

Chapter 6

Utilities and Community Facilities

Summary

- Providing reliable and efficient utilities is essential to the economic growth of the Village.
- The Village works collaboratively with area agencies and governments to provide efficient and cost effective utilizes.
- As the Village grows, the need to expand existing facilities or provide new facilities to meet the needs of residents is likely.
- Potential new residents look at the facilities available in a community when choosing a place to live.

Introduction

The type and quality of services a community provides are two of the most important reasons why people and businesses are attracted to and choose to remain within a community. Healthcare, childcare, and schools are examples of services that are often most important to the residents of a community, while utilities, power supply, and power transmission capabilities are examples of services that are often most important to businesses and industries.

As a community grows and matures, so does its need for services. These typically include increased sanitary sewer, public water supply, and stormwater management. Challenges associated with the Village's utilities, facilities, and other services are related to the proper timing, location, and construction of new infrastructure, rapid growth, and the possible need for newer or higher levels of services, greater economic competition within the region and the metropolitan area, fiscal constraints, and new legislation and regulations. Opportunities include a healthy local population, economy, and business climate, efficiencies of scale, and possibilities for intergovernmental cooperation and shared services.

The analyses and recommendations within this chapter are the first step to addressing service concerns and should be used to guide and direct, but not replace, detailed engineering studies, facility plans, and capital improvement programs.

Background

The Village of Bellevue is a rapidly growing community within the greater Green Bay Metropolitan Area that provides a range of utilities, facilities, and other services. The Village of Bellevue currently provides:

- A First Responders program.
- A wastewater collection system.
- A public water supply (back-up system), storage and distribution system.
- A stormwater management system.
- A park and recreation system.



- A Village Hall and a Village Office that house the administrative functions of the Village.
- A compost disposal site.

The Village of Bellevue contracts with:

- Private contractors for solid waste and recycling collection.
- Brown County for solid waste, recycling, and household hazardous waste disposal.
- Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District (NEW Water) for sewage treatment and disposal.
- Central Brown County Water Authority (CBCWA) for drinking water to the Village.
- Green Bay Metro Transit (GBMT) for bus service to portions of Bellevue.
- Brown County Sheriff's Department for police service to the Village.
- Green Bay Metro Fire Department for fire protection services.

Private providers arrange telecommunication, power, cemeteries, healthcare, care for the elderly, and childcare services within the Village, while the Brown County Library system provides library service to the Village. The Unified School District of De Pere and the Green Bay School District both serve portions of the Village.

Inventory and Analysis

This section of the Utilities and Community Facilities chapter provides background information about the Village of Bellevue's utilities, facilities, and other services and recommends actions to address identified concerns or issues. These recommendations are also summarized at the end of this chapter.

Sanitary Sewer Service

Bellevue's sanitary sewer system consists of sanitary sewer mains, manholes, lift stations, and force mains (see Map 6-1). This system collects wastewater from homes, businesses, and industries and uses gravity mains and lift stations to convey it to the Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District (GBMSD) — now referred to as NEW Water — Wastewater Treatment Plants (Green Bay and De Pere) where it is treated. The sanitary sewer system in the Village is owned and maintained by the Village.

The inclusion of Bellevue into NEW Water began in 1960 when the western portion of the Town of Bellevue was annexed into the district. Public sanitary sewer service was first extended into portions of this area of the Town eight years later. Between 1967 and 1978, the central portions of the Town were annexed by NEW Water.

By 1983, the last remaining portion of the Town was annexed into NEW Water. At that time, only portions of the western and central portions of the Town were actually provided sewer and water service. However, by 2000, all but the eastern and southernmost portions of the Town were provided public sanitary sewer service.





Map 6-1 Sanitary Sewer Facilities



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Legend

- Sanitary Manhole
- Sanitary Main
- Sanitary Service Area

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Figure 6-1_SanitarySewerFacilities.mxd

Date: August 11, 2022

Scale: 1 in = 1 miles

With its incorporation in 2003, Bellevue disbanded its sanitary district and created a sewer utility district to continue the ownership, operation, and maintenance of its local sanitary sewer collection system. Currently, the Bellevue sanitary sewer system extends throughout the entire Village and into portions of the Town of Ledgeview.

Current Situation

The NEW Water Wastewater Treatment Plants currently serves 15 communities including the Village of Bellevue. The largest plant is located in the City of Green Bay and the other smaller plant is located in the City of De Pere.

The Green Bay Facility was built in 1975. As of 2019, the facility receives an average of 36.6 million gallons of wastewater per day from the surrounding communities. Current flow projections (2022) indicate that for the year 2040, an average of 43.2 million gallons per day will be reached.

The De Pere Facility was built in 1976. In 2008, NEW Water took over operations of the De Pere wastewater treatment facility. This facility services primarily the City of De Pere, parts of the Villages of Ashwaubenon, Bellevue, Hobart, and parts of the Town of Lawrence. In 2019, the average flow received at the facility is approximately 8.8 million gallons per day. Current flow projections (2022) indicate that for the year 2040, an average of 11.0 million gallons per day will be reached.

NEW Water is currently developing a Facility Plan (in draft form as of June 2022), primarily focused on the liquids treatment processes at the Green Bay and De Pere treatment facilities. This plan is intended to meet current and future needs to ensure continued reliability of service for the communities they serve. NEW Water is committed to meeting permit requirements to send clean water back into the river each day – approximately 14 billion gallons in 2021 – and to protecting public health. Much of NEW Water’s infrastructure will not meet the anticipated future capacity demands and has reached the end of its useful life — as most of it was built in the 1970s and 1980s. For projects identified in the Facility Plan, which will be phased-in over the next 20 years, the investment needed is approximately \$245 million – \$370 million.

The Village of Bellevue is focusing its attention on recovering wastewater treatment capacity by stabilizing infiltration and inflow (I/I) rates. Infiltration and inflow refer to excess water that flows into sewer pipes from groundwater and stormwater. Groundwater can seep into sewer pipes through holes, cracks, joint failures, and faulty connections. Stormwater can flow into sanitary sewers via roof drain downspouts, foundation drains, storm drain cross-connections, and through holes in manhole covers. Most infiltration and inflow is caused by aging infrastructure that needs maintenance or replacement. By recovering capacity, the Village may also be able to control sanitary sewer rates and reduce the need to upsize the local sanitary sewer system.

The Village cleans and inspects portions of the existing sanitary sewer system on yearly basis and areas that are identified with infiltration/inflow (I/I) problems are addressed through repair or replacement based on the Capital Improvement Plan.



An infiltration and inflow analysis can be conducted to determine the possible existence of excessive infiltration and inflow in each sanitary sewer system to the wastewater treatment plant. Through a systematic investigation of the sewer system, such an analysis would identify the presence, flow rate, and type of infiltration and inflow conditions that exist in the Village's sanitary sewer system.

Anticipated Situation

As noted earlier, it is envisioned that the Village will continue to experience growth and development. This growth and development will impact Bellevue's infrastructure, including its sewerage system, and, to a slightly lesser extent, the downstream interceptor sewers, lift stations, forcemains, and sewage treatment plants of NEW Water.

The Brown County Planning Commission (BCPC) is the designated area wide water quality management agency for sewer service area planning within Brown County. The BCPC determines sewer service areas, which are subject to approval by the DNR. The delineated sewer service area represents the area that should be sufficient to accommodate the community's projected growth for a 20-year timeframe. As of 2022, the entire Village of Bellevue is within the 20-year sewer service area which will eliminate the need for future amendments to this plan.

Furthermore, the Village's engineer, Cedar Corporation, has devised a sanitary sewer master plan which will provide service to the remainder of the Village without the use of new lift stations. To ensure the most efficient and cost-effective sewerage system possible, replacement, rehabilitation, and new construction should take place in a planned and coordinated manner based on the master plan and development phasing as identified in the Comprehensive Plan. Other items to consider in terms of sanitary sewer expansion include:

- Coordinate sanitary sewer system modifications at the same time as water, stormwater, and/or road construction or reconstruction to minimize impacts and maximize resources and efficiency.
- Encourage development/redevelopment of lands adjacent to and the use of underutilized infrastructure first over the extension of new infrastructure.
- Provide the extension of infrastructure, when warranted, in such a manner that encourages compact and contiguous development patterns.

It is recommended that the Village continue its long-range planning, maintenance, and funding activities to ensure that its collection system remains adequately sized for anticipated growth and development. The Village should continue to work with the DNR, NEW Water, and BCPC to ensure that anticipated growth can be accommodated by these agencies' sewerage system components and that it is in conformance with their sewer service area and facilities planning efforts.

