



2015-2019 Consolidated Plan

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan is a five-year strategic plan that outlines the goals of the City of Appleton's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program which is funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The primary goal of the City of Appleton's CDBG Program is the creation of a thriving urban community through provision of assistance to low- and moderate-income households in the forms of basic shelter, affordable housing opportunities, expanded economic opportunities, suitable living environments and supportive services related to residential, financial and social stability. The plan summarizes the needs of the community and the goals and strategies the City will follow to achieve the planned outcomes.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The following is a summary of the goals and outcomes from the Strategic Plan section:

Five-Year Goals	Five-Year Goal Outcomes
Improve and maintain housing stock	175 owner-occupied homes rehabilitated
Homebuyer assistance	40 first-time homebuyers receive downpayment assistance
Rental rehabilitation	40 rental units rehabilitated
Acquisition for new housing	15 new housing units
Public facilities improvement and maintenance	900 persons assisted through allocations to community based agencies for facility improvement and maintenance activities
Neighborhood revitalization	10,000 persons assisted through various public facility improvements
Public services	5,500 persons assisted through provision of various public services

Goals and Outcomes Summary

3. Evaluation of past performance

Over the past five years the City of Appleton has designated approximately 60% of its CDBG funds toward housing activities, 15% for public facility activities, and 10% for both public service and administration activities. Based upon the strong performance of the City programs and subrecipients allocated funds during this time period, the City used these levels of funding as a guide when deciding upon goals for the next five years. The staff involved in the administration of the CDBG funds and the process used in allocating funds underwent changes during the past five years and these changes will help create focus and continuity in meeting the goals, tracking the outcomes and ensuring the effectiveness of activities funded by the CDBG Program.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City used an internet-based survey and two public hearings at regular meetings of the Community and Economic Development Committee (CEDC) to gather input from citizens about the use of CDBG funds. To encourage citizen involvement, the survey was advertised using the City's webpage and Twitter feed, the Community and Economic Development Department's Facebook page, a newspaper notice, the posting of a notice in City Hall, emails to numerous agencies asking their help in publicizing the survey and a press release, which resulted in coverage by the a local television news program. Over 400 responses to the survey were received. A 30-day comment period will be followed by the presentation of the Consolidated Plan to the CEDC Committee. A public hearing will be held at the meeting so that citizens may voice their comments before the committee votes on approval of the plan. Any comments received during the comment period and the public hearing at the CEDC meeting will be included in the plan when it is presented to Common Council for approval and subsequently submitted to HUD.

City staff conducted one-on-one interviews with representatives from area agencies. The agencies were chosen based on the services they provide in the community and great effort was made to ensure a

wide spectrum of services was represented so that the needs of many different segments of the population would be considered in the needs analysis and the determination of priority needs.

5. Summary of public comments

The results of the Community Needs Survey that was completed by just over 400 citizens are attached to this document. Eight people representing various community agencies spoke at the public hearing held in October 2014 and shared their views about the importance of supporting the provision of public services to low and moderate income persons in the community.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

One comment from the community wide needs survey was not accepted as it contained inappropriate language in reference to a City employee and concerned a municipal project that occurred over five years ago that was unrelated to the CDBG program.

7. Summary

The City of Appleton's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan has been prepared as a guide for the expenditure of CDBG funds based upon input from citizens and local agencies regarding the needs of the community and use of funds; an assessment of needs in the community related to housing and community development and an analysis of the area's market create a picture of the environment in which the program will be administered. The input gathered, needs assessment and market analysis was used to create a plan that identifies priority needs, and lays out the goals and expected outcomes to be met by the City's CDBG Program over the next five years.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	APPLETON	City of Appleton

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)

1. Introduction

Consultation on development of the plan began in June 2014 and was achieved through the use of an online survey, interviews and public hearings. Efforts were made to consult agencies that provide a wide range of services along with sources from the private market so that a clear picture of community needs would be available during development of the plan. Approximately 70 community leaders or members of stakeholder groups were invited to take an online survey. 36 responses were received.

On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being least important and 5 most important, respondents ranked the importance of funding eligible activities as follows:

- When including the two highest rankings on the 1 to 5 scale (4 and 5), the most respondents ranked Rehabilitation of Housing for Persons with Disabilities and Homeowner Accessibility Improvements as important.
- In the public services category, the highest number of respondents ranked Mental Health Services and Substance Abuse Services as most important.
- Public facility improvements overall were considered less important than other funding categories, but within this category the need for senior, youth, neighborhood and homeless facilities was ranked most important.

When asked about the level of need for services for the next five years, (Decrease, Remain the Same, Increase) the results were as follows:

- Most respondents ranked Senior Housing Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation of Housing for Persons with Disabilities as needs that would increase
- Mental Health, Substance Abuse and Senior Services were the services most respondents ranked as likely to increase.
- Public Facility Improvements for senior, youth, neighborhood and homeless facilities were ranked as likely to increase by the highest number of respondents.

Of the three general activity categories, Housing, Public Services and Community Development, most respondents ranked Housing as the highest priority need, followed by Public Services and Community Development.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

The City of Appleton enhances coordination between public and private service providers and agencies through variety of activities. City staff are involved with numerous agencies in the community

that address housing, health, mental health and other services in a number of roles – at-large members, board members, consultants, sponsors etc. Housing agencies/providers include the Fox Cities Housing Coalition and Appleton Housing Authority. A few of the health, mental health and service agencies City staff has been involved with are Outagamie, Calumet and Winnebago Health and Human Services, Refugee Resettlement, Boys & Girls Club, YMCA, Goodwill Industries of Northeast Wisconsin, Emergency Shelter of the Fox Valley, Fox Valley Warming Shelter, ThedaCare, Affinity Health and Fox Cities Community Health Center. A complete list of agencies and service providers the City has partnered with in order to increase and improve the quality of housing and services can be found in the attached Appendix, Collaborative and Cooperative Efforts.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The City serves as the sponsoring agency for the grant application, and acts as the administrator of funding for several agencies for Transitional Housing Program (THP), Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds. Two agencies that directly serve the homeless population also received CDBG funds in 2014. Staff from the Community and Economic Development and Police Departments collaborate with these same two agencies to problem solve and seek solutions to address the needs of homeless persons.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

As the sponsoring agency for the grant application and administrator of funds for the local Continuum of Care (CoC), the City is closely involved with all aspects of the allocation of funds, development of performance standards and evaluation of outcomes, development of funding and policies and procedures used in the administration of Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS). In addition, interviews were conducted with staff from several agencies that are members of the Fox Cities CoC.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	APPLETON HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Executive Director of the Appleton Housing Authority was interviewed and consulted with regard to relevant sections of the Consolidated Plan in addition to a discussion of the relationship between the City of Appleton and the Housing Authority and how that relationship may be strengthened.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Appleton Community and Economic Development Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Director, Deputy Director and Economic Development Specialist from the City of Appleton's Community and Economic Development Department were consulted in regard to economic development strategies and initiatives that are currently in place or may be undertaken in the next five years.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Appleton Finance Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Continuum of Care
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City has agreed to act as a pass through agent for ESG funds that are used by various CoC agencies located in the Fox Cities and has contracted with a consultant to administer those funds. The consultant was interviewed regarding the funds and the agencies that are receiving the funds.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Appleton Health Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Health Agency

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	A public health nurse from the City of Appleton's Health Department was interviewed and consulted about action being taken to evaluate and reduce the number of children affected lead-based paint hazards.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Appleton Public Works Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Facilities
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Director of Public Works was interviewed and consulted regarding the need for public improvements.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Family Care Manager and Program Manager from Community Care, Inc., were interviewed regarding the housing and supportive service needs of the special needs population in the Fox Cities.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	EMERGENCY SHELTER OF THE FOX VALLEY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Executive Director of the Emergency Shelter of the Fox Valley was interviewed and consulted about the homeless population and services and facilities available for that population in the Fox Cities.

8	Agency/Group/Organization	Fox Valley Warming Shelter
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Executive Director of the Fox Valley Warming Shelter was interviewed and consulted about the homeless population and services and facilities available for that population in the Fox Cities.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	HARBOR HOUSE DOMESTIC ABUSE PROGRAMS, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Executive Director of Harbor House Domestic Abuse Programs was interviewed and consulted regarding the need for facilities, public services and affordable housing in the Fox Cities, specifically regarding female domestic abuse victims and their families.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	HOUSING PARTNERSHIP OF THE FOX CITIES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Executive and Deputy Directors of the Housing Partnership of the Fox Cities were interviewed and consulted about needs for transitional, supportive and affordable housing in the Fox Cities.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	LEAVEN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Health

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Executive Director and Development Specialist of LEAVEN were interviewed and consulted regarding the need for public services and affordable housing in the Fox Cities.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Realtors Association of Northeast Wisconsin
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Realtors Association
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	A meeting was held with the Joint Housing Advocacy Committee and discussion was held regarding trends in the housing market, availability of affordable housing and barriers to affordable housing with regard to public policies.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	REBUILDING TOGETHER - FOX VALLEY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Executive Director and Construction Services Director of Rebuilding Together Fox Valley were interviewed and consulted regarding affordable housing needs for the elderly and disabled population of the Fox Cities.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	SALVATION ARMY OF THE FOX CITIES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Social Services Director of the Salvation Army Fox Cities was interviewed and consulted regarding the need for public services and affordable housing in the Fox Cities.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Sustainable Fox Valley
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Sustainable Fox Valley Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Program Coordinator of Sustainable Fox Valley, a neighborhood organization, was interviewed and consulted regarding public facilities and public service needs in relation to neighborhood revitalization.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Valley Home Builders Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Home Builders Association
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	A meeting was held with the Joint Housing Advocacy Committee and discussion was held regarding trends in the housing market, availability of affordable housing and barriers to affordable housing with regard to public policies.

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

All appropriate agencies were consulted.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Wisconsin BoSCoC	The Wisconsin Balance of State Continuum of Care, of which the Fox Cities Continuum of Care is a member, issued a 10 year plan draft in January 2014. While a specific goal of both plans is to increase access to affordable housing, the CoC's overarching goal of setting a path to end all types of homelessness will be supported by the City through continued support of agencies that provide services and housing to homeless individuals and families.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

The City of Appleton supports the Appleton Housing Authority with CDBG funding for activities located within city limits. This allows the Housing Authority to use other funds to support activities in the other municipalities in which it conducts activities, which includes Outagamie and Calumet Counties.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

City of Appleton residents were invited to participate in an online Community-Wide Needs Survey during the month of May to assist the City with prioritization of community development and housing needs. The survey was available online from May 2nd – 31st and paper copies of the survey were available at City Hall and the Appleton Public Library. Availability of the survey was announced via press release which resulted in a local radio and TV station broadcasting information about the survey. Information about the survey was posted on the City’s website, the Community and Economic Development Department’s webpage and Facebook page, the City’s CDBG webpage and was announced via the City of Appleton’s Twitter account. An email with a printable flyer was sent to City Department Directors, Alderpersons and a number of local agencies that serve low and moderate income persons. Agencies were asked to print and post the flyer advertising the survey at their facility, forward the email to their clients or post a link to the survey on their website.

There were 434 respondents to the survey. The survey asked respondents for opinions on the current state of their neighborhood and how CDBG funds should be spent for public services, homeless services, and housing and economic development activities. Respondents were also allowed to answer open ended questions about the use of CDBG funds. Their responses are included in the attached document.

Summary of the responses:

84% of respondents were homeowners and 46% have lived in Appleton for over 20 years

IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS:

- 72% always feel safe
- 41% want more places to bike
- 28% want less availability of rental housing

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- 69% rated the use of funds for the replacement/repair of streets, sidewalks and/or infrastructure as very important
- 33% felt the use of funds to improve/increase the number of bus stops and/or bus shelters was not important

HOMELESS SERVICES:

- 61% indicated the use of funds for case management/life skills education for homeless persons was very important
- 20% felt the use of funds for permanent supportive housing for the chronically homeless was not important

PUBLIC SERVICES:

- There was not an especially strong response to a specific activity in regard to the importance of use of funds in the public service category. Activities across the board were ranked about the same as very important, somewhat important and not important.

HOUSING:

- 46% rated the use of funds for housing rehabilitation loans as very important while 44% rated the use of funds for housing for persons with disabilities as very important
- 28% indicated that use of funds for rental housing was not important

BETTER OR WORSE:

- 53% of respondents felt Appleton has better opportunities for biking than five years ago
- 40% felt the condition of streets and sidewalks was worse in comparison to five years ago

In addition to the survey, two public hearing were held in conjunction with Community & Economic Development Committee meetings. Notices about the public hearings were published in the Post Crescent two weeks before the hearing. That notice is also posted in City Hall in a public area. An announcement about the hearing was placed on the City of Appleton's website, sent out via the City's Twitter account and placed on the Community & Economic Development Department's Facebook page. In addition, an announcement was emailed to subrecipients and stakeholder agencies that have interest in the use of public funds and to a list of approximately 400 contacts compiled by the City's Diversity Coordinator.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	434 respondents	Please see the summary above.	One comment from the community wide needs survey was not accepted as it contained inappropriate language in reference to a City employee and concerned a municipal project that occurred over five years ago that was completely unrelated to the CDBG program.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Six individuals spoke at the public hearing held on October 6, 2014 at the regular meeting of the Community and Economic Development Committee.	Six individuals representing various non-profits spoke about the importance of services provided by their agencies and asked the committee to consider those services when appropriating funding over the next five years.	All comments were accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section of the Consolidated Plan assesses the needs of the community in the areas of housing, public housing, homeless needs, housing and public services for those with special needs, and community development needs not related to housing.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

Analysis of data provided in the following sections indicates that minority, elderly and rental households are affected disproportionately by housing problems in comparison to households in Appleton as a whole. This analysis is supported by feedback gathered from area agencies during development of this plan.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	70,087	72,716	4%
Households	26,899	28,678	7%
Median Income	\$47,285.00	\$52,183.00	10%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	3,285	3,365	5,615	3,630	12,780
Small Family Households *	1,030	820	1,895	1,585	7,460
Large Family Households *	119	190	630	285	1,230
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	410	660	890	495	1,700
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	520	650	730	425	620
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	434	525	1,180	870	1,165
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	55	35	10	65	165	0	0	0	45	45
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	24	75	0	10	109	10	0	15	0	25
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	10	55	170	30	265	0	0	75	35	110
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,235	135	45	15	1,430	760	450	360	25	1,595
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	345	990	300	55	1,690	325	450	1,040	620	2,435

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	195	0	0	0	195	95	0	0	0	95

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,325	300	230	120	1,975	765	450	455	110	1,780
Having none of four housing problems	555	1,690	1,935	930	5,110	355	925	3,000	2,475	6,755
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	195	0	0	0	195	95	0	0	0	95

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	720	274	80	1,074	195	300	505	1,000
Large Related	25	60	10	95	55	15	265	335
Elderly	250	310	125	685	490	455	225	1,170

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	660	525	145	1,330	360	125	440	925
Total need by income	1,655	1,169	360	3,184	1,100	895	1,435	3,430

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	580	4	0	584	165	210	145	520
Large Related	10	0	0	10	55	0	75	130
Elderly	165	80	45	290	235	150	60	445
Other	510	60	0	570	315	85	85	485
Total need by income	1,265	144	45	1,454	770	445	365	1,580

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	24	130	170	40	364	10	0	70	35	115
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
Other, non-family households	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	34	130	170	40	374	10	0	89	35	134

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	243	2,649	2,892	0	270	4,383	4,653

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

The numbers in this tables are based on data compiled by the Applied Population Laboratory (APL), UW-Madison/Extension. Sources for the table supplied by APL included the 2010 Census and the 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. The data was reported at a census tract level. Census tracts included in the APL table may have been removed before making calculations for the table above based on the amount of area of the City of Appleton located in the census tract or the absence of residential land uses.

Data Source
Comments:

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

There are 4,305 owner occupied households and 3,854 renter households that report having specific housing problems (substandard housing, overcrowding or cost burden), which is 28.5% of the 28,678 total households in Appleton. The largest percentage of households reporting a cost burden of greater than 30% are elderly homeowners (34%) and renter households classified as Other (41%). Of households reporting a cost burden greater than 50%, the largest percentage are classified as Small Related in both the renter (40%) and owner (33%) categories. Single family households in the 50-80% AMI category have the largest percentage of households affected by overcrowding.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

The number of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking was not available. However, since in 2013, Harbor House Domestic Abuse Programs, located in the city of Appleton, sheltered 256 women alone that were victims of domestic violence, the estimate could easily be in excess of 300 families or individuals.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem for both renters and owners is a housing cost burden of greater than 30% of household income. Of all households reporting a housing problem as listed in Table 7, 44% of renters and 57% of owners reported housing cost burden as the most severe housing problem.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

The largest percentage of households reporting a cost burden of greater than 30% are elderly homeowners (34%) and renter households classified as Other (41%).

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

The Housing Partnership of the Fox Cities (HPFC) administers a rapid re-housing program and during a discussion with HPFC staff, examples of needs and characteristics typical of individuals and families either at imminent risk of becoming homeless or those currently receiving assistance included the following:

- Single-parent families struggle with housing cost burden due to child care expenses; even when a parent is employed, most living wage jobs do not provide enough income to pay for a market rate rental unit and child care
- Ongoing issues with alcohol/drug addiction that make long-term employment difficult
- Availability and expense of dependable transportation to and from places of employment
- Language barriers between landlords and tenants seeking rental housing
- Record of past evictions and ongoing utility debt; if a family or individual had been evicted prior to participation in the rapid re-housing program or has unpaid utility bills, those issues may cause a prospective landlord to reject an application

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

The following characteristics may indicate instability and an increased risk of homelessness, according to the At Risk of Homelessness definition that was published by HUD in the interim Emergency Solution Grants program rule on December 5, 2011.

An individual or family that:

- has moved because of economic reasons two or more times during a 60 day period
- is living in the home of another because of economic hardship
- has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days
- lives in a hotel or motel and the cost is not paid for by charitable organizations or government programs
- lives in a single-room occupancy or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than two persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than one and a half persons per room
- is exiting a publicly funded institution or system of care

Another characteristic that has may indicate increased risk of homelessness is when an individual or family is living in a home in such a condition as to be considered hazardous per City Ordinance and there are not sufficient resources available to make the necessary repairs.

Discussion

Historically, housing has been the focus of the expenditure of CDBG funds in Appleton. While continued use of funds for housing is anticipated, special attention to minority, special needs, elderly and rental households may be warranted.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (ten percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. The housing problems are: lacks complete kitchen or plumbing facilities, more than one person per room and cost burden greater than 30% of household income.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,960	460	185
White	2,535	415	140
Black / African American	105	0	25
Asian	120	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	15	20
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	150	20	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,005	1,330	0
White	1,655	1,220	0
Black / African American	55	0	0
Asian	90	60	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	160	45	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,955	3,715	0
White	1,715	3,555	0
Black / African American	40	10	0
Asian	170	65	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	29	65	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than one person per room,
4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	755	2,750	0
White	715	2,565	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	0	25	0
Asian	10	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	14	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	65	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

In the lowest category of Area Median Income (AMI), 0%-30%, where the jurisdiction as a whole reported one or more of four housing problems at a rate of 87%, Black/African American households reported at 100%. All other racial or ethnic groups fell within a 10% range of 87%.

In the next highest category, 30%-50% AMI, 60% of households in the jurisdiction as a whole reported one of four housing problems. Black/African American (100%), American Indian, Alaska Native (100%) and Hispanic (78%) households reported problems at a rate more than 10% higher than the jurisdiction.

The last category considered to be low/moderate income (LMI), 50%-80% AMI, households in the jurisdiction as a whole, reported housing problems at a rate of 34%. Black/African American (80%) and Asian (72%) households at this AMI reported problems at a much higher rate.

In the final table, 80%-100% AMI, non-LMI households jurisdiction wide reported housing problems at a rate of 22%. Only Asian households (52%) reported problems at a rate greater than ten percentage points different from the jurisdiction as a whole.

Even though the actual number of non-white households reporting is a small number (less than 15% in all of the four tables), it is worth noting that Black/African American households experience housing problems at a greater rate in all the LMI categories and seems to indicate a need that needs to be addressed. Overall, the percentage of households at 0%-30% AMI reporting housing problems is rather high at 87%, compared to 60% and 34% for the other LMI categories, which may also indicate an area of need that should be examined.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (ten percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. Severe housing problems include:

- Overcrowded households with more than 1.5 persons per room, not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls or half-rooms
- Households with cost burdens of more than 50 percent of income

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,065	1,355	185
White	1,780	1,170	140
Black / African American	105	0	25
Asian	85	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	20
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	95	75	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities,
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities,
3. More than 1.5 persons per room,
4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	635	2,700	0
White	450	2,430	0
Black / African American	40	15	0
Asian	70	85	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	40	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	75	130	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	540	5,135	0
White	365	4,900	0
Black / African American	0	50	0
Asian	150	85	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	19	75	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	135	3,375	0
White	115	3,165	0
Black / African American	0	25	0
Asian	10	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	65	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

Examination of the above tables reveals that racial or ethnic groups seem to be disproportionately affected by severe housing problems at every income level. Specifically:

- At 0%-30% area median income (AMI), 100% of Black/African American households reported severe housing problems compared to 60% for the jurisdiction as a whole
- At the 30%-50% AMI level, only 19% of households from the jurisdiction as a whole reported severe housing problems, while 73% of Black/African American, 45% of Asian and 37% of Hispanic households reported problems.
- At the 50%-80% AMI level, 10% of the households reported severe housing problems jurisdiction-wide. 64% of Asian and 20% of Hispanic households made a similar report.
- In the 80%-100% AMI category, while only 4% of households in the jurisdiction as a whole reported severe housing problems, 12% of Asian and 13% of Hispanic households reported the same problems.

Although overall, only 15% or less of households reported in the above tables were non-white households, the data indicates there may be housing problems that are not being addressed for non-white racial or ethnic groups.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (ten percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. The table below displays cost burden information for the jurisdiction and each racial and ethnic group, including no cost burden (less than 30%), cost burden (30-50%), severe cost burden (more than 50%), and no/negative income. Cost burden is a fraction of a household's total gross income spent on housing costs.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	19,970	5,075	2,850	185
White	18,725	4,600	2,510	140
Black / African American	45	50	145	25
Asian	555	135	70	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	75	70	0	20
Pacific Islander	4	0	0	0
Hispanic	475	170	120	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

The analysis of this table indicates that Black/African American households experience a disproportionately larger share of housing cost burden than households in the jurisdiction as a whole. The jurisdiction as a whole reported 72% of households having no housing cost burden compared to just 19% of Black/African American households. American Indian/Alaskan Native and Hispanic households also reported a lower percentage of households (52% and 62% respectively) with no housing cost burden. 18% of households reported a housing cost burden of 30-50% in the jurisdiction. All other racial or ethnic groups were within ten percentage points of 18%, except for Hispanic households; 48% reported a 30-50% housing cost burden. 10% of households in the jurisdiction reported a severe housing cost burden (housing cost is more than 50% of household income). The only ethnic or racial group that reported a percentage greater than 10 percentage points higher was Black/African American households, with 60% of households reporting a severe housing cost burden. Overall, 93% of households

reporting housing cost burden for the above table are white households, but the fact that the numbers for the Black/African American households are so different than the rest of the racial and ethnic groups seems to indicate issues that need to be addressed.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

In the 0%-30% Area Median Income (AMI) category, of households reporting the presence of one of four housing problems and one or more severe housing problems, 100% of Black/African American households reported having those problems, compared to the jurisdiction as a whole reporting at rates of 87% (one or more of four housing problems) and 60% (one or more severe housing problems).

