

# Clean Water Action Council

OF NORTHEAST WISCONSIN

CELEBRATING 28 YEARS OF WORKING TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN NORTHEAST WISCONSIN

WINTER 2013-2014

## MAKING 2014 A GREENER, ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY YEAR



*With your support in 2013, Clean Water Action Council of Northeast Wisconsin endeavored to protect human health and the environment and to educate the community about key environmental concerns.*

*In this issue, we write about what would make 2014 a better year and what our major actions were in 2013. Please help us continue our work by renewing your membership today for the new year. (See pg. 15)*

### At Whose Table Do Our Legislators Sit? Will they help citizens protect human health and the Environment in 2014?

By Dean Hoegger

After attending several recent events I am left wondering whose interests our legislators are representing. At the public hearing on the sand mining bill, legislators talked on and on about their wonderful bill and then turned the podium over to the lobbyists who did the same. As did many other citizens, board member John Hermanson and I left our homes early that morning and traveled hours to be able to testify. After waiting for hours, it became apparent that our turn to speak would be later that evening, if at all.

We decided that we should talk to our representatives, Assemblyman Garey Bies, a bill cosigner and Senator Frank Lasee, a signer on the bill. However, neither was in their office the day of the hearing to meet with us, their constituents.

In order for 2014 to be a greener year, our legislators will need to seek input from all stakeholders before writing a bill. The current practice of having lobbyists and the companies they represent write their own bill and then find legislators to sponsor it, does not represent the public interest. Publishing a bill at the end of one week, and then scheduling hearings the next, further removes citizens from the process of government.



At a recent forum, The Rural Health Dilemma, which looked at the impact of modern agriculture on human health and the quality of life, legislators were also sadly missing. Even though numerous invitations were sent, there was no one at the table for those with the power to make the greatest difference in protecting health and the quality of rural life. At whose table do our legislators sit?

### Money, Politics, and the Environment in a Greener 2014

By Charlie Frisk

Environmentalists have always had a difficult time matching the expenditures of their opponents, but a recent Supreme Court decision has made it almost impossible to keep pace with anti-environmentalists. A classic example of the impact that corporate donations can have is well illustrated by the battles over "bottle bills" at the state and federal level. Bottle bills require that customers pay a deposit on bottled beverages such as carbonated soda and alcoholic beverages and then receive the deposit back upon returning the cans or bottles. The deposits vary from 5 to 10 cents per can or bottle depending upon the state. California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Oregon, and Vermont all have bottle bills. All of

these states passed their bottle bills in the 1970s and early 80s, and it was assumed that other states would soon follow, but industry dug in its heels and ramped up the lobbying funds, and no new states have passed bottle bills in the last two decades.

In states that have bottle bills they have been very popular with the majority of voters. Two-thirds of Iowans favor expanding their bottle bill beyond just alcoholic beverages and carbonated soft drinks, to include bottled juice and water. The support for expansion crosses party lines; 73% of Democrats and 58% of Republicans want to see a stronger bottle bill. With that kind of public support a stronger bottle bill would seem to be a slam dunk. But this is where the money comes in. "The grocery industry has so much money and so much lobbying, it is almost impossible to do anything," said Senator Dick Dearden, a Des Moines Democrat who chairs the Natural Resources Committee. "I've tried in the past," Dearden said. "We should absolutely expand the bill. It's litter control. We're recycling that product." Opponents of bottle bills include beverage container manufacturers, soft drink bottlers, beer, wine and liquor distributors, and retail grocers. Bottle bill opponents outspend supporters by an average of 30 to 1 in states where the bills have come up. This translates into millions spent in opposition, as compared to tens of thousands spent by supporters of bottle bills. Is it any wonder that no new states have been added to the list in over two decades? A national bottle bill was proposed in 1992, but it never made it out of committee because opponents outspent supporters 75 to 1 at the committee level and successfully bottled up the bill.

There are good reasons why bottle bills are popular in the states that have them. In the states with bottle bills, container litter was reduced anywhere from 69-84% and total litter 34-64%. Bottle bills reduce the demand to continually mine new resources to produce the containers, and reduces the load going into landfills. Studies have shown that total greenhouse gas production is substantially less for recycling than for producing new containers from raw materials. If a federal bottle bill were to pass there would be winners and losers. Reusable glass bottles like we used 40 years ago would probably make a comeback. They're still popular in many parts of the world. Aluminum would probably replace much of the plastic and glass being used simply because it is more economical to recycle.

The Supreme Court decision that dramatically changed the spending impact on all things political was called "Citizens United." It was named after a far-right lobbying association called "Citizens United" that sued the federal government over spending limits on federal elections. The Supreme Court decision, which passed 5-4 in 2010, held that the First Amendment prohibits the government from restricting political expenditures by corporations, associations, or labor unions. This decision, which essentially overturned over 200 years of legal precedence,

opened the floodgates to spending by corporations to buy politicians and to be able to pay for the political decisions that they desire. President Obama called it, "a major victory for big oil, Wall Street banks, health insurance companies, and the other powerful interests that marshal their power everyday in Washington to drown out the voices of everyday Americans." This court decision moved the U.S. one step closer to an oligarchy, a system in which a few powerful individuals or corporations control the government.

Environmentalists have always had to work harder than those who oppose protecting the environment. The "Citizens United" decision has meant that we have to work even harder because the money imbalance is now even greater. But fight on we must because the future of life on Earth as we know it is dependent on maintaining and improving environmental protections. At some point the political pendulum will swing in our direction and hopefully "Citizens United" can be overturned, returning the political battlefield to a more level playing field.

*Sources: Container Recycling Institute, The Des Moines Register, The New York Times*

## The Movement to Overcome Citizens United Grows

By John Hermanson

**There is a movement to push back the Citizens United ruling.** Moyers and Company (Bill Moyers) lists six organizations and efforts they stand behind. The six they highlight include the Campaign Legal Center, Common Cause, the Sunlight Foundation, Democracy 21, Public Citizen, and Open Secrets, a project of the Center for Responsive Politics. <http://billmoyers.com/content/how-to-fight-citizens-united/7/>

"Only human beings, not corporations, are endowed with constitutional rights; and money is not speech and therefore regulating political contributions and spending is not equivalent to limiting political speech."

- Salt Lake City voters

At the state level we have a well-spoken and hard-working organization Wisconsin Democracy Campaign. They describe themselves as "... a nonpartisan watchdog group working for clean, open and honest government and reforms that make people matter more than money in politics."

Since the Citizens United ruling, over 300 cities, towns and counties have passed resolutions along with 16 state legislatures to 'take money out of politics' (United for the People, website).

