

Green Tier Legacy Communities Annual Report, 2015



City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin
February, 2016

City of Sheboygan Sustainability Goals-----

Sheboygan’s sustainability goals, policies, and action steps are outlined in the 2014 City of Sheboygan Sustainability Plan. The plan can be found here: <http://www.sheboyganwi.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Sustainability-Plan.pdf>

Green Tier Strategy Options-----

A copy of the Wisconsin Legacy Communities Strategy Options is included in this document. Last year, 2014, was Sheboygan’s first year as a Green Tier Legacy Community and serves as a baseline from which to improve. The baseline set in 2014 by the City is only 130 points out of 325, or 40%. Sheboygan set a goal to reach 170 points, or 53% for 2015 and we have successfully exceeded that goal by achieving 174 points, or 54%. We have set a goal for 2016 of 200 points, or 61.5%.

Summary of 2015 Actions-----

The following is an overview of sustainability measures the City of Sheboygan has undertaken in the year 2015.

Sheboygan Police Department “Bike Rodeos”- The Sheboygan Police Department holds multiple “rodeos” per year where children can come and learn bicycle safety, skills, and maintenance. The events are free and prepare children to safely ride their bicycles around their homes, in the community, and wherever they go.



City Employee Sustainability Week – City Planning organized Sustainability Week for all city employees to participate in. The week included distribution of a BINGO game focused on sustainability, as well as a pamphlet of information regarding easy sustainable actions at work and at home. Winners of the Sustainability BINGO game had to send pictures of themselves completing everyday sustainable tasks, and were then rewarded with a prize pack filled with sustainable goodies including reusable bags, water bottles, recycling bags, a bike light and strap, free passes to outdoor activities, and more. Sustainability week not only raised morale, but also helped city employees realize simple changes can be made to make everyone’s lives more sustainable.

Recycling Bins for City Offices – The City of Sheboygan hasn’t previously provided desk-side recycling bins to all employees, but this year an inventory was taken and those that wanted a desk-side bin received one. Communal office bins have existed in office areas for years, but during the inventory it was discovered that many employees were confused about what goes in the bins, and were unclear about how Sheboygan’s single-sort recycling works. 87 desk-side Bins were distributed to those that

requested them, and additional 8 communal bins were added in common areas and conference rooms. Educational materials explaining what can be recycled in the bins were distributed at the same time, to clarify recycling procedure.

Advancement toward Marine Sanctuary Designation – President Obama announced in October of 2015 that the regional nomination for a National Marine Sanctuary in Wisconsin was officially selected by NOAA to begin the sanctuary designation process. In December 2014, Sheboygan, in cooperation with neighboring cities and the State of Wisconsin, submitted a nomination to be added to NOAA's inventory of places to consider as national marine sanctuaries. The nomination is focused on protecting and interpreting the nationally significant collection of shipwrecks, fostering partnerships with education and research partners, and increasing opportunities for tourism and economic development. It was endorsed by a diverse coalition of organizations and individuals at local, state, regional and national levels. This included elected officials, historical societies, businesses, museums, and environmental, recreational, conservation, fishing, tourism and educational groups.



Alliance for Great Lakes Beach Clean-up and Water Testing – In the Fall of 2015 the Alliance for Great Lakes teamed up with a Sheboygan area school, a local engineering firm, the City of Sheboygan, and the Sheboygan YMCA to organize an event where scientists, students, engineers and city staff gathered together to spend the day cleaning Deland Beach, testing the water quality, and planting Dune Grass. This day was devoted to helping the students gain a greater understanding of what a “healthy beach” is, and to restoring Deland Beach through clearing trash and debris as well as planting to mitigate erosion.

Great Lakes Shoreline Cities Green Infrastructure Grant – In April 2015, the City received a \$239,459 grant from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative to install storm water treatment infiltration swales, beach restoration, and planting of native dune grasses at two City beaches: King Park and Deland Park. The purpose of the project is to reduce discharging of sediment, nutrients, chemicals, bacteria, and other contaminants into the Great Lakes. The project will also reduce threats to public health at beaches and nearshore areas in and around swimming beaches.

Extension and Connection of New York Avenue – The acquisition and demolition of a vacant department store which occupied an entire city-block in the heart of Sheboygan’s downtown allowed the City to reconnect New York Avenue between 7th and 8th Streets. Re-establishing the city street grid in this area allows for better efficiency through downtown, and additional street parking opportunities.

