



City of Monona

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2012 GTLC Annual Report

For Monona's participation in the Sustainability Component
of the Green Tier Legacy Communities Charter

MISSION STATEMENT:

The **mission** of the Sustainability Committee is to guide and assist Monona's government, residents and businesses in becoming a community that meets the needs of the present without compromising the resources available for future generations. Its vision is that Monona will share a culture that embraces, is vested in, and uses best practices for sustainable living.

Monona became part of the Green Tier Legacy Communities Charter (Sustainability Component) in July of 2012, under which the City agreed to carry out sustainability initiatives in five categories. The following projects were promoted during 2012.

2012 City of Monona Accomplishments:

Adoption of a Sustainability Resolution
SusCom requested funding for Sustainability Plan consultant

TRANSPORTATION

1. Reconstruction of Monona Drive, including incorporation of native landscaping and bike lanes
2. Hosted Bike Safety day for children

LAND USE:

1. Green Monona Map
2. Arbor Day Tree Planting Day events – Coordinated volunteer planting of trees in local parks.
3. Inventory of known contaminated properties for reuse planning
4. Certified as Tree City USA
5. Government rights of way mown or cleared only for safe sightlines or to remove invasive species

ENERGY:

1. Express Energy Efficiency Program
2. LED Exterior Lighting retrofit Project
3. HVAC systems upgrades
4. Two Electric Vehicle Charging Stations installed – near the Community Center

WATER:

1. Year of Water
2. Monona Water Walk
3. Water Conservation Challenge
4. Stormwater study project launch, surveyed existing stormwater outfalls/prioritized repair/replacement schedule.
5. WI Water Star – Bronze
6. Water Sense Partnership with the EPA

7. H2OScore Website

WASTE

1. Preparing Construction and Demolition Recycling Ordinance
2. Med-Drop Collection - Promoted local medication drop off day at local Pharmacy.

The most paramount accomplishment of this list was the adoption of the sustainability resolution to create a sustainability plan. This resolution has put Monona on the map for progressiveness in the state of Wisconsin. Already we can note benefits attributed to the resolution; for example, being approached by the WDNR to become one of ten Green Tier Legacy Communities. The City of Monona is taking a stance on sustainability and others are taking note.

The collaboration between the City of Monona, the non-profit organization The Natural Step Monona, and the University of Wisconsin has made the “Year of Water” a huge success. Monona has made great strides in improving its water conservation and management. Efforts have shown direct increases in awareness, conservation, and management techniques on behalf of the residents and the City of Monona.

During the “Year of Water,” the City of Monona launched a Water Conservation Challenge contest among residents that included prizes for households saving the most water and implementing innovative water saving techniques. Monona also established a partnership with Marquette University to create monona.H2OScore.com. The website allows residents to translate their water bills into a gallons consumed format to make water conservation easier to track. This tool grants all residents of Monona, especially the WCC participants, a way to understand their consumption habits and how to improve upon them.

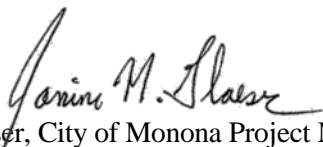
To highlight some of the other significant accomplishments, the Sustainability Committee has developed the “Green Monona Map.” It is a map that acknowledges businesses and residents in the community that are going the extra mile for sustainability. Each participant self-ranks themselves against a list of sustainable practices, and depending on the number of points achieved, a spot and degree of greenness is granted on the map. We launched the map’s creation by sending out the survey to all members of the Monona Chamber of Commerce and look forward to sharing the finished prototype by the end of this summer.

While the City of Monona and its Sustainability Committee have achieved great success this spring, the work does not end here. Much of the recent accomplishment is due to high levels of commitment of all involved parties. It is crucial that this degree of dedication continues in order to build upon our realizations. From this point on, we encourage more parties to get involved in the movement of the City of Monona becoming a more sustainable place. All environmental issues are caused by a combination of problems, varying in degrees and subject matter. In order to build a thriving environment in Monona, everyone must come together to do their part.