In Wisconsin on April 2, 2013, Fort Atkinson and Whitewater passed resolutions supporting the Move to Amend Campaign, which supports amending the Constitution to restore rights undermined by Citizens United. Other areas with local affiliates of Move to Amend include: Eau Claire, Lake Mills, Madison and Milwaukee.

In September of 2013, Salt Lake City's two-year campaign resulted in a city-wide mail-in ballot referendum (participation rate greater than their last mayoral election) with 17,000 supporting and 2,000 against the resolution that "only human beings, not corporations, are endowed with constitutional rights; and money is not speech and therefore regulating political contributions and spending is not equivalent to limiting political speech." <http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/politics/56973745-90/salt-lake-amend-move.html.csp>

On a lighter note, how about [www.stampstampede.org](http://www.stampstampede.org), where you can order a stamp to put on U. S. currency with your choice of "Not to Be Used for Bribing Politicians", "Corporations are Not People", "Not to Be Used for Buying Elections" or "Stamp Money Out of Politics."

## Improving Recycling for a Greener 2014

By Dean Hoegger

The year 2013 saw a number of efforts that will improve recycling in 2014. Working with the Wisconsin Council on Recycling, CWAC was able to observe the efforts of representatives from across the state to make recycling easier and in some cases possible for the first time. The Council also made important recommendations that will need to be carried out at both the state and local level. At the regional and local level, progress was made to recycle such diverse materials as roofing shingles and food waste. Even battery take-back at retail stores could be a reality if Wisconsin-based Rayovac would step up to the plate. Yet even with all of these gains, progress with recycling could be reversed due to China's Green Fence, which has ended export to China of plastic containers with labels #3 through #7. But first, let us look at the progress.

We have all seen the long white feed storage tubes that have proliferated the rural countryside in recent years. Unfortunately, some of us have also seen this plastic in burn piles which creates a serious threat to air quality. These feed bags have been a challenge to recycle due to contamination as well as their composition. However, markets do exist for this plastic, especially for use in the manufacturing of plastic sidewalks. This year, the Wisconsin Council on Recycling provided a webinar on recycling this material and baler demonstrations to prepare the plastic for shipment to a processor. A proposal was also made to create a manual to aide in the recycling of this plastic. The UW-Extension has a

guide for recycling these bags at: [http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uwforage/A3875\\_Recycling\\_silo\\_bags\\_and\\_other\\_ag\\_plastics.pdf](http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uwforage/A3875_Recycling_silo_bags_and_other_ag_plastics.pdf)

Burning these bags is against state and local regulations. For the complete regulation, see the Department of Natural Resources Administrative Code, N/R 429. Call your county sheriff's office and the DNR to report violations.



The Council is also planning a number of demonstration projects that would increase the amount of film plastic being recycled by showing ways to backhaul materials at little or no cost and to provide regional collection points. It has already created a poster to display at retail collection points which is awaiting implementation.

Council members also recognized that more recycling needs to occur at events and that this could be done by creating criteria for certifying green events. Another approach would be to require that event permits have a recycling plan. The need for improving event recycling was obvious at a 2013 farmer's market on Broadway Street in Green Bay where there was a lack of recycling containers causing beverage containers to be thrown in garbage bins.



Some counties have made progress in finding markets for roofing shingles. Brown County makes this information available on their website where they also introduce their new name, Brown County Port and Resource Recovery Department to better reflect what they do. The website, which is very user friendly, indicates that clean shingles with no wood, paper or metal are accepted at \$20 per ton or \$30 per ton if not cleaned. The shingles are usually converted to hot mix asphalt. However, environmental concerns do exist regarding the processing of shingles containing asbestos minerals. A secondary concern is the release of PAH compounds, a group of organic chemicals that naturally occur in petroleum, many of which are known to have detrimental human health impacts at elevated levels of exposure.

Battery take-back at retail outlets is now supported by two of the three major manufacturers. Rayovac seems to be holding up the deal. The Sierra Club reported in November of 2013 that Rayovac tells Americans those



batteries can go in the trash, but in a press release from Rayovac in the United Kingdom, the company tells consumers that throwing batteries in the trash is a threat to the environment and waste of resources! In England, as well as Canada and many European countries, consumers can return used batteries (and other electronics) to most retail outlets. CWAC has previously participated in a national letter-writing effort to get Rayovac to change their policy. The effort is continuing. You can “friend” Rayovac on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/Rayovac> and post your displeasure with the company holding up battery take-back.

Progress is also being made with removing food waste going to landfills, which can reduce the amount of methane that escapes from a landfill. Madison is one of the municipalities leading the way. It established a pilot program for food waste pick-up in the summer on 2012 that sends waste to the digester at UW-Oshkosh. They have deemed the program a success and are looking for ways to expand. The City of Madison hired a consultant to do an economic feasibility study for a Madison digester. The report shows that Madison could build a digester to be cost competitive with landfill disposal. Locally, both Brown and Outagamie Counties use their website to promote diversion of food waste by offering home composters for sale for around \$50. These units reduce costs of landfill disposal and create a soil-like material that is rich in nutrients and stabilized carbon.

The Food Waste Task Force, a group hosted by the East Central Regional Planning Commission, is meeting to promote projects that keep food waste out of the landfill and to serve as an information sharing service. CWAC is a member of the task force and also sponsors the work of intern Laura Poels to research solutions to food waste and to make recommendations to community leaders.

While recycling progress is being made both locally and statewide, it is also being hindered on an international scale. For the past 20 years, the United States has been exporting recycled materials to China instead of processing the materials here in the U.S. For a number of reasons this made sense in the past. Rather than sending shipping containers from Chinese imports back empty, it made sense to help balance the trade deficit by filling those containers with raw material from recycled products. However, last year the Chinese launched a policy which bans the import of all but the cleanest and well sorted materials.

According David Kaplan, CEO of Maine Plastics of Zion, Ill., plastic with labels #3 through #7 are now going to landfills and will continue to do so until domestic facilities are developed that can economically process the materials. Some examples of these include detergent and spray bottles, disposable plates and cups, meat trays, egg cartons, baby bottles, and five-gallon water bottles. Some industry experts believe Green Fence will be good for the U.S. because it

breaks the virtual monopoly China had on processing recycled plastic back into the resin that can be remolded by U.S. manufacturers. With environmental regulations here in the States driving the development of more environmentally



safe processing, additional value could be given to the final product. In countries with a higher degree of environmental ethics, being able to say that a product was made

using environmentally friendly recycled plastic would be a valuable marketing tool.

## Managed Grazing Could Improve Water Quality in 2014 and Beyond

By Molly Meyers

Thanks to funding from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, Glacierland Resource Conservation & Development is partnering with the Natural Resources Conservation Service to promote managed grazing and expand resources available to graziers in the Lower Fox River and Manitowoc/Sheboygan River watersheds.

