

Green Tier Legacy Communities Annual Report



**City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin
February, 2017**

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, 2015, Sheboygan set a goal to reach 200 points, or 60% for 2015 and we have narrowly missed that goal by achieving 194 points, or 60%. We have set a goal for 2016 of 212 points, or 65%.

Summary of 2016 Actions -----



Farmers market booth composting- an estimated 20% of waste collected in Sheboygan is food waste. During the summer of 2016 a sub-group of the Sustainable Sheboygan Task Force focused on composting held a booth at the Saturday farmers market which reached 230 people. This effort brought awareness to what composting is and what it can be used for in order to reduce the amount of food waste going into a landfill and to increase nutrient dense soil for plants.

Created website for SSTF- A sub-group of the Sustainable Sheboygan Task Force's goal was to increase communication related to sustainability and they did so by creating a website, sustainsheboygan.com. This is a website to inform the public about Sheboygan's commitment and achievements in sustainability. This website has events, information about what each group has accomplished and their goals, as well as basic information on what sustainability is and means.

Rain Barrels for sale at Maywood- The Sustainable Sheboygan Task Force's rain barrel group held multiple open house events at Maywood Environmental Park where anyone could purchase a complete rain barrel kit in order to control and repurpose residential rainwater runoff. Six kits have been sold so far, and the kits will be made continuously available.

Recycling education and outreach- The Sustainable Sheboygan Task Force's recycling group has created a presentation to inform elementary school children about what recycling is, why to do it, and how they can help. In hopes they will go home inspired and start recycling the group gives each child a blue bag and a take home flyer. The group has already given the presentation to many schools, has reached over 1,200 students, and plans to present to all elementary schools by the end of the school year.

Piranha document shredding – In 2016 the City of Sheboygan contracted with Piranha Shredding Services to dispose of confidential and sensitive documents. This service reduces the amount of time City of Sheboygan employees need to focus on shredding documents and disposing of shreds, and Piranha Shredding Services recycles the shredded material.

Continued advancement toward Marine Sanctuary Designation - The proposed 1,075-square-mile Wisconsin–Lake Michigan National Marine Sanctuary would protect 37 shipwrecks and related underwater cultural resources that possess exceptional historic, archaeological, and recreational value. The sanctuary would also enhance heritage tourism within the many coastal communities that have embraced their centuries-long maritime relationship with Lake Michigan, the Great Lakes region, and the nation.

Fund for Lake Michigan grant funded educational program – The City of Sheboygan was awarded a \$25,500 grant from the Fund for Lake Michigan for the implementation of the Adopt-a-Beach and Adopt-a-Habitat programs developed by Camp Y-Koda for SASD students to participate in. This program allowed all third and seventh grade students to take a field trip to the lakefront, learn about the ecosystem and stewardship, as well as perform some water testing and beach cleaning activities.



Construction began, increasing downtown density – an 81-unit market-rate apartment building in the center of downtown broke ground in 2016 and is expected to be completed in the first part of 2017. A second apartment development broke ground in Sheboygan’s South Pier District in 2016 and is expected to be completed in spring of 2017. These developments increase density in Sheboygan’s core, aid in Sheboygan’s goal of becoming a more walkable community, and add spaces for additional downtown commercial storefronts along 8th street.

Downtown Sheboygan walkability score – Downtown Sheboygan, as well as nearby neighborhoods, has achieved a walk score of 85, which means it is very walkable. Most errands in Downtown Sheboygan and in Sheboygan’s core neighborhoods can be accomplished on foot, and that will only increase as Sheboygan increases downtown density and retail options.

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.

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 per year, and in 2016 Sheboygan collected 678.07 tons of sweeping debris.

Continued Sustainability Internship – The City of Sheboygan welcomed another Sustainability Intern to the Planning and Development office for the summer of 2016, and the 2016-2017 school year. The internship’s focus is to support initiatives and projects created by the SSTF sub-groups. The Sustainability intern creates marketing materials and participates in sustainable presentations with the groups.

Alliance for the Great Lakes Beach Clean-up and Water Testing – The Alliance for the Great Lakes teamed up with 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 King Park Beach, testing the water quality, and planting Dune Grass. This day was devoted to helping students gain a greater understanding of what a “healthy beach” is, and to restoring King Park Beach through clearing trash and debris, as well as planting to mitigate erosion.



Conversion of street lights to LED – 2016 saw the conversion of 168 light poles to energy efficient LED’s along the Kohler Memorial Drive, the Gateway to Sheboygan. This upgrade saves the City approximately \$7,212.00 in energy costs per year. An additional 34 poles were converted over to LED’s on North Ave. from 7th Street to Bell Ave. Total number of poles for 2016 is 202 poles. Total energy savings per year for all LED conversions is approximately \$15,880.00.

Tree planting - The city planted 23 street trees in 2016. The city hired Bluestem Forestry to conduct a planting inventory in 2015 showing all public boulevard sites that need a tree and what type of tree. This study was completed in March of 2016 and we will use this plan to start planting 200 plus trees a year.

