



PERMIT TO OCCUPY THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY

Sec. 16-121.(b) Work done without a permit.
The fee for failure to obtain a permit is four times the permit fee.

REV. 01/2026

Permit # : _____
Effective Date:
Expiration Date: _____
Non-Refundable Fee: 40.00
Receipt # : 10549-0006

Applicant Information

Name (Print) Cindy Carter Company: N/A
Address: 1102 W. Superior St E-mail: _____
City, State, Zip: Appleton, WI 54911 Telephone: _____

Occupancy Information

General owner occupied
Description/Reason: pollinator/native plants - to provide food & habitat
Street Address: 1102 N Superior St Sidewalk/roadway obstruction requested ☐ Y or ☒ N
- or - Multiple Streets: 200 Block W. Spring
Dates (s) From: 7-14-26 To: 11-30-26 35 days or < ☐ 35 days or > ☒
(Requires Committee and Council Approval)

This permit approval is subject to the following conditions:

1. Permittee is responsible to obtain any further permits that may be required as part of this occupancy.
2. Permittee shall adhere to any plan(s) that were submitted to the City of Appleton as part of this application.
3. This permit is subject to IMMEDIATE REVOCATION and/or issuance of a MUNICIPAL CITATION if conditions of the permit are not met.
4. This permit is subject to IMMEDIATE REVOCATION if unfavorable traffic conditions develop during the period the occupancy is permitted.
5. Dumpsters/PODs/Containers shall be located within 12" of face of curb.
- 6.

This permit is issued to the applicant upon payment of the permit fee and is expressly limited to the location and type described herein. The applicant, in exchange for receiving this permit, warrants that all street occupancies will be performed in conformity to City ordinances, standards and policies, be properly barricaded and lighted, and be performed in a safe manner. By applying for and accepting this permit, the applicant assumes full liability and/or any costs incurred by the City for corrective work required to bring the subject area into compliance with said ordinances, standards, policies and permit conditions. No occupancy shall occur prior to approval of this permit by the Department of Public Works.

The Grantee shall guarantee at their expense, the repair or replacement of pavement, sidewalk and any other facilities within the public right-of-way damaged or destroyed by the Grantee or any sub-contractor working for them. The Grantee shall assume complete and full liability and responsibility, in accordance with existing ordinances and policies, in the event of injury or damage to persons or property resulting from their facilities within the public right-of-way.

SIGNED BY:
(Applicant)

Cindy A. Carter

DATE: 7-10-2026

(Department use only)

Occupancy Type

- ☐ Permanent - Obstruction (\$40)
☒ Temporary - Obstruction (\$40)
☐ Amenity/Annual (\$40)
☐ Blanket/Annual (\$250)
☐ Block Party (\$15)

Sub-Type

- ☐ Awning
☐ Dumpster
☐ Sign
☒ Obstruction / Other
☐ POD / Container

Location

- ☐ Sidewalk
☒ Terrace
☐ Roadway

Additional Requirements

- ☐ Construction Plan/Sketch ☒ Certificate of Insurance ☐ Bond ☐ Committee and Council Approval
Other: _____ Date: _____

Work Zone Traffic Control Requirements

Type of Street:

- ☐ Arterial/CBD
☐ Collector
☐ Local

Proposed Traffic Control:

- ☐ City Manual Page(s) _____
☐ State Manual Page(s) _____
☐ Other (attach plan) _____

☐ Contact Traffic Division at 920-832-2304 or traffic.engineering@appletonwi.gov 1 business day prior to any lane closure, or 2 business days prior to a full road closure.

Additional Requirements:

Approved by: _____

Date: _____

APPROVED BY: _____

(Department of Public Works)

DATE: _____

10 documents attached



2115 10TH Ave, Suite 201
South Milwaukee WI 53172-2517 (414)
291-5353
www.wisinsplan.com