The primary objective of this partnership is to reduce phosphorus loading into streams, lakes, and rivers by converting 1,500 acres of conventionally farmed land (annual crops) to pasture land (perennial forage). In addition, the goal is to reduce other nutrients, pesticides, as well as sediment from moving downstream while improving soil health.

### *What is Managed Grazing?*

Managed grazing is a sustainable farming method in which animals graze through paddocks of high-quality pasture in controlled cycles of harvest, rest and regrowth. Moving animals from one paddock to another rather than allowing access to the entire field gives the forage plants time to rest and rejuvenate, increasing long-term pasture production.

### *How Managed Grazing Improves Water Quality\**

Managed grazing keeps perennial cover on the land 365 days of the year. The vast root structure of pasture plants holds the topsoil in place and allows water to infiltrate down through the soil profile, minimizing erosion and runoff issues observed on annually cropped land. Each year the U.S. loses 3 billion tons of rich topsoil. Wisconsin cropland loses 3.3 tons of soil per acre (T/A) due to rainfall erosion. The United States Department of Agriculture considers 2 to 5 (T/A) “tolerable” soil loss.

A study compared a managed pasture to a cornfield

during a heavy rainstorm and found that the pasture, despite its steeper slope, lost only .026 (T/A) of topsoil. Neighboring fields under moldboard plow lost 5 (T/A) and those under chisel plow lost 10 (T/A). In Wisconsin, researchers found that gently sloped land planted with corn and soybeans lost six times more topsoil each year than managed grazing.

Managed grazing improves surface water quality because less nutrients, sediment, and chemicals leave the farm. Managed grazing farms have higher water infiltration rates and higher levels of soil organic matter than annually cropped land, allowing for increased water storage capacity. Increased infiltration and water storage in soils upstream buffers heavy rains and mitigates flood risk downstream.

In addition to improvements in surface water quality, groundwater quality is improved under managed grazing systems. Groundwater quality is degraded when nitrogen fertilizer leaches downward. About 1 in 10 wells in Wisconsin test high for nitrate. In some areas, 60% of wells are contaminated with more than 10mg/liter of nitrate. Levels of 10mg/liter are dangerous for infants and can cause poor performance in livestock. Robust pastures help prevent nitrates from leaching in groundwater. A 2006 University of Wisconsin study found 70-90% denitrification efficiency with land under pasture.

## **Spray Irrigation of Manure, A Cause for Concern in the Coming Year**

Foreword by Dean Hoegger

*Clean Water Action Council and our Kewaunee CARES committee has maintained an important presence in the group setting rules to govern the practice of sending liquid manure into the air as a method of disposing of millions of gallons of animal waste from factory farms. Lynn Utesch, a CWAC board member and Kewaunee CARES committee chairperson, is the only member of the state's Spray Irrigation of Manure Work Group who is not with a government agency or representing the agriculture industry.*

*Fortunately for us, Lynn represents citizens and their concerns for the environment and human health. Lynn, along with member Bill Iwen, have been strong voices in the community for countering inaccurate claims by the industry and pushing for truly investigative reporting on the topic by the media.*

*The December 2 issue of the Green Bay Press Gazette reported that Ebert Dairy Enterprises plans to use recycled water to irrigate crops. Most readers would not know that this means the company plans to use a center-pivot irrigation system to take liquid manure and other farm waste and spray it into the air onto farm fields. Do not be fooled by those who would have you believe this is a safe disposal method for recycled water. The use of spray irrigation of manure is a serious cause for concern as Lynn explains in the following points.*

~ Continued on page 6 ~

## **GLACIERLAND RC&D IS OFFERING SERVICES TO SUPPORT & PROMOTE MANAGED GRAZING**

### **Grazing Plans**

Our Managed Grazing Outreach Educator will work closely with you to create a grazing plan customized to fit your goals and farming operation. Efficient planning and management of your pastures will increase production and lower your costs.

### **Pasture Walks**

We'll tour a variety of grazing farms throughout the season.

### **On-farm Technical Assistance for Graziers**

These services are geared toward graziers who already have a grazing plan or are in the process of creating one, but need some additional technical assistance in regards to farm and pasture management.

### **Pasture Talks**

Pasture Talks are a great opportunity to learn about practices and new ideas you can incorporate into your farm and network with fellow graziers. Open to beginning or experienced graziers and interested community members.

### **Community & School Presentations**

Offering educational presentations on the environmental, health, social, and economic benefits of managed grazing. Presentations can be tailored to fit your group's interests and timeframe.

*For more information please visit our website or contact us:*

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## What We Currently Know About the Practice Of Spray Irrigation of Manure

Compiled by Lynn Utesch

- All parties seem to be in agreement that there is just too much that we simply “don’t know” about this practice and more research must be done addressing the potential health and environmental risks associated with the practice of spray irrigating manure.

- In the practice of spray irrigation of manure, aerosolized lagoon waste is reduced into smaller particulate droplets, which are easily ingested and inhaled by humans and animals.

- Manure has over 160 different known pathogens, viruses and bacteria, and includes barn cleaners and their chemical make-up, antibiotics, hormones and may contain municipal and/or industrial wastes.

- All lagoon wastes should be incorporated into the ground immediately to diminish the risks from these wastes, and the pathogens and diseases they may contain.

- Becky Larson of UW-Madison stated, “...transmission of pathogens through airborne routes is unknown and controversial.” Becky also stated that several meteorological factors complicate the practice of spray irrigation of manure including wind, humidity, temperature, and precipitation.

- Mark Borchardt of the USDA-Agricultural Research Service Institute for the Environmentally Integrated Dairy Management Study revealed that the “bulk of pathogens reside in the liquid portion of manure.” That is the portion that would be spray irrigated.

- Borchardt also stated that there are three forms of transmission of pathogens: Through contamination of food or water, and from contact with surfaces contaminated with pathogens that were deposited from the air. These forms of transmission are all enhanced with particulate drift that would occur from spraying.

- More research has come out on superbugs, antibiotic resistant diseases, and pathogens such as methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), which travels through airborne routes. More studies are being revealed indicating air can be a transport mechanism for these diseases.

- Children, the elderly, immune-suppressed individuals, and asthma and COPD patients, including persons with pulmonary/heart disease, could be more significantly impacted by exposure to these pathogens. These most vulnerable citizens deserve our FULL protection.

- Spray irrigation of manure will expose citizens to heightened ammonias and hydrogen sulfide fumes



Illegal spraying of liquid manure in Kewaunee County.

and stench that could continue for the duration of 10 continuous hours per day. We also fear that the industry will use this form of disposal for as many as eight months out of the year, extending the spreading season, and in turn human exposure.

