

Town Role in Rural Land Divisions

Rebecca Roberts rroberts@uwsp.edu 715-346-4322

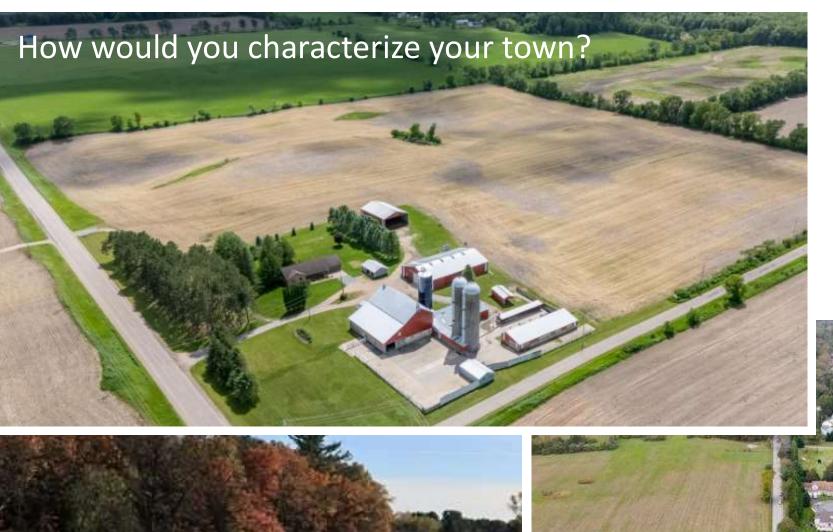






Learning Objectives

- Basics of platting and land divisions
- State, county, and local role
- Community examples
- Key resources



Poll 1





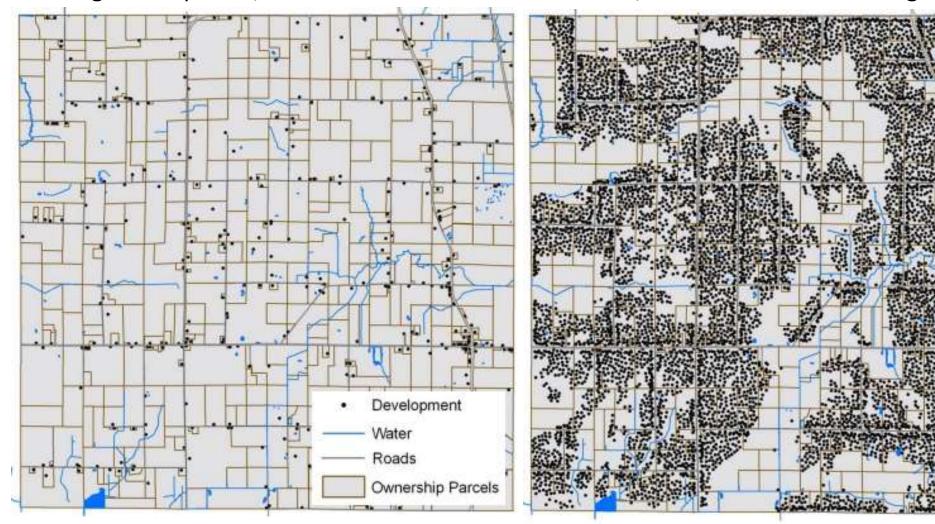


Build-Out Analysis

Ex. Town of Bear Creek, Waupaca County

Existing Development, 2010

Build-Out, Minimum Lot Size Zoning

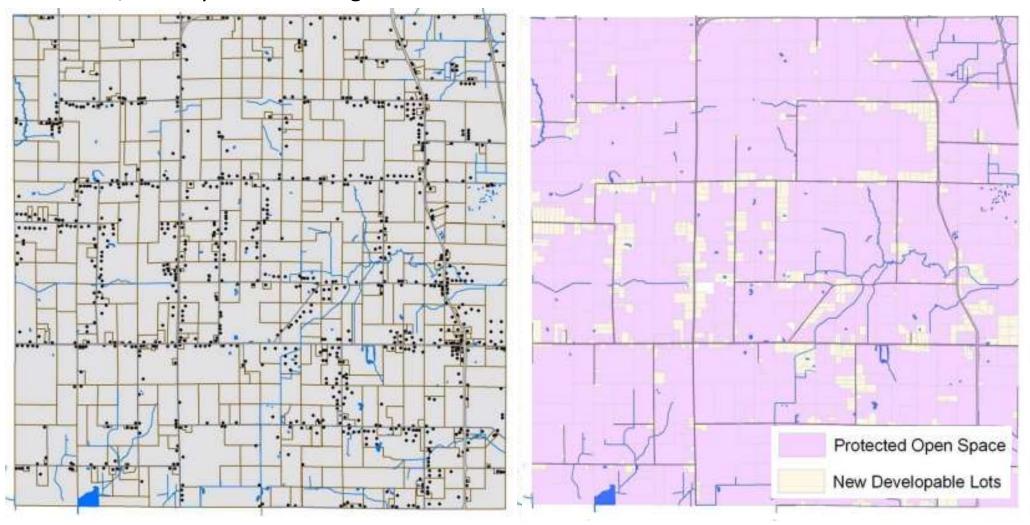


Potential for 9,151 building units!