In the 30%-50% AMI category, 60% of households in the jurisdiction as a whole reported having one of four housing problems. In comparison, 100% of Black/African American, 100% of American Indian, Alaskan Native, and 78% of Hispanic households reported having problems. In this same AMI category, 19% of households in the jurisdiction reported having at least one of four severe housing problems. Reported numbers for three racial or ethnic groups in the same AMI category were significantly higher: Black/African American households – 73%, Asian households – 45%, Hispanic households – 37%.

In the 50%-80% AMI category, 34% of households in the jurisdiction as a whole reported one or more of four housing problems while 80% of Black/African American households and 72% of Asian households reported one or more of four housing problems. 64% of Asian and 20% of Hispanic households reported one or more of four severe housing problems while 10% of households in the jurisdiction as a whole reported one or more severe housing problems.

In the 80%-100% AMI category, while 22% of households in the jurisdiction reported one or more of four housing problems, 52% of American Indian, Alaskan Native households reported those problems. Only 4% of the households in the jurisdiction reported have one or more of four severe housing problems while 12% of Asian and 13% of Hispanic households reported those problems.

In every AMI category, one or more racial or ethnic groups reported housing problems at a higher rate than the jurisdiction as a whole. Although the percentage of white households reported in each table was 85% or higher, the disparity of the rate at which housing problems are experienced between white households and racial or ethnic households, cannot be ignored.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

All known needs have been identified above.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

The ethnic density map found in Section MA-50 of this plan, shows the concentration of minority households in the city of Appleton. Overall, the location of racial or ethnic households are dispersed throughout the city, with a few small neighborhoods of slightly higher concentration

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Appleton Housing Authority's mission is to provide decent, safe, quality housing for individuals and families that need rent affordability along with opportunities and programming for participants desiring to become self-sufficient. As of September 1, 2014, there were 686 applicants on the waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) at the Appleton Housing Authority.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	211	547	6	547	50	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Alternate Data Source Name:

Appleton Housing Authority

Data Source Comments: Appleton Housing Authority reviewed and updated the data in August 2014.

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	13,995	12,844	11,821	12,844	7,899	0
Average length of stay	0	0	5	5	1	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	88	125	0	125	1	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	65	311	2	311	12	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	555	12	532	11	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Appleton Housing Authority

Data Source Comments: Appleton Housing Authority reviewed and updated the data in August 2014. (Length of stay is reported in years.)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	178	437	5	419	17	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	4	73	1	62	15	0	0
Asian	0	0	15	32	0	35	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	6	20	0	15	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Appleton Housing Authority

Data Source Comments: Appleton Housing Authority reviewed and updated the data in August 2014.

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	0	18	0	20	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	203	538	6	512	11	0	0

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Appleton Housing Authority

Data Source Comments: Appleton Housing Authority reviewed and updated the data in August 2014.

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

Appleton Housing Authority (AHA) staff indicated that the provision of on-site services (social services, medical or even a small farmer's market) for residents of Oneida Heights (public housing located in Appleton) would be highly beneficial. Many residents of Oneida Heights do not drive so getting to outside facilities for services they may benefit from, is burdensome and sometimes impossible. This leaves residents isolated and in some cases may lead to some residents having to move to a comprehensive care facility prematurely in order to access the care they need. The Oneida Heights facility, although in good repair for a building of its age, could be remodeled to better meet the needs of prospective residents. Modernization of the facilities may be an impetus for those that are seeking affordable housing to choose to live at Oneida Heights which has vacancies and no waiting list, instead of joining the waiting list for the apartments at Riverwalk Place, another housing development Appleton Housing Authority owns. AHA Staff indicated there is no waiting list for accessible units.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

As of September 1, 2014, there were 686 applicants on the waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) at the Appleton Housing Authority. 59% of the applicants are families with children. 6.85% of applicants are elderly families with an additional 15% in the near elderly category of 55-62 years of age. 22% of applicants are families with disabilities.

No specific immediate needs of Public Housing residents and Housing Choice Voucher holders were reported by the Housing Authority.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

The needs of families on the HCV list are comparable to those of all the families and individuals in the community in need of affordable housing. The feedback received during interviews with all the agencies consulted indicates the same needs:

- Lower housing cost burden
- Increased availability of and less expensive transportation to and from places of employment
- Increased availability of services to aid with ongoing struggles with mental/physical health, addictions that make long-term employment difficult

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The numbers presented in the tables below indicate that there are small gains being made in the number of people exiting homelessness compared to those entering homelessness each year. There appears to be a disproportionate number of people suffering from homelessness when comparing the percentage of the population of Appleton that identifies their race as Black/African American to the number of sheltered homeless that identify their race as Black.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	97	3	487	305	324	31
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	184	9	952	556	552	25
Chronically Homeless Individuals	13	3	155	0	53	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	3	0	1	0
Veterans	18	0	97	43	47	27
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Data supplied by the Institute for Community Alliances, the administrator of the Wisconsin Homeless Management Information System. Estimates for the # of days persons experience homelessness for households with only children, the chronically homeless, unaccompanied youth and persons with HIV were not available. The estimates for number of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night are from the July 2014 Point-in-Time count. All other data are aggregated from 2013 data.

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	204	0
Black or African American	49	0
Asian	5	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	26	0
Not Hispanic	255	0

Data Source: Data supplied by the Institute for Community Alliances, the administrator of the Wisconsin Homeless Management Information System. Data is aggregate numbers from 2013.
Comments:

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

As shown in the Homeless Needs Assessment table above, the estimated number of families with children experiencing homelessness each year in the area that makes up the Fox Cities Continuum of Care is 487. The estimated number becoming homeless is 305, while the estimated number exiting homelessness each year is 324. These estimates indicate that approximately 160 families with children are chronically homeless (the difference between those exiting homelessness and those experiencing homelessness). The difference between the estimates of those becoming homeless and exiting homelessness indicate that there has been some gain in permanently housing families with children as more exited homelessness than those that became homeless.

The estimated number of veterans experiencing homelessness each year is 97. The estimated number becoming homeless is 43, while the estimated number exiting homelessness is 47. The difference between those entering and exiting homelessness compared to those experiencing homelessness indicates that approximately 50 veterans are chronically homeless. The difference between the estimates of those becoming homeless and exiting homelessness indicate that there has been a small gain in permanently housing veterans as more exited homelessness than those that became homeless.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

According to the 2010 Census, 1.7% of the population of Appleton identified their race as Black. The aggregate numbers from 2013 shown in the table above, indicate that 18% of the homeless sheltered in 2013 identified as Black/African American. The difference between those two numbers indicates that a disproportionate number of Black/African American people are affected by homelessness in Appleton. The reasons for that disproportionality is an issue that may be addressed by a new research initiative formed in 2014 that involves a group of agencies that have come together to study the reasons for homelessness. City staff will be involved with this group.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

As shown in the Homeless Needs Assessment table above, the July 2014 Point-in-Time count indicated less than 5% of the homeless population in Appleton were unsheltered. The count included three families, nine adults and three chronically homeless individuals unsheltered, compared to a total 312 in shelters on that night.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

The non-homeless special needs assessment evaluates both the housing and supportive service needs of members of the community that have special needs. Special needs population may include, but are not limited to: the elderly, persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug addiction and victims of domestic violence.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The definition of the characteristics of the special needs populations in Appleton is based upon consultation with the various agencies that provide services in the Appleton area. Based upon the interviews and conversations held with staff at these agencies and the services they listed as most commonly needed in the community, the most prevalent characteristics of the special needs populations are:

- persons affected by mental health problems,
- persons with alcohol/drug addiction issues, and
- elderly that are in need of supportive services for an array of health and housing problems

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

During consultation with agencies that provide services in the Appleton area, the most often mentioned housing and supportive needs for those that are not homeless but require supportive housing included:

Transportation – affordability and availability; particularly for those that cannot afford to own or are not physically capable of driving their own transportation. The Fox Cities public transit system (Valley Transit) has responded to the needs of the community in the past few years with the creation of the Connector, which is a service that operates outside of Valley Transit’s regular bus routes and outside of the normal operating hours. While this service has been a valuable addition to the public transit system, the fare that is required to keep the service in operation is beyond the financial capability of many of those most in need of the service.

Mental Health services – Almost without fail, the most commonly needed service that was called out by staff at agencies consulted during development of the this plan, was mental health treatment services. Over 60% of the respondents to the Stakeholders survey agreed that the need for mental health services would increase over the next five years. Difficulties named in obtaining services included the financial capability of those needing the service to pay for them and an insufficient number of professionals

available to provide services. Waiting lists to providers that offer services on a sliding scale or to those covered by health plan can be up to six months or longer.

Housing – Accessibility is an issue for both those with physical disabilities and the elderly. Elderly homeowners, especially those in the low/moderate income category, cannot afford the changes to the homes they own that would allow them to stay there as they develop the issues that come with growing older. Staff at Rebuilding Together Fox Valley named bathroom accessibility as the issue in 50% of cases they handle. Staff from Community Care also stated that accessibility issues exist for their clients (who are people of all ages with disabilities), the majority of which are renters. While accessible units are available, the current ADA accessibility standards do not meet the needs of clients. Evaluation and redefinition of accessibility standards in construction and the education of builders of new units as to how the current standards could be modified to meet the needs of more clients is needed to address this problem.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

When asked about the importance of funding for community development activities, which includes activities related to public facility improvement, respondents to the Community Wide Needs Survey ranked the importance of improvement of public facilities much lower than the importance of other community development activities. The Stakeholders Survey respondents, while rating the need for public facility improvement as most important in the community development category (specifically the need for senior, youth, neighborhood and homeless facilities), ranked community development activities as less important than either housing or public service activities. Over 70% of stakeholders surveyed felt the need for public facility improvements would increase over the next five years. In an interview held with staff from a local neighborhood organization, the importance of public space was emphasized as an important part of neighborhood revitalization. Public space was defined as anything from the provision of restrooms in every city park or improvement of sports fields and places for children to play to development of businesses in proximity to all neighborhoods that encourage neighborhood interaction (coffee shops, small grocery stores). Over 60% of the respondents to the Community Wide Needs survey felt that the condition of parks and other public spaces was the same as five years ago and almost 70% felt that the number of places for children to play in their neighborhood was about right. In discussions held with staff from various agencies about the improvement/development of public facilities, concerns were raised about the facilities for specific agencies, but not about general categories of facilities (neighborhood, senior, youth, etc.)

How were these needs determined?

In addition to the Community-Wide Needs and Stakeholders Survey, the need for public facilities was discussed with several of the agencies that were consulted during the development of this plan.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The City of Appleton, similar to many cities across the nation, has had to deal with shrinking budgets and smaller amounts of aid from the state and federal levels while trying to maintain the quality of the City’s infrastructure. Infrastructure projects generally are high cost projects, and considering that Appleton’s CDBG entitlement award has decreased to an average of \$500,000 per year, funding of these types of projects with CDBG funds has not been considered a priority. In the Community-Wide Needs Survey, 39% of respondents felt that the condition of the City’s streets were worse than five years ago. In addition, 68% of respondents ranked the repair/replacement of streets, sidewalks or infrastructure as very important if funds were to be used for economic development, public improvements or revitalization efforts. In order to stay within budget constraints, street repair or replacement may be delayed to the point where streets may be expected to last double the normal life cycle of a material.

Continued budgetary constraints may force the City to consider the use of CDBG funds for small street projects, tree planting or development of bicycle routes in LMI areas.

How were these needs determined?

In addition to the Community-Wide Needs Survey, the City's Director of Public Works was consulted. The Director used the City's Capital Improvement Plan, the 5 year Paving Plan and the City of Appleton Bike Lane Plan to specify projects that may be eligible for CDBG funds in the next five years.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

In almost every interview held with agencies consulted during the development of this plan, mental health services were mentioned as one of the highest needs in the community. Not only financial support to pay for the services, but also the lack of availability of services due to a shortage of providers. Also, according to the Stakeholders survey, treatment services for persons with substance abuse problems is an important need that has been and will continue to be in demand. Affordable and readily available transportation is another need that continues to be a problem in the community. Transportation for those that can't afford to own a car to and from their place of employment is essential and due to the location of their job or their work schedule, the available public transportation is not an option. Another need that is related to the transportation problem is for services to be provided on-site. Whether it is a homeless shelter, public housing or another housing development that provides supportive care, bringing service providers to those in need of the services would provide a solution to the transportation problem and allow access to services to more people.

How were these needs determined?

Public services needs were determined through consultation with various agencies in the area that provide a wide array of services to help citizens meet basic needs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The market analysis section helps to illustrate the environment in which the City and other recipients of CDBG allocations will be carrying out activities. The characteristics of the following areas will be examined: the housing market, public and assisted housing, housing with lead-based paint hazards, facilities and services for homeless persons and special needs persons and barriers to affordable housing.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

In general, there is housing available in Appleton suitable for families and individuals with a variety of needs. Consultation with agencies revealed that:

- There is a shortage of 3-4 bedroom rentals for all income levels
- Construction of new homes in 1,200-2,000 square foot range is difficult due to development costs of new subdivisions
- Appleton’s growth area is limited due to boundary agreements with surrounding municipalities and the subdivisions that exist in the newly developing areas of Appleton consist of medium to larger lots that are not conducive to the construction of smaller to medium size homes

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	20,571	67%
1-unit, attached structure	1,249	4%
2-4 units	4,103	13%
5-19 units	2,591	8%
20 or more units	1,934	6%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	98	0%
Total	30,546	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	9	0%	226	3%
1 bedroom	231	1%	2,067	24%
2 bedrooms	3,020	15%	4,912	57%
3 or more bedrooms	16,829	84%	1,384	16%
Total	20,089	100%	8,589	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

The Appleton Housing Authority provides a total of 603 vouchers for several types of programs (as detailed in Table 22), and 211 units of public housing (Oneida Heights and scattered site properties).

The Housing Inventory Count compiled by the Fox Cities Continuum of Care (CoC), lists the following types of housing available for LMI individuals/families:

- Emergency shelter for the homeless – 75 individual/family, 50 individual only, 55 for domestic violence individual/family
- Transitional housing units – 78 individual only, 107 family
- Permanent supportive housing – 24 individual only, 10 individual/family, 14 family

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

No units are expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

Overall, housing units available in Appleton meet the needs of the population. There are specific segments of the population whose housing needs are not being met; individuals with special needs and low-income elderly, especially those that may need additional supportive services.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

During consultation with various service agencies, the availability of larger, three and four bedrooms rental units is problematic. Families with more than two children or extended families that are either not interested or financially capable of owning a home have had problems find rental units that can accommodate a larger family. The need for more transitional and permanent supportive housing units was also mentioned by representatives of several agencies. Transitional and permanent supportive housing units are accompanied by the provision of services (dependent upon the type of housing and housing provider) which aid individuals and families in making the transition from dependence on supportive services to independent living situations.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

Analysis of data provided in this section indicates that those families and individuals in the lowest income category (30% HUD Area Median Family Income) and those looking for a rental with 3+ bedrooms, face a housing shortage in the city of Appleton. It also indicates that rent charged in Appleton appears to be at or just lower than fair market.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	97,600	139,100	43%
Median Contract Rent	456	527	16%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	3,640	42.4%
\$500-999	4,580	53.3%
\$1,000-1,499	212	2.5%
\$1,500-1,999	120	1.4%
\$2,000 or more	37	0.4%
Total	8,589	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	825	No Data
50% HAMFI	3,820	1,295
80% HAMFI	6,745	5,740
100% HAMFI	No Data	8,555
Total	11,390	15,590

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	399	521	670	987	1,045
High HOME Rent	449	534	670	987	1,045
Low HOME Rent	449	534	670	956	1,045

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: Source of data is HUD's 2014 HOME Program Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to Table 6, in the Needs Assessment section, the total number of households in the City of Appleton that fall into the 0-30% HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) category is 3,285. When comparing that number to the number of renter units available to the 30% HAMFI category in the Housing Affordability table (825) it appears that there is a severe lack of housing available to people at this income level. When comparing the number of households in the other income categories to the affordable housing available, the number are much more equitable and do not indicate a shortage of housing.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

The City of Appleton completed a residential re-evaluation in 2014 and found that homes valued under \$125,000 were slightly overpriced. The homes in this segment of the market probably became over valued due to the buyer's market that existed in the early 2000s. When the lending market tightened after 2008 and buyers that were typically looking for homes in this price range could no longer get a loan, the value of these homes dropped. However, even if the values of homes at the low end of the market drop, if lenders continue to be cautious in giving loans to lower income persons, the affordability of housing is unlikely to increase. This situation allows landlords to maintain or increase rent as more people are either forced to continue to rent since they cannot secure a loan or they simply choose to continue renting.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

Area median rent is \$527, compared to \$521 for fair market rent and \$534 for both high and low HOME rent for a one bedroom unit. Area median rent is defined as half of the rents being above \$527 and half the rents being below \$527. Although area median rent does not specify the size of the unit, since Appleton's median rent is \$527 and is almost equal to the fair market and HOME rents for a one bedroom in Appleton, and since the calculation for median rent means that half the rents were less than \$527 and half were more than \$527, the conclusion could be drawn that: 1) most rentals in Appleton are

1 bedroom, 2) the rent being charged for 1 bedrooms is very close to fair market value, and 3) there may be a need for more rentals with 2 or more bedrooms. This conclusion is supported by input from the various agencies consulted during the development of the plan that stated there is a need for rentals with three or more bedrooms for larger families. The City may encourage developers that are interested in constructing new affordable housing to consider including more units with three-plus bedrooms to accommodate the need for larger rental units.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The condition of housing in Appleton is relatively good considering over half of the housing units in Appleton were built before 1980. An area of concern noted, based on analysis of data below, include the condition of rental units with over 40% of renter occupied units reporting at least one housing problem. Because of the number of units built before 1980, in addition to the deterioration of units due to age, remediation of lead hazards must also be addressed. Although data regarding the number of vacant and abandoned units in the city was not available, any issues with regard to maintenance of these units have been managed by the City's Inspections Division.

Definitions

Describe the jurisdiction's definition for "substandard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

The City of Appleton has adopted the State building code and existing buildings regulations according to the Wisconsin Administrative Code, SPS Chapters 330 – 366.

The Municipal Code of the City of Appleton defines the maintenance of buildings in Sec. 4-1. Maintenance of buildings: All buildings and structures and all parts thereof, both existing and new, shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition. All service equipment, means of egress, devices and safeguards which are required by this chapter in a building or which were required by a previous statute in a building when erected, altered or repaired shall be maintained in good working order.

The Municipal Code also defines unsafe conditions in Sec. 4-181. Right of condemnation:

All buildings or structures that are or become unsafe, unsanitary or deficient in adequate exit facilities, which constitute a fire hazard or are otherwise dangerous to human life or the public welfare, or which are detrimental to public health, safety and welfare by reason of illegal or improper use, occupancy or maintenance, shall be deemed unsafe buildings or structures.

The Municipal Code allows for the rehabilitation of buildings in Sec. 4-184. Restoration of building:

If the damage or cost of reconstruction or restoration is in excess of fifty percent (50%) of its fair market value, exclusive of foundations, such building shall be made to comply in all respects with the requirements for materials and methods of construction of new buildings.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	4,969	25%	3,531	41%
With two selected Conditions	83	0%	180	2%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	8	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	15,037	75%	4,870	57%
Total	20,089	100%	8,589	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	1,658	8%	629	7%
1980-1999	4,457	22%	2,417	28%
1950-1979	8,588	43%	3,388	39%
Before 1950	5,386	27%	2,155	25%
Total	20,089	100%	8,589	99%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	13,974	70%	5,543	65%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,000	5%	550	6%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Based on the condition of units table above, 25% of owner occupied homes and 41% of rental housing have at least one condition that is defined as a housing problem. Those conditions are 1) lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3) more than one person per room, and 4) cost burden is greater than 30%. 70% of owner-occupied and 65% of renter-occupied housing were built pre-1980 which means that lead hazards could be present and those should continue to be addressed in the future, however, the percentage of units with a housing problem is relatively low for both owner and rental units. Based upon the fact that well over half of housing units in the city were built pre-1980, we should be prepared for housing problems to increase as the housing stock ages.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Using the City's property listing and GIS software, approximately 5,450 structures used for residential purposes built in 1978 or earlier are located in a HUD-designated LMI block group.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

Public housing available through the Appleton Housing Authority (AHA) includes Oneida Heights, a 152 unit apartment building near downtown Appleton as well as 59 scattered site public housing units. AHA also has 597 Housing Choice Vouchers and 58 vouchers for the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing program. Oneida Heights is an older facility that is need of renovation which has contributed to the less than 100% occupancy of the facility. As of September 1, 2014, there were 686 individuals/families on the waiting list for a Housing Choice Voucher.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *			
# of units vouchers available	0	0	212	597	13	584	58	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

The public housing available in Appleton consists of the Oneida Heights housing development and scattered sites throughout the city. Oneida Heights is a 152 unit apartment building for seniors located near downtown Appleton. The remaining 59 scattered site public housing units are

one and two unit homes, and one four-plex. The Oneida Heights apartment building is a well-maintained but aging facility. All the scattered site public housing units are well maintained by the Housing Authority and are in good condition.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Oneida Heights	74

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

NOTE:

This score is from 2009 and was the most recent score available.

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

The Oneida Heights complex is an aging building and while it is well-maintained, updates and upgrading of the facilities need to be done on a continuous basis as funding is available.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

In its Streamlined 5-Year plan for Fiscal Years 2015-2019, the Appleton Housing Authority stated it will use its Capital Fund Program to enhance the security of the building and seek Rental Assistance Demonstration and Low Income Housing Tax Credit funding for the long-term viability of Oneida Heights. The needs of the residents of Oneida Heights will continue to be addressed through the cooperative work of the Public Housing Resident Council Board and Resident Advisory Board and Housing Authority staff. The Housing Authority will continue to seek opportunities for funding to acquire additional properties for public housing units, including its partnership with Appleton Area School District through the School Build program, which creates either public housing or affordable housing units.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

There are two facilities in the Fox Valley that provide shelter for homeless individuals and families - the Emergency Shelter of the Fox Valley and the Fox Valley Warming Shelter. The Emergency Shelter provides shelter for men, women and children while the Warming Shelter serves only homeless adults. These two agencies work in concert with numerous agencies throughout the Fox Valley to help clients find the services they need to help them move into permanent, safe housing.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	92	0	103	21	0
Households with Only Adults	88	0	82	3	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Data provided by local COC.

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

The Emergency Shelter of the Fox Valley and the Fox Valley Warming Shelter are members of the Fox Cities Continuum of Care system and together, they, with agencies throughout the Fox Valley, coordinate to provide services to the homeless. Availability of services is communicated through the Continuum of Care, United Way Fox Cities, the Fox Cities Housing Coalition and other agencies. Some of the supportive services provided through member agencies of the Fox Cities Continuum of Care include: AODA Counseling/Treatment, Child Care, Employment Assistance, Healthcare, Job Training/Education, Legal Services, Life Skills/Budgeting, Literacy, Mental Healthcare and Transportation.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

The Emergency Shelter of the Fox Valley provides safe and secure short term shelter for men, women and families. The Shelter also provides basic needs such as meals, hygiene items, transportation assistance, and laundry and shower facilities. Case Management services are also available to Shelter residents as a means to assess barriers that may need to be overcome in order to maintain employment, housing and get connected with services. Other services residents of the shelter have access to include physical and mental health services, vocational skills assessment and training, legal services and economic support services. The Shelter also provides a daily in-house class that covers topics relating to employment, housing and financial literacy to help residents build the skills they need to become self-sufficient and independent members of the community.