- Uninformed citizens and individuals in the spray vicinity unknowingly risk exposure simply by being outdoors and doing normal, recreational activities.

- Air emissions are not taken into consideration and are not regulated at all. Research shows heightened emissions with this form of manure disposal.

- We must be watchful of reports coming from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection (DATCP) which has extolled the virtues of spraying manure, saying that this spoon-feeding of crops would result in less road traffic and damages, and less soil compaction. DATCP also wanted to call this type of application of manure, “precision application of nutrients.”

- This terminology was discussed by the state manure workgroup where it was stated that there is “absolutely nothing precision about this practice, and that it should not be called precision anything.” Precision, as described in most dictionaries means precise; definite-exactness; correctness of arrangement or adjustment. This practice cannot be applied with precision. It is impossible even under the best of controlled conditions.

- Fugitive emissions, emissions that cannot be captured or controlled, are one of the greatest threats from this form of manure disposal. The WDNR stated, “Measurable drift will be defined as feeling droplets hit ones skin or visually seeing droplets on a pick-up truck windshield”. [Permit language in DNR documents, May, 2013].

- Drift is a reality. Currently in Wisconsin, grape growers are suffering the results, and loss of grapes and profits, due to the drift of herbicides. Lawsuits are ensuing

in response to this problem. Drift, when it leaves one property, should be considered trespassing on another landowner's rights.

- Crops as tall as 8 feet high would be considered for the practice of spray irrigation of manure, increasing drift possibilities and increased exposure possibilities to residents.
- The current setback for spraying manure is 500 feet from a home. These setbacks can be reduced to 250 feet, with landowner permission. There are no current setbacks for roadway areas or property lines.
- Wisconsin Administrative Code, 214.14, requiring a separation of five feet from groundwater and bedrock under spray irrigation systems must also be upheld unconditionally, without any discussions to reduce this distancing.
- This is not a widely accepted practice in our state of Wisconsin, with only 10 farms currently using spray irrigation of manure. In other states, such as North Carolina, a ban currently prohibits any new permits using this practice.
- Devastated residents living near operations that are currently doing this practice in Wisconsin and other states have written letters and spoken publically revealing the problems posed by this practice, which include drift residues, stench, and flies resulting in plummeting home values and a diminished quality of life.
- Safeguards for the citizenry and the environment must be paramount. Wisconsin Administrative Code 214.21 pertaining to permanent in-ground monitoring systems must be kept in place unconditionally.
- If permits are granted, maximum allowable wind speeds must be set, with automatic shut-offs when those speeds are obtained. There should be computer monitoring of all mechanical systems, to reduce risks due to mechanical failure.
- Permits are currently not written with standards that guarantee enforcement.
- Health Departments, such as the Kewaunee Health Department, state, "at this time, the local health department will be looking to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for guidance on the use of spray irrigation" of manure. [April 8, 2013]
- Read Wisconsin state toxicologist Robert Thiboldeaux's Memo from Feb. 17, 2011, relating to "Public Health Setbacks for manure spray irrigation". <http://datcp.wi.gov/uploads/About/pdf/DHSMemo.pdf>



## The Use of Fewer Antibiotics Would Make for a Healthier 2014

By Dr. Bill Iwen with Foreword by Laura Poels

*This article informs us that antibiotic overuse in food animals is detrimental to animal and human health. So what can we do to reduce exposure to unnecessary antibiotic use? Reducing the consumption of industrial agricultural products is a good place to start. Perhaps a good resolution for 2014 would be to substitute factory farm raised meat and dairy with locally raised products from grass fed or organic farms. Most family farmers use antibiotics responsibly on their animals and have healthier animals raised in less confined environments. Also, choosing milk labeled "rBGH Free," or "organic" can reduce your intake of antibiotics, and it sends the message that consumers don't want antibiotics in their meat and dairy. Another way to reduce antibiotics exposure is to consume less meat. Plan for a "Meatless Monday" one day a week in the New Year. Hopefully, in 2014, we can reduce unnecessary antibiotic use by making wise food purchases.*



The practice of administering antimicrobials to food animals for purposes other than treatment of a diagnosed illness or control of an existing outbreak has been commonplace in Industrial Food Animal Production (IFAP) for several decades. IFAP's include the poultry, swine, dairy, and beef industrial models commonly called Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs).

Many of the drugs used in this context are no different from those used in human medicine. In the context of food animal production, the use of antimicrobials continues to increase steadily and greatly surpasses uses in humans. Administering non-therapeutic antimicrobials to food animals is particularly problematic since chronic administration of low doses of antimicrobials contributes to the evolution and proliferation of antimicrobial-resistant strains of bacteria. Accordingly, the widespread use of non-therapeutic antimicrobials in animals and the selection of genes conveying resistance can vastly diminish the effectiveness of antimicrobials to treat animal and human disease.

Data on antimicrobial administration in food animal production are extremely limited. Usage data are neither collected nor reported by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Instead, sales data are collected from pharmaceutical manufacturers and released in summary form by the FDA on an annual basis, starting in 2009. To date, these sales data serve as the only surrogate



for antimicrobial use in food animal production.

Based on FDA data, 29.9 million pounds of antibiotics were sold for use in meat and poultry production in 2011, representing 80 percent of the total volume of antibiotics sold in the United States for any purpose. Some 685 drugs are approved by the FDA for use in animal feed. Effects from these drugs, however, reach far beyond their direct administration to food animals.

The use of animal byproducts can cause the drugs to be recycled back into food production, further contributing to antimicrobial pressure on bacteria present in the food animal production setting. A recent study, for example, has shown that feather meal, a poultry byproduct used as a feed additive in poultry, swine, ruminant, and fish feed, is a source of numerous antimicrobial (and other pharmaceutical) residues. All samples tested had between two and ten measurable antibiotic residues. In addition, fluoroquinolones, a class of antibiotics banned from use in poultry in 2005, were found in the majority of samples tested.

Antibiotic-resistant bacteria easily migrate from animal production sites into the air, water, and soil surrounding these sites. They can then be transported to members of rural communities and beyond through a variety of mechanisms, including land application of animal waste as fertilizer. Workers at IFAP operations, food animal transport trucks, and non-domesticated animals (rats, mice, flies, birds of prey etc.) have been shown to carry antibiotic-resistant bacteria; these vectors are capable of transporting bacteria off the IFAP site.

Humans may be exposed to antimicrobial-resistant bacteria origination from the IFAP through a wide array of environmental and dietary pathways, including direct contact with animals, contact with soil, air, or water contaminated with animal waste, and consumption or handling of contaminated food.

