

CHAPTER 6

Utilities and Community Facilities

Introduction

Decisions made about how public utilities, facilities, and services are provided greatly influence a community's land use patterns. These decisions can influence the type, density, and location of development the community will experience. What may sometimes be less obvious is that these decisions may also affect how fast the community grows and what the opportunities, benefits and costs to the community will be.

Typically, the higher a level of utilities, facilities and services a community provides, the greater the ability the community has to take advantage of diverse growth and development opportunities. In these situations, growth and change usually happen faster, a wider range and complexity of development occurs and greater potential impacts (both benefits and costs) are experienced. Benefits are numerous and can include a higher tax base, a more diverse and stable local economy and more opportunities for everything from culture to recreation to entrepreneurialism to education. Costs can also be numerous and may include the loss or degradation of the natural, cultural and agricultural aspects of the community, greater stresses between current and future land uses and if the growth and development do not occur cost-effectively and efficiently, greater per capita costs for the provision and maintenance of the utilities, facilities and services the community provides. Conversely, in general, the fewer the utilities, facilities and services a community provides, the slower growth, development and changes occur and the fewer its opportunities, issues and conflicts. The key for the Town of Rockland is to balance these factors to continue to develop a community that meets residents' needs through cost-effective, efficient provision of utilities, community facilities and governmental services.

As communities grow and mature, their needs for utilities, facilities, and services also grow and diversify. Examples include sanitary sewer, drinking water supply, parks and stormwater management facilities. Many small rural communities do not need or provide such services, but at some point, if they continue to grow, such services become essential to the continued health, safety, and welfare of the community's residents. Federal and state rules (such as the Clean Water Act) often govern various aspects of the provision of such programs, as well.

Examples of other utilities, facilities, or services that smaller more rural communities may provide, usually via contract, include emergency services, such as police, fire, and/or rescue; solid waste collection and/or disposal; and recycling. Examples of utilities, facilities, or services that smaller communities may not directly provide to their community but often are involved and concerned with include telecommunications; power generation and transmission; cemeteries; healthcare; elderly care; childcare; libraries; museums; and schools.

Of particular importance to the Town of Rockland in regard to utilities, facilities, and services is maintenance of a reasonable tax rate, a safe and reliable supply of drinking water, [access to high speed internet](#) and sound shared service agreements with

neighboring communities. These were among the top ranked issues from the community survey conducted in 2024,

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Experiences from across the country have shown time and again that to provide high quality services, a community must continually maintain, upgrade and reevaluate its utilities, facilities and other services. Therefore Rockland should periodically evaluate its existing services to ensure their continued cost-effective provision consistent with the community's long-term goals, trends and projections. Conversely, the Town should continually evaluate the elimination or restructuring of unnecessary or underperforming services or programs. The background information and recommendations within this chapter of the Town of Rockland Comprehensive Plan are a step in that process and this plan should be used to guide and direct, but not replace, detailed engineering studies, facility plans and capital improvement programs.

Background

In terms of utilities and community facilities, the Town of Rockland currently provides:

- A town hall that houses the administrative functions of the Town and provides rented event space for town residents.
- Two part-time appointed Clerks.
- A part-time appointed Zoning Administrator/Building Inspector.
- The Town of Rockland contracts with:
 - A private hauler for curbside solid waste and recycling collection.
 - The Greenleaf and Morrison Volunteer Fire Departments for fire protection.
 - County Rescue Services for ambulance service and the Greenleaf and Morrison Volunteer Fire Departments for first responder service.
 - A private assessor for tax assessment services.
- Private providers arrange telecommunication, power, natural gas & propane services within the Town.
- The Brown County Sheriff's Department provides police service to the Town, while the Brown County Library system provides library service to the Town.
- The Unified School District of De Pere serves the majority of the Town, while the Wrightstown School District serves the southwestern corner of the Town.

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Inventory and Analysis

This section of the chapter provides detailed information about the Town of Rockland'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

Sanitary sewer service is the collection of sewage (wastewater generated by residential, commercial and industrial uses, process wastewater from farms and industries, leachate from landfills, etc.) through a collection system of gravity sewers, forcemains, lift stations and interceptor sewers and subsequent treatment at a wastewater treatment plant. The treated effluent is then typically piped to a nearby lake, river or stream. Currently, there is no public sanitary sewer service provided to property within the Town of Rockland municipal boundaries.

With the creation of the State of Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 121 (Areawide Water Quality Management Plans) in 1979, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources established the formal guidelines under which the water quality management planning process would be conducted in Wisconsin to implement the federal Clean Water Act. That process included the identification of water quality non-attainment areas (including Brown County) and the requirement that each non-attainment area develop a water quality management plan (under section 208 of the Clean Water Act), which includes the identification of "sewer service areas" within those areas and the identification of "major areas unsuitable for the installation of waste treatment systems because of physical or environmental constraints."



Deleted: Public sanitary sewer is, however, available to properties just north of Rockland in the City of De Pere and Town of Ledgeview through NEW Water (formerly Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District). Additionally, southwest of the Town of Rockland, the Village of Wrightstown and the newly formed Village of Greenleaf provide public sanitary sewer service to properties within its municipal boundaries.

The Brown County Sewage Plan is the water quality management plan within which the sewer service areas (SSAs) for Brown County are identified. In order to meet the requirements of NR 121, the Clean Water Act and promote efficient, cost-effective provision of public sewer service over the next 20 years, each Brown County municipality that has a public sanitary sewer system is allocated a set number of acres for future sanitary sewer service. The location and extent of the sewer service areas are based upon local identification of future land use patterns, capacity of the tributary sewer lines and treatment plant, population projections, existing facility plans, and area wide water quality management plans.

The Brown County Sewage Plan ~~has recently been updated, and~~ preliminary maps were prepared by each local municipality that has publicly sewered development. Due to Rockland not having public sanitary sewer, acreages were not allocated for the Town. However, the City of De Pere has identified future sanitary sewer service areas in portions of Rockland by noting "Reserve Capacity Areas" along CTH PP and generally north of Old Martin Road. ~~In~~ accordance with guidelines contained within the 2040 Brown County Sewage Plan, since this SSA is located outside of the city limits but is based upon the projected population growth of the City of De Pere, sanitary sewers cannot be extended into this area until such time as the area is annexed by the city, an intermunicipal boundary agreement is reached between the Town and the City, or a sanitary or utility district is created by the Town.

