



City of Appleton

100 North Appleton Street
Appleton, WI 54911-4799
www.appleton.org

Meeting Agenda - Final Parks and Recreation Committee

Monday, September 11, 2017

6:30 PM

Council Chambers, 6th Floor

1. Call meeting to order
2. Roll call of membership
3. Approval of minutes from previous meeting
[17-1376](#) Minutes of the August 21, 2017 Parks & Recreation Committee Meeting

Attachments: [Minutes of the 8-21-17 P & R Committee Meeting.pdf](#)

4. **Public Hearings/Apearances**
5. **Action Items**

[17-1393](#)City of Appleton - **Resolution #15-R-17**

July 19, 2017

Submitted by: Alderperson Baker - District 9, Alderperson Meltzer - District 2,
Alderperson Dvorachek - District 15

Referred to: Mayor's Office

WHEREAS, consensus exists among the world's leading climate scientists that global warming caused by emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities is among the most significant problems facing the world today; and

WHEREAS, documented impacts of global warming include but are not limited to increased occurrences of extreme weather events, adverse impacts on ecosystems, demographic patterns and economic value chains; and

WHEREAS, responding to climate change provides communities an opportunity to access first mover advantage in a range of products, services and know-how that transitioning to a climate compatible future brings; and

WHEREAS, the Paris Agreement resulted in a commitment from all but 3 nations to take action and enact programs to limit global temperature increase to less than 2 degrees Celsius, with an expectation that this goal would be reduced to 1.5 degrees in the future;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Appleton, Wisconsin

1. Indicates its commitment to reducing GHG emissions through future implementation of a Climate Action Plan; and
2. Join other US cities in the Climate Mayors network in adopting and supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement; and
3. Commits to exploring the potential benefits and costs of adopting policies and programs that promote the long-term goal of GHG emissions reduction while maximizing economic and social co-benefits of such action.
4. Form a Climate Change Board, to be filled by citizens of Appleton, city officials, and city staff to help set these goals and policies.

Attachments: [GTLC Report 9-11-17.docx](#)

[GTLC Sustainability Strategies \(9-11-17\).xls](#)

[Master Plan-Sustainable City \(9-11-17\).doc](#)

6. Information Items

[17-1377](#) Informational: Health In All Policy Ordinance-Green Tier Community

Attachments: [Health in All Policy Ordinance-Green Tier Community.pdf](#)

[17-1378](#) Reid Golf Course-August, 2017 Participation, Expense and Revenue Report

Attachments: [Reid-Participation, Expense & Revenue Report, August 2017.pdf](#)

[17-1382](#) Director's Report

> Park Projects Update

7. Adjournment

Notice is hereby given that a quorum of the Common Council may be present during this meeting, although no Council action will be taken.

Reasonable Accommodations for Persons with Disabilities will be made upon Request and if Feasible.

For questions on the agenda, please contact the Parks, Recreation & Facilities Management Department at 920.832.5514.



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Monday, August 21, 2017

6:30 PM

Council Chambers, 6th Floor

1. Call meeting to order

The meeting was called to order at 6:30 p.m.

2. Roll call of membership

Others: Director Dean Gazza and Deputy Director Tom Flick, Parks, Recreation & Facilities Management; Attorney Jim Walsh, Legal Services Department; Director Karen Harkness, Community & Economic Development

Present: 5 - Martin, Spears, Dvorachek, Reed and Siebers

3. Approval of minutes from previous meeting

[17-1304](#)

Minutes of the July 24, 2017 Parks & Recreation Committee Meeting

Attachments: [Minutes of the 7-24-17 P & R Meeting.pdf](#)

Aldersperson Siebers moved, seconded by Aldersperson Spears, that the Minutes of the July 24, 2017 Parks & Recreation Committee Meeting be approved. Roll Call. Motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 5 - Martin, Spears, Dvorachek, Reed and Siebers

4. Public Hearings/Appealances

5. Action Items

[17-1309](#)

The Parks and Recreation Committee may go into closed session according to State Statute §19.85(1)(e) for the purpose of discussing the location and potential acquisition of real estate for park land uses.

Aldersperson Dvorachek moved, seconded by Aldersperson Spears, to convene into Closed Session. Roll Call. Motion carried by the following vote and at 6:35 p.m. the committee convened into Closed Session:

Motion by Aldersperson Spears, seconded by Aldersperson Reed to reconvene into Open Session. Motion carried 5/0 and at 7:20 p.m. the committee reconvened into Open Session. No action was taken in closed session.

Aye: 5 - Martin, Spears, Dvorachek, Reed and Siebers

[17-1314](#)

Direct staff to negotiate potential land acquisition.

Alderson Siebers moved, seconded by Alderson Spears, that the Report Action Item be recommended for approval. Roll Call. Motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 5 - Martin, Spears, Dvorachek, Reed and Siebers

6. Information Items

[17-1311](#)

Reid Golf Course Participation, Expense, and Revenue Report Through July, 2017

Attachments: [Reid Revenues & Expenses through July 31, 2017.pdf](#)

This item was presented

[17-1308](#)

Director's Report

- > Erb Park and Pool Update
- > Park Projects Updates
- > Vulcan Replica Tours

Alderson Siebers left at 7:30 p.m.

This item was presented

7. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 7:36 p.m.

Alderson Reed moved, seconded by Alderson Spears, that the meeting be adjourned. Roll Call. Motion carried by the following vote:

Aye: 4 - Martin, Spears, Dvorachek and Reed

Excused: 1 - Siebers



2016 GTLC Annual Report

for Appleton's participation in the Sustainability Component of the Green Tier Legacy Communities Charter

MISSION STATEMENT:

The City of Appleton is dedicated to meeting the needs of our community and enhancing the quality of life.

STRATEGIC PLAN (KEY STRATEGIES):

#6 – Encourage Sustainability

TRANSPORTATION

- Added over 1.25 miles of new bike lanes as part of the City's On-Street Bike Lane Plan (John Street).
- Added one mile of sidewalk where it currently did not exist along Lake Park Road, Plank Road and various other locations.
- Implemented third year of City's new Sidewalk Poetry Program.
- Adopted a Complete Streets Policy in July, 2016.
- Constructed pedestrian improvements along Midway Road.
- Created the Fox Trot Trail connecting downtown to the riverfront.
- Adopted a Wheel Tax to replace special assessment revenue for street reconstruction projects.
- Constructed Jackman Street Stairs connecting Prospect Avenue to Water Street.
- Completed a Downtown Mobility Study approved by Council in August, 2016.
- Adopted the City of Appleton Trail Master Plan.
- Installed a new Bike Fix-It Station at the Library.

LAND USE

- Implemented third year of our Urban In-fill Tree Planting Program.
- Received Tree City USA Award for 26th consecutive year.
- Council approved R/R Quiet Zone Plan to be implemented in 2018/2019.
- Remediated invasive plants at Pierce Park, Telulah Park and various trails (multi-year initiative).

ENERGY

- Wastewater Treatment Plant – A project was completed to use an alternate mode of mixing for the (2) 2.2 million gallon digesters. The project resulted in sliding vane compressors with valve and gas metering upgrades and all of which is reducing energy consumption by 1,300 kWh/day.
- Water Plant - Ultraviolet Light Process Project – In 2016 the City completed an upgrade to the water plant with an ultraviolet light process. The process effectively reduces water borne pathogens and has replaced the ultrafiltration process. The new UV process uses less consumables including chemicals, labor and electrical (approximately \$450,000 annually). The reduced electrical consumption is estimated to be 21.2 kW in a peak water production scenario.
- Relamped existing fluorescent fixtures with LED lamps for entire vehicle garage at Facilities & Grounds Operations Center.
- Relamped existing fluorescent fixtures with LED lamps throughout Water Treatment Plant.
- Installed (7) new LED light fixtures above softener tanks at the Water Treatment Plant.
- Installed (4) new LED parking lot light fixtures at Reid Municipal Golf Course.

- Installed (8) new LED exterior light fixtures at Mead Pool.
- Upgraded 54 HID light poles to LED.
- Replaced 10 HID light bollards with LED light bollards.
- Replaced 42 HID wall packs with LED wall packs.
- Replaced 100 T8 Light fixtures with LED fixtures.
- Removed 26 exterior lights that caused excessive light pollution.
- Installed new energy efficient HVAC system that serves over 21,500sf.
- Completed second year of LED street light retrofit project.

WATER

- Staff from the Department of Public Works participated in Fox River Cleanup Day held on Saturday, April 23, 2016.
- Appleton's third full year installing Advanced Metering Infrastructure system for water meter reading and residential cross connection survey.
- Relayed over 2.6 miles of old, leaking water main.
- Replaced 32 lead services.
- Phosphorus Reduction Project – Phosphorus is a nutrient that leads to algal blooms and reduced water quality. Appleton continues to optimize and remove phosphorus from the waste stream prior to discharge to the Fox River. The use of iron salts has proved successful. Utilizing this technology, 2016 saw a reduction of 350 lbs of phosphorus to the Fox River (i.e., 2016 vs 2015 phosphorus load).
- The plant staff continue to study “outside the plant” alternatives to further reduce phosphorus to the Fox River. Currently, staff are involved in the following programs and initiatives:
 - Lower Fox River Dischargers Association – service positions include president, treasurer and secretary
 - Fox Wolf Watershed Alliance – service position board of directors member
 - The Fox P Trade Initiative – participant in training exercises
 - Adaptive Management Assessments, w/Great Lakes Alliance – participant in training scenarios
- The City of Appleton agreed to contribute \$832,708 for clean-up activities related to PCBs in the Fox River.

WASTE

- At no cost, the City executed an agreement with Outagamie County for use of 6 acres of county property. The site is being used for composting wood, yard brush, leaves, and biosolids (from the Appleton wastewater plant). Appleton is the only composting facility in the State that uses biosolids in a composting process. In 2016, Appleton had a production of 6,750 cubic yards of compost. The mixture of yard waste and biosolids was placed into windrows and allowed to compost (and be biologically reduced). The material is turned and ultimately reaches temperatures in excess of 160 degrees F. The 6,750 cubic yards of finished compost was used by landscapers, contractors, and public giveaways.
- Purchased 10 additional automated recycling carts for College Avenue in Downtown Appleton.
- Worked with a company to exchange our wood chips for their labor and equipment to screen our pile of stump grinding material providing a nice top soil type material for use on city projects.
- Utilize chips from street tree removals as playground and landscape mulch.
- All City mowers are equipped with mulching decks.
- Perform recycling in all City parks.

