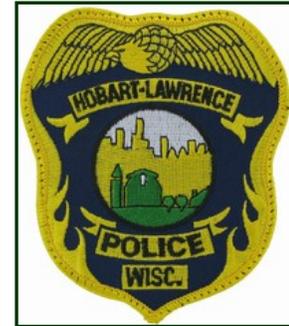


## **Introduction**

Intergovernmental cooperation may be defined as any arrangement through which two or more municipalities communicate visions and coordinate plans, policies, and programs to address and resolve issues of mutual interest. It can include the sharing of information, facilities, and equipment, or involve entering into formal intergovernmental agreements.<sup>1</sup>



Courtesy Village of Hobart

The purpose of the intergovernmental cooperation chapter of the comprehensive plan is to describe existing intergovernmental agreements, explore opportunities for future collaboration, and identify potential areas of conflict between the Village and its governmental neighbors.

## **Comprehensive Planning Law**

Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law (Section 66.1001(2)(g), Wis. Stats.) requires that the intergovernmental cooperation element of a comprehensive plan contain all of the following:

- A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps, and programs for joint planning and decision making with other jurisdictions for siting and building public facilities and sharing public services.
- Analyses of the relationship of the local governmental unit to school districts, drainage districts, and adjacent local governmental units, and to the region, the state, and other governmental units.
- The incorporation of any plans or agreements to which the local governmental unit is a party under Sections 66.0301, 66.0307, or 66.0309, Wis. Stats.
- The identification of existing or potential conflicts between the local governmental unit and other governmental units that are specified in this paragraph and a plan to resolve such conflicts.

<sup>1</sup> Excerpted from Guide to Preparing the Intergovernmental Element of a Comprehensive Plan, Wisconsin Department of Administration, 2002.

---

Beyond the requirements identified above, the planning law recommends that all communities preparing a comprehensive plan address fourteen planning goals when preparing a comprehensive plan. Those related to intergovernmental cooperation include:

- Encouraging land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.
- Encouraging coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.
- Providing an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety, and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens.

## **Intergovernmental Vision**

*The Village of Hobart will continue to pursue opportunities for cooperation and collaboration with neighboring municipalities when such actions provide a means by which the Village can improve services and reduce costs for its residents and business owners.*

## **Adjacent Governmental Units**

### **Municipalities**

The Village of Hobart is located in Brown County in northeast Wisconsin, and shares boundaries with the following municipalities:

- City of Green Bay.
- Villages of Ashwaubenon and Howard.
- Towns of Lawrence and Oneida (Outagamie County).

Hobart maintains a positive working relationship with each of its municipal neighbors.

## **Brown County**

With a population of 245,000 people Brown County is the fourth largest in Wisconsin. The county provides a number of services to its municipalities including:

- Highway maintenance and improvement programs.
- Library funding support.
- Social services.
- Land use planning and mapping assistance.

The Brown County Planning Department is responsible for administering shoreland zoning for all municipalities in the county, consistent with the requirements of Chapter NR 115, Wis. Stats. It also administers and enforces land division regulations for those communities that have not adopted their own subdivision regulations.

### **Types of Plans**

Towns, cities, villages, counties, regional planning commissions, and the state are all statutorily authorized to develop plans. Examples of the different types of plans that may be developed by these entities include:

- Comprehensive Plans
- Land use plans
- Highway corridor plans
- Sewer service area plans
- MPO plans
- County forest plans
- Economic development plans
- Farmland preservation plans
- Consolidated housing plans required by HUD
- Solid waste management plans
- Stormwater management plans
- Park & open space plans
- Neighborhood plans
- Plans developed as part of boundary agreements
- WisDOT multi-modal plans

Excerpted from Guide to Preparing the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element of a Comprehensive Plan, Wisconsin Department of Administration, 2002.

The Village of Hobart benefits from the programs and services offered by the County, and has a strong working relationship with County staff.

## **School Districts**

The boundaries of the Pulaski Community School District encompass northern Hobart, generally north of STH 54. The West De Pere School District serves the southern part of the Village.

The Village has a positive relationship with the school districts and will advise them of future residential development projects so that they may better prepare for potential increases in student enrollment.

---

## **Quasi-governmental Organizations**

The Village receives potable water from the Green Bay Water Utility. Parts of northern and eastern Hobart are located within the Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District. The Village is also a member of the Bay Lake Regional Planning Commission, a multi-service planning organization established under Chapter 66.0309, Wis. Stats.