Build-Out Analysis

Ex. Town of Bear Creek, Waupaca County

Build-Out, Density-Based Zoning



Potential for 530 additional building units

Subdivision Regulations



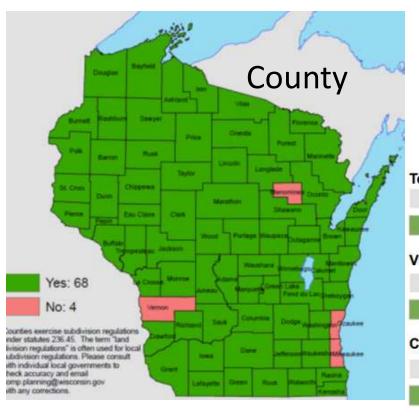
- Legal process for dividing land and recording property
- Review for physical layout of new development, connections with existing development, public safety, utilities, other improvements

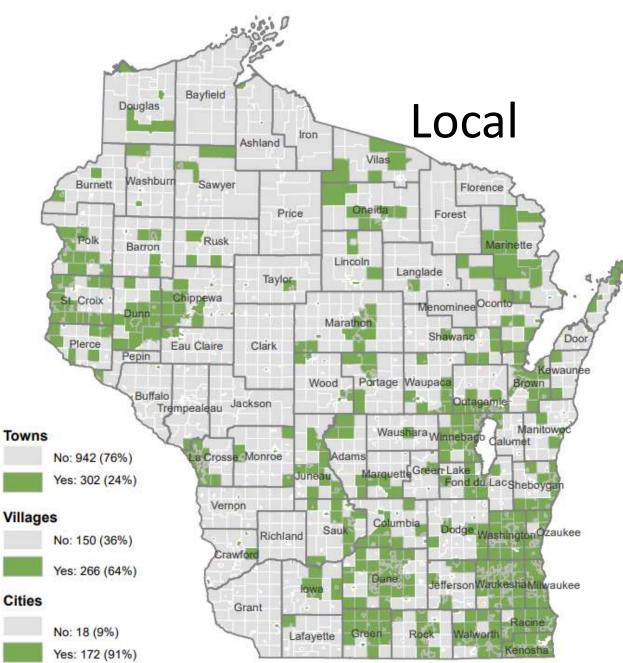




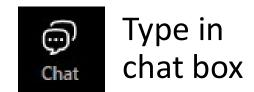
Three Levels of Review







Which of these is considered a "subdivision" under state law?

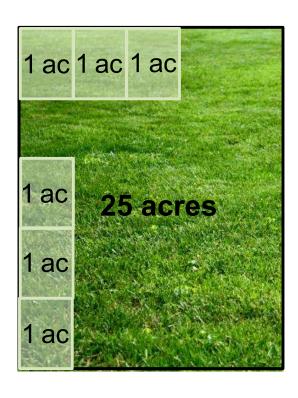


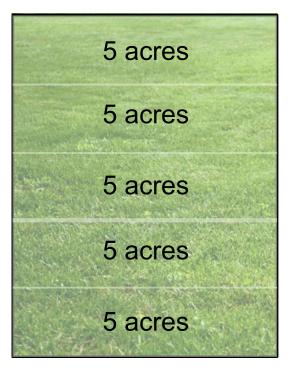
#1
Three 1-acre parcels created in one year

#2
Six 1-acre parcels
created within 5 years

#3
Five 5-acre parcels created in one year







Subdivision = creation of 5 or more parcels of 1.5 acres or less within a period of 5 years

NoToo few parcels

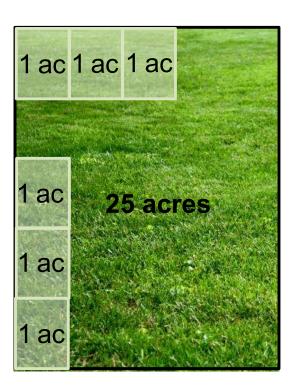
Three 1-acre parcels created in one year

1 ac 1 ac 1 ac

25 acres

Yes!

Six 1-acre parcels created within 5 years



NoParcels too large

Five 5-acre parcels created in one year



State Subdivision Law



State provides minimum standards for subdivisions (Wis. Stat. ch. 236)

- Subdivision = creation of 5 or more parcels of 1½ acre or less within a 5-year period
- State reviews for surveying, layout, mapping, and plat submittal requirements

Objecting Authorities

- The following agencies have authority to certify or "object" to state-defined subdivision plats:
 - Department of Administration all state-defined subdivisions are reviewed for compliance with surveying, layout, mapping and plat submittal requirements. (Wis. Stat. 236)
 - Department of Transportation subdivisions that abut a state trunk or connecting highway are reviewed for public safety issues and preservation of public interests/investments. (Trans 233)
 - County Planning Agency 18 counties review plats located in cities/villages for conflicts with parks, highways, airports, schools, and other planned public developments. (Wis. Stat. 236.12(2)(b))

Brown, Calumet, Dane, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Juneau, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Oconto, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Sheboygan, Washington, Waukesha, and Winnebago

Approving Authorities

- The following units of government have authority to "approve" of state-defined subdivision plats:
 - County Planning Agency if the subdivision is located in an unincorporated area of the county
 - Town Board if the subdivision is located in the town or an area whose annexation is being contested by the town
 - <u>City Council/Village Board</u> if the subdivision is located in a city/village or its extraterritorial plat review jurisdiction

Local Subdivision Regulations



Counties, towns, cities, villages may adopt local ordinances

- May define subdivision differently (typically in terms of number or size of parcels created)
- May impose additional requirements (design standards, improvements)
- May not alter time limits, deadlines, notice requirements or other protections for subdivider

When review authority overlaps, most restrictive provision applies

Local Ordinance Requirements

- Land suitability
- Lot size, dimensions
- Water, sewer, septic
- Drainage systems
- Roads, sidewalks
- Trees, parks, open space
- Utilities, lighting, signage
- Fire protection
- And more...





When review authority overlaps, most restrictive provision applies

Local Ordinance Requirements

Communities may define subdivision differently

	No. parcels	Parcel size	Time
State	5 or more	1.5 acres or less	5 years
Calumet Co.	5 or more	1.5 acres or less	5 years
Winnebago Co.	5 or more	5 acres or less	5 years
Brown Co.	5 or more	10 acres or less	5 years
Outagamie Co.	5 or more	Any size	5 years

Local Ordinance Requirements

Communities may define subdivision differently

	No. parcels	Parcel size	Time	
State	5 or more	1.5 acres or less	5 years	
Oneida Co.	1+	10 acres or more	Utility/Road	Review
Minor subdivision	1-8	10 acres or less	5 years	CSM
Major subdivision	8 or more	10 acres or less	5 years	Plat

Comparing Rural Land Divisions

How were these created?