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The City of De Pere currently imposes a minimum 10-acre lot size requirement on new land divisions within the Town of Rockland through the City's extraterritorial plat review authority ~~a mile and a half from their border~~. The large minimum size of the lots required by De Pere effectively precludes the development of a cost-effective Town sanitary or utility district. However, Rockland maintains a long-term interest in providing this service in the future to create an alternative development option for Rockland property owners who desire to develop their lands, but do not wish to annex to the City of De Pere. As NEW Water begins its planning process for future interceptor sewers, the Town of Rockland should ~~look~~ to be actively involved in order to demonstrate interest and ensure that Rockland's views regarding publicly-sewered development is taken into account.

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Prior to the creation of a sanitary (or utility) district, Rockland will need to address financing, engineering and planning of the sanitary district area. It is critical that the Town plan long-term by ensuring that privately sewered development today does not impede the logical, contiguous growth of public sanitary sewer lines in the future. Therefore, prior to embarking down the path of developing small lots that require public sewer, the Town of Rockland should commission a facilities study to determine the location, size and projected expenses and revenues associated with creating and providing services to a new sanitary/utility district.

A detailed Master Development Plan for any area served by public sewer should be developed in order for the Town to work with residents and property owners to properly identify areas best suited for potential conservation by design subdivisions, address future sanitary sewerage collection and treatment needs and lay out an efficient and orderly vehicle and pedestrian network to serve the future residents of this area. The plan should accommodate a range of housing and transportation choices for residents, as well as include a mix of commercial, institutional and recreational land uses.

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 at which the wastewater is generated. Onsite sewage disposal systems are used in those areas that are not served by public sanitary sewer systems. Typical examples of onsite systems include holding tanks, conventional septic systems, or pressure systems, all of which may be used by homeowners and small businesses in rural areas. Information provided in the Natural Resources Conservation Service's Soil Survey of Brown County, Wisconsin, indicates that

most of the soils within the Town of Rockland have severe limitations for conventional onsite sewage disposal systems. Below the ledge, slow permeability and seasonal perched water tables are the most common limiting factors, while above the ledge, thin soils atop fractured bedrock is a limiting factor. In these areas, pressure systems or holding tanks are the primary options available for onsite systems. Where soil and other limiting factors are not a factor, conventional systems may be used.

In 1969, Brown County created Chapter 11 (Brown County Private Sewage System Ordinance) of the Brown County Code pursuant to requirements of the Wisconsin State Statutes and the Wisconsin

Administrative Code, which pertain to regulation of the construction, installation, and maintenance of plumbing in connection with all buildings in the state. Chapter 11 of the Brown County Code regulates the location, construction, installation, alteration, design, and use of all private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS) within the County to protect the health of residents, to secure safety from disease and pestilence, to further the



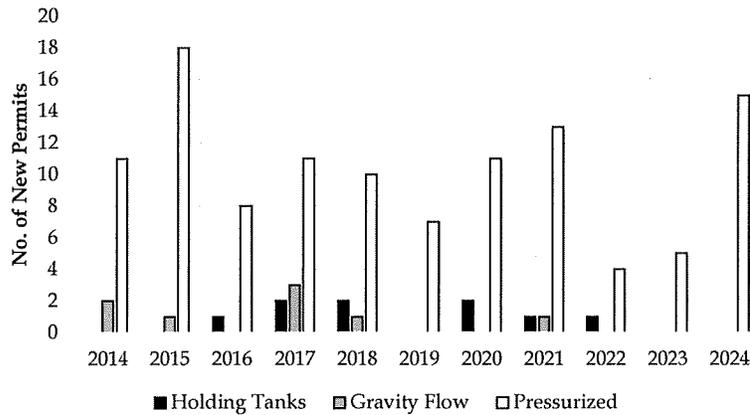
appropriate use and conservation of land and water resources, and to preserve and promote the beauty of Brown County and its communities. The Zoning division of the Brown County Planning and Land Services Department enforces the requirements associated with Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS) administrative codes through Chapter 11 including mandatory maintenance requirements for newer systems and "time of sale" inspection requirements for older systems. Under the "time of sale" inspections, POWTS systems are required to be inspected at the time of sale of the home or division of land. Furthermore, the State of Wisconsin has mandated that all POWTS, regardless of when they were installed, must be on a maintenance program by the year 2019.

Since 2014, a total of 130 POWTS permits have been issued for new systems in the Town of Rockland. As depicted in Figure 6-1, the types of systems include 113 pressure mound systems, 9 gravity flow (conventional) systems and 8 holding tank systems. The high number of pressure systems is likely due to heavy clay soils in the Town between the ledge and the Fox River and the relatively thin soils above the ledge. Additionally, soil limitations due to a high water table have become increasingly common as the groundwater table has risen due to many suburban municipalities now obtaining water from Lake Michigan instead of groundwater. Pressure mound systems mitigate the effects of these soil limitations by treating the effluent through layers of sand and gravel before it reaches the actual soils or groundwater.

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Figure 6-1: New Sanitary Permits Issued by POWTS System, 2014-2024



Source: Brown County Land Conservation Department

With such a significant number of POWTS in the Town of Rockland, it is critically important that they continue to efficiently operate to properly treat the effluent. During extended severe cold snaps in winter, such as those experienced during 2013-2014, pressure systems are vulnerable to freezing if not used regularly and not adequately insulated by snow and/or dormant vegetation. According to the University of Minnesota, precautions to avoid frozen systems may include⁵:

- Avoiding compacting the soil and/or snow by not driving vehicles or equipment over the system.
- Placing a layer of mulch (8-12 inches of straw, leaves, hay, etc.) over the pipes, tank, and soil treatment system to provide extra insulation.
- Let the grass over the tank and soil treatment area grow longer in late summer/fall to provide extra insulation in winter.
- Regularly use the system by spacing out hot/warm water usage for dishwashing and laundry.
- Pumping out the tank first if a homeowner is going to be away for an extended period of time.

According to Chapter 11 of the Brown County Code of Ordinances, all holding tank pumpers who pump holding tanks in Brown County shall submit semi-annual pumping reports to the Brown County Zoning Administrator and the local municipalities on forms

⁵ University of Minnesota Onsite Sewage Treatment Program Website: <http://www.septic.umn.edu/factsheets/freezingproblems/>

provided by the Brown County Zoning Office. The semi-annual reports contain the following information:

- Date of servicing and total gallons pumped.
- User's/owner's name, address, telephone number.
- Location of holding tank in Brown County, including parcel number.
- Tank pumper name, address, and telephone number.
- Location where wastes were disposed.