The Fox Valley Warming Shelter serves homeless adults. The Shelter serves basic needs— shelter, food, clothing and safety—and provides referrals to local resources to help them achieve self-sufficiency. Staff from the Emergency Shelter of the Fox Valley provides some case management services through its High Risk Prevention Program.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

There are individuals in the community that are not homeless, such as those that are returning from mental and physical health institutions, that require supportive housing and programs. Agencies that provide such services in Appleton, to varying degrees, include: COTS, Housing Partnership of the Fox Cities and Salvation Army - Fox Cities.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Agencies consulted during development of this plan stated that the supportive housing needs for all the categories listed above most in demand include rent payment assistance, case management and accessibility. Accessibility assistance is especially in demand for elderly homeowners that cannot afford the renovations that would make it possible for them to remain in their home as they age and face an increasing number of health concerns. Case management increases the ability of those in the categories listed above to maintain their housing situation by helping them deal with issues before problems escalate and create an even greater need for services.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

COTS provides temporary transitional shelter for homeless people with four facilities in Appleton that serve up to 37 men, 17 women, 8 young adults and 2 single mother families. Each resident participates in a Living Skills Program which includes instruction on basic living skills including personal care, AODA recovery and relapse prevention, money management, obtaining/maintaining employment, personal responsibility and decision making. Residents set individualized goals and progress is reviewed monthly with staff for the duration of residency. These efforts improve each individual's ability to gain self-sufficiency and sustain permanent independent housing, reducing reliance on public housing.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The City will continue to fund its Homeowner Rehabilitation Loan Program which provides low and moderate income homeowners with no-interest, deferred payment loans to make necessary repairs and improvements to their homes. Appleton Housing Authority will continue to receive CDBG funds in support of their first-time homebuyer program, which also provides for rehabilitation of homes purchased by low and moderate income persons. The City will also consider any funding request submitted by agencies in the community that propose activities that are eligible under CDBG regulations and provide housing and supportive services to those persons in the community with special needs.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

This year the City of Appleton will allocate funds to the Housing Partnership of the Fox Cities to be used for rehabilitation of affordable rental units and for refurbishing the parking lot at the Wire Works Apartments. These units may house individuals and families that require supportive services.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

During a meeting of the Housing Advocacy Committee made up of members of the Realtors Association of Northeast Wisconsin and the Valley Home Builders Association, the following issues regarding the effects of public policy on affordable housing were discussed:

Development standards (including infrastructure, stormwater management, park fees) of new subdivisions drives up the costs of the lots making it difficult for developers to keep lot costs low enough to allow for the development of affordable housing.

Building codes that are in place do not take into consideration how older homes were constructed. When a home is sold and an inspection is done, if violations of the building code are found and need to be corrected, older homes, which tend to be more affordable, may require extensive renovation in order to meet the requirements of building codes that were developed with new construction in mind. The cost of renovation to meet the building codes may end up pushing the cost of the home higher, and possibly out of the affordable category.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

This section describes the economic development environment that exists in the Appleton area. The need for workers with educational attainment beyond high school level or specialized training to fill positions for in-demand fields (transportation, health care and manufacturing) seems to be a challenge that must be addressed.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	169	46	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	3,525	6,698	12	12	0
Construction	1,308	2,676	4	5	1
Education and Health Care Services	4,857	10,719	16	20	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,499	6,412	8	12	4
Information	715	844	2	2	0
Manufacturing	6,798	9,940	23	18	-5
Other Services	1,398	2,423	5	4	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,206	3,319	7	6	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,726	8,232	13	15	2
Transportation and Warehousing	1,057	1,497	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,523	1,664	5	3	-2
Total	29,781	54,470	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	39,034
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	36,633
Unemployment Rate	6.15
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	16.80
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.85

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	7,582
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,540
Service	3,493
Sales and office	10,013
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	2,095
Production, transportation and material moving	2,596

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	29,209	84%
30-59 Minutes	4,715	14%
60 or More Minutes	815	2%
Total	34,739	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1,673	152	939
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	8,305	532	2,103
Some college or Associate's degree	9,748	569	1,941

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	10,688	239	1,846

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	85	281	377	433	628
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	961	504	400	769	518
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,512	2,853	2,580	5,507	3,658
Some college, no degree	2,780	2,303	2,272	3,372	1,273
Associate's degree	180	944	1,009	2,377	329
Bachelor's degree	400	1,781	2,515	4,341	954
Graduate or professional degree	37	721	1,295	2,127	759

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	20,045
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27,023
Some college or Associate's degree	32,789
Bachelor's degree	47,210
Graduate or professional degree	54,053

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

The manufacturing sector has the largest share of workers, with 23%. The Education and health care services sector has the second highest number of workers a 16% share.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Based on data from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey, as shown in the tables above, the unemployment rate for Appleton is 6.15%. The data also shows that while the unemployment rate for workers ages 25-65 was only 3.85%, the rate for workers ages 16-24 was more than four times that number at 16.80%. The largest number of occupations by sector falls under the sales and office category, with management, business and financial being the next highest. The travel time to work tables would seem to indicate that workers live near their jobs, as 84% of workers report less than a 30 minute drive to work. However, the Fox Valley has a network of roadways that allows easy access to all areas of Appleton, and gives workers the option of living in outlying communities without creating a long commute to work. The educational attainment by employment, educational attainment by age and median earnings by educational attainment tables support what the unemployment rate table suggests: potential for employment and higher earnings increase when a worker has at least a high school diploma or higher degree. The two categories of occupations by sector also emphasize the need for education since sales, office and management positions almost always require additional education beyond high school.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

Construction of an Exhibition Center in downtown Appleton is in the development stage as of the end of 2014. In April 2014, a market and economic impact analysis concerning the proposed Fox Cities Exhibition Center prepared by the consultant Conventions, Sports & Leisure International, stated that new economic impacts generated by the construction of a new exhibition center could total \$6.5 million, and potentially to add up to 140 additional full time jobs.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

The major employment sector, as indicated by the Business Activity table above, is manufacturing, with the highest numbers of occupations in the sales, office and management categories as indicated by the Occupation by Sector table. The unemployment rate for workers ages 16-24 is four times that of workers ages 25-65, and the unemployment rate for high school graduates is over 3% lower than for those that did not finish high school. The educational attainment tables indicate that the highest percentage of persons with an associate or bachelor degree is in the 45-65 year age group. 30% of persons ages 18-24 do not have a high school diploma, however the percentage of persons without a high school diploma drops to 15.9% in the 25-34 year age group. The high percentage of 18-24 year olds without a high school degree, coupled with the lower percentage in the 25-34 year age group, may demonstrate that as the younger generation enters the work force and faces difficulty finding a job that pays well or finding a job at all, may return to school to improve their prospects. The high percentage of people in the 45-65 year age group with an advanced degree also supports this conclusion. These

numbers support the Fox Cities LIFE (Leading Indicators For Excellence) study completed in 2011, which states the top priority of both community members and leaders is the creation of jobs with higher wages and the development of a workforce that is better suited for the employment needs of area companies. According to the LIFE study, local employers noted “an emerging concern that the preparation and skills of the current workforce does not match well with the needs of employers.”

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

In July 2014, Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC) was awarded \$3.6 million in Wisconsin Fast Forward grant dollars to train up to 856 workers for in-demand fields in transportation, health care and manufacturing.

Miller Electric Manufacturing Company was named Manufacturer of the Year by the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of Wisconsin (HCCW). Miller established a new training initiative aimed at addressing the state’s shortage of qualified welders. The initiative will include life skills training for participants, with the aim of supplying workforce-ready candidates able to step into entry-level welding positions. The HCCW will provide the life skills training portion of the program, taught using a mentored case management system for extra participant support while Fox Valley Technical College developed a welding skills training curriculum to be used as the technical training component.

These efforts will support Appleton's Consolidated Plan by creating and providing jobs that can support individuals and families financially as well as providing case management and life skills training that these families may have been getting through other agencies. These jobs and additional supportive services help to keep families in homes and help reduce the burden on area agencies that may have been providing supportive services.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

Yes

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

The City doesn’t have plans to undertake any economic development initiatives associated with the regional CEDS in the next year.

The City's Economic Development Strategic Plan (EDSP), completed in 2014, assessed existing conditions impacting the local economy and identified strategies that contribute to the City's future economic health, enhance the business climate, ensure the vibrancy and viability of the City and support community growth consistent with the City's character and culture. One of the goals of the EDSP is to facilitate educational partnerships through high schools, the Fox Valley Technical College and the Workforce Development and support workplace learning programs.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Most houses with multiple housing problems are older homes and older homes in Appleton are located near the downtown. The map "Housing - Date of Construction" indicates the date residential buildings were constructed and shows that the concentration of houses built before 1960 is well over 75% in the downtown and near-downtown sections of the city.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

The ethnic density map indicates where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families live in the city of Appleton. Since minorities make up less than 20% of the entire population of the city, we have defined concentration as more than 5% of the census tract's population made up of minorities.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

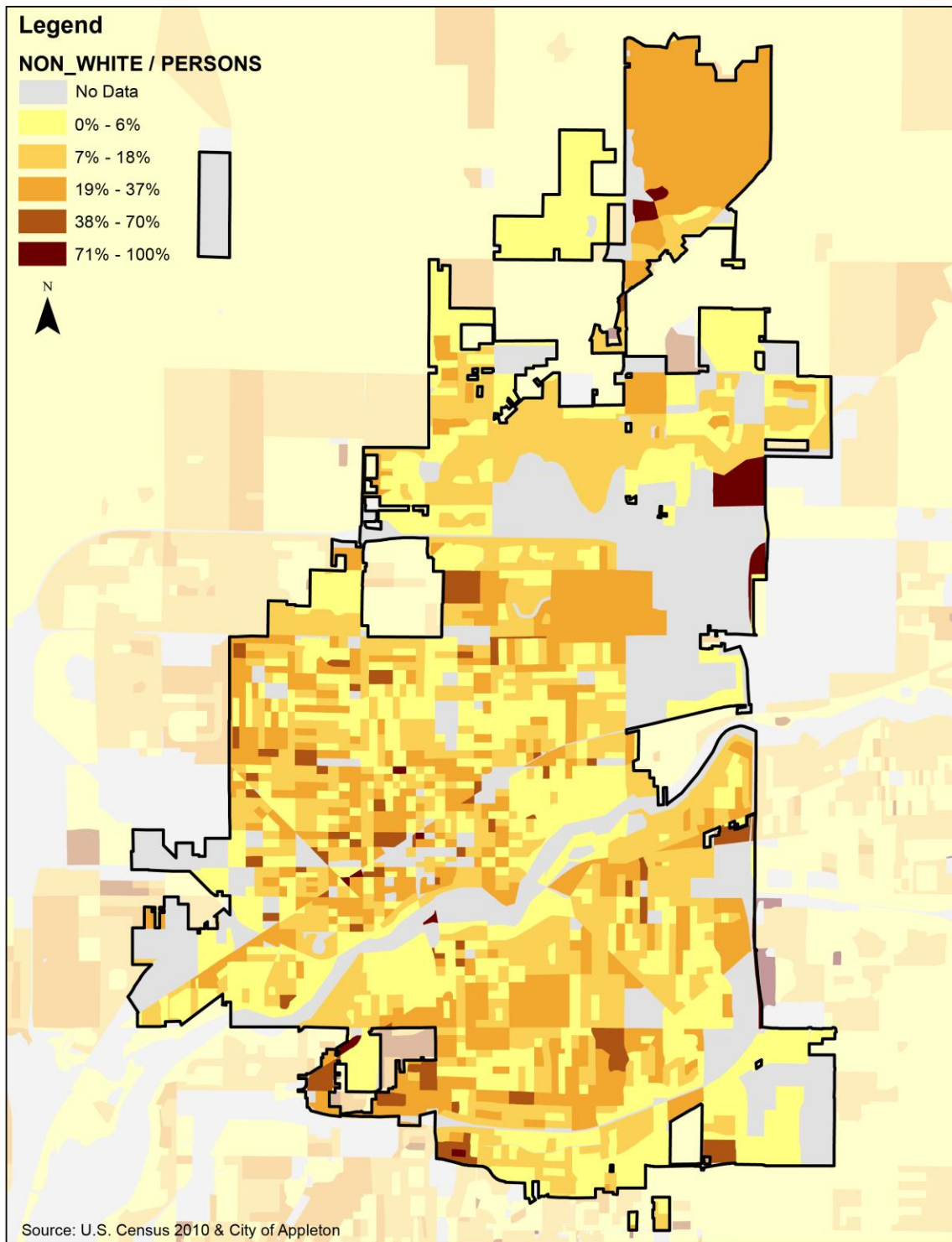
Most of the housing in Appleton that is considered affordable is located in these areas. The housing stock is older and many of the homes have been changed from single family to two or more living units for rental. Also located in this area are older homes that have been preserved, mostly located in two neighborhoods that are nationally designated historic neighborhoods – City Park and West Prospect Avenue.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

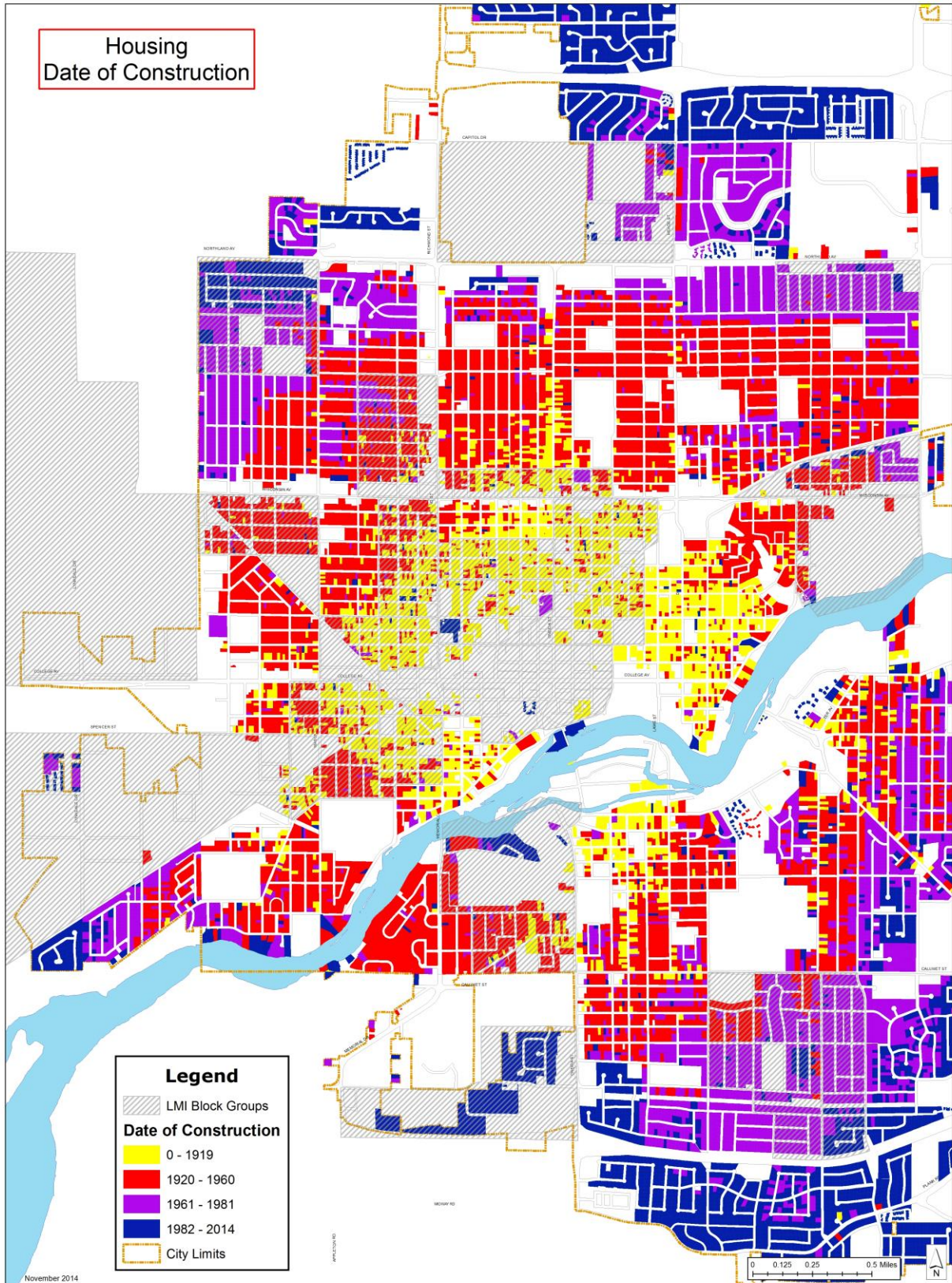
Many of the agencies providing supportive services are located in this area, as are City and County government agencies, the library, the Valley Transit/Greyhound Bus transit center, the YMCA and health care facilities.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City's Neighborhood Program and Homeowner Rehabilitation Loan Program and Habitat for Humanity's Neighborhood Revitalization Initiative program provide opportunities for residents of these neighborhoods to increase property value by revitalizing older homes and create strong neighborhoods.



Ethnic Density



Housing - Date of Construction

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The following strategic plan sections identify the priority needs of the community and the strategies that the City will employ to address those needs in the most effective manner with the funds available. Affordable, quality, lead-free housing for low and moderate income persons is one of the basic tenets of HUD's CDBG Program and it has been identified as one of Appleton's priority needs. The City has not identified a geographic area in which to concentrate the use of CDBG funds, but by simply following the requirements of the CDBG program, it is anticipated that funds will be primarily focused on low and moderate income areas of the city. The provision of public services and the maintenance and improvement of the facilities that house the agencies that provide services was also identified as a priority need that will help to address the needs of those dealing with homelessness and poverty. The revitalization of neighborhoods is another identified priority need as the creation of strong neighborhoods will often address issues related to housing, homelessness and poverty. Also included in this section is a summary of the institutional structure utilized to carry out activities and how the City will monitor projects to ensure compliance with HUD standards.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

The City of Appleton will not have a designated geographic area within the jurisdiction within which funds are allocated. However, activities benefitting persons, facilities or housing within the census block groups that HUD has designated as meeting the 51% LMI threshold will be given priority.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing - Rehab of existing units
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve and maintain housing stock Homebuyer assistance Rental rehabilitation
	Description	This priority need addresses provision of assistance to low and moderate income homeowners for maintenance issues, code violations, modifications for accessibility and lead-based paint hazards.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for the priority of this need is the fact that the majority of homes in the city were built prior to 1980 and make up a large portion of the affordable housing available in the city. These homes are also are located in the low and moderate income areas of the city.
	2	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Acquisition for new housing
	Description	This priority will address the need for new, affordable homes for low and moderate income families or individuals through the acquisition of vacant lots, mostly infill lots, or dilapidated structures to be razed for new construction.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for this relative priority is the need for affordable housing and the replacement of aging, dilapidated structures located in central neighborhoods of the city, the majority of which are identified as low and moderate income areas.
3	Priority Need Name	Homeless - Transitional Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	
	Description	This priority will address the rehabilitation and creation of rental units available to individuals and families that are in need of affordable housing and in some cases, basic supportive services.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for this relative priority is drawn from consultation with agencies providing housing services as was discussed in the Needs Assessment section of this plan.
4	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public facilities improvement and maintenance Neighborhood revitalization
	Description	This priority needs addresses the improvement of public facilities that will benefit various populations and needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for this relative priority is the need for continued maintenance and improvements to public facilities in the city that serve many purposes and many different popultions as discussed in the Needs Assessment section of this plan.
	5	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High

<p>Population</p>	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development</p>
<p>Geographic Areas Affected</p>	
<p>Associated Goals</p>	<p>Public services</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>This priority need addresses the provision of a variety of social services to low and moderate income residents and those with special needs.</p>
<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>The basis for this priority was determined by information gathered during the consultation of agencies during the development of the plan as discussed in the Needs Assessment section of this plan.</p>

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Funds may be used for TBRA as agencies consulted during the development of this plan indicated that rental assistance is a need in the community. The rental market is tight and landlords are asking more for security deposits (first and last month rents) and are becoming more stringent in regard to tenants rental history and unpaid utility bills.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Funds may be used for TBRA as agencies consulted during the development of this plan indicated that rental assistance is a need in the community. Persons that fall into the category of special needs generally have fixed incomes or minimum wage jobs that do not allow make up for unplanned expenses. Increasing food, medical and utility costs may require this population receive more assistance with rental payments.
New Unit Production	CDBG funds may be allocated to assist in the acquisition of property that will be used for the construction of new units, but the construction will not be directly paid for with CDBG funds. Private developers building Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects, possibly utilizing TIF financing, and Appleton Housing Authority are possible avenues by which new affordable housing units may be produced.
Rehabilitation	This has historically been the primary use of CDBG funds in Appleton. The majority of affordable housing in the city is older housing located in the LMI block groups so keeping the older housing stock in good repair is the best way to provide affordable housing. CDBG funding will continue to be used for rehabilitation.
Acquisition, including preservation	While the City will not directly acquire land, funds may be used by outside agencies for acquisition of infill lots in the city as they become available. There are few vacant affordable lots in the City as most vacant lots are found in new subdivisions and are priced outside the range viable for agencies wishing to develop affordable housing. Acquisition will be limited to those few infill lots available in the central city and to lots having homes that are beyond rehabilitation and will be razed for new affordable homes.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Although resources from federal, state and private agencies will all be used by many agencies in the community to address the priority needs identified in the plan, the only funds over which the City of Appleton has control in terms of allocation, are funds from the CDBG program.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	500,000	272,552	0	772,552	2,000,000	The Program Income is generated solely through the City's Homeowner Rehabilitation Loan Program and is placed in a revolving loan fund and is exclusively used for the Homeowner Rehabilitation Loan Program.

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

Funds the City of Appleton receives through the CDBG Program will be leveraged by funding activities that are, overall, only a portion of the valuable services these agencies provide to the low and moderate income individuals in Appleton. There are no matching requirements with CDBG funds.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

No publicly owned land or property is anticipated to be used to address the needs identified in this plan.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
APPLETON HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Ownership Public Housing	
City of Appleton Community and Economic Development Department	Government	Ownership neighborhood improvements public facilities	

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The delivery structure through which the City of Appleton will carry out its consolidated plan is strong due to the framework that is already in place. The City allocates CDBG funds to agencies that are part of the Fox Cities Continuum of Care (CoC). The City also is the pass through agent for ESG funding for agencies that are members of the Fox Cities CoC. City staff participates in the Fox Cities Housing Coalition, which includes staff from numerous CoC agencies. The Appleton Housing Authority receives a CDBG allocation for its Homebuyer Program and also coordinates with the City's Health Department to provide services to its senior residents at Oneida Heights. These relationships allow for a high level of interaction resulting in coordination of services between the City and numerous agencies that may be supported by CDBG funding as applied for on a yearly basis.

While there does not appear to be a gap in the delivery system, the City continuously works to further enhance the coordination of services between non-profit organizations and public institutions.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X	X	
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement			
Mobile Clinics			

Street Outreach Services			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X		
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS			
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
Other			

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The Emergency Shelter of the Fox Cities and the Warming Shelter of the Fox Valley, both members of the CoC, provide shelter to homeless persons in the Appleton area. While sheltered at these facilities, homeless persons have access to information and staff that directs them to services they may need, such as health, mental health and employment services. Coordination of services between these two agencies with the nearly 90 member agencies of the CoC creates a strong service delivery system.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

The Fox Cities CoC provides a strong framework within which services are provided to the special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness. Member agencies are extremely familiar with the services that each agency provides and staff at these member agencies use their extensive knowledge to ensure clients have access to the needed services. Faith-based organizations are also very strong throughout the Fox Valley and their participation in both referring and contributing to the service delivery system is invaluable.

