

APPENDIX A

Local Comprehensive Planning Goals

1. Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial and industrial structures.
2. Encouragement of neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.
3. Protection of natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitat, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.
4. Protection of economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.
5. Encouragement of land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental, and utility costs.
6. Preservation of cultural, historic, and archaeological sites.
7. Encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.
8. Building of community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.
9. Providing an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community.
10. Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.
11. Promoting the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional and local levels.
12. Balancing individual property rights with community interests and goals.
13. Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.
14. Providing an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit dependent and disabled citizens.

APPENDIX B

Solid Waste and Recycling

The committee felt that one of the key findings from Milestone Report #1 should be reworded to clarify the activities of the counties involved. The new statement should read "Winnebago, Outagamie and Brown counties have recently entered into a 25-year agreement to handle the disposal of solid waste and process of recyclables in their respective counties".

Additionally, time was spent by the committee reviewing the future trends that had been identified in the Milestone Report #1 and identifying additional trends. A change was made to the second trend that was listed in the first report. Therefore the following trends were identified for this sub-element:

- There is enough landfill space remaining to meet the future needs of the region. However, further consideration may need to be given to the impacts of accepting waste from outside the region or state.
- The large number of electronics as a whole that need to be disposed of is a cause for concern.
- Consolidation of solid waste and recycling facilities will continue to be a viable option for counties to consider.
- The percentage of people recycling in Wisconsin in 2002 has decreased slightly since the peak in 1998.
- The amount of solid waste generation per person in Wisconsin is increasing.
- The economy has influenced waste generation rates, following September 11, 2001, a decrease in the amount of solid waste generation was experienced by the state.
- Year-round disposal of household hazardous waste is becoming a more standard practice.
- In the future, it will be important to capture the organic waste stream.
- There is a trend toward single stream collection.
- There is a trend by private haulers to collect recyclables more frequently.
- Rural areas are still utilizing drop off sites and burning of materials.

Utility Infrastructure

The committee spent time reviewing the future trends that had been identified in the Milestone Report #1 and identified new trends. When identifying new trends, the committee tried to anticipate how current trends or possible trends that they were seeing, could be brought forward through the year 2030. Revisions to the trends outlined in the first report are included below.

Telecommunications

- Broadband and fiber fed services will increase in use. SBC will be installing more fiber optics in the ground. In the future higher speeds and more band width will be available.
- The trend will be toward increased cell phone use but some form of land lines will continue to be used in home.
- Data transport will increase.
- There will be a mix of land lines, satellites and cell phones.

Utilities

- Following national trends, gas usage is expected to increase substantially over the next several years, as new generation plants will likely be fueled by natural gas.
- Gas consumption will increase because of residential and commercial growth.
- Base load, peaking plants and industrial power plants will contribute to the future gas demand.
- Increase in natural gas prices may slow growth and usage, and may cause other energy sources to be utilized.
- Unless additional currently restricted sources of natural gas are utilized, natural gas usage will be reduced due to high prices caused by an inadequate domestic supply.
- Fuel cell power plants may be common in the future.
- The trend since the mid 80's has been to shy away from new nuclear power plants, but this trend may reverse in the future.
- Conventional electric utilities will continue to be viable for residential and commercial usage.
- Due to the growing multi state market for power; there will be a growing need for power transfer facilities.
- In the future there could be a trend toward decentralized generation.
- In the future, the need for and growth of conventional utility infrastructure will continue.
- New utilities will need to rely more on existing utility corridors.
- There will be a trend toward multi use utility corridors.
- Landowners, government agencies and others will continue to make demands that increase costs for installation of facilities.
- There is an increasing concern regarding aesthetics of utility infrastructure.

Alternative Energy

- It is anticipated that there will be some increase in the demand for alternative energy sources, such as fuel cells and wind farms.
- Hydroelectric power generation will not increase significantly and will garner a small share of the energy market.
- There is increasing interest in wind power generation.
- The increasing viability of other alternative energy sources is evident.
- Opposition by the public to new or expanded existing facilities is increasing and becoming more organized.

Public Safety

The committee spent time identifying current trends in relation to public safety issues and how these trends and how these trends may be influenced in the future. The following trends were identified for this sub-element:

Jails – county and municipal

- There are an increasing number of people being incarcerated at both the county and municipal level, thus putting a strain on jail and office space.
- There are an increasing number of people being incarcerated at the state level.

Police

- There is a trend toward regional police forces.

Fire

- Fire departments continue to be relatively small sized in nature.

Emergency Medical

- In the future, emergency medical service areas will be smaller.
- In the future, more First Responders will be needed.
- There is a need to reduce the cost of providing emergency medical services.
- Since emergency providers work during the day in other communities, communities are less protected during the day.
- The level of Emergency Medical Services that currently exists may not be around in the future, because of escalating costs and training of personnel.

Education and Libraries

The committee felt that it was important to clarify that small districts could be just as efficient as larger districts and that Menominee Tribal College was located within the region. The following trends were identified for this sub-element:

- There may be an increased reliance on user fees to fund higher education.
- The funding mechanisms for primary education (K – 12) may remain the status quo.
- As constraints on budgets increase, school funding may rely more on alternative funding.
- Enrollment in secondary education is increasing.
- Higher education facilities are at capacity; therefore consolidation of higher educational facilities to save costs may not be possible.
- Funding may have a major impact in the consolidation of primary educational facilities and programs.
- Charter schools may continue to be an alternative for at risk (non-traditional) students.
- All day kindergarten is becoming more widely accepted and popular among the various school districts.
- Schools are seeing more ESL students, which is putting additional pressure on the public schools.
- As employment in an area changes, the student demographics of an area change.
- The population of the Fox Cities continues to increase due to influx of new people.
- The number of children living in poverty is increasing in the Clintonville area.
- Due to the depressed economy, there is an increasing demand for higher education by non-traditional students (people who have been laid off, mid-level management)
- The committee feels that there is a growing need to educate educators.
- Standardized tests, that are used to evaluate students' knowledge, are making schools more accountable.
- It was the committees feeling that the increase in state and federal mandates is resulting in loss of local control for school districts.
- The committee felt that the year-round educational system will not be popular in this area.

