

AGENDA
CITY OF MONONA
SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE
City Hall – Large Conference Room
Thursday, February 18, 2016
6:30 PM

1. Call to Order – 6:30 PM
2. Roll Call
3. Approval of Minutes from the **January 21, 2016** Sustainability Committee Meeting
4. Introductions of New Members to Committee
 - A. Guest Appearances - None
5. Unfinished Business
 - A. UniverCity Alliance – Brad to Report on Progress Made
 - a. *Bike, Pedestrians, and the City* – Spring Semester Course - 2016, URPL Dept. Adjunct Professor Dave Cieslewicz
 - b. Review Objectives Related to Strategies on Transportation in the Sustainability Plan
 - B. Annual Report and GTLC Annual Report – Brad to Report on Progress Made
 - C. Implementation Plan – Brad will request advice on what potential projects can be implemented in 2016
 - a. Committee to consider strategies from Sustainability Plan strictly related to Alternative Modes of Transportation
 - b. Committee to suggest timeline related to accomplishing strategies in the Implementation Plan, 2016
 - c. Review of how much time will be needed for the UniverCity Sustainable Transportation Project
6. New Business -- NONE
7. Adjournment

Next Meeting: March, 17th of 2016 at 6:30 pm

Please notify Brad Bruun at 222-2525 or bbruun@ci.monona.wi.us if you cannot make it.

NOTE:

Upon reasonable notice, the City of Monona will accommodate the needs of disabled individuals through auxiliary aids or services. For additional information or to request this service, contact Joan Andrusz at (608) 222-2525 (not a TDD telephone number), FAX: (608) 222-9225, or through the City Police Department TDD telephone number 441-0399. The public is notified that any final action taken at a previous meeting may be reconsidered pursuant to the City of Monona ordinances. A suspension of the rules may allow for final action to be taken on an item of New Business. It is possible that members of and a possible quorum of members of other governmental bodies of the municipality may be in attendance at the above stated meeting to gather information or speak about a subject, over which they have decision-making responsibility. No action will be taken by any governmental body at the above stated meeting other than the governmental body specifically referred to above in this notice.

CITY OF MONONA
Sustainability Committee
Thursday, January 21, 2016
MINUTES-Draft

1. **6:30 PM - Meeting called to order by committee Chair, Mary O'Connor**

2. **Roll Call:**
Members Present: Chair Mary O'Connor, Suzanne Wade, Teresa Radermacher, Pat Howell, Andrew Kitslaar, Brooke Logan, Brian Holmquist, and Sue Vogt
Members Excused: Teresa Radermacher, Leslie Busse
Staff Present: Brad Bruun, April Little
Guests: None

3. **Approval of Minutes:**
Motion to approve by Andrew, Second by Suzanne

4. **Appearances:**

Introduction of new City Administrator, April Little to the committee.

5. **Unfinished Business**
 - A. **Progress Report on the Annual Report**

Brad gave a brief summary of progress that had been made by the Sustainability Intern, Mike. The report is estimated to be 75% of complete. It was mentioned that certain data is being waited on that includes municipal and community water usage, fuel consumption, waste data, and commuter and other transportation data needed to fill the metric. Brad inquired to how often a comprehensive annual report should be done and it was advised and generally agreed upon that they should be carried out each year.

Brad stated that some of the more difficult data to aggregate or find was data on fuel usage and transportation data. It was suggested that fuel usage should be documented continuously per fill up instead of deriving usage data from invoices. Benchmarking and logging fuel use data is a very important piece of information and could become very useful to the City. Suzanne suggested that there is possibly a mobile application for tracking fuel use. Having an app. may ease frustration, paperwork, and time spent logging information. It was also mentioned that fuel use data should be aggregated per department and possibly per vehicle. Pat stated that tracking fuel usage would provide accountability and education to department heads and staff. Brad suggested we approach it one department at a time.

 - B. **Progress Report on the Green Tier Legacy Communities - Energy Task Force Benchmarking**

Brad reported that the Energy Task Force energy benchmarking effort was close to getting feedback from the auditing process through Kevin Splain. Brad and Mike finished aggregating energy use data and have sent in the results to Megan Levy and the Dept. of Energy. Progress results will be shared soon with participating communities. Brad explained the use value of the results of the benchmarking effort and the process of utilizing the GTLC Energy Task Force in that effort. Grant funding will be easier to apply for using the results of the audit provided by the GTLC Energy Task Force and Kevin Splain. Brad stated that water use data could also be included in the benchmarking but was unavailable to the City until mid-March.

C. UniverCity Alliance Project Progress Report

Brad updated the committee on the status of the project to date and upcoming meetings and agendas. Brad will be meeting with Jason Vargo and faculty staff and professors in coming weeks to review project scope and deliverables. Interest has been raised by University of Wisconsin-Madison's Geography and GIS departments toward participating in the project. The urban planning department is providing a Fall workshop that will split students into groups to work on the housing and transportation projects.

6. New Business

A. Committee Member Additions

Brad brought the current vacancies of the Sustainability Committee forward to be discussed. Suzanne Wade updated committee that April would most likely be her last month. Currently 3 vacancies are open. Brian suggested that areas of expertise or professional background should be considered based on what the committee is currently lacking. Advice was given that subject areas from the plan should be considered in evaluation of those applying. Possibility of utilizing Next Door Monona, Aldo Leopold, or EcoAction Tuesdays to find interested applicants. Question was raised about city residence and answered the applicant does not necessarily need to be from Monona. It was discussed to get advice from the Mayor also discussed leaving a window of time for applicants. Mary was going to check with Natural Step and Suzanne with Next Door Monona.

B. MPOWER Projects – Suggestions toward Report for the Public Showcase

Brad gave an update on the MPOWER Report for the Public Showcase and asked for suggested revisions. There were none. The Sustainable Purchasing Plan was asked about. It was suggested that once finished it should be brought to committee for approval. Also, reminded that sustainability should be included in staff reviews and Sustainability Purchasing Plan was a way to create accountability with staff.

C. Bike Friendly Report Card

Brad presented the Bike Friendly Report Card from the American League of Bicyclists. Committee reviewed the attempt to get BCycle at Schluter Park. Suggestion to review and add more bike friendly laws and designated bike lanes. Brad mentioned the possible additions of bike lanes on Bridge Rd. and Frost Woods Rd. Brad suggested bike route revisions or additions, Tonyawatha Trl. Hill as a barrier to use value of the current recreational lake loop route. Brad also reminded that signage and wayfinding is important and currently there is old wayfinding signs incorrectly placed on non-designated bike routes. Re-routing the bike route on Coldspring Ave. was suggested. Winnequah Rd. should become a targeted corridor for improvements to biking and utilize UniverCity Year to accomplish this task. Devise a comprehensive survey for each project in UniverCity Year. Establish more accurate ridership counts and devise ways of doing so. Brad inquired as to how they were done for the application. Clickers and volunteers were used. For next time replicate the process and strategic planning should be done as to where the location of counts should be taken. Brad wondered who did it and what bicycle advocacy groups or volunteers were involved? Where were they found and what outreach was done to find them? Suggested that we ask Shannon Haydin.

Safe routes to school was mentioned and it was suggested that we need to pay attention to planning bikeability based on all rider types and uses. Brad inquired as to where they get the

crashes data and how it was calculated. Events were reviewed as based on suggestions in the BFC Report Card. Summary of what's been done for community ride days and what could possibly be improved. It was suggested Monona create a Ad Hoc Bike Committee and communicate with local bicycle advocacy groups on who would sit on it.

D. Implementation Plan for 2016 – Update and suggestions

Business survey for Monona Green Map was brought up by Brad. Brad suggested the application and survey be left less stringent to get businesses on board and in the door. Suzanne warned that this would not create a level field of applications and that the applicants should be weighed using a scale or tier system devised in previous attempts at the making of the Monona Green Map. The tiers were based on the Natural Step process . Green washing is diverted this way. Being a part of the program should mean something. Links for information on levels of importance of practices should be provided to the committee and to the applicant business. The results of the business survey could not be found by Brad. Suzanne said that she had copies from the last attempt. These were distributed to Brad. Suggested to find examples of this type of initiative from other cities and use them as example moving forward. Revamp the business survey and utilize MESBA.

Water star application was presented as an item to pursue for 2016. The annual report should be placed on the Implementation Plan along with the Sustainable Purchasing Policy. UniverCity and strategies/timeline for objectives should be placed on the Implementation Plan. Certain Community events and outreach efforts should be placed on the implementation plan with strategies they are tasked to accomplish. Suggested to utilize the radio station as a resource for community outreach and education. PSA program was suggested to be placed on the Implementation Plan and they should include utilizing Facebook and the website. April mentioned that there is a MMSD wish list for items for improving water quality and that certain items would be good projects to place on the implementation plan, IE – Salt reduction, pharmaceutical drop off sites, etc. Planning for a community rain garden and workshops to develop residential rain gardens were suggestions for the Implementation Plan. Suzanne brought a point that rain gardens are not easy and people seldom do them correctly. Warned about the effort it takes to make rain gardens successful in doing what they are meant to do. Brian encouraged the committee to stick to strategies laid out in the Sustainability Plan when looking at what projects should be implemented.

9:00 PM - Motion to Adjourn: Pat first and second by Sue

Any questions or additions please notify Brad Bruun, bbruun@ci.monona.wi.us – Thank you.



CITY OF MONONA ANNUAL REPORT 2015

**City of Monona Sustainability Plan
Annual Report
2015**

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Appendix A	Glossary and Definitions
Appendix B	Reference Metrics

IMPLEMENTATION & EVALUATION



SECTION OVERVIEW

In this section, a short introduction is given for each focus area, listing projects that have already been implemented in Monona, and upon which future work can be built. Following that, for each focus area all objectives are listed and divided into two categories, municipality and community. Municipality objectives pertain primarily to the city's public lands, buildings, and operations. Community objectives more directly affect and involve private residents and businesses. Both sets of objectives cover overlapping interests, however, and are best met through the thoughtful collaboration of all interested stakeholders.

For each objective a few potential strategies are given, to show the type of actions that could be implemented to reach the targets. (Note: strategies that will be implemented will be determined through the regular city decision process.) This is followed by a presentation of how each objective will be evaluated, as well as baseline data for 2012 and targets to be met in 2025. In cases where data for 2013 and/or 2014 was readily available, these have been included to provide further reference points. (Note, for some objectives a baseline year other than 2012 has been used due to availability of data. In those cases this has been pointed out.) For some objectives, it was not possible to establish baselines during the time that the plan was developed. Establishing these baselines and corresponding targets will be a priority during implementation of the plan.

The targets for each objective have been established based on baseline data, internal knowledge, and current research. Information has been collected from governmental entities such as the EPA and DNR, and organizations such as the U.S. Green Building Council. Other cities' sustainability plans have also been a source of information. For each objective, the Monona Sustainability Committee has discussed the evaluation method and target setting during at least two different meetings for each focus area prior to formalizing a final decision.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

During the development of the MSP, all ideas that have been brought forward and strategies have been noted and categorized based on the objective they work towards (see Appendix E). Ideas for strategies come from many sources including but not limited to: residents, businesses, city employees, other cities' sustainability plans, the LEED (Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design) green building certification program, Green Tier Legacy Communities and Water Star Wisconsin. In the future, this part of the MSP will be a separate document, continuously updated to reflect new ideas, possibilities, and challenges in the community. As pointed out earlier, both formal and informal opportunities for further stakeholder input will be available and encouraged.

Each year an annual implementation plan will be developed in conjunction with the city budget process. This plan will contain the strategies suggested for implementation in the upcoming year. The sustainability committee will coordinate this work, but most of the strategies will be the responsibility of other city committees and city staff. Each year, an annual progress report will be compiled to follow up on the work done by various stakeholders. In addition, the report will present updated statuses for each objective, to track the progress made towards meeting the targets. An analysis of the progress report will be the basis for the development of the following year's annual implementation plan. At this stage in the annual process, a

targeted effort will be made to engage the public for input.

GENERAL SUSTAINABILITY: COMMUNITY

OBJECTIVE GC1: GENERAL SUSTAINABILITY, COMMUNITY RAISE THE SUSTAINABILITY AWARENESS OF MONONA RESIDENTS

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Improve sustainability information on the city website – include links to organizations and other websites with information about all sustainability concepts, including water conservation and pollution, energy conservation, solid waste management, sustainable transportation efforts and sustainable land use opportunities.
 - **Report 2015:** Intern Jacqui Ptacek greatly improved our website, but more can be done in 2016. Recommend keeping this for 2016.
2. Partner with organizations and programs that educate about and promote environmental issues and sustainability practices to raise awareness about sustainability and increase the percentage of residents that have implemented sustainable practices.
 - **Report 2015:** Completed on a limited basis in 2015 (e.g. Clean Lakes Alliance, Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership (MaMSWaP), YaharaWINS).
3. Create an esthetically pleasing sustainability plan for outreach (sustainability committee).
 - **Report 2015:** Completed and adopted August 3, 2015
4. Make an education and marketing plan for how to spread information about general sustainability. The plan should include direction for spreading the word about all of the sustainability concepts, including water conservation and pollution, energy conservation awareness, solid waste reduction, land use impacts and sustainable transportation actions.
 - **Report 2015:** Nothing has been done for this strategy in 2015.
5. Increase the number of events at the library with sustainability theme.
 - **Report 2015:** EcoAction Tuesdays have started up again.
6. Inform the community about what the city is doing through media such as the bi-yearly newsletter, city website, signage in park shelters and articles in the local newspaper.
 - **Report 2015:** Nothing has been done for this strategy in 2015.