The Fox Cities Housing Coalition recently implemented a coordinated intake system across multiple service providers, roles, programs and approaches. A basic intake/assessment tool will be used by several agencies and will benefit clients by simplifying and improving the process for locating and accessing services. Instead of the client being sent from program to program and asked the same

questions, access to multiple services, and the determination of which services will be the most beneficial to the client, will be available through one process. The process also reduces duplication of efforts by agencies and creates accountability for the agencies making and receiving referrals, ensuring clients do not get lost in the system.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The continued development of the coordinated intake/assessment process that was recently implemented by several member agencies of the Fox Cities Housing Coalition will be an important strategy in overcoming any gaps in the service delivery system in the community to address priority needs. Continued City staff involvement with the Fox Cities Housing Coalition and various service agencies throughout the community will also aid in addressing any gaps that may develop.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Improve and maintain housing stock	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Affordable Housing - Rehab of existing units	CDBG: \$1,190,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 175 Household Housing Unit
2	Homebuyer assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing - Rehab of existing units	CDBG: \$100,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 40 Households Assisted
3	Rental rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing - Rehab of existing units	CDBG: \$125,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 40 Household Housing Unit
4	Acquisition for new housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Affordable Housing - Production of new units	CDBG: \$300,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 15 Household Housing Unit
5	Public facilities improvement and maintenance	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facilities	CDBG: \$50,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 900 Persons Assisted
6	Neighborhood revitalization	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facilities	CDBG: \$200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Public services	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Public Services	CDBG: \$375,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5500 Persons Assisted
8	Administration	2015	2019	Administration			CDBG: \$160,000	Other: 1 Other

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Improve and maintain housing stock
	Goal Description	This goal is to rehabilitate 175 homes by providing no-interest, no-payment loans to low and moderate income homeowners and provide rehabilitation assistance to homeowners with disabilities or that are elderly for accessibility issues or other housing problems.
2	Goal Name	Homebuyer assistance
	Goal Description	This goal includes providing first time low and moderate income homebuyers with downpayment assistance.
3	Goal Name	Rental rehabilitation
	Goal Description	This goal is to rehabilitate and maintain existing affordable rental housing for low and moderate income individuals and families.

4	Goal Name	Acquisition for new housing
	Goal Description	This goal is to acquire vacant lots or lots with dilapidated structures to develop new housing for low and moderate income families and individuals.
5	Goal Name	Public facilities improvement and maintenance
	Goal Description	This goal includes assisting community based organizations to improve and maintain facilities that provide services to low and moderate income persons.
6	Goal Name	Neighborhood revitalization
	Goal Description	This goal is to provide assistance to organizations to conduct activities to strengthen and revitalize low and moderate income neighborhoods.
7	Goal Name	Public services
	Goal Description	This goal is to provide increased access to public services for homeless and low and moderate income persons.
8	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	This goal includes ensuring that the requirements of the CDBG program, including fair housing services, are effectively managed and administered.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

Approximately 270 families will receive affordable housing assistance during the five year Consolidated Plan period.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

The Appleton Housing Authority is not under a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The City of Appleton will continue to allocate CDBG funds to support the Appleton Housing Authority's Homebuyer Program and Homebuyer Education Course in an effort to increase residents involvement.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

During a meeting of the Housing Advocacy Committee made up of members of the Realtors Association of Northeast Wisconsin and the Valley Home Builders Association, the following issues regarding the effects of public policy on affordable housing were discussed:

Development standards (including infrastructure, stormwater management, park fees) of new subdivisions drives up the costs of the lots making it difficult for developers to keep lot costs low enough to allow for the development of affordable housing.

Building codes that are in place do not take into consideration how older homes were constructed. When a home is sold and an inspection is done, if violations of the building code are found and need to be corrected, older homes, which tend to be more affordable, may require extensive renovation in order to meet the requirements of building codes that were developed with new construction in mind. The cost of renovation to meet the building codes may end up pushing the cost of the home higher, and possibly out of the affordable category.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City will continue to allocate CDBG funds to its Homeowner Rehabilitation Loan Program which gives low and moderate income homeowners the opportunity to obtain no-interest, deferred payment loans to make repairs to their homes that keep their homes in compliance with code, make them more energy-efficient and ultimately allows them to stay in the home longer.

The City will also continue to allocate funding to the Appleton Housing Authority in support of the Homebuyer Program, which includes counseling, downpayment assistance and rehabilitation costs for newly purchased homes, for low and moderate income persons.

Each program year, the City will encourage agencies to apply for CDBG funding for activities that will remove or aid in the removal of barriers to affordable housing. Activities by community agencies that have been funded in the past and would be considered again in the future include rehabilitation of affordable rental units and rehabilitation work for homeowners with special needs including those with disabilities and the elderly.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The use of CDBG funds to support public service activities proposed by the city's two homeless shelters and other agencies that are part of the Fox Cities Continuum of Care (CoC) help these agencies carry out their programs which reach out to homeless persons and determine individual needs. Continued participation of City staff in the Fox Cities Housing Coalition, a member agency of the of the local CoC, will allow the City to assess if needs are being met and if there are changing needs that need to be addressed.

The City also acts as the pass through agent for Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds to agencies in the Fox Cities CoC. This role will also allow the City to be a part of the system that monitors the needs of homeless persons and whether funds are being used most effectively. The Wisconsin Balance of State Continuum of Care (BOSCoC), of which the Fox Cities CoC is a part, recently released a draft of its 10 year plan which states their vision, and the goals and objectives the BOSCoC intends to achieve. The City, as the pass through agent for ESG funds, will take an active role in following this plan and working to reach the goals of ending homelessness.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Appleton will continue to support public service, housing and public facility improvement activities proposed by agencies in the community that will help meet the needs of individuals and families requiring emergency shelter and transitional housing. City staff participation in the Fox Cities Housing Coalition along with a new initiative headed by the Coalition to conduct an in-depth analysis of the housing availability, affordability, and accessibility in the area will enable the City to direct funding to activities that support the strategies of how to best provide services to homeless or at-risk clients.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

The City of Appleton will use CDBG funds to support agencies in the community that propose public service activities that help homeless persons by providing temporary shelter while accessing services that will help them find permanent housing. The City will also support agencies that propose housing activities, including the Appleton Housing Authority, that will rehabilitate or create affordable housing units and provide life management skills to those in affordable housing to enable them to prevent their return to homelessness. City staff will participate in the Fox Cities Housing Coalition's new initiative that

will analyze housing availability, affordability and accessibility and perform a closer examination of the population that is on the verge of homelessness. The results of this analysis will allow the City to accurately assess how CDBG funds could most effectively be used to move families from homelessness to a permanent housing situation and prevent them from becoming homeless again.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

CDBG funds will be allocated to agencies that propose activities that help low-income individuals and families avoid homelessness. The City's role as a pass through agent for ESG funds will enable CoC agencies to provide services to extremely low-income persons and to assist them with services they need as they exit systems of care and look for permanent housing. The Fox Cities Housing Coalition, of which the City is a member, has created a uniform intake process across many of its agencies to reduce duplication of efforts and simplify the process for those seeking services and housing. This intake allows service providers in the community to avoid duplication of services and efficiently direct individuals and families to the agency that will most effectively serve their needs.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The City of Appleton will continue to allocate CDBG funds to support its Homeowner Rehabilitation Loan Program which gives loans to low and moderate income homeowners to make repairs to their homes. A requirement of participation in the loan program is that items not meeting code, as identified during the property inspection, and all lead paint hazards must be rehabilitated as part of the loan funds.

The City will also continue to support Appleton Housing Authority's Homebuyer Program which can include rehabilitation. Lead hazards are remediated if rehabilitation activities are included in the loan.

The City's Health Department has a Lead Poisoning Prevention Program through which public health nurses and environmentalists may refer a homeowner to the City's Homeowner Rehabilitation Loan Program for assistance in removing lead based paint hazards or to other housing agencies in the city if the family lives in rental housing. The Housing Coordinator, who manages the City's Homeowner Rehabilitation Loan Program, may also refer families to the Health Department for lead education if children aged six and under live in a home that is being considered for rehabilitation through the City's loan program.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

The City Health Department's Lead Poisoning Prevention Program includes visits to homes with young children by public health nurses and presentations by health department staff to the local apartment association. A new initiative within the Health Department's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program aims to provide increased outreach and education efforts related to lead poisoning prevention to families with infants living in homes built before 1950. Through these programs, health department staff may be able to identify those at higher risk of exposure to lead poisoning and hazards and through the partnerships that exist with the City's Rehab Loan Program, the Appleton Housing Authority and other housing agencies in the city, more housing can be rehabilitated and lead hazards removed.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

Since lead hazard remediation is a requirement if Federal funds are used in housing rehabilitation activities, the City's Homeowner Rehabilitation Loan Program, the Appleton Housing Authority's Homebuyer Program and any other housing activities to which the City allocates CDBG funds, include procedures in their programs that will meet those requirements. The partnership between the Health Department's lead poisoning prevention programs and the various housing programs throughout the community has been in place for several years, to the extent that a public health nurse attends Fox Cities Housing Coalition meetings.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

To reduce the number of poverty-level families, the City of Appleton provides funding for programs that:

- Increase the ability of low and moderate income homeowners to stay in their homes and increase the value of their homes by financing needed home repairs with no-interest, no-payment loans
- Support acquisition of property that will be used for the construction of homes that will be owned by low and moderate income families
- Fund rehabilitation projects for homeowners with special needs, disabilities and the elderly, to allow them to remain in their homes and independent
- Fund rehabilitation projects for affordable rental housing
- Provide first time homebuyers with downpayment assistance
- Provide financial counseling and education
- Provide job training

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

The City of Appleton has primarily used its CDBG funds over the past five years to support affordable housing activities in various ways for homeowners, renters and first-time homebuyers. The City will continue to support those programs that provide funds to the low and moderate income population for housing needs and will seek to support agencies that provide affordable housing in areas where needs are not currently being met - larger rental units that are affordable and single-room occupancy.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The City will have several processes in place to ensure compliance with the requirements of the CDBG program.

Application for funds: The application process for receiving CDBG funds includes examination and review of proposed activities by a number of different groups: City staff, the CDBG Advisory Board, the Community & Economic Development Committee and Common Council. The number and differing levels of review the applications are subjected to during this process allow for many questions to be raised and input gathered about the eligibility of activities and the appropriateness of the proposed results in meeting the priority needs as outlined in this Plan.

Review of Support Documentation: Subrecipients are asked to submit the appropriate supporting documentation with requests for reimbursement and a checklist is completed by staff for each request to ensure that both HUD's and the City's procurement standards are being met.

Quarterly Reports: Subrecipients are required to submit reports for quarters during which they requested CDBG funds that indicate the accomplishments associated with the activities funded. The accomplishments that are recorded on the quarterly reports reflect the data that is required to be entered in IDIS.

Subrecipient Monitoring: City staff will use quarterly reports and payment requests to gauge the progress of each subrecipient in spending their CDBG funds. Based upon the quality of supporting documentation submitted with payment requests, the completeness of quarterly reports, the timeliness with which subrecipients are carrying out activities and to which they respond to requests for documentation or reports, and the extent of their experience with the use of federal grants, on-site monitoring may be required.

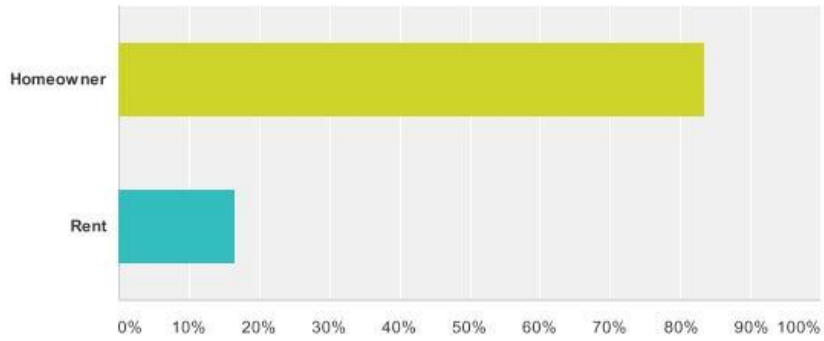
Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

Community-Wide Needs Survey

Q1 Do you RENT or OWN your home?

Answered: 427 Skipped: 7

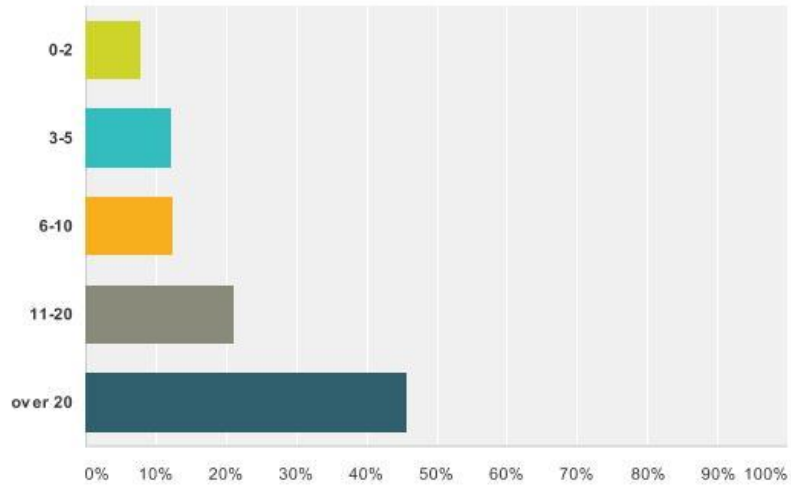


Answer Choices	Responses
Homeowner	83.61% 357
Rent	16.63% 71
Total Respondents: 427	

Community-Wide Needs Survey

Q2 How many years have you lived in Appleton?

Answered: 429 Skipped: 5

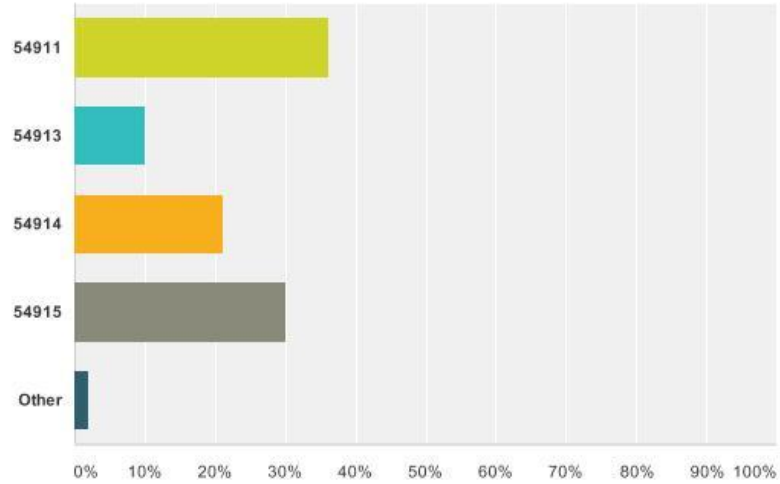


Answer Choices	Responses
0-2	8.16% 35
3-5	12.59% 54
6-10	12.82% 55
11-20	21.21% 91
over 20	45.92% 197
Total Respondents: 429	

Community-Wide Needs Survey

Q3 In which zip code do you reside?

Answered: 429 Skipped: 5

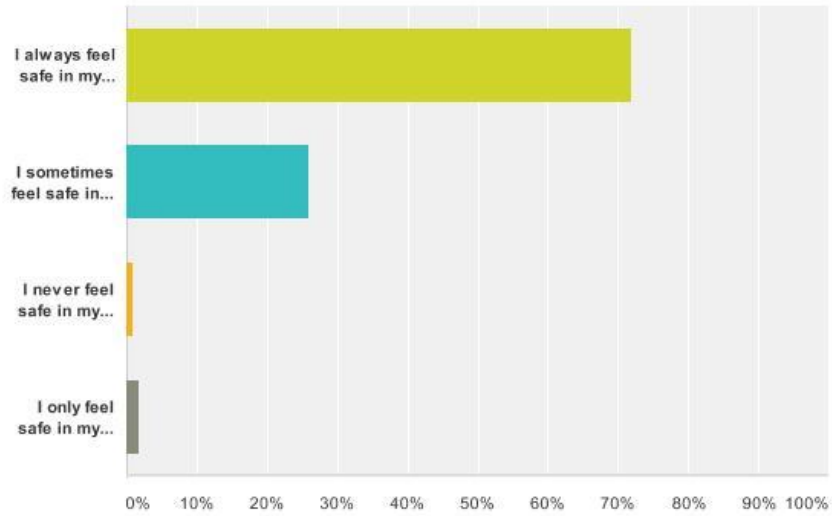


Answer Choices	Responses	
54911	36.36%	156
54913	10.26%	44
54914	21.21%	91
54915	30.30%	130
Other	2.33%	10
Total Respondents: 429		

Community-Wide Needs Survey

Q4 Which one of the following statements describes your neighborhood:

Answered: 415 Skipped: 19

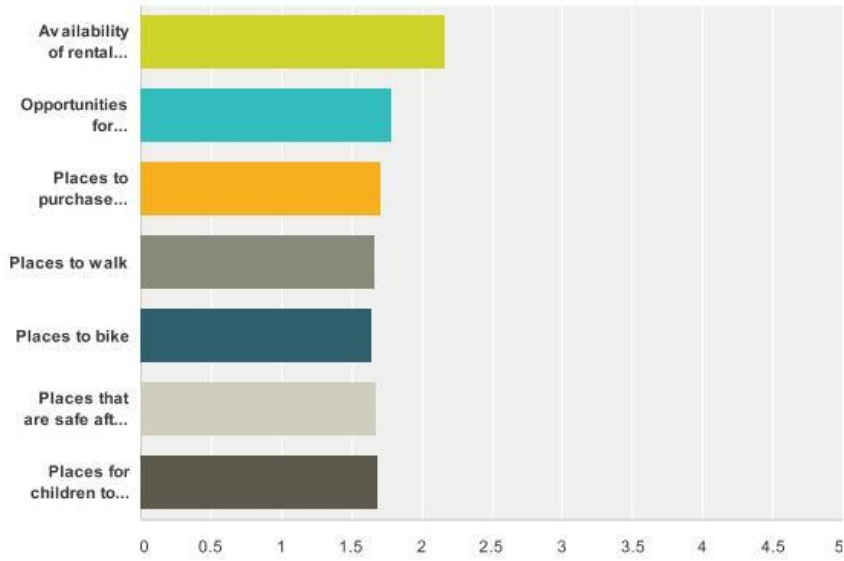


Answer Choices	Responses
I always feel safe in my neighborhood.	72.05% 299
I sometimes feel safe in my neighborhood.	26.02% 108
I never feel safe in my neighborhood.	0.96% 4
I only feel safe in my neighborhood during the day.	2.17% 9
Total Respondents: 415	

Community-Wide Needs Survey

Q5 In my opinion, my neighborhood needs more, is about right, or needs less of the following:

Answered: 416 Skipped: 18



	Needs More	About Right	Needs Less	Total	Average Rating
Availability of rental housing	9.00% 37	63.75% 262	27.25% 112	411	2.18
Opportunities for homeownership	21.79% 90	76.03% 314	2.18% 9	413	1.80
Places to purchase necessary goods: grocery, hardware, clothing stores etc.	29.23% 121	69.32% 287	1.45% 6	414	1.72
Places to walk	33.09% 136	66.18% 272	0.73% 3	411	1.68
Places to bike	41.16% 170	52.78% 218	6.05% 25	413	1.65
Places that are safe after dark	31.48% 130	68.52% 283	0.00% 0	413	1.69
Places for children to play	31.22% 128	67.80% 278	0.98% 4	410	1.70

Community-Wide Needs Survey

Q6 Do you see other neighborhoods/areas of concern in Appleton? Please specify.

Answered: 136 Skipped: 298

#	Responses	Date
1	Grand Chute (I've just moved out of) does not have many side walks in many heavily traveled areas by pedestrians. This is mainly on the west side of Appleton, but a few areas on the north side as well.	5/31/2014 6:38 AM
2	no	5/30/2014 12:18 PM
3	Bike lanes are becoming a big problem. So. Ballard lanes are not used and have created traffic problems.	5/30/2014 10:37 AM
4	Between college and wisc. ave & memorial to lynndale	5/29/2014 9:04 AM
5	I worry that some areas have many transient residents with low incomes and the sad social problems that brings. The area around Badger school is concerning - may be in Grand Chute - also it seems like the City is doing a good job of helping the Central City (Arbutus Park/West of Richmond) area neighbors to get and keep their neighborhood safe.	5/29/2014 8:52 AM
6	Area of Oneida St from Wisconsin Ave south towards College. Several run down rentals, frequent police, young children often unsupervised in roads etc.	5/28/2014 11:03 PM
7	Yes, the downtown area is turning into a renter's haven. Would like to see less rentals and more housing perhaps for college students rather than renting. More and more of the historic homes are being turned into rentals.	5/28/2014 10:16 PM
8	Central Appleton - wide variety of low income houses and a block over you will find \$250,000 homes.	5/28/2014 3:48 PM
9	Appleton is going downhill—it is no longer my preferred city of residence. Many areas are now run down and are not getting any better. I would not feel safe at night in the majority of the city anymore. This is not the Appleton that I grew up in.	5/28/2014 2:51 PM
10	downtown area/Columbus Elem Sch area/west college ave area I drive through and do not feel safe	5/28/2014 1:32 PM
11	Near the library seems to be a problem in the summer especially, with a lot of loiterers.	5/28/2014 1:26 PM
12	The bus stop in downtown has too many people using the building and surrounding property as a hang out. The people there are usually not the best of characters.	5/28/2014 11:28 AM
13	Need alternatives to incarceration for drug offenders.	5/25/2014 1:07 PM
14	Kids are able to party and drink in empty lots in our neighborhood	5/25/2014 7:41 AM
15	No, not really.	5/24/2014 1:50 PM
16	The downtown area has become more of a problem as there is more rental housing in "clumps" and more transient people. that leads to more problems. Lots of poverty in the downtown area	5/22/2014 10:07 PM
17	In general, Appleton is safe. I am not able to specify neighborhoods, however, there appear to be sections that could be improved. Possibly the park areas after dark	5/22/2014 3:09 PM
18	Library and bus station.	5/22/2014 2:31 PM
19	Parking near Lawrence University.	5/22/2014 2:01 PM
20	Areas close to downtown/College Avenue	5/22/2014 10:31 AM
21	I feel pretty safe in Appleton in general.	5/22/2014 9:53 AM
22	library, bus station area	5/21/2014 11:26 AM
23	Northland Ave is outdated, over strip-malled, and unwelcoming. East Wisconsin Ave needs urban renewal. Eastside of College ave towards 441 is barren, unwelcoming, plain and careless. Entrances into our city should be carefully planned, warm, and inviting.	5/20/2014 10:54 AM