- In the summer, parents seem to prefer summer school to daycare.
- Many districts that have tried year round schools; return to the traditional school year because parents do not want to give up family time (ease of scheduling family vacations).
- It is more economical to use school facilities year round.
- Some students begin their education at a technical college, and then transfer to a 4 year college to finish.
- While other students start at a 4 year college, and then transfer to the technical college system.
- With the sluggish economy, more students are staying home and attending 2-year colleges.

Health and Childcare

The committee identified health and childcare issues and examined how these may be influenced in the future. The following trends were identified for this sub-element:

Hospitals - general

- Many procedures that were originally performed in the hospital as an inpatient are now performed on an outpatient basis.
- Hospitals no longer have specific areas of expertise; today urban hospitals are experts in all fields and have equipment to treat all illnesses.
- Hospitals are no longer independents, but are affiliated with clinics or healthcare providers.
- Hospital closures increase transportation costs, since people need to travel further for services.
- People are leaving hospitals sooner and/or using outpatient services, therefore people are being released before they are self sufficient.

Hospitals - Rural

- Rural areas are losing their local hospitals.
- Physicians are traveling to rural clinics to see patients but do not live in the area.
- There are fewer providers in rural areas.
- Rural hospitals are forming alliances or partnerships with major hospitals.
- Rural hospitals provide fewer services than larger metropolitan hospitals.
- Rural hospitals receive a smaller reimbursement from Medicare than larger metropolitan hospitals.

Health Care Costs

- The influx of new providers may increase health care costs further as providers are competing for the same limited number of workers.
- New facilities will need to be paid for.
- Rising health costs are forcing businesses to relocate (overseas) in order to stay competitive.
- More people are finding themselves without health or dental insurance.
- Increasing numbers of people living at or below poverty level will require care. Who will pay for this care? Hospitals will need to set up indigent funds; this money will be recovered from everyone else who uses this facility.

- Companies are no longer extending health care insurance to retired workers.
- In the future, health care caps may have to be placed on services to limit the amount of money that can be spent on any one individual.

Nursing Shortage

- There is a current shortage of nurses.
- Nurses work long hours which often fluctuate between day, night and evening shifts.
- Nurses frequently work in understaffed situations and have difficulty completing all the tasks that are assigned them.
- Nursing instructors are aging and retiring from the workforce

Nursing Homes:

- The regions nursing homes are nearing capacity.
- There is an increase in the number of assisted living facilities.
- Nursing homes are geographically disbursed and are not necessarily affiliated with a provider.
- Nursing homes provide progressive care.
- Nursing homes are providing interim care between hospitals and home.

In-Home Care

- Medicare will not pay for in home care; therefore even though people prefer to stay in their own homes, they are forced to live in nursing homes.
- Twenty-four hour professional in home care is more costly than care in nursing homes.
- Funding for elderly/disabled care is shifting from the traditional to evaluating what does the individual need and how can this be done in the cheapest manner.

Mental Health Care:

- There is a lack of mental health care providers, especially psychologists and psychiatrists.

Childcare:

- There is a shortage of affordable quality childcare in the Fox Cities.
- There does not appear to be a need in the area to provide evening childcare.
- There is a need to provide care for sick children when parents work.
- There are not enough adequately trained childcare providers in the Fox Cities.
- A larger percentage of women are continuing to enter the workplace.

Local Parks and Recreational Facilities

The committee felt that while Milestone Report #1 mentioned a number of recreational facilities and events throughout the region, other notable facilities and events also exist and should be included in this report. These facilities and events included the Calumet County tubing and sledding hill near Stockbridge; Navarino Ski Hill in Shawano County; Shawano indoor ice arena; Waupaca Curling Club; local soccer tournaments (Upper Midwest, Flat Grass, etc.); local baseball tournaments (Kimberly ISA International Softball Congress) and "blueways", a non-motorized water trail on Little Lake Butte des Morts that is in the planning stages.

The committee spent time reviewing the future trends that had been identified in the Milestone Report #1 and identified new trends. When identifying new trends, the committee tried to anticipate how current trends or possible trends that they were seeing, could be brought forward through the year 2030. The following trends were identified for this sub-element:

Elderly

- The elderly share of the population will continue grow and to be more active, therefore impacting the recreational facilities that will be required.
- The elderly share of the population will be looking less for organized team sports, and more for facilities for individual activities, hiking trails and short organized trips.

Cost Recovery:

- As local budgets continue to become more restrictive, fees may need to be charged to cover maintenance costs. (Cost Recovery)
- Non-profits, who have enjoyed the free use of certain recreational facilities, may need to be charged to use these same facilities.
- Due to smaller budgets and less staff, communities may need to contract out for more services in order to offer the same amount of programming.
- Communities will need to form partnerships with private organizations to continue to maintain the same level of programs. (tap dancing)
- Communities and schools will need to continue to form partnerships to share facilities and to provide quality recreational programs.
- School and recreational facilities will need to be shared and should be designed to accommodate more than one use.
- The use of development fees for park acquisition and development in new growth areas.

Future Recreational Needs:

- The public will continue to demand sports, recreational and educational programs.
- Communities will probably continue to offer recreational programs and the use of recreational facilities to the public for less than cost.
- In the future, additional dog park facilities may be needed.

Other:

- In the future there may be more privatized facilities, such as the YMCA.