LEGACY COMMUNITIES STRATEGY OPTIONS MATRIX

A copy of the Legacy Communities Strategy Options Matrix (Appendix 3 of the Legacy Communities Charter) is included as an attachment to this report for years 2012, and future. The baseline year is 2012, our first year of participation in the GTLC program. We will hire a Sustainability Consultant in 2013 to assist the City with establishing our future goals and a timeline for completing them.

Sincerely,



Janine Glaeser, City of Monona Project Manager



Wisconsin Legacy Communities Strategy Options

energy, land use, water, and waste. This list is not inclusive. Prospective signatories should use the strategy options to gauge environmental performance and then use this baseline to strive for superior results. Superior environmental performance may be achieved when municipalities use the strategy options to develop a sustainability plan that reduces their overall negative

TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT:

Transportation demand management strategies aim to reduce GHG emissions and VMT by influencing change in individual behavior. These strategies encourage walking, bicycling, and transit as modes of transportation within a community and seek to curb the number and length of trips by vehicle.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Programs/Projects

Value	Description	City of Monona 2012 Baseline*	City of Monona Near Future Goals
2	Require bike parking for all new non-residential and multifamily uses.	0	2
1	Set standards for placement and number (as function of intensity of use) for bike parking spaces.	0	2
3	Commuter bike routes identified and cleared.	1	3
5 to 10	League of American Bicyclists certification. (Bronze 5, Silver 7, Platinum 10)	0	0
3	Funded and operating SRTS program (or functional equivalent) covering at least 10 percent of students.	1	3
1	Conduct annual survey of students' mode of transport to school.	0	1

Employer-Based Programs

5	Require large employers seeking rezoning to set a price signal (cash-out or charge).	0	0
5	Require large employers seeking rezoning to provide subsidized transit.	0	0
5	Require large employers seeking rezoning to provide a TDM plan that would reduce trips by 20 percent over business as usual.	0	0

Traffic Volume

3	Track VMT or traffic counts and report on efforts at reduction (including those on this list).	1	3
3	Eliminate parking minimums from non-residential districts.	0	0
5	Set parking maximums at X per square feet for office and retail uses.	0	0
5	Scheduled transit service at basic level (hour peak service within half-mile of 50 percent of addresses).	1	5
10	Scheduled transit service at enhanced level (half-hour peak service within 75 percent of addresses).	0	0

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Transportation system management strategies aim to reduce GHG emissions and VMT by improving the overall performance of a transportation system. These strategies improve existing infrastructure, introduce new technology, and plan for the future of the system.

Preservation and Improvement

3	Develop and fully fund comprehensive maintenance program for existing roads.	1	3
1 to 5	Charge impact fees for new roads.	0	0
5	Calculate lane-miles per capita for arterials and collectors, and show reductions	0	0
5	Prepare a plan identifying disconnections in bike and pedestrian networks, prioritizing fixes and identifying potential funding sources for the most important projects.	1	5
5	Any proposal to add lanes to a two-lane roadway shall be evaluated for a center turn lane, the preferred option over an expansion to four lanes.	3	5
3	Identify four-lane roadways with fewer than 20,000 vehicles per day (AADT) and evaluate them for "road diets" with bike lanes or on-street parking	0	0

Electric Vehicles

1	Allow NEVs on appropriate roadways.	0	0
2	Provide public charging stations	2	2

Vehicle Idling

2	Ban idling (more than 5 minutes) with local government vehicles.	0	0
5	Ban idling (more than 5 minutes) community-wide.	0	0



		ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT			
L A N D U S E		Zoning and development strategies work toward improving the overall environmental, economic, and social health of a community by promoting mixed-use and infill development, walkable neighborhoods, and an overall sustainable lifestyle.			
		<u>Infill Development</u>			
	5	Identify priority areas for infill development, including those eligible for brownfields funding.		2	5
	1	Create land bank to acquire and assemble priority infill sites		0	0
	1	Develop an inventory of known contaminated properties for reuse planning, with possible GIS application		1	1
		<u>Walkscore</u>			
	10	Measure Walkscore at 10 random residential addresses per Census tract, compute average, and improve upon overall score		0	10
		<u>Zoning</u>			
	5	Adopt traditional neighborhood design ordinance (if population is less than 12,500)		0	10
	5	Zoning for office and retail districts permits floor-area ratio > 1, on average.		0	0
8	Zoning for office and retail districts requires floor-area ratio > 1, on average.		0	0	
5	Zoning code includes mixed use districts		1	5	
8	Mixed-use language from Smart Code TBA.		0	0	
	NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				
	Natural resource management strategies seek to conserve, preserve, protect and promote a community's greenspace, wildlife, wetlands and waterways for this and future generations by promoting pervious surfaces and adequate setbacks.				
	<u>Canopy</u>				
3	Adopt tree preservation ordinance per GLTC standards.		0	0	
4	Set a tree canopy goal and develop a management plan to achieve it		2	4	
2	Require trees to be planted in all new developments		1	2	
2	Certification as Tree City USA		1	2	
	<u>Mowing</u>				
2	Local government rights of way mown or cleared only for safe sightlines and/or to remove invasive species.		2	2	
	<u>Water Protection</u>				
10	Establish 75-foot natural vegetation zone by surface water.		0	0	
5	Inventory wetlands and ensure no net annual loss.		1	5	
	COMMUNITY ENERGY USE				
	Community energy use strategies encourage energy efficiency and the use of renewable fuels to reduce total energy consumption throughout the community				
	<u>Community Energy Use Policies</u>				
6	Use PACE financing		0		
1	Watt meters available to the public		0		
10	Adopt Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (time-of-sale certification and upgrades).		0	5	
	<u>Measuring Community Energy Use</u>				
4	Work with local utilities to calculate total electricity and natural gas consumption annually, beginning with the fifth year before entering the program.		0	4	
1	State of Wisconsin Energy Independent (EI) Community designation.		1		
	MUNICIPAL ENERGY USE				
	Municipal energy use strategies encourage municipal employees to conserve energy, preserve the environment, and decrease greenhouse gas emissions from municipal facilities, services, and vehicle fleets.				
	<u>Government Energy Use Policies</u>				
5	Include transportation energy/emissions as criterion in RFPs for purchases of goods over \$10,000.		0	5	
3	Develop list of lighting, HVAC and shell improvements to raise Energy Star Portfolio Manager or LEED EBO&M score		2	3	
3	Reduce motor fuels use for non-transit activities --		0	3	
6	Provide transit passes at 50 percent or more off the regular price and/or provide parking cash-out options for local government employees.		0	0	
5	Streetlights operate at 75 lumens/Watt or higher		0	5	
3	Stoplights are LED or functional equivalent		0	3	
5	Municipal electricity purchases are at least 5 percentage points higher in renewable content than the statewide renewable portfolio standard requires. Calculation may include self-generated power and purchased offsets.		0	5	
	<u>Measuring Government Energy Use</u>				
5	Complete EPA Energy Star Portfolio Manager spreadsheet for government energy use. Or score existing buildings with LEED EBO&M.		0	2	
2	Calculate annual government fleet use of motor fuels, in gallons of petroleum and biofuels, beginning with the fifth year before entering the program.		0	2	
10	All new and renovated municipal buildings must meet LEED Silver or greater.		0	5	