## **Oneida Tribe of Indians**

Several Individual members of the First Christian and Orchard parties of the New York Oneida Tribe began relocating from the State of New York to northeast Wisconsin in the early 1800s. These individual members were granted 100 acres each by the United States Department of Interior as set forth in the Treaty of 1838 on behalf of the First Christian and Orchard Parties. The historic Oneida Indian Reservation was almost entirely allotted into land that is now the Village of Hobart's municipality resulting in co-located governments of a municipal and tribal government.

Hobart maintains a cordial and open communication relationship with the Oneida Tribe for all matters of mutual concern upon which the two governments benefit and agree. Jurisdictional issues do, however, occasionally arise requiring the Village to defend its municipal authority in appropriate judicial venues.

The official position of the Village of Hobart specific to the status of the former Oneida Indian Reservation as defined within the Treaty of 1838 is that the reservation was disestablished on or about 1892; further, the Village maintains full municipal authority for purpose of zoning, planning, taxation and other traditional municipal authorities over all taxable land within the Village, whether owned by a tribal member, tribal government or non-tribal persons and entities. The Village's policies regarding the former reservation are supported by a March 28, 2008 Federal District Court ruling, Case Number Case No. 06-C-1302

---

## **Intergovernmental Cooperation**

### **Benefits**

Intergovernmental cooperation between and among cities, villages, towns, and counties often produces less expensive and more efficient governmental services. Mergers of similar services can provide substantial cost savings when administrative and equipment duplication is reduced. Significant savings may be realized when local governments combine purchasing, planning, and contracted service delivery processes.

Cooperation during comprehensive planning efforts may be the most effective way to collaborate with neighboring communities. It provides opportunities to collectively identify issues, brainstorm ideas, and reach consensus. It also offers an occasion to address critical issues before decisions have been made and before development activities occur that may limit future solutions. Cooperative planning provides opportunities for jurisdictions to be proactive rather than reactive.

Opportunities for collaboration in planning and the sharing of facilities and services between municipal governments include, among others:

- Water and wastewater treatment facilities.
- Public safety, including police, fire, and rescue.
- Joint economic development efforts.
- Libraries and parks & recreation.
- Solid Waste & Recycling.
- Group purchasing (health insurance, retirements, investments, etc.).
- Partnerships in pursuit of state and federal funding.
- Sharing of municipal vehicles and equipment (snow plows, mowers, dump trucks, etc.).
- Sharing of staff.

---

## **Challenges**

There are often strong desires on the part of elected officials and residents to maintain the independence of existing jurisdictions. Efforts to increase cooperation and collaboration must deal with existing organizational missions and structures that support the independence of each community. The issues to be addressed when entering into multi-jurisdictional partnerships include:

- Desire for community autonomy.
- Questions regarding the allocation of costs.
- Fear of loss of service quality.
- Creating trust and an effective implementation mechanism.

## **Intergovernmental Notices**

At the onset of the process to develop the Village of Hobart 2035 Comprehensive Plan, the Village mailed intergovernmental notices to the municipalities and organizations listed below. The purpose of the notices was to inform intergovernmental partners of the planning effort and to invite comment on draft plan chapters. A second mailing was sent prior to the Public Hearing to solicit testimony related to the recommended plan.

- Brown and Outagamie County Planning Departments.
- Cities of De Pere and Green Bay.
- Villages of Ashwaubenon and Howard.
- Towns of Lawrence and Oneida.
- Bay Lake Regional Planning Commission.
- Pulaski and West De Pere School Districts.
- Wisconsin Departments of Natural Resources and Transportation.
- Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District.

---

## **Current Intergovernmental Agreements**

As of 2015, the Village of Hobart is party to the following intergovernmental agreements:

- Brown County – Solid waste (garbage and recycling) agreement; election machine agreement; Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) agreement.
- City of Green Bay – Purchased water agreement.
- Village of Ashwaubenon – Purchased water agreement.
- Town of Lawrence - Boundary agreement; intergovernmental Police and Court agreements.
- Mutual Aid with Fire Departments – Cities of Green Bay and De Pere; Villages of Ashwaubenon, Howard, Pulaski/Tri-Count, and Wrightstown; Towns of Lawrence and Oneida; Austin Straubel International Airport.
- Various State/Municipal and County/Municipal agreements regarding transportation improvement projects spanning multiple governmental jurisdictions.