Antimicrobial-resistant infections are of public health significance because they diminish the efficacy of medical treatment, resulting in increased morbidity and mortality as well as longer and costlier hospital visits. The additional costs associated with antibiotic resistance have been studied most with comparisons between methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and its less lethal strain, methicillin sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA). A recent study showed that the average cost for a MRSA patient hospitalization cost was \$45,920 and for MSSA the cost was \$9,699. A Canadian study showed that MRSA infection increased hospital stays by 14 days and a Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Medical Center Study showed MRSA patients were 12% more likely to die than the MSSA patients.

*Information From: John Hopkins Center for a Livable Future, and IFAP in America by the Pew Commission's Priority Recommendations.*



*"Ethical behavior is doing the right thing  
when no one else is watching, even when  
doing the wrong thing is legal!"*

- Aldo Leopold -



## Good Tidings for 2014 on Emerald Ash Borer Front

By John Hermanson

The **Emerald Ash Borer** continues to spread throughout the state with Madison's Dane County being the 21st quarantined county as of November 2013.

In our Fall 2012 Newsletter's article *Emerald Ash Borer is Here!* the basics are laid out on the subject. This article is an update to our continuing local story. Two significant complementary projects will be underway in the city of Green Bay and the Village of Allouez in 2014.

Green Bay's EAB plan continues with an aggressive and progressive Strategy to Slow Ash Mortality (SLAM). Supported by a Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Grant of \$157,564 these funds will be used for "Green Bay's EAB mitigation efforts including ash tree management and replacement with non-host species within a priority zone referred to as the "Slow Ash Mortality Zone" (or SLAM zone) and around the Wildlife Sanctuary. The SLAM zone is a 1.5 mile radius from where EAB was first found in the City." According to Bay Lakes Regional Planning's November 2013 newsletter, they continue to explain that, "ash will be replaced with non-host species along streets, in 18 parks, and around the Wildlife Sanctuary. This project supports efforts to reduce ash in the city from 21% to 5% by 2027. The two-year project goal is 35% reduction of the ash population by replacing 1,500 trees with non-host species; treating 2,750 ash annually to retain canopy cover; and ongoing monitoring and inspection of planted and treated trees.

The project will also include outreach and education workshops at the Wildlife Sanctuary on EAB and proper tree planting for neighborhood associations. Workshops will include providing 100 non-host trees to each of the 12 neighborhood associations impacted by EAB in the SLAM zone."

Allouez will also have an EAB program going this year, sponsored by Northeastern Wisconsin Master Gardener Association through a Wisconsin DNR Urban Forest Grant. This modest project grant aims to mobilize a cadre of Master Gardener Volunteers and other existing groups to communicate with residents of Allouez what EAB





brings to the village. It will work with existing plans the village has and help citizens to form a clear vision of their options realizing that their choices become less as time moves forward. Tree canopy benefits and full accounting of tree values to the village will be emphasized as will the importance to diversify tree replanting.

One fun event will be to put tags/cards on public boulevard ash trees to bring awareness to what an ash tree looks like and what citizen's choices are. *Act Now, Save Trees, Save \$* is Neighbors Against Bad Bugs tagline. NABB is an Indiana-created program that will model efforts and strategies used by this project. Madison is developing an adopt-a-tree program for treatment purposes on public lands and another program through the Madison Park Foundation to replant trees. Some Indiana communities have organized neighborhoods to save costs by contracting with tree care services to treat their trees at a discounted rate due to economies of scale.

These combined efforts, along with other regional municipal efforts in Brown County, should help soften the blow, assuming citizens are not too complacent. Our charge is to help open our friends and neighbor's eyes to the best choices each can make on their own property. It is also important that our municipalities be given citizen support for what efforts they put forth for our common landscape.

Community after community in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois have stated that preparations and action are best done ahead of the game before the "wall of wood", "death curve" and "budget buster" effects of EAB overwhelms a community.

The old mantra still applies; *Do not move firewood unless it is two years old or certified clean, and observe quarantine county rules.* The new mantra is that *Insecticidal treatment works for EAB but does have a cost that prohibits wide-spread use.* For homeowners, you want to consider the health of the tree, it's placement as to the benefits it provides you and the unmeasureable relationship you have with your tree.

*If you are interested in this project and want more details, please contact John Hermanson at his cell 920-217-9264 or tug3@centurytel.net or contact the Brown County Extension at 920-391-4611.*



## It's Time to Renew Your Membership for 2014!



**Please help us continue to take action on your behalf to protect the environment and human health by renewing your membership. If your newsletter label or email notice does not indicate you paid your membership in 2013, please consider a more generous donation for 2014.**

**Our membership donations make up a significant part of our budget.**

*(See pg. 15 for our membership form or register online at [cleanwateractioncouncil.org](http://cleanwateractioncouncil.org) )*

## The Action in CWAC

By Dean Hoegger

### Join us at the office

The office is a great place to work on issue research, outreach projects, member contacts, record keeping and much more. Work with our interns at the office or help staff our display at events. Each of our interns has a special focus: air, water, or zero waste issues. Please contact Dean at 920-495-5127 to volunteer.

**Read below about actions we have taken in the last three months. Be sure to contact us if environmental issues arise in your community. CWAC is here to support citizen action. The following are our most significant activities since September. At the end of each article, you will find in *italics* suggestions for ways you can participate.**

### CWAC in the Community

Part of CWAC's mission is to provide education on environmental issues to our members and the community. Since the last newsletter, we have actively pursued that mission. Here is an update.

### The Rural Health Dilemma

Our Kewaunee CARES Committee, led by Lynn Utesch, Nancy Utesch, Jim Olson, and Bill Iwen, provided the leadership for the forum, which focused on the impact of modern agriculture on health and quality of life. The forum featured speakers from the University of Missouri, UW-Milwaukee Children's Environmental Health Sciences Core Center, the Food Animal Concerns Trust and Center for a Livable Future at Johns Hopkins University and a

former supervisor for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. They spoke to a full house at the Stone Harbor Resort in Sturgeon Bay where participants were treated to a superb lunch featuring locally sourced foods. One participant remarked, "I've traveled all the way to California for a workshop of this quality." Donations from more than 15 non-profit organizations helped make the event financially possible. Congratulations to the committee for an excellent workshop.

### Protecting Our Groundwater

CWAC sent Dean Hoegger to the League of Women Voters of Door County meeting on November 21. Hoegger, along with Jim Kettler from the Lake Shore Natural Resources Partnership and Greg Coulthurst from the Door County Soil and Water Conservation Department explained their organization's role in protecting the waters of Wisconsin and how the public can participate in that effort. About 30 people attended, and many took CWAC newsletters and checked out our books. CWAC thanks Paula Olson for the invitation and Crossroads at Big Creek's naturalist, Coggin Heeringa for hosting the presentations.