Chapter 11 further requires a maintenance plan for all treatment tanks, including holding tanks, as listed:

- All new or replacement sewage systems installed after January 17, 1990, shall have the treatment tanks pumped by a licensed pumper within three years of the date of installation and at least once every three years thereafter or when the sludge level reaches one-third of the liquid capacity of the tank.
- At 3-year intervals after the installation of a private onsite wastewater treatment system (POWTS), the Brown County Zoning Office shall provide the owner with a certification form. The form shall be signed and accurately completed by either of the following: a licensed plumber, a licensed septic tank pumper, or a licensed septic tank inspector (POWTS inspector). The inspector must certify that the POWTS is in proper working condition and that the tank(s) was either recently pumped by a licensed pumper or that it was inspected and is less than one-third full of sludge or scum.
- All POWTS installed on or after July 1, 2000, shall be maintained and serviced in accordance with the approved maintenance plan on file with the Brown County Zoning Office, and as of the year 2019, all POWTS must be on a maintenance plan.

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The Town should ensure the long-term viability of private onsite sewage treatment systems through continued support of Brown County's private sewage system ordinance. The ordinance requires inspections of all existing onsite sanitary systems at the time of sale of an associated residence, building, or land.

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Water Supply

The Town of Rockland does not currently have a public water supply. Therefore, every home and business in the Town currently obtains potable (drinking) water from private groundwater wells. Wells in the Town of Rockland generally utilize one of three different aquifers. A few older wells use shallow gravel pockets in the glacial drift for small quantities of water for domestic uses. Most wells, however, utilize either the groundwater within the limestone rocks of the Sinnippe Group or within the deeper sandstone aquifer. A review of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources residential potable well logs within the East River Watershed of Brown County (including the Town of Rockland) yielded a well depth range of 26 feet to 900 feet, with an average of 264 feet to the bottom of the well.

As stated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, all drinking water, no matter the source, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some

contaminants. Contaminants may include microbes, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganics, such as salts and metals; pesticides or herbicides; organic chemicals, such as petroleum byproducts; and radioactive substances. The presence of such contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk, however the concentration of such contaminants is the driver of concern.

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 charged the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with promulgating drinking water standards to protect public health. These standards, known as "maximum contaminant levels" (MCLs), now cover approximately 52 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 promulgated state MCLs based on the federal MCLs whether its source is groundwater or surface water. These standards apply to all public water supply system and although they technically do not apply to individual or nonpublic water supply systems they provide guidance in determining if a well may be contaminated.

According to the University of Wisconsin-Extension, groundwater pollutants in rural parts of Wisconsin may include nitrogen from fertilizers, animal wastes, septic systems and other bio-solids. Nitrogen and its more mobile form of nitrate may lead to severe health issues in infants and has possible links to birth defects, miscarriages and various cancers. A second common groundwater pollutant found in wells is coliform bacteria, which generally do not cause illness by itself, but rather indicate a pathway may exist for more dangerous viruses and bacteria, such as e. coli, to enter the well. A review of the UW-Stevens Point Center for Watershed Science and Education Private Wells Groundwater Quality online mapping application indicated no known instances of MCL exceedances for Nitrogen/Nitrate, but did indicate a number of exceedances for bacteria across the Town of Rockland, ranging from 5-20% of wells tested⁶.

Wells should likely be tested at a minimum of once a year, or immediately if there is a change in water taste, smell, or color. Groundwater sampling kits for bacteria may be obtained from the Brown County Health Department for a nominal fee. In addition to testing for bacteria, homeowners with infants and small children should have their wells tested for nitrogen/nitrates due to the potential negative health effects from this pollutant. A recent free testing in 2022 yielded no concerning contaminants in the Town of Rockland among 47 tests conducted at various locations.

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In order to ensure that Town residents understand the necessary maintenance and testing associated with a private drinking water supply, the Town should provide educational materials, such as the WDNR publication, "You and Your Well," to new residents and informational articles and resources in the Town's newsletter. A recent illustration placed in the newsletter depicts the importance grading the soil around the wellhead in a manner that surface water runs away from the wellhead, rather than pooling around it. Water that

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⁶ UW-Extension Center for Watershed Science and Education http://gissrv2.uwsp.edu/cnr/gwc/pw_web/ accessed 8/7/2014.

pools around a wellhead may follow the well casing through the layers of soil, gravel and bedrock to the groundwater, thereby causing contamination.

Consistent with the concerns expressed at the visioning session regarding a safe and reliable supply of drinking water and quality sanitary sewage disposal options, it is recommended that the Town consider undertaking a Groundwater Management Plan. This plan would identify potential local contaminant sources, inventory local geological factors that could affect the groundwater (such as the karst features associated with the Niagara Escarpment) and identify best management practices for the Town to ensure a safe groundwater supply for its residents. This study could be done in conjunction with a study to determine whether large-scale livestock facilities should be permitted near the Niagara Escarpment due to their potential impact on the groundwater.

Should the Town of Rockland determine that it is cost-effective to provide public sanitary sewer service to certain parts of Rockland; the Town should concurrently develop a public water system. Concurrency is recommended to avoid situations where a street is torn up twice for two different lines. The Town should consider creating its own public water utility or begin discussions with existing public water providers at a future time if/when public sewer becomes available.

Solid Waste and Recyclable Disposal

Solid waste collection and disposal are other examples of traditional infrastructure provided by many urban and rural communities to protect the health, welfare and safety of their citizens. The benefits of recycling are numerous and include saving natural resources, saving energy, reducing the need for landfill space, reducing pollution, reducing local solid waste management costs and creating jobs and businesses.

Prior to the 1970s, solid waste from Brown County's communities and businesses was put in unregulated garbage dumps or burned in unregulated incinerators. In 1976, Brown County built the East Landfill, the first engineered landfill in Wisconsin and shortly thereafter, Brown County built the West Landfill, the second engineered landfill in Wisconsin. In 2022, a South Landfill was opened. These landfills were an environmentally- and economically-sound alternative to previous methods of solid waste disposal. Brown County is now part of a three-county agreement with Winnebago and Outagamie Counties for solid waste and recycling services to take advantage of economies of scale in terms of landfill space and selling recyclables.

The Town of Rockland currently contracts with a private hauler for curbside garbage and recycling disposal. Larger items and household hazardous wastes must be disposed of at the Brown County Materials Recycling Facility and the Brown County Household Hazardous Waste Facility, both located in the Village of Ashwaubenon. The Town of Rockland also sponsors an annual e-cycling event for used electronics. Private, personal document shredding events happen frequently within Brown County. New homeowners in Rockland should contact the Town to find out who is the currently contracted private garbage and recyclable materials hauler and the dates for the town sponsored e-cycling event.

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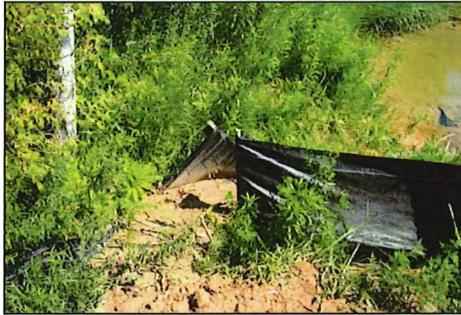
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As the Town continues to grow, it should consider working with neighboring communities to jointly contract for garbage and recycling disposal in order to take advantage of potential lower rates for larger population bases.