160 acres



154 lots, 1 acre3.75 miles road5-acre park, 3-acre pond

State Plat

160 acres



27 lots, 2-10 acres 1.95 miles road

Local Plat

160 acres



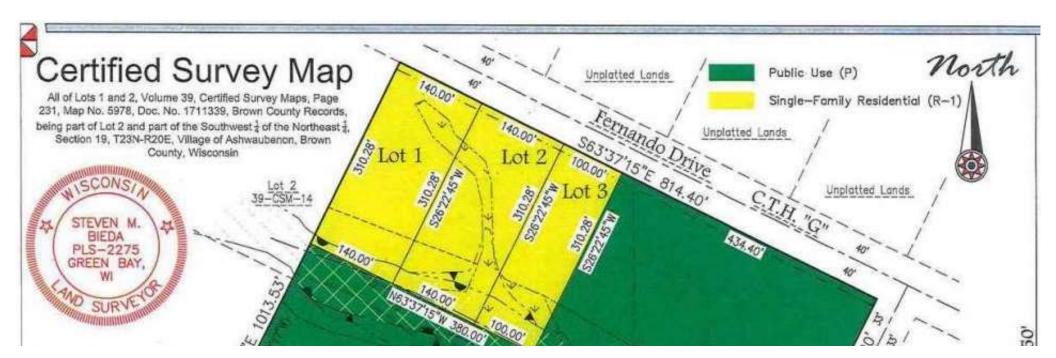
24 lots, 1.5+ - 40 acres1 mile road(7 parcels without road access)

CSM

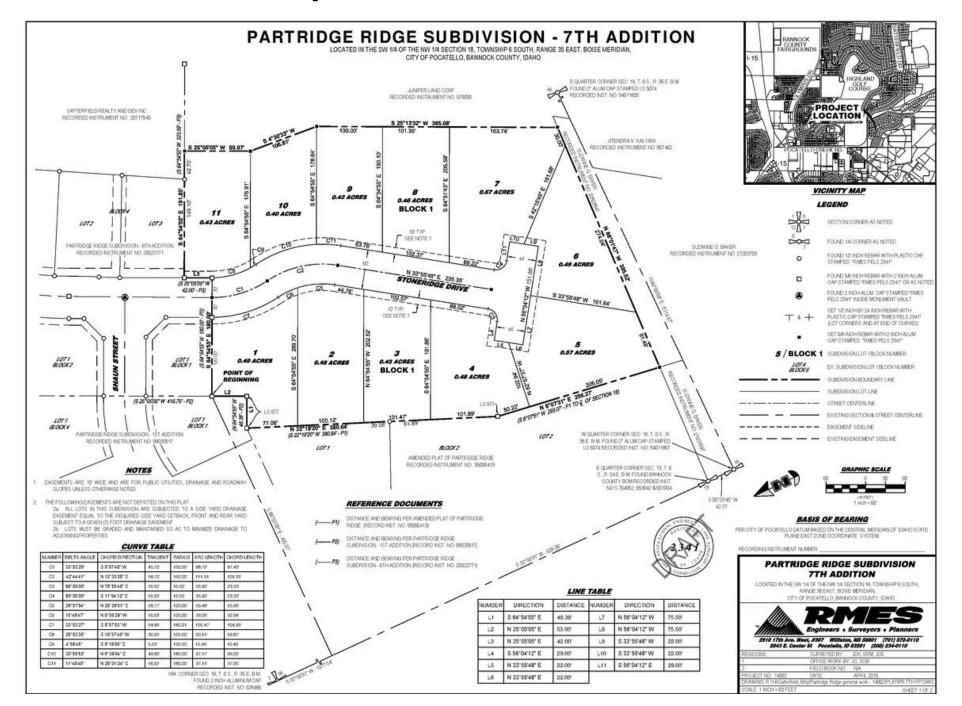
CSM = Certified Survey Map

Expedited process for land divisions that do not meet state or local definition of subdivision (based on number or size)

- Survey, monument, and map by professional land surveyor
- CSM dedicating streets or other land must be submitted to governing body – 90 days to act
- Filed with county register of deeds



Plat = a map of a subdivision



Typical Plat Review Process

1

Pre-Application Conference

Informal review intended to spot problems upfront

If requested or required by local ordinance

2

Preliminary Plat Approval

If required by local ordinance <u>OR</u> submitted by applicant

Act within 90 days

3

Final Plat Approval

Submission of detailed engineering and design drawings that comply with Wis. Stat. Ch. 236

Act within 60 days

Final plat is <u>entitled</u> to approval if it complies with local plans/ordinance, meets objections of state agencies, and substantially conforms with an approved preliminary plat.

Department of Community Development



PRE-APPLICATION CHECK LIST

3805 S. Casper Drive P.O. Box 510921 New Berlin, Wisconsin 53151-0921

> Ph: (262) 797 2445 Fax: (262) 780 4612

www.newberlin.org/dcd

- Dumpster Enclosures
- Cross sections of all RTU, wall mounted meters or air handling units.
- · Lighting Plan Parking Lot and Street Lighting if required

§226 & §275-55 Stormwater & Drainage Plan

- Stormwater Management Plan meeting the requirements of Chapter 226
- Master Grading Plan drawn to a scale no greater than 1"=100' on no smaller than 24" x 36" sheets
- Erosion Control Plan drawn to a scale no greater than 1"=100' on no smaller than 24" x 36" sheets

§275-24C(3) Utility Plans

- The Utility Plan may be incorporated into the site plan as long as it remains readable.
- Utility Plans draw to a scale no greater than 1" = 100' on no smaller than 24" x 36" sheets (four copies required).
- Sewage Disposal with location of pipe, septic field, holding tank or sampling manhole
- · Water Supply source with location of pipe or well
- · Location of electric, gas and telecommunication equipment
- · Location of existing and proposed utility easements
- RTU, wall mounted meters or air handling units.