Development plans for increased Downtown Density – The City of Sheboygan is working with developers to bring two downtown developments to fruition. These two developments will bring 172 new market rate units into Sheboygan’s downtown core. This increased downtown density will spur Sheboygan’s downtown commercial businesses and continued development while improving Sheboygan’s accessibility and walkability. These developments will provide much needed housing options for young professionals who are finding work in the Sheboygan area, but are currently forced to live elsewhere and commute. With the addition of this market rate housing, Sheboygan will see a reduction in the amount of time workers spend commuting, often from places outside of Sheboygan County.



Street Sweeping – Sheboygan lies on the coast of Lake Michigan and one way we protect our waterfront is to sweep the streets to prevent dirt and debris from being carried into the waterway by stormwater. Sheboygan sweeps the streets for 32 weeks (128 Days) per year, and in 2015 Sheboygan collected 850.53 tons of sweeping debris.

Goals Established for Sustainable Sheboygan Task Force – The Sustainable Sheboygan Task Force reevaluated progress it has made in sustainable initiatives, and decided to reorganize and create goals, and workgroups tasked with completing each goal. The four focuses are: increasing recycling, creating a rain barrel program, continuing work on the recycling program, and creating outreach/educational opportunities including a sustainability website.

State Energy Grant for LED Light Fixtures – The City of Sheboygan was awarded a matching \$75,000 Planning and Implementing Clean Energy Investment in Wisconsin Communities Grant from the State of Wisconsin Energy Office which will allow the conversion of 168 street-light fixtures in a high-traffic area from High Pressure Sodium (HPS) fixtures to high-efficiency LED fixtures. Once this project is complete, 10% of city-owned street-light fixtures in Sheboygan will be high-efficiency LED fixtures.

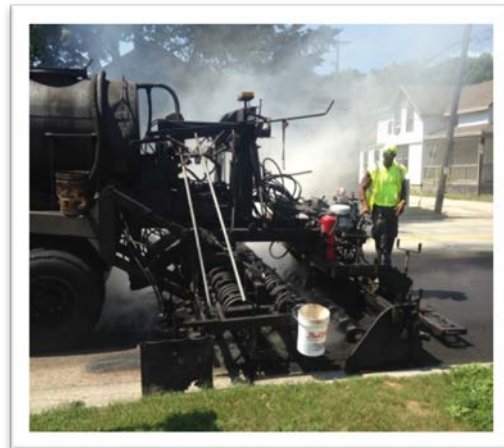
City Sustainability Internship – The City of Sheboygan welcomed the first Sustainability Intern over the summer of 2015. This internship opportunity was created for a full time student who is on summer break to assist City Staff and the Sustainable Sheboygan Task Force complete some of the short-term action steps outlined in the City’s Sustainability Plan. The Sustainability Intern completed research on sustainable initiatives, and helped create materials related to sustainability. The Sustainability Intern works in the Planning Department, and is exposed to city processes and procedures to learn about how municipal government works. The City plans on continuing this internship program with another intern in the summer of 2016.

Blue Bag Recycling Campaign – Sheboygan has entered into a contract where no charge will be applied



to the transfer of recycling materials which led the city to increase the effort to reduce the amount of Landfill created in the City. In the Spring of 2015, the Sheboygan Water Utility mailed approximately 15,000 recycling brochures to property owners in the quarterly water bills. Sheboygan’s Blue Bag Campaign is targeted at increasing residential recycling within the city. This program will in turn reduce the amount being transferred to the landfill, which will not only save precious resources through recycling but will also save Sheboygan money. The Sustainable Sheboygan Task Force is spearheading the campaign and has created handouts and educational pieces on recycling that are distributed throughout the City. Along with the handouts, the City of Sheboygan purchased a supply of blue bags to be distributed along with the educational materials. Sheboygan has seen an increase in recycling rates recently, and plans to escalate the Blue Bag Recycling Campaign to see even greater results in the future. In 2015 an additional 435 tons of recycling was collected, and Sheboygan achieved 20% of the goal to recycle 40% of curbside waste.