Dwelling Fire Policy

New Business Declaration

Issued Date: 6/18/2026

Policy Number

Effective

Policy Period

12:01 AM Standard Time

From: 6/18/2026 To: 6/18/2027

Named Insured and Mailing Address

CINDY CARTER
1102 N SUPERIOR ST
APPLETON, WI 54911-4440

Producer

29435

HOSKING INSURANCE AGENCY INC
2221 FREEDOM RD STE D
LITTLE CHUTE, WI 54140
(920) 788-5000

Policy Forms and Endorsements Made a Part of This Policy

Number	Edition	Description	Deductible	Limits	Premium
DP 00 01	12-02	Dwelling Fire Basic Form			
DP 00 08	12-02	Modified Loss Settlement			
DP 01 48	04-04	Special Provisions			
DP 04 22	12-02	Limited Fungi Rot Bacteria			
DP 04 72	12-02	Broad Theft Coverage		\$1,000	\$27
DP 16 10	01-09	Water Exclusion			
WP 00 01	08-14	Keep This Notice			

Additional Interests

First Mortgagee
HUNTINGTON BANK
4110 N 76TH ST
MILWAUKEE, WI 53222

Wisconsin Important Notice

(Not Applicable to Owner Occupied Dwellings.)

This policy contains an exclusion for loss resulting from any ordinance or law regulating or requiring the construction, demolition, remodeling, or repair of property, including removal of any resulting debris.

Contact your authorized agent for additional information if you wish to purchase this coverage.

I am requesting a permit to occupy the public row, at my residence at 1102 N Superior. Both for the front terrace and south side terrace. This is for the purpose of feeding pollinators.

Terrace=public right of way; providing a space for trees and other vegetation (IE: pollinator friendly native plants). These plants, by the way, came to the terrace as an Act of God, I did not plant them.

On July 10, 2019 Appleton was recognized as a "Bee City USA". What is the point of that if we are not going to allow native plants/vegetation for the bees, butterflies, wasps, etc. All the manicured lawns providing NOTHING in the way of habitat. They are part of the problem, my yard is part of the solution. I ask the city put forth the effort to honor their Bee City recognition.

These plants are already providing habitat and food for bees, butterflies and birds. I wish to keep these plants until to fall. If I am made to cut them to 3 feet, the flowers are removed and then they just become leaves and serve no purpose for providing pollen.

Bee City USA - Appleton WI

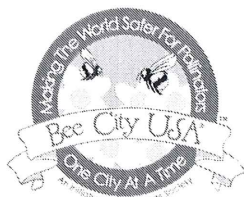
Report on 2021

Pollinator Habitat Creation & Enhancement

We continue to work with the Bee Campus affiliate and their good word to expand the Pollinator Education Center on campus and are working to establish a Memorandum of Understanding with the City of Appleton to develop and implement an adopt-a-pollinator-patch program for a forthcoming 6 mile nature trail through the City.

Education & Outreach

World Bee Day: Pollenablers hosted an event at a local brewery which is home to several honey bee hives managed by Israel del Toro. Highlights included pollinators themed artwork and demonstrations by Encaustic artist Jesse Frisch, community honey bee hive box painting and the release of "Dames & Dandies", a pilsner infused with Dame's Rocket and Dandelion flower essence. National Pollinator Week: Because of Covid, plans to conduct in person events for National Pollinator Week 2021 were shelved. However, we did pivot and host a number of on-line educational opportunities throughout the week, but those too were not very well attended. NoMowMay: Our biggest success was the expansion of the NoMow May initiative which saw participation from 9 additional communities in the Fox Valley and in the state of Wisconsin. We expect that number to double in 2022. We will be introducing a Resolution to Appleton council this year to permanently change our Municipal Code to allow citizens to participate in whatever manner they chose by pushing the weed ordinance enforcement start date to June 1 and implementing other language changes to the Code to allow for and promote more pollinator friendly approaches to flower bed plantings and lawn care. We hosted 2 Compassion Tree Council events in Appleton, the first on Arbor Day, establishing the Council of Compassion Trees and the second (as co-host) in October, welcoming the addition of the a White Pine to the established Council Tree in October. The second event was very well intended and included the Mayor, Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Wisconsin.





What The New York Times Found in Doug Tallamy's Yard

News & Announcements / Leave a Comment / July 7, 2026

A new feature on the native plant movement, and the restoration that gave Homegrown National Park its name.

Cover photo by Doug Tallamy | Pennsylvania
Est Read Time: 5 min

If you've ever wondered what "planting native" actually adds up to, this is worth your time.