Rockland does not have a recycling program for yard waste and wood materials. The Town should build a relationship with a neighboring municipality to provide access to a dumping site for Town residents. It is also an opportunity should a gift of land be made to the Town to create a facility to take yard waste and provide mulch or compost to residents. At present, no budget has been allocated to such a facility.

Stormwater Management

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. The programs created by this legislation are administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and are targeted to control nonpoint source pollution from municipal, industrial, and construction site runoff. Due to revisions to the federal programs in 1999 and corresponding changes to Wisconsin Administrative Codes, these federal programs apply to all communities and most construction sites one acre or larger in size.



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Brown County, under its subdivision ordinance, also requires the preparation of an erosion control and stormwater management plan for all subdivision plats created in the Town. The erosion control and stormwater management standards contained within the subdivision ordinance closely match similar state standards. In July of 2023, the Rockland Code of Ordinances was updated to include a stormwater and erosion control measures to protect residents, property and the environment.

As stated in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' model stormwater runoff ordinance, 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 may:

- 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, ditches 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 typically contains about 35 to 45 percent impervious surfaces. Therefore, such adverse impacts can occur long before the majority of a watershed becomes developed.

In 2023, The Town of Rockland adopted a more rigorous program to control stormwater by planning for water flow at the time of the issuance of the building permit. This plan is comprised of a conveyance system consisting of swales, roadside ditches, culverts, channels and a storage system consisting of wetlands and wetland remnants. This system transports stormwater runoff from developed lands to the Fox, East and Branch Rivers. Although there are currently no formal storm sewers or detention ponds within Rockland, the Town's Code of Ordinances; Section 19-01 08(G) states that the Town has the option to own and maintain stormwater facilities when constructed, however the costs to maintain the facility will be assessed to the tributary property owners.

The Town works closely with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Brown County to ensure that the current erosion control and stormwater management requirements of these agencies are met. The Town also works closely with its residents and developers to identify and properly address any unique erosion control or stormwater management concerns within the Town. The Town should also continue to work with the East River Collaborative to identify stormwater management projects that will benefit landowners.

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The Town of Rockland should also work more closely with the agricultural community to ensure that grassed waterways are built and protected to minimize erosion of precious topsoils.

Parks and Recreation

The presence of outdoor recreation and open space adds to a community's quality of life by enhancing the attractiveness of and fostering a sense of civic pride in the community. Furthermore, the provision of an adequate supply of areas, facilities and activities to accommodate the public's open space and recreational needs has been demonstrated to promote the general health, welfare and safety of the community and its citizens.

Recreational Trails

Although the Town does not currently provide any active park, open space, or outdoor recreation facilities, the Fox River State Recreational Trail, a 14-mile state-owned and county-maintained trail located along the former Wisconsin Central Limited railroad corridor, does extend through the Town. It is located east of the Fox River and extends from downtown Green Bay through the Village of Allouez, the City of De Pere, and the Town of Rockland and the Village of Greenleaf to just north of the Village of Hilbert in Calumet County. The 12-foot-wide trail consists of a paved portion extending from the City of Green Bay through the City of De Pere to Lasee Road in Rockland, and a crushed limestone surface from Lasee Road to the south. The Town of Rockland would like to see the trail paved through the Village of Greenleaf.



The portion of the trail from the City of Green Bay through most of the City of De Pere is located along the shoreline of the Fox River and passes through downtown De Pere and residential neighborhoods. From the southern portion of the City of De Pere, it leaves the shoreline and continues southward through farmlands. Permitted uses include walking and hiking, while biking and inline skating require a daily or yearly permit for trail users 16 years or older.

Brown County has developed off street parking at the Midway Road trail access point. There is also potential to develop a similar parking lot at the Lasee Road trail access point. A trailhead and off-street parking at Wrightstown Road would also require coordination with the Village of Greenleaf and is a possibility. Additionally, as bicycling continues to increase in popularity, it is important that bicyclists follow the rules of the trail, including coming to a complete stop on the trail at cross roads to prevent crashes with vehicles.

The East River Trail is also located north of the Town of Rockland in the Village of Allouez, the City of De Pere and the Town of Ledgeview. It currently extends to just north of CTH X. A long-term vision is to expand the East River Trail southward to Rockland Road and

Deleted: There is concern regarding the lack of availability of off-street parking for trail users in the Town of Rockland. Therefore, the Town should work with the WDNR and Brown County Park Department to develop trailheads with off-street parking along the trail, potentially at the trail's intersection with Midway Road and Lasee Road, where there is excess former rail right-of-way at both intersections and/or at the trail's intersection with Wrightstown Road. A

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then westward along Rockland Road to the Fox River Trail. Completion of this effort will result in the establishment of a connected loop trail system from the Fox River to the East River.

Parks and Recreation Areas

The Fox River forms the entire western boundary of the Town of Rockland, but public access to the river is limited to the southernmost boundary of the Town. The public access at the intersection of CTH ZZ and Wrightstown Road is only a 60 foot wide extension of the Wrightstown Road right-of-way to the river, has been used by Brown County for drainage, and is not identified as a public access site. The remaining 4.7 miles of shoreline in the Town of Rockland are not accessible to the public. According to Section 236.16(3) of the Wisconsin State Statutes, all subdivisions abutting a navigable lake or stream shall provide public access at least 60 feet wide to the low watermark of the body of water. The statutes additionally require that these public access points be no more than one-half mile apart, unless agreed upon by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Wisconsin Department of Administration.

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In Rockland, this would apply primarily to new subdivisions along the Fox River and East River. However, as stated in the statutes, all navigable lakes or streams are required to have these public access points at least every one-half mile. Since there still are a number of undeveloped areas along the Fox River in Rockland and there is currently minimal public access, it is critical that the Town work with private developers, Brown County, and the appropriate state agencies to ensure that future public access points are at a minimum dedicated as specified in the statutes. Once dedicated, the Town should ensure that the public is aware of the public access points through appropriate signage and possible construction of a path to the shoreline. The public access points, once in place, should not be vacated regardless of the amount of usage they actually receive.

Considering the length of Fox River frontage the Town of Rockland has, there should be some thought to the development of an active park along the river beyond the minimum 60' public access requirement in the subdivision statutes. A river front park would help create a connection to, and appreciation for, the Fox River for Town residents who do not currently live on the river. The Brown County Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan 2023-2028, does not identify Rockland as an area for a Brown County Park. Photo courtesy of Bing Maps.