## **Intergovernmental Programs**

The following pages describe some of programs and organizations available to aid the Village in implementing its intergovernmental plan.

### **State and County Programs**

#### Wisconsin Department of Administration<sup>2</sup>

The Wisconsin Department of Administration Division of Intergovernmental Relations (DIR) provides a broad array of services to the public and state, local and tribal governments. It supports counties, municipalities, citizens, and businesses by providing support services in land use planning, land information and records modernization, municipal boundary review, plat review, demography, and coastal management programs.

---

<sup>2</sup> Excerpted from Wisconsin Department of Administration website, 2015.

---

League of Wisconsin Municipalities<sup>3</sup>

The League of Wisconsin Municipalities (LWM) is comprised of 190 cities and 397 villages. LWM provides technical and legal assistance to member governments. It also acts as a representative of the state's incorporated communities before the governor and state legislature.

Wisconsin Towns Association<sup>4</sup>

The Wisconsin Towns Association (WTA) is a statewide, voluntary, non-profit and non-partisan association of member town and village governments in the State of Wisconsin controlled by its Board of Directors. WTA's twin purposes are to support local control of government and to protect the interest of towns. In furtherance of those goals WTA provides three types of services for its members: legislative lobbying efforts, educational programs, and legal information. As of 2015, WTA's membership consists of 1,257 towns and 20 villages. Its services are made available to every elected or appointed officer of such member governments.

Brown County Planning<sup>5</sup>

Brown County Planning (BCP) undertakes planning activities in six general categories: economic development, transportation, land use, local assistance, natural resources, and housing.

- Economic Development - Includes administration of the Brown County Economic Development Loan Program and Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation loans.
- Transportation Planning – Includes all urban and rural transportation planning. As the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Green Bay urbanized area, BCP works with the urbanized area communities, county highway department, and Wisconsin Department of Transportation to plan the area's motor vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian transportation system. The MPO also acts as the planning staff for the Green Bay transit system.

---

<sup>3</sup> Excerpted from League of Wisconsin Municipalities website, 2015.

<sup>4</sup> Excerpted from Wisconsin Towns Association website, 2015.

<sup>5</sup> Excerpted from Brown County Planning Department website, 2015.

- Land Use Planning – Includes administering the county subdivision and platting regulations. Currently, the Planning Commission reviews all land divisions within the villages and towns that result in the creation of lots 10 acres or less in size that are located outside of the sewer service area and 40 acres or less in size inside of the sewer service area. Staff also reviews and makes recommendations regarding requests for variances from the subdivision regulations, serves as an objecting agency for all subdivision plats located within the cities, develops Area Development Plans, erosion control and stormwater management plans, and the recommendations of the Brown County Comprehensive Plan - A Vision for Great Communities.
- Local Assistance – Includes planning assistance to municipalities of Brown County. Comprehensive planning, zoning ordinances, zoning maps, official maps, area development plans, staff reviews of rezoning requests, attendance at meetings, recreation plans, interpretation of ordinances, and advice regarding planning-related issues are some of the services that are provided to local units of government. Planning Commission staff members also frequently attend municipal meetings and mediate municipal boundary agreements.
- Natural Resources Planning – Includes administration of various regulatory and non-regulatory environmental programs, provides review and comment on pending federal, state, and local legislation relating to environmental issues and concerns, and provides education, information, and assistance to public officials, private citizens, surveyors, realtors, and developers. Specific duties include erosion control planning, stormwater management planning, environmentally sensitive area planning, public and private sanitary sewer extension reviews, sanitary sewer service area planning, open space and outdoor recreation planning, and environmental assessments.
- Housing – As of 2013, Brown County serves as the lead county for the Northeastern Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant – Housing (CDBG-Housing) Region. The regional counties of Brown, Calumet, Door, Fond du Lac, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Outagamie, Sheboygan, and Winnebago are eligible for CDBG-Housing funding passed through Brown County from the State of Wisconsin. Funds may be used in “non-entitlement communities” only, which excludes the Cities of Appleton, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Neenah, Oshkosh, and Sheboygan. Non-

entitlement communities receive a direct allocation of housing funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

## **Implementation Plan**

The goals, objectives, and policies related to intergovernmental cooperation are presented in *Chapter 9: Implementation*.

DRAFT