1 / 6

Community-Wide Needs Survey

24	Transit center	5/19/2014 2:49 PM
25	No	5/19/2014 2:45 PM
26	I do wonder about the safety of the neighborhood between Richmond/Wisconsin/Oneida. It does not seem to be as "friendly" as it was when I lived there in the early '90s.	5/18/2014 12:50 PM
27	There are a lot of teen-agers hanging out in various parks, especially when it starts to get dark. Please monitor parks for safety.	5/16/2014 2:59 PM
28	Never see dynamic Police presence. Downtown only area "important". Ordinance violations are ignored by Police even when seen... result in neighbor on neighbor issues ... Police make reporting seem useless and "quality of life is affected..	5/16/2014 8:36 AM
29	North of Spencer ST and West of Badger Av.	5/14/2014 5:06 PM
30	Leaf collection in the Fall significantly limits parking and turns my street into a single lane. People should be encouraged to compost their leaves and public leaf collection should end.	5/12/2014 7:46 AM
31	There are too many houses that are being rented out and not enough landlord accountability for the actions of their tenants. Should be more opportunities for single family ownership and less rental properties in residential downtown areas. Properties are being neglected by their landlords and are impacting the image of Appleton negatively.	5/11/2014 10:54 PM
32	our mayor and and in particular our Alderpersons need to pay much greater attention to the wants and needs of their constituents. Do not always adapt the idea that their ways are the only or correct way to handle certain situations.	5/11/2014 5:36 PM
33	Too many vacate houses.... and yet a homeless problem... work for a solution.	5/11/2014 4:39 AM
34	I know people who who have difficulty with working on Sundays because busses don't run. For our citizens to maintain low wage jobs they need inexpensive transportation, and those jobs work Sundays.	5/10/2014 3:00 AM
35	Too much loitering by trouble makers near the library & bus station. If they are using a service, that's not a problem. But they are in the way, causing problems, cutting out in front of cars, blocking driveways, littering, and not making it safe for kids.	5/9/2014 10:00 PM
36	The transit center has got too many problems existing around there. Even if the library moves away, those problems will still remain, IF action is not done.	5/9/2014 8:31 PM
37	Downtown. Don't feel safe near the library	5/9/2014 4:55 PM
38	The library/ hangout the other day I was at the library. There was a lady yelling who was standing across from the bus depot in the sidewalk she was saying I'll talk loud so you can hear me?? I don't know if she was talking to the officer parked in the library parking lot? It scared me so I chose to drive out the opposite exit. I usually drive out the exit closest to the bus depot but I didn't feel comfortable. A new library built somewhere else would be nice. Also I noticed the library smelled? Not very inviting I just wanted to hurry to get out if there.	5/9/2014 4:18 PM
39	college to packard between division and mason	5/9/2014 1:30 PM
40	See above.	5/9/2014 1:08 PM
41	The older parts of town are looking rough. We need city codes (or enforce the codes) regarding dilapidated siding, peeling paint, junk in lawns, etc.	5/9/2014 11:09 AM
42	Concerned about subsidized housing, especially as pertains to absentee landlords and degrading buildings. Would like to see better enforcement of building codes: for example, "junky" yards cleaned up; unsafe front steps, sidewalks fixed, etc	5/9/2014 8:26 AM
43	There are so many homes between Erb Park and downtown that are dilapidated, not kept up, piled up with trash and broken things, and just plain eyesores. These landlords need to be contacted and required to make changes. It contributes to lack of caring about a neighborhood and desire to move out. Oshkosh just did a new landlord education program - you need to check this out. We need to keep the momentum of the Neighborhood Partners project going!	5/9/2014 8:21 AM
44	I would really like to see MORE bike lanes throughout the city. As a biker, I have had multiple misses from drivers not paying attention. Although we do have a significant amount of rental housing - there is not an adequate stock of AFFORDABLE housing. I would love to see a Trader Joe's or other "larger" grocery store in downtown (or close to it).	5/8/2014 9:32 PM

Community-Wide Needs Survey

45	Downtown	5/8/2014 7:08 PM
46	Would love to see community officers "walking the beat" in downtown.	5/8/2014 2:58 PM
47	It would be nice to have more mixed commercial/residential areas in general so people have a reason to get out of their homes and walk around their neighborhood and meet others who live around them. I think this would go a long way toward creating a sense of community. Even if there were just a local hangout like a coffee shop, diner, or community center in every neighborhood to promote a better sense of community where you can run into the same people and get to know them.	5/8/2014 2:11 PM
48	The library feels unsafe in its current location next to the bus station. I never take my children there, and rarely visit there myself (I think I've been once in the last three years). I would visit regularly with my family if it were in a safer area, with better security.	5/8/2014 8:35 AM
49	Area around Columbus School	5/7/2014 1:39 PM
50	the south side entirely	5/7/2014 1:19 PM
51	I am concerned at the loss of big trees in the city over the past several years due to aging, road construction, and storms. The large trees – 100+ yr old oaks, in particular – are valuable habitat for many birds, including some large birds of prey like Bald owls, and are being lost at an alarming rate. I am very discouraged that our city planning is replacing trees in our neighborhood exclusively with small trees to avoid having to prune around power lines. This is a very short-sighted approach to urban planning.	5/7/2014 11:32 AM
52	The area surrounding the bus terminal/current library site is terrible for safety concerns. Wisconsin Avenue (from Mason - Meade) could use some definite focus to bring in nicer businesses and help upgrade the neighborhood. I grew up there and it's feeling more run down than ever.	5/7/2014 10:13 AM
53	This question is too broad.	5/7/2014 8:54 AM
54	More LGBT open and accepting businesses that advertise as such.	5/7/2014 6:06 AM
55	yes, downtown neighborhood...north of college avenue	5/6/2014 10:53 PM
56	Yes. Downtown area.	5/6/2014 9:09 PM
57	I live very close to Ferber Elementary and Einstein Middle School and there is a sex offender who resides very closely....too closely in my opinion. There should be zoning around our schools at the very minimum. Also it seems that the city buses speed alot on my street.	5/6/2014 8:59 PM
58	Transit Center needs an officer assigned to the area all the time. They should fund the officer and have Valley Transit pay for it. It's embarrassing to have visitors want to see the library and have to dodge criminals and drug dealers and Lord knows what else to go inside.	5/6/2014 8:37 PM
59	City park area	5/6/2014 8:18 PM
60	The area between College Avenue and Wisconsin Avenue and east of Richmond Street has quite a bit of drug activity and unsupervised children.	5/6/2014 6:12 PM
61	Badger to Richmond Street. Anything along Richmond Street. I don't even feel safe driving down Richmond, nor will I go into the gas station by the condos.	5/6/2014 4:42 PM
62	downtown district. Landlords seem to not care as much as homeowners. Tenants not taking care of their homes.	5/6/2014 2:32 PM
63	Safety from speeding cars on residential streets. Drivers on cell phones and texting.	5/6/2014 11:38 AM
64	City Park and Peabody Park areas.	5/6/2014 11:16 AM
65	Yes, I recently moved further away from downtown, as there were too many rentals not being well maintained and I lost my patience with the amount of police calls due to issues with renters. (Not me calling necessarily: drug issues, etc.)	5/6/2014 11:08 AM
66	Some of the parks at night. Ex. City Park is great but folks come thru there late in the evening and when bars close and make alot of noise at times, disturbing the folks who live around it. The "gang" element of wanna bees floats from area to area. Surprising them with the bike patrol folks is helpful. Keeping paths lit like thru the ravine parks.	5/6/2014 11:04 AM
67	by the Library	5/6/2014 10:14 AM

Community-Wide Needs Survey

68	The College Avenue area is a very nice place to enjoy a night out, but it seems that there has been more crime in this area in recent years. I was randomly attacked by two highly intoxicated people near the Appleton YMCA a few years ago and have heard plenty of other stories of random acts of violence. I am not asking for a "police state" but better lighting is definitely needed throughout the city.	5/6/2014 10:10 AM
69	Area around the Valley Transit Bus Center and Library. Area north of the downtown.	5/6/2014 9:44 AM
70	There are some spots that have poor lighting which can make it feel unsafe at night. Other areas could use some fixing up to ensure safety.	5/6/2014 9:13 AM
71	Yes. Neighborhoods with absent landlords and poorly maintained rentals.	5/6/2014 8:57 AM
72	I'd like to see the Park and Rec run a summer program at Columbus School. I think it would provide need supervision and entertainment for the kids around here.	5/6/2014 8:50 AM
73	fox valley in general.	5/6/2014 8:20 AM
74	Any neighborhood just north of college ave. Needs to be cleaned up. The houses are all run down.	5/6/2014 8:03 AM
75	Would love to see Fam Markets in other areas of the city.	5/6/2014 7:56 AM
76	West College, traffic flow and access to businesses without 1-ways and no turns, and utilize land or make urban farms	5/6/2014 7:11 AM
77	yes, especially closer to the downtown area	5/6/2014 5:59 AM
78	54914- even crosswalks, litter	5/5/2014 11:47 PM
79	Central & West. North of College Ave. to Wisconsin Ave. And from Drew St. to Mason St.	5/5/2014 11:02 PM
80	Most of the down town area and to the West.	5/5/2014 10:30 PM
81	Neighborhoods around the post office. Bus station is very scary.	5/5/2014 10:13 PM
82	I feel uncomfortable taking my children to the library because there are many people that hang around there that use profanity in front of the children and they act in ways that sometimes make me question how safe it is in that area	5/5/2014 10:09 PM
83	The "yield to pedestrian" walkways make pedestrians "think" they can walk out into oncoming traffic. State statute says that pedestrians must yield to traffic that has the right of way. More education at Lawrence needs to be done so those pedestrians know that there are 2 statutes that dictate the relationship between auto and pedestrian. According to statute, autos are not required to stop for pedestrians that have not yet entered the walkway. This false sense of security has resulted in multiple injuries near at the Lawrence crossings, and one at Appvion.	5/5/2014 9:46 PM
84	No longer want to go to APL due to smoking and loitering in area and in library. My children hear language and see things that are not appropriate for their age. Route between bus station and Salvation Army do not feel comfortable for walking or parking.	5/5/2014 9:40 PM
85	No	5/5/2014 9:39 PM
86	College ave area is getting terrible. Lots of riff raff. Fox river mall area is always so busy, traffic backups are constant.	5/5/2014 9:38 PM
87	Washington Street near transit center & library. To much nuisance activity (Drug use, loitering, intimidation, littering) Some neighborhoods North of Downtown and central Wisconsin Ave. (Unkempt, run down properties, accumulated trash or junk on properties)	5/5/2014 9:23 PM
88	no	5/5/2014 8:58 PM
89	I feel that more needs to be invested in the south side of town to keep families from moving out of Appleton to surrounding municipalities. One of these things is youth sports facilities. Children can't participate if they have limited resources and everything gets diverted to the north side	5/5/2014 8:56 PM
90	Redevelopment of the fox river and commercial area on Wisconsin ave	5/5/2014 8:53 PM
91	Basically, Everything between Wisconsin Ave. Mason st., Oneida St. and the river. So disgusted with this city and it's lack of pride towards how it looks.	5/5/2014 7:17 PM
92	There seems to be housing (rental and homeowner) in the central city that could use improvements, i.e. siding, windows, roofing, etc. Some are pretty run down.	5/5/2014 6:06 PM

Community-Wide Needs Survey

93	Yes, the downtown area neighborhoods where there is a large concentration of elderly who have owned their own homes for years and are now unable to keep them up	5/5/2014 5:36 PM
94	See some housing close to downtown Appleton that are run down and need upkeep.	5/5/2014 4:32 PM
95	The apartments on Crestview/Newberry are a cause for concern. There are police there non-stop.	5/5/2014 4:20 PM
96	More should be done to get neighbors to interact with each other by having City sponsored neighborhood parties like ice cream socials at every city park for 4th of July.	5/5/2014 3:46 PM
97	Some areas north of College, and south of Wisconsin, 5-10 blocks east and west of Richmond street are getting pretty concerning.	5/5/2014 2:02 PM
98	N/A	5/5/2014 12:42 PM
99	No, I frequently travel across all neighborhoods in Appleton on my bike at all hours of the evening/day. I always feel safe. There is a steady presence of police force as well.	5/5/2014 11:51 AM
100	Area around Appleton Public Library/Valley Transit. I don't bring my children to the library because of the language, loitering, drug dealing, etc. that occurs in the area. It is a shame that people can't feel safe going to a library or parking in a ramp to shop downtown.	5/5/2014 11:50 AM
101	East of Division, between Wisconsin Ave and Packer.	5/5/2014 11:24 AM
102	Special assessments may force some homeowners to refocus funds from property upkeep to the assessment, making for more area blight.	5/5/2014 11:22 AM
103	Areas around the court house and library	5/5/2014 10:52 AM
104	safety in the downtown	5/5/2014 9:15 AM
105	Concerned about maintaining the home ownership rates and quality of housing in some of Appleton's older neighborhoods. Would like us to do more to encourage renewal of housing in these neighborhoods	5/5/2014 9:02 AM
106	Seems to be alot of drug concerns on East side of Appleton. See alot of police in this area.Which I am thankful for.But do have concerns.	5/5/2014 8:30 AM
107	No	5/5/2014 7:46 AM
108	residents of appleton must keep up property..its not hard	5/5/2014 4:54 AM
109	The areas immediately surrounding downtown need revitalization effort. They are largely neglected.	5/4/2014 5:26 PM
110	The library and the bus station get a large crowd smoking, most are polite and move away from you, a designated smoking/picnic area would help. If it was by the street. More bike lock ups/racks on college ave. I bike to a lot of businesses and have to lock up on benches or at the library.	5/4/2014 5:08 PM
111	The area west of Richmond and N. College Ave. The streets are in very poor shape south of College and west of Richmond.	5/4/2014 10:28 AM
112	needs updated playground equipment.	5/4/2014 9:15 AM
113	Allow dogs in city parks	5/4/2014 6:33 AM
114	Some sort of way for pedestrian traffic to go across Northland Ave would be nice. It's not bike/pedestrian friendly.	5/3/2014 5:17 PM
115	Yes, we live near Appleton East High and near the appartments off Calumet.	5/3/2014 2:31 PM
116	Wi Ave on the east side needs a grocery store and park	5/3/2014 12:46 PM
117	The area North of College and West of Oneida over to West H.S. AND the area North of St. E's and East of Oneida St.	5/3/2014 12:09 PM
118	None - appleton is safe and housing/rentals are plentiful	5/3/2014 10:39 AM
119	For a community this size there are not enough recreational opportunities.	5/3/2014 9:00 AM
120	Areas of concern: Business and abandoned lots that are not being kept up. For example, businesses with tom awnings or broken signage reflect poorly on the community. Lots for sale that are littered with trash and weeds.	5/3/2014 7:54 AM

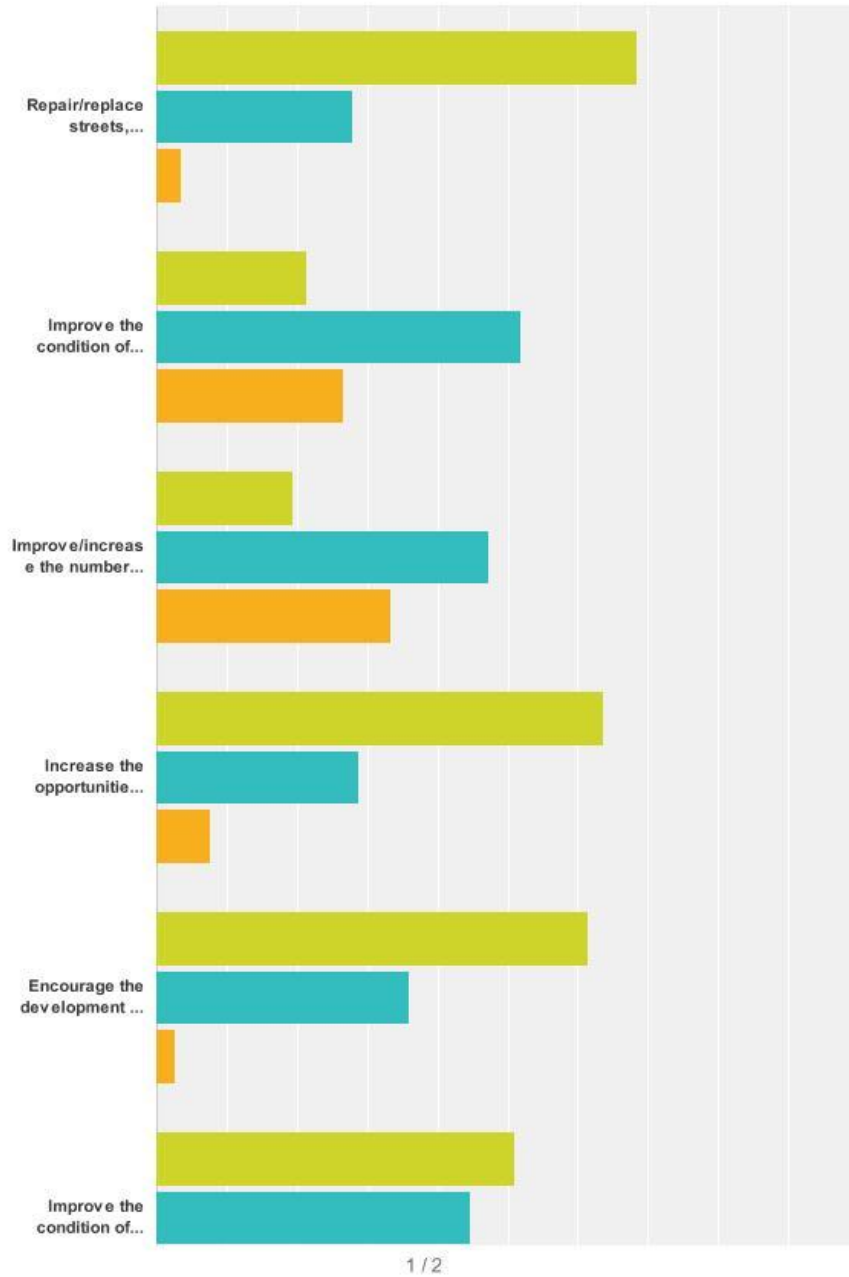
Community-Wide Needs Survey

121	Primarily near commercial areas, bicycling takes a lot of confidence, training, and awareness. My teenaged children won't ride to stores in downtown because of the lack of marked lanes. This means that instead of parking a couple of bicycles, we have to take a car. Even in areas where bike trails exist, access via bicycles to commercial buildings requires traveling on congested roadways with no marked bike lanes.	5/3/2014 7:50 AM
122	Safe bike routes to connect downtown with outer neighborhoods	5/3/2014 6:08 AM
123	part of downtown and "near" downtown are really starting to decline! Lots more homeless people in the past few years ... and at all hours of the day/night.	5/2/2014 10:11 PM
124	Eight Street area west of Memorial and entire area around 600 block of N. Appleton Street	5/2/2014 10:04 PM
125	Along with block grants, perhaps city grants can be made available to encourage renovation and additions to more homes within near downtown areas to encourage bringing home sizes closer to standard suburban homes to discourage urban sprawl and ensure strong property tax bases within city limits. I would also like to see guidelines for block grant sync up with the recommendations from the state historical preservation guidelines so less vinyl siding is put over historical wood siding.	5/2/2014 9:36 PM
126	East Wisconsin Avenue area from the 100 block to the 300 block. Landlords are renting to drug dealers and criminals. Can't the landlords be held responsible for renting to these people? Several landlords in that area are not concerned with others safety. They don't care because they don't actually live in that area. But some of us do and also work in the area. Getting sick of having to deal with these people and their crimes. Don't even feel safe walking around the area anymore.	5/2/2014 7:38 PM
127	Area between College, Wisconsin, Drew, and Richmond could use some upkeep	5/2/2014 6:34 PM
128	Too many absentee landlords & abandoned houses	5/2/2014 6:09 PM
129	do not feel safe walking around arbutus park which is unfortunate, should be a pretty walk when I only have 20 minutes please look at options to clean up jackman st! do something with the old Kmart lot please :-)	5/2/2014 5:47 PM
130	Near Downtown areas need repairs, renovation.	5/2/2014 5:05 PM
131	None	5/2/2014 3:43 PM
132	many side streets are in need of repaving	5/2/2014 3:31 PM
133	The city great, but could do with far less sprawl. Build in the city!	5/2/2014 3:19 PM
134	No	5/2/2014 3:09 PM
135	Housing closest to downtown seems to be getting ratty. Not certain if those are rentals being neglected or homeowners who don't know/can't afford to do repairs.	5/2/2014 2:57 PM
136	While I generally feel safe in my neighborhood, there is a lot of police activity a couple of blocks north of my home. There are a lot of rental properties in this area and the transient housing is intended to attract lower income families, which also tends to lead to the criminal activity that occurs when police are called.	5/2/2014 2:49 PM

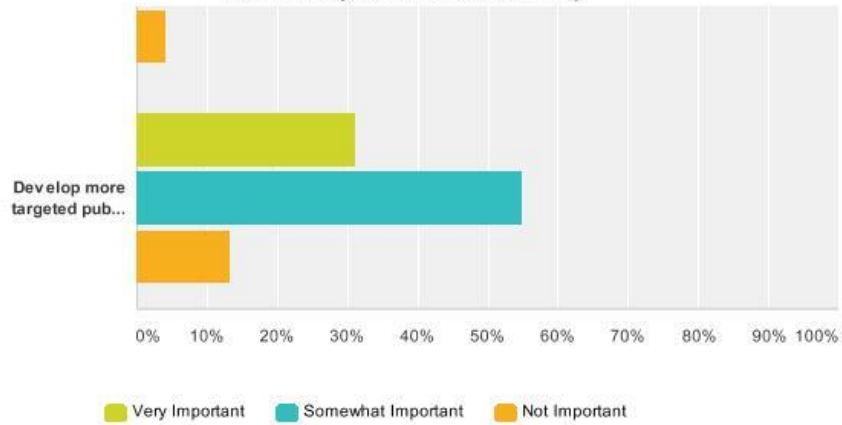
Community-Wide Needs Survey

Q7 If you think public dollars should be spent on economic development, public improvements or revitalization efforts in Appleton, how important is it that the funds be spent on the following:

Answered: 405 Skipped: 29



Community-Wide Needs Survey



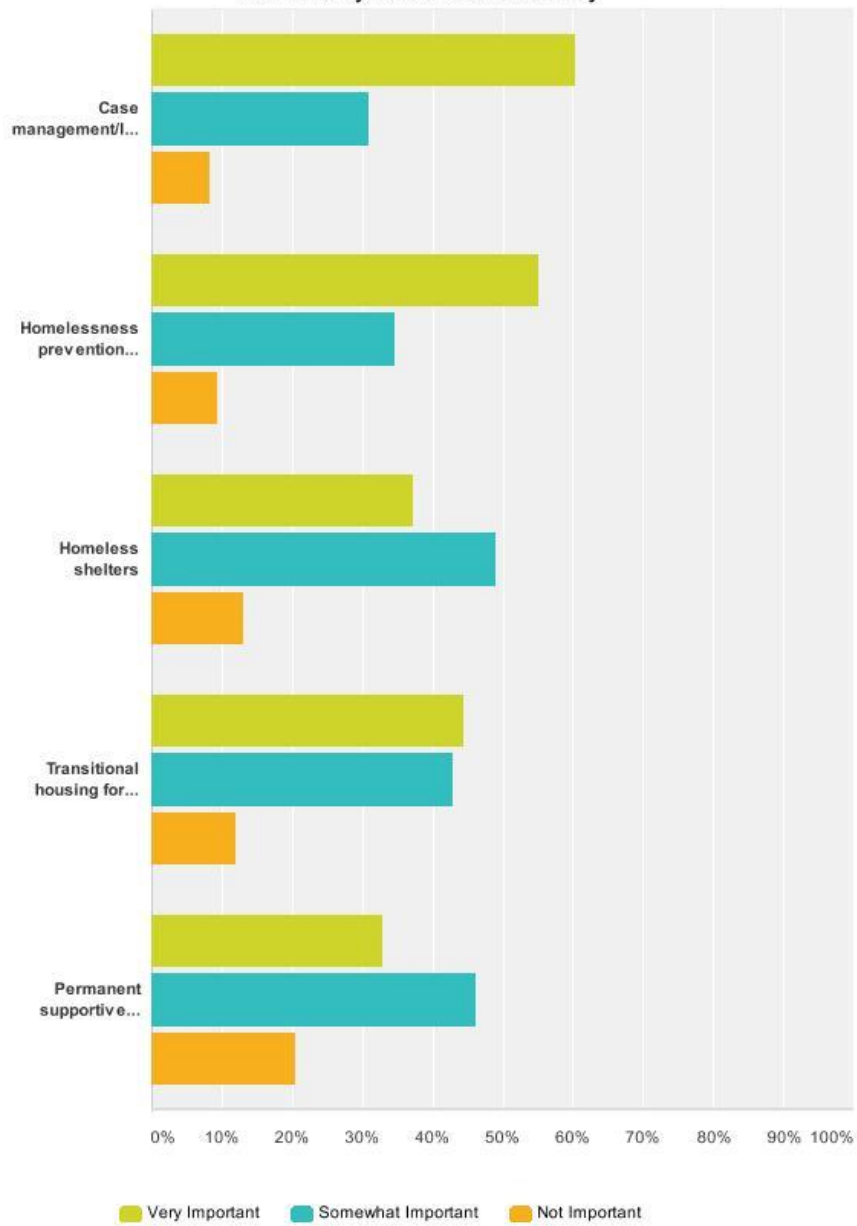
	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Total
Repair/replace streets, sidewalks and/or infrastructure	68.56% 277	27.97% 113	3.47% 14	404
Improve the condition of store fronts in local neighborhoods	21.59% 87	51.86% 209	26.55% 107	403
Improve/increase the number of bus stops and/or bus shelters	19.35% 78	47.15% 190	33.50% 135	403
Increase the opportunities for jobs/employment	63.61% 257	28.71% 116	7.67% 31	404
Encourage the development of small businesses	61.29% 247	35.98% 145	2.73% 11	403
Improve the condition of neighborhood parks and/or public spaces	50.87% 205	44.67% 180	4.47% 18	403
Develop more targeted public facilities: senior centers, youth centers, others	31.27% 126	55.09% 222	13.65% 55	403

Community-Wide Needs Survey

Q8 If you think public dollars should be spent on homeless services efforts in Appleton, how important is it that these dollars be spent on increasing the availability of the following:

Answered: 393 Skipped: 41

Community-Wide Needs Survey



	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Total
Case management/life skills education for homeless persons	60.51% 236	31.03% 121	8.46% 33	390
Homelessness prevention programming	55.36% 217	34.95% 137	9.69% 38	392
Homeless shelters	37.44%	40.72%	13.22%	

2 / 3

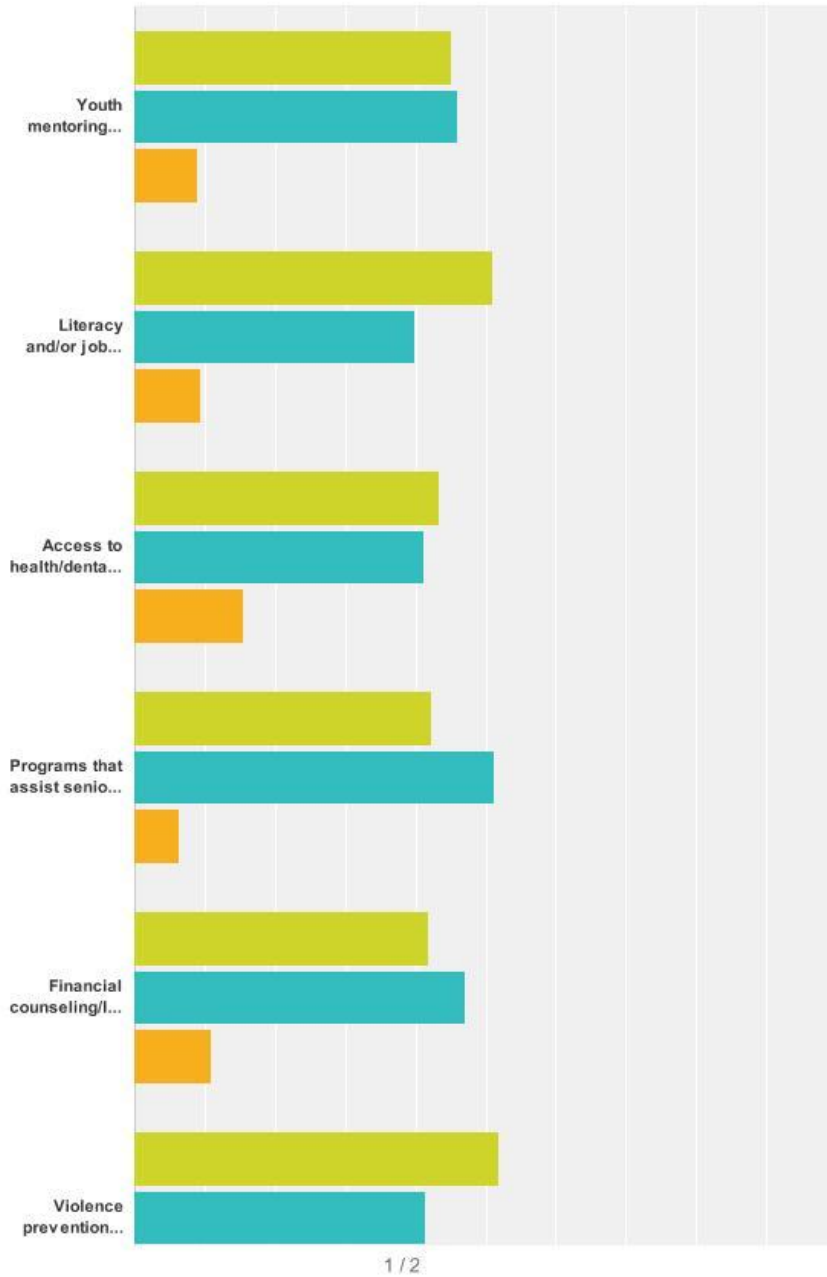
Community-Wide Needs Survey

	2011 146	2012 192	2013 52	390
Transitional housing for homeless persons	44.73% 174	42.93% 167	12.34% 48	389
Permanent supportive housing for the chronically homeless	33.16% 129	46.27% 180	20.57% 80	389

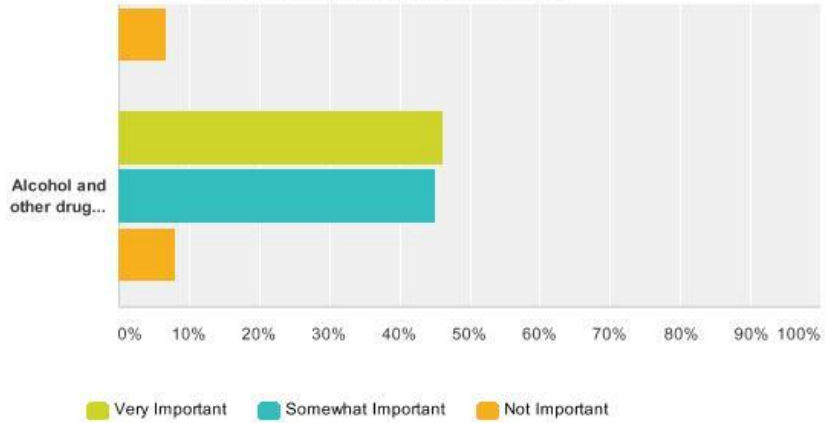
Community-Wide Needs Survey

Q9 If you think public dollars should be spent on public service efforts in Appleton, how important is it that these dollars be spent on increasing the availability of the following?

Answered: 390 Skipped: 44



Community-Wide Needs Survey



	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Total
Youth mentoring programs	45.13% 176	45.90% 179	8.97% 35	390
Literacy and/or job training programs	50.90% 197	39.79% 154	9.30% 36	387
Access to health/dental services for low/income residents	43.41% 168	41.09% 159	15.50% 60	387
Programs that assist senior citizens	42.38% 164	51.16% 198	6.46% 25	387
Financial counseling/literacy	41.82% 161	47.01% 181	11.17% 43	385
Violence prevention programs/services	51.80% 201	41.24% 160	6.96% 27	388
Alcohol and other drug abuse services	46.37% 179	45.34% 175	8.29% 32	386

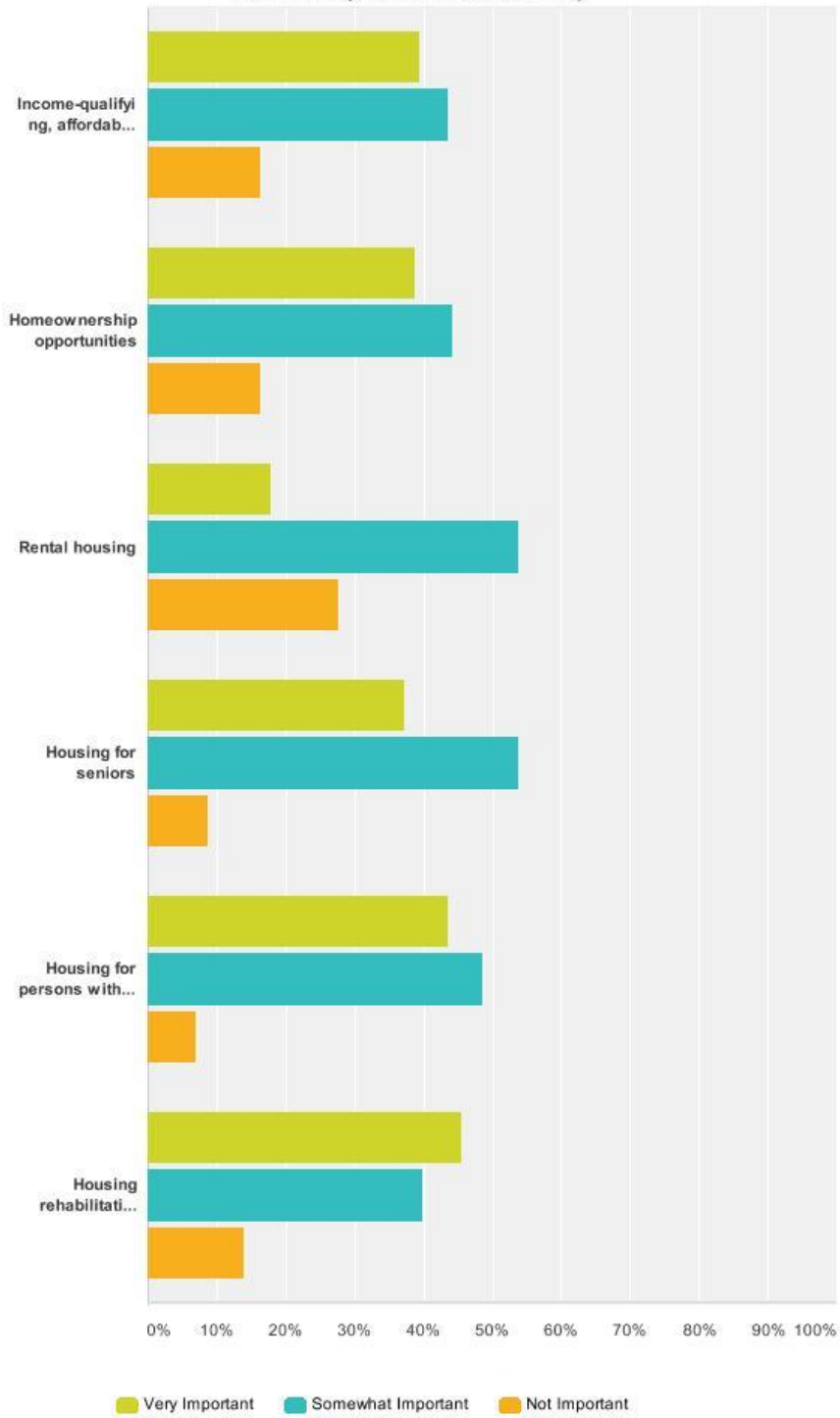
Community-Wide Needs Survey

Q10 If you think public dollars should be spent on housing efforts in Appleton, how important is it that these dollars be spent on increasing the availability of the following:

Answered: 385 Skipped: 49

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Community-Wide Needs Survey



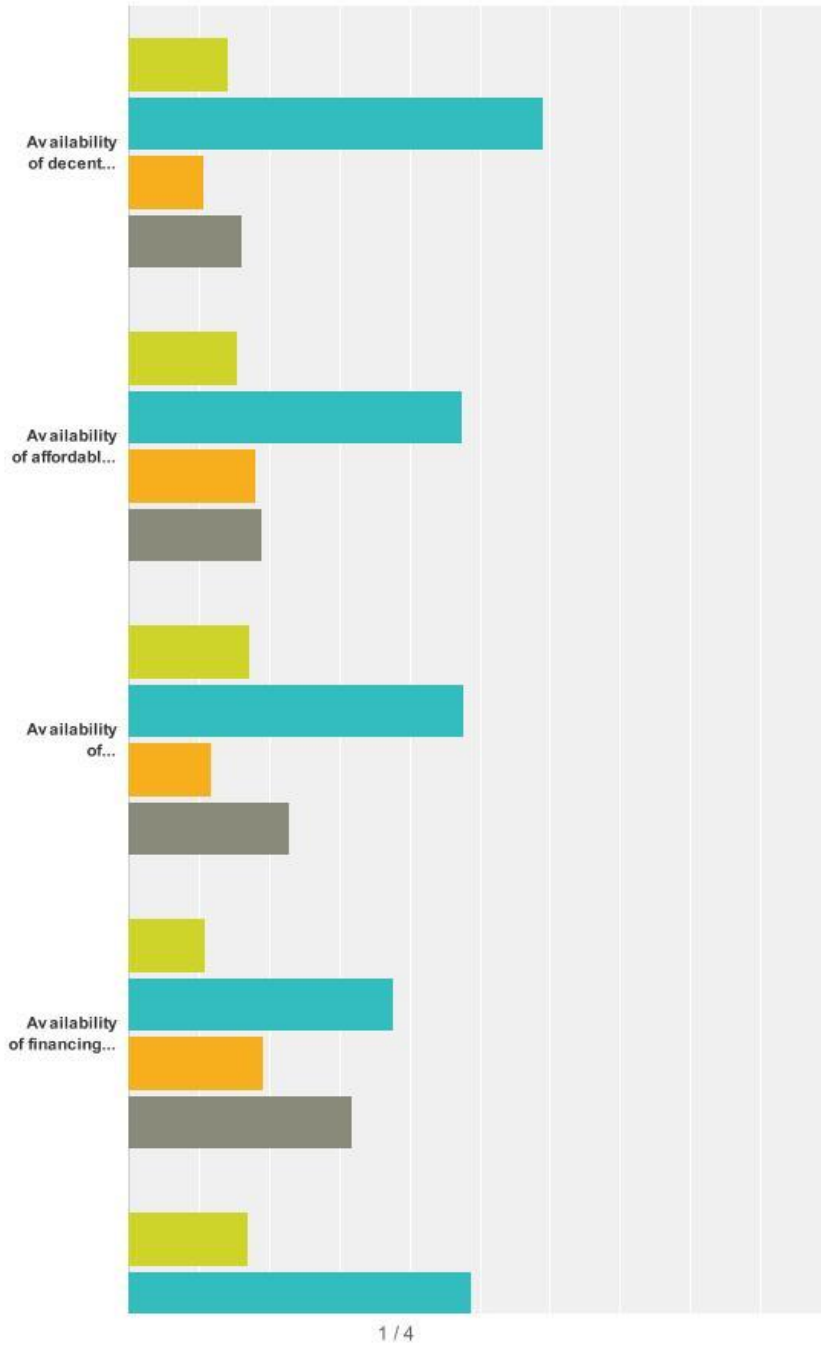
Community-Wide Needs Survey

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Total
Income-qualifying, affordable housing	39.69% 152	43.86% 168	16.45% 63	383
Homeownership opportunities	39.01% 149	44.50% 170	16.49% 63	382
Rental housing	18.16% 69	53.95% 205	27.89% 106	380
Housing for seniors	37.27% 142	53.81% 205	8.92% 34	381
Housing for persons with disabilities	43.86% 168	48.83% 187	7.31% 28	383
Housing rehabilitation loans	45.67% 174	40.16% 153	14.17% 54	381

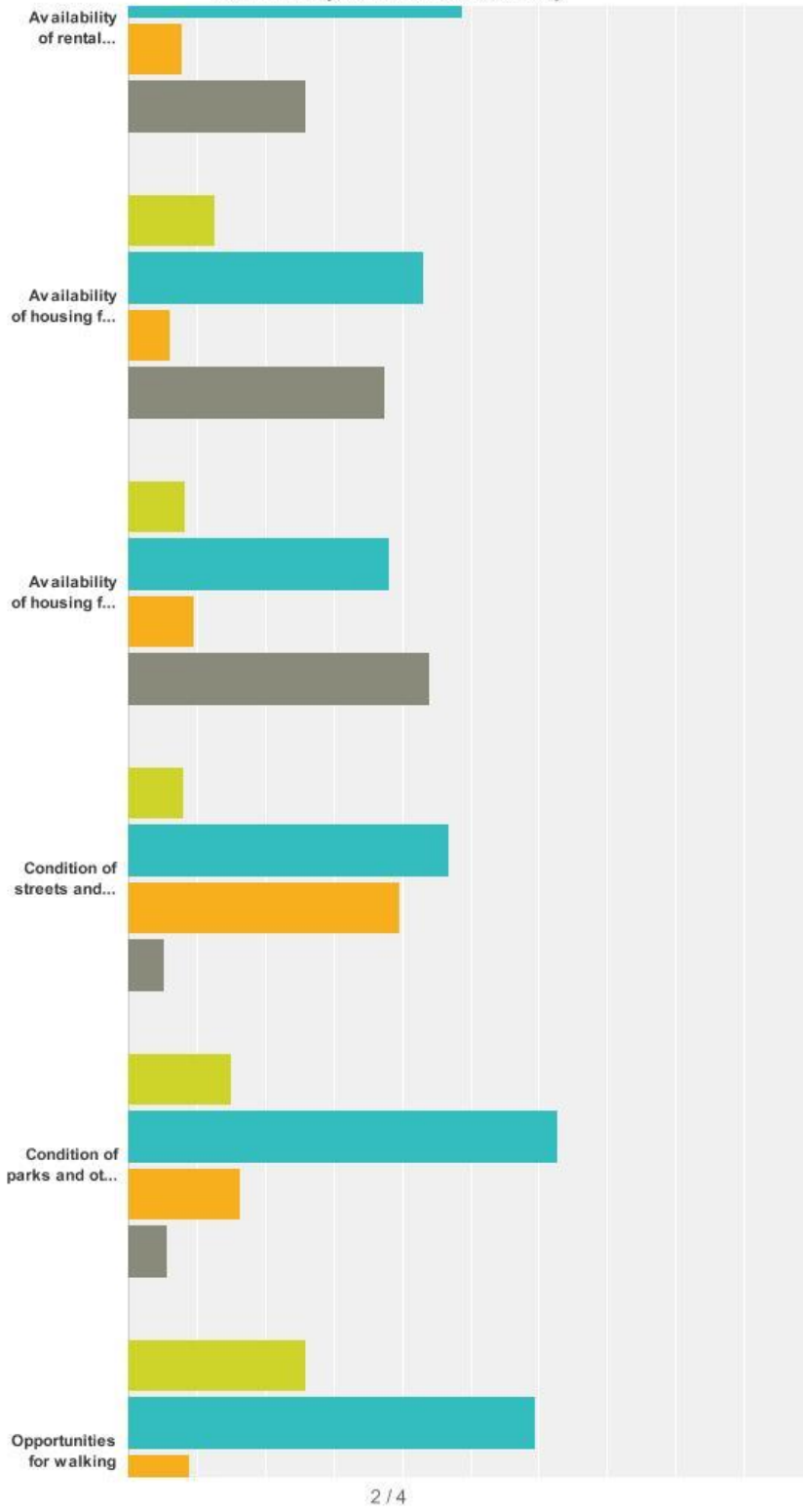
Community-Wide Needs Survey

Q11 Generally speaking, is Appleton better off, the same, or worse compared to 5 years ago in the following areas:

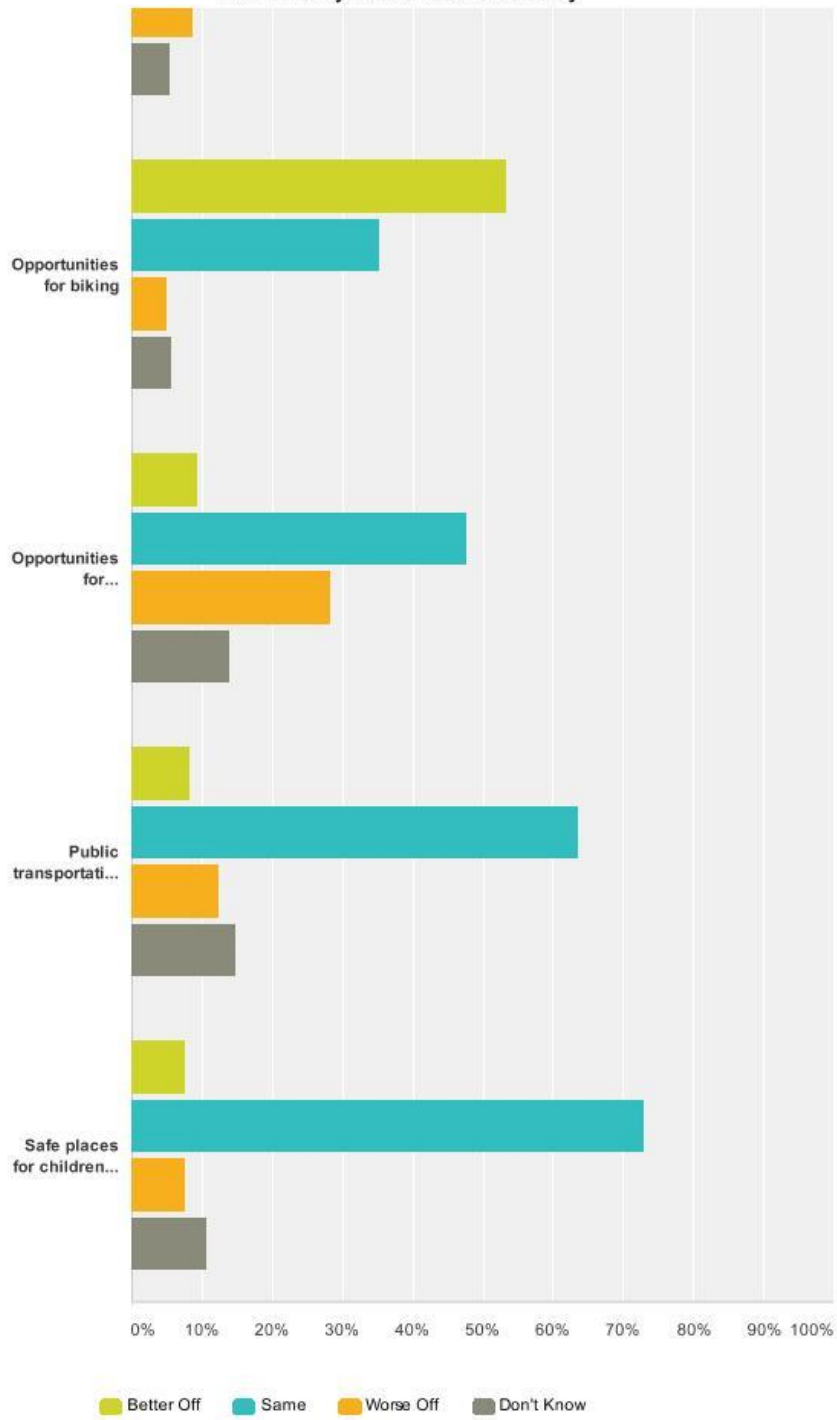
Answered: 379 Skipped: 55



Community-Wide Needs Survey



Community-Wide Needs Survey



	Better Off	Same	Worse Off	Don't Know	Total
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Community-Wide Needs Survey

Availability of decent housing	14.10% 53	59.04% 222	10.64% 40	16.22% 61	376
Availability of affordable housing	15.47% 58	47.47% 178	18.13% 68	18.93% 71	375
Availability of homeownership opportunities	17.29% 65	47.87% 180	11.97% 45	22.87% 86	376
Availability of financing for home improvement	10.93% 41	37.87% 142	19.20% 72	32.00% 120	375
Availability of rental housing	17.11% 64	48.93% 183	8.02% 30	25.94% 97	374
Availability of housing for seniors	12.73% 48	43.24% 163	6.37% 24	37.67% 142	377
Availability of housing for people with disabilities	8.27% 31	38.13% 143	9.60% 36	44.00% 165	375
Condition of streets and sidewalks	8.20% 31	46.83% 177	39.68% 150	5.29% 20	378
Condition of parks and other public spaces	14.97% 56	62.57% 234	16.58% 62	5.88% 22	374
Opportunities for walking	25.93% 98	59.52% 225	8.99% 34	5.56% 21	378
Opportunities for biking	53.44% 202	35.45% 134	5.29% 20	5.82% 22	378
Opportunities for jobs/employment	9.60% 36	47.73% 179	28.53% 107	14.13% 53	375
Public transportation options	8.49% 32	63.66% 240	12.73% 48	15.12% 57	377
Safe places for children to play	8.00% 30	73.07% 274	8.00% 30	10.93% 41	375

Community-Wide Needs Survey

Q12 Please provide any additional comments or recommendations you have on the use of public funds for community development efforts in Appleton over the next 5 years.