HEALTHY COMMUNITY PLANNING


- Provided continued support to Riverview Gardens which includes 15 acres of certified organic farmland with 20 passive solar greenhouses providing locally grown, healthy produce through Community Supported Agriculture


(CSA) shares, as well institutional and retail sales. The urban farm supports job training, youth programming and community volunteers.


- Adopted the City of Appleton Trail Master Plan as noted under transportation.
- Continued to provide and expand recreational opportunities with a focus on health through the Parks and Recreation Department.


LEGACY COMMUNITIES SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES


A copy of the Legacy Communities Sustainable Strategy Spreadsheet (aka Appendix 3 of the Legacy Communities Charter) is included as an attachment to this report.


Element	Max. Score	Sustainability Strategies Scoresheet					
		(Also known as Appendix 3 of GTLC Charter, Last Revised 01-19-2017 by Dean Gazza)					
							
		     					
		<p>This Sustainability Strategies Scoresheet is provided for member communities to track sustainability management strategies in transportation, energy, land use, water, waste, and health. This scoresheet is intended to be dynamic and flexible. In the spirit of continuous improvement toward superior environmental performance, suggested revisions to this scoresheet are always encouraged.</p>					
		<p>TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT:</p> <p>Transportation demand management strategies aim to reduce GHG emissions and VMT by influencing change in individual behavior. These strategies encourage walking, bicycling, and transit as modes of transportation within a community and seek to curb the number and length of trips by vehicle.</p>					
TRANSPORTATION		<p><u>Bicycle and Pedestrian Programs/Projects</u></p>					
	2	Require bike parking for all new non-residential and multifamily uses.	0	0	0	0	2
	1	Set standards for placement and number (as function of intensity of use) for bike parking spaces.	0	1	1	1	1
	3	Commuter bike routes identified and cleared.	3	3	3	3	3
	10	League of American Bicyclists certification. (Bronze 5, Silver 7, Platinum 10)	0	0	5	5	5
	3	Funded and operating SRTS program (or functional equivalent) covering at least 10 percent of students.	0	3	3	3	3
	1	Conduct annual survey of students' mode of transport to school.	0	0	0	0	1
		<p><u>Employer-Based Programs</u></p>					
	5	Require large employers seeking rezoning to set a price signal (cash-out or charge).	0	0	0	0	0
	5	Require large employers seeking rezoning to provide subsidized transit.	0	0	0	0	0
	5	Require large employers seeking rezoning to provide a TDM plan that would reduce trips by 20 percent over business as usual.	0	0	0	0	0
		<p><u>Traffic Volume</u></p>					
	3	Track VMT or traffic counts and report on efforts at reduction (including those on this list).	1	2	2	2	2
	3	Eliminate parking minimums from non-residential districts.	0	0	0	0	0
	5	Set parking maximums at X per square feet for office and retail uses.	0	0	0	0	0
	5	Scheduled transit service at basic level (hour peak service within half-mile of 50 percent of addresses).	4	4	4	4	4
	10	Scheduled transit service at enhanced level (half-hour peak service within 75 percent of addresses).	3	3	3	3	3
		<p>TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT</p> <p>Transportation system management strategies aim to reduce GHG emissions and VMT by improving the overall performance of a transportation system. These strategies improve existing infrastructure, introduce new technology, and plan for the future of the system.</p>					
		<p><u>Preservation and Improvement</u></p>					
	3	Develop and fully fund comprehensive maintenance program for existing roads.	3	3	3	3	3
	5	Charge impact fees for new roads.	0	1	1	1	2
	5	Calculate lane-miles per capita for arterials and collectors, and show reductions	5	5	5	5	5
	5	Prepare a plan identifying disconnections in bike and pedestrian networks, prioritizing fixes and identifying potential funding sources for the most important projects.	3	4	4	4	5
	5	Any proposal to add lanes to a two-lane roadway shall be evaluated for a center turn lane, the preferred option over an expansion to four lanes.	0	5	5	5	5
Community Name		2011 Scores*	2012 Scores*	2013 Scores*	2014 Scores*	2015 Scores*	2016 Scores*

Element	Max. Score	 GREEN TIER	Sustainability Strategies Scoresheet					
			(Also known as Appendix 3 of GTLC Charter, Last Revised 01-19-2017 by Dean Gazza)					
			Community Name 2011 Scores*	Community Name 2012 Scores*	Community Name 2013 Scores*	Community Name 2014 Scores*	Community Name 2015 Scores*	Community Name 2016 Scores*
LAND USE	3	Identify four-lane roadways with fewer than 20,000 vehicles per day (AADT) and evaluate them for "road diets" with bike lanes or on-street parking	2	3	3	3	3	3
		<u>Electric Vehicles</u>						
	1	Allow NEVs on appropriate roadways.	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	Provide public charging stations	0	0	0	0	0	1
		<u>Vehicle Idling</u>						
	2	Ban idling (more than 5 minutes) with local government vehicles.	2	2	2	2	2	2
	5	Ban idling (more than 5 minutes) community-wide.	0	0	0	0	0	2
ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT								
Zoning and development strategies work toward improving the overall environmental, economic, and social health of a community by promoting mixed-use and infill development, walkable neighborhoods, and an overall sustainable lifestyle.								
LAND USE		<u>Infill Development</u>						
	5	Identify priority areas for infill development, including those eligible for brownfields funding.	5	5	5	5	5	5
	1	Create land bank to acquire and assemble priority infill sites	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	Develop an inventory of known contaminated properties for reuse planning, with possible GIS application	1	1	1	1	1	1
		<u>Walkscore</u>						
	10	Measure Walkscore at 10 random residential addresses per Census tract, compute average, and improve upon overall score	0	2	2	2	5	5
		<u>Zoning</u>						
	5	Adopt traditional neighborhood design ordinance (If population is less than 12,500)	0	5	5	5	5	5
	5	Zoning for office and retail districts permits floor-area ratio > 1, on average.	3	3	3	3	3	3
	8	Zoning for office and retail districts requires floor-area ratio > 1, on average.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	Zoning code includes mixed use districts	10	10	10	10	10	10
	8	Mixed-use language from Smart Code TBA.	0	5	5	0	5	5
		NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT						
		Natural resource management strategies seek to conserve, preserve, protect and promote a community's greenspace, wildlife, wetlands and waterways for this and future generations by promoting pervious surfaces and adequate setbacks.						
LAND USE		<u>Canopy</u>						
	3	Adopt tree preservation ordinance per GTLC standards.	0	1	1	1	3	3
	4	Set a tree canopy goal and develop a management plan to achieve it	1	1	1	1	3	3
	2	Require trees to be planted in all new developments	2	2	2	2	2	2
	2	Certification as Tree City USA	2	2	2	2	2	2
	2	Certification as Bird City Wisconsin Community	0	0	0	0	0	0
		<u>Vegetation Management</u>						
	2	Public properties and rights of way mown or cleared only for safe sightlines and/or to remove invasive species.	1	1	1	1	2	2
	2	Create community policy and BMP guidelines on minimizing chemical use during vegetation management of public and private properties	1	1	0	0	0	0
		<u>Water Protection</u>						
	10	Establish 75-foot natural vegetation zone by surface water.	10	10	10	10	10	10
	5	Inventory wetlands and ensure no net annual loss.	2	3	3	3	5	5
COMMUNITY ENERGY USE								

Element	Max. Score	 GREEN TIER	Sustainability Strategies Scoresheet					
			(Also known as Appendix 3 of GTLC Charter, Last Revised 01-19-2017 by Dean Gazza)					
			Community Name 2011 Scores*	Community Name 2012 Scores*	Community Name 2013 Scores*	Community Name 2014 Scores*	Community Name 2015 Scores*	Community Name 2016 Scores*
E N E R G Y		Community energy use strategies encourage energy efficiency and the use of renewable fuels to reduce total energy consumption throughout the community						
		<u>Community Energy Use Policies</u>						
	6	Use PACE financing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	Watt meters available to the public	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	Adopt Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (time-of-sale certification and upgrades).	0	0	0	0	0	0
		<u>Measuring Community Energy Use</u>						
	4	Work with local utilities to calculate total electricity and natural gas consumption annually, beginning with the fifth year before entering the program.	4	4	4	4	4	4
	1	State of Wisconsin Energy Independent (EI) Community designation.	0	1	1	1	1	1
		<u>MUNICIPAL ENERGY USE</u>						
		Municipal energy use strategies encourage municipal employees to conserve energy, preserve the environment, and decrease greenhouse gas emissions from municipal facilities, services, and vehicle fleets.						
		<u>Government Energy Use Policies</u>						
	5	Include transportation energy/emissions as criterion in RFPs for purchases of goods over \$10,000.	0	0	0	0	0	3
	3	Develop list of lighting, HVAC and shell improvements to raise Energy Star Portfolio Manager or LEED EBO&M score	3	3	3	3	3	3
	3	Reduce motor fuels use for non-transit activities --	1	2	2	2	3	3
	6	Provide transit passes at 50 percent or more off the regular price and/or provide parking cash-out options for local government employees.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	Streetlights operate at 75 lumens/Watt or higher	5	5	5	5	5	5
	3	Stoplights are LED or functional equivalent	3	3	3	3	3	3
	5	Municipal electricity purchases are at least 5 percentage points higher in renewable content than the statewide renewable portfolio standard requires. Calculation may include self-generated power and purchased offsets.	0	3	3	3	3	3
		<u>Measuring Government Energy Use</u>						
	5	Complete EPA Energy Star Portfolio Manager spreadsheet for government energy use. Or score existing buildings with LEED EBO&M.	0	0	3	3	3	4
	2	Calculate annual government fleet use of motor fuels, in gallons of petroleum and biofuels, beginning with the fifth year before entering the program.	1	1	1	1	2	2
	10	All new and renovated municipal buildings must meet LEED Silver or greater.	0	0	1	5	0	0
		<u>WATER USE CONSERVATION</u>						
		Water Conservation strategy options set baselines and goals for water and energy performance in municipalities. They measure progress and promote water conservation by the government, business, and the community at-large.						
		<u>Water Conservation</u>						
	6	Track water and sewer use annually, beginning with fifth year before entering program, and develop plan for reductions.	5	5	5	5	5	5
	4	Develop a water loss control plan with targets below the 15% required by the state and include a system-wide water audit implementation and time table	4	4	4	4	4	4
	2	Join EPA's WaterSense Program for water utilities or the Groundwater Guardian Green Sites program and promote them to local business.	2	2	2	2	2	2
	6	Use block rates and flat rates to encourage water conservation among residential, commercial, and industrial users.	5	5	5	5	5	5
	3	Infiltration and inflow reduction by 10%	3	3	3	3	3	3
	5	Plan for replacing all toilets using > 1.6 gpf and annual progress sufficient to reach 90 percent replacement in 10 years.	3	3	5	5	5	5
		<u>Local Government Use</u>						
	2	Install waterless urinals in men's restrooms at municipal facilities (city hall, parks, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	All outdoor watering by local government, excluding parks and golf courses, from rain collection.	2	3	3	3	3	3