The evaluation of this objective will be based partly on evaluations of objectives for residents within the other five focus areas. To complement this, the outcome of each implemented strategy will be evaluated. For example, when the city’s sustainability website is updated, the number of visitors will be tracked. Another evaluation example would be to follow residents’ participation in sustainability programs and projects arranged by other organizations, such as Green Power Tomorrow. In addition, storytelling will be included as a qualitative evaluation in future reports.

Potential Evaluation Indicators and Metrics
1. Summary of evaluation of other objectives for residents within the other five focus areas
2. Number of visits to the city’s sustainability website, Facebook, Twitter
3. Number of library check-outs from the sustainability section
4. Frequency of wattmeter checkouts from the library
5. Attendance at local sustainability workshops, seminars, etc.
6. Evaluations of other initiated strategies
7. Number of Green Power Tomorrow residential participants

Additional information and explanations:

Wattmeter: An instrument for measuring the electric supply (in watts) of any given circuit; can be used to cut energy costs and learn which electrical appliances are worth keeping plugged in. Green Power Tomorrow: A program that allows Madison Gas and Electric customers to purchase renewable energy for their home or business.

OBJECTIVE GC2: GENERAL SUSTAINABILITY, COMMUNITY

INCREASE PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS WHO HAVE IMPLEMENTED SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES, SUCH AS THOSE LISTED IN OTHER FOCUS AREAS WITHIN THIS PLAN

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

*** See objective GC1 above and strategies for objectives within the other five focus areas.*

This objective has a strong correlation to objective GC1 and many strategies will lead to results for both of them. Similarly to objective GC1, the evaluation of this objective will partly be based on evaluations of objectives for residents within the other five focus areas. To complement this, evaluations will be done of the outcome of implemented strategies. For example, when the city works together with other organizations to help with outreach, the number of participants will be tracked. One such collaboration, which has already been implemented but could be repeated, is energy audits through Focus on Energy. In addition, storytelling will be included as a qualitative evaluation in future reports.

Potential Evaluation Indicators and Metrics
1. Summary of evaluation of other objectives for residents within the other five focus areas
2. Number of home energy audits through Focus on Energy or MGE
3. Annual number of Focus on Energy financial incentives awarded to Monona residents*
4. Evaluations of initiated strategies.
5. Storytelling

Additional information and explanations:

*** There were 294 Focus on Energy financial incentives awarded to Monona residents in 2013.*

Focus on Energy: offers energy efficiency rebates and programs to assist homeowners in reducing their energy use and costs.

Home energy audit: allows individuals to assess their home’s energy use and evaluate which measures to take in order to improve efficiency.

OBJECTIVE GC3: GENERAL SUSTAINABILITY, COMMUNITY RAISE THE SUSTAINABILITY AWARENESS OF MONONA BUSINESSES

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Partner with organizations and programs that educate about environmental issues and sustainability practices.
 - **Report 2015:** Nothing was done in 2015 to meet this strategy.
2. Initiate collaboration between the city and the local Chamber of Commerce on sustainability issues.
 - **Report 2015:** This was done on a limited basis, and the Monona Green Map will help with this strategy.

For this objective, similar to objective GC1 and GC2, the evaluation will partly be based on evaluations of objectives for businesses within the other five focus areas. Also for this objective, evaluations will be done of the outcomes of implemented strategies including collaborations with other organizations. In addition, storytelling will be included as a qualitative evaluation in future reports.

Potential Evaluation Indicators and Metrics
1. Summary of evaluation of other objectives for businesses within the other five focus areas
2. Number of Green Power Tomorrow commercial participants
3. Evaluations of initiated strategies.
4. Storytelling

Additional information and explanations:

Green Power Tomorrow: A program allowing Madison Gas and Electric customers to purchase renewable energy for their home or business.

OBJECTIVE GC4: GENERAL SUSTAINABILITY, COMMUNITY

INCREASE THE NUMBER OF BUSINESSES THAT HAVE IMPLEMENTED SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES, SUCH AS THOSE LISTED IN OTHER FOCUS AREAS IN THIS PLAN

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

*** See objective GC3 above and strategies for objectives within the other five focus areas.*

This objective has a strong correlation to objective GC3 and many strategies will lead to results for both of them. Similarly to objective GC1, GC2 and GC3, the evaluation will partly be based on evaluations of objectives for businesses within the other five focus areas. Also for this objective, evaluations will be done of the outcome of implemented strategies including collaborations with other organizations. In addition, storytelling will be included as a qualitative evaluation in future reports. Review ordinance that require practices contrary to sustainability (e.g. minimum parking requirements) and evaluate possibilities for changes.

Report 2015: This was not done, but the Monona Green map will help with this strategy.

Potential Evaluation Indicators and Metrics
1. Summary of evaluation of other objectives for residents within the other five focus areas
2. Number of businesses participating in Green Tier, Green Masters, MPower Champions, Travel Green Wisconsin, Main Street Green, Clean Clear Waters, Green Built Home, and other programs
3. Number of energy audits through Focus on Energy or MGE
4. Annual number of Focus on Energy financial incentives awarded to businesses (174 in 2013)
5. Evaluations of initiated strategies.
6. Story telling

Additional information and explanations:

*** There were 174 Focus on Energy financial incentives awarded to Monona residents in 2013.*

Green Tier: A sustainable development program developed by the Wisconsin DNR; main goal is to assess environmental impacts within businesses, communities, and individuals, and then to develop strategies to eliminate causes of negative impacts.

Green Masters: Coordinated by the Wisconsin Sustainable Business Council in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin-Madison; points-based recognition program that helps to recognize leading Wisconsin sustainable businesses and to encourage continuous improvement within these businesses.

MPower: Administered by Sustain Dane; provides participating businesses with tools to reduce their energy, transportation, waste, and water use in order to save money and become more sustainable.

Travel Green Wisconsin: Initiated by the Wisconsin Department of Tourism; certification program highlighting tourism businesses that promote environmentally friendly travel practices.

Main Street Green: Coordinated by the Wisconsin Environmental Initiative (WEI); certifies and supports local businesses implementing technologies and practices that help the surrounding community and environment.

Clean Clear Waters: Administered by the Madison Area Builders Association and the WEI; recognizes homes and businesses that have made efforts to reduce runoff and erosion around Wisconsin waterways.

Green Built Home: WEI initiative that reviews and certifies new homes that meet relevant sustainable building and energy standards.

GENERAL SUSTAINABILITY: MUNICIPALITY

OBJECTIVE GM1: GENERAL SUSTAINABILITY, MUNICIPALITY

ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY IS CONSIDERED IN DECISION-MAKING, INCLUDING THE CITY BUDGET PROCESS

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Develop a process/system for how sustainability should be considered/accounted for in the decision-making processes (in committees, city council and by employees).
 - **Report 2015:** Nothing was done for this objective in 2015. Further develop for 2016.
2. Develop a green purchasing policy.
 - **Report 2015:** This policy was created and will be finished being implemented by the sustainability intern in 2016.
3. Create a green cleaning policy.
 - **Report 2015:** Nothing was done for this strategy in 2015.
4. Appoint or hire a sustainability coordinator; a part or full-time city employee to plan/manage/implement sustainability initiatives.
 - **Report 2015:** Nothing was done for this strategy in 2015.

Evaluation of this objective will be based on the success of implemented strategies. These strategies will be decided upon after a system has been developed to provoke accounting for sustainability in the decision-making processes of committees, city council and employees. Some potential evaluation metrics being the percentage of budget items for which a sustainable alternative was considered or number of decisions in a committee in which sustainability was evaluated.

Potential Evaluation Indicators and Metrics
1. Survey responses from committee representatives

2. Evaluations of initiated strategies
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**OBJECTIVE GM2: GENERAL SUSTAINABILITY, MUNICIPALITY
RAISE THE SUSTAINABILITY AWARENESS OF CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES TO CITY COMMITTEES**

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Give sustainability presentation to each city committee.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015. Retain for 2016.
2. Regularly give sustainability presentations to new citizen representatives to city committees.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.
3. Require that some portion of the city savings from sustainability efforts is recycled back into more sustainability efforts.
 - **Report 2015:** Nothing was done for this strategy in 2015, but should remain for 2016.
4. Develop sustainability checklists-one-page-formatted to the needs of each specific committee and handed out for consideration in decisions.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015. Retain for 2016.
5. Offer "green education" programs to citizen representatives to city committees.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.

Evaluation of this objective will be founded on survey responses from committee representatives. In addition the evaluation of staff members' implemented strategies will be considered. Potential evaluation metrics could be the number of participants in sustainability education programs, if such were to be developed.

Potential Evaluation Indicators and Metrics
1. Survey responses from committee representatives
2. Evaluations of initiated strategies

**OBJECTIVE GM3: GENERAL SUSTAINABILITY, MUNICIPALITY RAISE THE
SUSTAINABILITY AWARENESS OF CITY EMPLOYEES**

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Include sustainability in job descriptions.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not implemented in 2015. Retain for 2016.
2. Include sustainability in employee policy/handbook.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not implemented in 2015. Retain for 2016.
3. Include sustainability in performance reviews of city employees (especially supervisors) to assess progress towards sustainability goals.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not implemented in 2015. Retain for 2016.
4. Maintain Green Team.
 - **Report 2015:** This was successful in 2015.
5. Develop and require robust sustainability training for city employees.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not implemented in 2015. Retain for 2016.

For this objective the evaluation will be based on survey responses from city employees and on attendance at sustainability education programs. Some employees have already gone through a short

training in The Natural Step framework; others have participated in programs through Sustain Dane. In addition to these metrics, evaluations of implemented strategies will be considered.

Potential Evaluation Indicators and Metrics
1. Survey responses from city employees
2. Attendance at sustainability education programs
3. Evaluations of initiated strategies

LAND USE: COMMUNITY

OBJECTIVE LC1: LAND USE, COMMUNITY

INTEGRATE SUSTAINABILITY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE EVALUATIONS AND DECISIONS MADE BY PLAN COMMISSION

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Develop strategies for bringing sustainability into consideration.
 - **Report 2015:** This was included in the Comprehensive Plan for 2016 and is an ongoing effort.
2. Review ordinances to find those that require practices contrary to sustainability (e.g., requiring mowing) - analyze if obstacles to sustainability can be removed.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015. Retain for 2016.
3. Decrease exterior surface parking and other impervious surfaces.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	Baseline	2015	2025
Number of “Sustainable Community Development Principles” which was addressed in each community development project decision	n/a	n/a	Increase

Additional information and explanations:

In the annual summary of decisions made by the City of Monona Plan Commission, an analysis will be added to evaluate each decision from a sustainability point of view. The evaluation will be based on if the following sustainability principles from the Planning Advisory Service series (PAS 567 (2012)) has been addresses or not:

1. Liveable Built Environment – ensure that all elements of the built environment, including land use, transportation, housing, energy and infrastructure, work together to provide sustainable, green places for living, working and recreation, with a high quality of life.
2. Harmony with Nature – ensure that the contributions of natural resources to human well- being are explicitly recognized and valued and that maintaining their health is a primary objective.
3. Resilient Economy – ensure that the community is prepared to deal with both positive and negative changes in its economic health and to initiate sustainable urban development and redevelopment strategies that foster green business growth and build reliance on local assets.
4. Interwoven Equity – ensure fairness and equity in providing for the housing, services, health, safety, and livelihood needs of all citizens and groups.
5. Healthy Community – ensure that public health needs are recognized and addressed through provisions for healthy foods, physical activity, access to recreation, health care, environmental justice, and safe neighborhoods.
6. Responsible Regionalism – ensure that all local proposals account for, connect with and support the plans of adjacent jurisdictions and the surrounding region.

For each of these six sustainability principles several practices are given, building part of a matrix for evaluation, see www.planning.org. Some examples of practices are:

1. Multi-modal transportation choices
2. Natural habitat protection
3. Economic growth capacity

4. Range of housing types
5. Toxin exposure reduction
6. Local land use plans coordinated with regional transportation

OBJECTIVE LC2: LAND USE, COMMUNITY INTEGRATE SUSTAINABILITY COMPONENTS IN ZONING CODE

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Review zoning code to find those that include practices contrary to sustainability, (e.g., requiring mowing) analyze if obstacles to sustainability can be removed (e.g., zoning regulations that prohibit or limit the installation of solar panels).
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015. Retain for 2016.
2. Review zoning code to encourage sustainability practices (e.g. reduction of impermeable surfaces).
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015. Retain for 2016.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	Baseline	2015	2025 Target
1) Number of zoning code <i>reviewed</i> to include sustainability aspects	0	0	All
2) Number of zoning code <i>revised</i> to consider sustainability aspects	0	0	Increase

Additional information and explanations:

Reviewing the zoning code consists of looking again into the zoning code to determine whether or not sustainability aspects need to be included. If changes do need to be made, the zoning code can be amended to make such changes.

OBJECTIVE LC3: LAND USE, COMMUNITY INTEGRATE SUSTAINABILITY COMPONENTS IN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Analyze all City of Monona Comprehensive Plan elements based on sustainability criteria.
 - **Report 2015:** This task was not completed in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	Baseline	2015	2025 Target
1) Analysis of the increase in sustainability components from one Comprehensive Plan to the next	Existing plan from 2004	n/a	Increase

Additional information and explanations:

The existing comprehensive plan is from 2004, with a new one currently under development. It is expected that another update of the plan will be implemented before 2025. Each consecutive plan will be evaluated and compared to the previous to find improvements based on the scoring matrix for sustainability principles listed under LC1.

OBJECTIVE LC4: LAND USE, COMMUNITY INCREASE WALKABILITY TO STORES, RESTAURANTS AND OTHER AMENITIES

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Track and improve Walk Score.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015. UniverCity could help with this strategy.
2. Encourage mixed-use buildings/development along business corridors.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015.
3. Allow light commercialization in the area of community center/library/Winnequah Park.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015.