		WATER USE CONSERVATION		
		Water Conservation strategy options set baselines and goals for water and energy performance in municipalities. They measure progress and promote water conservation by the government, business, and the community at-large.		
		<u>Water Conservation</u>		
6		Track water and sewer use annually, beginning with fifth year before entering program, and develop plan for reductions.	3	6
4		Develop a water loss control plan with targets below the 15% required by the state and include a system-wide water audit implementation and time table	1	4
2		Join EPA's WaterSense Program for water utilities or the Groundwater Guardian Green Sites program and promote them to local business.	2	2
6		Use block rates and flat rates to encourage water conservation among residential, commercial, and industrial users.	2	6
1		Financial assistance for sewer lateral replacements.	0	0
2 to 6		Upgrade water utility equipment (e.g., variable frequency drive motors) to achieve energy efficiency.	0	6
3		Infiltration and inflow reduction by 10%	0	2
5		Wastewater biogas captured and used in operations.	0	3
5		Plan for replacing all toilets using > 1.6 gpf and annual progress sufficient to reach 90 percent replacement in 10 years.	0	3
		<u>Local Government Use</u>		
2		Install waterless urinals in men's restrooms at municipal facilities (city hall, parks, etc.)	0	0
3		All outdoor watering by local government, excluding parks and golf courses, from rain collection.	0	2
4		Develop a water efficiency and conservation plan for municipal buildings	0	0
		STORMWATER MANAGEMENT		
		Stormwater Management strategy options encourage the use of best management practices to achieve a reduction in the amount of harmful pollutants introduced to our streams, rivers, and lakes.		
3		Develop a regular street sweeping program to reduce total suspended solids	2	3
3		Stormwater utility fees offer credits for best management practices such as rain barrels, rain gardens, and pervious paving	0	3
2		Inventory all paved surfaces (e.g., by GIS mapping), and develop a plan for reduction	0	2
2		Work with commercial or light industrial businesses to develop stormwater pollution plans	0	2
		WATER AND DEVELOPMENT		
		Water and Development strategy options link water conservation and the preservation of land, wetlands, and wildlife habitat while promoting compact development, restoration and rehabilitation efforts, and long-term planning.		
		<u>Land Development</u>		
5		Identify key green infrastructure areas during plan development and/or implement a plan to acquire and protect key green infrastructure areas	0	0
		<u>Waters, Wetlands, and Wildlife</u>		
1 to 6		Replace concrete channels with re-meandered and naturalized creeks, wetlands, or swales	0	3
3		Develop a system for identifying culverts that obstruct fish migration and install fish friendly culverts where needed	0	2
4		Provide incentives for protection of green infrastructure, sensitive areas, important wildlife habitat, or for the restoration or rehabilitation of wetlands or other degraded habitats such as credit towards open space or set-aside requirements	0	0
		WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION		
		Waste Management and Reduction strategy options encourage municipalities and their citizens to divert organics and recyclables from landfills and properly dispose of hazardous materials in an effort to reduce waste in a community.		
3		Community waste stream monitored at least annually. Waste reduction plan prepared and updated annually	1	3
4		Waste and materials management plan based on "zero-waste" principles, with specific goals, prepared and updated annually	0	4
3		Construction/deconstruction waste recycling ordinance	0	3
3		Mandatory residential curbside recycling pickup that covers paper, metal cans, glass and plastic bottles	1	3
5		Develop a municipal collection program that encourages the diversion of food discards, yard materials, and other organics from landfills to composting or anaerobic digestion with energy recovery	1	5
3		Develop and promote programs that dispose of household hazardous, medical, and electronic waste	1	3
4		Use anaerobic digesters to process organic waste and produce energy	0	2
3		Implement municipal ordinances requiring manufacturer takeback for fluorescent bulbs, thermostats and other mercury-containing devices	0	0
2		Ordinances in place to reduce the usage of phone books as well as single-use shopping bags, styrofoam food containers and other disposable packaging	0	2
2		Pay-as-you-throw system implemented by municipality or required of private waste haulers	0	2
1		Use public education and outreach to promote recycling, backyard composting, product re-use and waste reduction	1	1
323			40	199
			12%	62%