Onsite Sewage Disposal Systems

Onsite sewage disposal systems are those that store, treat, or dispose of wastewater (or perform a combination of these functions) on the site where the wastewater is generated. Onsite sewage disposal systems are used in those areas that are not served by municipal wastewater systems. Typical examples of onsite systems include holding tanks, conventional septic systems, or pressure systems used by individual homeowners and small businesses located in rural areas.

In the Village of Bellevue where slow permeability, flooding, and/or high groundwater are the most common limiting factors, pressure systems or holding tanks are the only options available for onsite systems. Where soil and other limiting factors are not a factor, conventional septic systems are typically used. These types of systems are used when municipal sanitary sewer service is not yet available.

Brown County Code regulates the location, construction, installation, alteration, design, and use of all Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS) within the County (including the Village of Bellevue) in order to protect the health of residents, to secure safety from disease and pestilence, to further the appropriate use and conservation of land and water resources, and to preserve and promote the beauty of Brown County and its communities.

The Brown County Planning & Land Services Department has been collecting detailed information on all POWTS within the County since 1977. Additional information pertaining to systems built prior to 1977 is being obtained as time allows. Although there are approximately 130 private onsite wastewater treatment systems in the Village (this figure is relatively unchanged since the last plan update in 2012), most residents, businesses, and industries have access to municipal sanitary sewer and overtime, the number of these systems will decrease as the homes and businesses connect to the municipal system.

Consistent with the Village's policy to discourage onsite sewage disposal systems, it is recommended that onsite sewage disposal systems be discouraged within those portions of the Village identified within the 5-, 10-, 15-, and 20- year growth increments. It is further recommended that any new development located outside of these growth areas be discouraged to the greatest extent possible and, if approved, be required to be developed in such a fashion that when public sanitary sewer service becomes available, such development can and must connect to the public sanitary sewer system in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

Should significant development occur outside of these growth areas and without public sewer, it will become more costly and more difficult for the Village to expand its public sewer and water systems.

It is recommended that the Village of Bellevue support Brown County's private sewage disposal system ordinance that requires inspections of all existing onsite sanitary systems at the time of sale of the associated property and the ordinance's mandatory 3-year maintenance program.

Water Supply

In conjunction with sanitary sewer service, drinking water is one of the more important and traditional elements of urban infrastructure. Bellevue's water supply and distribution system consists of elevated storage tanks, wells (for back-up purposes), water mains, and hydrants (see Map 6-2). Water mains often share many of the same easements and are often extended concurrently with sanitary sewers.

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 charged the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with established drinking water standards to protect public health. These standards, known as "maximum contaminant levels" (MCLs), cover approximately 87 substances.

Primary MCL standards are designed to protect public health and include standards for organic and inorganic chemicals, microorganisms and bacteria, and turbidity. Secondary MCL standards are designed to protect public welfare and include color, odor, and taste. The Wisconsin DNR has set state MCLs based on the federal MCLs whether its source is groundwater or surface water. These standards apply to any public water supply system.

Because of the concern of possible contaminants in the groundwater supply, the Village of Bellevue became a member of the Central Brown County Water Authority (CBCWA) in 1998. The CBCWA is comprised of the communities of Allouez, Bellevue, Denmark, De Pere, Howard, Lawrence, and Ledgeview.

These seven communities shared a similar need for quality safe drinking water. Following the formation of the Authority, the group developed a partnership with the city of Manitowoc and Manitowoc Public Utilities (MPU) to obtain fresh water from Lake Michigan. MPU uses microfiltration to purify the water and then treats it with chlorine to ensure it is safe to drink. The drinking water is pumped through a new pipeline from the City of Manitowoc to an access point on the Bellevue–Ledgeview border near WIS 29. The existing wells within the Village now serve as a back-up water supply during emergencies and periods of high demand.

Anticipated Situation

These improvements, along with a new water storage tank constructed at the same time, should ensure that the current demands of the Village can be met, that the existing system is strengthened to allow for future extensions, that the reliability of the system is increased, and that the future needs of the Village can be met.

It is recommended that the Village continue its long-range planning, maintenance, and funding activities to ensure that its water supply and distribution system remain adequately sized for anticipated growth and development. It is also recommended that the Village of Bellevue extend its water supply and transmission system in conformance with the 5-year growth increments identified within this plan, promoting infill development and efficient and cost-effective growth patterns.

For existing rural homes that already have a private well, the Village's ordinances require that they be abandoned properly once public water is connected to their home.





Map 6-2 Public Water System



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Legend

- Water Main
- Water Tower
- Water Utility Service Area

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Figure 6-2_PublicWaterSystem.mxd

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Stormwater Management

The Village of Bellevue's current stormwater system is a conveyance system consisting of swales, roadside ditches, storm sewers, culverts, and channels and a storage system consisting of wetlands, constructed bio-filtration basins, and constructed stormwater detention facilities. This system conveys stormwater runoff from developed lands to the East River and numerous tributaries. The location of the Village's stormwater system is shown in Map 6-3.

In 1987, the federal government passed an amendment to the Clean Water Act that included several regulations relating to stormwater management and nonpoint source pollution control. These programs were created to control nonpoint source pollution from municipal, industrial, and construction site runoff. These federal programs apply to most communities, including the Village of Bellevue, for most construction sites one acre or larger in size. It is anticipated that these requirements will also apply to many ongoing Village activities, such as its road and utility reconstruction and grounds maintenance.

Uncontrolled stormwater runoff from land development activity has a significant impact upon water resources and the health, safety, and general welfare of the community. Uncontrolled stormwater runoff can:

- Degrade physical stream habitat by increasing stream bank erosion, increasing streambed scour, diminishing groundwater recharge, and diminishing stream base flows.
- Diminish the capacity of lakes and streams to support fish, aquatic life, recreational, and water supply uses by increasing loadings of nutrients and other urban pollutants.
- Alter wetland communities by changing wetland hydrology and by increasing pollutant loads.
- Reduce the quality of groundwater by increasing pollutant loads.
- Threaten public health, safety, property, and general welfare by overtaxing storm sewers, drainage ways, and other minor drainage facilities.
- Threaten public health, safety, property, and general welfare by increasing major flood peaks and volumes.
- Undermine floodplain management efforts by increasing the incidence and levels of flooding.
- Diminish the public enjoyment of natural resources.

As urban development increases, so do these risks. Research indicates that many of these concerns become evident when impervious surfaces (rooftops, roads, parking lots, etc.) within a watershed reach 10 percent. A typical medium density residential subdivision can contain about 35 to 45 percent impervious surfaces. Therefore, such adverse impacts can occur long before the majority of a watershed becomes developed.



Map 6-3 Stormwater Management System



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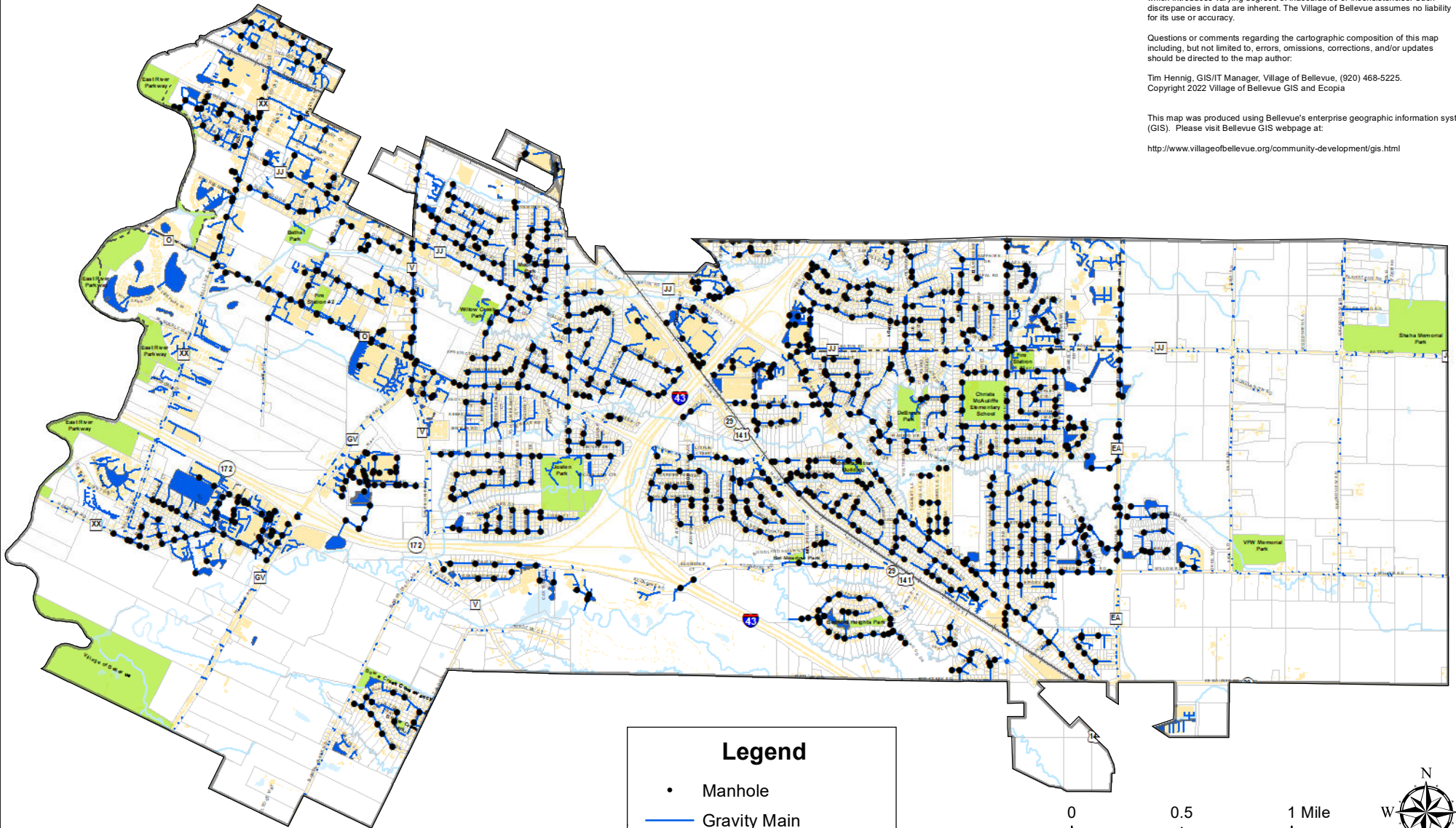
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Legend