Element	Max. Score	 GREEN TIER	<h2>Sustainability Strategies Scoresheet</h2> <p>(Also known as Appendix 3 of GTLC Charter, Last Revised 01-19-2017 by Dean Gazza)</p>					
			Community Name 2011 Scores*	Community Name 2012 Scores*	Community Name 2013 Scores*	Community Name 2014 Scores*	Community Name 2015 Scores*	Community Name 2016 Scores*
W A T E R	4	Develop a water efficiency and conservation plan for municipal buildings	1	2	2	2	4	4
		WATER AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT						
		Setting goals for the sustainable management of water and wastewater infrastructure reduces costs; saves energy; and ensures the protection of public health and the environment.						
	10	Develop and implement asset management plans that set targets for the sustainable maintenance, operation and renewal of water and wastewater infrastructure.	0	0	0	0	10	10
	5	Wastewater biogas captured and used in operations.	5	5	5	5	5	5
	1	Financial assistance for sewer lateral replacements.	0	1	1	1	1	1
	5	Set goals for increasing the recovery of resources from wastewater for energy generation (heat or electricity) and fertilizer.	0	5	0	0	4	4
	2	Explore partnership options with high-strength waste.	0	0	0	0	1	1
	6	Upgrade water and wastewater utility equipment (e.g., variable frequency drive motors) to achieve energy efficiency based on total life cycle, triple bottom line costs (e.g. maintenance and replacement strategies in asset management plans).	2	2	3	4	5	6
		STORMWATER MANAGEMENT						
		Stormwater Management strategy options encourage the use of best management practices to achieve a reduction in the amount of harmful pollutants introduced to our streams, rivers, and lakes.						
	3	Develop a regular street sweeping program to reduce total suspended solids	3	3	3	3	3	3
	3	Stormwater utility fees offer credits for best management practices such as rain barrels, rain gardens, and pervious paving	3	3	3	3	3	3
	2	Inventory all paved surfaces (e.g., by GIS mapping), and develop a plan for reduction	2	2	2	2	2	2
	2	Work with commercial or light industrial businesses to develop stormwater pollution plans	1	1	1	1	2	2
		WATER AND DEVELOPMENT						
		Water and Development strategy options link water conservation and the preservation of land, wetlands, and wildlife habitat while promoting compact development, restoration and rehabilitation efforts, and long-term planning.						
		Land Development						
	5	Identify key green infrastructure areas during plan development and/or implement a plan to acquire and protect key green infrastructure areas	5	5	5	5	5	5
		Waters, Wetlands, and Wildlife						
	6	Replace concrete channels with re-meandered and naturalized creeks, wetlands, or swales	6	6	6	6	6	6
	3	Develop a system for identifying culverts that obstruct fish migration and install fish friendly culverts where needed	1	3	3	3	3	3
	4	Provide incentives for protection of green infrastructure, sensitive areas, important wildlife habitat, or for the restoration or rehabilitation of wetlands or other degraded habitats such as credit towards open space or set-aside requirements	2	3	3	3	4	4
W A S T E		WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION						
		Waste Management and Reduction strategy options encourage municipalities and their citizens to divert organics and recyclables from landfills and properly dispose of hazardous materials in an effort to reduce waste in a community.						
	3	Community waste stream monitored at least annually . Waste reduction plan prepared and updated annually	3	3	3	3	3	3
	4	Waste and materials management plan based on "zero-waste" principles, with specific goals, prepared and updated annually	2	4	4	4	4	4
	3	Construction/deconstruction waste recycling ordinance	2	3	3	3	3	3
	3	Mandatory residential curbside recycling pickup that covers paper, metal cans, glass and plastic bottles	3	3	3	3	3	3
	5	Develop a municipal collection program that encourages the diversion of food discards, yard materials, and other organics from landfills to composting or anaerobic digestion with energy recovery	2	3	3	3	5	5
	3	Develop and promote programs that dispose of household hazardous, medical, and electronic waste	3	3	3	3	3	3
	4	Use anaerobic digesters to process organic waste and produce energy	0	0	0	4	4	4
	3	Implement municipal ordinances requiring manufacturer takeback for fluorescent bulbs, thermostats and other mercury-containing devices	0	0	0	0	1	1
	2	Ordinances in place to reduce the usage of phone books as well as single-use shopping bags, styrofoam food containers and other disposable packaging	0	1	1	1	2	2

Element	Max. Score	 GREEN TIER	<h2>Sustainability Strategies Scoresheet</h2> <p>(Also known as Appendix 3 of GTLC Charter, Last Revised 01-19-2017 by Dean Gazza)</p>	Community Name 2011	Community Name 2012	Community Name 2013	Community Name 2014	Community Name 2015	Community Name 2016
				Scores*	Scores*	Scores*	Scores*	Scores*	Scores*
	2		Pay-as-you-throw system implemented by municipality or required of private waste haulers	2	2	2	2	2	2
	1		Use public education and outreach to promote recycling, backyard composting, product re-use and waste reduction	1	1	1	1	1	1
HEALTHY COMMUNITY PLANNING									
Policies and projects related to incorporating health living into community design- whether by built form, programs, education, etc. in an effort to reduce trends in poor nutrition, inactive lifestyles, chronic diseases, such as obesity and heart disease, and other negative health risk factors.				The categories below were added in 2015.					
H E A L T H			<u>Policies Affecting Multiple Program Areas</u>						
	5		Adopt a resolution that promotes Health in All Policies at the community level (e.g., HEAL Resolution). Include that educational campaigns supporting a program covered by the resolution are appropriately targeted to all of the populations addressed by the program	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8		Establish a Health Impact Assessments policy, including when an assessment is required and its scope	0	0	0	0	0	0
			<u>Planning</u>						
	8		Add health policies in 1 or more of the community's plans, including the comprehensive plan, long-range transportation plan, bicycle/pedestrian plan and open spaces recreation plan (embedded or stand-alone chapter) or develop a comprehensive, community wide wellness plan.	0	0	0	0	5	5
	3		Site schools in the Comprehensive Plan for accessibility with existing or new bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure	0	0	0	0	3	3
	5		Encourage the formation and/or support of Neighborhood Improvement Districts (NIDs), Neighborhood Development Corporations, or other similar types of neighborhood reinvestment and enhancement strategies in plans or policies.	0	0	0	0	5	5
			<u>Healthy Food Access</u>						
	6		Implement strategies (urban agriculture, community gardens on public land, diversified farmer's markets, expanded traditional retail food options, ordinances to allow urban chickens and beekeeping and vegetable gardening in rights of way) that help increase fresh food access in the community, in particular in areas with food insecurity (e.g., "food deserts" and "food swamps"), including access by EBT and WIC participants.	0	0	0	0	6	6
	7		Create a Food Systems Plan that addresses the production, distribution, value-added, marketing, end-market, and disposal of food, and charge a new or existing governmental body to oversee the plan's implementation.	0	0	0	0	5	5
			<u>Physical Activity and Access</u>						
	4		Provide an on-street and/or off-street trail network connecting recreational areas in the community (e.g. safe routes to parks) and other trip generators, such as shopping malls, ensuring all neighborhoods are included in planning and implementation.	0	0	0	0	4	4
	4		Encourage pedestrian and bicycle site connections from front door of businesses or apartments to a public sidewalk and/or bike lane ensuring connections to all neighborhoods.	0	0	0	0	3	3
	3		Provide education and establish programming to encourage physical activity, especially by youth.	0	0	0	0	3	3
	7		Establish an expanded public transit that serves commuters from all neighborhoods and major parks and recreation facilities, and has racks on vehicles for carrying bicycles.	0	0	0	0	7	7
	6		Require sidewalks in new residential areas and establish a policy for adding sidewalks, as appropriate, in areas built out without sidewalks.	0	0	0	0	6	6
	8		Implement a Complete Streets policy.	0	0	0	0	8	8
	5		Provide recreation programs for youth, adults, senior citizens and disabled persons.	0	0	0	0	5	5
	3		Establish a pedestrian safety task force.	0	0	0	0	0	0
			<u>Housing</u>						
	7		Adopt ordinances and programs to maintain a healthy housing stock (code enforcement, landlord licenses, volunteer program, truth-in housing disclosure before sale, etc.).	0	0	0	0	7	7
	6		Allow life cycle or adaptable housing options, such as "aging in place", accessory dwelling units, Universal or Inclusive Design, Dementia Friendly Communities, Age-Friendly Communities, etc.	0	0	0	0	5	5
	8		Establish a program to make housing more affordable.	0	0	0	0	5	5
	7		Establish a program to address chronic homelessness, such as "permanent housing".	0	0	0	0	5	5
			<u>Crime Prevention and Other Harm Reduction</u>						

Element	Max. Score	 GREEN TIER	Sustainability Strategies Scoresheet									
			(Also known as Appendix 3 of GTLC Charter, Last Revised 01-19-2017 by Dean Gazza)				Community Name 2011	Community Name 2012	Community Name 2013	Community Name 2014	Community Name 2015	Community Name 2016
							Scores*	Scores*	Scores*	Scores*	Scores*	Scores*
	6	Use by policy, ordinance or practice, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and active threat planning to make public spaces, such as recreational space, crime free.					0	0	0	0	6	6
	5	Establish and implement Harm Reduction strategies for alcohol outlet density and sexual oriented establishments (e.g. zoning limitations)					0	0	0	0	5	5
	4	Adopt an ordinance or policy that requires tobacco-free and e-cigarette free apartments or places limitations on such structures.					0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	Adopt an ordinance or policy that promotes tobacco-free and e-cigarette free parks and/or public events on local government-owned property.					0	0	0	0	3	3
		<u>Climate Change</u>										
	7	Create and implement a climate change action plan that includes a carbon footprint study, and health related components on reducing air pollution from combustion of fossil fuels and responding to heat episodes and flooding, focusing in particular on most vulnerable populations.					0	0	0	0	0	0
		<u>Noise</u>					0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	Adopt an ordinance, including conditional use permits, on noise abatement for various zoning districts.					0	0	0	0	2	2
		<u>Employee Health</u>										
	5	Implement a wellness program for employees of the local jurisdiction.					0	0	0	0	5	5
	6	Encourage or partner with others, such as the Chamber of Commerce, etc., to advance workplace wellness programs within the community.					0	0	0	0	0	0
		<u>Placemaking</u>										
	5	Support placemaking at varying scale (neighborhood to major city facility) and permanence (temporary to permanent) through programming, financial support and removal of regulatory barriers to promote healthy living and social capital in the community.					0	0	0	0	0	0
	8	Adopt form-based codes or similar type design guidelines for healthy active living environments.					0	0	0	0	0	0
		<u>Waste Pharmaceuticals</u>										
	4	Establish partnerships to reduce waste pharmaceuticals generated in the community and to efficiently collect remaining wastes to prevent their abuse and entry into solid waste or wastewater.					0	0	0	0	4	4
536							155 29%	203 38%	209 39%	213 40%	358 67%	369 69%



Creating A Sustainable City

A Master Plan to Move the City of Appleton Towards Sustainability

2014 Update

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SECTION 1:

Introduction — The Issue.