### CWAC Co-sponsored Dr. Paul Connett for Zero Waste and Anti-Fluoride Presentations

Dr. Paul Connett gave numerous presentations on zero waste the week of September 23. CWAC hosted his visit to Door County where he spoke at Crossroads at Big Creek. Door Property Owners Inc. was a major financial sponsor, paying a large part of Connett's airfare. CWAC also helped sponsor his talk at the Brown County Museum on the health hazards of fluoridated water.

### Training to Monitor Pollution Permit Compliance

Attorney Jimmy Parra was hosted by CWAC to conduct a workshop to help the public understand the rights granted to them under the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts. The workshop was at near capacity with nine participants who learned how citizens can file suit in federal court to enforce environmental laws. Thanks go to Jimmy Parra and his firm, Midwest Environmental Advocates, for the training on October 10.

### CWAC Gives Zero Waste Presentation to Retired Men's Group

Dean Hoegger and intern Laura Poels provided a presentation on zero waste concepts and communities who are leading the zero waste movement. There were over 100 in attendance at the Brown County Library for the talk on October 1.

### CWAC Was Represented at Assembly and Conference

Dean Hoegger and intern Laura Poels represented CWAC at the Sierra Club's John Muir Chapter Autumn

Assembly where they learned about frac sand mining coming to northeast Wisconsin and other concerns that were published in the CWAC Weekly Update. Hoegger and intern Josie Robertson attended the Lake Michigan: State of the Lake 8th Biennial Conference and 13th Annual Great Lakes Beach Association Meeting. More was learned about Green Bay's dead zone.

*Be sure to see the calendar of events in this newsletter and in the CWAC Weekly Update email. Join us for an upcoming event and consider offering a presentation on your area of expertise.*

## CWAC Monitors PCB Cleanup of Fox River



Removing sediment from the Fox River in an effort to clean up PCBs.

Paper companies contaminated the Fox River and other Wisconsin rivers with toxic chemicals called PCB's. The DNR first issued a formal public report on the Fox River PCB contamination back in 1972. While it is understandable that studies and negotiations could have taken a few years back then, there was no justification for waiting 35 years to finally get enforcement of public health protection standards under the law. The state and federal governments had the legal means to take action 35 years ago, but due to the political clout of the paper industry, cleanup did not begin until 2003 and not until 2009 in the last seven miles of the Fox River. CWAC, under the leadership of Rebecca Katers, spent thousands of dollars in legal costs to fight for removal of these contaminated sediments, and we continue to monitor to be sure the latest agreements are honored. For a 2011 Wisconsin Public TV video segment on the cleanup, go to <http://video.wpt.org/video/1938558654/>

## CWAC Monitors for Incineration

CWAC continues to monitor for proposals that involve incineration. We monitor the alerts from the Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives and similar organizations. CWAC, working with other environmental

groups and industry experts, was able to have tabled, hopefully permanently, recommendations that hard to recycle plastic be slated for incineration. If this recommendation had gone forward from the plastics recycling subcommittee, it is likely the full Council on Recycling would have accepted it, and then it would have become official state policy.

On November 22, the OneidaEye.com informed us that the air at 1201 O'Hare Boulevard "was thick with what smelled of melted/combusted plastics." They also reported that what appeared to be a hopper for feedstock was attached to the building. The investigation is ongoing, but it appears that the monitoring by citizens has put an end to unpermitted toxic air emissions.

Contact the WDNR at 1-800-TIP-WDNR and CWAC at 920-421-8885 if you suspect an air violation. Educational letters from CWAC to neighbors polluting the air from open burning are available at the office.

## **Legal Actions**

### **CWAC vs. EPA**

In February, several of our members signed on to the case Clean Water Action Council et al. v. EPA (our Seventh Circuit Court appeal of EPA's denial of our petition to have EPA object to the air permit for Georgia Pacific). Our attorney, Dave Bender, presented oral argument in the case before a panel of three judges with the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, which is based in Chicago. This hearing was held on the campus of UW-Madison Law School on September 23. Dean Hoegger attended on behalf of CWAC. We are still awaiting the Court's ruling.

### **CWAC's Appeal of Judge Atkinson's Ruling on Discharge Permit Still in Process**

As reported in the Fall Newsletter, CWAC appealed Judge Atkinson's ruling on our petition for judicial review challenging a permit issued to Appleton Coated LLC. Midwest Environmental Advocates continues to represent us on this case and submitted an initial brief the first week of December which sets forth our arguments. Appleton Coated will submit a response brief in early January, at which time we will have one more opportunity to reply.

In the event that we are successful on appeal and the Court of Appeals publishes its decision, MEA believes we will likely have a clear ruling that individuals and organizations have the right to independently seek review of the WDNR's permitting decisions in court. MEA also believes that even a loss at the appellate level could in a way be a win. A loss might spur the EPA to action because the Clean Water Act clearly requires state-delegated programs to provide an opportunity for individuals to challenge Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits. Moreover, based on recent discussions between MEA staff and EPA attorneys, it seems as though this issue is among the EPA's priorities.

We are grateful that MEA wishes to represent us with this appeal. CWAC has long been an advocate for citizens' rights to have a voice in protecting the environment.

*Please consider making a donation to Midwest Environmental Advocates to help pay for the cost of this appeal. Send your check to Midwest Environmental Advocates, 612 W Main Street, Suite 302, Madison, WI 53703 and memo it CWAC Appeal or make your donation on line at: <http://midwestadvocates.org/support-mea> and complete the comment box. Your financial support for this important legal challenge will be much appreciated.*

## **CWAC Representation on State and Local Committees and Organizations**

CWAC represented the interests of our members on the following committees or organizations, or as a member of the public at their meetings:

**Manure Spray Irrigation Workgroup.** This is a statewide group meeting to write rules for spray irrigation. Lynn Utesch represents CWAC and Kewaunee CARES. He is the only member of the workgroup who does not represent the interests of factory farming.

**Wisconsin Council on Recycling, Plastic Subcommittee.** This is a statewide group with only seven voting members and 30 or more participating members who represent county solid waste/materials resource departments, industries, and several environmental organizations. The meetings are facilitated by a WDNR employee. Dean Hoegger represents CWAC.

**Sustain Door and the Sustainability Fair Planning Committee.** Sustain Door is a group formed to promote sustainability in Door County including education at an annual sustainability fair held around Earth Day each year. Dean Hoegger represents CWAC at general meetings and on the event planning committee.

**Brown County Conservation Alliance.** This is a county-wide alliance of conservation and environmental groups that raises money, primarily through tree sales, to benefit projects, events and trainings including youth outreach. Drew Hoegger and Curt Andersen represent CWAC.