Walkability is a concept that determines the extent to which a built environment is friendly to walking. Walkability is commonly defined by factors such as:

- Proximity: the distance to stores, restaurants, mass transit access points, parks and other community amenities.
- Connectivity: how efficient street and walk path patterns are for walking; distance between intersections and if walking routes are direct or cumbersome (e.g. large sub- divisions with cul-de-sacs).
- Safety: room to walk, trip hazards, safe crossing of streets, behavior of motorists, well/dimly lit walk paths, occurrence of crime.
- Convenience and Pleasantness: quality of walk paths, waiting time to cross streets, obstructions, type of environment (e.g. by an interstate or a small local street, by a warehouse or a park), cleanliness, beauty of surroundings.

This objective will be evaluated through a combination of metrics for proximity and other aspects of walkability as listed above. Before deciding on the details of the measurements, different existing tools will be tested and evaluated for suitability for the City of Monona. One potential metric is Walk Score, a rating based on households' proximity to stores, restaurants, parks, schools and other amenities. Higher values indicate more walkable areas, whereas lower values indicate more car dependent areas. See walkscore.com. A walk audit is a tool for evaluating walkability aspects other than proximity. To perform a walk audit, first, several walks are done, preferable by two or more people, originating from households at a variety of points in the community and ending at community amenities. The walks are then evaluated using an index of walkability based on factors such as those listed above.

See <http://www2.epa.gov/smart-growth/walkability-checklist>.

Potential Evaluation Indicators and	2012	2015	2025 Target
1) Walk Score rating for a number of households distributed over a grid of Monona	n/a	n/a	Increase
2) Percentage of households within 0.25mi and 0.5mi of mass transit access point, stores, restaurants, library, park and other community amenities	n/a	n/a	Increase
3) Walk audits for a number of households distributed over a grid of Monona	n/a	n/a	Improve

Additional information and explanations:

Walkability is partly covered by other objectives in the MSP both under the land use and transportation focus areas. However, walkability has been included in the MSP as a separate objective due to its multi-faceted impact on the community. Listed below are some areas where positive impacts have been identified by research:

- Environment: Walking as an alternative to motorized transportation lowers the negative environmental impact both on a global scale (e.g. less greenhouse gas emissions) but also on a local scale with less air pollution.
- Health: walking, like other forms of physical activity, results in significant health benefits. It has been found that residents living in walkable neighborhoods are at less risk of being obese or overweight, and there are higher levels of physical activity in children. It has also been shown that walking contributes to a reduction of cancer.
- Community Engagement: neighborhood walkability leads to enhanced levels of social and community engagement. People that live in walkable neighborhoods are more likely to know their neighbors, participate politically, trust others, have an increased sense of pride, show increased volunteerism and be socially engaged.
- Social Justice: A highly walkable community ensures that people who cannot drive are not restricted and it makes it possible to avoid the expensive costs of private transportation.
- Safety: walkable neighborhoods have been linked with decreased crime rates.
- Economics: the presence of sidewalks and other walking facilities is shown to increase property value and promote tourism. A highly walkable community will also increase economic activity due to the higher probability of residents using local businesses.

LAND USE: MUNICIPALITY

OBJECTIVE LM1: LAND USE, MUNICIPALITY

MAINTAIN PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF NATURAL HABITATS INCLUDING WETLANDS

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Update the City of Monona Wetland Management Plan.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015.
2. Inventory natural habitats.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015.
3. Identify culverts that obstruct fish migration and install fish friendly culverts where needed.
 - **Report 2015:** The city successfully replaced culverts at Winnequah Park and Summer Lagoons.
4. Implement an invasive species management plan for public lands that includes controlling aquatic invasive species.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015. No strategies planned for 2016.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012	2015	2025 Target
1) Square miles of land reserved for natural habitat	260*	260	Increase by 8%
2) Square miles of land restored to natural habitat	0	0	20

*Aldo Leopold Nature Center (40 acres) and the Wetland Conservancy (220 acres)

Additional information and explanations:

Land reserved for natural habitat consists of space that is protected from development projects, human influence, etc. Land restored to natural habitat consists of space that has been reconstructed from a previous condition to support natural life. In addition to large parcels of land set aside, this could include having areas with natural/indigenous plants and trees in existing parks and open spaces in support of wildlife. Probable areas for this would be; Winnequah Park shoreline restoration, wetland restoration in Three Meadows Park and pockets in other parks switched to no-mow, native plantings.

OBJECTIVE LM2: LAND USE, MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATE SUSTAINABILITY IN LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Set a tree canopy goal and develop a management plan to achieve it.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.
2. Assess current landscape management practices.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.
3. Develop a sustainable landscape management plan.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.
4. Develop a pest management plan that limits the use of insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides to applications needed to avoid significant ecological or public health damage and that prohibits use of pesticides for aesthetic purposes.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.

This objective would be evaluated by a combination of metrics, all of which need to be assessed before a target can be set.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2015	2025
1) Acres of city land planted with native plant species	n/a	n/a	n/a
2) Pounds per year used on city land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • synthetic fertilizer, • pesticides • herbicides used on city land 	n/a	n/a	n/a
3) Number of trees planted per year (new plantings and replacements) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in parks and open spaces • in terraces (right of way) 	15 new and replacement		n/a
4) Irrigation with potable water (not including rainwater or lake water)	n/a	n/a	n/a
5) Fuel use (or emissions) by powered equipment	n/a	n/a	n/a

OBJECTIVE LM3: LAND USE, MUNICIPALITY MAINTAIN PERCENTAGE OF LAND DEVOTED TO OPEN SPACE/PARKS/RECREATION

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Inventory present land devoted to open space/parks/recreation.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.
2. Identify key green infrastructure areas during plan development and/or implement a plan to acquire and protect key green infrastructure areas.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2010 Baseline*	2015	2025 Target
1) Outdoor recreation area, developed (acres)	427.5	427.5	Keep at same or above
2) Woodlands (acres)	16.0**	16.0	Keep at same or above
3) Wetland (acres)	27.6***	27.6	Keep at same or above
4) Open space/park/recreation land per resident	0.07	0.06	Keep at same or above
5) Open space/park/recreation land as percentage of total Monona land area	23%	23%	Keep at or above 23%

Additional information and explanations:

** Evaluation of land use data for Monona was done in 2010 and therefore this year is used instead of 2012 as baseline for this Objective. The numbers in the table comes from Capital Area Regional Planning Commission (CARPC)

**Aldo Leopold Nature Center (40 acres) is not included in this number.

*** The Wetland Conservancy (220 acres) is not included in this number, but is included in the “Outdoor recreation area, developed (acres)” inventory.

The City is hoping to undertake a comprehensive inventory of the street trees and trees in its parks in an effort to verify the baseline of the tree canopy. Moving forward, this updated inventory will allow us to manage data about the tree canopy using the City’s GIS programming.

WATER: COMMUNITY

OBJECTIVE WC1: WATER, COMMUNITY

INCREASE WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION BY RESIDENTS

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Arrange educational events.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.
2. Develop an incentive program for citizens to encourage conservation. E.g. incentives for low flow toilets, faucets, showerheads, and water softeners.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.
3. Develop a smart water metering system for assessment and consumer feedback.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2013	2014	2015	2025 Target
1) Absolute household residential water use (thousand gallons/year)	146,164	126,625	167,004		*
1a) Water use intensity (thousand gal/resident/year)	19	17	22		Reduce by 20%
1b) Water use intensity (thousand gal/household /year)	54	47	61.5		*

Data from the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, WEGS Annual Report.
 *This metric has been included for background information, not for the purpose of target setting.

Additional information and explanations:

A portion of Monona residents are served by the Madison Water Utility. The water usage by these households has been estimated based on the water usage of those served by the Monona Water Utility.

Base year for target setting: Because water usage fluctuates with the average temperature and precipitation it is difficult to accurately choose a base year, compare water usage over several years and set a target for reduction. Using the actual data for the baseline and target years could produce skewed results if those years happen to be extreme weather years. Using five-year averages would make it difficult to see any results from implemented strategies to lower water consumption. A two-year average might be the best option, however we suggest making the decision on an annual basis about which years, or averages, to compare with which and to track actual yearly water usage for the duration of the MSP so that patterns and irregularities can be recognized.

OBJECTIVE WC2: WATER, COMMUNITY

INCREASE WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION BY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Promote EPA's WaterSense Program for water utilities or the Groundwater Guardian Green Sites

program to local business.

- **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
2. Educate hotels and other high-volume users.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2013	2014	2015	2025 Target
1) Absolute commercial/industrial water use (thousand gallons/year)*	122,512	124,551	153,799		***
2) Water use intensity (thousand gallons/customer)	378	383	479		Decrease by 10
3) Water use intensity (thousand gallons/sq ft commercial building area)**	10.92	10.74	8.7		***

* Data from the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, WEGS Annual Report.

**This number has not been estimated for 2012 and 2013.

*** This metric has been included for background information, not for the purpose of target setting.

Additional information and explanations:

For a discussion about how to choose base year and absolute or average values, see Objective WC1. Similar to residential customers there are some commercial customers in Monona served by Madison Water Utility, however they represent a negligible percentage of commercial water use.

OBJECTIVE WC3: WATER, COMMUNITY DECREASE QUANTITY OF STORMWATER RUNOFF TO LAKES

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Create private-public partnerships for stormwater reduction initiatives.
 - **Report 2015:** This was successful – Clean Lakes Alliance, MAMSWaP, YaharaWins, Dane County Rain barrel program
2. Provide incentives to businesses and industries for implementing best management practices that exceed regulations in reducing impervious surfaces and increasing infiltration.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
3. Offer stormwater utility fee credits to residents for best management practices such as rain barrels, rain gardens and pervious paving.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.

This objective will be evaluated in the same way, and has the same baseline and target as objective WM3: Decrease quantity of stormwater runoff to lakes, see below.

Objective WC4: Water, Community

DECREASE POLLUTANTS AND DEBRIS IN STORMWATER RUNOFF

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Improve leaf containment and collection processes to reduce the amount of leaves entering lakes and streams.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
2. Work with commercial or light industrial businesses to develop stormwater pollution plans.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
3. Develop a website or other media to publicize methods by which the public can report spills, leaks, discharges, or other contamination events.
 - **Report 2015:** City installed four new sediment removal devices throughout the City this summer. New PermitTrack software will allow residents to report construction erosion control problems online. These devices will significantly reduce the discharge of pollutants such as sediment, phosphorous and garbage into the water way. (Retain as a project for 2016)

This objective will be evaluated in the same way, and have the same baseline and target, as objective WM4: decrease pollutants and debris in stormwater runoff, see below.

WATER: MUNICIPALITY

OBJECTIVE WM1: WATER, MUNICIPALITY

INCREASE WATER EFFICIENCY, CONSERVATION BY MUNICIPALITY

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Develop a water efficiency and conservation plan for municipal buildings.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
2. Encourage the installation of low-flow faucets, urinals, sink aerators, and toilets in all public facilities.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
3. Encourage outdoor watering by local government using rainwater.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2013	2014	2015	2025 Target
1. Absolute water use for municipality (thousand gallons/year)	3,454	3,034	4,601		20%

Data from the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, WEGS Annual Report.

Additional information and explanations:

Similar to energy use, it will be important to track water use per facility to see the impact of implemented strategies.

OBJECTIVE WM2: WATER, MUNICIPALITY

MAINTAIN PERCENTAGE OF WATER LOST IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2013	2014	2015	2025 Target
1. Percentage of water (drinking water) lost in distribution system	5%	5%	4%		Keep under 5%

Data from the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, WEGS Annual Report.

OBJECTIVE WM3: WATER, MUNICIPALITY DECREASE QUANTITY OF STORMWATER RUNOFF TO LAKES

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Increase landscaping on municipal land that uses plants which minimize need for irrigation (Xeriscaping).
 - *Report 2015:* This strategy was not used in 2015.
2. Decrease impermeable surfaces, increase permeable. (E.g. decrease exterior surface parking, increase parking structure density).
 - *Report 2015:* This strategy was not used in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2013 Baseline	2015	2025 Target
1. Volume (gal/year) of stormwater reductions	1,489,993,889		10% reduction

*Stormwater modeling was not done for 2012; 2013 is therefore used as the baseline year for this Objective. Data from the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, WEGS Annual Report.

OBJECTIVE WM4: WATER, MUNICIPALITY DECREASE POLLUTANTS AND DEBRIS IN STORMWATER RUNOFF

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Improve leaf containment and collection processes to reduce the amount of leaves entering lakes and streams.
 - *Report 2015:* This strategy was not used in 2015.
2. Improve regular street sweeping programs to reduce total suspended solids.
 - *Report 2015:* This strategy was not used in 2015.
3. Develop a plan for handling hazardous material on municipal properties including a map of hazmat storage and handling facilities and inspections for safety. Provide municipal staff, including office staff, with contact lists for emergency water contamination issues.

- **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2013	2015	2025 Target
1) Pounds per year of phosphorus in effluent at stormwater outfalls	NA	479		Reduce by 40%
2) Pounds of total suspended solids in effluent at stormwater outfalls	NA	114,746		Reduce by 50%

Data from the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, WEGS Annual Report.

Data found on PSC’s website at: <http://psc.wi.gov> Click on the water symbol at the top of the page On the left side of the page click on Resources, Reports, & Tariffs. Then click on Annual Reports. On the left side of the page select Water, Electric, Gas and Sewer. Then select M, then Monona Water Utility. On the right side select year of WEGS Annual Report.