From concerns over climate change, to drought-related water shortages, to air quality, society faces serious environmental issues locally, regionally, nationally and globally. These issues will affect the quality of life today and for generations to come.

There is a growing body of evidence that a shift in human behavior is necessary to counter the tides of over-consumption and environmental degradation; and work for a better future for ourselves, our children and the numerous species that share our planet. Our existing economic systems, agricultural systems and automobile-oriented infrastructure are inherently unsustainable.

DEPENDENCE ON NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Our economy and lifestyle is dependent on vast supplies of non-renewable resources, primarily derived from fossil fuels. As these resources are consumed, they will become increasingly scarce and more expensive, thus increasing operating budgets and affecting the quantity and quality of services provided. We must plan for this eventuality to prevent a crisis in supply vs. demand. In addition, reducing our dependence on non-renewable fossil fuels reduces greenhouse gases and gives us greater energy independence.

OVER & EXCESSIVE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

We are using some renewable resources faster than nature can replenish them. Examples of this are consumption of water (?), lumber, wood and paper products, over fishing and soil depletion. Over-consumption of some renewable resources potentially could cause damage and collapse of some ecosystems.

POLLUTION

Unintended by-products of manufacturing, consumption, and combustion of resources end up in our air, water, soil, and food. Many of these by-products are toxic. Material from consumption is left over as “waste” and buried in landfills. This leads to numerous negative impacts, including consumption of valuable land for landfills, pollution of that land and associated lands and waters with potentially toxic materials, and removal of resources (such as carbon and nitrogen) from natural cycles. Our existing economic systems, built environments and cultures are inherently unsustainable. Achieving sustainability in contemporary times will require a major paradigm shift, essentially reversing long-standing trends of consumption and traditional development, and changing our philosophies and behaviors.

SECTION 2:

What is Sustainability?

Sustainability is a broad term that generally means a community or society lives within the means of what the Earth can provide over a long term. When a process is sustainable, it can be carried out over and over without negative effects on the environment or without high costs. The definition of Sustainability for the purposes of this Master Plan is:

“Sustainability meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

— United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development.



A sustainable society does not rely extensively on non-renewable resources as a basis for its economy. A sustainable society reduces consumption of renewable resources to levels that can be replenished by nature.

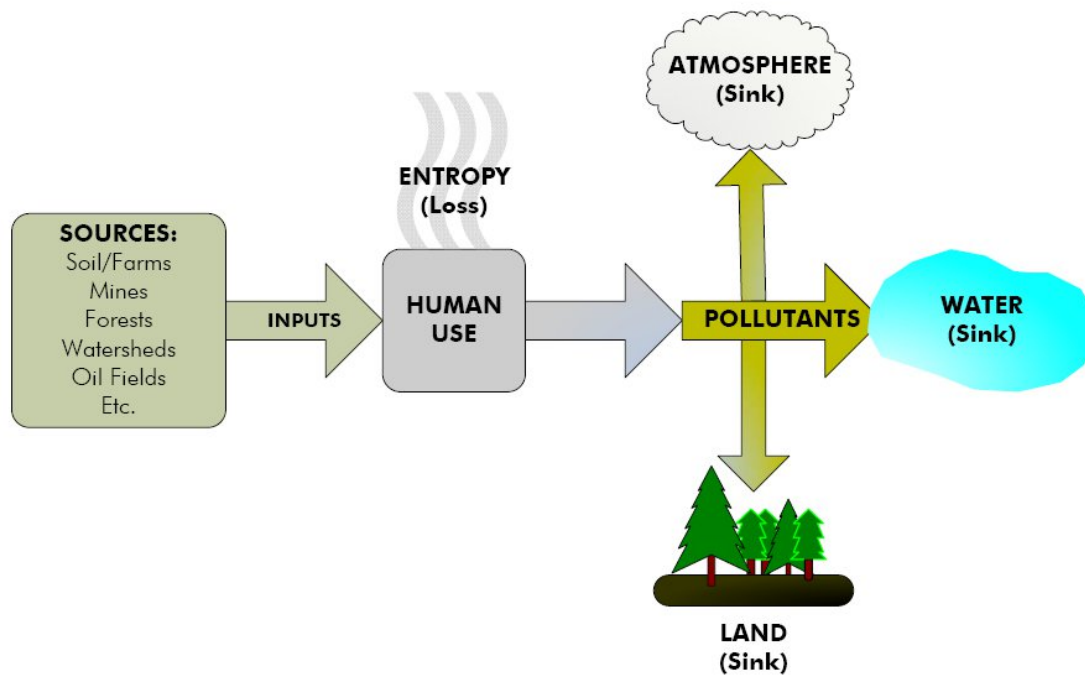
The “Triple Bottom Line” is a common theme for decision-making in a sustainable society. The Triple Bottom Line refers to the consideration of economic stability, environmental sustainability and social equity aspects of a particular decision.

A sustainable society uses non-toxic and/or biodegradable materials and products and develops “cradle-to-cradle” processes to replace “cradle-to-grave” conventional processes of post-industrial society.

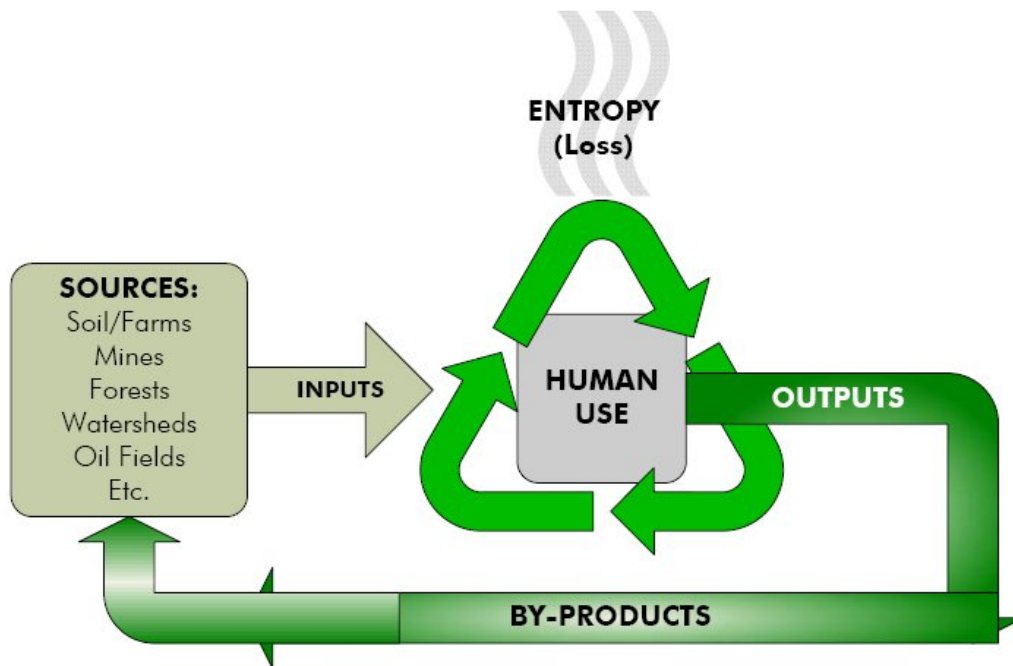
In a “cradle-to-grave” process, materials are moved in a linear fashion rather than through one of nature’s endless cycling and recycling processes. The linear process moves materials that support life from their sources through human consumption that ultimately pollute the sinks (atmosphere, rivers, lakes, ocean, and landscape). Eventually, this one-way process also depletes and destroys the natural landscape on which it depends.

A sustainable or “cradle-to-cradle” process is one that is continually self-renewing. Linear one-way processes must be replaced by cyclic flows, continually regenerating materials that support life. The two diagrams on the next page graphically represent the “cradle-to-grave” and the “cradle-to-cradle” concepts.

“CRADLE-TO-GRAVE”



CRADLE-TO-CRADLE”



SECTION 3:

Creating a Sustainable City

Why a Sustainability Master Plan?

As a major landowner, employer, building manager, fleet operator, utility owner and operator, consumer of goods and services, and service provider, the City of Appleton has both the opportunity and the capacity to bring about significant improvements in environmental quality in and around the region.

By integrating environmentally sustainable practices into City policies, procedures, operations, and fostering collaboration across City government, the City's Sustainability Master Plan- *Creating a Sustainable City*, will work to protect and enhance the quality of life for present and future generations in the City of Appleton. Leading by example, the Sustainability Master Plan promotes responsible management and effective stewardship of the City's built and natural environments; transforming the City of Appleton into a model government agency that is clean, healthy, resource-efficient, and environmentally conscientious.

What are some things the City can do?

- Practice "Conservation"
- Practice "Restorative Redevelopment"
- Increase the resource efficiency of City facilities.
- Reduce pollution from City vehicles.
- Build and Buy Green.
- Work towards reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions.
- Reduce the City's use of pesticides.
- Protect and restore the City's Urban Waterways.
- Promote Environmental Stewardship.
- Encourage City employees to drive less.
- Improve and optimize Transportation Infrastructure.
- Improve and expand the City's Green Infrastructure.

