

APPENDIX 1 – RESERVED KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

These measures are under consideration & development.

Section	Category	Measure	What is it? Why is it important?	Issue
ENVIRONMENTAL	WASTE	Number of Weekly Miles Waste Travels for Processing	This measure compares the average number of miles that Aspen's trash, recycling, and compost are moved in one direction each week, taking into account the number of trucks performing each service and the frequency of pick-ups. The distances cited are not how far one load of waste travels to its final destination, but the total number of miles traveled in order to bring all the waste generated in Aspen during one week to its final destination. Managing Aspen's waste has associated environmental costs, many of which are tied to the transportation of waste, including fuel consumption, road traffic, and air pollution. All of these take an economic and social toll as well. By measuring the transportation miles associated with waste management, Aspen can better manage waste and disposal systems to reduce environmental consequences.	<i>Data under review</i>
ENVIRONMENTAL	WATER	Macroinvertebrate Populations in Rivers and Streams	The health of macroinvertebrates (insects and larvae) in Aspen's rivers and streams serves as an indicator of overall ecosystem health and pollution levels. Standard monitoring practice is to sample the composition of macroinvertebrate species in a given area and analyze their pollution tolerance with a multi-metric index (MMI). To be in attainment with the Clean Water Act's aquatic life standards, a river needs an MMI score of 52 or higher. In 2011, a segment of the Roaring Fork River running through Aspen failed to meet MMI attainment and accordingly violated the Clean Water Act's Aquatic Life standard. During sampling conducted in 2012, the Roaring Fork segment did not improve, scoring 39 and 41 at two different sites.	<i>Insufficient data</i>
ECONOMIC	BUSINESS DIVERSITY & SUSTAINABILITY	Commercial vacancy rates	Commercial vacancy rates represent the percent of commercial properties that are vacant, or without a business tenant. Vacancy rates give some sense of the capacity for businesses to operate in Aspen. Competitive commercial/retail spaces, afford a variety of businesses to locate to and/or operate in Aspen. The portfolio of businesses caters to both tourists and residents and commercial space availability needs to support both economies at relative scales. The Aspen business environment requires a balance of available and occupied space within and around the City limits. A diverse portfolio of properties offers adequate commercial space (moderate to luxury) that fulfills business and customer needs. A sustainable commercial property market also favors fair competition for space as well as provides capacity for start-up and relocation opportunities. Vacancy rates may fluctuate due to various economic and market conditions.	<i>No data</i>
ECONOMIC	BUSINESS DIVERSITY & SUSTAINABILITY	Commercial rental rates	Commercial rental rates represent the dollar amount cost to rent a commercial property per square foot in Aspen. Rental rates vary greatly depending on zoning type, block, building age, size, precise location, and numerous other factors. In Aspen, commercial rental rates give an indication of how viable a business is in Aspen given it is a primary operating expense (cost burden) of a business. This determines the feasibility of businesses to operate and thrive in Aspen, a factor for economic sustainability.	<i>No data</i>
ECONOMIC	WORKFORCE SUPPLY & MATCH	% of Workforce Residing Within Urban Growth Boundary	The Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) is defined as a regional boundary set in an attempt to manage development density within and outside its borders. Since the total number of employees residing within the UGB is not readily available, the City of Aspen full time employee (FTE) base is serving as a relative proxy. This measure is defined as the workforce (number of employees) living within the Aspen UGB over the total number of employees. By understanding how many employees live in proximate distance to their work is important as it gives insight into access to housing and quality of life. Commute time to work is a factor in workforce sustainability and well-being. Additionally, the workforce lives closer to their place of work commuting impacts (costs, pollution) are reduced even if access to public transportation.	<i>Insufficient data</i>