Additional information and explanations:

Effluent is liquid waste that is discharged into a waterway, and depending on the source can be treated or untreated. High phosphorus levels in waterways contribute to high algal growth and thus to lower water quality. Suspended solids are small particles that remain suspended in stormwater. Pollutants are often carried on the surface of these particles, and thus levels of suspended solids can also serve as an indicator of water quality.

OBJECTIVE WM5: WATER, MUNICIPALITY

CONTINUE PARTICIPATION IN THE WISCONSIN WATER STAR PROGRAM AND IMPROVE MONONA’S SCORE AND RANKING

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Analyze the current status of WI Water Star application annually, and plan for improvements.
 - a. **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015. Will Re-apply for Silver in 2016.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2013	2015	2025 Target
1. City of Monona Water Star score and ranking	“Bronze” ranking	“Bronze ranking”	“Bronze Ranking”	“Silver ranking”

Data from Water Star Wisconsin.

Additional information and explanations:

The Wisconsin Water Star Program guides, inspires, and recognizes communities taking exemplary actions to improve their local water supply. Depending on the actions taken, communities can be designated as a Bronze, Silver, or Gold Water Star Community.

ENERGY: COMMUNITY

OBJECTIVE EC1: ENERGY, COMMUNITY

INCREASE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION BY RESIDENTS

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Encourage new homes to meet ENERGY STAR home standards.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
2. Work with MG&E to develop smart electricity and gas metering for assessment and consumer feedback.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
3. Continue collaborating with Focus on Energy to offer energy efficiency programs.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
4. Utilize Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.

3a) Nat. gas use intensity (therm/resident/year)	237	311	339			**
3b) Nat. gas use intensity (therm/household/year)	461	600	654			10% decrease

*Data from Madison Gas and Electric.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2013	2014	2015	2025 Target
1) Total annual residential electricity use (kWh/year)*	27,565,470	26,782,039	26,378,171		**
1a) Electricity use intensity (kWh/resident/year)	3,660	3,560	3,502		**
1b) Electricity use intensity (kWh/household/year)	7,127	6,869	6,613		10% decrease
3) Total annual residential natural gas use (therm/year)*	1,782,869	2,337,857	2,550,697		**

** This metric has been included for background information, not for the purpose of target setting.

OBJECTIVE EC2: ENERGY, COMMUNITY

INCREASE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION BY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

- Collaborate with the local Chamber of Commerce to increase energy efficiency and conservation, and encourage renewable energy.
 - Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
- Work with MG&E to develop smart electricity and/or gas metering.
 - Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and	2012 Baseline	2013	2014	2015	2025 Target
1) Total commercial electricity consumption (kWh/year)*	66,619,143	66,586,465	64,264,343		**
1a) Electricity use intensity (kWh/sq ft*year)	3.78	3.78	3.65		10% decrease
2) Total commercial natural gas consumption (therm/year)*	2,002,676	2,476,697	2,677,251		**
2a) Nat. gas use intensity (therm/sq ft*year)	1.49	1.85	1.99		10% decrease

*Data from Madison Gas and Electric.

** This metric has been included for background information, not for the purpose of target setting.

ENERGY: MUNICIPALITY

OBJECTIVE EM1: ENERGY, MUNICIPALITY

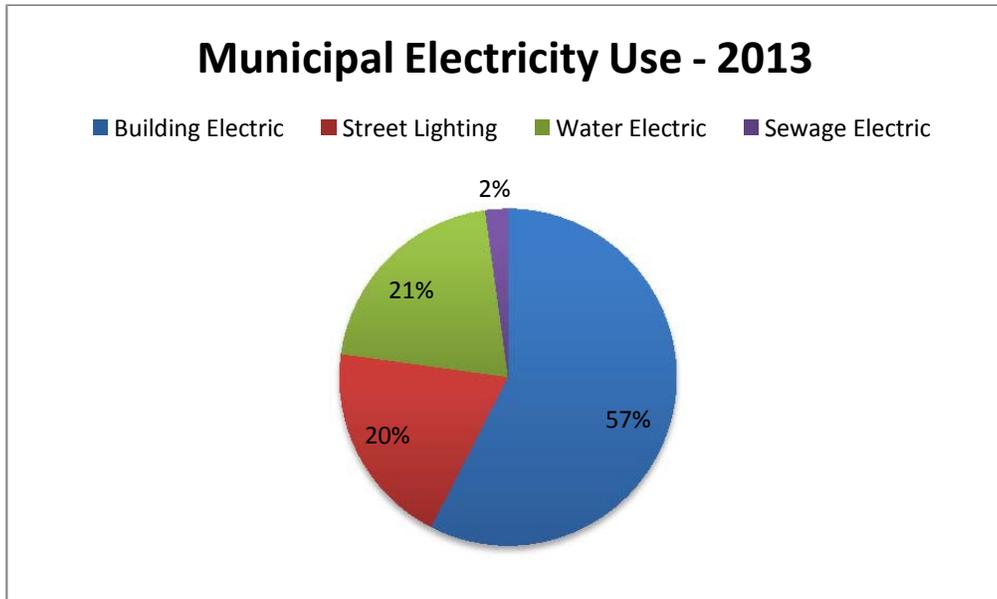
INCREASE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION OF MUNICIPAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

- Complete energy audits of all city facilities.
 - Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
- Upgrade water utility equipment (e.g. variable frequency drive motor) to achieve energy efficiency.
 - Report 2015:** This was completed in 2015.
- Complete EPA Energy Star Portfolio Manager spreadsheet for government energy use or score existing buildings with LEED green building certification.

- **Report 2015:** EPA Energy Star Portfolio has been updated for five properties, including all properties with solar arrays on them.
4. Develop list of lighting, HVAC and shell improvements to increase Energy Star Portfolio Manager score or LEED green building certification credits.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
 5. Ensure streetlights are directed where light is needed, are full cut-off, operate at 75 lumens/Watt or higher and are LED or the functional equivalent.
 - **Report 2015:** Stoplights have been upgraded to LED.

The graph below shows energy consumption for different parts of the municipality.



Electricity

Evaluation Indicators and	2012	2013	2014	2015	2025
1) Grand total annual municipal electricity use (kWh/year)*	2,000,827	1,970,302	1,784,148	2,832,882	n/a
1a) Total annual city building electricity use (kWh/year)	1,455,232	888,679	733,475	1,151,358	20% decrease
1b) Annual street lighting electricity use (kWh/year)	545,595	515,170	515,579	155,194	50% decrease
1d) Annual public works lighting	n/a	n/a	n/a	39,155	
1d) Annual utility electricity use (kWh/year)	Data missing	566,453	535,144	443,242	?
2) Intensity of city building electricity use (kWh/sq ft*year)	14.6	n/a	n/a	9.9	20% decrease

Natural Gas

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baselines	2013	2014	2015	2025 Target
3) Total annual municipal nat. gas use (therm/year)*	57,802	72,847	86,015	66,325	20% decrease
4) Intensity of city building natural gas use (therm/sq ft*year)	0.6	0.7	n/a	.6	20% decrease

*Data retrieved from Madison Gas and Electric.

Data entered for 2015 Electricity use includes newly entered street lighting data.

Data entered for 2015 Natural Gas use includes all properties now.

1b includes only Street Lighting for 2015

OBJECTIVE EM2: ENERGY, MUNICIPALITY

INCREASE PERCENTAGE OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Install more solar cells.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
2. Consume less energy.
 - **Report 2015:**
3. Install solar water heaters.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not done for 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012	2014	2015	2025
1) Energy generated from renewables (kWh/year)	0	163,030		*
1a) Renewable energy as percentage of total municipal electricity use (kWh from RE/total municipal kWh per year)	0 %	8 %		25 %
2) Installed renewable energy capacity	0	157		*

Data from the City of Monona's own renewable energy tracking system.

* This metric has been included for background information, not for the purpose of target setting.

OBJECTIVE EM3: ENERGY, MUNICIPALITY

DECREASE FUEL CONSUMPTION FROM WORK RELATED (CITY BUSINESS) TRANSPORTATION AND MOTOR DRIVEN EQUIPMENT

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Retrofit city fleet vehicles for CNG (compressed natural gas).
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
2. Train employees in eco-friendly driving techniques that conserve fuels, release fewer

emissions, and prolong vehicle life.

- **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
3. Upgrade to more efficient motor driven equipment.
- **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2014 Baseline	2015	2025 Target
1) Total fuel consumed per department (gal/year)	See table below		Decrease

2014 Fuel Consumption Divided by Department and Fuel Type:

Department	Number of Vehicles /Equipment	Number of Gasoline Vehicles/ Equipment	Gallons Gasoline	Diesel Vehicles/ Equipment	Gallons Diesel
Police	11	11	6,807	0	0
Fire	8	2	1,506	6	720
Public Works	29	17	8,687	12	6,020
Total	48	30	17,000	18	6,740

Additional information and explanations:

Targets will have to be set after further analysis.

TRANSPORTATION: COMMUNITY

OBJECTIVE TC1: TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNITY

INCREASE PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS USING ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION TO DESTINATIONS WITHIN MONONA (E.G. LIBRARY, POOL, CITY HALL, COMMUNITY CENTER, STORES, RESTAURANTS)

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Prepare a plan that identifies disconnections in bike and pedestrian networks, prioritizes fixes, and identifies potential funding sources for the most important projects.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
2. Provide bike racks at municipal buildings and other city operated destinations, e.g. parks.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015. Retain for 2016.
3. Evaluate which transportation options are currently subsidized by the community and where those subsidies promote sustainable transportation choices.
 - **Report 2015:** This was successful in 2015 and the transit committee is actively reviewing this. Retain for 2016.

Potential Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2025
1) On-site survey of visitors to community destinations (i.e. library area, stores)	n/a	n/a	n/a	implement	
2) Ratio of bikes to cars at community destinations- observation study (i.e. library area, stores)	n/a	n/a	n/a	implement	

3) Bus ridership (number rides/year) (Monona Lift)	6972				
4) Bus ridership (number rides/year) Monona Express)					

3. Measures of potential:

5) Bike Score

3* Look up report card, provide link

Additional information and explanations:

Monona Lift is a handicapped-accessible bus service that meets the needs of the elderly and disabled, as well as the general public. The bus has six scheduled daily loops: four through Monona and downtown Madison, and two within Monona. Bike Score is similar to the Walk Score in that it measures how feasible a given location is for biking. The score is based on a scale of 0-100, and is based on the presence of four components: bike lanes, hills, destinations and road connectivity, and bike commuting road share.

OBJECTIVE TC2: TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNITY INCREASE PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS (K-12) USING ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Arrange biking education for children and parents.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not implemented in 2015.
2. Fund and operate a Safe-Routes-to-School (SRTS) program (or functional equivalent) covering at least 10 percent of students.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not implemented in 2015.
3. Initiate carpool programs at Monona schools.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not implemented in 2015.

For this objective, baselines and potential targets would have to be evaluated before strategies are implemented.

Potential Evaluation Indicators and Metrics
1. Survey of students reporting mode of transportation (walk/bike/bus/car)

Alternative – Observation Study

1a. School bus ridership/year
1b. Number of bicycles parked at schools (observation)
1c. Number of autos dropping off/picking up at schools (observation)
1d. Number of students walking (observation)

OBJECTIVE TC3: TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNITY INCREASE PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS USING ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION FOR COMMUTING

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Track bus stops/routes/times that are most crowded and increase trips or range to meet/grow demand.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
2. Promote transit services.

- This strategy was implemented in 2015.
3. Collect more comprehensive data on what residents want in mass transit.
 - **Report 2015:** This was accomplished in 2015.
 4. Reroute some of the bus lines to make more parts of the city and surrounding areas more accessible via bus.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
 5. Establish additional stop locations to make more parts of the city and surrounding areas more accessible via bus.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
 6. Work with neighboring local governments to coordinate regional public transit opportunities including mass transit, shuttle buses, carpooling and vanpooling, bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2013	2015	2025 Target
1) Percentage commuting by car, truck or van -- drove alone	85.0%	82.0%	81.9%	75.0%
2) Percentage commuting by car, truck or van -- carpooled	5.4%	6.9%	7.4%	*
3) Percentage commuting by public transportation (excluding taxicab)	3.8%	3.8%	2.8%	*
4) Percentage commuting by walking	0.9%	1.8%	2.0%	*
5) Percentage commuting by other means (assumed to mainly be bicycles, but this also includes motorcycles, taxi etc.)	2.4%	3.1%	2.5%	*
6) Percentage who worked at home	2.6%	2.4%	3.3%	*

Data is for workers over age 16, taken from the American Community Survey, executed by the same entity as the US Census.
 * This metric has been included for background information, not for the purpose of target setting.

TRANSPORTATION: MUNICIPALITY

OBJECTIVE TM1: TRANSPORTATION, MUNICIPALITY INCREASE PERCENTAGE OF CITY EMPLOYEES USING ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION FOR COMMUTING

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Encourage participation in regional transit.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
2. Keep city vehicles well maintained to ensure efficient performance (tire pressure, regular tuning, etc.)
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was implemented in 2015.
3. Encourage walking and biking for those living near place of employment.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not used in 2015.
4. Provide transit passes at 50 percent or more off the regular price.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not feasible in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics
1) Vehicle miles traveled (VMT/per city employee*year) - intensity.
2) Percentage of city employees reporting alternative transport (bike, walk, carpool, bus)

OBJECTIVE TM2: TRANSPORTATION, MUNICIPALITY

DECREASE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM WORK RELATED (CITY BUSINESS) TRANSPORTATION

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Ban idling (more than five minutes) with local government vehicles/city vehicles.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.
2. Make electric cars available to city employees for work transportation.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.
3. Create a bicycle fleet for employees to use for local work-related trips, improving employee health and air quality, and reducing fleet vehicle costs.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.
4. Install solar-powered battery pack to run safety flashers on water utility trucks to reduce idling.
 - **Report 2015:** Bob Jacobs has researched product items and will possibly purchase one in 2016.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2014 Baseline	2015	2025 Target
1) Total GHG emissions for city fleet (CO ₂ e/year)	n/a	n/a	Decrease
1a) Total miles driven city fleet & per department (miles/year)	n/a	n/a	Decrease

Additional information and explanations:

Targets will have to be set when baseline data have been established (miles driven have not previously been tracked). Greenhouse gas emissions will be calculated based on miles driven for each separate vehicle.