- Manhole
- Gravity Main
- Stormwater Pond
- Impervious Surface

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6-3_StormwaterManagementSystem.mxd

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The Village of Bellevue completed a stormwater management plan in June 1996. The objectives of the plan were to reduce to acceptable risk levels drainage-related inconvenience and related nuisance problems, reduce to acceptable risk levels flood damage, abate nonpoint source pollution, maintain, or enhance the existing aesthetics, effectively accommodate existing and planned land uses, and meet all of the above at the lowest practicable cost.

The plan recommended that the frequent nuisance flows be managed to desired levels, that additional management be required to fully control rare events, and that stormwater quality improvements be achieved through a combination of structural and non-structural measures. A majority of these requirements are set forth and implemented through the Village's subdivision ordinance.

In March 2002, the Village created a stormwater management utility to fund the administration, planning, construction, and maintenance of the Village's existing and future stormwater management systems.

Currently, the Village is modeling the existing stormwater management system to determine the pollutant removal efficiency provided by various structural (ponds, swales, etc.) and non-structural (street sweeping, etc.) best management practices (BMP's). Bellevue is required by their Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit to provide 40% total suspended solids removal on an annual basis. Should the results of the modeling project fail to exceed 40%, additional BMP's will be recommended for inclusion in the Villages Capital Improvements Plan.

It is anticipated that implementation of the stormwater management plan's recommendations and continued operation of the stormwater management utility will fully address the stormwater management needs of the Village of Bellevue during the timeframe of this Comprehensive Plan. However, the stormwater management plan and this Comprehensive Plan will likely need to be revised to ensure their continued compliance with state and federal stormwater regulations as those regulations change over time.

Solid Waste Disposal, Recycling & Composting

Solid waste collection and disposal is another example of a traditional service provided by communities to protect the health, welfare, and safety of its citizens.

In 1998, Brown County agreed to accept solid waste collected in Bellevue for disposal. Beginning in 2003, Bellevue's solid waste, as well as the rest of Brown County's, was transported to the Brown County Solid Waste Transfer Station located at the former West Landfill where it is, in turn, transported to the Outagamie County landfill along with solid waste from Outagamie and Winnebago Counties. A new landfill in eastern Brown County is currently being constructed and will be utilized once the Outagamie County landfill is closed. This Brown-Outagamie-Winnebago (BOW) partnership also operates a regional single stream Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) in Appleton.



The Village of Bellevue contracts with a private provider, currently Harter's Fox Valley Disposal, for the collection of residential solid waste and recycling. Standard-sized containers are provided to each resident, one for solid waste and one for recycling. Solid waste is collected once every week, while recycled waste is collected every two weeks. All businesses in the Village and residents with greater needs must contact the private provider to arrange proper services, and residents must pay additional fees for expanded service.

The Village provides yard waste disposal site for its residents at 3891 Eaton Road. Materials accepted include grass clippings, garden materials, leaves, sod, and brush. The site is open during select hours from spring to fall. The Village Public Works Department also picks up brush each spring and fall.

Larger items and household hazardous wastes must be disposed of at the Brown County Materials Recycling Facility and the Brown County Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) facility, both located in the Village of Ashwaubenon. The Village's contracted hauler can also pick up large items for a fee.

The Village may wish to consider a study to determine the feasibility of a joint solid waste and/or recycling collection program with adjacent communities, such as the Village of Allouez or the Town of Ledgeview. The Village recently approved a 5-year extension for private hauler services, so discussions on a joint facility/service should occur prior to the re-authorization of this contract.

Parks and Recreation

The presence of parks, outdoor recreation facilities, and natural areas adds to the quality of life of Bellevue residents and visitors alike. A strong parks and recreation program can enhance the attractiveness of the Village, promote healthy lifestyles, attract visitors and new residents, protect the natural environment, and foster a sense of civic pride in the community.

There are a variety of park and recreation facilities to meet the varied physical needs and age of residents. Typically, parks are divided into two categories: active and passive. An active park provides for activities such as playing soccer, football, baseball, or tennis and can include playground equipment. Passive park activities include walking trails, biking trails, picnic areas, natural areas, and seating.

Parks are also categorized into Mini-Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, and Special Use Areas. These categories relate to the size of the park, types of users, amenities, and the area it serves.

There are approximately 329 acres of Village owned outdoor recreation and open space land. Map 6-4 shows the location of these park areas and related facilities. The Parks, Recreation & Forestry Department is responsible for Bellevue's park and open space and for providing recreational programs and activities throughout the year. Recreational programs include youth enrichment youth sports, adult programs, older adult programs/events, family programs, and community events.





Map 6-4

Existing Park and Community Facility Locations



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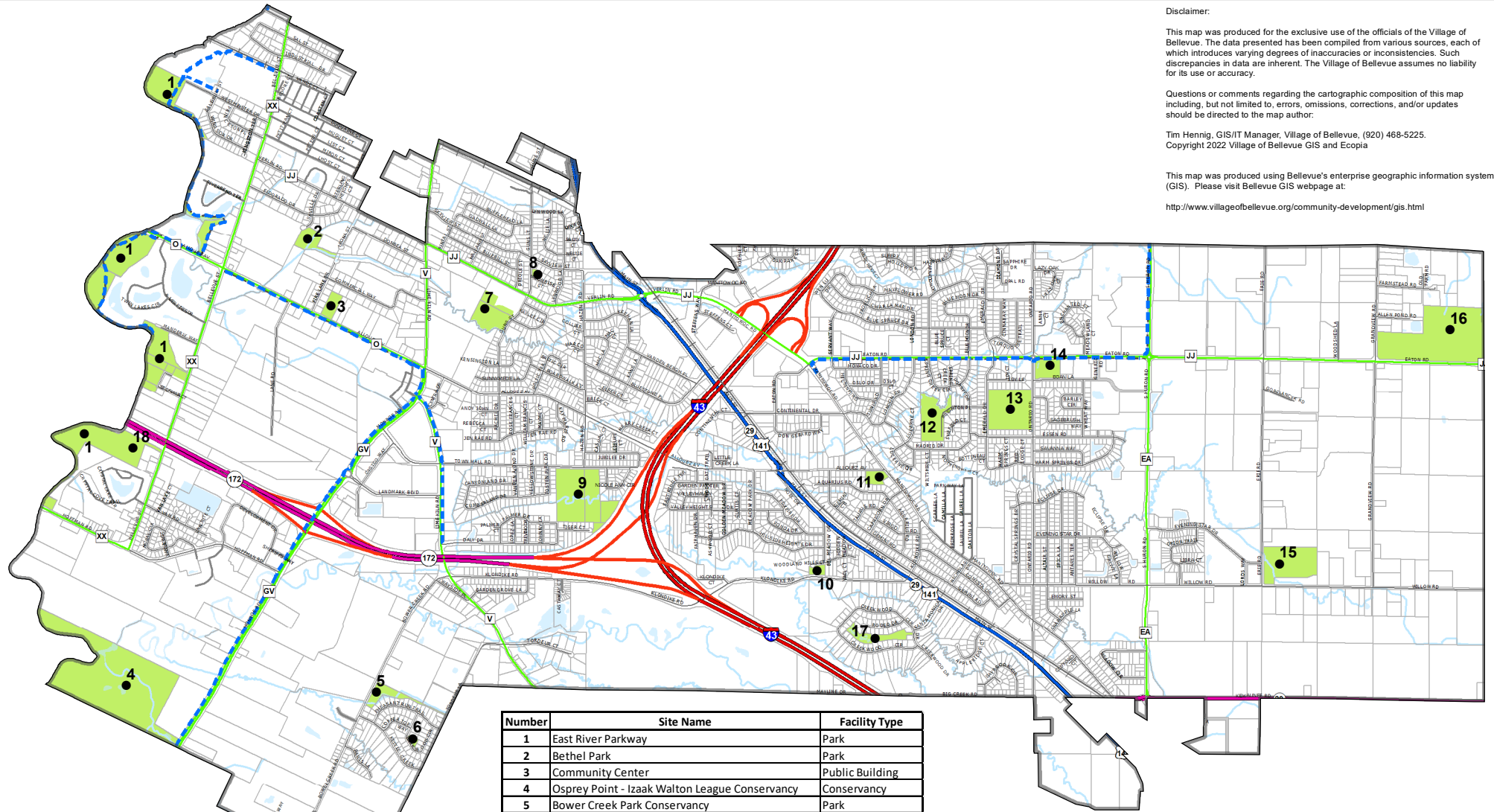
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Legend