[Read the full New York Times feature here.](#)

Journalist **Ferris Jabr** spent several days on the Pennsylvania property of our co-founder, **Doug Tallamy** — 10 acres that were once a tangle of invasive vines and mowed hayfield, and are now home to over 1,370 documented moth species and 62 breeding bird species. That's 44% of Pennsylvania's moths and 33% of its birds, on one piece of land, restored by one couple over three decades.

Jabr talked to more than 20 scientists and gardeners to understand how we got here, and where the science does and doesn't back up the movement's biggest claims.

What the Article Gets Right

The reporting backs up what we've been saying for years:

Native plants aren't optional extras; they're the base of the food chain.

Most leaf-eating insects can only eat a narrow set of plants they've coevolved with. Take away the natives, and you take away the food web everything else depends on.

A small number of plants do most of the work.

On average, just 14% of native species in a region **support more than 90% of local butterflies and moths**. Planting the right natives matters more than planting a lot of anything.

The results show up fast.

Yards landscaped primarily with native plants host **66% more bird species** than conventional yards. One well-known study found **Carolina chickadees** could only sustain their populations when yards were at least 70% native.

This is bigger than any one garden.

Roughly 40 million acres of the U.S. are covered in ecologically empty turfgrass, much of it on private property. Restoring even half of that would create a connected patchwork of habitat larger than every national park combined.

Where It Pushes Back

We appreciate that the piece doesn't stop at the highlight reel. It also raises fair questions: some nonnative plants fill real gaps — feeding pollinators during seasonal bloom gaps, tolerating extreme climate swings native plants may struggle with, or simply giving gardeners food and flowers that matter to them too.

Our take: none of that changes the core finding. Native plants are still the foundation. But an ecologically responsible garden doesn't have to be a purity test. It has to support wildlife *and* meet our needs. That often means asking what a plant *does*, not just where it's from.

Gardening won't single-handedly solve the biodiversity crisis. The article is honest about that, too, and so are we. But your yard is the one piece of the planet you actually get to decide

about. That's not everything. It's also not nothing.

The Reporter Tested It Himself

Jabr didn't just report on this from the outside, either. Partway through researching the piece, he started swapping nonnatives in his own garden for native trees, shrubs, and groundcover. Within weeks, he was seeing caterpillars, moths, and native bees that had never shown up in his yard before, even though the garden had already been lush and full of blooms for years. The difference wasn't more plants. It was the right ones.

This Isn't a Niche Movement Anymore

Maybe the most telling part of the piece isn't the science, it's who's paying attention to it. A major national newspaper spending days reporting on native plant restoration is itself a signal. The data backs it up too: according to surveys from the National Garden Association and the National Wildlife Federation, cited in the NYT piece, the share of U.S. gardening households buying native plants has ranged from about one in five to nearly one in three since 2019, and **82% of horticultural professionals** report rising demand. What used to be a passionate niche is becoming a mainstream expectation.

That shift matters for the movement's future. The more this becomes common knowledge instead of specialist knowledge, the easier it gets to turn "one yard" into a connected, visible network of habitat, which is the whole idea behind Homegrown National Park.

Where to Start

You don't need 10 acres or three decades. You need one bed, one native tree, or one patch of lawn that you're willing to transform.

Choose plants that make a difference

Freedom of speech is a principle that supports the freedom of an individual or a community to articulate their opinions and ideas without fear of retaliation, censorship, or legal sanction. The right to **freedom of expression** has been recognised as a human right in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and international human rights law.^[1] Many countries have constitutional laws that protect freedom of speech. Terms such as *free speech*, *freedom of speech*, and *freedom of expression* are often used interchangeably in political discourse. However, in legal contexts, *freedom of expression* more broadly encompasses the right to seek, receive, and impart information or ideas, regardless of the medium used.

Article 19 of the UDHR states that "everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference" and "everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice".