SOLID WASTE: COMMUNITY

OBJECTIVE SC1: SOLID WASTE, COMMUNITY DECREASE TOTAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTED

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Use public education and outreach to promote product re-use and waste reduction.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.
2. Introduce pay-as-you-throw system.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2013	2014	2015	2025 Target
1) Absolute residential waste (pounds/year)	4,870,580	5,250,600	5,372,400	5,311,440	*
2a) Intensity (pounds of waste/household*year)	1260	1347	1378	1362	*
2b) Intensity (pounds of waste/resident*year)	647	698	713	676	Decrease by 10%

Data from the City of Monona, in conjunction with Advanced Disposal.

* This metric has been included for background information, not for the purpose of target setting.

OBJECTIVE SC2: SOLID WASTE, COMMUNITY INCREASE PERCENTAGE OF SOLID WASTE BEING RECYCLED (OR OTHERWISE DIVERTED)

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Offer more public recycling receptacles in public places and at events (i.e. parks, community center, and libraries).
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was successful in 2015. Retain for 2016.
2. Increase the types of materials that can be recycled.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.
3. Develop a city-wide collection program that encourages the diversion of food scraps, yard materials and other organics from landfills to composting or anaerobic digestion.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.
4. Use public education and outreach to promote recycling and backyard composting.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2013	2014	2015	2025 Target
1) Annual residential recycling rate (percent)	32%	32%	32%	45%	45%

Eventual addition when infrastructure exists:

2) compost/digester (percent)	Annual rate					
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Additional information and explanations:

Annual residential recycling rate per year currently calculated by pounds of residential recycling material at processing plant/pounds of residential waste

Annual compost/digester rate per year calculated by pounds/year of compost received at designated facilities / pounds residential waste

OBJECTIVE SC3: SOLID WASTE, COMMUNITY

INCREASE PERCENTAGE OF MATERIALS FROM CONSTRUCTION AND DECONSTRUCTION DIVERTED FROM LANDFILL

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Create construction/deconstruction waste recycling outreach program.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015.
2. Require construction/deconstruction waste management plans and calculate reuse and recycling.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015.
3. Require construction/deconstruction reuse and recycling.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015.
4. Adopt a construction/deconstruction
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2015	2025 Target
1) Residential deconstruction/construction waste reuse and/or recycle rate (percent of pounds diverted/pounds total waste*year)	n/a	n/a	70%
2) Commercial deconstruction/construction waste reuse and/or recycle rate (percent of pounds diverted/pounds total waste*year)	n/a	n/a	75%

*Data is still being assessed.

Additional information and explanations:

While reuse involves any activity that extends the life of an item and recycling includes reprocessing of an item into a new raw material, these indicators and metrics combine reuse and recycle into one rate.

Information about current rates for deconstruction/construction reuse and recycling does not exist for Monona. As a first step working towards this objective, an ordinance could be implemented requiring reuse and recycling plans and reports from deconstruction/construction, without a required rate.

OBJECTIVE SC4: SOLID WASTE, COMMUNITY

INCREASE SAFE DISPOSAL OF WASTE PRODUCTS NOT INCLUDED IN CURB PICK-UP, SUCH AS MEDICAL, HAZARDOUS AND ELECTRICAL WASTE

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Develop programs that dispose of household hazardous, medical, and electronic waste.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015.
2. Promote existing programs that dispose of household hazardous, medical, and electronic waste.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics
1) Number of material types collected
2) Number of drop-off events & drop-off sites per year (available days/year)
3) Mass (pounds/year) of material brought to designated pick up locations

SOLID WASTE: MUNICIPALITY

OBJECTIVE SM1: SOLID WASTE, MUNICIPALITY DECREASE TOTAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTED

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Develop a waste and materials management plan based on zero-waste principles, with specific goals, prepared and updated annually.
 - **Report 2015:** Research has been done, but nothing has been implemented in 2015.
2. Develop a green purchasing policy.
 - **Report 2015:** A green purchasing policy has been developed and is nearly finished being implemented.
3. Develop a green printing policy.
 - **Report 2015:** This strategy was not implemented in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2015	2025 Target
1) Total waste for all municipal buildings and & department (pounds/year)	n/a	n/a	Decrease by

*Waste data for Monona currently combines residential and municipal waste. Future plans exist for implementing a Waste Management System, allowing Monona to conduct waste audits. Waste audits will assist Monona in separating the amount of waste collected by residential homes and municipal buildings and departments.

OBJECTIVE SM2: SOLID WASTE, MUNICIPALITY

INCREASE PERCENTAGE OF SOLID WASTE BEING RECYCLED OR OTHERWISE DIVERTED FROM LANDFILLS

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Develop a waste management plan for city facilities.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015.
2. Conduct a waste audit at city facilities.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not completed in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2015	2025 Target
1) Annual recycling rate (percentage) for municipal facilities	n/a	n/a	60%
<i>Eventual addition when infrastructure exists:</i>			
2) Annual compost/digester rate (percentage)	n/a	n/a	-

* See SM1 for explanation about lack of municipal waste data.

OBJECTIVE SM3: SOLID WASTE, MUNICIPALITY

INCREASE PERCENTAGE OF CONSTRUCTION AND DECONSTRUCTION MATERIALS DIVERTED FROM LANDFILLS

Potential strategies to help achieve this objective:

1. Make a construction/deconstruction waste management plans and calculate reuse and recycling.
 - **Report 2015:** This was not implemented in 2015.

Evaluation Indicators and Metrics	2012 Baseline	2015	2025 Target
1) Municipal construction waste reuse and/or recycle rate (percentage, pounds diverted/pounds)	n/a	n/a	80

APPENDICES



APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS

Focus Area:

A major element (category) of the Monona Sustainability Plan. There are six total focus areas, taken together they are meant to encompass the many characteristics of a sustainable community. Each focus area includes a specific vision and a list of objectives and strategies.

Example: land use, energy, solid waste, etc.

Indicator:

A proxy measurement or assessment that indicates progress toward a given objective. One or more indicators are used if a direct quantifiable measurement (metric) cannot be easily/practically established for the objective.

Example: Number of green education sessions hosted, and number of visits to sustainability website, as indicators for raised sustainability awareness.

Metric:

A quantifiable measurement that can be used to assess a baseline value related to an objective, and then to evaluate progress toward meeting relevant targets.

Example: kWh electricity used/household/year.

Objective:

Each focus area includes a list of community objectives and municipal objectives. Objectives define gaps between a current practice and a sustainable practice and indicate a direction in which the practice should change.

Example: Decrease total electrical consumption (kWh).

Municipality objectives pertain to the city's public lands, buildings, and operations. Community objectives more directly affect and involve private residents and businesses.

Strategies:

Each objective includes a list of strategies. Strategies are ideas, methods and actions that, when implemented, will move the community in the direction specified by the given objective.

Example: Encourage new homes to meet ENERGY STAR home standards.

Targets:

Quantitative or qualitative measurements that are set for each objective based on relevant baseline data.

Example: Achieve a 20% reduction in total annual municipal electricity use (kWh/year).

Vision:

Each focus area has a vision, and each vision consists of an aspirational description of what the community intends to accomplish in the long-term future. A vision is intended to serve as a clear guide for choosing current and future courses of action.

APPENDIX B: REFERENCE METRICS

The tables below contain reference metrics used for the calculation of certain baselines and targets included in the MSP.

Reference metrics which will need to be updated each year:

Reference Indicator and Metrics	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of residents*	7,533	7,523	7,532	7,532	7,859
Number of households**	3,868	3,899	3,898	n/a	n/a
Number of residential water customers***	n/a	2,460	2,450	2,417	
Number of commercial water customers****	n/a	317	318	320	
Commercial Building Area (sq ft)*****				17,605,242	

*Wisconsin Department of Administration **American Fact Finder, an entity governed by the US Census ***Public Service Commission of Wisconsin ****City of Monona

Reference metrics that generally remain constant:

Reference Indicator and Metrics	Value
Total Land area, City of Monona (acres)*	2,100
Municipality Building Area (sq ft)**	
City Hall/Fire Dept/Police	29,450
Community Center	12,000
Library	26,882
Public Works Garage	28,468
Pool	3,000
Park Shelters	1,825

*Capital Area Regional Planning Commission **City of Monona's 25 x 25 Plan for Energy Independence

Green Tier Legacy Community Annual Report Instructions

For Municipalities or Counties subscribing to the sustainability component of this Charter

STRUCTURE

The Annual Report consists of two main parts: a narrative portion and an updated Legacy Communities Sustainable Strategy Spreadsheet (Appendix 3 of the Legacy Communities Charter) for that year.

The Narrative portion consists of four basic sections:

1. Title (logo optional) includes the name of the city, the year being reported, an indication of participation in the Sustainability Component of the Green Tier Legacy Charter, with the date that the report was last revised.
2. Sustainability Mission Statement (will likely be the same from year to year)
3. A listing of sustainable initiatives and activities that have been undertaken in the City in that year. The format of this section is based on main category headings with a bullet-point listing and short description of your cities initiatives and programs that fit in that category. Below is a listing of categories that most of the initiatives and activities will fall under. The bolded sections of these categories can be used as headings for this section of the report to create an easy to reference document. Your Annual Report may contain some or all of these categories. This list may also be used as inspiration for areas of sustainability your city can expand into for the future. The categories are:
 - a. **Build and Buy Green**- strategies and programs that use or promote the use of sustainable materials and building techniques.
 - b. **Transportation** – Transportation policies and actions that increase pedestrians, bicyclists, transit passengers as a primary mode of transportation, and that are designed to reduce public per-capita VMR and GHG emissions.
 - c. **Land Use** – Policies and actions that seek to identify, cleanup and redevelop brownfield sites, promote street connectivity and mixed-use development, and protect natural resources.
 - d. **Energy** – Environmental stewardship, energy efficiency, waste and materials management policies and the use of renewable fuels to reduce total energy consumption throughout the community.
 - e. **Water** – Policies and actions that address stormwater facilities and infrastructure, water quality improvement, and water conservation.
 - f. **Waste** - Policies and actions that reduce landfill waste and increase or encourage recycling and reuse.

The Sustainable Strategy Options Spreadsheet (Appendix 3 of the Legacy Communities Charter) is attached to these instructions. The purpose of the strategy options matrix is to provide a broad list of best management practices that encompass several elements of sustainability. 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 impact on the environment.

To use the strategy options matrix:

- First, use the strategy options to gauge environmental performance and create a baseline score for your City. The baseline score should be entered in column E of the spreadsheet, after you have entered the name of your city, and the year the baseline score is being produced at the top of the column.
- Next, consider your baseline score and the sustainability goals and initiatives your city has in place for the future (which are preferably outlined and discussed in your city's sustainability plan) and set a goal score to work toward in the coming year.
- Each year you will submit a narrative report, you will also score yourself for that year on the strategy options matrix. Create a column for each year after the baseline year. After you have scored yourself for that year, create new goals to work toward (insert columns as needed).

SUBMITTAL TIMELINE

Each Green Tier Legacy Community (GTLC) is expected to submit an Annual Report to the 1000 Friends of Wisconsin by March 31 of each year after the year they initially become a GTLC. For example, if you became a GTLC in 2014 you do not need to submit an Annual Report for 2014, you would begin submitting Annual Reports with the 2015 report, which will become your baseline year and will be due by March of 2016. Annual Reports would then be submitted every subsequent year thereafter.

Field

Value

Wisconsin Legacy Communities Strategy Options

The purpose of the strategy options matrix is to provide a broad list of best management practices that encompass several elements of sustainability including transportation, 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 impact on the environment.

<u>TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT:</u>	
	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.
	<u>Bicycle and Pedestrian Programs/Projects</u>
2	Require bike parking for all new non-residential and multifamily uses.
1	Set standards for placement and number (as function of intensity of use) for bike parking spaces.
3	Commuter bike routes identified and cleared.
5 to 10	League of American Bicyclists certification. (Bronze 5, Silver 7, Platinum 10)
3	Funded and operating SRTS program (or functional equivalent) covering at least 10 percent of students, targeting schools with higher rates of free and/or reduced lunch.
1	Conduct annual survey of students' mode of transport to school.
	<u>Employer-Based Programs</u>
5	Require large employers seeking rezoning to set a price signal (cash-out or charge).
5	Require large employers seeking rezoning to provide subsidized transit.
5	Require large employers seeking rezoning to provide a TDM plan that would reduce trips by 20 percent over business as usual.
	<u>Traffic Volume</u>
3	Track VMT or traffic counts and report on efforts at reduction (including those on this list).
3	Eliminate parking minimums from non-residential districts.