Moving towards sustainability will require a new consciousness and commitment to do things differently than we have been. It will require the City to: (1) develop new programs and/- or change existing programs, (2) establish new priorities, (3) commit resources to sustainable causes, and (4) collaborate with other jurisdictions within the region to achieve sustainability.

The strategy for moving the City of Appleton toward sustainability focuses first on changes the City has control over. The City has the most control over its internal operations. In addition, the City has jurisdiction over changes to the built environment (land use, infrastructure, and building materials and systems through permitting) within its boundaries.

The Sustainability Master Plan is intended to be a means for creating a sustainable community, not an end. The plan is a roadmap to guide future operational and policy decisions. To proceed in a sensible way to change long-standing environmental practices, it is necessary to develop focus areas, goals, and targets to be achieved.

This Master Plan (Plan) provides the policy framework for how the City will operate in a sustainable manner over the next generation. This Plan also has the potential to:

- Increase local and regional job production, thus keeping money in the Appleton regional economy;

- Reduce and stabilize long term energy costs for local residents and businesses, and
- Create public/private partnerships.

The City's Goals and Targets are common to many municipalities within the State, thus having a clearly stated intent the City will be able to create these partnerships to implement this plan.

SECTION 4:

How to Read this Document.

The Sustainability Master Plan is meant to serve as a policy framework for the City of Appleton to ensure sustainability concerns are incorporated into the City's decision-making processes.

The Focus Areas, Goals, and Targets are based on the following Operating Principles:

1. The City will include fiscal responsibility and environmental sustainability in its decision-making processes.
2. The City of Appleton intends to conduct its business in a way that increases the sustainability of this and future generations.
3. The City will use its jurisdiction over the built environment (land use, infrastructure, and building permits) to improve the sustainability of the City.
4. The City will adopt a General Plan that contains key sustainability policies and practices, and recognizes direction provided by this Plan.
5. The City will be a leader and advocate for sustainability efforts at the regional, state, and federal level.

Sustainability for the City of Appleton has been separated into ten Focus Areas. The final eleven pages of this Plan are comprised of one-page summaries of each Focus Area. Each summary page includes:

Background: Why the City should be concerned about the Focus Category.

Goals: A concise description of the City's objectives that reflects the City's values regarding sustainability.

Targets: Measureable and achievable targets will ultimately be developed to correspond to each Goal. Clear intent and measureable quantities of how the City will address each Focus Category.

1. Energy Independence

Background: The United States is dependent on foreign oil; the country imports 60% of its supply and that percentage increases each year. World demand for oil continues to increase each year. Oil supplies are finite and at some point will decline. These facts could eventually translate into a worldwide shortage of gasoline and diesel fuels, negatively affecting the federal trade deficit, harming local job creation, and increasing national security concerns. In addition, the use of carbon based fossil fuels creates greenhouse gas emissions.

It is estimated that it will take many years to transition from a fossil fuel economy to a renewable fuels economy. This time lag between the demands and supply of fuel technology and availability could create challenging market conditions. A gradual transition towards renewable energy is prudent, recognizing that technological advances in renewable energy sources are encouraging.

The City must continue to support more sustainable land use patterns such as transit-oriented development (TOD), green building design, energy efficiency, alternative transportation options and the use of renewable energy sources for both public and private developments and support local and regional job creation through development of renewable energy production facilities.

Goals:

1. Significantly reduce the use of fossil fuels.
2. Improve the availability of locally and regionally produced renewable energy.
3. Improve energy efficiency.
4. Reduce peak electrical demand.
5. Replace or renovate obsolete systems, structures, etc. that conflict with this sustainability plan (buildings, facilities, systems, vehicles fleets, etc.).
6. Encourage and recruit green technology companies to locate in the City.

Targets:

1. By 2025, energy consumption (electricity, natural gas, motor fuels) of City facilities on a unit basis will be 25% less than the baseline year of 2005.
2. By 2025, energy consumption (electricity, natural gas, motor fuels) per capita for the Appleton community will be reduced by 25% relative to 2005.

Actions:

1. Adopt and begin to implement a City Wide on-street bike lane plan.
2. Replace all city-owned street light with LED fixtures.
3. Install GPS units on 100 CEA vehicles.

2. Climate Protection

Background: Human activities may be altering Earth's climate by emitting greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide into the earth's atmosphere. Some believe that over the next century the earth's average temperature will increase between 2° F and 10° F. Predicted local impacts under this scenario include, but are not limited to the following:

- Heat waves will be more intense, will occur more frequently, and will be sustained for longer periods.
- Since more precipitation will fall as rain rather than snow, the risk of winter flooding may increase.

We are already committed to addressing climate change, however, the sooner we act, and the more we do, the better the outcome. The City has greatest control over its own operations, however, there is potential for the greatest emissions reductions through the City's jurisdiction over the built environment. Furthermore, by providing a positive example of what can be accomplished, the City may influence other jurisdictions to achieve their own climate protection goals. However, the second leg of the "Triple Bottom Line", economic stability must be considered when determining the voracity at which climate impacting decisions are made.

Goals:

1. Meet the intent of the Global Warming Solutions Act (AB32) (or subsequent laws) for:
 - a. City operations.
 - b. The community of Appleton.

Targets:

1. By 2030, City operations will reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 25% (or as amended per subsequent state law).

Actions:

1. Install one mile of new sidewalk.
2. Install bike racks in downtown area.

3. Air Quality

Background: Air quality is a major environmental health issue for Appleton, particularly in the summer when an inversion layer traps pollutants close to the ground. Vehicles and other mobile sources powered by combustion (such as lawnmowers) cause 70% of our air pollution. Although ozone in the upper atmosphere protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays, at the ground level it is an irritant that causes the eyes to burn, and it can damage lung tissue. Other problematic air pollutants include carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, sulfur dioxide, and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x).

The air quality in the Appleton region has likely improved in the last decade due to cleaner cars, reformulated gasoline, vapor recovery systems on gasoline dispensers, and state and federal regulations for solvents in paints and other consumer products. However, in the future the combined impact of more people, more cars, and more hot days due to global warming will make meeting air quality standards a greater challenge.

It is expected that our community will continue to grow. If present trends continue, residents will drive many more miles annually and spend more time in their cars, which will have a negative affect on air quality. In addition, the increase in energy demand accompanying projected population increases will create the demand for additional power plants; this will further threaten our air quality.

Goals:

1. Encourage City Employees to drive Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) powered vehicles less and engage in clean air practices.
2. Utilize fuels that are friendly to the environment.

Targets:

1. Work with community partners to reduce sulfur levels in diesel and gasoline fuels, concurrent with using advanced emission controls on all buses, taxis, and fleets to reduce particulate matter and smog-forming emissions from those fleets by 50% based on the baseline year of 2005.
2. Reduce vehicle idle times.
3. Work to implement a regional policy to reduce the percentage of commute trips by single occupancy vehicles by 10%, relative to an established baseline year.
4. Work with community partners to reduce per household vehicle miles traveled by 25%, relative to an established baseline year.
5. Work with community partners to establish city-wide air quality policies and to implement clean air measures for new developments.

Actions:

1. Increase the quantity of bike paths, bike storage, etc.
2. Analyze the potential for incentives provided to downtown parking for those driving hybrid or low emission vehicles.
3. Analyze the potential for incentives for neighborhood electrical vehicle usage.
4. Optimize traffic signals throughout the City.
5. Modify City Ordinance to eliminate minimum parking stall requirements.
6. Analyze the potential to have City employee's car pool during work day hours.
7. Encourage employees to walk or bike to their meetings, projects, etc. when feasible.
8. Endorse regional Neighborhood Electric Vehicle (NEV) ordinances.

4. Material Resources

Background: Landfills have historically been the lowest cost alternative for eliminating waste, however many factors are causing this traditional method to become less attractive:

- Global warming: decomposing organic waste emits carbon dioxide and methane from landfills, both negatively affect global warming
- Diminishing resources; many useable, valuable resources are now buried in existing landfills
- Overuse of non-renewable resources: improved recycling can reduce stress on renewable resources and increase the life of existing landfills
- Land values: Landfills consume valuable land and diminish surrounding land values
- Transportation costs: Increased regulation and land values combine to cause many cities to ship their waste to landfills hundreds of miles away
- Energy production: The energy content from a typical residential waste stream could possibly provide 25 to 50% of a home's energy needs
- Water quality: Rain and landfills combine to create leachates, which can cause local groundwater contamination concerns

In addition, the use of toxic materials to meet the needs of citizens and businesses frequently causes unintended consequences; e.g. mercury in fish and DDT causing a decline in bird birth rates. Recycling and composting are more sustainable alternatives to landfills. Both reuse materials that would otherwise be wasted. Recycling is economical, saves energy, metals and forests.

Goals:

1. Reduce consumption.
2. Encourage the reuse and local recycling of materials.
3. Reduce the use of pesticides and other toxic materials.

Targets:

1. Implement an Environmentally Preferred Purchasing (EPP) policy which may include bid preferences to suppliers that meet minimum sustainability criteria as defined by the City of Appleton.
2. Reduce the use of pesticides in City parks and facilities relative to an established baseline year.
3. Work to reduce the use of disposable, toxic, or non-renewable product categories within the City limits.

Actions:

1. Increase fees for 35, 60 and 90 gallon residential refuse containers.
2. Develop, implement, and enforce a construction and demolition waste ordinance.

3. Work with stakeholders to maximize landfill diversion given reasonable cost effectiveness of constraints.
4. Implement LEED Material & Resource and/or Energy Star guidelines for maintenance and new construction.
5. Develop a process to provide City's leaf mulch to organizations, groups, etc. that are gardening and potential for satellite locations in neighborhoods to have these materials available for better convenience and transport.
6. Work with stakeholders to investigate the potential to recycle other plastics not currently collected curbside (i.e. #5, most prevalent).

5. Public Health and Nutrition

Background: The City currently has wellness programs, community gardens, trails and exercise facilities. By improving public health, health care costs can be reduced, thus assisting to improve overall City quality of life.

Recent research has connected public health and smart growth. A report for the US Green Building Council concludes that such smart development factors such as density, mix of uses, access to recreation facilities and even population and income diversity can be directly related to improved health and fitness of the population.

Goals:

1. Improve the health of residents through access to a diverse mix of wellness activities and locally produced food.
2. Promote “greening” and “gardening” within the City.
3. Create “Healthy Urban Environments” through Restorative Redevelopment.