§275-56 Landscaping Plan

- Landscaping Plan to a scale no greater than 1" = 100' on no smaller than 24" x 36" sheets (four copies required)
- Landscaping Plan drawn and colored suited for public presentation to fit on a single 11" x 17" sheet (eighteen color copies required)
- · Signature of Landscape Architect that prepared plan
- Fiscal security installation and maintenance bond or letter of credit
- Limits of Disturbance boundary, §275-54A
- · Size, location, type and height of new and existing landscaping
- Screening materials
- · Location of electric, gas and telecommunication equipment screening
- · RTU, wall mounted meters or air handling units screening.
- Buffer yard landscaping
- · Existing wooded areas
- Watercourses
- Scenic or significant vistas
- · Pedestrian Access / Sidepaths / Trails

§275-54 Natural Resource Preservation

- Limits of Disturbance (LOD) boundary shown on Site Plan and Landscaping Plan
- No development, grading or vegetation removal or alteration (other than approved landscaping) shall occur outside the LOD
- Residential uses: No more than 60% of the total gross area to be within the LOD
- Non-Residential uses: No more than 75% of the total gross area to be within the LOD
 - Woodland, tree and vegetation protection shown on Landscaping Plan
- Location and size of all significant trees (deciduous trees with a DBH of 5 inches or larger or conifers trees 10 foot and taller)
- Significant trees to be removed shall be identified
- Location and size of all replacement trees, see §275-54B(6)
 - Wildlife conservation plan (only if required by staff) in accordance with §275-54C

§275-37B(4)(b) Wetland Field Verification

REV: 2/13/2006 Page 2 of 3
D:\Adopted Handbook 021306\Section 1\A_Pre-Application Checklist 021306.doc Adopted by BPW: February 13, 2006



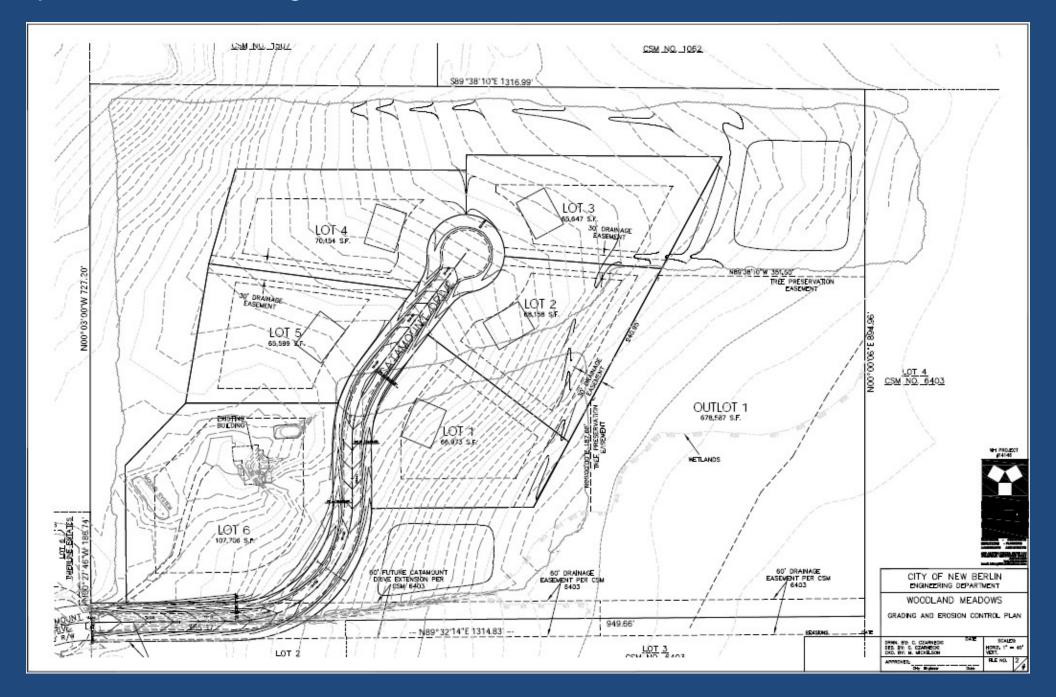
WOODLAND MEADOWS

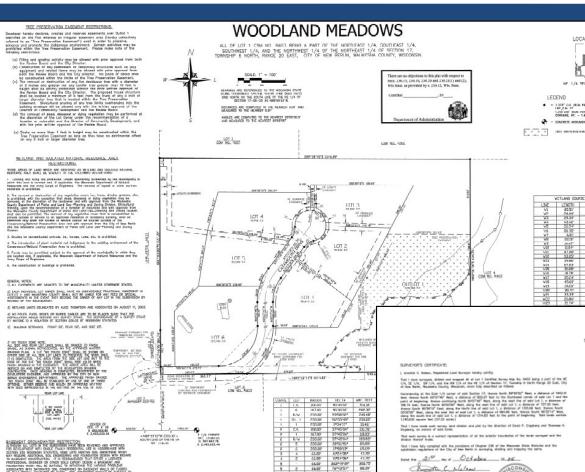
WALKESHA COUNTY WISCONSIN





Preliminary Plat drawn to scale including location of streets, utility lines, parks, storm drainage, sewer and water lines, etc....





Accompanied by:

Consent of mortgagee,

Certificate of taxes paid,

Surveyor's certificate of compliance,

Owner's certificate of dedication,

Description of easements, and

Local government approvals.