5	Set parking maximums at X per square feet for office and retail uses.
5	Scheduled transit service at basic level (hour peak service within half-mile of 50 percent of addresses) and need (underserved areas with low socio-economic status).
10	Scheduled transit service at enhanced level (half-hour peak service within 75 percent of addresses) and need (underserved areas with low SES).
<u>TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT</u>	
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.
1 to 5	Charge impact fees for new roads.
5	Calculate lane-miles per capita for arterials and collectors, and show reductions
5	Prepare a plan identifying disconnections in bike and pedestrian networks, prioritizing fixes and identifying potential funding sources for the most important projects in those areas where there are limited transportation options and low car-ownership levels.
5	Any proposal to add lanes to a two-lane roadway shall be evaluated for a center turn lane, the preferred options over an expansion to four lanes.
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
<u>Electric Vehicles</u>	
1	Allow NEVs on appropriate roadways.
2	Provide public charging stations
<u>Vehicle Idling</u>	
2	Ban idling (more than 5 minutes) with local government vehicles.
5	Ban idling (more than 5 minutes) community-wide.
<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 particularly in areas needing revitalization, including those in lower socio-economic status neighborhoods.

1	Create land bank to acquire and assemble priority infill sites
1	Develop an inventory of known contaminated properties for reuse planning, with possible GIS application and prioritize reuse projects in lower socio-economic status areas.
	<u>Walkability Score</u>
10	Measure a walkability score at 10 random residential addresses per Census tract, compute average, and improve upon overall score
	<u>Zoning</u>
5	Adopt traditional neighborhood design ordinance (If population is less than 12,500) that includes multi-family residences.
5	Zoning for office and retail districts permits floor-area ratio > 1, on average.
8	Zoning for office and retail districts requires floor-area ratio > 1, on average.
5	Zoning code includes mixed use districts
8	Mixed-use language from Smart Code.
	<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.
4	Set a tree canopy goal and develop a management plan to achieve it ensuring trees are incorporated in all neighborhoods.
2	Require trees to be planted in all new developments
2	Certification as Tree City USA
	<u>Vegetation Management</u>
2	Public properties and rights of way mown or cleared only for safe sightlines and/or to remove invasive species.
2	Create community policy and BMP guidelines on minimizing chemical use during vegetation management of public and private properties
	<u>Water Protection</u>
10	Establish 75-foot natural vegetation zone by surface water.
5	Inventory wetlands and ensure no net annual loss.
	<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
1	Watt meters available to the public for free and education provided

	on their utility.
10	Adopt Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (time-of-sale certification and upgrades).
	<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.
1	State of Wisconsin Energy Independent (EI) Community designation.
	<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>
5	Include transportation energy/emissions as criterion in RFPs for purchases of goods over \$10,000.
3	Develop list of lighting, HVAC and shell improvements to raise Energy Star Portfolio Manager or LEED EBO&M score
3	Reduce motor fuels use for non-transit activities --
6	Provide transit passes at 50 percent or more off the regular price and/or provide parking cash-out options for local government employees.
5	Streetlights operate at 75 lumens/Watt or higher
3	Stoplights are LED or functional equivalent
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.
	<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.
2	Calculate annual government fleet use of motor fuels, in gallons of petroleum and biofuels, beginning with the fifth year before entering the program.
10	All new and renovated municipal buildings must meet LEED Silver or greater.
	<u>WATER USE CONSERVATION</u>
	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.
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
2	Join EPA's WaterSense Program for water utilities or the Groundwater Guardian Green Sites program and promote them to local business.
6	Use block rates and flat rates to encourage water conservation among residential, commercial, and industrial users.
1	Financial assistance for sewer lateral replacements.
2 to 6	Upgrade water utility equipment (e.g., variable frequency drive motors) to achieve energy efficiency.
3	Infiltration and inflow reduction by 10%
5	Wastewater biogas captured and used in operations.
5	Plan for replacing all toilets using > 1.6 gpf and annual progress sufficient to reach 90 percent replacement in 10 years, providing education to all, and financial assistance to households with low socio-economic status.
	<u>Local Government Use</u>
2	Install waterless urinals in men's restrooms at municipal facilities (city hall, parks, etc.)
3	All outdoor watering by local government, excluding parks and golf courses, from rain collection.
4	Develop a water efficiency and conservation plan for municipal buildings
	<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	Stormwater utility fees offer credits for best management practices such as rain barrels, rain gardens, and pervious paving
2	Inventory all paved surfaces (e.g., by GIS mapping), and develop a plan for reduction
2	Work with commercial or light industrial businesses to develop stormwater pollution plans
	<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 particularly in underserved areas.
	<u>Waters, Wetlands, and Wildlife</u>
	1 to 6 Replace concrete channels with re-meandered and naturalized creeks, wetlands, or swales
	3 Develop a system for identifying culverts that obstruct fish migration and install fish friendly culverts where needed
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
<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
4	Waste and materials management plan based on "zero-waste" principles, with specific goals, prepared and updated annually
3	Construction/deconstruction waste recycling ordinance
3	Mandatory residential curbside recycling pickup that covers paper, metal cans, glass and plastic bottles
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
3	Develop and promote programs that dispose of household hazardous, medical, and electronic waste
4	Use anaerobic digesters to process organic waste and produce energy
3	Implement municipal ordinances requiring manufacturer takeback for fluorescent bulbs, thermostats and other mercury-containing devices
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
2	Pay-as-you-throw system implemented by municipality or required of private waste haulers
1	Use public education and outreach to promote recycling, backyard composting, product re-use and waste reduction.
HEALTHY COMMUNITY PLANNING	

Policies and projects related to incorporating health living into community design- whether by built form, programs, education, etc. in an effort to reduce trends in poor nutrition, inactive lifestyles, chronic diseases, such as obesity and heart disease, and other negative health risk factors.

Policies Affecting Multiple Program Areas

Adopt a resolution that promotes Health in All Policies at the community level (e.g., HEAL Resolution). Include that educational campaigns supporting a program covered by the resolution are appropriately targeted to all of the populations addressed by the program.

Establish a Health Impact Assessments policy, including when an assessment is required and its scope

Planning

Add health policies in 1 or more of the community's plans, including the comprehensive plan, long-range transportation plan, bicycle/pedestrian plan and open spaces recreation plan (e.g. embedded or stand-alone chapter) or develop a comprehensive, community wide wellness plan.

Site schools in the Comprehensive Plan for accessibility with existing or new bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure

Encourage the formation and/or support of Neighborhood Improvement Districts (NIDs), Neighborhood Development Corporations, or other similar types of neighborhood reinvestment and enhancement strategies in plans or policies.

Healthy Food Access

Implement strategies (urban agriculture, community gardens on public land, diversified farmer's markets, expanded traditional retail food options, ordinances to allow urban chickens and beekeeping and vegetable gardening in rights of way) that help increase fresh food access in the community, in particular in areas with food insecurity (e.g., "food deserts" and "food swamps"), including access by EBT and WIC participants.

Create a Food Systems Plan that addresses the production, distribution, value-added, marketing, end-market, and disposal of food, and charge a new or existing governmental body to oversee the plan's implementation.

Physical Activity and Access

Provide an on-street and/or off-street trail network connecting recreational areas in the community (e.g. safe routes to parks) and other trip generators, such as shopping malls, ensuring all neighborhoods are included in planning and implementation.

Encourage pedestrian and bicycle site connections from front door of businesses or apartments to a public sidewalk and/or bike lane ensuring connections to all neighborhoods.

Provide education and establish programming to encourage physical activity, especially by youth.
Establish an expanded public transit that serves commuters from all neighborhoods and major parks and recreation facilities, and has racks on vehicles for carrying bicycles.
Require sidewalks in new residential areas and establish a policy for adding sidewalks, as appropriate, in areas built out without sidewalks.
Implement a Complete Streets policy.
Provide recreation programs for youth, adults, senior citizens and disabled persons.
Establish a pedestrian safety task force.
<u>Housing</u>
Adopt ordinances and programs to maintain a healthy housing stock (code enforcement, landlord licenses, volunteer program, truth-in housing disclosure before sale, etc.).
Allow life cycle or adaptable housing options, such as "aging in place", accessory dwelling units, Universal or Inclusive Design, Dementia Friendly Communities, Age-Friendly Communities, etc.
Establish a program to make housing more affordable.
Establish a program to address chronic homelessness, such as "permanent housing".
<u>Crime Prevention and Other Harm Reduction</u>
Use by policy, ordinance or practice, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and active threat planning to make public spaces, such as recreational space, crime free.
Establish and implement Harm Reduction strategies for alcohol outlet density and sexual oriented establishments (e.g. zoning limitations)
Adopt an ordinance or policy that requires tobacco-free and e-cigarette free apartments or places limitations on such structures.
Adopt an ordinance or policy that promotes tobacco-free and e-cigarette free parks and/or public events on local government-owned property.
<u>Climate Change</u>
Create and implement a climate change action plan that includes a carbon footprint study, and health related components on reducing air pollution from combustion of fossil fuels and responding to heat episodes and flooding, focusing in particular on most vulnerable populations.
<u>Noise</u>
Adopt an ordinance, including conditional use permits, on noise abatement for various zoning districts.
<u>Employee Health</u>
Implement a wellness program for employees of the local jurisdiction.
Encourage or partner with others, such as the Chamber of



Commerce, etc., to advance workplace wellness programs within the community.

Placemaking

Support placemaking at varying scale (neighborhood to major city facility) and permanence (temporary to permanent) through programming, financial support and removal of regulatory barriers to promote healthy living and social capital in the community.

Adopt form-based codes or similar type design guidelines for healthy active living environments.

Waste Pharmaceuticals

Establish partnerships to reduce waste pharmaceuticals generated in the community and to efficiently collect remaining wastes to prevent their abuse and entry into solid waste or wastewater.



Sustainability Plan

Annual Implementation Plan

20152016

Progress Through October 2015 Draft

October 9, 2015



SUSTAINABILITY PLAN OVERVIEW

The City of Monona's Sustainability Plan, (MSP) was developed by the Monona Sustainability Committee in collaboration with other city committees, city employees, community residents and businesses. The plan, adopted by the Monona City Council in July 2015, is a strategic document that establishes sustainability visions and objectives. In addition, measurable targets have been set for 2025 and strategies have been proposed for meeting each. The full plan can be found at www.mymonona.com/sustainability.

The strategies proposed in the MSP will be continuously updated to reflect current possibilities and challenges in the community. Each year an annual progress report will be presented and an annual implementation plan will be developed. This document presents the strategies (actions) which are proposed for implementation in 2015. Strategies chosen for implementation each year will be determined through the city's regular decision-making processes.

Monona's overall vision of sustainability is adapted from the sustainability principle identified in Brundtland's 1987 Report of the World Commission on Environmental Development. This general principle, states:

“...practicing sustainability means working to meet the needs of today's residents and visitors without compromising the needs of future residents and visitors...”

Along with this sustainability principle, the following four sustainability guidelines provide the foundation for the sustainability targets established in the MSP:

- Reduce dependence on fossil fuels and extracted underground metals and minerals.
- Reduce dependence on chemicals and other manufactured substances that can accumulate in nature.
- Reduce dependence on activities that harm life-sustaining ecosystems.
- Reduce barriers to achieving present and future human needs fairly and efficiently.

The plan addresses matters of sustainability in these six focus areas:

- **General Sustainability**
- **Land Use**
- **Water**
- **Energy**
- **Transportation**
- **Solid Waste**

Within each focus area, two groups of objectives are outlined, municipality and community. Municipality objectives pertain primarily to the city's public lands, buildings and operations, while community objectives more directly affect and involve private residents and businesses.

GENERAL SUSTAINABILITY

Following are the objectives or goals within the general sustainability focus area, along with a list of strategies for 2015 pertaining to each. Please note that for some objectives there are no strategies to be implemented in 2015. However, strategies for these objectives will be developed in future years.



COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES



Objective GC1: Raise the sustainability awareness of Monona residents.

- Improve sustainability information on the city website. Include links to organizations and other websites with information about sustainability concepts, including water conservation and pollution, energy conservation, solid waste management, sustainable transportation efforts and sustainable land use opportunities (*sustainability committee*). ~~Intern Jacqui Ptacek greatly improved our website, but more can be done in 2016. Recommend keeping this for 2016.~~
- Partner with organizations and programs that offer education about environmental issues and sustainability practices, to raise citizen awareness about sustainability and increase the percentage of residents who have implemented sustainability practices (*sustainability committee*). ~~Completed on a limited basis in 2015 (e.g. Clean Lakes Alliance, Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership (MaMSWaP), YaharaWINS), but more can be done to expand on this in 2016.~~
- ~~Create an esthetically pleasing sustainability plan for outreach (*sustainability committee*). Completed and adopted August 3, 2015.~~
- Inform the community about on-going sustainability work the city is doing (through the biannual newsletter, city website, signage in park shelters, articles in THI, etc.) (*City Administrator – Patrick Marsh*). ~~Not complete.~~
- Support the ~~Green Tuesdays FilmEcoAction Tuesdays program and Lecture Series~~ (*Library – Sally Buffat*). Green Tuesdays has dissolved. ~~The City has implemented “Green Tuesday” email blasts and the library has started the EcoAction Tuesday program. (add info or a link to this program)~~
- Expand the sustainability section at the Library (*Library – Sally Buffat*). ~~Need to check with Sally.~~
- Increase the number events at the library with a sustainability theme (*Library – Sally Buffat*). ~~EcoAction Tuesdays.~~
- Improve sustainability information on city website. Include links to organizations and other websites with information about sustainability concepts, including water conservation and pollution, energy conservation, solid waste management, sustainable transportation efforts and sustainable land use opportunities (*Director of Administrative Services – Leah Kimmel*). ~~Intern Jacqui Ptacek greatly improved our website, but more can be done in 2016. Recommend keeping this for 2016.~~



Objective GC2: Increase the percentage of residents who have implemented sustainable practices, such as those listed in other sections of this plan.