Urban Forestry Management Plan - in 2016 the City of Sheboygan accepted its first Urban Forestry Management Plan, which includes an Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) mitigation component. EAB has been located in Sheboygan and it is imperative to take action reduce the impact to our community. If nothing is done, eventual contamination of all ash trees is imminent. The City of Sheboygan has created an action plan which saves and treats high value ash trees, while removing smaller trees which provide the community less value.

Christmas tree collection and mulching – The City of Sheboygan collects used Christmas trees alongside its refuse collection service following the holidays. Residents can place their trees at the curb, and DPW staff collects the trees, and transport them to the Municipal Service Building where they are turned to mulch which is made available to the public for free.

Completion of 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. This project was completed in the fall of 2016.

Taylor Drive Multi-Use Trail opening - NOMO Sheboygan County's largest project, the Taylor Drive multi-use pathway, cost \$6M. The 2.75 mile long, 10 foot wide, asphalt path stretches from Crocker Avenue on the south to Erie Avenue on the north and connects to the Urban Rec Trail along Erie Avenue. Taylor Drive is a high speed, high traffic volume corridor. It has a number of destinations alongside it, including shopping, educational institutions and employers. A spur was added for trail users to have direct access to the Lutheran High and UW-Sheboygan campuses at the Indiana Avenue intersection. Just south of the same intersection, a boardwalk was built in order to avoid negative impacts to the wetlands beneath it. Lighting was added along the trail corridor where it previously did not exist, which will allow for a safer ride during non-daylight hours.



Re-establish Wellness Committee and initiatives – In 2016 the City of Sheboygan established an employee-based wellness committee. This committee meets on a regular basis and is tasked with creating a working environment that creates and supports a healthy lifestyle, and wellness for all employees. Initiatives undertaken by employees in 2016 include a “Workplace Wellness Week” where employees could gain points through different activities, and prizes were given at the end, the establishment of a Healthy COS Facebook site where wellness information and motivation can be shared, and a holiday “Maintain don’t Gain” challenge to encourage employees to resist holiday temptation and stay active during the season.

MSDS Online - A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is an important component of product stewardship, occupational safety and health, and spill-handling procedures. MSDSs are a widely used system for cataloging information on chemicals, chemical compounds, and chemical mixtures and the City of Sheboygan began publishing this resource online in 2016. MSDS information may include instructions for the safe use and potential hazards associated with a particular material or product. The City of Sheboygan uses MSDS Online to make available product information by City location to city employees and the general public for their safety.

Aerators installed in Marina - In recent years the docks at Harbor Centre Marina have been subject to substantial damage



due to excessive ice buildup during the winter months. In hopes of minimizing and possibly eliminating this potential damage, the marina used aeration equipment this winter. The units were not be powered on until we reached freezing temperatures. These aerators will save the City of Sheboygan thousands of dollars each winter by reducing or eliminating the damage ice causes to our dock system.

Land sold to John Michael Kohler Arts Center for Art Preserve – The developable portion of Land known locally as the Schuchardt Farm was sold to the John Michal Kohler Arts Center and will be the future home of their Art Preserve. This land was previously agricultural, and many developers were interested in building on the developable portion. This Art Preserve is an ideal use of this property and will allow for the beauty of the area to remain and be enhanced while encouraging visitors to the property.

LED Bus headlights – Shoreline Metro, Sheboygan’s Transit service which has bus routes throughout Sheboygan and connecting to adjacent communities has converted their entire fleet of buses to include LED headlights. That’s a total of 52 head lamps (26 vehicles x 2) converted to LED in 2016.

1000 Friends of Wisconsin

&
Legacy Communities - a Green Tier Charter

C O W S center on wisconsin strategy
building a high road economy in Wisconsin and beyond.



City of Sheboygan an 2014 Baseline

City of Sheboygan an 2015

City of Sheboygan an 2016

City of Sheboygan 2017 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.

T
R
A
N
S
P
O
R
T

Bicycle and Pedestrian Programs/Projects

2	Require bike parking for all new non-residential and multifamily uses.	0	1	1	1
1	Set standards for placement and number (as function of intensity of use) for bike parking spaces.	1	1	1	1
3	Commuter bike routes identified and cleared.	3	3	3	3
5 to 10	League of American Bicyclists certification. (Bronze 5, Silver 7, Platinum 10)	0	0	0	5
3	Funded and operating SRTS program (or functional equivalent) covering at least 10 percent of students.	3	3	3	3
1	Conduct annual survey of students' mode of transport to school.	1	1	1	1
<u>Employer-Based Programs</u>					
5	Require large employers seeking rezoning to set a price signal (cash-out or charge).	0	0	0	0
5	Require large employers seeking rezoning to provide subsidized transit.	0	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	0
<u>Traffic Volume</u>					
3	Track VMT or traffic counts and report on efforts at reduction (including those on this list).	2	3	3	3
3	Eliminate parking minimums from non-residential districts.	0	0	0	1
5	Set parking maximums at X per square feet for office and retail uses.	0	0	0	0
5	Scheduled transit service at basic level (hour peak service within half-mile of 50 percent of addresses).	5	5	5	5
10	Scheduled transit service at enhanced level (half-hour peak service within 75 percent of addresses).	10	10	10	10