Hot in Place Asphalt Recycling – In 2015 Sheboygan employed Hot in Place Asphalt Recycling to resurface city streets. This method of resurfacing re-uses the street’s own existing asphalt by heating the surface, regrinding and combining the asphalt with new materials until the desired texture is achieved and the surface can be laid. The hot in place asphalt method saves resources by re-using the existing asphalt, saves the City money, and lessens inconvenience as it takes a fraction of the amount of time as more traditional methods of street resurfacing. Sheboygan hired a firm specializing in this technique to resurface four highly-trafficked streets including: 8th Street, 15th Street, North Avenue, Taylor Heights Frontage Road, and Union Avenue. Based on the success of this project, Sheboygan plans to include Hot in Place Asphalt Recycling as an option for future street resurfacing projects where the technique might be viable.



Planning for Implementation of a Bikeshare System – Sheboygan is committed to providing residents and visitors with multiple transportation options within the urban core. In 2015 Sheboygan vetted bikeshare companies and narrowed the decision while securing funds and planning locations for bikeshare stations. Sheboygan’s bikeshare system is being planned to launch in 2016.

Tree Planting – The city planted 24 trees along South Talyer Drive as part of the road construction project. The city hired Bluestem Forestry to conduct a planting inventory in 2015. This inventory will show all public boulevard sites that need a tree and what type of tree. This is scheduled to be completed in March of 2016 and we will use this plan to start planting 200 plus trees a year. The City

held its annual Arbor Day celebration in April, planting three trees in Fountain Park with fourteen, fourth grade students, from Leadership Academy.

Pennsylvania Avenue Improvements – In Spring 2015, the City received a grant from the Wisconsin Department of Administration Community Development Block Grant- Disaster Recovery program to reconstruct Pennsylvania Avenue and upgrade the storm sewer and to install new LED street lights.

Recycling at Transit Station – The City installed two outdoor recycling receptacles at the Shoreline Metro Bus Transit Station located in downtown Sheboygan, directly across from City Hall. The receptacles are located near existing trash receptacles and are being monitored for proper use. These are the first municipal recycling receptacles placed in a public space in the city.

Dedicated Bus Route, “The Square” – Sheboygan’s public transit, Shoreline Metro, in cooperation with the Business Improvement District Sheboygan Squared, and the City of Sheboygan, created a dedicated bus route called The Square that runs between Memorial Day and Labor Day on a route through Sheboygan’s core districts: Downtown, South Pier, and Riverfront.



Residents and visitors alike can enjoy visiting between these districts with ease, and without driving and finding parking for their own vehicles. The Square reduces the need for private automobile transportation between these areas, and operates at a reduced service rate. A special bus wrap was designed and implemented to signify The Square. Outreach and route advertising was distributed throughout these districts when the route was launched. This initiative was well received and Shoreline Metro will continue to run The Square seasonally in years to come.

Grocery Co-op Expansion – Sheboygan has been home to a co-op grocery store, Goodside Grocery, for years. Previously, Goodside Grocery was located in a space within a local coffee shop. In 2015 Goodside Grocery was granted an Economic Development Loan through the City of Sheboygan in order to expand into a vacant storefront on 8th Street, the main street running through Sheboygan’s downtown.

Control non-native invasive species in right-of-ways, parks and other public areas – Over the past three years, EPA, DNR and City partnered on a project to remove invasive species adjacent to the Sheboygan River as part of grant received from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. Treatment was had on private and public properties to try to control the spread of invasive species into other areas of the City. The city completed a four year Lake Shore phragmites project in 2015. The city received a DNR grant to aid in the removal of phragmites along the lake shore. The city hired Stantec to perform the removal.

Maple Forestry Program - The City partnered with the Maywood Trust to hire a Forester and Logger to remove ash trees and dead and or maple trees that are not producing sap, to release smaller Maple tree, so they can grow bigger. This is done in an effort to preserve our Maple Forestry education program at Maywood Park.