**Food Waste Task Force.** This group is hosted by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and primarily covers Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago Counties. Dean Hoegger and interns Madeline Werley and Laura Poels represent CWAC.

*Please contact us if you would to represent CWAC on any committees or organizations or report to us on their actions and activities.*

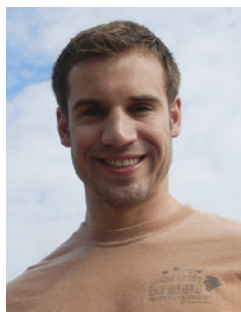


## CWAC Welcomes Our Fall and Spring Interns



**Josie Robertson** (right) began interning with CWAC in September of this year. Josie grew up in Sturgeon Bay, working on her family's five generation cherry and apple orchard. In her free time she enjoys camping, fishing, hiking, and spending time with her two dogs. Josie is a senior at UWGB, double majoring in Environmental Science and Geoscience with an emphasis in Hydrogeology. She is working on the quality of groundwater in the area, and is looking forward to doing her senior thesis this spring using well testing information gathered by CWAC.

**Laura Poels** (left) is a sophomore at UWGB. Originally from Green Bay, Laura graduated from Southwest High School. At Southwest, Laura participated in an eco club, and the Fox River Monitoring group, which tests Duck Creek. After high school, Laura attended UW-Stevens Point for two years before transferring to UWGB. This summer, Laura was invited to join the NEW Zero Waste Coalition at which connections were made to proceed with an internship at Clean Water Action Council. Laura enjoys spending time with family at her cottage on Loon Lake near Shawano, WI. She visits Stevens Point from time to time, and is part of groups at UWGB. Laura joined us in the fall and will continue as an intern through her spring semester.



**Anthony Sirianni Jr.** loves sports, the outdoors, and spending time with his family. He is the son of Tony and Anne Sirianni and is originally from Muskegon, MI. He became passionate about alternative energy during an internship/employment on a wind farm in Pennsylvania. Currently, he is an undergraduate student at UWGB and triple-majoring in Environmental

Policy and Planning, Public Administration, and Political Science. His academic goals include a master's degree at UWGB in Environmental Policy and Planning and then attending law school. Anthony will join us in the spring.



**Madeline Werley** is really looking forward to working with Clean Water Action Council this spring. She will be focusing on air pollutants and Clean Air Act compliance. Madeline is a senior at the UWGB and is graduating in May. She lives in Menasha with her fiancé and her two-and-a-half-year-old daughter. In the very little spare time that she has, she enjoys cooking from scratch, the outdoors, and classic literature.

### Legacies, memorials, and direct gifts to CWAC are deeply appreciated.



*Please contact our treasurer,  
John Hermanson at [tug3@centurytel.net](mailto:tug3@centurytel.net)  
for more information.*

### YOUR ELECTED OFFICIALS

*When communicating with these officials, you can use their website "Contact" link below, which includes your name, address and ZIP code so the staff can verify you are a constituent of that Member of Congress. Be sure to reference the bill number and talk about the impact of the bill on the district or state, and your own reason(s) for opposing it.*

#### Your District's U.S. Representatives

**Tom Petri - District 6**  
<https://petri.house.gov/>  
2462 Rayburn HOB  
Washington, DC 20515  
Phone: (202) 225-2476  
Fax: (202) 225-2356

**Sean Duffy - District 7**  
<https://duffy.house.gov/>  
1208 Longworth HOB  
Washington, DC 20515  
Phone: (202) 225-3365 or  
Toll Free: (855) 585-4251  
Fax: (202) 225-3240

**Reid Ribble - District 8**  
<https://ribble.house.gov/>  
1513 Longworth HOB  
Washington, DC 20515  
Phone: (202) 225-5665  
Fax: (202) 225-5729

#### Your U.S. Senators

**Ron Johnson**  
<http://ronjohnson.senate.gov/>  
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Washington, DC 20510  
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**Tammy Baldwin**  
<http://baldwin.senate.gov/>  
717 Hart Senate Office  
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Washington, DC 20510  
(202) 224-5653  
Fax: (202) 224-9787



To contact your State  
Assembly person or Senator,  
go to: <http://legis.wisconsin.gov>  
Click on:  
Who Represents Me?

## 🌿 MARK YOUR CALENDAR! 🌿 Meetings, Events and Happenings

☀️ **Saturday, January 25 ~ 8:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.**

### **18th Annual Conference on Native Plants & Natural Landscaping**

Oshkosh Convention Center. Dr. Doug Tallamy, nationally recognized environmental speaker and award-winning author, will talk about the "Vital New Role of the Suburban/ Urban Garden" at this year's Toward Harmony with Nature Conference. Dr. Tallamy will be presenting on the value of having native plants in our yards, and creating healthy, biodiverse neighborhood corridors. Please visit <http://www.towardharmonywithnature.org/> for more information.

☀️ **Saturday, February 27-March 1**

### **MOSES Organic Farming Conference, 25th Year!**

La Crosse Center. 65 workshops, 170+ exhibitors, inspiring speakers, pre-conference courses at MOSES Organic University, and much more. For more information call 715-778-5775 or go to [www.mosesorganic.org/conference/app](http://www.mosesorganic.org/conference/app)

☀️ **Tuesday, February 11**

### **Conservation Lobby Day 2014**

Conservation voters, like you, will come from every corner of Wisconsin to share their natural resource values (and expectations) with their state legislators in Madison. Registration: 9:00 a.m.

Program and lobby visits: 10:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m.

Monona Terrace, 1 John Nolen Drive, Madison 53703

To register and for more information:

<http://conservationvoters.org/meeting/?tdurl=https%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eethedatabank%2Ecom%2Fdpg%2F273%2Fmtglistproc%2Easp%3Fformid%3Dmeet%26caeventid%3D22872>

☀️ **Tuesday, February 18-20**

### **Discovering Wetlands**

Wisconsin Wetland Association's 19th Annual Wetland Conference will be held on the banks of the upper Mississippi River—an area recognized as both regionally and globally important. This two-day Wetlands Conference will include a keynote address, organized symposia, topical oral sessions, a poster session, working groups, a banquet, and wetland field trips. Please visit <http://www.wisconsinwetlands.org/2014conference.htm> for more information.

## **COMING IN THE SPRING!**

**Wednesday, April 16**

### **Food for Thought: Addicted to Plastic**

NWTC's Student Life is hosting the showing of a point-of-view documentary that encompasses three years of filming in 12 countries where plastic debris accumulates. The film details plastic's path over the last 100 years and expert interviews on practical and cutting edge solutions to recycling, toxicity, and biodegradability. These solutions will provide viewers with a new perspective about our future with plastic.

