

Fiscal Estimate Narratives
COMM 10/3/01

LRB Number 01-1365/1	Introduction Number AB-501	Estimate Type Original
Subject The authority of certain towns to become urban towns		

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, towns may be authorized by the residents to exercise certain powers of a village, with the exception of powers that conflict with the statutes governing towns. Some of the powers that cannot be exercised include: (1) creation of a tax incremental financing district; (2) annexation of territory; (3) exercise of extraterritorial zoning; or (4) enact zoning ordinances without county board approval, if there is a county zoning ordinance. The town is subject to annexation and extraterritorial zoning by a city or village.

This bill allows a town that exercises village powers to pass a resolution, subject to referendum approval, to declare itself an urban town only after its attempt to consolidate or incorporate fails. The town must meet the following criteria:

- (1) the population is at least 7,500;
- (2) the equalized value of the town exceeds a total of \$360 million and \$40,000 per person;
- (3) the town provides 24 hours a day police, fire and emergency services;
- (4) at least 30 percent of the residents receive water and sanitary sewage services;
- (5) the town must adopt a comprehensive land use plan
- (6) the town board consists of five supervisors.

An urban town may exercise certain zoning powers and is exempt from being subject to certain city and village annexation and extraterritorial powers.

If a town board adopts a resolution to become an urban town, it must call a referendum to approve the resolution. The referendum can be held at the next spring or September primaries or elections, or the town may conduct a special referendum.

There currently are approximately 13 towns that meet some or most of the criteria for an urban town. There is likely to be a cost increase to the towns that decide to proceed with becoming an urban town. The costs that will be incurred are those associated with conducting a special referendum, if the town decides to hold a special one rather than waiting until a primary or regular election. It is likely these costs will be minimal. The precise fiscal impact of this bill is indeterminable.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2001 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

Original
 Updated
 Corrected
 Supplemental

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Subject		
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I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for State and/or Local Government (do not include in annualized fiscal effect):		
II. Annualized Costs:	Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:	
	Increased Costs	Decreased Costs
A. State Costs by Category		
State Operations - Salaries and Fringes	\$	
(FTE Position Changes)		
State Operations - Other Costs		
Local Assistance		
Aids to Individuals or Organizations		
TOTAL State Costs by Category	\$	\$
B. State Costs by Source of Funds		
GPR		
FED		
PRO/PRS		
SEG/SEG-S		
III. State Revenues - Complete this only when proposal will increase or decrease state revenues (e.g., tax increase, decrease in license fee, etc.)		
	Increased Rev	Decreased Rev
GPR Taxes	\$	\$
GPR Earned		
FED		
PRO/PRS		
SEG/SEG-S		
TOTAL State Revenues	\$	\$
NET ANNUALIZED FISCAL IMPACT		
	State	Local
NET CHANGE IN COSTS	\$	\$Indeterminable
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE	\$	\$
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date
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