Designation of City Sustainability Coordinator – Chad Pelishek, the Director of Planning and Development, was designated as the Sustainability Coordinator for the City of Sheboygan

Sheboygan Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades - The Sheboygan Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) has served the City of Sheboygan, City of Sheboygan Falls, Village of Kohler, Town of Lima, Town of Sheboygan, Town of Sheboygan Falls, and Town of Wilson since 1980. Wastewater discharged through the sanitary sewers of these communities is treated, recovering the nutrients, and producing a natural, exceptional quality soil fertilizer. Sheboygan produces this product via a Huber Medium Temperature Belt Dryer that was installed in 2014 at a cost of \$7,916,417. The bio-solids dryer was selected as a remedy to the bio-solids storage shortage. The Sheboygan Regional WWTF did not meet 180 day bio-solids storage requirement and was under a 4-year Compliance Schedule. The sludge that is produced as a byproduct of the wastewater treatment processes is anaerobically digested, dewatered, and then dried to a moisture content of less than 10%. The dryer will utilize biogas produced in the anaerobic digestion process and the waste heat from the plant’s micro-turbines to heat the dryer to approximately 204 degrees Fahrenheit. The final product is a pellet sized dry product that is a high quality fertilizer that is safe to use on lawns, shrubs, trees, flowers, vegetables, and as a general soil treatment.

Sheboygan’s dryer is designed to dry approximately half of the bio-solids produced by the facility’s treatment process. By drying half of the liquid bio-solids produced, the Sheboygan Regional WWTF was able to diversify the bio-solids disposal and reuse options, while minimizing capital and construction cost. The liquid bio-solids are land applied via injection into agricultural fields as a natural and beneficial fertilizer. Land application of the liquid bio-solids is limited by season,

weather conditions, and field availability. The dried bio-solids are an Exceptional Quality, Class A product that can be used in residential and agricultural applications, as well as, landfilled if necessary. There are only two Huber Medium Temperature Belt dryers installed in the United States; the first installation is in North Carolina, the second installation is at the Sheboygan Regional WWTF. There are only two bio-solids dryers installed and operating in Wisconsin: one at the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sanitary District (MMSD) and one at the Sheboygan Regional WWTF.



1000 Friends of Wisconsin

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Legacy Communities - a Green Tier Charter

C O W S

building a high road economy in Wisconsin and beyond.

center on wisconsin strategy



City of Sheboygan
2014
Baseline

City of Sheboygan
2015 update

City of Sheboygan
2016 GOAL*

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

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

Employer-Based Programs

5	Require large employers seeking rezoning to set a price signal (cash-out or charge).	0	0	0
5	Require large employers seeking rezoning to provide subsidized transit.	0	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	0

Traffic Volume

3	Track VMT or traffic counts and report on efforts at reduction (including those on this list).	2	3	3
3	Eliminate parking minimums from non-residential districts.	0	0	0
5	Set parking maximums at X per square feet for office and retail uses.	0	0	0
5	Scheduled transit service at basic level (hour peak service within half-mile of 50 percent of addresses).	5	5	5
10	Scheduled transit service at enhanced level (half-hour peak service within 75 percent of addresses).	10	10	10

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.

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Preservation and Improvement

3	Develop and fully fund comprehensive maintenance program for existing roads.	2	2	2
1 to 5	Charge impact fees for new roads.	0	0	0
5	Calculate lane-miles per capita for arterials and collectors, and show reductions	2	3	4
5	Prepare a plan identifying disconnections in bike and pedestrian networks, prioritizing fixes and identifying potential funding sources for the most important projects.	4	5	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.	5	5	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	3	3	3

Electric Vehicles

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

Vehicle Idling

2	Ban idling (more than 5 minutes) with local government vehicles.	0	1	1
5	Ban idling (more than 5 minutes) community-wide.	0	0	1

ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT

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.

Infill Development

5	Identify priority areas for infill development, including those eligible for brownfields funding.	5	5	5
1	Create land bank to acquire and assemble priority infill sites	1	1	1
1	Develop an inventory of known contaminated properties for reuse planning, with possible GIS application	0	1	1

Walkscore

10	Measure Walkscore at 10 random residential addresses per Census tract, compute average, and improve upon overall score	2	3	5
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Zoning

5	Adopt traditional neighborhood design ordinance (If population is less than 12,500)	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	Zoning for office and retail districts permits floor-area ratio > 1, on average.	1	2	2
8	Zoning for office and retail districts requires floor-area ratio > 1, on average.	0	0	0