Targets:

1. Annually, identify one product, chemical or compound that is used within the City that represents the greatest risk to human health and adopt a policy and provide incentives to reduce or eliminate its use by City Operations.
2. Adopt City policies and work to preserve local prime agricultural land and support the viability of local farms
3. Work to maximize the quantity of roads in the City that are “Complete Streets,” efficient and safe for all modes of travel.
4. Redevelop or rehabilitate areas within the City or aged city facilities based on old, wasteful and/or dysfunctional designs to achieve better results for people and the environment.
5. Work with community partners to define a list of many products that should be produced locally or regionally and encourage business development for those products.
6. Work with community partners to ensure each neighborhood in the City has safe and efficient access to quality food sources and vendors.
7. Work with community partners to identify the most basic food products and promote business growth to ensure that products are grown locally or regionally.
8. Work to maximize the number of amenities (e.g. Park, Restaurant, Grocery, Shops, and Theatre) that are located within ½ mile of all residents. Ultimately all Citizens should have walkable access to six or more amenities.
9. Promote and support community gardening. In addition research and identify potential, feasible “Market” garden sites (2 acres max.)

10. Cleanup, redevelop, and reuse areas that are brownfields.

6. Urban Design, Land Use, Green Building and Transportation

Background: In shaping the places in which we live, we shape the patterns of our own behavior. We have built sprawling cities that require long commutes, streets that discourage pedestrians and bicycles, and building methods that waste resources and contribute to pollution and climate change. From the human scale to the regional scale, we should take a different approach to designing the built environment.

The City can implement more sustainable development types mostly through jurisdiction over land use, issuance of building permits, and provision of transportation infrastructure.

Goals:

1. Establish and continuously improve “green” building standards for both residential and commercial development--new and remodeled.
2. Reduce dependence on the private automobile by working with community partners to provide efficient and accessible public transit and transit supportive land uses.
3. Reduce long commutes by providing a wide array of transportation and housing choices near jobs for a balanced, healthy City.

Targets:

1. Encourage buildings to meet LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification, Energy Star or an equivalent certification for all new construction for all non-residential facilities.
2. Work with community partners and adopt a LEED/BIG (Build It Green) type rating program for, new and retrofit, commercial and residential single family, multi-family and neighborhood development.
3. Work with community partners to develop and implement a policy that expands affordable public transportation coverage to within one-quarter mile of all city residents.
4. Work with community partners to achieve 50% LEED-type certification of new construction within the City.

Actions:

1. Create ordinance requiring all businesses with 30 or more employees to provide bike accommodations.
2. Encourage “Green Alley” design and installation as alley’s come up for reconstruction.

7. Parks, Open Space and Habitat Conservation

Background: A City's quality of life is greatly enhanced by extensive parks and open space areas. From small urban parks, to regional parks, to trails and parkways, to agricultural and, to golf courses, the presence of Nature, open space and habitat areas are essential. The preservation of open space and our rivers and creeks is essential to the health of our community. These areas provide opportunities for recreation, provide habitat for wildlife, and support alternative modes of travel. Parks and natural areas directly mitigate climate change by moderating temperatures from the urban heat island effect.

The urban forest is a key contributor to sustainability in a place named the City of Trees. Trees provide environmental and ecological benefits through improved air quality by storing carbon dioxide that might otherwise contribute to global warming, improving water quality by naturally filtering overland runoff, reducing flood risk through bank stabilization and increased water storage, and providing bird nesting habitat. The urban forest contributes economic benefits by increasing property values and lowering building energy use by providing incidental shade. Trees improve public health and well-being by reducing UV radiation exposure and converting CO₂ to oxygen.

Goals:

1. Expand and/or preserve the number of City parks.
2. Improve public access to open space, particularly along the Fox River.
3. Maintain and expand the urban forest.
4. Preserve prime farmland and critical habitat resources.
5. Expand "green" park and golf course design and sustainable maintenance practices.

Actions:

1. Work with regional partners to adopt and implement guidelines that will protect and preserve open space, prime farmland and key habitat, including wildlife and riparian corridors.
2. Acquire land for additional public green space in underserved neighborhoods and infill development target areas.
3. Develop an inventory and restoration and management plans for the City's natural open spaces.
4. Work with community partners to achieve an urban tree canopy goal of 35%.
5. Develop an implementation plan to incorporate sustainable principles and practices into golf course and park design and maintenance, including public education.

6. Engage community/neighborhood partners to donate their physical involvement such as applicable park maintenance items such as eradication of invasive species of vegetation and other small maintenance tasks.

8. Water Resources and Flood Protection

Background: Climate models indicate that some areas may experience an increased risk of water shortages in the future. On the other end of the spectrum, significant portions of the City are at risk from catastrophic flooding.

Goals:

1. Conserve the use and protect the sources of water.
2. Work to provide exceptional flood protection.

Targets:

1. Continuously protect the ecological integrity of the City's primary drinking water source.
2. Continue to reduce sanitary sewer overflows.

Actions:

1. Identify flood areas and develop plans to mitigate damage to property and/or life.
2. Develop a program for rainwater harvesting for residential properties.
3. Enforce phosphorous bans, grass clippings in streets and existing ordinances.

9. Public Involvement & Personal Responsibility

Background: Ultimately, sustainability affects every level and scale of organization, from the entire planet to local neighborhoods and individuals. In addressing the global and regional issues facing Appleton, public involvement and personal responsibility is vital to effectively planning actions and implementing solutions. A central goal of this focus area is to facilitate communication, public outreach and civic engagement on sustainability. Although the City has an important role in addressing climate change, residents and business must be inspired to take actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as well. The City should take the opportunity to work with citizens, businesses and community groups to implement personal and business oriented sustainability initiatives.

Through a wide variety of programs and a broad-based network of partner organizations, — in schools, in parks, in community centers, and in neighborhoods — the City can promote an ethic of conservation and stewardship, and encourage and empower people to take actions that improve environmental quality and quality of life in and around their neighborhoods.

Goals:

1. Adopt an action plan to support a regional vision that fosters a collaboration of citizens, businesses and green-initiative groups to become engaged and contribute to a sustainable future.
2. Promote innovative programs to educate the public about climate change.
3. Commit to leading by example to foster behavioral change throughout the City.
4. Promote an ethic of conservation and stewardship.

Targets:

1. Develop and maintain a City sustainability website to provide as a resource to the community.
2. Work with community partners to maximize the number of businesses within the City which incorporate sustainability into their daily operations.
3. Work with community partners to develop a LEED type, or carbon foot-printing type of rating system for residents and their dwellings.
4. Develop a network of green-initiative groups to share resources, foster partnerships and unify education and outreach efforts.
5. Provide permanent and on-going educational opportunities for staff and citizens including a myriad of public information material tailored for diverse audiences and applicable to website development, media campaigns and educational initiatives.
6. Launch a “Green Neighborhood” program.

7. Develop a Sustainability “report card” be published annually.
8. Optimize opportunities to showcase Appleton's environmental leadership through hosting conferences, workshops and events.
9. Encourage residential participation to expand usage of Community gardens.
10. Develop a Green Award program highlighting “green” achievements that include residents, businesses, commercial and non-profit organizations.

10. Building Operation

Background: In shaping the places in which we live, we shape the patterns of our own behavior. We have built numerous facilities that waste resources and contribute to pollution and climate change. From the human scale to the regional scale, we need to take a different approach to protecting our work environments.

The City can implement sustainable practices through proactive maintenance; procurement of environment friendly products and by adopting the practice of ensuring new construction meets and or incorporates LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) or equivalent standards.

Goals:

1. Establish and continuously improve “green” building standards in City- owned and operated buildings.
2. Provide a healthy environment by incorporating green cleaning standards.
3. Use products and materials that have a long-term benefit to our community when cost effective.
4. Focus actions and select products that reduce greenhouse gas-emissions, reduce water consumption, electrical consumption, natural gas consumption and manage solid waste.

Targets:

1. Annually increase ratings and scoring as it applies to the principles of LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design), Energy Star, Green Tier and/or equivalent for all new City-owned buildings.
2. Procure products that incorporate sustainability from cradle to grave.
3. Provide proactive maintenance, operations and upgrades of the facilities and equipment that will achieve the City’s goal to reduce natural gas and electric consumption by 10% by 2011.

Actions:

1. Perform lighting, HVAC, building shell or other upgrades that have positive impacts on the economics, environment and people in our community.
2. Maximize equipment efficiency to reduce electrical, natural gas and water usage. When feasible perform retro commissioning of facilities.
3. Use Eco-Friendly flooring and perform carpet reclamation of existing product.
4. Utilize roofing materials such as white roofing, ballasted or similar to reduce heat loads on facilities.

5. Clean the facilities using Green housekeeping practices and products meeting Green Seal Certification.
6. Modify the City's procurement policy by the end of 2010 to allow purchases to be made not only based on low price, but also that are in alignment with the City's Sustainability Strategic Objective.
7. Recycle the maximum amount of waste feasible during demolition, renovation and construction.



HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES

Creating a healthier, more vibrant and equitable Appleton

What is Health in All Policies?

Health in All Policies is a collaborative approach to improving the health of all people by incorporating health considerations into decision-making across sectors and policy areas.

Why we need Health in All Policies:

Health in All Policies is a response to a variety of complex and often inextricably linked problems such as chronic illness epidemics, growing inequality and health inequities, rising healthcare costs, an aging population, climate change and related threats to our natural resources, and lack of efficient strategies for achieving governmental goals with shrinking resources. Addressing these complex problems requires innovative solutions, a new policy paradigm, and structures that break down siloed nature of government to advance trans-disciplinary and intersectional thinking.

How do we know that Health in All Policies works?

Public health professionals have known for a long time that we need to consider the environment and circumstances in which we live to help ensure optimal health. Appleton and other local, state and national governments worldwide have been using a Health in All Policies approach (even before it had a name) in order to devise creative solutions to seemingly intractable health problems. Public health worked with public works agencies to build sewage and sanitation systems that reduced infectious disease and simultaneously reduced rodent populations and prevented flooding. Public health also worked with transportation agencies to introduce seat belts, safer road designs, and other innovations that together have led to major declines in rates of automobile crash deaths. Health in All Policies applies the lessons learned from those experiences to today's key health challenges.

We're all so stressed out and busy already—why should other city departments and agencies get involved in health when that's the job of the Appleton Health Department?