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Deleted: also identifies a need for a future park site, "A future park, possibly a linear park, along the east shore of the Fox River. The site is not specific to one point, but should be in the area of the Town of Rockland".⁷ One potential location for such a park would be in the vicinity of the Little Rapids (aka Little Kaukauna) lock and dam. T

Deleted: he area around the dam is currently undeveloped and would capitalize on the reopening of the Fox River lock system between Green Bay and Lake Winnebago. A park in this location could potentially offer camping for boaters on the Fox River, fishing, and picnicking opportunities, as well as a put-in/take out site for kayakers and canoeists.

Deleted: The Town of Rockland currently owns a 2.73 acre sliver of land along CTH W between Old Ledge Road and Ledgecrest Road which includes a small part of the Niagara escarpment ledge face. This section of the Niagara escarpment is relatively isolated because it is bound on all sides by roads and therefore has experienced minimal disturbance. Should the Town have an opportunity to purchase or otherwise obtain ownership of the adjacent 7.6 acre parcel of land; it would create an ideal conservancy area that would preserve a portion of the Niagara escarpment for future generations. The Town of Rockland should work with the local property owners, nonprofit groups, residents and public agencies to pursue purchase of this property to pair it with the current Town property and create a conservancy area. Photos courtesy of Bing Maps.¶
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To partake of the benefits provided by park, recreation and open space sites, to coordinate with the similar activities already underway by adjacent communities, to provide future recreational services in an efficient and effective manner and to establish eligibility for state and federal recreational grants, most communities identify planning principles and guidelines as an integral element of recreation and open space efforts. That process is typically formalized in a park and open space plan. 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, such a plan should be prepared and updated whenever population or

growth trends change, or at a minimum of every five years to maintain eligibility for the State of Wisconsin Stewardship Grant Program. Such plans should also be coordinated with natural and cultural resource protection and preservation efforts of the community. For these reasons, it is recommended that the Town of Rockland undertake a park, outdoor recreation and open space plan.

Telecommunication

Telecommunications have become an increasingly important component of a community's infrastructure. Residents are expecting access to high speed internet portals for such activities as streaming television, downloading data and video phone calls. Businesses demand continuous, uninterrupted high-speed access to meet today's demands for running a successful enterprise. Private telecommunications companies provide these services to Rockland residents and businesses. Recent permits were issued allowing fiber to be installed throughout most of the Town. It is anticipated that this service will continue to develop to meet the demands of Town residents.

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Power and Fuel Services

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Electricity and natural gas are provided in the Town of Rockland by Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPS). Natural gas, however, is only available in certain parts of the Town of Rockland. An extension of natural gas service is encouraged for subdivision, commercial and farm uses. Fuel oil, propane, and wood are used in other parts of the Town for heat.

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It is anticipated that these services will continue to be provided by the private sector and will continue to meet the demands of the Town.

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Cemeteries

There are no cemeteries within the Town of Rockland; although, there are cemeteries in nearby communities, including the City of De Pere and the Towns of Glenmore and Wrightstown.

Healthcare

The Town of Rockland relies upon private healthcare providers located in the Green Bay and Fox Cities metropolitan areas for hospital care. In addition to the full-service inpatient hospitals in both metro areas, clinics are located nearby in the City of De Pere, Town of Ledgeview and Villages of Wrightstown and Denmark. Public health services are provided to the citizens of the Town by the Brown County Health Department.

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

Elderly Care

The Town of Rockland primarily relies upon private elderly care providers located in the Green Bay and Fox Valley metropolitan areas. Additional services are provided to the citizens of the Town, as well as to the rest of Brown County, by the Brown County Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC). There are no nursing homes/community-based residential facilities located in the Town. Additional demands in the future should

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continue to be addressed by the private sector. The Town should encourage such uses within its own community when properly designed and located.

Childcare

The Town of Rockland primarily relies upon private childcare/daycare providers located in the Green Bay and Fox Cities Metropolitan Areas, as well as the nearby Villages of Wrightstown and Denmark. According to the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families website, there are no childcare facilities located in the Town of Rockland. Additional demands in the future should continue to be addressed by the private sector. The Town should encourage such uses within its own community when properly designed and located.

Emergency Services

Emergency services are vital to the welfare and safety of the community and are equally important to both residents and businesses. The level of this service varies greatly from community to community, based in part upon its physical size, availability of public water for fire hydrants and population level. It is common that the level of this service changes as the community grows. Furthermore, sound shared service agreements with neighboring communities was one of the most important issues raised at the visioning session held for this comprehensive plan.

The Brown County Sheriff's Department provides police service and routine patrol service to the entire Town. This is the same service that the Sheriff's Department provides to all municipalities within the County that do not have their own police department. The Town of Rockland should periodically review this service to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of the Town. As the Town grows in the future, additional protection and/or a higher level of service may be necessary. An officer for hire program provided by Brown County will allow the Town to better patrol local roads to enhance safety for not only vehicular traffic but to bicyclists and pedestrians as well.

The Greenleaf and Morrison Volunteer Fire Departments provide fire service to the Town. The Greenleaf Volunteer Fire Department serves the western half of the Town of Rockland (west of CTH PP), while the Morrison Volunteer Fire Department serves the eastern half of the Town of Rockland (east of CTH PP). The Greenleaf Volunteer Fire Department is located in the Village of Greenleaf, approximately three miles south of the Town of Rockland's southernmost border. The Morrison Volunteer Fire Department is located approximately four miles away in the unincorporated community of Morrison. A dry hydrant has been installed on a pond on County Road W, just west of Tower Road to assist in quickly filling water trucks to service fires. Both Greenleaf and Morrison Volunteer Fire Departments have access to the dry hydrant to enhance public safety in the event of a fire.

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As the Town's population continues to grow, Rockland should continue to monitor the response times for service. Should response time become an issue, the Town could consider coordinating with both volunteer fire departments in developing a fire department substation near the center of the Town to improve response times. A substation in this area would allow volunteers from Rockland to access firefighting equipment much more quickly and to improve initial response times. Rockland should

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ensure that mutual aid agreements with neighboring fire departments remain in effect in the event of a large fire or other event.

Rescue service is provided by contract with County Rescue Services; however, local first responders affiliated with the volunteer fire departments also serve the Town and provide initial stabilization and treatment until the County Rescue ambulance arrives. It is recommended that the Town of Rockland periodically review this service to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of the Town.

Libraries

Town of Rockland residents generally utilize three of nine branches of 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 Kress Family Branch Library is located within the City of De Pere. The Kress Family Branch, located on the east side of the Fox River in downtown De Pere, was completed and opened to the public in July 2003. It is 24,000 square feet in size and includes special reading rooms, a community fireplace, a view of the Fox River, a children's area and an outdoor reading porch and terraced garden. Smaller Brown County branch libraries typically utilized by Town of Rockland residents include the ones located in the Village of Wrightstown and Village of Denmark, as well as the Bookmobile which visits various locations in southern Brown County. The Brown County Library system provides a local history and genealogy department, various adult programs, digital music and e-reader downloads and numerous children's programs. All of these services are available to Town residents.