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

A T I O N	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.							
	<u>Preservation and Improvement</u>							
	3	Develop and fully fund comprehensive maintenance program for existing roads.			2	2	2	2
	1 to 5	Charge impact fees for new roads.			0	0	0	0
	5	Calculate lane-miles per capita for arterials and collectors, and show reductions			2	3	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
	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	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	3
	<u>Electric Vehicles</u>							
	1	Allow NEVs on appropriate roadways.			0	0	0	0
	2	Provide public charging stations			0	1	1	1
	<u>Vehicle Idling</u>							
	2	Ban idling (more than 5 minutes) with local government vehicles.			0	1	1	1
5	Ban idling (more than 5 minutes) community-wide.			0	0	0	1	
<u>ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT</u>								
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.			5	5	5	5	
1	Create land bank to acquire and assemble priority infill sites			1	1	1	1	
1	Develop an inventory of known contaminated properties for reuse planning, with possible GIS application			0	1	1	1	
<u>Walkscore</u>								
L A	10	Measure Walkscore at 10 random residential addresses per Census tract, compute average, and improve upon overall score			2	3	5	7
<u>Zoning</u>								

N
D
U
S
E

5	Adopt traditional neighborhood design ordinance (If population is less than 12,500)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	Zoning for office and retail districts permits floor-area ratio > 1, on average.	1	2	2	2
8	Zoning for office and retail districts requires floor-area ratio > 1, on average.	0	0	0	0
5	Zoning code includes mixed use districts	5	5	5	5
8	Mixed-use language from Smart Code.	2	3	5	5
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 GTLC standards.	0	0	1	3
4	Set a tree canopy goal and develop a management plan to achieve it	0	3	4	4
2	Require trees to be planted in all new developments	2	2	2	2
2	Certification as Tree City USA	2	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
2	Create community policy and BMP guidelines on minimizing chemical use during vegetation management of public and private properties	0	1	2	2
<u>Water Protection</u>					
10	Establish 75-foot natural vegetation zone by surface water.	3	6	7	7
5	Inventory wetlands and ensure no net annual loss.	0	1	2	2
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	2	2	3
1	Watt meters available to the public	0	0	0	0
10	Adopt Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (time-of-sale certification and upgrades).	0	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	4

ENERGY

1	State of Wisconsin Energy Independent (EI) Community designation.	1	1	1	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	0	1	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
3	Reduce motor fuels use for non-transit activities --	1	2	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	0	3
5	Streetlights operate at 75 lumens/Watt or higher	4	5	5	5
3	Stoplights are LED or functional equivalent	3	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	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	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	1
10	All new and renovated municipal buildings must meet LEED Silver or greater.	0	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	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
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	1
6	Use block rates and flat rates to encourage water conservation among residential, commercial, and industrial users.	0	0	0	0
1	Financial assistance for sewer lateral replacements.	1	1	1	1
2 to 6	Upgrade water utility equipment (e.g., variable frequency drive motors) to achieve energy efficiency.	4	5	5	5

3	Infiltration and inflow reduction by 10%	3	3	3	3
5	Wastewater biogas captured and used in operations.	5	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	4
	<u>Local Government Use</u>				
2	Install waterless urinals in men's restrooms at municipal facilities (city hall, parks, etc.)	0	0	0	0
3	All outdoor watering by local government, excluding parks and golf courses, from rain collection.	0	0	0	1
4	Develop a water efficiency and conservation plan for municipal buildings	0	0	2	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
3	Stormwater utility fees offer credits for best management practices such as rain barrels, rain gardens, and pervious paving	0	1	2	2
2	Inventory all paved surfaces (e.g., by GIS mapping), and develop a plan for reduction	1	2	2	2
2	Work with commercial or light industrial businesses to develop stormwater pollution plans	2	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.				
	<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	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	6
3	Develop a system for identifying culverts that obstruct fish migration and install fish friendly culverts where needed	1	3	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	2
	<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	3
4	Waste and materials management plan based on "zero-waste" principles, with specific goals, prepared and updated annually	0	1	2	2

W
A
S
T
E

3	Construction/deconstruction waste recycling ordinance	3	0	1	1
3	Mandatory residential curbside recycling pickup that covers paper, metal cans, glass and plastic bottles	1	3	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	4
3	Develop and promote programs that dispose of household hazardous, medical, and electronic waste	3	3	3	3
4	Use anaerobic digesters to process organic waste and produce energy	4	4	4	4
3	Implement municipal ordinances requiring manufacturer takeback for fluorescent bulbs, thermostats and other mercury-containing devices	1	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	0
2	Pay-as-you-throw system implemented by municipality or required of private waste haulers	0	0	0	0
1	Use public education and outreach to promote recycling, backyard composting, product re-use and waste reduction	0	1	1	1
325		129 40%	175 54%	194 60%	212 65%