTEs for the Central Office and a portion of numerous FTEs' time in the regional field offices.

Summary of costs is as follows:

Cost Category	One-Time Estimated Range of Cost		On-going Cost per Year
	Low	High	
<b>A. Counties</b>			
<b>Inventories</b>			
Estimate 65 counties will require new resource inventories at \$40,000-50,000 per county	\$2,600,000	\$3,250,000	
<b>Mapping</b>			
1. Mapping corridors in counties with no existing maps; \$20,000-30,000 per county * 53 counties	1,060,000	1,590,000	
2. Mapping in counties with existing maps; \$10,000-20,000 per county * 9 counties	90,000	180,000	
3. Mapping in counties with wastewater treatment facilities; \$20,000 per county * 10 counties	200,000	200,000	
<b>On-Going Management</b>			
1 FTE per county at \$60,000 * 72 counties			\$4,320,000
<b>TOTAL LOCAL COST</b>	<b>\$3,950,000</b>	<b>\$5,220,000</b>	<b>\$4,320,000</b>
<b>B. Department of Natural Resources</b>			<b>\$600,000</b>

**FISCAL ESTIMATE WORKSHEET**

**1999 Session**

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect  
DOA-2047 (R10/94)

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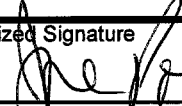
**I. One-Time Costs or Revenue Impacts for State and/or Local Government (do not include in annualized fiscal effect):**

Local cost of resource inventory and map production: \$3.95 to \$5.22 million

<b>II. Annualized Costs:</b>	<b>Annualized Fiscal impact on State funds from:</b>	
<b>A. State Costs by Category</b>	<b>Increased Costs</b>	<b>Decreased Costs</b>
State Operations - Salaries and Fringes	\$400,000	\$0
(FTE Position Changes)	6.50	0.00
State Operations - Other Costs	\$200,000	\$0
Local Assistance	\$0	\$0
Aids to Individuals or Organizations	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL State Costs by Category</b>	<b>\$600,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>B. State Costs by Source of Funds</b>	<b>Increased Costs</b>	<b>Decreased Costs</b>
GPR	\$600,000	\$0
FED	\$0	\$0
PRO/PRS	\$0	\$0
SEG/SEG-S	\$0	\$0
<b>III. State Revenues:</b>	<b>Increased Rev.</b>	<b>Decreased Rev.</b>
<small>Complete this only when proposal will increase or decrease state revenues (e.g., tax increase, decrease in license fee, etc.)</small>		
GPR Taxes	\$0	\$0
GPR Earned	\$0	\$0
FED	\$0	\$0
PRO/PRS	\$0	\$0
SEG/SEG-S	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL State Revenues</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**NET ANNUALIZED IMPACT**

	<u>STATE</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN COSTS</b>	\$600,000	\$4,320,000
<b>NET CHANGE IN REVENUES</b>	\$0	\$0

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