The Town of Rockland views the library system as critical to the educational and entertainment needs of its young people and residents. Maintenance of library buildings and other library services should be addressed to ensure the facilities continue to serve Rockland residents over the course of the 20-year planning period.

Schools

The Town of Rockland is located within two separate school districts. The Unified School District of De Pere encompasses all but the southwestern portion of the Town, which is within the Wrightstown Community School District. Neither of these school districts have any schools within the Town.

Unified School District of De Pere

The Unified School District of De Pere encompasses an area of 63.46 square miles in size and includes most of the Town of Rockland, as well as the City of De Pere east of the Fox River, the majority of the Town of Ledgeview, and portions of the Village of Bellevue and the Town of Glenmore, Town of Morrison, and Town of Wrightstown. The school district offers a comprehensive pre-K-12 educational program, comprising three elementary schools (K-4), one intermediate school (5-6), one middle school (7-8), and one high school (9-12). All pre-kindergarten instruction, as well as our Learning Lab wrap-around care, is provided at district schools. The public schools within the district include:

- Dickinson Elementary School: This facility is located immediately west of De Pere High School at the northeast corner of Merrill Street and South Washington Street in the east-central portion of the City of De Pere. It currently houses kindergarten through grade 4 with a 2024-2025 enrollment of 479 students. The facility encompasses about 30 acres, of which the school building and parking lots encompass about six acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.
- 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 four-year old kindergarten through grade 4 with a 2024-2025 enrollment of 604 students. The facility encompasses about 23 acres, of which the school building and parking lots encompass about ten acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.
- Susie C. Altmayer Elementary School: This facility is located on Ryan Road in far southeastern De Pere. It currently houses four-year old kindergarten through grade 4 with a 2024-2025 enrollment of about 498 students. Altmayer Elementary School was constructed in 2007 and is the newest of the De Pere elementary schools. The school encompasses approximately two acres of the 24-acre site. Parking lots, playgrounds, and related accessory uses total just under another six acres, leaving approximately 16 acres available for future use east of the existing site.
- Foxview Intermediate School: This facility is located at the southwest corner of Merrill Street and Broadway Street in the central portion of the City of De Pere. It currently houses grades 5 and 6 with a 2024-2025 enrollment of 668 students. The facility encompasses about six acres, of which the school building and parking lots encompass about four acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.
- 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 a 2024-2025 enrollment of 680 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, on the east side of the City of De Pere. It currently houses grades 9 through 12 with a 2024-2025 enrollment of 1,452 students. It also houses a four-year-old kindergarten classroom and the Learning Lab for wrap-around care (due to Dickinson not having space available for these programs). 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.

In total, the district has a K-12 2024-2025 enrollment of 4,381 students, which is an increase of 471 students from the enrollment of 3,910 students identified in the 2015 Rockland Comprehensive Plan. To accommodate the expected continued strong growth in student population, the Unified School District of De Pere owns an additional approximately 16 acres of land immediately south of Altmayer Elementary for future facilities, as well as 23 acres at Dickinson and Bower Creek Roads in Ledgeview. Although the Altmayer Elementary School lands are located within the City of De Pere, it can be reasonably expected that residential growth pressures will follow school placement and/or expansion. Considering these facilities are located in very close proximity to the Town of Rockland, Rockland may also experience residential growth pressures in this area. The Town of Rockland should work closely with the Unified School District of De Pere to keep them informed of growth trends within the community, including new subdivision plats, so that they may adequately plan for future facility and transportation needs.

Wrightstown Community School District

The Wrightstown Community School District passed a referendum in 2020 to expand Wrightstown Elementary School and make significant updates to both the elementary and middle schools. The project was completed in 2022, resulting in beautiful, modernized facilities to educate the district's students.

As of the most recent data, the district's enrollment is as follows:

- Wrightstown Elementary School: 519 students (grades 4K through 4)
- Wrightstown Middle School: 384 students (grades 5 through 8)
- Wrightstown High School: 423 students (grades 9 through 12)

The Wrightstown Community School District provides a comprehensive Pre-K through grade 12 educational program. In addition to serving the Village of Wrightstown, the district encompasses all or parts of the Towns of Brillion, Buchanan, Holland, Kaukauna, Lawrence, Morrison, Rockland, and Wrightstown. The far southwestern corner of the Town of Rockland falls within the Wrightstown Community School District boundaries.

The public schools within the district include:

- Wrightstown Elementary School: Located east of STH 96 between School Street and Fair Street, adjacent to Wrightstown Middle School. The campus spans approximately 10 acres and serves 4K through grade 4, with a current enrollment of 519 students. This school underwent significant expansion as part of the 2020 referendum project, completed in 2022.
- Wrightstown Middle School: Located northwest of the intersection of STH 96 and School Street. Originally constructed in 1964 and remodeled in 2000, the facility

Deleted: Unified School District of De Pere¶
The Unified School District of De Pere encompasses an area approximately 60 square miles in size and includes most of the Town of Rockland, as well as the City of De Pere east of the Fox River, the majority of the Town of Ledgeview, and portions of the Village of Bellevue and the Towns of Glenmore, Morrison, and Wrightstown. The school district provides a comprehensive pre-K-12 educational program with three elementary schools (K-4 schools), one intermediate school (5-6), one middle school (7-8), and one high school (9-12). Pre-kindergarten programs are held in partnership with five private child daycare centers. The public schools within the district include:¶
Dickinson Elementary School. This facility is located immediately west of De Pere High School at the northeast corner of Merrill Street and South Washington Street in the east-central portion of the City of De Pere. It currently houses kindergarten through grade 4 with a 2014-2015 enrollment of 455 students and a capacity of about 550 students. The facility encompasses about 30 acres, of which the school building and parking lots encompass about six acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.¶
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 kindergarten through grade 4 with a 2014-2015 enrollment of 447 students and a capacity of about 600 students. The facility encompasses about 23 acres, of which the school building and parking lots encompass about ten acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.¶
Susie C. Altmayer Elementary School. This facility is located on Ryan Road in far southeastern De Pere. It currently houses kindergarten through grade 4 with a 2014-2015 enrollment of about 453 students and a capacity of approximately 600 students. Altmayer Elementary School was constructed in 2007 and is the newest of the De Pere elementary schools. The school encompasses approximately two acres of the 24 acre site. Parking lots, playgrounds and related accessory uses total just under another six acres, leaving approximately 16 acres available for future use east of the existing site.¶
Foxview Intermediate School. This facility is located at the southwest corner of Merrill Street and Broadway Street in the central portion of the City of De Pere. It currently houses grades 5 and 6 with a 2014-2015 enrollment of 583 students and a capacity of about 600 students. The facility encompasses about six acres, of which the school building and parking lots encompass about four acres of the site, and the remainder is comprised of outdoor recreational facilities.¶
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 a 2014-2015 enrollment of 641 students and a capacity of about 650 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 on the east side of the City of De Pere. It currently houses grades 9 through ... [1]

sits on about 25 acres and currently houses grades 5 through 8, with an enrollment of 384 students. It also received updates as part of the 2020 referendum.