--- Existing Multi-Use Trail

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Number	Site Name	Facility Type
1	East River Parkway	Park
2	Bethel Park	Park
3	Community Center	Public Building
4	Osprey Point - Izaak Walton League Conservancy	Conservancy
5	Bower Creek Park Conservancy	Park
6	Bower Creek Park	Park
7	Willow Creek Park	Park
8	Moonrise Park	Park
9	Josten Park	Park
10	Bel Meadow Park	Park
11	Administration Building/Public Works Garage	Public Building
12	DeBroux Park	Park
13	McAuliffe Elementary School	Elementary School
14	Fire Station 1	Public Building
15	VFW Memorial Park	Park
16	Shaha Memorial Park	Park
17	Bedford Heights Park	Park
18	Mossakowski Family Dog Park/VandenHeuvel Park	Park

0 0.5 1 Mile



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Figure 6-4_ExistingParkAndCommunityFacilityLocations.mxd

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As part of the park system, the Village has over 2.8 miles of scenic multi-use trails along the East River. The East River Trail travels through all or portions of Ledgeview, De Pere, Allouez, Bellevue, and Green Bay.

The Canadian National Railroad right-of-way may be a potential multi-use trail also if it were ever abandoned.

The Village should continue its efforts to collaborate with the communities of Allouez, De Pere, and Ledgeview, as well as Brown County, on the expansion of the East River Trail. Continuation of these efforts will result in the establishment of a continuous trail along the East River from the City of Green Bay through the Village of Allouez, the City of De Pere, and the Town of Ledgeview.



In addition to the Village-owned sites, the following sites are also located within the Village of Bellevue.

- McAuliffe School is a 22-acre public school owned by the Green Bay Area Public School District located in the central portion of the Village. It has a playground, playfields, trails, and contains natural areas.
- Green Bay Country Club is a 240-acre 18-hole privately-owned golf course located in the southern portion of the Village.
- East Side Center YMCA is a nonprofit community service organization located in the northeastern portion of the Village. It has two gyms, pool, a personal fitness area, and racquetball courts.

The Village completed its most recent Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan update in 2021. The purpose of the Plan is to have a document that will guide the acquisition, preservation, and development of land for parks, recreational trails, and other open spaces in Bellevue. The main goals of the plan are to:

1. Ensure the provision of a sufficient number of parks, recreational facilities, and open spaces to enhance the health and welfare of Village residents and visitors. Such facilities should be well-maintained, safe, accessible, and accommodate a variety of park users including youth, adults, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities.
2. Preserve the Village's unique natural resources and amenities for the benefit of current and future residents and visitors.

The Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) evaluates community demographics, standards for park and recreation facilities, completes a park and recreational facility inventory and analysis, makes recommendations for improvements and additional parkland, and provides cost estimates for identified projects.

The Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan acts as the main planning document for park and recreation maintenance and development in Bellevue. To maintain eligibility for state and federal park, open space, and outdoor recreation grants, the Plan must be updated and adopted by the Village every five years. To adequately determine the park and recreation needs of the community and to meet such needs in as efficient and cost-effective manner as possible, the Plan should be updated whenever population or growth trends change and be coordinated with the natural and cultural resource protection and preservation efforts of the community.

To capitalize upon the benefits provided by park, recreation, and open space sites, the Village should continue its efforts to plan, acquire, develop, and maintain its park, recreation, and open space system. This would include continuation of its 5-year Capital Improvement Program. As residential neighborhoods continue to be developed within the Village, land for parks and open space sites should also continue to be set aside. This could help address the stormwater management needs of the community.

The Village should also continue and expand, where possible, its current practice of sharing facilities and joint planning with its school districts and neighboring communities, as well as Brown County.

The Village is also home to many local nonprofit and volunteer organizations that provide a significant amount of assistance and guidance to the Village. These groups include the Izaak Walton League (a conservation group), Friends of Bellevue Parks, Bellevue Lions Club, and other park user groups (i.e., East River Pop Warner). These groups help by providing input, labor, and capital in Bellevue park projects. The Village should maintain its close ties with its many local nonprofit and volunteer organizations. With such assistance, the Village can accomplish more with its park and recreation system than it could otherwise.

Because of the importance of the Village's park system, the provision of adequate funding is vital. To help achieve this, the Village established a Park and Recreation Impact Fee and park land dedication ordinance. Park impact fees ensure an equitable system for the acquisition, development, and replacement of its parks and outdoor recreation sites and facilities. The parkland dedication ordinance requires a provision for parkland or open space when land is subdivided. Depending on the needs of the Village, Bellevue can request fees in lieu of parkland. The fees would be dedicated specifically for park improvements.

Urban Forestry

A community can also complement its long-range park and outdoor recreations plans and preserve its natural resources by planting and maintaining trees in the community. The Village of Bellevue participates in the Tree City USA program and is designated as a Tree City. This program is intended to help local communities preserve their more important woodlands and establish an urban forest. The Tree City USA designation is a voluntary program administered by the National Arbor Day Foundation and the USDA Forest Service.

As of 2021, there were 201 Tree Cities in the State of Wisconsin. The following Brown County communities are in the Tree City USA program: Village of Allouez, Village of Ashwaubenon, Village of Bellevue, City of De Pere, City of Green Bay, Village of Hobart, Village of Howard, Town of Lawrence, and Town of Ledgeview.



To receive the designation, a community must have a tree board, commission, or municipal department that has legal authority for the care of public trees and for developing and administering a community tree management program. The community must also have a tree ordinance, an annual budget for administering, managing, and implementing the community forestry program, and an Arbor Day observance and proclamation. The Village of Bellevue's program has developed standards for tree planting and encourages residents to plant additional trees. The Village should continue its Tree City USA designation.

Telecommunications & Broadband

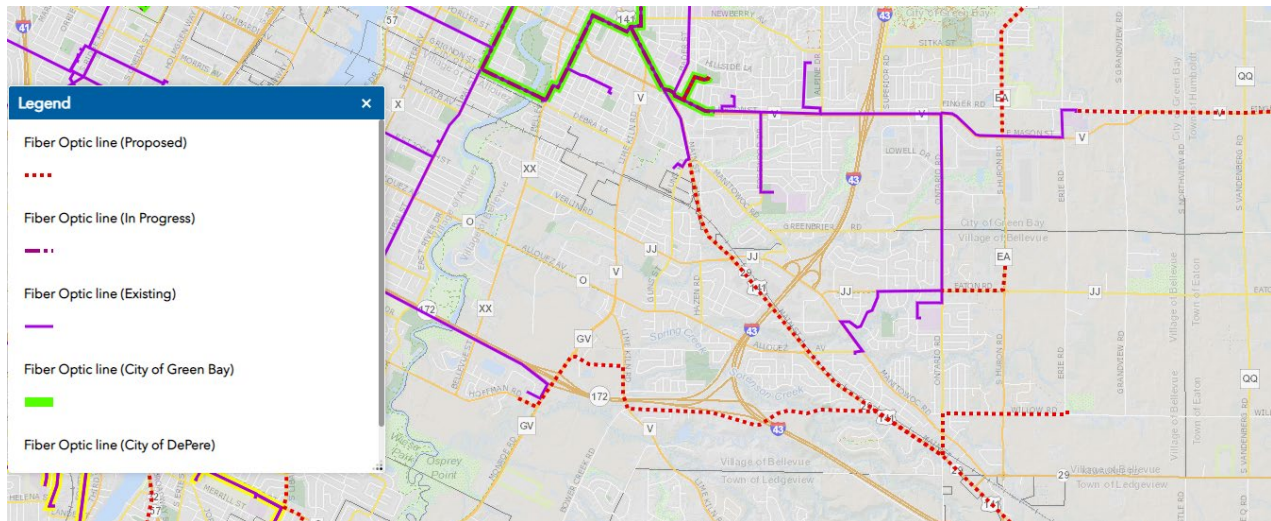
There are several options for Bellevue residents to get phone, internet, and cable television services. CenturyTel and AT&T provide land line phone service to a majority of the Village. It is anticipated that this service will continue to be provided by the private sector and will continue to meet the demands of the Village. Before any cellular communications facilities are approved, the Village should ensure that all possible efforts are undertaken to group them and to ensure that adequate easements and other necessary rights-of-way are available. It is recommended that the Village ensure that adequate design standards for the associated infrastructure are followed. Currently, the Village has communication towers mounted on its water towers.