- Improve sustainability information on the city website. Include links to organizations and other websites with information about sustainability concepts, including water conservation and pollution, energy conservation, solid waste management, sustainable transportation efforts and sustainable land use opportunities (*sustainability committee*). ~~Intern Jacqui Ptacek greatly improved our website, but more can be done in 2016. Recommend keeping this for 2016.~~
- Partner with organizations and programs that educate about environmental issues and sustainability practices to raise citizen awareness about sustainability and increase the percentage of residents who have implemented sustainability practices (*sustainability committee*). ~~Completed on a limited basis in 2015 (e.g. Clean Lakes Alliance, Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership (MaMSWaP), YaharaWINS), but more can be done to expand on this in 2016~~



Objective GC3: Raise the sustainability awareness of Monona businesses.

- Initiate collaboration between the city and the Chamber of Commerce on sustainability issues (*City Administrator – Patrick Marsh*). ~~Done on a limited basis, keep for 2015. Monona Green Map will do a lot to meet this objective. Implement the Monona Green Map.~~



Objective GC4: Increase the number of businesses that have implemented sustainable practices, such as those listed in other sections in this plan.

- Review ordinances that require practices contrary to sustainability (e.g. minimum parking requirements) and evaluate possibilities for changes (*City Planner – Sonja Reichertz*). ~~Not done, keep for 2016. Monona Green map will help further develop this objective.~~



MUNICIPALITY OBJECTIVES



Objective GM1: Ensure sustainability is considered in the decision making process, including the city budget process.

- ~~Develop a process/system for how sustainability is to be considered/accounted for in the decision making process (in committees, city council and by employees) (*sustainability*~~

committee). ~~Further develop for 2016.~~

- ~~Develop~~~~Implement the~~ a green purchasing policy (*City Administrator, sustainability committee*). ~~The purchasing policy has been developed and needs to be implemented in 2016. The Sustainability Intern is currently working on this.~~
- ~~Develop a green purchasing policy (*City Administrator—Patrick Marsh*).~~

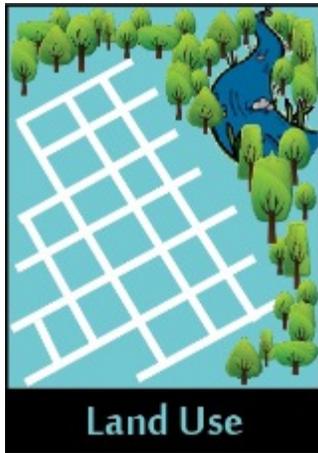


Objective GM2: Raise the sustainability awareness of citizen representatives to city committees.

- Require that some portion of the city savings from sustainability efforts is recycled back into more sustainability efforts (*City Administrator—Patrick Marsh*). ~~Policy needs to be developed for 2016. Average cost savings from LED lighting and Solar project is approximately \$17,000. Additional cost savings from fuel consumption reductions are expected in 2016.~~
- Give a sustainability presentation to each city committee (*City Administrator—Patrick Marsh*). ~~Not implemented. Retain for 2016~~
- Develop sustainability checklists – one page – formatted to the needs of each specific committee and handed out for consideration in decisions (*City Administrator—Patrick Marsh*). ~~Not implemented. Retain for 2016.~~

**Objective GM3: Raise the sustainability awareness of city employees.**

- Include sustainability in job descriptions (*City Administrator—Patrick Marsh*). ~~Not implemented, retain for 2016.~~
- Include sustainability in performance reviews of city employees, especially supervisors, to assess progress towards sustainability goals (*City Administrator—Patrick Marsh*). ~~Not implemented, retain for 2016.~~
- Maintain the city's Green Team with a clear vision and mission (*City Planner – Sonja Reichertz*). ~~Successful.~~
- Include sustainability in job descriptions (*Director of Administrative Services – Leah Kimmel*). ~~Not implemented, retain for 2016.~~
- Include sustainability in performance reviews of city employees (especially supervisors) to assess progress towards sustainability goals (*Director of Administrative Services – Leah Kimmel*). ~~Not implemented, retain for 2016.~~
- Develop and require robust sustainability training for city employees (*Director of Administrative Services – Leah Kimmel*). ~~Not implemented, retain for 2016.~~



Land Use

Following are objectives related to land use, with a list of strategies for 2015 pertaining to each. Please note that for some objectives there are no strategies to be implemented in 2015. However, strategies for these objectives will be developed for future years.



COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES



Objective LC1: Integrate sustainability considerations into the evaluations and decisions made by the Plan Commission (e.g. landscaping, building performance).

- Develop strategies for how to bring sustainability into consideration (*City Planner – Sonja Reichertz*). ~~Included in Comprehensive Plan update. Retain for 2016 as ongoing effort.~~
- Review ordinances to find those that require practices contrary to sustainability (e.g. required mowing). Analyze if obstacles to sustainability can be removed (*City Planner – Sonja Reichertz*). ~~Retain for 2016.~~



Objective LC2: Integrate sustainability components in zoning code (e.g. reduction of impermeable surfaces)

- Review zoning code to find those that require practices contrary to sustainability (e.g. required mowing). Analyze if obstacles to sustainability can be removed (e.g. zoning regulations that prohibit/limit installation of solar panels) (*City Planner – Sonja Reichertz*). ~~Retain for 2016.~~
- Zoning for office and retail districts permits floor area ratio >1, on average (*City Planner – Sonja Reichertz*). ~~Retain for 2016.~~



Objective LC3: Integrate sustainability components in comprehensive plan (e.g. efficient use of resources, mixed-use centers, high density/compact/transit oriented development, walkability)

For this objective, there are no strategies planned for 2015.



Objective LC4: Increase walkability to stores, restaurants and other amenities

For this objective, there are no strategies planned for 2015.



Objective LC5: Maintain percentage of land devoted to open space/parks/recreation

For this objective, there are no strategies planned for 2015.



MUNICIPALITY OBJECTIVES



Objective LM1: Maintain protection and restoration of natural habitats including wetlands

For this objective, there are no strategies planned for 2016.

- ~~• Identify culverts that obstruct fish migration and install fish friendly culverts where needed (Public Works Director — Dan Stephany). Successfully replaced culverts at Winnequah Park and Sumac Lagoons.~~



Objective LM2: Integrate sustainability in landscape management

For this objective, there are no strategies planned for ~~2015~~2016.



Objective LM3: Land Use, Municipality Maintain percentage of land devoted to open space/parks/recreation

For this objective, there are no strategies planned for ~~2015~~2016.



Water

Following are objectives for the water focus area, along with a list of strategies for 2015 pertaining to each. Please note that for some objectives there are no strategies to be implemented in 2015. However, strategies for these objectives will be developed for future years.

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES

Objective WC1: Increase water efficiency and conservation by residents.

- Develop an incentive program to encourage water conservation among citizens, e.g. incentives for low flow toilets, faucets and showerheads and water softeners (*Finance Director – Marc Houtakker*). ~~Not implemented. Review if this is realistic for 2016.~~

Objective WC2: Increase water efficiency and conservation by commercial and industrial properties.

- Develop an incentive program to encourage water conservation among citizens, e.g. incentives for low flow toilets, faucets and showerheads and water softeners (*Finance Director – Marc Houtakker*). ~~Not implemented. Review if this is realistic for 2016.~~

Objective WC3: Decrease quantity of stormwater runoff to lakes

- Create private-public partnerships for stormwater reduction initiatives (sustainability committee). ~~Successful – Clean Lakes Alliance, MAMSWaP, YaharaWINS, Dane County (Rainbarrel program)~~

Objective WC4: Decrease pollutants and debris in stormwater runoff.

- Develop a website or other media to publicize methods by which the public can report spills, leaks, discharges, or other contamination events (*Public Works Director – Dan Stephany*).
~~City installed four new sediment removal devices throughout the City this summer. New PermitTrack software will allow residents to report construction erosion control problems online. These devices will significantly reduce the discharge of pollutants such as sediment, phosphorous and garbage into the waterway. Retain as a project for 2016.~~



MUNICIPALITY OBJECTIVES



Objective WM1: Increase water efficiency and conservation by municipality.

For this objective, there are no strategies planned for ~~2015~~2016.



Objective WM2: Maintain percentage of groundwater lost in distribution system.

For this objective, there are no strategies planned for ~~2015~~2016.



Objective WM3: Decrease quantity of stormwater runoff to lakes.

~~For this objective, there are no strategies planned for 2016.~~

- ~~Create landscaping on municipal land using plants that minimize the need for irrigation (xeriscaping) (*Public Works Director – Dan Stephany*). Not many opportunities in 2015 to do this. Remove for 2016.~~



Objective WM4: Decrease pollutants and debris in stormwater runoff.

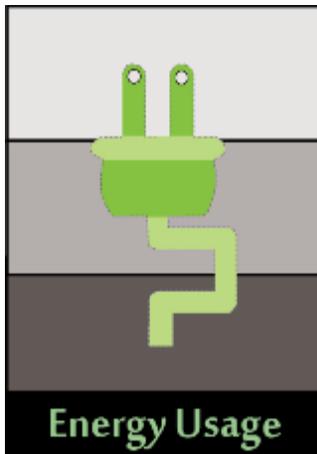
- Install sediment capture devices at Schluter Channel.

~~For this objective, there are no strategies planned for 2015.~~



Objective WM5: Continue participation in the Wisconsin Water Star Program and improve Monona's score and ranking.

For this objective, there are no strategies planned for ~~2015~~2016.



Energy

Following are the objectives for the energy focus area, along with a list of strategies for 2015 pertaining to each. Please note that for some objectives there are no strategies to be implemented in 2015. However, strategies for these objectives will be developed for future years.



COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES



Objective EC1: Increase energy efficiency and conservation by residents.

For this objective, there are no strategies planned for ~~2015~~2016.



Objective EC2: Increase energy efficiency and conservation by commercial and industrial properties.

For this objective, there are no strategies planned for ~~2015~~2016.



MUNICIPALITY OBJECTIVES



Objective EM1: Increase energy efficiency and conservation of municipal facilities and services.

- ~~• Upgrade water utility equipment (e.g. variable frequency drive motors) to achieve energy efficiency (Public Works Director—Dan Stephany). Completed.~~
- ~~• Upgrade stoplights to LED or functional equivalent (Public Works Director—Dan Stephany). Completed.~~
- LED Street light pilot partnership with MG&E in Shato neighborhood.



Objective EM2: Increase percentage of energy consumption from renewable sources
For this objective, there are no strategies planned for 2015.



Transportation

Following are the objectives for the transportation focus area, along with a list of strategies for 2015 pertaining to each. Please note that for some objectives there are no strategies to be implemented in 2015. However, strategies for these objectives will be developed for future years.



COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES



Objective TC1: Increase percentage of residents using alternative transportation to destinations within Monona (e.g. library, pool, city hall, community center, stores, and restaurants).

- Provide bike racks at municipal buildings and other city operated destinations, e.g. parks (*City Administrator—Patrick Marsh*). ~~Retain for 2016.~~
- Evaluate which transportation options are currently subsidized by the community and whether those subsidies promote sustainable transportation choices (*Finance Director – Marc Houtakker*). ~~Successful. Transit committee actively reviewing. Retain for 2016.~~
- Require bike parking spaces for all new non-residential and multi-family land uses. Set standards for placement and quantity, as a function of intensity of use. (Ordinance for bike parking at businesses?) (*City Planner – Sonja Reichertz*). ~~Not implemented. Retain for 2016.~~



Objective TC2: Increase percentage of students (K-12) using alternative transportation.
For this objective, there are no strategies planned for 2015.



Objective TC3: Increase percentage of residents using alternative transportation for commuting.

- Promote available transit services (*Finance Director – Marc Houtakker*). ~~Successful.~~

- Collect more comprehensive data on what residents want in mass transit (*Finance Director – Marc Houtakker*). ~~Successful.~~



MUNICIPALITY OBJECTIVES



Objective TM1: Increase percentage of city employees using alternative transportation for commuting.

~~For this objective, there are no strategies planned for 2016.~~

- ~~Keep city vehicles well maintained to ensure efficient performance (tire pressure, regular tuning, etc.) (*City Administrator – Patrick Marsh*). Successful.~~
- ~~Provide transit passes at 50% or more off the regular price and/or provide parking cash-out options for local government employees (*Finance Director – Marc Houtakker*). Not feasible. Remove for 2016.~~



Objective TM2: Decrease greenhouse gas emissions from work related (city business) transportation.

- ~~Install solar powered battery pack to run safety flashers on water utility truck to reduce idling. For this objective, there are no strategies planned for 2015.~~



Solid Waste

Following are the objectives for the solid waste focus area, along with a list of strategies for 2015 pertaining to each. Please note that for some objectives there are no strategies to be implemented in 2015. However, strategies for these objectives will be developed for future years.

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES

Objective SC1: Decrease total solid waste collected.

For this objective, there are no strategies planned for ~~2015~~2016.

Objective SC2: Increase the percentage of solid waste being recycled (or otherwise diverted).

- Create more recycling opportunities within the city by offering more recycling receptacles in public places and at events (e.g. parks, community center, and libraries) (*City Administrator—Patrick Marsh*). ~~Successful. Retain for 2016.~~

Objective SC3: Increase the percentage of materials from construction and deconstruction diverted from landfills.

- Adopt a construction/deconstruction waste recycling ordinance (*sustainability committee*). ~~Retain for consideration for 2016.~~
- Implement a construction/deconstruction waste recycling program (*City Administrator—Patrick Marsh*). ~~Retain for consideration for 2016.~~

Objective SC4: Increase safe disposal of waste products not included in curb pick-up, such as medical, hazardous and electrical waste.