- **Wrightstown High School:** Located southwest of the intersection of STH 96 and Shanty Road. Constructed in 2000, the high school was designed to accommodate 500 students and is expandable to 750. It spans approximately 50 acres and currently enrolls 423 students in grades 9 through 12.

In 2010, the district commissioned a study by the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Applied Population Laboratory to project future school district enrollment. The study used historical enrollment data, birth trends, housing starts, and broader population data to forecast growth. Between 2000-2001 and 2009-2010, the district saw a 35% increase in enrollment – from 946 to 1,281 students – representing an average annual growth rate of 4%. The study projected continued short-term growth, particularly in the middle and high schools, though it noted potential elementary enrollment declines if birth rates and kindergarten numbers continued to drop. However, in-migration may offset these declines.

To support planning efforts, the Town of Rockland should notify the Wrightstown Community School District when new subdivision plats are reviewed or approved within the portion of the Town that falls in the district. Figure 6-3 illustrates the boundaries of the school district within the Town of Rockland.

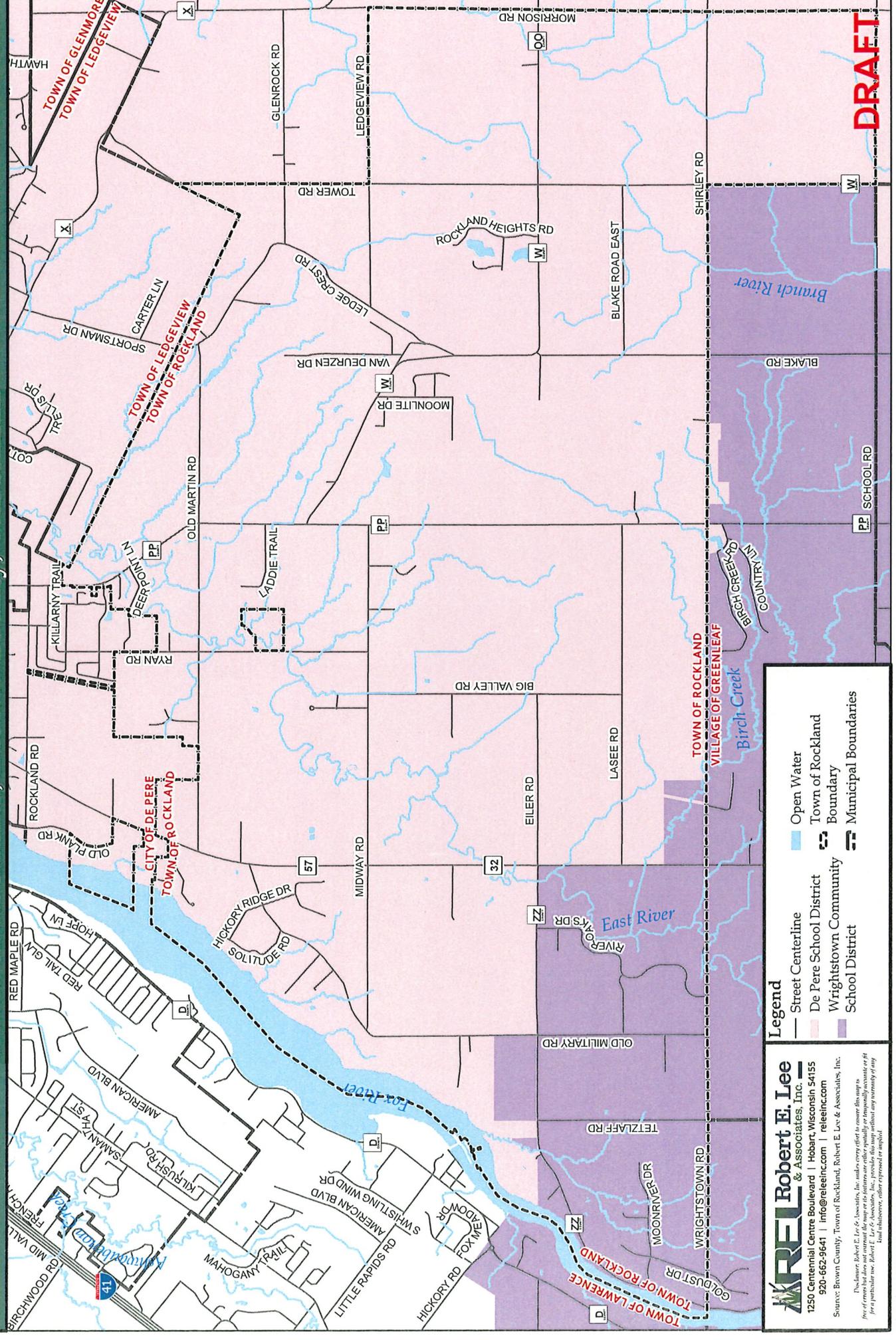
Figure 6-3: School Districts

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Deleted: The far southwestern corner of the Town is within the Wrightstown Community School District. In addition to the Village of Wrightstown, the Wrightstown Community School District encompasses all or parts of the Towns of Brillion, Buchanan, Holland, Kaukauna, Lawrence, Morrison, Rockland, and Wrightstown. The school district provides a comprehensive pre K-12 educational program. The public schools include:¶
Wrightstown Elementary School. This facility is located east of STH 96 between School Street and Fair Street, adjacent to Wrightstown Middle School. It encompasses approximately 10 acres and currently houses kindergarten through grade 4 with a 2014-2015 enrollment of 473 students.¶
Wrightstown Middle School. This facility is located northwest of the intersection of STH 96 and School Street. It was constructed in 1964 and was remodeled in 2000. It encompasses about 25 acres and currently houses grades 5 through 8 with an enrollment of 399 students.¶
Wrightstown High School. This facility is located southwest of the intersection STH 96 and Shanty Road. It was constructed in 2000, is designed to accommodate 500 students, and can be expanded to 750 students. It encompasses approximately 50 acres and houses grades 9 through 12 with an enrollment of 455 students.¶
In 2010, the school district commissioned a study by the University of Wisconsin – Madison Applied Population Laboratory to project future school district enrollment. The study utilized historical enrollment data, birth trends and projections, housing starts data, and population trends to develop the enrollment projections. The study found that district enrollment has increased from 946 students in 2000-2001 to 1,281 students in 2009-2010, which is an increase of 35 percent, or 4 percent, annually. The study indicates that enrollment will likely continue to increase in the short-term, particularly in the middle and high school. The district may experience decreased enrollment in the elementary grades if birth rates and kindergarten enrollment continue to decline, however, the impacts of in-migration could reverse this trend.¶
In order to assist the Wrightstown Community School District with their planning, the Town of Rockland should notify the district if/when new subdivision plats are reviewed and approved within the portion of the Town in the district. Figure 6-3 depicts the school district boundaries in the Town of Rockland.¶