Current trends also point to a greater demand for high-speed Internet access and cellular communications in the future. In response, A broadband study prepared by New North included Brown County and was completed in December 2021. The study included meetings with stakeholders and interested parties in the county, interviews and meetings with businesses, meetings with county officials, and residential and business broadband surveys. The report has several key sections:

- Asset Assessment — Demographic data, tower, and fiber assets in the county, underserved and unserved areas of the county, and geo-coded survey results.
- Service Provider Analysis — A review of current service provider service offerings, speeds, and prices for those services and what bandwidth is available.
- Broadband Surveys — In Brown County, both a residential broadband survey and a business broadband survey was distributed. A strong response was received.
- Market and Gap Analysis — How much bandwidth is enough for residential and business use, now and in the future?
- Connectivity Solutions — This section provides an overview of various technologies, including both broadband wireless and broadband fiber.
- Planning for Broadband — Design and estimates of a middle mile project to assist ISPs and WISPs with lower capital costs and faster deployment of high-performance broadband in rural areas of the county.
- Infrastructure Funding and Grant Opportunities — A discussion of a variety of grant and funding strategies.

Based on this information, Brown County worked with communities to set forth a physical plan for broadband infrastructure expansion (Figure 6-1) using fiber optic lines that create a network across both the urban and rural portions of the County. This plan, if implemented will provide improved service to many areas of the Village and will improve the ability to foster economic development activities which rely on or require good broadband service.

Figure 6-1: Brown County Fiber Optic Network.



Source: Brown County GIS, 2022.

Power Generation

Electricity and natural gas are provided in the Village of Bellevue by Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPS). WPS provides electricity and natural gas to all of Brown County, as well as most of northeastern Wisconsin, including all or portions of 24 counties. It is anticipated that this service will continue to be provided by the private sector and will continue to meet the demands of the Village.

Solar Energy Systems

Solar energy systems at a variety of scales are becoming more prevalent due to advances in technology and a reduction of capital costs over the years. Such systems can range from a 30Kw array of panels on a rooftop to a large 100+MW 'utility' scale system located in an agricultural area. The State of Wisconsin has severely limited the ability of local governments to deny the installation of such systems and the Village should review its current ordinances to ensure compliance when decisions need to be made on such systems. From an economic development standpoint, the Village may wish to encourage medium to large scale systems within its agricultural areas. These systems usually last about 25 to 30 years and could be considered as an interim use within long-term development holding areas.

Cemeteries

There is one private cemetery in the Village of Bellevue, The Bellevue Presbyterian Cemetery, which is located on Eaton Road. Additional cemeteries are located in the Village of Allouez immediately west of the Village of Bellevue.

While additional demands for this service in the future should continue to be addressed by the private sector, the Village should consider such uses within its own community when properly designed and located.

Healthcare

The Village of Bellevue primarily relies upon private healthcare providers located in the City of Green Bay including Bellin Hospital and St. Vincent Hospital. Many services are also provided to the citizens of the Village, as well as to the rest of the County, by the Brown County Health Department.

In Bellevue, the Bellin Health Family Medical & Wellness Center provides a therapy/rehabilitation, childcare, pharmacy, and a Weight Management Center. Bellin Health also has a FastCare facility near Allouez Avenue and CTH GV, and an Urgent Care facility at Eaton/S. Huron Roads. Also nearby is the Aurora BayCare Health Center (Green Bay) and the Bellin Health Psychiatric Clinical Services Facility (Allouez). The Village also has some small private doctor and dentist offices.

While additional demands in the future for hospitals and medical clinics should continue to be addressed primarily by the private sector, the Village should encourage such uses within its own community when properly designed and located.

Elderly Care

The Village of Bellevue primarily relies upon private elderly care providers located in the Cities of De Pere and Green Bay. Many services are provided to the citizens of the Village, as well as to the rest of the County, by the Brown County Aging Resource Center.

There are a number of nursing homes/community-based residential facilities located in the Village including facilities such as Bellevue Independent and Assisted Living, Caretta Senior Living, The Courtyard at Bellevue Memory Care & Assisted Living, Century Ridge, and Clarity Care Home Health.

While additional demands in the future should continue to be addressed primarily by the private sector and while the Village should encourage such uses within its own community when properly designed and located, some services may warrant provision by the Village.

Childcare

Under Wisconsin law, no person may provide care and supervision for four or more children under the age of seven for less than 24 hours a day unless that person obtains a license to operate a childcare center from the Department of Children and Families (DCF).

The Village of Bellevue primarily relies upon private childcare/daycare providers in the area. Currently, there are three licensed childcare facilities in Bellevue:

1. Forever Young Childcare Center, 2778 Manitowoc Road.
2. Tiny Town Child Care Center LLC, 2563 Development Drive.
3. Kindercare Learning Center, 1510 Bellevue Street.

Additional demands in the future should continue to be addressed by the private sector, and the Village should consider such uses within its own community when properly designed and located.

Police Protection Services

Emergency services are vital to the welfare and safety of the community and are one of the few services a community provides that are equally important to both residents and businesses. The level of this service varies greatly from community to community, based in part upon its size and population level. It is also common that the level of this service changes as the community grows. Furthermore, exploring additional opportunities to share services with surrounding communities and other entities was the second most important issue raised at the visioning session.

The Village of Bellevue has contracted its law enforcement services from the Brown County Sheriff's Office since 2002. This allows for top quality police services at an efficient rate for citizens. Bellevue currently has one full 24-hour shift patrolled by five Brown County Sheriff's Deputies in rotating shifts. These officers' responsibilities include responding to calls for service both criminal and civil in nature, assisting other agencies, enforcing local ordinances and state statute as well as being public servants to the everyday needs of Village of Bellevue residents. The Village of Bellevue also has two "Directed Enforcement Officers" (DEO) whose responsibilities include finding long term solutions to reoccurring problems within the community through the use of community policing principles. These officers are dedicated to providing the highest quality of police protection to the residents of Bellevue and ensuring this community is a safe place to live, work and raise a family. The Village's main patrol station is located at the Public Safety Building / Village Hall in conjunction with the Fire Department. However, this is not a walk-in police station, and those who require non-emergency assistance should contact the Brown County Sheriff's Office.

It is recommended that the Village of Bellevue periodically review this service to ensure that it continues to meet its needs. It is envisioned that at some point, as the Village continues to grow, additional protection and/or a higher level of service may be necessary.



Fire Protection & EMS Services

On January 1, 2021, the Village of Bellevue Fire Department consolidated with the Green Bay Fire department to be part of the Green Bay Metro Fire Department (GBMFD). This action by the Village Board followed several months of research and analysis and will result in improved service levels, and control on service delivery costs. The Village receives all services provided by the Green Bay Metro Fire Department on a 24-hour 365-day basis. On average, the Village has approximately 1000 emergency calls per year.

Occasionally there are emergency calls that the Fire Department will need to request additional help from surrounding communities. When this happens, the department will utilize the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS). This system is in place throughout a vast majority of the Counties within the State including Brown County. MABAS provides communities experiencing large scale emergencies with much needed equipment and personnel during large emergency incidents.

The Green Bay Metro Fire Department provides paramedic level care in partnership with County Rescue Services for the Village including First Responder, Emergency 911 response, local and long-distance non-emergency stretcher transport, paramedic assistance to outlying ambulances, and EAGLE III ground and air transport.