Answered: 133 Skipped: 301

#	Responses	Date
1	Be more practical with spending. The change on Houdini Square was not practical.	5/31/2014 6:45 AM
2	I would be interested in seeing Google Fiber internet brought to the area.	5/30/2014 2:18 PM
3	City of Appleton is very generous to its citizens. We are spoiled in comparison to other communities. I would just like to be able to walk my dog on trails near parks and would always keep him under control and would clean up after him. It is hard to find a place friendly to both children and pets.	5/30/2014 12:30 PM
4	Discontinue catering to special interests..focus on residents!	5/30/2014 10:42 AM
5	There is a fair amount of items on the list for major changes right now { convention ctr., library, city hall, parking ramps} all of which are large ticket items. I think some are a must have or need and some are a want to do. The convention ctr. location is a concern because of parking needs associated with it and ravines in the area. The site could be too small for a decent sized center which might result in a failure because of available show size. I think the need for a large single level space is the answer if you look around at other centers in the state and country.	5/29/2014 9:31 AM
6	Development Planning must be Public Transit based, to allow people of all ages and abilities to move about the community easily, safely, affordably and conveniently.	5/29/2014 9:04 AM
7	Fixing streets and sidewalks. We all drive on most every street so let us all pay for all of the streets. Some do not have the money to fund a street being reconstructed out of pocket. Raise taxes if need be but don't make the individual pay for their street, let's all chip in!	5/28/2014 10:29 PM
8	biggest difference may not be in rebuilding storefronts and rental units...I'd like to see more patrol officers just patrolling neighborhoods downtown areas, on bike and in cars and on foot.....have a presence and let people see the presence to prevent further criminal activities from occurring	5/28/2014 1:39 PM
9	I would love to see a park in the area of town by Northland and Capitol. Public transportation should be funded by those who use it.	5/28/2014 1:00 PM
10	The bike lanes are the biggest waste of tax payer dollars. Then lanes are not going to be used year around and I would estimate less than 5% of the community would even use them. Those funds should be used for something more productive.	5/28/2014 11:37 AM
11	I don't understand why the library commission chose the site they did. Appleton already owns a beautiful piece of property on the water (the old water treatment plant site). The reason I heard was access. So instead of buying a church and a banquet hall, tearing them down, and reinforcing the slope with pilings, etc., why not spend the money on improving access to the river site. I thought the goal was to stop turning our back on the river and here we have done it yet again. I also think putting the library so close to the YMCA will cause traffic and parking problems.	5/27/2014 10:52 AM
12	Need new library	5/24/2014 7:39 PM
13	Use money for refugee resettlement	5/24/2014 1:53 PM
14	Recommend: Create a working budget that covers the needs of the city and stick to it. Example: If you have a million dollars to work with in a 12-month period, plan on spending only that or LESS in that year. NOT MORE. If you find you need more, find other alternatives-volunteers to help in areas that are needed.	5/24/2014 1:47 PM
15	stop applying pesticides in our parks. Consider the overall health of the environment when making decisions	5/24/2014 1:18 AM
16	Thank you for providing this opportunity to share opinions.	5/23/2014 12:21 PM

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Community-Wide Needs Survey

17	Public transit, an RTA, and cooperative housing. That means the city needs to be creative in looking at new and innovative options.	5/22/2014 10:14 PM
18	1) Supporting public and other transit options is important to ensure all people can have access to areas of the community. 2) River development with public access...walking and bike trails.	5/22/2014 3:24 PM
19	Is it possible to create a multi-use trail (bicycle and pedestrian) that connects the Fox Cities? I know that is a lot to ask for, but a safe place to get to work on foot or on a bike would be excellent. It could also be used for recreation. Thank you!	5/22/2014 10:01 AM
20	Any funds should be spent to service the maximum amount of citizens.	5/21/2014 4:28 PM
21	stop the progression of the new library	5/21/2014 11:29 AM
22	There are a lot of needs and they all seem important and valid. However, if you are going to attract and retain young, active families who care about the community and homes; if you're going to keep older people who are a wealth of experience and knowledge; if you're going to attract talented people with good jobs, you need to focus on the condition of the homes, parks, and overall safety. When we purchased our home in 2003, there was a grocery store not that far away. Despite many changes in our neighborhood, there are not a lot of 'essential' services. It feels unfair to feel unsafe to let our small children play outside because we live so close to downtown. Appleton HAS done some good improvements. Adding Valley Transit bus line #16 makes it possible for students at Celebration Lutheran School to go to downtown or other areas.	5/20/2014 1:58 PM
23	Fixing road, landscaping along roads and in boulevards, creating opportunities for economic growth, and passenger rail - the new focuses of the City of Appleton.	5/20/2014 11:04 AM
24	I'd like to see the City take out the parking meters downtown. You have them there for the working people and people that want to shop, yet you don't use them for all of the people down there drinking every night.	5/18/2014 5:10 PM
25	having a thriving, safe downtown is center of having a great city for visitors and locals	5/18/2014 5:05 PM
26	Response removed due to inappropriate language.	5/18/2014 1:02 PM
27	Single family residential property owners/taxpayers are largely ignored for high profile projects driven by special interests/politicians and is the reason we are leaving Appleton. I think this survey is only PR and will be ignored by staff and council.	5/16/2014 8:51 AM
28	The items in this survey is a concern of private not public funds. It is not the job of government to provide funds for things that people should provide for themselves.	5/14/2014 5:10 PM
29	A dog park within walking distance would be great. Also, more support for parents in regard to schooling options for children would be helpful.	5/13/2014 10:35 PM
30	Keep the Farmer's Markets	5/13/2014 6:03 PM
31	This is out there, but what about community supported Gigabit ethernet for all of Appleton. You see Google fiber going into these communities and how important that is for other cities to get. Why couldn't we build out the same as a city. That would create business opportunities in Appleton and allow for more telecommuting by our citizens. Go to http://www.muninetworks.org/content/fiber-optic-network and you will find some good stuff. Something we should consider as a community	5/12/2014 10:57 PM
32	clean up Historic areas' streets.	5/12/2014 11:35 AM
33	Thank you for assistance with the much needed new playground at Columbus Elementary School	5/12/2014 8:41 AM
34	Keep community development funds out of areas private enterprise can handle.	5/11/2014 5:10 AM
35	make sure anyone can get occupational licenses especially if they can not pay their fines	5/10/2014 3:23 AM
36	more emergency funds for clothing and basic needs i think we have enough food pantrys but are lacking places to go for clothing gas help and car repair help and toiletries back to school stuff ect	5/9/2014 4:24 PM
37	don't let our city park neighborhood tum into a rental ghetto!	5/9/2014 1:11 PM

Community-Wide Needs Survey

38	Appleton has fantastic potential. We moved here from DC a few years ago and feel very safe and enjoy the opportunities the city has to offer (other than the arctic winters which you can't do anything about.) The city streets are starting to look terrible, potholes, unlandscaped medians, wide-open streets with no trees (Northland) make the city look cold and barren. As frugal as I am, I believe we should use public funds to improve our city scape. When a business looks between Appleton, Madison, and La Crosse, they can see that we don't put any effort or pride into our streets and public areas, just bare bones. Let's stop doing what's "easiest" and do what's best. Companies looking to grow will take note of that.	5/9/2014 11:31 AM
39	Very concerned about run-down housing in the Central Historic Neighborhood, as well as increased rental units, illegal drug use, speeding, and deterioration of many housing units (both home-owned and rental).	5/9/2014 8:32 AM
40	Support for alternative transportation - bike lanes, bike corrals, Zipcars, affordable housing investments (look at successful models in other communities - particularly for mixed-income housing projects like Wire Works)	5/8/2014 9:36 PM
41	Improve parks, houses that are run down, remove irresponsible landlords, clean up downtown looks ghetto and is unsafe	5/8/2014 7:14 PM
42	Love to see no parking meters downtown street parking. Love to see the city put some money into promoting downtown.	5/8/2014 3:16 PM
43	The street repairs money should come out of all our taxes!! And the few people that ride bikes need to just shut up and ride on the side of the rode!!!	5/8/2014 2:36 PM
44	Put money into our Parks.	5/8/2014 2:18 PM
45	More stuff going on in all neighborhoods. Seems like everything fun to do only happens downtown.	5/8/2014 2:17 PM
46	Work on making downtown feel safer, move the library!	5/8/2014 8:43 AM
47	If you're going to spend money on a convention center, make it big enough to accommodate larger meeting venues. You already have several smaller meeting venues. You need something more the size of the Oshkosh Convention Center, not another Radisson.	5/8/2014 6:18 AM
48	More Rehabilitation Grants for low income homeowners is most important!	5/7/2014 11:23 PM
49	How can funds best be used to avoid duplication of services, and lessen administrative expenses, making funds available actually work to achieve goals.	5/7/2014 3:12 PM
50	The City of Appleton has an important opportunity right now to fund its Neighborhoods Program in a manner that would direct real resources towards neighborhood revitalization in some of our most challenged neighborhoods, most of which surround downtown. Appleton needs to get ahead of this problem, and the best way to do this is by supporting the vision and action of neighbors themselves through these emerging neighborhood organizations. Neighbors need leadership training.	5/7/2014 1:47 PM
51	Do NOT move the library, not many except the homeless use it regularly, everything is online, why go to a library.	5/7/2014 1:24 PM
52	Appleton is a wonderful place to live. My kids went to Kaukauna schools before and once transferred to Appleton their grades and attitude improved!	5/7/2014 6:11 AM
53	Like I stated before it would be really nice if Appleton had housing for people with disabilities so that they could remain as independent as possible! Either that or help them be able to build their own house that is accessible for them!	5/6/2014 6:53 PM
54	More places to walk to connect housing/apartment complexes with parks. We live in an apartment complex that is across a busy road from a more residential area, so we have to drive to the quieter part because it is too dangerous to walk with a stroller from our house to the walking trail/park.	5/6/2014 6:51 PM
55	Funding for the old monastery on Wisconsin Avenue/Ballard Rd. to have environmental options for families and teen/youth center activities for the environment.	5/6/2014 6:23 PM
56	We invest an inordinate amount of time, space and money providing accommodations for private motor vehicle travel. We need to fund, promote and incentivize walking, biking, mass transit and car pooling for the benefit of all. It staggers my imagination to think of how much more public funding we would have available if we didn't have to build multimillion dollar parking ramps and stormwater retention projects, for example.	5/6/2014 6:14 PM
57	More bike lanes should be put in.	5/6/2014 6:04 PM

Community-Wide Needs Survey

58	<p>Have public transportation such as the transit center run on sundays. Programs that really know about credit scores and everything about getting out of debt and understanding of credit record other than FISC to work with people in poverty to help fix credit and programs that will work with the credit program of the participant to help with getting organized in life and trained to better their life to get out of poverty. People that grew up in poverty is very hard to get out when they don't have people they can turn for such as family or friends if they don't have such or can't rely on people or even might not have family or friends that can help someone that is doing what they can possibly do to get out of poverty. Their needs to be programs that the people are experts in and truly know what they are doing to work with participants that want to get ahead in life and get out of poverty. I personally would love to buy a house. I pay more in rent than I would for a mortgage and home owners insurance. I can't buy a house because I don't have the credit or income. I have been to fisc and have been told inaccurate information about a credit report and relied on that and it is wrong information I was told. Fisc has not helped me that I didn't know already. Fisc was of no help to me. The gentleman from appleton housing was helpful when I went to a homeowner orientation. Asked him some questions, he answered but said he does not work with people that are not qualified for the program but was nice enough to meet with me once. Their needs to be better things out there for people to get educated to get a career for themselves without having to get into college loans of up to 30,000 and still no degree yet. Their needs to be programs that can walk people through things to get where they need to be. Help with goals and how to achieve them. My suggestions are from life experiences. A low-income, grew up in low-income, single mother that has been doing what I can to get out of this whole that I have lived my whole life in. I do not want my son to experience low-income life any longer and I don't want to either. My dream is to be out of poverty. I feel like I am in a black hole and will never be able to climb out and am suffocating. If some programs were made and brought together with all the different expertise and collaborated with one another per client I think things could change. I understand there are some small programs out there but to explain the help they give is like barely making it to the next paycheck and wondering how your going to make it to work because your out of gas. The small programs are very much appreciated by myself and do help but not to where I see I am getting the help or care that I am positive I will reach my goal to get out of poverty. Also, I believe having this as a text box where you can see what you write would be very helpful in writing comments/recommendations here.</p>	5/6/2014 12:42 PM
59	<p>Appleton has been too complacent in the perception that "life is good -- we don't need to invest further in quality of life." In fact Appleton seems to be slipping compared to other similar size midwest communities. We, as a community, are too cheap and cautious.</p>	5/6/2014 12:23 PM
60	<p>Focus on downtown development, ex., museums, more College Ave events.</p>	5/6/2014 11:45 AM
61	<p>Low income housing that doesn't look like low income housing. Put it in different neighborhoods, not grouped in the "inner city" which we almost have.....</p>	5/6/2014 11:13 AM
62	<p>We live across the street from Erb Park. We notice every single night(during winter months) that the flood lights on the "sledding hill" are left on until at least midnight. This is beyond excessive and incredibly wasteful. Not only is it an inconvenience to all of the neighboring homes but it is an insult to the tax payers. Why would we want to be funding such a ridiculous waste of energy?!?!? Please help.</p>	5/6/2014 10:41 AM
63	<p>focus on small business opportunities, allowing for new startups to receive tax breaks or local support while going through their first years</p>	5/6/2014 10:30 AM
64	<p>No more bike lanes. They are getting out of hand. Need more on street parking for its residents not bike lanes for biking groups.</p>	5/6/2014 10:01 AM
65	<p>No Convention Center. Fill up the industrial parks and get businesses to locate in Appleton.</p>	5/6/2014 9:50 AM
66	<p>We need to make sure that the senior citizens of Appleton are well cared for as well as creating positive safe experiences for the children of the city.</p>	5/6/2014 9:16 AM
67	<p>Appleton needs safer streets and areas, I have lived here for 5yrs and i have yet to feel safe, and job opportunities needs more, rental housing more affordable. i think in the last 5 yrs this place has gone down hill, if it werent for my job i would leave and not look back, the community needs to do more for the community and not for show.</p>	5/6/2014 8:33 AM

Community-Wide Needs Survey

68	I must admit, I am not an Appleton resident at the current time. However, I have lived in "Appleton" 80 percent of my years (51). I admire the work that Riverview Gardens is doing. However, they are rather specific. I would like to see a community garden project(s) in which they are designed with permaculture techniques i.e. Food Forests and Natural Water Management. Build Geodesic Dome warming centers that contain active gardens to help people work, gain confidence and job skills. There are many empty, aging, ugly, abandon lots in Appleton which can be used for the good of all residence. Making healthy lands out of sick landscape is very easy when working with nature vs against it. I built a dome and grew greens throughout the last two winters so I know it is possible. When I think of the homeless it makes me sick that they don't have anywhere to shelter and stay warm while all these abandon lots exist in Appleton. It wouldn't take much money to the abandon humans in our communities. On the Convention Center, I suggest the building be built in Jones Park. This would provide multiple road access without congesting the police station and the courthouse etc... Build a year round ice rink on the ground floor, parking ramps, multi-floor convention center and community garden and park space on top. It would be costly, but it would be that type draw/size that will make Appleton special. I don't know if any of this would resonant or not. Improving the city, health and homeless will benefit everyone. RjAquaponics@gmail.com	5/6/2014 7:37 AM
69	We are taxed enough. Some of the topics mentioned are not a cities responsibility therefore would help alleviate tax increases. Wages are not increasing as fast as taxes and general expenses (nationalized health insurance, gas, groceries etc) If you really want to attract those who contribute to the well-being of the Fox Cities encourage it through incentives which are much less costly. It's not very pc at the moment but i suggest you discourage increasing assistance to those in "need". Keep increasing taxes, groceries and fees, we will all be in need.	5/6/2014 6:13 AM
70	Speed up and think out road construction. It's inevitable, but at least make it safe and efficient.	5/5/2014 11:51 PM
71	Warming Shelter on the eastside; Bike lanes on low-traffic streets (north/south Carpenter St., State St., Linwood Ave.; east/west: Pershing St., Parkway Blvd., Packard/North Sts., Spencer St.). Eliminate Mason St., Fremont St. & Drew St.	5/5/2014 11:27 PM
72	The condition of the roads are a problem. Also, plowing of snow were not very good this winter and last winter. Many roads were very icy and dangerous. Snow piles wee very high at intersections and slippery comers.	5/5/2014 11:24 PM
73	Don't waste it on stupid projects, River front library, convention center.	5/5/2014 10:34 PM
74	Overall, we have a great community, trying to find problems is hard. I think I don't see the underbelly of Appleton so I'm pretty happy. If you could pay for a milder winter, then you would be fabulous.	5/5/2014 10:26 PM
75	Listen to your constituents. No new library! Remodel/expand the one you have.	5/5/2014 9:58 PM
76	Safe, driveable streets should be prioritized and as well placed for children to play/engage in activities outside. Encouraging more stores that emphasize healthy eating on the SE side of Appleton.	5/5/2014 9:56 PM
77	Public transportation needs support/development	5/5/2014 9:44 PM
78	We need to partner with non gov't non-profit organizations that provide for sports opportunities in Appleton. We have low quality baseball, softball, soccer venues on the south side of town. If kids can't get to USA or Memorial they can't play competitive sports.	5/5/2014 9:01 PM
79	Indoor park	5/5/2014 8:50 PM
80	I would like to see a public sports complex with a pitch large enough to allow for many different types of sports to be played on it, such as rugby, hurling, lacrosse, in addition to soccer and football.	5/5/2014 8:39 PM
81	Prevention as in violence including child abuse and domestic violence, focus on health and wellbeing,	5/5/2014 7:34 PM
82	Putting money into the communities to make safer and more well lit neighborhoods, cut back public brush, increase frequency of maintenance of trees and roadsides in the city streets, not just the busy ones. Please start to realize that the PEOPLE are what made this city a place to live, give the people the pride, by taking pride in the things controlled by public money.	5/5/2014 7:25 PM
83	Assist with the development of affordable, accessible, visitable housing for persons with disabilities/special needs (cognitive and developmental disabilities)	5/5/2014 6:13 PM

Community-Wide Needs Survey

84	Public funds should be used to preserve the character of the old neighborhoods. Appleton is fortunate in still having some of the old neighborhoods in reasonably good condition, which is unusual for most cities throughout the country (unless they are high-end homes). Many types of people want to live in these neighborhoods, and the numbers are growing as the next generation chooses more sustainable, more urban settings. These neighborhoods are still viable in Appleton and can be a valuable asset if handled properly by limiting increase in rentals, having landlords meet certain requirements, minimizing foreclosures, providing assistance for home improvement of owner-occupied homes, maintaining public safety, managing parks and public spaces, and providing public programs. There are many residents who are willing to help in these efforts!	5/5/2014 5:42 PM
85	I think that we need to preserve the neighborhoods we have and ensure that people are living in safe and habitable homes.	5/5/2014 5:39 PM
86	Fix roads and sidewalks, add landscaping and trees to streets and medians, add unique features to parks (such as a walking/running path in Colony Oaks park, skate parks, etc.) Make Houdini Plaza a city square by taking out the grass and laying pavers to make it place for events and festivals: we don't need anymore grassy areas in Appleton.	5/5/2014 4:31 PM
87	1) City-wide WiFi 2)Fund Libraries because they are the main job-hunting centers in a city, combine the work-force development center program and public Library system, 3)Emphasis on FVTC or other Tech or University after Highschool	5/5/2014 4:11 PM
88	we need bike lanes on all busy streets including college ave. and wisconsin ave.	5/5/2014 2:33 PM
89	International sports area, similar to that of Indianapolis http://www.indy.gov/eGov/Mayor/Initiatives/Pages/Indianapolis-World-Sports-Park.aspx or even closer to home, at Greenville, http://www2.townofgreenville.com/dept-parks-rec-forestry/prfd-forms/Master-Plan-2.pdf	5/5/2014 2:09 PM
90	Since we have so many needs and with less available funding we shall set the needs into category as it is now and by percentage so each category got a piece of the pie.	5/5/2014 1:28 PM
91	Please vote to fund a new library! The current building is very outdated and in a horrendous location. The site behind Soldiers Square is perfect! We want to use our library!	5/5/2014 12:03 PM
92	Your fair housing funds appear to be wasted EVERY year, with little to show for it. Reallocate those funds.	5/5/2014 11:29 AM
93	I don't believe that we should be wasting tax payer money on moving the library - redo the current building that is available.	5/5/2014 11:08 AM
94	I am opposed to property assessments for sewer and street repairs. Public funds should be used for this work	5/5/2014 10:38 AM
95	Focus on root causes: preventing homelessness instead of spending \$ on shelters; building employment and literacy skills to improve quality of life	5/5/2014 10:31 AM
96	I love the positive developments of the downtown area including: appearance (sidewalks, Houdini Plaza, Trout Museum upgrade and building light show, variety of local businesses, and public events like the Farmer's Market and Mile of Music. I would like to see more of this type of community development. I think the parks need to be upgraded, continue to beautify the city and address the homeless population. Thank you for the opportunity to opine.	5/5/2014 10:16 AM
97	The S. Oneida St. corridor needs attention. It is turning into what Wisconsin Ave. was before it was redone. The road from the river to 441 is in terrible shape and business development there is stagnant.	5/5/2014 9:03 AM
98	do your homework before spending \$	5/5/2014 9:01 AM
99	In general, money should be used for infrastructure and not so much on assistance programs.	5/5/2014 8:30 AM
100	Focus on other areas of Appleton instead of just DOWNTOWN.	5/4/2014 8:19 PM
101	new library-yes!	5/4/2014 7:27 PM
102	I would like to see more funding go toward promoting pedestrian and bike ways, public art and beautification projects and more family friendly areas.	5/4/2014 5:29 PM
103	The library and the bus station get a large crowd smoking, most are polite and move away from you, a designated smoking/picnic area would help. If it was by the street. More bike lock ups/racks on college ave. I bike to a lot of businesses and have to lock up on benches or at the library.	5/4/2014 5:11 PM