Final Plat: subdivision name, legal description, street names, boundaries, measurements and other engineering data.

Must follow accepted printing, layout and binding standards.

WOODLAND MEADOWS

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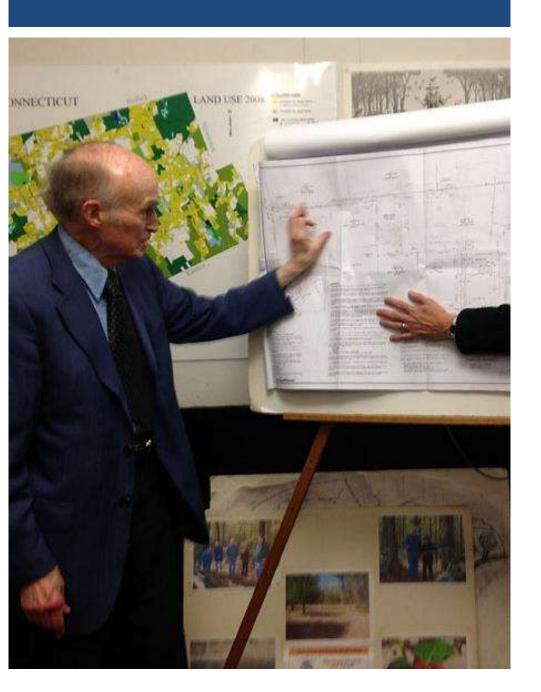
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COMMON COUNCIL APPROVAL CERTIFICATE	D	
Pendined that the Plat of MCCOLAND MCCO. by the European Council of this day of		essen, in hereby approve
Josh F. Chinesiana, Napai		
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Who does what?



- Subdivision plats must be referred to the plan commission for review and recommendation.
- The governing body may delegate preliminary or final plat approval authority to the plan commission.
- Final plats dedicating streets, highways or other lands must be approved by the governing body.

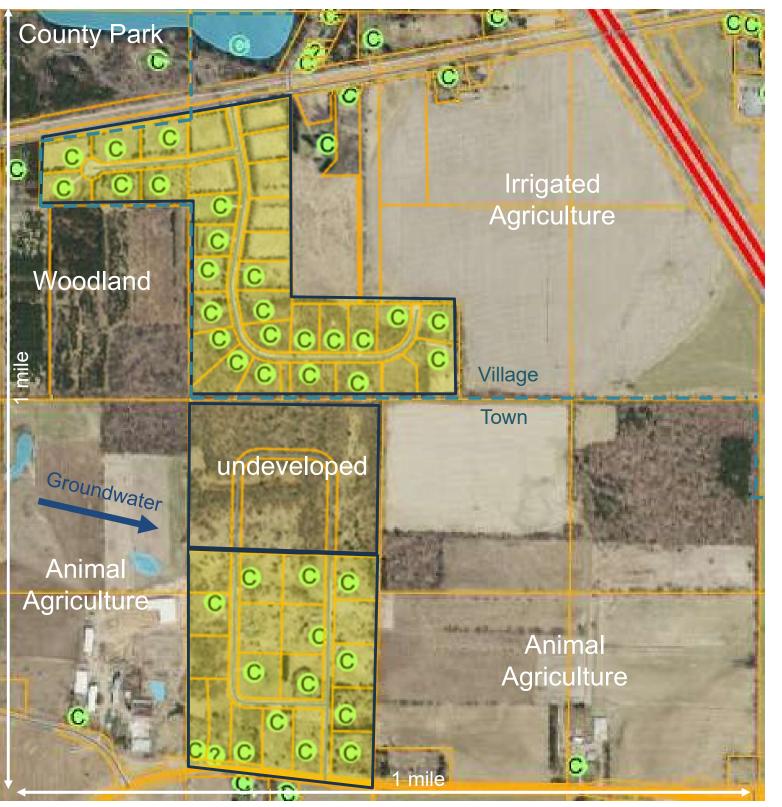
(Wis. Stat. 62.23(5) and 236.10(3))

What can you review for?

Plat approval may only be conditioned on:

- Compliance with local ordinances in place at time of submittal
- Consistency with comprehensive plan or official map
- Provision of public improvements or financial guarantees (contained in a town/village/city subdivision ordinance)
- Satisfaction of objections raised by state agencies
- Other requirements of Wis. Stat. Ch. 236

Short answer... items contained in an <u>adopted</u> comprehensive plan, ordinance, or official map



Park Subdivision

60 acres, 32 lots 2 acres each Platted mid-2000s 8 lots undeveloped Served by well/septic 4 miles from school

Ag Subdivision

76 acres, 19 lots
2 acres each
Platted early 2000s
2 lots undeveloped
3 miles from school
Served by well/septic
30 acres and loop road
never completed

Takeaway #1

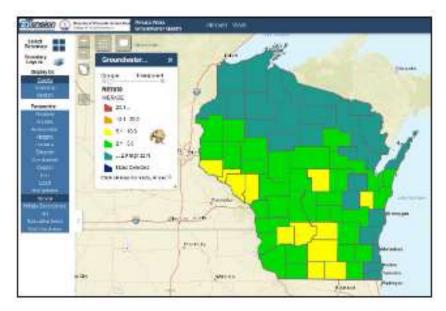
- Minimum lot size for unsewered development
 - 1/3 wells with nitrate >10mg/l drinking water standard
 - 2-acre min recommended for sandy soils to handle septic
 - Model based on surrounding land use, soils, geology
 - Buffer or redirect