In 2021, the GBMFD received an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of 1 in hydrated areas and 9 in non-hydrated areas. Insurance companies use these ratings to assign risk to homes and businesses when calculating insurance premiums for fire loss. A lower ISO rating usually equates to premium savings for residents and businesses.

Libraries

The Village of Bellevue relies upon the public not-for-profit Brown County Library system to meet its library needs. Of the nine libraries that make up the Brown County Library system, the two closest are Kress Family Branch Library in the City of De Pere and the East Side Branch Library in the east side of the City of Green Bay. The Brown County Library system provides a local history and genealogy department, various adult programs, and numerous children's programs. All of these services are available to Village residents. The Village should consider a branch library within the Village, if the opportunity arises, to ensure that its, as well as this area of Brown County's library needs, are properly met.

Community Center

The Village of Bellevue does not have a community center facility, but one has been discussed off and on over the past ten years. The Citizen Opinion Survey results recognized the desire for a community center by about 50% of the respondents. The Village should consider conducting a formal evaluation of opportunities and needs for building such a facility in the short-term.



Schools

As shown on Map 6-5, the Village of Bellevue is located within two separate school districts. The Unified School District of De Pere encompasses the southwestern portion of the Village, and the Green Bay Area Public School District encompasses the remainder of the Village. Of the two school districts, only the Green Bay Area Public School District has a school (the McAuliffe Elementary School) within the Village.

Unified School District of De Pere

The Unified School District of De Pere encompasses an area approximately 63.46 square miles in size and includes the southwestern portion of Bellevue, as well as the City of De Pere east of the Fox River, the majority of the Towns of Ledgeview and Rockland, and portions of the Towns of Glenmore, Morrison, and Wrightstown. As of September 2021, it had enrollment of about 4,274 students across all school sites. The school district provides a comprehensive K–12 grade educational program with three elementary schools (PK–4 schools), one intermediate school (5–6), one middle school (7–8), and one high school (9–12). The portions of the school district utilized by Bellevue residents consist of:

- **Heritage Elementary School.** This facility is located at the northwest corner of Swan Road and Heritage Road in the western portion of the Town of Ledgeview adjacent to the City of De Pere. It currently houses prekindergarten through grade four (4) with an enrollment of about 630 students as of Sept. 2020. The facility encompasses about 23 acres, of which the school building and parking lots encompass about 10 acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.
- **Foxview Intermediate School.** This facility is located at the southeast corner of Broadway and Merrill Street in the City of De Pere. It currently houses grades 5 and 6 with an enrollment of about 634 students as of Sept. 2020.
- **De Pere Middle School.** This facility is located immediately southeast of the high school west of Swan Road in the western portion of the Town of Ledgeview adjacent to the City of De Pere. It currently houses grades 7 and 8 with an enrollment of about 669 students. The facility encompasses about 28 acres, of which the school building and parking lots encompass about 14 acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.
- **De Pere High School.** This facility is located between Chicago Street and Merrill Street west of Swan Road in the east side of the city adjacent to the Town of Ledgeview. It currently houses grades 9 through 12 with an enrollment of about 1,395 as of Sept. 2020. The facility encompasses about 38 acres, of which the school building and parking lots encompass about 12 acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.

The District has had consistent growth over the past ten years. Therefore, additional school facilities may be needed in the future though the recent slowdown in area population growth has likely extended the time frame for the need for new or expanded schools.



Map 6-5 School Districts



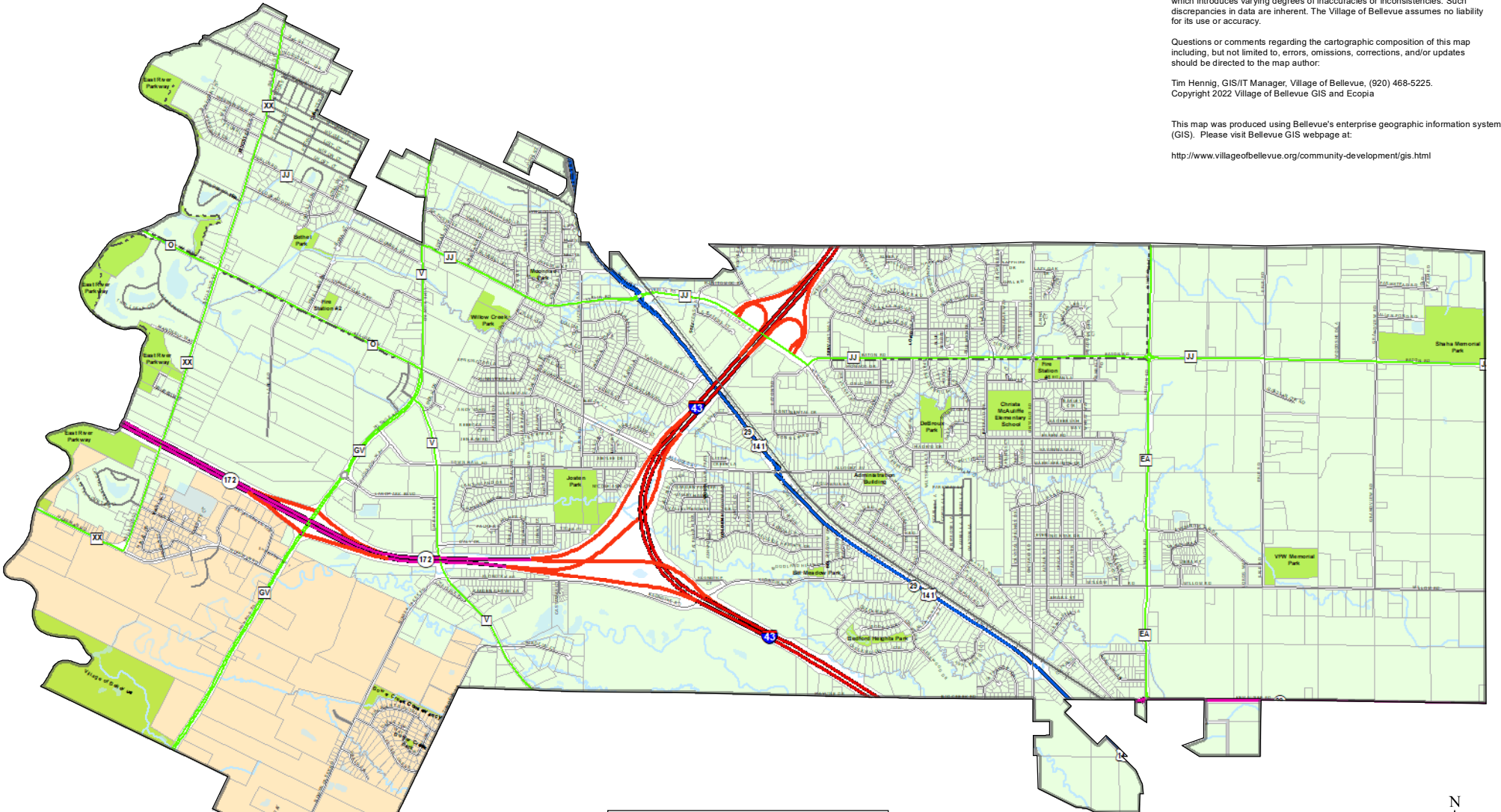
Disclaimer:

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Questions or comments regarding the cartographic composition of this map including, but not limited to, errors, omissions, corrections, and/or updates should be directed to the map author:

Tim Hennig, GIS/IT Manager, Village of Bellevue, (920) 468-5225.
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<http://www.villageofbellevue.org/community-development/gis.html>



Legend

De Pere School District

Green Bay School District

00.51 Mile

Note: This map is for general reference and general planning purposes only. It is not intended for detailed planning.

Drawn By: Tim Hennig, GIS/IT Manager	
Inspected By: Andrew Visser, Community Development Director	
File: Q:\Community Development\Comprehensive Plan Maps\Figure 6-5_SchoolDistricts.mxd	
Date: August 8, 2022	Scale: 1 in = 1 miles

The Unified School District of De Pere has already acquired land and initiated planning for a new school. This land, located in the northern portion of the Town of Rockland, was studied for possible use as an elementary school. However, should the rate of growth and development now occurring within the Unified School District of De Pere continue throughout the entire 20-year planning horizon of this comprehensive plan, additional school facilities will likely be needed within the next 20 years.

Because of the anticipated continued growth within the Village of Bellevue, the city of De Pere, and other adjacent communities, it is strongly recommended that the Village of Bellevue work closely with the Unified School District of De Pere and the adjacent communities within the district to address the demands of this growth in terms of current and future school sites and facilities, possibilities for joint recreational facilities, and school district boundary changes. The Village should also actively assist the school district in its search for future school sites.