The Declaration has proven an influential and globally impactful statement on human rights. The Declaration was viewed by Abraham Lincoln as the moral standard to which the United States should strive, and he considered it a statement of principles through which the Constitution should be interpreted.^{[6]:126} In 1863, Lincoln made the Declaration the centerpiece of his Gettysburg Address, widely considered among the most famous speeches in American history.^[7] The Declaration's second sentence, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness", is considered one of the most significant and famed lines in world history.^[8] Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Joseph Ellis has written that the Declaration contains "the most potent and consequential words in American history".^[9]

1st Amendment rights:

Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness:

Life = to include the Rights of Nature to survive and flourish

Liberty = people are entitled to freedom and autonomy

Pursuit of happiness = the right to seek personal fulfillment and well being, my “wild” habitat definitely is vital to my personal fulfillment and well being

The 1st Amendment of the Constitution allows individuals to express their views through various means: speech, writing, and art. My pollinator friendly plants were planted by an Act of God, and therefore deserve a place on this earth. What better way to create are than by the Creator himself?

The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees five fundamental freedoms: freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and the right to petition the government. These rights primarily protect individuals from government censorship and retaliation, though they do not apply to actions taken by private employers or companies.  ACLU of Arizona +2

While broad, these rights are not absolute. Here is a breakdown of the specific protections and their legal limits:

- **Freedom of Speech & Press:** Protects your right to express opinions, criticize the government, and publish information. However, the government can restrict specific categories of speech, including true threats, defamation, incitement to imminent lawless action, and obscenity.  ACLU of Arizona +2
- **Freedom of Religion:** Prevents the government from establishing an official state religion ("Establishment Clause") and from interfering with your ability to practice your faith, or have no faith at all ("Free Exercise Clause").  LII | Legal Information In... +3
- **Freedom to Assemble:** Grants the right to gather peacefully in public spaces to protest, march, or associate with groups. This does not protect acts of civil disobedience, such as rioting, blocking traffic, or trespassing.  ACLU of Arizona +2
- **Right to Petition:** Allows you to demand changes from the government and voice grievances through lawsuits, lobbying, or contacting elected officials.  ACLU of Arizona +1

Inspections Division Site Photos







"...meeting community needs...enhancing quality of life."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

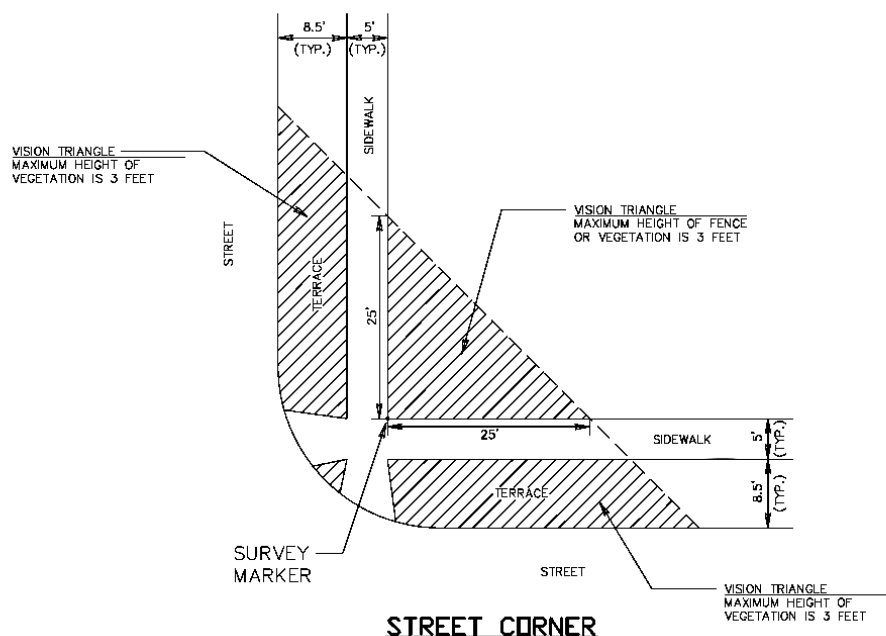
Engineering Division
100 North Appleton Street
Appleton, WI 54911
TEL (920) 832-6474
FAX (920) 832-6489