ZONING AS A TOOL IN GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

June 25, 2024
Lynn Markham and Jen McNelly

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

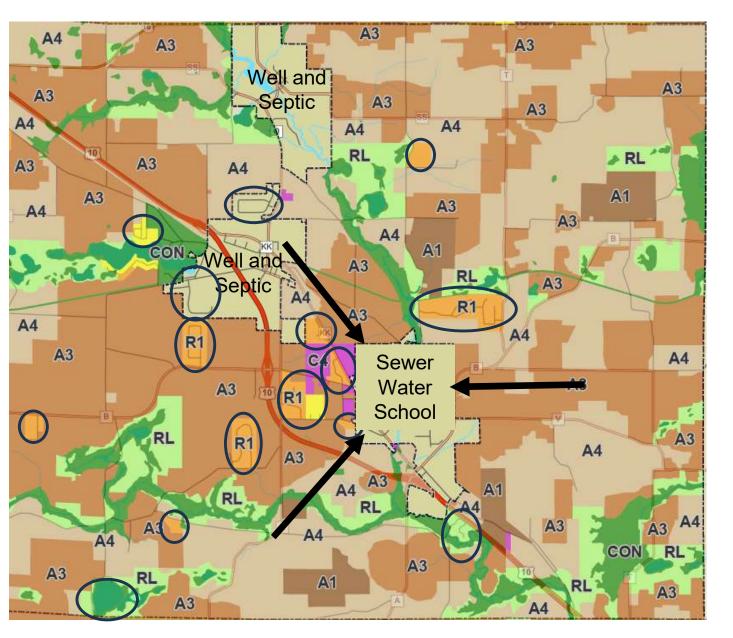
Interactive Well Water Quality Viewer



https://www3.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/watershed/Pages/WellWaterViewer.aspx

Takeaway #2

Direct Development to Suitable Locations



Density Comparison

Land needed for 70 dwelling units



40 acre sewered subdivision (0.2-0.5 acre lots)

x 6

240-acre unsewered subdivision (2-5 acre lots)

x 12

480-acres scattered large lots (5-10+ acre lots)

Takeaway #3

- Development Agreement legally binding contract between local government and the property owner or developer
 - Public improvements and specifications
 - Easements, deed restrictions
 - Timing and phasing
 - Financial guarantees

AGREEMENT FOR SUBDIVISION IMPROVEMENTS
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUBDIVISION ORDINANCE OF
TOWN OF SOMERSET
SOMERSET, WISCONSIN
(hereafter Agreement)

(hereafter SUBDIVISION)

	THIS Agreement is made and entered into	this day of
	,, by and between	, Managing Member,
and	, Member, and	, Member, of
_	, a Wisconsin Limited Liability Co	mpany, and
	,, and	in their
indiv	idual capacities (hereafter the "Subdivider,"	whether one or more), and
the T	own of	
Some	erset (hereafter the "Municipality"), a munic	ipal corporation located at
St. C	roix County, Wisconsin.	

RECITALS

- 1. The Subdivider is the fee simple owner of the real estate located within the Municipality and more particularly described in Exhibit A (Property).
- Subdivider desires to develop the Property for the following purposes:

A residential subdivision containing (number and type of lots) lots.

The Municipality seeks to protect the health, safety and general welfare of the community by requiring the completion of various improvements in



Wooded Subdivision

140 acres, 36 lots
2-13 acres each
Platted late 90s
8 lots undeveloped
Served by well/septic
2 miles from school
Bussing supplied

Common Approach

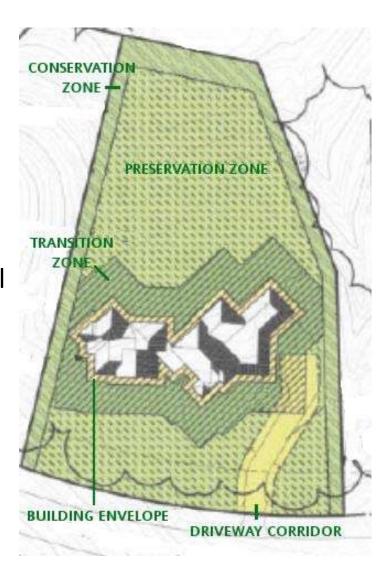


- Zoning for large lots and setbacks
- Land suitability steep slopes, wetlands, etc.
- Tree planting or preservation requirements

Additional Tools

Limits of disturbance

- Driveway corridor
- Building envelope space for foundation and buffer around home
- Transition zone limited tree removal
- Preservation zone steep slopes, wetlands, other features preserved
- Map, define and record on deed for each property