Green Bay Area Public School District

The Village is also located within the Green Bay Area Public School District. The school district encompasses an area 92 square miles in size and includes the City of Green Bay, the Villages of Allouez and Bellevue, and the Towns of Eaton, Green Bay, Humboldt, Ledgeview, and Scott. The school district provides a comprehensive K–12 grade educational program for over 19,000 students at 42 separate school facilities: The portions of the school district utilized by Bellevue residents consist of:

- **Langlade Elementary School.** This facility is located in the central portion of the Village of Allouez. It encompasses about seven acres and currently houses kindergarten through grade 5. The school building and parking lots encompass about five acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.
- **McAuliffe Elementary School.** This facility is located in the central portion of the Village of Bellevue. It encompasses about 22 acres and currently houses kindergarten through grade 5. The school building and parking lots encompass about six acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.
- **Webster Elementary School.** This facility is located in the northern portion of the Village of Allouez. It encompasses about six acres and currently houses kindergarten through grade 5. The school building and parking lots encompass about four acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.
- **Wilder Elementary School.** This facility is located in the southern portion of the City of Green Bay north of the Village of Bellevue. It encompasses about ten acres and currently houses kindergarten through grade 5. The school building and parking lots encompass about seven acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.
- **Edison Middle School.** This facility is located in the eastern portion of the City of Green Bay north of the Village of Bellevue. It encompasses about 12 acres and currently houses grades 6 through 8. The school building and parking lots encompass about 12 acres of the site.
- **Washington Middle School.** This facility is located in the central portion of the City of Green Bay northwest of the Village of Bellevue. It encompasses about five acres and currently houses grades 6 through 8. The school building and parking lots encompass about five acres of the site.



- **East High School.** This facility is located in the central portion of the City of Green Bay northwest of the Village of Bellevue. It encompasses about 21 acres and currently houses grades 9 through 12. The school building and parking lots encompass about eight acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.
- **Preble High School.** This facility is located in the east-central portion of the City of Green Bay north of the Village of Bellevue. It encompasses about 29 acres and currently houses grades 9 through 12. The school building and parking lots encompass about 16 acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.

A 2017 referendum allowed the District to begin the process of updating multiple schools to meet the instructional needs for today and tomorrow. Updates included more natural light, flexible furniture, individual and small group workspaces, technology, etc. However, efforts were paused due to COVID-19. The District also hired a consultant in 2021 to initiate a Facilities Master Plan with a time horizon of 2032. Community members were invited to share their vision for the District at community engagement sessions on February 28 and March 2, 2022. ATSR Planners, Architects, and Engineers facilitated the sessions as a first step in their effort to develop a the10-year facilities master plan for the District.

In the past, the district purchased land in Bellevue at the intersection of Verlin Road and Guns Street, adjacent to Village-owned lands that are envisioned to be joint school/park sites. Additional property is owned by the District to the south of VFW Memorial Park. These lands are located in the central and eastern portions of the Village and are envisioned to be utilized for future elementary or middle schools

The Village of Bellevue should continue to work closely with the Green Bay School District and surrounding communities in order to address any necessary boundary changes or building expansions. The location of these boundaries and facilities can have a large impact on the future growth of the Village.

Post Office

Residents and businesses within the Village of Bellevue utilize the US Post Office in the City of De Pere and the contract station in the Festival Foods grocery store located within the western portion of the Village. The De Pere post office is located on Swan Road, near its intersection with Chicago Street, just east of the De Pere High School. An additional full-service post-office exists on Cofrin Drive in the northeastern portion of the City of Green Bay.

Local Government Facilities

The Village of Bellevue has municipal buildings in three locations that are used to provide residents with administrative, public works, and recreational services. The location of the buildings and main functions are as follows:

- **Village Offices and Public Works Department: 2828 Allouez Avenue**
The buildings at this location are home to the offices for the Village Administration, Clerk/Treasurer, Community Development, Parks, Recreation & Forestry, and Public Works. The original building was built in 1967 and has been added on and remodeled a number of times. The primary Public Works building is located on this site in addition to the administration building.
- **Village Hall and Public Safety Building: 3100 Eaton Road**
The Village Hall and Public Safety Building was constructed in 2007. The Village Hall portion is used for meeting space and offices. Current plans are for the Village Offices to relocate here in the next two to five years. Police Department and Municipal Court facilities are also located in the Public Safety Building and as mentioned previously, the Village contracts with the Brown County Sheriff's Department for police services. This facility also house the Green Bay Metro Fire Station #9 under the ongoing contractual arrangements for fire protection services.
- **Community Center and Public Works Building: 1811 Allouez Avenue**
This location is home to the Community Center, and a second Public Works area for salt and equipment storage.

Overall, the Village has struggled over the years to find a solution to its space needs. Overall, the age, functionality, and space availability of its existing facilities is inadequate to meet the modern needs for providing services to the community. In particular, there are major needs for a single, consolidated Public Works facility. The Village's capital improvement program establishes a goal for land acquisition for this use within the next 5 years, however; no properties have been identified or acquired at this time. The Village has also made the construction of an annex to the Village Hall a priority so that all administrative functions can reside in this facility over the next 2–3 years. Additionally, while a new Community Center continues to be a lower priority, the Village recognizes that the existing facility is past its useful life. Any planning for a new community center facility will need to consider location options and a full range of programming from youth to senior activities.

The Village will need to spend significant time over the next several years to study and contemplate possible solutions to these and other space needs it may have.

Community Facilities Funding Methods

Due to their high cost, public and community facilities are funded by the Village using a variety of methods and approaches. Typically, a blend of funding may be used in order to capitalize on interest rates or to leverage other funding that may be available. The following types of funding mechanisms and policies exist within the Village of Bellevue to accomplish this:

General Tax Levy / Bonding

Infrastructure and community facilities can be paid for directly using the Village's property tax levy as determined by the Village Board. This can be done with direct fund allocations or through general obligation bonding whereby monies are borrowed and paid back over time. To aid in the planning, the Village utilizes their Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) which is updated annually.

Special Assessments

Special assessments are charges for a portion of the cost of street, alley, driveway approach, and sidewalk improvements that are assessed, per State Statute, to abutting properties by action of the Public Works Department and the Village Board. Assessments are used as a method of financing major construction to offset the principal and interest of loans used for construction and major maintenance. Assessments per property typically only occur once every 20–25 years. Assessments help keep the property taxes lower for the Village. The process apportions the cost to those properties which are most benefited by the improvements. The costs associated with the project are divided up between the total numbers of lots in the project area. Therefore, the size of lots or lot frontage does not impact the cost per lot. The entire special assessment process is governed by State Statutes and Bellevue Municipal Code of Ordinances.

Wheel Tax

The Village of Bellevue enacted a \$20 municipal vehicle registration fee (aka wheel tax) to provide the Village a source of funds for special assessment subsidies to property owners, effective May 1, 2019. At the same time, the Village put a maximum cap on special assessments (adjusted for inflation) for road projects. For projects that do not receive substantial grants, the actual costs exceed the assessment cap. The wheel tax revenue is used to partially fund the difference between the actual costs and the maximum assessment.

Impact Fees

The Village of Bellevue established an Impact Fee Ordinance (Chapter 17) in 2006 (and last amended in 2011) to assist with covering the costs of a variety of new community facilities and infrastructure. The impact fee ordinance's purpose is to "promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of the community and to facilitate the adequate provision of parks, playgrounds and land for athletic fields, water supply storage facilities, fire protection and law enforcement facilities by imposing impact fees upon developers to pay for the capital costs of public facilities that are necessary to accommodate land development." The ordinance breaks out the impact fees for both residential and non-residential development and are typically based on the number and type of housing units (or building square footage for non-residential uses) for the purposes of calculating fees.

Tax Increment Financing

Tax Increment Financing is a commonly used tool when new or improved infrastructure is critically tied to new development or redevelopment opportunities. Using a variety of methods, a community can create a Tax Increment District (TID) to generate funds for infrastructure improvements. When a TID is created, the municipality and other taxing jurisdictions agree to support their normal operations from the existing tax base within the district. Property taxes for the school, county, technical college, and municipality are based on the taxable value of the TID at the time it is created. The municipality funds development through the increases to the property values in the TID. The taxes on the TID value increment (the difference between the TID's current value and the TID's base value), results in additional revenues collected for the district's fund. The municipality must use the funds to pay eligible TID costs. When costs are paid and the municipality closes the TID, the increased tax base is shared with all taxing jurisdictions.

Residential Infrastructure Policy

Several years ago, the Village adopted a formalized “Residential Infrastructure Policy” in an effort to support the development of new housing using a consistent methodology. The purpose of this policy is to outline standards to guide requests for Village funded infrastructure costs associated with residential development. The policy establishes the Economic Development Advisory Board as the entity to review requests for Village funded infrastructure costs associated with residential development. Infrastructure costs include sewer, water, stormwater, and public road construction. The policy is intended to provide the Village with an adequate supply of housing stock.