☀️ **Monday, April 22 – Friday, April 26**

### **Earth Week 2014: Seeking Solutions for a Sustainability Transition**

University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh is hosting events all week long to encourage people to learn about and take action on environmental issues in order to create a more sustainable future. Events include speakers, workshops, films, and more. Open to the public. For a complete list of events and times please visit [www.uwosh.edu/sustainability/what-you-can-do/events/earth-week](http://www.uwosh.edu/sustainability/what-you-can-do/events/earth-week).

☀️ **Date: TBD**

### **Environmental Compliance Workshop**

Brown County Central Library

CWAC will host a workshop on investigating industrial facilities for compliance with anti-pollution requirements. Attendees will get an overview of the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, learn how to gather information on industrial facilities using online databases and public records requests, review actual permits and compliance records for a Green Bay facility, and learn what steps they can take to reduce industrial air and water pollution in our communities. An environmental attorney will lead the workshop. *Contact Dean at 920-495-5127 if you would like to be on the early sign-up list.*

CWAC will be hosting a visit by author

### **Sandra Steingraber**

- Watch the Weekly Update for the time and location to be announced.
- See CWAC Fall 2013 Newsletter for reviews of her books.
- Check out her books at the office, 2020 Riverside Drive, Green Bay

## **SAVE THE DATE! CWAC Banquet - April 12, 2014**

Send us your nomination for **Environmental Citizen of the Year** • Collect your donations for the **Art Auction**

# **CWAC ~ KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR 2013**

- In January, Brown County Circuit Court Judge Marc Hammer affirmed the City of Green Bay's decision to **rescind a conditional use permit for a gasification plant** that CWAC convinced the city was obtained fraudulently.
- **Co-hosted Water Forum** in Algoma in January. The Water Forum focused on effects of CAFO's on human health and environmental health.
- Conducted a new members and a membership renewal drive **increasing paid membership by 40%**.
- **Protested at the February 2013 Midwest Manure Summit.**
- **Updated all website articles** with current facts and statistics and **created an on-line membership form** and payment by credit card option.
- **Board members participated on committees** and boards such as Kewaunee CARES, Door County Sustainability Fair Planning Committee, N.E.W. Zero Waste Coalition, Brown County Conservation Alliance, Water Table, Citizen's Climate Lobby, Wisconsin Council on Recycling, and the Spray Irrigation of Manure Workgroup.
- **Provided two Environmental Compliance Workshops**, one in March and another in October, to train participants how to monitor compliance of pollution permits.
- **Held a successful awards banquet in April** with over 200 attendees who made generous bids for silent auction items and enjoyed music by Zoomie and the Dynamics.
- **Helped spread environmental awareness and the work of CWAC by exhibiting at events** in April and May such as the Manitowoc Earth Day, UWGB Earth Day, Door County Sustainability Fair, Answers to Energy/Eco Expo, and Water Reality Summit.
- **Co-sponsored a presentation in May by Angela Bauer, Ph.D** about her studies on exposure to endocrine descriptors, which are chemicals in our environment that interfere with the action of hormones.
- **Sponsored educational field trips** to the UW-Oshkosh Anaerobic Digester and Growing Power Inc. in June and a bus trip to the Oil and Water Don't Mix Rally at the Mackinac Bridge in August.
- **Co-hosted a Water Forum at UWGB** in June with Kewaunee CARES and Trout Unlimited about the effects of CAFOs on surface and groundwater.
- **Spread awareness of CWAC's mission** to those attending the Tall Ships Festival in August.
- **Promoted Zero Waste by helping launch the N.E.W. Zero Waste Coalition** and providing two presentations about communities on the road to Zero Waste. In September, we co-sponsored internationally-known speaker, Dr. Paul Connett, and his presentations in northeast Wisconsin, and we conducted research to promote pilot programs to divert food waste from landfills.
- **Attended hearings and provided testimony regarding mining bills.**
- **Co-hosted The Rural Health Dilemma** in November with nationally known speakers and over 140 people attending from across the state.
- **Made presentations to civic groups** including the Allouez Kiwanis Club and the Unitarian Universalist Church on the State of the Fox River and the waters of Green Bay, the Green Bay Retired Men's Club on Zero Waste, and the League of Women Voters on Protecting Wisconsin Waters.
- CWAC was **a party to three legal actions** including a lawsuit against the EPA, which is with the Federal Court of Appeals awaiting a decision.
- **Published quarterly newsletters and sent weekly e-mailed updates** to members and organizations.



## Join or Renew Your Membership to Clean Water Action Council for 2014!

☐ Renewal ☐ New Member Date \_\_\_\_\_

( ) \$20 Individual ( ) \$30 Family (**this amount would really help**)

( ) \$50 Sustaining ( ) \$100 Donor ( ) \$500 Benefactor

( ) Non-member donation of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Other \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Provide your e-mail address below for an eco-friendly version sent  
privacy protected, but please include your street address also:

E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me, privacy protected, occasional action alert e-mails  
to this e-mail address:

E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_

### **PLEASE VOLUNTEER!** (BE SURE TO NOTE PHONE NUMBER ABOVE)

- ☐ the newsletter ☐ events ☐ work at office ☐ mailings  
☐ joining or leading one of the committees ☐ other

Send check or money order to: **Clean Water Action Council**  
P.O. Box 9144  
Green Bay, WI 54308

*All contributions are tax-deductible.*

### **COMMITTEES**

**Non-Point Pollution:** Charles Frisk

**Special Events:** Bev Watkins

**Public Health:** Dean Hoegger

**Membership, Finance and Fundraising:** John Hermanson

**Renard Island:** Tom Neuser

**Kewaunee C.A.R.E.S.:** Lynn Utesch

*Phone numbers are listed under Board Members*



Find us on Facebook for updates on hearings and current or upcoming events.

[www.cleanwateractioncouncil.org](http://www.cleanwateractioncouncil.org)

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Drew Hoegger  
920-606-9388

Carla Martin  
920-883-0456

Lynn Utesch  
920-388-0868

Bev Watkins, Newsletter  
920-866-3648



### **CWAC INTERNS**

Josie Robertson, FALL

Laura Poels, FALL/SPRING

Anthony Sirianni Jr., SPRING

Madeline Werley, SPRING

### **Office location:**

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### **CONTACT US**

**By phone: 920-421-8885**

*If you leave us a message, we will try  
to get back to you within 24 hours.*

**By mail:**

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Green Bay, WI 54308

**By e-mail:**

[contact@cleanwateractioncouncil.org](mailto:contact@cleanwateractioncouncil.org)



of Northeast Wisconsin

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