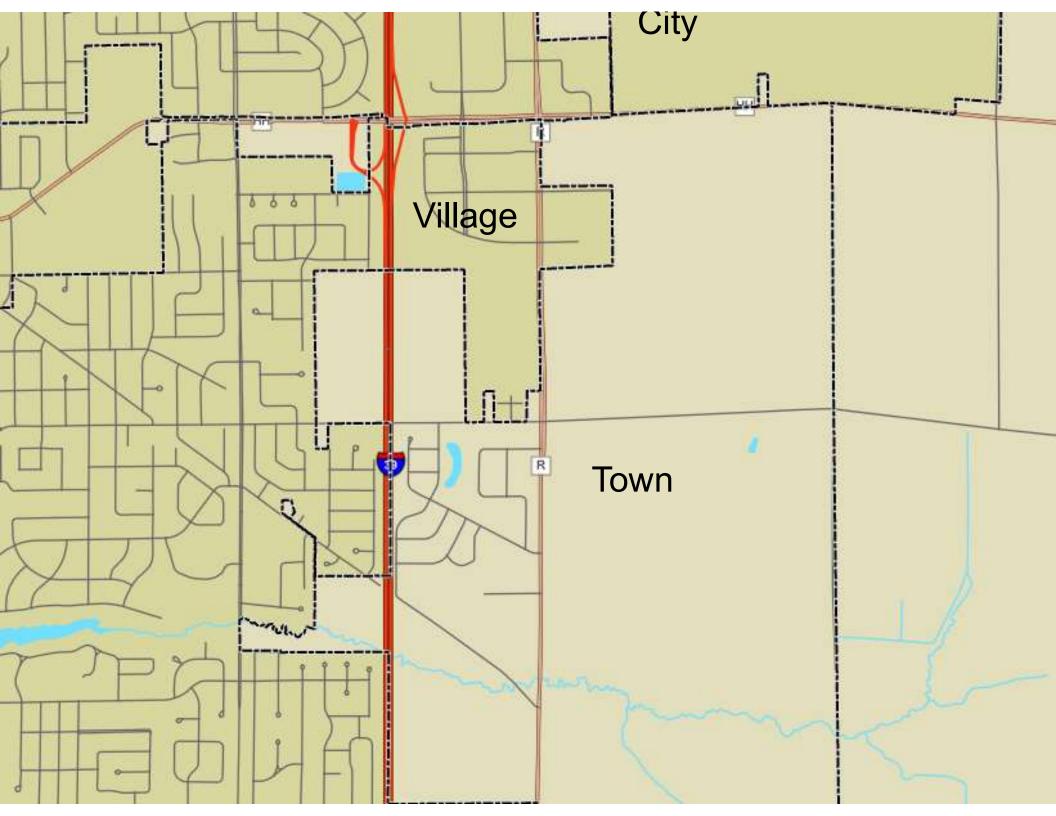
Additional Tools

Cluster or Conservation Development

- Buildings grouped on small lots to preserve open space
- Open space typically protected with conservation easement
- May be accompanied by density bonus



https://www.uwsp.edu/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/ConservationDesign.pdf



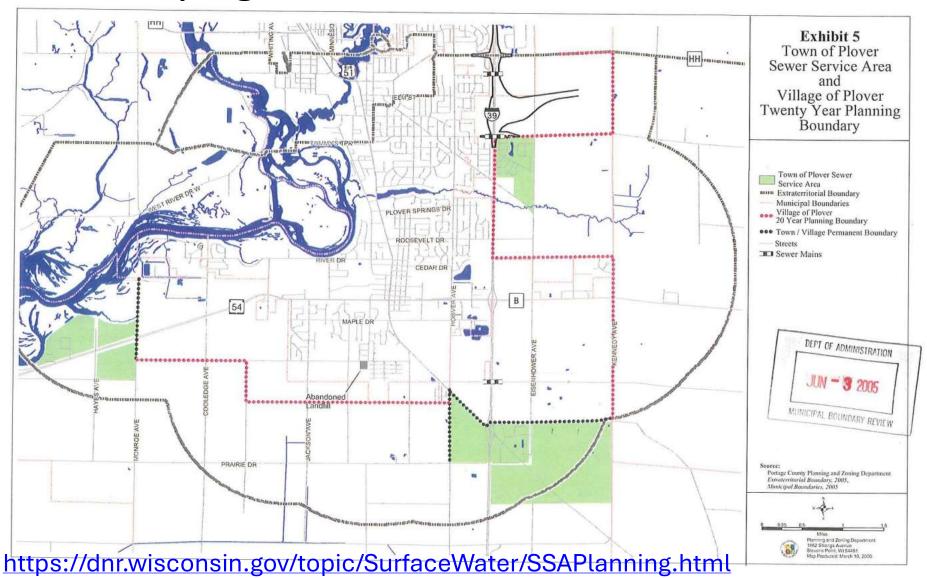


Edge Subdivision

160 acres, 154 lots
1 acre each
8 lots undeveloped
5-acre park
3-acre pond
Served by well/septic

Additional Tools

Boundary Agreements and Sewer Service Areas

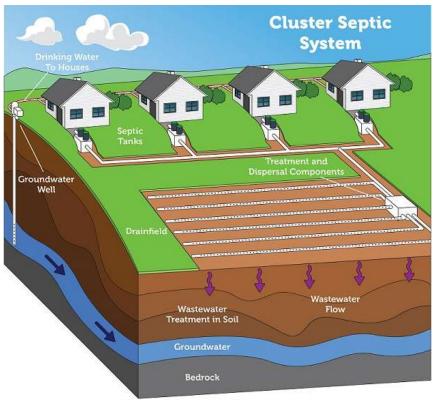


https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/BoundaryAgreements.aspx

Additional Tools

Community Well and Septic





Please note: Septic systems vary. Diagram is not to scale.

https://www3.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/watershed/Documents/Subdivision%20Wells.pdf https://sustainablecitycode.org/brief/allow-community-septic-systems/ https://www.epa.gov/septic/types-septic-systems

Combining Land Use Tools



Comprehensive Plan

describes the future vision of the community and how to achieve that vision.

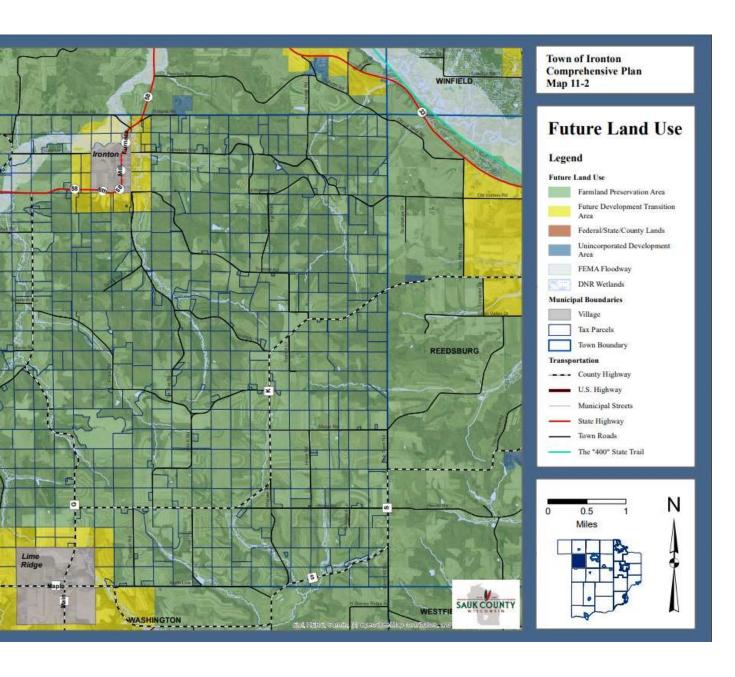
Zoning Ordinance

regulates land use, density, and dimensions of lots and structures.