Grants & Loans

State and Federal grants and loans are an often-used part of the financing for infrastructure and many programs exist from which to obtain cost-shared funding, or low-interest loans. These may include County Bridge Aids, WisDOT Local Improvement Program, CDBG grants, WDNR Surface Water Grants, among others. These and other programs are listed in Appendix D.

Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, Objectives, and Recommendations

Village infrastructure and development policies address the impacts of premature extension of infrastructure and inefficient development patterns. When any service or infrastructure involving physical components is extended or expanded (most commonly considered in these situations are sewer, water, and stormwater systems but can also include streets, lights, electricity, or gas), it is typically sized and located in such a manner as to take full advantage of the ultimate area it is to serve and the lifespan of its components. It is also incrementally installed to keep pace with the demands placed upon it. When this practice is followed, cost-effectiveness and efficiency have been maximized, component parts were added only when needed, full use of the infrastructure was obtained, and repair and replacement of the components were kept to a minimum.



Goal 1: Continue to provide and maintain adequate public utilities for Village residents and businesses in a cost-effective manner.

Objectives

1. Maintain the Village's existing public facilities and replace aging/obsolete infrastructure and equipment in a timely fashion.
2. Promote the efficient use of existing utilities and infrastructure, such as streets, sewers, and water, through infill development and planned outward expansion.

Recommendations – Sanitary Sewer Service

1. Coordinate all utility projects with other utility and infrastructure projects.
2. Encourage development/redevelopment of lands adjacent to underutilized sanitary sewer infrastructure and extend new infrastructure, when possible, in a compact and contiguous manner to maximize efficiency and cost-effectiveness.
3. Expand the Village's collection and treatment systems in conformance with the 5-year growth increments identified within this Plan.
4. The Village should work with the DNR, NEW Water, BCPC, and its neighboring communities to ensure that this plan's anticipated growth can be accommodated by the agencies' sewerage system components and is coordinated as much as possible with neighboring communities' sewer service area and facility planning efforts.
5. Follow the existing sanitary sewer master plan to expand the collection system without the need for new lift stations.
6. Continue to conduct regular maintenance of the sanitary sewer system to identify inflow/infiltration problems.
7. Consider the preparation of a comprehensive infiltration and inflow analysis to determine the possible existence of excessive infiltration and inflow in the Village's sanitary sewer system to create more capacity in the wastewater treatment plants, prevent the need to upsize existing sanitary sewer mains, and control sanitary sewer rates.
8. Explore the use of funding mechanisms such as Tax Incremental Financing Districts, Community Development Block Grants-Economic Development, or DOT-Transportation Economic Assistance grants to offset the costs of all utility projects.
9. Review and update, if necessary, Village sanitary sewer system master plan.
10. Continue the Village's capital improvements programming efforts to help plan, prioritize, and budget for utility improvements and maintenance.
11. Consider and evaluate low impact or "green" options to transport and/or treat wastewater as new technologies evolve to reduce the environmental impact and cost.

Recommendations – Water Supply

1. Expand the Village's water systems in conformance with the 5-year growth increments identified within this Plan.
2. The Village should continue collaborative efforts through the CBCWA to maintain stable water utility rates for customers.
3. Continue long-range planning, maintenance, and funding activities to ensure that the Village's water supply and distribution system remain adequately sized for anticipated growth and development and explore the need to add redundancy to the system.



4. Encourage development/redevelopment of lands adjacent to underutilized water infrastructure and extend new infrastructure, when possible, in a compact and contiguous manner to maximize efficiency and cost-effectiveness.
5. Continually review and update as necessary Village Water System Plans.
6. Consider and evaluate low impact or “green” options to supply and treat municipal water as new technologies evolve to reduce the environmental impact and cost.

Recommendations – Stormwater Management

1. Continue long-range planning, maintenance, and funding activities to ensure that the Village’s stormwater management system remains adequate for anticipated growth and development.
2. Review the Village’s stormwater management utility, ordinance, and plan to ensure that they remain consistent with federal and state requirements.
3. Continually update the Village’s stormwater management plan based on changes to regulations.
4. Continue to model the Village’s stormwater management system to determine the pollutant removal efficiency and implement improvements, as necessary.
5. Implement the recommendations in the Village’s Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan to address water quantity issues (such as flooding) and water quality issues (through the protection of wetlands and stream habitats).
6. Consider and evaluate low impact or “green” options to manage stormwater and runoff as new technologies evolve to reduce the environmental impact and cost.

Recommendations – Onsite Sewage Disposal

1. Continue the current policy of discouraging unsewered development.
2. Support Brown County’s private sewage disposal system ordinance that requires inspections of all existing onsite sanitary systems at the time of sale of the associated property and the ordinance’s mandatory 3-year maintenance program.

Recommendations – Solid Waste Disposal/Recycling

1. Study the feasibility of a joint solid waste and/or recycling collection program with adjacent communities.
2. Continue to rebid solid waste collection services on a routine basis.
3. Continue to work collaboratively with government agencies and organizations regarding solid waste disposal to reduce costs for all customers.

Goal 2: Promote a quality living environment through the timely provision of adequate and efficient recreation, emergency, and other public facilities and services affecting the health, safety, and well-being of Bellevue residents and businesses.

Objectives

1. Work with the Green Bay and De Pere School Districts to identify sites for future schools within and near the Village.
2. Provide sufficient police, fire, rescue, and other services for all residents and businesses and identify sites for future facilities as the Village grows.
3. Expand the amount of greenspace within the Village.



Recommendations – Parks and Recreation

1. Continue to participate in the Tree City USA program.
2. Continue to construct and maintain Bellevue's portion of the East River Trail.
3. Continue support of its local nonprofit and volunteer groups who work on park and recreation projects.
4. Continue and expand upon Bellevue's efforts to establish joint park/school sites, facilities, and programs.
5. Continue to implement the recommendations in the Village's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and update the plan every five (5) years.
6. Continue long-range planning, maintenance, and funding activities to ensure that the park and recreation system remains adequate for anticipated growth and development.
7. Plan, locate, and develop large new parks and expand the activities within existing parks to respond to the needs and desires of all segments of the population.
8. Explore the use of DNR Stewardship grants to offset costs for land acquisition and park/trail development.
9. Continue the Village's capital improvements programming efforts to help plan, prioritize, and budget for park improvements and maintenance.
10. Consider the creation of a formal Bicycle/Pedestrian/Trail Committee to assist with the implementation of newly planned facilities.

Recommendations – Telecommunications

1. Determine the most equitable and cost-effective provision of telecommunications within the Village.
2. Ensure that telecommunication facilities are clustered to the greatest extent possible.
3. Ensure that adequate easements and design standards for telecommunication facilities are utilized.

Recommendations – Energy

1. Evaluate opportunities for the installation of solar energy systems as part of future public and private development projects including but not limited to:
 - Excess public right-of-way (WisDOT WIS 172/I-43 interchange).
 - Redevelopment areas as noted on the Future Land Use Map.
 - Development of the new Village Square.
 - Agricultural lands located within the long-term growth areas for the Village.
2. Review existing ordinances to ensure that the Village follows all State rules and requirements pertaining to the review and approval/denial of solar energy systems at all scales.

Recommendations – Elderly Care

1. Encourage facilities and housing for elderly residents to have access to sidewalks, parks, transit, and businesses as much as possible so that residents have the ability to interact in their neighborhood.



Recommendations – Emergency Services

1. Continue mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities.
2. Periodically study the Village's police, fire, and rescue services to ensure that they continue to provide the appropriate level of service.
3. Continue the development of the First Responders program in cooperation with the Green Bay Metro Fire Department.

Recommendations – Library

1. Continue to consider a branch library within the Village, if the opportunity arises, to meet Bellevue's as well as the County's library needs.

Recommendations – Schools

1. Continue to work closely with school districts and neighboring communities to address the future needs of the school districts in the most cost-effective and timely manner possible, which would include assisting the school districts find the most likely locations for future school sites.
2. Continue to cooperate with the school districts to enable residents to use their facilities for social, recreational, and other activities.

Recommendations – Community Facilities

1. Continue to evaluate options and solutions for meeting the Village's current and future space needs for administrative, public works, and recreation program functions. This includes the development of a new annex to the Village Hall, a consolidated public works facility and a new community center facility.
2. Consider and evaluate low impact or "green" options such as LEED certified building designs, solar photovoltaics, geothermal or other technologies to reduce the environmental impact and long-term operating costs of new or remodeled community facilities.

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