Of course, the Health Department has a big role to play. But we've known for a long time that community environments have a huge impact on health—even more than the effect of medical care. In the Health Department, we don't have the expertise or authority to change those environments. We can only do this with all departments working together. We all have a role to play in creating healthy environments to solve some of our most pressing health problems. If we work together, we can find solutions that will be win-wins and move us all toward shared goals. For example, we know that building bike and pedestrian infrastructure creates more jobs, decreases air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, and increases physical activity which improves both health and academic performance for students. And we know that “farm-to-fork” activities help to protect agricultural lands, support local economies, and increase healthy eating. Leadership and innovation aren't always easy, but we owe it to the people we serve to work together to find the best ways to solve complex problems, and Health in All Policies is one strategy that will help us do this.

Won't Health in All Policies be expensive? Why should other city departments and agencies spend their precious resources on issues outside their purview?

We can't afford *not* to use a Health in All Policies approach. These days, social and environmental problems are so complex that lasting solutions require everyone in government to work together. The consequences of city planning, sanitation, transportation, or food systems policies can include lifelong effects on the health of the whole communities. In part, siloed approaches got us into this problem in the first place, and the poorest communities have borne the brunt of this inefficient approach. We can do better. By investing the time and creativity now to consider how health will be impacted, we can prevent expensive problems from happening in the first place. It is not only in our best interest to consider how all policies affect health, but it is our job.

Aren't these health problems really just the result of people making bad decisions?

People in the United States have always believed in the idea of opportunity, but some people don't have many opportunities for health. It makes sense that it's easier to exercise if you have a safe park or playground nearby, or nice, well-lit sidewalks to walk on. Government does have a role in protecting and serving its people, especially when it's hard for people to do something by themselves. One way Appleton is already affording all people opportunities for health is by building safe places to play, like Erb Pool, inviting in new food sources, like Downtown Appleton farmers' markets and creating safer routes to work and school. Using a Health in All Policies approach gives all government agencies the opportunity to think big-picture about how their work will have lasting impacts, and to find the best possible solutions that serve everyone.



SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH AND EQUITY

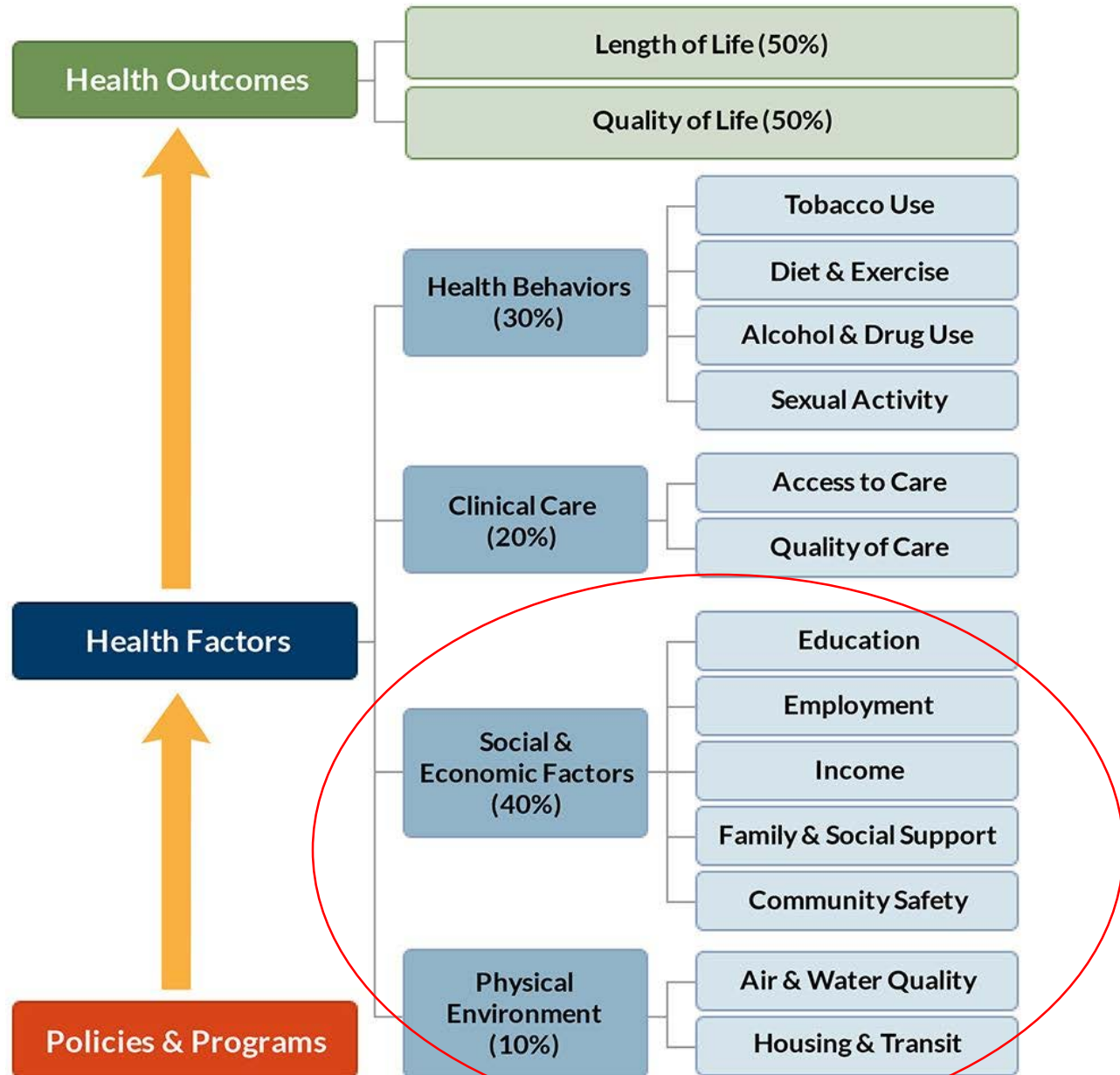
At its core, Health in All Policies represents an approach to addressing the social determinants of health, which are the key drivers of health outcomes and health inequities. It is founded in the recognition that public health practitioners must work with partners in the many realms that influence the social determinants of health, which are largely outside the purview of public health agencies.

Health is influenced by the interaction of many factors including:

- Genetics, biology, individual behavior;
- Access and barriers to health care; and
- Social, economic, service, and physical (natural and built) environments.

While clinical care is vitally important, only a small portion (20%) of overall health and longevity can be attributed to clinical care. Social, physical, and economic environments and conditions, collectively referred to as the “social determinants of health”, have a far greater impact on how long and how well people live than medical care. The interaction between health, social factors, and environmental factors is complex.

What Shapes Health?



ORDINANCE NO.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF APPLETON AMENDING ARTICLE IX OF
THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF APPLETON.

THIS ORDINANCE AMENDS THE HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES ORDINANCE.

The Council of the City of Appleton do ordain as follows:

Section I. Amendment of Chapter X.XX. Chapter X.XX of the Municipal Code of the City
of Appleton is hereby amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER X.XX

HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES

Sections:

X.XX.010 Findings

X.XX.020 Definitions

X.XX.030 Health in All Policies Implementation

X.XX.010 Findings.

- (a) Health starts where we live, learn, work and play, and everyday decisions within the City of Appleton can promote greater health and equity.
- (b) All Appleton residents should have the opportunity to make the choices that allow them to live a long, healthy life, regardless of their job, neighborhood of residence, level of education, immigration status, sexual orientation, ethnic background or religion.
- (c) Good health enhances quality of life, improves workforce productivity, increases the capacity for learning, strengthens families and communities, supports environmental sustainability and helps reduce overall economic and social insecurity.
- (d) In the City of Appleton, those at greatest risk for poor health outcomes are low-income residents, who have a shorter life expectancy than other city residents.
- (e) Appleton residents are primarily affected by heart disease, cancer and stroke.
- (f) Recognizing the presence of critical health disparities in the community and the opportunity to intervene on health outcomes, the City has developed and defined public health broadly in the City Comprehensive Plan.
- (g) Health in All Policies is fundamentally about creating systems-level change both within City departments and in the community.

- (h) In developing strategies to address health disparities, it is important to recognize that at its heart, promoting equity is not just about providing more services.
- (i) It is also about how services are developed, prioritized and delivered.
- (j) The Health in All Policies strategy guides the City of Appleton on how to address the social determinants of health, or the root causes of current health disparities in the development, prioritization and delivery of these services and policies.
- (k) The City of Appleton's Health in All Policies is designed to be consistent with the State of Wisconsin's Health in All Policies Plan and the Wisconsin Health and Safety Code Section 131019.5.

X.XX.020 Definitions.

The definitions in this section apply throughout this ordinance unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

- (a) "Health in All Policies" (HiAP) is both a process and a goal.
 - (1) The goal of HiAP is to address inequities at the systems, policy and structural levels to eliminate the resulting health disparities.
 - (2) At the root of HiAP is an approach to improving health of all people by incorporating health considerations into collaborative decision-making across sectors, agencies, and departments. HiAP brings city departments and community groups together to identify ways in which all policies can take health outcomes into consideration. The HiAP process places health at the center of all work, and through discussion and compromise, gains stakeholder buy-in from all agencies, groups, and departments.
 - (3) Health in All Policies works to create a new policy and organizing framework within city government and beyond in the community. It emphasizes the consequences of public policies, plans, and programs on health determinants, and aims to improve health outcomes at all levels of government within the city and those agencies responsible for serving Appleton residents.
 - (4) Stakeholder engagement is essential for ensuring that Health in All Policies is responsive to community needs. Community-based knowledge provides important information about opportunities and barriers for health and insight into the ways in which policies may impede or promote health.
- (b) "Health" is not simply the absence of disease, but the state of complete physical, mental, cultural and social well-being. HiAP is based on the premise that good health is fundamental for a strong economy and vibrant society, and that health outcomes are largely dependent on the social determinants of health, which in turn are shaped by decisions made within the health sector and internally and externally outside of the health sector.