For this objective, there are no strategies planned for ~~2015~~2016.



MUNICIPALITY OBJECTIVES



Objective SM1: Decrease total solid waste collected.

- ~~Develop and implement a waste management plan for city facilities (sustainability committee).~~

~~For this objective, there are no strategies planned for 2015.~~



Objective SM2: Increase the percentage of solid waste being recycled (or otherwise diverted).

- ~~Develop and implement waste management plan for city facilities (sustainability committee). In progress. Retain for 2016.~~



Objective SM3: Increase the percentage of materials from construction and deconstruction diverted from landfills.

- ~~Develop a construction/deconstruction waste management plan and calculate reuse and recycling (City Administrator) — Patrick Marsh. Review for 2016.~~



~~Backside Top~~

~~This will feature a certain topic (or focus area), and will be different each year.~~

~~E.g. Year of water, Year of Biking, Energy, Waste.~~

~~Backside Bottom~~

~~This could give information about how to get engaged in the implementation of the sustainability plan and could also give tips on how to become more sustainable.~~



UniverCity Alliance

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Plan for Silver Bike Friendly Community

University of Wisconsin-Madison – City of Monona

Scope of Work Agreement URPL590S16

CONTACT INFORMATION

City Project Lead: Brad Bruun, Project Coordinator and GIS Specialist, City of Monona, BBruun@ci.monona.wi.us, (608) 222-2525

UniverCity Year Contact: Jason Vargo, UniverCity Year Director, javargo@wisc.edu, (608) 263-6209 (o), (404) 906-9242 (c)

UW Faculty Contact: Dave Cieslewicz, Adjunct Faculty, dave.cieslewicz@wisconsinbikefed.org, (608) 698-4971

Participating UW Course: URPL 590(4) BICYCLES, PEDESTRIANS AND THE CITY (3 credits) (Spring 2016). Class meets 3:15 – 5:45 p.m. Thursday, 208 Music Hall.

UW Student Contacts: *To encourage efficient communication between the city and student groups, please identify one key contact per student team/group. Include name, UW email, and phone. [...]*

Networked File Access: *UCA will set up an FTP space on the UW Netfiles systems for course instructors, students, and city staff to store and transfer files related to this project. The site is password protected to prevent unauthorized use. Instructors should feel free to include this information in their course syllabus.*

• URL:

• Password:

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Description: *Provide a general description of the project and what students will do.*

This UniverCity Project has the purpose to assess and improve multi-modal transportation in the City of Monona. Students will be researching the current state of Monona's transportation network by auditing the City's walkability and bikeability. Students will also be responsible for assessing barriers to pedestrian and biking travel

in the city. Planning improvements based on Safe Routes to School and to key destinations is also an important part of this project. Monona's code of ordinances and policies toward pedestrian and bike travel in the City should be addressed and suggestions toward revisions provided.

The goal of the project is to provide a set of phased plans for steps the City can take moving forward to improve the efficiency, safety, and sustainability of its transportation network, doing so by improving access to all pedestrians, especially those that are underprivileged, young, or elderly. These populations are more effected by barriers to pedestrian travel than the average resident, visitor, or commuter. It is important to give people the freedom of movement and to connect residents and visitors in a safe manner; a well-connected community is a resilient community.

Project Goals/Objectives: *List the intended goals, objectives, or outcomes of the project as they relate to the City's needs and interests. (Note: faculty may also ask students as part of the project to do additional work that does not explicitly meet—or goes beyond—the City's stated objectives, but those objectives do not need to be included here.)*

The overall goal of this UniverCity Project in Transportation for the City of Monona is to create a multi-modal network dedicated to sustainable and safe transportation through the City.

Certain objectives for the Students taking the Bicycles, Pedestrians, and the City Course supervised by Adjunct Faculty staff Dave Cieslewicz would be to assess and suggest improvements for the ped/bike transportation network within the City.

Audit routes to schools used for biking or walking and assess if they reach Safe Routes To School standards. Address neighborhoods where children are more densely present. Survey High Schoolers to derive statistics on how many bike/walk to school.

The class will assess pedestrian and biking routes to various key urban destinations (goods and services, urban amenities, parks). Derive which routes have the highest score and lowest scores for walk and bike-ability. Bike and Ped Audit Tools

Assess demographics of neighborhoods within Monona and compare location of sensitive populations (underprivileged, young, elderly) VS. key routes for ped/bike travel.

Monona recently was awarded Bronze Bike Friendly Community Status from the League of American Bicyclists. The City needs to research opportunities it can take to work toward becoming a Silver BFC. Local businesses need to be surveyed and educated on becoming designated as Bike Friendly Businesses.

Assess tools and opportunities for community outreach and education to encourage bike/ped travel. Develop necessary surveys if needed.

Address possible code revisions and enforcements related to biking or walking.

Final Deliverables/Work Products: *identify specific deliverables/work product (this may include presentations, survey data, reports, or other deliverables from the course, and/or a formal final report that aggregates student work but is produced by UniverCity after the course ends).*

- Pedestrian and Bike network improvement plan with comprehensive review of Bike Friendly Report card and develop report to assist the City in achieving Silver as a Bike Friendly Community.
- Plan for community and business outreach to support biking and walkability in Monona.
- An assessment and suggestions to improve safe routes to school.
- Suggested bike route improvements: Pavement marking additions, stripping parking in locations, designated bike lane additions, code revisions, and meeting Complete Street criteria.
- Potential other products/deliverables not strictly delineated here

Data Needs: *Include all data or other information needed from the city or community partners for students to complete the class project. The project lead is responsible for ensuring all data listed here are available to students through the Netfiles site on the first day of class.*

- City of Monona Comprehensive Plan, 2015 – specifically the Transportation Element and Issues & Opportunities Element
- Code Enforcement Records, City of Monona.
- Complete Streets Requirements
- Bike and pedestrian data

Bike/Ped Project Timeline: *The purpose is to identify dates when city staff and project partners would need to be available, either on campus or in Monona, to interact with students. Add or remove items from this list as needed; where possible, include specific date, time, and/or location*

- **UniverCity and City staff classroom visit:** [Brad Bruun to visit Class from 3:15-5:45, February 11, 2016]
- **Field trip to Monona:** [April]
- **Focus Group meetings:** [End of April]
- **Sustainability/Public Safety/Public Works Joint Committee meeting:** [...]
- **In-class presentation:** [First date for Spring Semester 2016 – May]

Final Project Timeline: *The purpose is to identify dates when city staff and project partners would need to be available, either on campus or in Monona, to interact with students. Add or remove items from this list as needed; where possible, include specific date, time, and/or location*

- **Final Project Completion: Community presentation:** *[end of semester, May 2017]*
- **Course deliverables/work products:** *[wrap up meeting, Summer 2017]*

PARTICIPANT RESPONSIBILITIES

City of Monona Responsibilities:

- Convene all City staff necessary to facilitate project development and completion.
- Engage external community partners and stakeholders as needed to support project development and completion.
- Provide in a timely fashion any data, reports, or other documents that are relevant to the project and scope of work.
- Respond in a timely manner to project-related inquiries from faculty and students.
- Help to facilitate student field trips, as needed.
- Have at least one City staff member present at the final student presentation on the UW-Madison campus (if applicable) to comment on student work.
- Schedule and coordinate final presentation to community (if applicable).
- Communicate to City of Monona UniverCity Program Coordinator Sonja Reichertz in a timely manner any issues or concerns regarding the project that cannot be directly resolved with the faculty contact.

UW Faculty/Instructor Responsibilities:

- Supervise student coursework to ensure high-quality project deliverables/work products that meet the project goals/objectives.
- Maintain regular communication with City staff and UniverCity staff as needed throughout the project to ensure collaborative working relationship.

- If student teams will be in direct communication with City project lead, identify one primary student contact for the project from each student team.
- Communicate to UniverCity Program Manager Jason Vargo in a timely manner any issues or concerns regarding the project that cannot be directly resolved with the project lead.

Expense Reimbursement: UniverCity will reimburse reasonable project-related expenses incurred by faculty or students, including travel to and from Monona, printing, and supplies. Lodging, meals, computer hardware or software, and parking at the UW-Madison are NOT eligible expenses. To request reimbursement, you must submit a completed and signed UW-Madison Reimbursement Form, as well as itemized receipts for any eligible expenses, to: Jason Vargo, javargo@wisc.edu

UniverCity Alliance: Monona Sustainable Transportation Project
Divisions of work, as of 2/12/2016

Spring Semester 2016

URPL 590 – Bicycles, Pedestrians, and the City (Approx. 20 Students)

1) How does Monona develop a Monona Bike/Ped Plan? What are the first steps? What are the walk and bike scores on Monona's current most highly utilized routes to schools? Where are areas needing improvements?

a. Walkability and Bike Friendly Infrastructure

- i. Perform a Walkability Audit
 1. Apply road grades
 2. Define areas needing improvements
 3. Provide suggestions or options
- ii. Perform a Bike-ability Audit
 1. Apply road grades
 2. Define areas needing improvements
 3. Provide suggestions or options
- iii. Locate and address solutions to barriers for safe use or access
- iv. Compare locations of barriers with Neighborhood Demographics

b. Analyze existing network and recommend best routes for exercise and recreation

- i. Current conditions and Connectivity
- ii. Who uses it? (Demographic)
- iii. Analyze the importance of route proximity to businesses and amenities'
- iv. Refer to other communities Bike/Ped Plans

c. Analyze existing network and recommend best routes for commuters

- i. Current conditions and connectivity
- ii. Who uses it? (Demographic)
- iii. Analyze the importance of routes to schools and educational facilities
- iv. Analyze the importance of route proximity to businesses and amenities
- v. Refer to other communities Bike/Ped Plans
- vi. Refer to Safe Routes to Schools Standards

2) What connectivity issues exist in Monona? How can these issues be resolved?

a. Improve connectivity – Monona's and Regional

- i. Designate problem areas, identify solutions
 1. Route revisions at exit and entry points
 2. New routes needed?
- ii. Interconnections with Madison
- iii. Regional Wayfinding, new wayfinding within Monona
- iv. Gauge accessibility for users

b. Review the BFC Report Card and provide suggestions in a report

- i. Refer to other communities Bike/Ped Plans
- ii. Provide suggestions based on Complete Streets Policies

Provide a report of your findings. Report can be comprehensive in nature or divided individually between the questions. This report will lay the ground work for the fall semester workshop. It should provide a deliverable that can be used in cooperation with the fall workshop.

Potential Summer Internship

1) How to involve business owners? How to gain more Bike Friendly Businesses?

a. Creating a Bike Friendly Business Atmosphere

- i. Outreach opportunities
- ii. Develop more owner education and awareness
- iii. Survey business owners
- iv. Create Incentive opportunities
 - 1. Monona Sustainable Business Initiative **(In Progress by the City)**
 - 2. MESBA – Monona East Side Business Alliance
 - 3. Provide reasons for involvement, Educational pamphlet (i.e. Growth in customer base, League of American Bicyclists designation as a Bike Friendly Business, etc.)

2) How does Monona improve its biking culture? How to increase ridership? How to build community awareness and biking education?

a. Perform public surveys and ask for suggestions from residents on how to improve pedestrian and biker safety and ease of travel

- i. Create opportunity for public input
 - 1. What would they like to see more of?
 - 2. What is the level of input?
- ii. Create and perform onsite surveys of visitors to community destinations
- iii. Calculate the ratio of bikes to cars at community destinations – observation study

b. Develop Educational programs and community outreach

- i. Social Media outreach
- ii. Ideas for community rider events and ideas for improvements to existing events
- iii. See BFC Report card for all regional cities

***** This work would potentially be done by City Staff in cooperation with a possible summer intern from the Spring Semester or the URPL workshop. Look into creating a 2 credit internship opportunity through the UniverCity Project.***

Fall Semester 2016

URPL Fall Workshop – First Year URPL Grad Students (Approx. 8 Students)

- 1) **Where are commonly used routes to schools, especially Elementary Schools? How can these routes be improved?**
 - a. **Plan for Improvements for Safe Routes To School**
 - i. Utilizing data gathered in **a. thru d.** , provide a summary of suggested improvements
 1. Audit of bikers to school
 2. Audit of walkers to school
 3. School bus ridership numbers
 4. Drop off and Pick ups from Autos at schools
 - ii. Initiate school carpool program (High School)
 - iii. Research funding opportunities to implement projects for Safe Routes To School
 - iv. New policies and resolutions ??
- 2) **Are there areas for improvement in the way of Bicycle Friendly Laws/Ordinances/Enforcement?**
 - a. **Policy revisions or additions**
 - i. Review Monona's Comprehensive planning section on transportation
 - ii. Review strategies to improving sustainable transportation in Monona's Sustainability Plan
 - iii. Review BFC Report Card and Provide suggestions in a report
 - iv. Advice on improvements to enforcement
 - v. Make suggestions for additions or revisions to current status of code of ordinances or resolutions regarding biking and pedestrian travel
 1. Bike parking ?
 2. Language to allow sidewalk riding if or when necessary ?
 - b. **Provide steps to create an Ad-Hoc Bicycle Advocacy Group/Committee**
- 3) **How could Monona expand and improve its current Transit System? Ways to increase ridership?**
- 4) **What are some alternative transportation programs that Monona could implement to improve its sustainable transportation initiatives?**
- 5) **What types of funding sources are there for implementing sustainable transportation projects?**

Provide a report of your findings. Report can be comprehensive in nature or divided individually between the questions. Along with the Bike/Ped Report, the City would like to develop a report assessing the condition of and potential improvements to alternative modes of transportation, which would be used to implement projects to improve sustainable modes of transportation.