Subdivision Ordinance

regulates division of land, street and lot layout, and improvements.

Combining Land Use Tools



Ex. Town Ironton Comprehensive Plan, Sauk County, 2022

"The policies in this plan specifically recognize the Villages of Cazenovia, Ironton and Lime Ridge and lands within ¼ mile of the Villages as primary growth areas.

These are the only areas where subdivisions will be permitted."

Pictorial Guide and Checklist

Preferred



Less Desired



Development directly adjacent to the villages

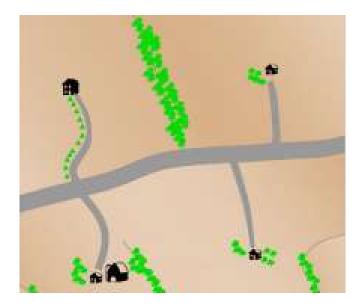
- Smaller lots and layout typical of traditional neighborhood design
- Interconnected roads and sidewalks
- Dedicated park space
- Community septic system

Pictorial Guide and Checklist

Preferred



Less Desired



Development in agricultural areas

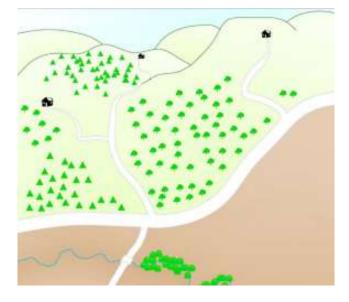
- Homes placed along existing fence row or woodlot
- Vegetation maintained or replaced
- Shared driveways reduce town road access points
- Minimal land taken out of agricultural production

Pictorial Guide and Checklist

Preferred



Less Desired



Development on wooded hillsides

- Homes built in natural valley rather than blufftops
- Existing vegetation maintained or replaced
- Driveways shared by residences
- Reduction in town road access points

Implemented through county zoning and subdivision ordinance:

- Exclusive Agriculture Zoning District
- Minimum lot size and maximum density
- One home / 35 acres
- Smaller lots in exchange for conservation easement
- Planned Rural Development
- Transfer of Development Rights
- Cluster and Conservation Subdivision option

Future boundary agreements with villages

Homework

Visit land divisions in or around your community



Would you amend your process or standards to provide different outcomes?

Poll 2

Recommended Resources



Department of Administration

Plat Review

http://doa.wi.gov/platreview

Platting News

Plat Review Documents

Platting Manual

Platting Statutes & Rules

Intergovernmental Relations

Contact Us

Email

plat.review@wisconsin.gov

Wisconsin Platting Manual

https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/ WisconsinPlattingManual.aspx

Full Manual June 2024

Manual Sections

A-E 7

Annexation December 2021

Assessor's Plats Sept. 2023

Cemetery Plats

Certificates Nov. 2016

Condo Plats 2009

Correction Instruments

Certified Survey Maps (CSM) March 2023

Discontinuances Jan. 2019

Easements

Example Plats Oct. 2023

Local Plats Dec. 2014

Lots & Outlots Dec. 2014

Mapping Requirements Oct. 2023

Monuments Dec. 2014

Recording Dec. 2014

Review Process Oct. 2023

Restriction Release

Submittals June 2024

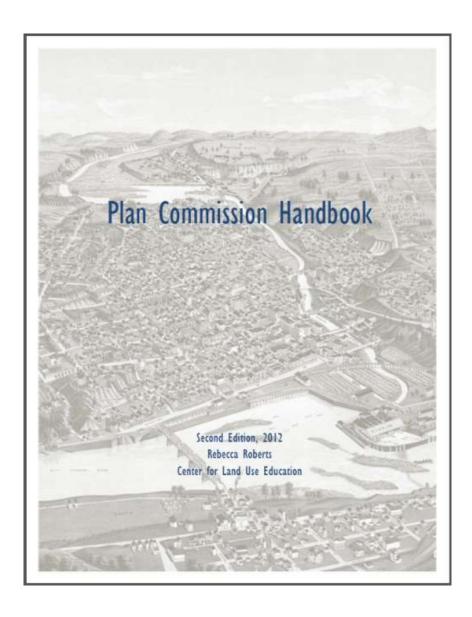
Time Limits Dec. 2014

Streets Dec. 2014

Subdivisions & Water Dec. 2014

Vacations Jan. 2016

For More Information



Chapter 8 Subdivision Regulations

INTRODUCTION
STATE SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS
State Review (Objecting Authorities)
Local Review (Approving Authorities)
Basis for Approval
LOCAL LAND DIVISION REGULATIONS6
General Organization of a Subdivision Ordinance
Variations on Conventional Subdivision Design
Ordinance Adoption and Amendment
Design Considerations for Local Land Divisions
REVIEW OF LAND DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS9
Plat Review
Plat Review Appealing Plat Decisions
Plat Review
Plat Review Appealing Plat Decisions
Plat Review Appealing Plat Decisions Certified Survey Maps
Plat Review Appealing Plat Decisions Certified Survey Maps ADDITIONAL RESOURCES 12 Recommended Resources Sample Pre-Application Checklist
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Plat Review Appealing Plat Decisions Certified Survey Maps ADDITIONAL RESOURCES 12 Recommended Resources Sample Pre-Application Checklist Sample Application Forms Sample Preliminary and Final Plat
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https://www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue/Pages/publications-resources/PlanCommissions.aspx

Thank You!

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