Adopted November 2, 2022

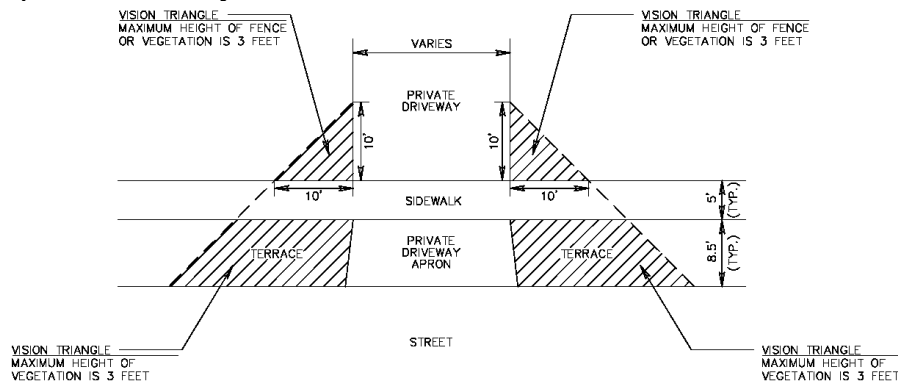
CITY OF APPLETON STREET TERRACE POLICY

The City of Appleton will not be responsible for repairing or replacing any part of privately owned improvements placed in the street right-of-way.

- A. Any use of the street terraces shall be contingent upon the following:
1. Compliant with Weed Control Ordinance, weeds and grass must **not** exceed 8 inches in height.
 2. Ground elevation flush with sidewalk. No elevated planting beds are permitted.
 3. Any private plantings or mulch in the terrace shall be fully confined within the terrace area without the aid of structural supports or fencing. Under no circumstance shall any plant encroach over a sidewalk, curb or roadway shoulder.
 4. All private plantings shall comply with City required intersection and private sight distance requirements as detailed in §23-50 (g) Vision Corner (1) Street Corner and (2) Private Driveway. In order to provide a clear view at intersection for all users of the traveled way, an area within each intersection shall be kept clear of any plant over 36-inches in height.
 - a. The vision corner is described as the triangular area enclosed by a straight line connecting a point on each street right-of-way line, which point is twenty-five feet from the intersection of the right-of-way lines.



- b. The vision corner is described as the triangular area enclosed by a straight line connecting the point ten feet from the intersection of the street right of way and private driveway.



PRIVATE DRIVEWAY

5. Street Parking:
 - a. For roadways with designated on-street parking, plantings shall **not** be placed within two feet of the back of the curb or edge of shoulder.
 - b. For roadways with permitted parking, plantings within two feet of the back of curb or edge of shoulder shall not exceed 8 inches in height.
 - c. For roadways with prohibited parking at all times, plantings shall not exceed 36-inches in height.
6. The owner accepts full responsibility for the care and maintenance of the plantings and understands that planting in the terrace are made at their own risk and that they may be removed at any time, and for any reason, by the City without compensation. The owner seeking to place permissible plantings in the terrace is responsible for contacting Diggers Hotline to identify and mark any underground utilities prior to digging within the right-of-way.
7. Refuse and recycling containers along with any other items placed in the terrace area for City pickup (including large items, fall leaf storage) shall be placed at least 3-feet away from any terrace plantings.
8. All private plantings shall be cut down to ground level and removed from the terrace prior to October 5th, to accommodate the City's fall leaf collection process.

B. The following conditions **ARE** acceptable uses of street terraces under City Policy and Code, **NO** permit required:

1. Mowed turf grass.
2. Public trees.
3. Private plants under 3-feet in height, which would meet sight distance requirements listed in item A.4. above.
4. Home gardens under 3-feet in height, which include flower and vegetable gardens, which would meet sight distance requirements listed in item A.4. above.
5. Mulch.

- C. The following **ARE NOT** acceptable uses of street terraces **unless a terrace occupancy permit request is approved** by the Municipal Services Committee and Common Council.

Unacceptable uses include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Private plants in excess of 3-feet in height.
2. Hedges or woody plantings.
3. Traffic hazards such as rocks, railroad ties, fencing, etc.
4. Loose stone or sand surfaces.
5. Non-native or invasive species of vegetation with the exception of flower and vegetable gardens.
6. Private trees.
7. Plants within 3-feet of a fire hydrant or other City/private utility surface infrastructure.
8. Private pavement including, but not limited to, asphalt, brick, flag stone or concrete.

All Council approved terrace occupancy permits require a certificate of insurance and payment of a \$40 annual terrace occupancy permit fee, which shall be valid until December 31st of the year of it is issued. In addition to any exceptions granted under the permit, all other conditions listed in this policy shall remain in effect.