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U S E	5	Zoning code includes mixed use districts	5	5	5
	8	Mixed-use language from Smart Code.	2	3	5
		<u>NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</u>			
		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 GTLC standards.	0	0	3
	4	Set a tree canopy goal and develop a management plan to achieve it	0	3	4
	2	Require trees to be planted in all new developments	2	2	2
	2	Certification as Tree City USA	2	2	2
		<u>Vegetation Management</u>			
	2	Public properties and rights of way mown or cleared only for safe sightlines and/or to remove invasive species.	0	2	2
	2	Create community policy and BMP guidelines on minimizing chemical use during vegetation management of public and private properties	0	1	2
		<u>Water Protection</u>			
	10	Establish 75-foot natural vegetation zone by surface water.	3	6	7
	5	Inventory wetlands and ensure no net annual loss.	0	1	2
		<u>COMMUNITY ENERGY USE</u>			
		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	2	3
	1	Watt meters available to the public	0	0	0
	10	Adopt Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (time-of-sale certification and upgrades).	0	0	0
		<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	3	4
	1	State of Wisconsin Energy Independent (EI) Community designation.	1	1	1
E N E		<u>MUNICIPAL ENERGY USE</u>			
		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>			

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5	Include transportation energy/emissions as criterion in RFPs for purchases of goods over \$10,000.	0	0	1
3	Develop list of lighting, HVAC and shell improvements to raise Energy Star Portfolio Manager or LEED EBO&M score	1	2	2
3	Reduce motor fuels use for non-transit activities --	1	2	2
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	1
5	Streetlights operate at 75 lumens/Watt or higher	4	5	5
3	Stoptlights are LED or functional equivalent	3	3	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.	5	3	3
<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	1	1
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	1	1
10	All new and renovated municipal buildings must meet LEED Silver or greater.	0	0	0
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.	6	6	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	1	2
2	Join EPA's WaterSense Program for water utilities or the Groundwater Guardian Green Sites program and promote them to local business.	0	0	1
6	Use block rates and flat rates to encourage water conservation among residential, commercial, and industrial users.	0	0	0
1	Financial assistance for sewer lateral replacements.	1	1	1
2 to 6	Upgrade water utility equipment (e.g., variable frequency drive motors) to achieve energy efficiency.	4	5	5
3	Infiltration and inflow reduction by 10%	3	3	3
5	Wastewater biogas captured and used in operations.	5	5	5
5	Plan for replacing all toilets using > 1.6 gpf and annual progress sufficient to reach 90 percent replacement in 10 years.	2	3	4
<u>Local Government Use</u>				
2	Install waterless urinals in men's restrooms at municipal facilities (city hall, parks, etc.)	0	0	0

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A T E R	3	All outdoor watering by local government, excluding parks and golf courses, from rain collection.	0	0	0	
	4	Develop a water efficiency and conservation plan for municipal buildings	0	0	2	
	<u>STORMWATER MANAGEMENT</u>					
	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	3	3	3	
	3	Stormwater utility fees offer credits for best management practices such as rain barrels, rain gardens, and pervious paving	0	1	2	
	2	Inventory all paved surfaces (e.g., by GIS mapping), and develop a plan for reduction	1	2	2	
	2	Work with commercial or light industrial businesses to develop stormwater pollution plans	2	2	2	
	<u>WATER AND DEVELOPMENT</u>					
	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.					
1 t o 6	<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	5	5	5	
	<u>Waters, Wetlands, and Wildlife</u>					
	1 to 6	Replace concrete channels with re-meandered and naturalized creeks, wetlands, or swales	0	6	6	
	3	Develop a system for identifying culverts that obstruct fish migration and install fish friendly culverts where needed	1	3	3	
	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	2	2	
W A S T E	<u>WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION</u>					
	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	2	3	3	
	4	Waste and materials management plan based on "zero-waste" principles, with specific goals, prepared and updated annually	0	1	2	
	3	Construction/deconstruction waste recycling ordinance	3	0	1	
	3	Mandatory residential curbside recycling pickup that covers paper, metal cans, glass and plastic bottles	1	3	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	2	4	4	
	3	Develop and promote programs that dispose of household hazardous, medical, and electronic waste	3	3	3	
	4	Use anaerobic digesters to process organic waste and produce energy	4	4	4	



3	Implement municipal ordinances requiring manufacturer takeback for fluorescent bulbs, thermostats and other mercury-containing devices	1	1	1
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	0	0
2	Pay-as-you-throw system implemented by municipality or required of private waste haulers	0	0	0
1	Use public education and outreach to promote recycling, backyard composting, product re-use and waste reduction	0	1	1
325		129 40%	175 54%	200 61.50%