Community-Wide Needs Survey

104	It's important to implement programs to help people become home owners and/or do home improvements. Thanks!	5/4/2014 5:01 PM
105	Continued focus on expanding biking infrastructure, expanding bus routes	5/4/2014 11:16 AM
106	More police officers	5/4/2014 6:35 AM
107	dollars should not be spend exhibition center, bike lanes, ect the counsel needs to be more prudent in the way it spends my money	5/3/2014 7:31 PM
108	Fiber. Better internet = better quality of life.	5/3/2014 5:21 PM
109	Drug abuse edu	5/3/2014 1:35 PM
110	Community development funds should be segregated for the next 5 years to the development of incubators, job corps and park development projects to give people real work or job training opportunities. Not for diversity training, or projects that can and are better financed and funded by the private sector.	5/3/2014 1:00 PM
111	I think we should put money into public spaces, art and parks. More riverfront access (by Paper Discovery center, for example), and cleaning up some neighborhoods. I think economic development and recruiting companies is important. Fix parking in downtown situation. More bike paths. Build on Mile of Music - that's going to continue to grow for the foreseeable future. Build the Exhibition Center.	5/3/2014 12:28 PM
112	More bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure is needed.	5/3/2014 12:09 PM
113	Inspire small business growth and larger club stores like Costco to come to North Appleton	5/3/2014 10:42 AM
114	connect Lutz Park to Vulcan Park with a walking trail along the Fox River	5/3/2014 10:20 AM
115	When compared to cities where bike lanes are fully developed, limitation of marked bicycle lanes to a largely recreational activity rather than a functional means of transportation would be a mistake. I think that this confuses the public about what bicycle lanes can do for Appleton which includes attracting young talent to our area. It isn't just about recreational access. It is also about alternative transportation encouraging a healthy environment, reduces congestion, as well as the perception of Appleton as a progressive community.	5/3/2014 8:03 AM
116	Do not feel safe going to the library with the transit center located next door. It's nothing but a bad crowd hang out	5/3/2014 7:24 AM
117	Please continue to support the implementation of the bike plan. We need to have the option of cycling as well as other forms of transportation. Furthermore, a growing number of studies show that this is one thing younger professionals look for as they decide where they'd like to live. People need to be able to make choices about how they want to move around their community without worrying about whether or not it is safe or if there is a secure location for their bicycle.	5/3/2014 4:52 AM
118	Public funds need to be spent on just that - the public. The new Houdini Plaza was an amazing waste of funds, especially because people like the music better in Jones Park. Spend money on improving neighborhoods, small business loans, repurposing empty land (old, old Kmart unless that's Grand Chute) and things that generally improve the useability of the city rather than just the appearance. Find a grocery store for the downtown (Pick & Save Metro Mart) and celebrate the folks that live in and love the downtown and city park areas.	5/2/2014 10:14 PM
119	I get really sick of the city handing riverfront property over to developers for free. Stop giving rich people money. The rich are always looking for an investment and do not need our tax dollars. If it's a good idea the project should stand on its own.	5/2/2014 10:06 PM
120	Thanks for making Appleton a great place to live!	5/2/2014 10:05 PM
121	we need to go green now. imagine if we put people struggling to pay bills in housing that is off the grid. it would be a win win. Hydroelectricity, solar, wind... imagine if block grants put homeowners off the grid. The sources of materials could be local too, creating economic stimulus from these investments.	5/2/2014 9:56 PM
122	More police officers, a public fountain that shoots up water where kids can actually play in, such as the one in Wautoma	5/2/2014 8:44 PM
123	stop creating bike lanes.	5/2/2014 8:07 PM
124	wi ave roughly from lawe to 47 - could use some revitalization efforts	5/2/2014 6:13 PM

Community-Wide Needs Survey

125	Neighborhood revitalization initiatives	5/2/2014 6:02 PM
126	Safe affordable housing either through new home ownership or affordable improvements and repairs to existing homes.	5/2/2014 5:14 PM
127	remove old unoccupied stores and buildings. Better management of urban population	5/2/2014 4:29 PM
128	I do NOT agree with the idea of tearing down a historical church for a new library. There are MANY other locations where a library could be built that would be more conveniently located and easier to access that wouldn't require tearing down a beautiful and historical structure. Shame on Appleton for even considering it.	5/2/2014 4:16 PM
129	Don't use tax dollars for things that are better done by the private sector.	5/2/2014 4:06 PM
130	Try to convert little used roads into velo-routes.	5/2/2014 3:50 PM
131	Have a dedicated bicycle coordinator position with objective to make Appleton more bike friendly	5/2/2014 3:47 PM
132	Continue the bike lanes!	5/2/2014 3:23 PM
133	The bike lanes are nice, but they don't do much if drivers are going to ignore them anyway. If you want to encourage biking, provide more convenient places to park a bike downtown and increase penalties on drivers who do not yield to bikers. Permit riding a bike on College ave sidewalks as it's far too dangerous to bike on the street downtown. The loiterers around the library need more attention.	5/2/2014 3:07 PM

Grantee Unique Appendices

CITY OF APPLETON COLLABORATIVE/COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Maintained Agreements

Other Governments

- Coordination of Comprehensive Planning activities with the Counties and abutting Towns
- Certified Local Government designation – Agreement between City and State Historical Society in regard to preservation, education and inventory of historic buildings and sites
- Fox Cities Economic Development Partnership – collaboration on regional economic development plans, marketing and projects
- Calumet County Economic Development Partnership
- Office of Justice Assistance – Disproportionate Minority Contact Committee
- Outagamie County Health & Human Services - Mental Health, Vulnerable & Underserved people experience homelessness
- Refugee Resettlement Committee – Working with other municipalities to provide a smooth transition for incoming refugees.

School Districts

- Technical Review Group (TRG) – School District invited to participate and discuss development proposals
- AASD – Equality Summit and planning for school district strategic plans on equity.
- Appleton, Hortonville, Kimberly, Kaukauna, Little Chute, Shiocton school districts – Diversity efforts and suicide prevention

Non-profit Organizations

- East Central Wisconsin Regional Plan Commission (ECWRPC) – Attend meetings and discuss joint projects and periodically participate with Quarterly meetings
- Multi-Cultural Center
- Fox Valley Symphony
- Appleton Art Center
- Sustainable Fox Valley
- Community Garden Partnership
- Community Foundation for the Fox Valley Region
- Fox Cities Housing Coalition
- Appleton Northside Business Association (ANBA)
- Appleton Downtown Inc. (ADI)
- Downtown Business Improvement District (BID)
- Friends of the Fox
- African Heritage, Inc. – Juneteenth
- Toward Community
- Harmony Café/Goodwill Industries of NCW
- The Mission Church – Washington Square Outreach

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- Boys & Girls Club – Washington Square Outreach
- The Emergency Shelter – Washington Square Outreach & Vulnerable & Underserved
- Wisconsin Hmong Radio
- Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce: Ignite Fox Cities: A Blueprint for Economic Prosperity
- World Relief Fox Valley – Refugee Resettlement efforts
- The Warming Shelter - Washington Square Outreach & Vulnerable & Underserved
- Neighborhood Partners – A collaborative effort led by Sustainable Fox Valley to improve neighborhoods through sustainable practices.

Other

- Housing Rehab – Collaboration and information exchange with other housing rehab programs around the state
- Lawrence University – Safe Space Programs & Civic Life Project
- UW Fox Valley (Diversity)
- American Association of University Women AAUW (Diversity)
- YMCA (Diversity Board)

New Agreements

Non-profit Organizations

- Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce – Completion of the Ignite Fox Cities economic analysis
- ThedaCare CHAT Team (INCLUDE program)
- Fox Cities Regional Partnership on business retention and recruitment, marketing and advancing relationships with site selectors
- Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation meeting on business retention and recruitment, economic development strategic plan, workforce development, state wide software implementation and marketing

Other

- Wal-Mart (Diversity training)
- Fox Valley Islamic Society (Diversity)
- The Volunteer Center (Youth Awards)
- Prudential (Diversity)

FINANCE

Maintained Agreements

Non-profit Organizations

- City administers pass through funding for seven non-profits under the three stimulus housing/homeless grants

HEALTH

Maintained Agreements

Other Governments

- Oneida Heights Provide Public Health Nursing staff

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- WI TB program Dispensary (MOU's to provide \$ to providers who provide patient care for under insured and uninsured residents) Primary Care, UW Health, ThedaCare clinics, Affinity clinics and Fox Cities Community Health Center
- WI Partner Services program (provide HIV/AIDS services)
- Maternal and Child Health, Immunization, Public Health Preparedness and Lead Poison and Prevention grants
- Refugee Health Screening

School Districts

- Coordinate activities in AASD including, food service training and inspections, swimming pool inspections and water samples, classroom presentations and school age immunization program

Non-profit Organizations

- Provide leadership on the Fox Valley Community Health Improvement Coalition (a collaborative effort between the Public and Private health agencies in the Fox Cities)
- Active member in Northeast Wisconsin Immunization Coalition
- Active member in Fox Cities Housing Coalition
- Serve on Advisory Board of Family Services Inc.
- Serve on Board of Wisconsin Association of Local Health Departments and Boards
- Serve on Wisconsin Public Health Association Board
- Serve on UW Population Health Institute Advisory Board
- Serve on planning and Leadership team of Weight of the Fox Valley
- Provide ongoing support to Oktoberfest via Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce
- Serve on Board of Activate Fox Cities
- Fox Valley Breastfeeding Coalition

Internal City departments

- Interpreter Committee
- City Diversity & Inclusion Team

Other

- Fox Valley Health Care Forum (communicable disease control professional 4 county region)
- Fox Valley Lead Task Force
- Fox Valley Safe Kids
- Fox Valley Early Childhood Coalition
- Hmong American Partnership
- Hispanic Interagency Coalition
- Appleton Housing Coalition
- Serve on Latino Pregnancy Prevention Committee
- Serve on ThedaCare CHAT Advisory Board

New Agreements

Other

- Appleton Refugee Resettlement Team
- Fox Valley Memory Project
- Community Early Learning Center (Planning and Implementation Team)

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- Wisconsin CHIPP (Community Health Improvement Partnership Plan) Infrastructure Improvement Project
- Wisconsin-Minnesota Leadership Collaborative for Community Health Business Partnerships

LIBRARY

Maintained Agreements

Other Governments

- Outagamie Waupaca Library System (OWLS) (16 municipalities)
- Chlibs (OWLS Youth Librarians)
- Social Security Administration
- Valley Transit – Read & Ride
- Appleton Parks & Rec – Juneteenth Celebration, PBS Kids

School Districts

- AASD & FVTC (Even Start) – Family READ
- AASD – Preschool screening
- AASD – Preschool visits and outreach
- AASD – school age fieldtrips and outreach
- AASD – CELC (Community Early Learning Center)
- The Academy – School age visits and outreach
- ACES – School age visits and outreach
- FVL feeder schools – Riverview Lutheran, Mt. Olive, Saint Paul and Saint Peter school age fieldtrips and outreach
- Celebration Lutheran – school age fieldtrips and outreach
- Headstart – Preschool visits and outreach
- St. John Nepomucene School – full day research trip for middle school age students

Non-profit Organizations

- AARP – Tax Aide
- Appleton Downtown Inc. – Seasonal Storytime
- Appleton Downtown Rotary
- Appleton Historical Society – space, instruction, programming
- Autism Society of the Fox Valley
- Boys & Girls Club – Give A Child A Book
- Boy Scouts – visits and tours
- Building for Kids – multiple collaborations based on exhibits, Children’s Parade and special events
- Child Care Resource and Referral – meetings, sharing ideas & programs, fairs
- FISC – Money Smart
- Fox Cities Book Festival
- Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Fox Cities Online
- Fox Cities Performing Arts Center – Various programs based on current shows and programs, PBS Kids

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- Fox Cities Reads
- Fox Cities Rotary Multicultural Center
- Fox Valley Symphony
- Fox Valley Literacy Coalition
- Fox Valley Music Teachers Association (FVMTA)
- FRIENDS of Appleton Public Library
- Habitat for Humanity – School Age Internet Safety program
- Harmony Café – Downtown Book Club, Various programs based on timely topics
- Healthy Infants and Children Alliance – meetings
- Hispanic Interagency Taskforce
- History Museum at the Castle – programming w/DaVinci Exhibit, PBS Kids
- Hmong American Partnership – Hmong Interagency Taskforce – meetings and grant support
- Hmong American Partnership – Hmong Resource Center
- Kiwanis Club of Appleton – Give A Child A Book
- La Leche League of Appleton – Give A Child A Book
- Lawrence University
 - Conservatory of Music – Music in the Atrium
 - Sustainable Lawrence University Gardens
- League of Women Voters
- Money Smart
- NAMI
- Passport to Nature Program – Collaboration with 1,000 Islands Nature Center, High Cliff, Heckrodt, Bubolz, Mosquito Hill, Apple Creek YMCA, Kimberly Public Library, Kaukauna Public Library, Menasha Public Library
- Project Promise
- Salvation Army – Give A Child A Book
- Toward Community

Other

- Bemis Corporation – Play & Learn
- BMO Harris – Family Read
- Bower Family Foundation – Hmong Outreach
- Fox Valley Technical College – Venture Center (e-seed program)
- Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation – College Prep Classes
- Multiple child care providers – SRP Outreach & Fieldtrips
- Washington Square collaborative
- ThedaCare – Mommy and Me class

New Agreements

Other Governments

- WI office for the deaf and hard of hearing

School Districts

- AASD United Public Montessori – Monday School Visits & Library Instruction during the school year
- AASD Bilingual School

- AASD Birth – Five Programs
- AASD Free Lunch Program

Non-profit Organizations

- Affinity Visiting Nurses
- American Association of University Women – Influential women writing contest
- Appleton Historical Society
- ARC of the Fox Cities
- BABES – Early literacy education for moms that have been abused
- Boys and Girls Club
- Cognosante Health Insurance Exchange Assistance
- Common Ground – Sikhism and Compassionate Fox Cities programming
- Community Learning Connections
- Community Foundation for the Fox Valley Region
- Compassionate Fox Cities
- ECOS Fox Valley – Earth Week events
- Emergency Shelter
- ESTHER
- Fox Valley Library Council
- Fox Valley Unitarian Universalist Fellowship Social Justice Ministry – Broadcast Blues & Sikhism
- Goodwill – GoodBusiness and GoodMoney Programs
- Green Apple Folk Music Society – Music in the Atrium
- Harbor House – Walk-a-Mile, Summer field trips for child residents
- Hmong Radio – Hmong outreach
- INCLUDE
- Multicultural Center – Sikhism and Walk-a-Mile 2013
- National Alliance for Mental Illness
- Options for Independent Living
- Outagamie County Master Gardeners
- Thrivent Financial Foundation
- Sikh Temple of Fox Valley Inc.
- Sustainable Fox Cities – Earth Week events
- United Way
- Voices of Men
- Wisconsin Library Association – Mark Twain, Civil Rights programs
- Wisconsin Public Television – Mark Twain, Civil Rights, Prohibition programs

Other

- Bubolz Nature Center
- Chimera Hobby
- Community Early Learning Center
- Fox Cities Score
- Fox River Nursing & Rehab
- Fox Valley Technical College – work with Social Work and Emergency Shelter for outreach to homeless population

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- Global Village Media
- Hmong Globe
- Kohls Dept. Store & Children's Hospital – iPads and programs on health
- Outagamie County – Birth to 3 Early Intervention
- Parent Connection
- Partnership Community Health Center
- Restore – recyclethatstuff.com
- Safe Routes for Kids – PBS Kids
- St. E's – Reach Out and Read, Moms Club Visits
- University of Wisconsin Extension – food preservation, environmental programs
- UW-Milwaukee – Hispanic Outreach & Appleton Ready to Read
- UW-Oshkosh Head Start
- Valley Packaging & Refugee Relocation

PARKS, RECREATION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT (APRFMD)

Maintained Agreements

Other Governments

- City of Neenah – Reciprocity Agreement - allows residents from each community to register for recreation programs in the other community at the resident rate
- City of Menasha – Reciprocity Agreement - allows residents from each community to register for recreation programs in the other community at the resident rate
- Senior Games – Annual event for older adults that is a cooperative effort between the Cities of Appleton, Neenah, Menasha, Menasha Senior Center, YMCA and Volunteer Central WI/RSVP
- Community Promotion – Agreement between Cities of Kaukauna, Menasha, Neenah and Appleton, Town of Menasha and Villages of Little Chute and Kimberly to advertise contact information in each other's Activities Guide so the community has a better understanding of all the recreational opportunities in the Fox Cities

School Districts

- Fee Waiver Program – Agreement with ARAMARK/AASD to receive free lunch verifications for Fee Waiver Program. They also send lists of applicants who checked that they would like to hear about the APRFMD Fee Waiver Program
- ARAMARK and AASD – Coordinate participation in the summer food service program with the APRFMD summer playground program
- Banta School Early Learning Center – Agreement with Banta School Early Learning Center, Boy Scouts and Reid Golf Course to provide building bird houses as an Eagle Scout project

Non-profit Organizations

- Miracle League of the Fox Valley – Agreement with Goodwill Industries for programming of the Miracle League Field in Appleton Memorial Park
- Universal Playground Project – Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for development of fully accessible playground in Appleton Memorial Park. A separate MOU was also established for maintenance fund

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- Sticks for Kids – Cooperative agreement with the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) and Golf Course Builders Association of America (GCBA) to provide free golf clubs to the youth of the community
- Sustainable Fox Cities – Agreement with Sustainable Fox Cities to work with neighborhood group to improve Arbutus Park
- Bricks for Kidz – Agreement to provide STEM (S-Science, T-Technology, E-Engineering, M-Math) programs
- Boy Scouts – Agreement allows Boy Scouts to provide weekly “Game-On” activities at playground program sites
- Oneida Heights – Agreement to use space for active older adult programs
- Friends of Appleton Skate Park (ASP) – Agreement with Friends of ASP to participate in the development of a skate park in Telulah Park, including fund-raising, design participation, etc.
- Neighborhood Voice – Agreement with Neighborhood Voice to allow the development and installation of a mosaic display in Arbutus Park
- Building For Kids – partner to provide the downtown Appleton Children’s Parade as well as various events hosted at their site throughout the year

Other

- FVL High School – Agreement with Fox Valley Lutheran High School for public use of their tennis courts during the summer months
- St. Frances Xavier Middle School – Agreement for use of tennis courts during summer months for instruction programs
- Children’s Week – Cooperative effort with Building for Kids, YMCA and other local organizations/businesses to provide a week of activities for the children of the community
- Scheels – Agreement to provide discounts to youth sports teams
- Lawrence University – Agreement to provide public access to their tennis courts during summer months.
- Lawrence University Men’s Hockey Team – collaborate to provide free skate day with the team where participants get to skate with the players and receive instruction
- KidStage – agreement to provide acting lessons and drama activities for ages 5-12

New Agreements

Non-profit Organizations

- AFIC and Brad Roethlisberger, Head Coach of the WI Warrior Sled Hockey Team – provide sled hockey workshops for children with special needs
- Goodwill Industries – partner to collect donations from the Kid’s Rummage Sale

POLICE

Maintained Agreements

Other Governments

- Elder Adult at Risk and Adult at Risk MOUs – Calumet, Outagamie and Winnebago HHS
- Repeat Offender Prevention Enforcement (ROPE) Program – Dept. of Corrections
- Runaway Policy – Neighboring Law Enforcement Agencies

- Target Neighborhood Initiative– Neighborhood Response Team (NRT) – City of Appleton DPW, Fire, Health, Inspections, Mayor, Technology Services, etc.

School Districts

- Crossing Guard Program
- Police School Liaison Program – All schools within AASD (Grand Chute PSL program)
- Lawrence University – Student support and education (sexual assault, alcohol, mental health)
- Diversity: High School programs created to encourage careers in policing

Non-Profit Organizations

- Boys & Girls Club Gang Task Force – Various agencies, CRU providing gang training
- Child Advocacy Center (CAC)-provides critical child interviewing services for young children, medical examination and victim follow up services at no cost to area govts – Law Enforcement Agencies in 3 counties, County Child Protection agencies, Sexual Assault Counseling Services, and Children’s Hospital of WI
- CIT (Crisis Intervention Team) – Partner with NAMI to CIT certify officers
- Fox Valley Housing Authority – Partnership in providing training to landlords/tenants
- Harbor House – Coordinated community response team, domestic violence initiatives
- Hmong American Partnership – Department representative – advisory, Hmong Citizens Academy, Hmong New Year
- Special Olympics of WI – Department representative
- Washington Square Project – ADI, City Government, Businesses, Non-Profit Organizations
- Neighborhood Watch – community groups
- Reach a Child – Book program
- Collect used cell phones for Harbor House victims.

New Agreements

Non-profit Organizations

- Voices of Men “Man’s Prayer” video to spread message against violence
- Help for the Homeless Campaign
- Coats for Kids Campaign
- Toys for Tots Campaign

Other

- Hosted all-day Hmong Community Forum
- Assigned Liaison Officer to Eagle Flats
- Volunteer program for handicapped students
- Partnered with media to spread message about heroin, human trafficking, violence against women, children and the elderly

PUBLIC WORKS

Maintained Agreements

School Districts

- Development of Safe Routes Programs at three elementary schools with AASD
- Non-profit Organizations
- Partner with Kendal Foundation to install additional bike racks in Downtown
- Other
- Ongoing participation in Washington Square enhancement group to foster neighborhood revitalization

New Agreements

Other

- Partner with ADI, Library and Valley Transit to provide security in Washington Square Area

UTILITIES

Maintained Agreements

Non-profit Organizations

- UW Fox Valley Community Garden Partnership

VALLEY TRANSIT

Maintained Agreements

Other Governments

- Outagamie County – Rural Paratransit Service, ADA, Elderly and Sunday Paratransit Service, Eagle Flats Fixed Route Service (2012)
- Calumet County –Van Service, ADA and Elderly Paratransit Service
- Winnebago County – ADA and Sunday Paratransit Service, Winnebago County Dial a Ride

Non-profit Organizations

- United Way Fox Cities – Connector
- Appleton Public Library Foundation – Library Pass Program, funding for neighborhood monitor – Washington Square
- Boys and Girls Club – rides after school
- Family Care (Community Care, Lakeland Care District and IRIS) – ADA and other paratransit services in Outagamie, Winnebago and Calumet
- New Hope Center Transportation

Other

- Appleton Downtown Inc. – Downtown Trolley, Washington Square funding for neighborhood monitor – Washington Square

New Agreements

Other

- Thrivent Financial for Lutherans – funding support for the Connector
- Menasha Corp. – funding support for the Connector
- Pfeffle – funding for neighborhood monitor in Washington Square
- Theda Care – funding for neighborhood monitor in Washington Square

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Appleton Housing Authority
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. The Appleton Housing Authority provided updated data for tables in sections regarding public housing.