- (c) “Health equity” refers to efforts to ensure that all people have full and equal access to opportunities that enable them to lead healthy lives, while respecting differences that include but are not limited to culture, language, race, gender, sexuality, economic status, citizenship, ability, age and religion.
 - (1) Health equity entails focused societal efforts to address avoidable inequalities by equalizing the conditions for health for all groups, especially for those who have experienced socioeconomic disadvantage or historical injustices.
 - (2) These communities include, but are not limited to women, people of color, low-income individuals and families, individuals who have been incarcerated, individuals with disabilities, individuals with mental health conditions, youth and young adults, seniors, immigrants and refugees, individuals who are limited-English proficient (LEP), and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, intersex and asexual (LGBTQIA) communities, or combinations of these populations.
- (d) “Health disparities” are differences of presence of disease, health outcomes, or access to care among distinct segments of the populations, including differences that occur by race or ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, education or income, immigration status, age, disability or functional impairment, or geographic location, or the combination of any of these factors.
- (e) “Health inequities” are health disparities resulting from factors that are systemic and avoidable and, therefore, considered unjust or unfair.
- (f) Determinants of health equity include the social, economic, geographic, political, institutional and physical environmental conditions that lead to the creation of a fair and just society.
- (g) “Social determinants of health” refer to everything outside of direct health care services, such as the condition in the environment in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of life outcomes and risks. The social determinants of health include but are not limited to:
 - (1) The availability of resources to meet our daily needs (e.g. safe housing, access to healthy and affordable food).
 - (2) Access to educational, economic, and job opportunities that lead to sustainable employment.
 - (3) Neighborhood safety and communities free of crime, violence, and social disorder (e.g. presence of trash and other forms of blight); and
 - (4) Accessible built environments that promote health and safety, including improved pedestrian, bicycle, and automobile safety, parks and green space, and healthy school siting.
 - (5) Social norms and attitudes (e.g. discrimination and racism), socioeconomic conditions (e.g. concentrated poverty and the chronically stressful conditions that accompany it).

- (h) “Toxic stress” refers to prolonged and repeated exposure to multiple negative factors, especially in early childhood. Contributing factors include but are not limited to racial profiling, poor air quality, residential segregation and economic insecurity. Toxic stress has known physical and mental health impacts and contributes to a host of chronic conditions such as heart disease and diabetes. Toxic stress has also been shown to have negative intergenerational health effects. Toxic stress does not refer to individual stressful events, but rather the unrelieved accumulation of these events over one’s life.

9.15.030 Health in All Policies Implementation.

To effectively implement and maintain Health in All Policies, the City shall:

- (a) Utilize health equity and social justice foundational practices to City actions and endeavor to integrate these practices into the city’s strategic, operational and business plans; management and reporting systems for accountability and performance; and budgets in order to eliminate inequities and create opportunities for all people and neighborhoods;
- (b) Use the Health in All Policies Strategy Document as a guide for implementing Health in All Policies in the City. The strategy document will outline the vision, mission and goals, and identify a timeline as well as process to reach these goals. The strategy document will be a living plan that is designed to grow over time as progress is made and the needs of the community and City change;
- (c) Establish the Interdepartmental Health in All Policies Team. The Interdepartmental team will be comprised of representatives from departments within the City and are responsible for:
 - (1) Selecting health and health equity indicators for each department to track as a way of prioritizing goals and measuring progress aligned with existing City guiding documents;
 - (2) Attending regularly scheduled Interdepartmental Team meetings lead by the Mayor’s office;
 - (3) Reporting to the Interdepartmental Team on progress and challenges from his or her respective department;
 - (4) Working with his or her respective department to integrate and track health equity indicators for his or her department;
 - (5) Committing to attending ongoing health equity training, such as health equity impact assessments; and
 - (6) Assisting with the writing of the Tri-Annual HiAP Report and provide a report with the adoption of the City budget.
- (d) Design and publish a tri-annual report on the status of health and health equity in the City of Appleton and progress of HiAP implementation for the City Council, city staff,

community organizations, residents, businesses, and other governmental agencies within the City.

- (1) Implementation will be measured based on health and health equity indicators selected by the Interdepartmental HiAP Team.
- (2) In addition to reporting on indicators, the Tri-Annual Report will include any updates to the HiAP strategy document.
- (e) Develop and implement an ongoing community engagement plan to work directly with stakeholders throughout the process of the HiAP Strategy development and implementation to ensure that perspectives are consistently understood, considered, and reflected in decisions. The goal is to partner with stakeholders in each aspect of decision making in order to develop and implement collaborative solutions.

Section II. Severability.

If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such a decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance irrespective of the unconstitutionality or invalidity of any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase.

Section III. Effective Date.

This ordinance becomes effective 30 days after its final passage and adoption.

First read at a regular meeting of the Council of the City of Appleton held on October 4, 2017 and finally passed and adopted at a regular meeting thereof held TBD, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers..., Mayor Tim Hanna

NOES: None

ABSTENTIONS: None

ABSENT: None

KAMI LYNCH

CLERK OF THE CITY OF APPLETON
(SEAL)

Approved:

TIM HANNAH

Mayor

Approved as to form:

JAMES WALSH

City Attorney

Ordinance X.XX

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State of Wisconsin }

County of Outagamie :ss.

City of Appleton }

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of Ordinance No. , passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of Appleton at a regular meeting held on December 15, 2015.

Kami Lynch, City Clerk of the City of Appleton

City of Appleton - Reid Golf Course
2017 Revenues - August 31, 2017

	2016		2017	
<u>Green Fees</u>	<u>2016 Y-T-D Rounds</u>	<u>Total Revenue</u>	<u>2017 Y-T-D Rounds</u>	<u>Total Revenue</u>
Weekday-18 Holes	1,648	\$31,394.40	1,511	\$28,756.26
Weekday-9 Holes	10,022	\$148,595.94	9,087	\$134,191.29
Weekend - 18-Holes	996	\$29,228.86	1,386	\$37,483.27
Weekend - 9 Holes	1,744	\$31,554.22	2,523	\$40,516.78
Twilight Golf	3,755	\$37,708.16	2,530	\$26,368.82
Passholder Rounds	5,598		6,607	
Promo Rounds				
Coupon Rounds	608	\$1,700.00	555	\$3,351.44
Outing/Tournament Rounds	268	\$11,347.41	399	\$10,297.00
Other	1,378	\$33,770.67	1,554	\$28,569.96
High School Rounds	496		662	
Sub-Totals	26,513	\$325,299.66	26,814	\$309,534.82
	<u>2016 Y-T-D Sales</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>2017 Y-T-D Sales</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>
<u>Pass/Coupon/Discount Card Sales</u>				
Pass Sales	117	\$51,380.00	121	\$58,202.72
Corporate Pass Sales	4	\$9,875.00	7	\$17,500.00
Coupon Sales	64	\$5,304.90	72	\$6,212.00
Discount Cards	90	\$2,700.00	120	\$3,600.00
	<u>2016 Y-T-D Cart Sales</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>2017 Y-T-D Cart Sales</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>
<u>Cart Revenue</u>				
Cart Fee	8,693	\$85,464.87	8,290	\$84,884.79
Annual Cart Passes	19	\$10,710.00	27	\$13,010.00
	<u>2016 Y-T-D Sales</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>2017 Y-T-D Sales</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>
<u>Practice Range</u>				
Driving Range	3,023	\$19,946.37	3,072	\$18,629.63
Annual Range Pass	12	\$3,062.50	13	\$3,215.00

	2016 Y-T-D	Total	2017 Y-T-D	Total
<u><i>Golf Shop Merchandise</i></u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Revenues</u>
Balls/Assessories/Apparel/Misc.		\$14,449.18		\$17,690.35
Gift Cards	192	\$8,421.32	188	\$8,343.56
Lessons*	41	\$960.00	176	\$8,115.00
Other Rentals**	611	\$4,295.90	654	\$3,962.75
	2016 Y-T-D	Total	2017 Y-T-D	Total
<u><i>Food and Beverage</i></u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Revenues</u>
Food		\$15,162.65		\$13,822.58
Beverage		\$19,129.08		\$16,144.58
Alcohol Sales		\$60,662.80		\$57,876.12
Catering/Banquet			813	\$4,136.09
Total Revenue (All Categories)		\$636,824.23		\$644,879.99

*Lessons include private, group and juniors

**Other rentals include additional revenue club rentals, pull carts & locker rentals.

Reid Golf Course Budget August 31st Expense Report

Description	Budget	End of August Expenses	Available
Regular Salaries	\$161,359	(\$100,561)	\$60,798
Overtime	\$528	(\$572)	(\$44)
Part-Time	\$123,781	(\$83,873)	\$39,908
Fringes	\$80,078	(\$45,718)	\$34,360
Training and Conferences	\$1,000	(\$397)	\$603
Office Supplies	\$600	(\$169)	\$431
Memberships & Licenses	\$1,566	(\$1,489)	\$77
Food & Provisions	\$100	\$0	\$100
Printing & Reproduction	\$2,500	(\$1,054)	\$1,446
Clothing	\$750	\$0	\$750
Accounting/Audit	\$2,800	\$0	\$2,800
Bank Services	\$13,000	(\$5,902)	\$7,098
Consulting Services	\$1,500	\$0	\$1,500
Advertising	\$11,000	(\$8,153)	\$2,847
Insurance	\$7,785	(\$5,190)	\$2,595
Rent	\$27,191	(\$15,967)	\$11,224
Depreciation Expense	\$67,365	(\$44,912)	\$22,453
Facilities Charges	\$32,264	(\$15,800)	\$16,464
CEA Equipment Rental	\$89,151	(\$62,178)	\$26,973
Software Support	\$2,369	(\$2,035)	\$334
Interest Payments	\$13,320	(\$8,880)	\$4,440
General Fund	\$17,900	(\$11,933)	\$5,967
Internal Services	\$0		\$0
Bldg Maintenance/Janitorial	\$3,500	(\$436)	\$3,064
Landscape Supplies	\$36,400	(\$32,409)	\$3,991
Concession Supplies	\$58,500	(\$48,929)	\$9,571
Miscellaneous Supplies	\$3,000	(\$1,665)	\$1,335
Gas Purchases	\$13,000	(\$7,179)	\$5,821
Miscellaneous Equipment	\$3,700	(\$2,437)	\$1,263
Collection Services	\$1,100	(\$687)	\$413
Contractor Fees	\$2,000	(\$520)	\$1,480
Equipment Repair & Maintenance	\$5,000	(\$2,893)	\$2,107
Other Interfund Charges	\$3,000	\$0	\$3,000
Electric	\$22,233	(\$11,906)	\$10,327
Gas	\$6,500	(\$3,248)	\$3,252
Water	\$2,100	(\$556)	\$1,544
Waste Disposal/Collection	\$1,880	(\$1,038)	\$842
Stormwater	\$12,120	(\$5,631)	\$6,489
Telephone	\$2,900	(\$2,198)	\$702
Cellular Telephone	\$904	(\$538)	\$366
Other Utilities (DirecTV)	\$1,700	(\$905)	\$795
	\$837,444	(\$537,958)	\$299,486