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Figure 6-2 School Districts Town of Rockland, Brown County, Wisconsin



Legend

- Street Centerline
- Open Water
- Town of Rockland
- De Pere School District
- Wrightstown Community
- School District
- Boundary
- Municipal Boundaries

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Post Office

Full service post offices are located in Greenleaf, Wrightstown, Denmark, East De Pere at Piggly Wiggly and the west side of De Pere all of which are utilized by Rockland residents. It is anticipated that the current level of service will continue to meet the needs of the Town.

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Government

The Rockland Town Hall is located at the intersection of STH 32/57 and Bob-Bea-Jan Road in the northwestern portion of the Town. It contains an office for Town business and a large meeting room for various Town committee and board meetings, and other community-use functions. The Town employs a part-time appointed clerk position to handle the day-to-day operations and record keeping requirements of Town business and two part time Deputy Clerks; one who specializes in Town business and the other in Elections and Election management. The Town also employs a part-time Zoning Administrator/Building Inspector.

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The town hall building is situated in the center of an approximately 2.5 acre parcel of land. After adding the highway, road, and yard setbacks, a minimal amount of land is left for future expansion, if needed. The Town is currently building a storage building for today's use and future needs. The Town should consider purchasing additional land adjacent to the town hall in the event future land is required.

Policies and Programs

There are many approaches the Town of Rockland can take to achieve the utilities and community facilities goal and objectives listed in this plan's Issues and Opportunities chapter. They range from specific one-time actions to broad ongoing programs. A summary of those actions and programs as they pertain to the Utilities and Community Facilities chapter of this plan is provided in this section.

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In addition, while not specifically addressed within this plan, it is generally understood that the Town should review its administrative practices to ensure their compatibility with the policies, programs, and actions set forth in this plan. Examples of this would include the employment of an adequate number of staff to carry out the programs recommended in this plan, the provision of continuing professional and technical education to Town staff, and the division of department and individual staff duties to ensure an efficient operation.

Important and commonly raised issues during the visioning session pertaining to this chapter include:

- Maintenance of a reasonable tax rate.
- Maintenance of a safe and reliable supply of drinking water.
- Maintenance of sound shared services agreements with neighboring communities.
- Development of high speed internet.

Deleted: Maintenance of quality sanitary sewage disposal options.

A summary of this chapter's policies and programs is provided.

Onsite Sewage Disposal

- Continue to support Brown County’s private onsite wastewater treatment systems 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.
- Provide information to Town residents through Rockland’s newsletter regarding proper care and maintenance of private onsite wastewater treatment systems.

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 Participate in the interceptor sewer planning effort with NEW Water.¶
 Commission an engineering facilities study to determine detailed cost estimates, service area, and overall feasibility of establishing a sanitary or utility district.¶
 Create a detailed Master Development Plan to determine the best location for a sanitary or utility district to be located and to ensure properly planned development patterns.¶

Water Supply

- Prepare a Groundwater Management Study to determine whether or not there are areas of the Town that are at severe risk for groundwater contamination.
- Encourage continual testing of private wells to ensure their long-term viability and safety.
- Provide information to Town residents through the Town’s newsletter regarding the availability and benefits of testing private wells and proper grading of the area around the wellhead to avoid the ponding of rain water or snow melt.
- If public sanitary sewer service is provided to Rockland, develop a public water system concurrently to capitalize on the efficiencies gained from developing them at the same time.

Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling

- Consider working with adjoining communities to determine if there are savings in jointly contracting for solid waste disposal and recycling services.
- The Town should periodically study solid waste disposal and recycling services to ensure that they continue to meet the Town’s needs.
- Work with neighboring communities to develop yard waste facilities for branches and trimmings two to three times a year.

Stormwater Management

- Continue to educate and enforce the Town’s stormwater management plan.
- The Town should work closely with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Brown County to ensure that existing stormwater management and erosion control requirements are met.

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Parks and Recreation

- Prepare and implement a park, outdoor recreation and open space plan to ensure eligibility for WDNR Stewardship grant funds.
- Work with the WDNR and Brown County Park Department to pave the Fox River State Trail to Greenleaf and develop off-street trailheads and parking lots at Lasee Road and/or Wrightstown Road.

Deleted: <#>Work with the private property owners, Brown County Planning, and other public and nonprofit agencies to develop a public conservancy area in the area bounded by CTH W, Ledgecrest Road, and Old Ledge Road.¶
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- Ensure that as subdivisions along the Fox River and East River are proposed, they meet the statutory requirements for public access to navigable waterways at least every one-half mile. These public access points should not be vacated regardless of the amount of public usage they actually receive.

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Telecommunications

- Continue to enforce the Town’s Telecommunications, Antennas and Towers Ordinance.
- The Town should ensure that adequate easements and design standards for telecommunication facilities are utilized.

Deleted: <#>Initiate discussions with WDNR, Brown County, private property owner, and neighbors regarding the potential for the development of a park along the Little Rapids Lock and Dam portion of the Fox River.¶

Elderly Care

- Encourage the development of elderly care facilities in or near the Town to address an aging population.

Emergency Services

- Monitor the response times for emergency and fire calls for both the Morrison and Greenleaf Volunteer Fire Departments and, if a need is determined, work with them to develop a fire department substation in Rockland to better serve the Town.
- The Town should periodically study its police, fire, and rescue services to ensure that their contracts and intergovernmental agreements continue to provide the appropriate level of service.

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Schools

- Inform the Unified School District of De Pere and the Wrightstown School District of any new subdivision platting activity in their respective areas of the Town.
- The Town should work closely with its neighboring school districts and communities to address the future needs of the school districts in the most cost-effective and timely manner possible.

Government

- Monitor the increasing demands on existing Town staff to determine if additional capacity is needed.
- Consider the purchase of additional land adjacent to the Town Hall for future town use.

