ATTACHMENT 1 – Resolution 110218

Allocation of Invasive Species Control Fund for Phragmites australis

Phragmites australis is an aggressive and problematic invasive plant species inhabiting wetlands, particularly drainage ditches along highways and agricultural lowlands. Phragmites spreads via seed and rhizome. Its extensive system of reproductive roots can grow over 15 inches a year forming dense monotypic stands and outcompeting native species. Once established, it is extremely difficult to remove, requiring intensive herbicides, burning, and mowing. Phragmites is invading from the east and moving west across Wisconsin. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, private landowners, and the Department of Transportation, have been working to reduce phragmites stands, especially along the eastern front. These efforts need to be supported and reinforced to help prevent the spread of phragmites monocultures. Action taken now to prevent the further spread of phragmites will reduce exponential costs for the future.

The Wisconsin Chapter of the Society for Conservation Biology recommends a collaborative approach to phragmites control among “frontline” counties - those along the border of phragmites populations moving west.

BE IT RESOLVED, that counties Forest, Langlade, Marathon, Portage, Waushara, Marquette, Columbia, Dane and Rock (see map) jointly allocate funds for the creation of an invasive species control fund, such that an invasive species manager and restoration company may be hired for the collective maintenance of terrestrial invasive species, including though not limited to Phragmites australis.

Name of Author: Brooke Alexander
Name of organization: Wisconsin Chapter of the Society for Conservation Biology
Address: Dept. of Forest and Wildlife Ecology
1630 Linden Dr. Russel Labs, Office 226
Madison, WI 53706
Name of County Introducing in: Columbia

Telephone number: (262) 424-8487
Email: wisconbio@gmail.com
Phragmites australis is an aggressive and problematic invasive plant species inhabiting wetlands, particularly drainage ditches along highways and agricultural lowlands. Phragmites spreads via seed and rhizome. Its extensive system of reproductive roots can grow over 15 inches a year forming dense monotypic stands and outcompeting native species. Once established, it is extremely difficult to remove, requiring intensive herbicides, burning, and mowing. Phragmites is invading from the east and moving west across Wisconsin. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, private landowners, and the Department of Transportation, have been working to reduce phragmites stands, especially along the eastern front. These efforts need to be supported and reinforced to help prevent the spread of phragmites monocultures. Action taken now to prevent the further spread of phragmites will reduce exponential costs for the future.

The Wisconsin Chapter of the Society for Conservation Biology recommends a collaborative approach to phragmites control among "frontline" counties - those along the border of phragmites populations moving west.

BE IT RESOLVED, that counties Forest, Langlade, Marathon, Portage, Waushara, Marquette, Columbia, Dane and Rock (see map) jointly allocate funds for the creation of an invasive species control fund, such that an invasive species manager and restoration company may be hired for the collective maintenance of terrestrial invasive species, including though not limited to Phragmites australis.

Name of Author: Brooke Alexander
Name of organization: Wisconsin Chapter of the Society for Conservation Biology
Address: Dept. of Forest and Wildlife Ecology
1630 Linden Dr, Russel Labs, Office 226
Madison, WI 53706
Name of County Introducing in: DANE
Telephone number: (262) 424-8487
Email: wisconbio@gmail.com
Dear Chris,

Thank you for taking the time to contact me this week regarding the Conservation Congress committee meeting. I wish that I was able to attend in person. I'm submitting the following statement to you to be read to the committee.

Dear committee members,

The Wisconsin Chapter of the Society for Conservation Biology has seen an alarming increase of phragmites in Dane, Rock, and Columbia county. This is a species that we believe to be environmentally detrimental. It wipes out native species, both plants and animals, being too dense to navigate (one hunter even told me after the Conservation Congress hearing that deer won’t go near it) and it is nearly impossible to get rid of. The best option is to stop the spread of phragmites before it travels further west. We believe this task would be best accomplished if each county along the edge of the phragmites invasion contributed to an invasive species fund, pooling resources to hire a full-time phragmites manager and/or restoration company. If other counties interior to the invasion wants to contribute to reducing phragmites in their boundaries perhaps this could be considered as well. Thank you for considering this resolution as a proposed solution to help maintain our state’s wetland diversity.

Sincerely,
Brooke Alexander
WSCB President

Brooke Weiland Illustration, LLC, Visual Science Communication
University of Wisconsin-Madison | Life Sciences Communication, Masters Student
Wisconsin Society for Conservation Biology, President
Get the Lead Out!

Although toxic lead has been sensibly removed from such sources as paint and gasoline, every year, we still permit tens of thousands of tons of this highly poisonous substance to be shot into the environment or left behind in our precious waters. While lead remains the industry standard for hunters because it's accurate and affordable, the bullets are prone to shattering on impact. When fragments are ingested, they can not only be lethal, but also in lower doses, attack an animal's brain and nervous system. When this lead enters the food chain, it takes a deadly toll. There's scientific evidence that lead from spent ammo and fishing tackle is the source of lead poisoning exposure for at least 130 species of birds and wildlife.

Radiographic tests have shown that fired lead bullets lose up to 40% of its original weight, scattering widely throughout the animal carcass. In contrast, non-lead ammo retains up to 98% weight retention, ensuring that lead fragments are not left on the landscape or in discarded gut piles for wildlife to consume.*

Lead ammo also poses serious health risks to low-income beneficiaries of venison donations, not to mention the 10 million hunters and their families who consume wild game riddled with lead shot.

In 1991, a federal prohibition of lead shot used for waterfowl hunting helped prevent "species threatening" die-offs of aquatic game birds. Many states have also outlawed or restricted lead fishing sinkers, jigs and other tackle, which have poisoned loons and other marine life.*

More than 250 organizations in 40 states have called on the EPA to regulate lead under the Toxic Substances Control Act. And state regulations, in place for seven years in California, have proven that requiring non-toxic ammo will not restrict hunting. Non-toxic bullets, shot and fishing weights are widely available and in many cases, comparable in price to lead.

BE IT RESOLVED: The Conservation Congress work with the DNR to help end the intense suffering and unnecessary deaths of millions of birds and wildlife by imposing a ban on products that contain toxic lead in ammunition and fishing gear in WI.

Christina Ciano
2225 Oakridge Avenue #2
Madison, WI 53704
(414)469-5265
Dane County
Signature: [signature]

*Source: hunting with nonlead.org and SOAR (Saving Our Avian Resources)
GET THE LEAD OUT! Official Statement for Concurrency Congress

My proposal addresses the hunters and fishermen in this room. You have an opportunity to stop the poisoning of 130 species of mammals and birds in WI.

Throughout the 20th century, federal regulations had been established to ban lead exposure to humans in their daily lives, for the purpose of health and human safety. Yet we have failed to take into account the safety and suffering of wildlife through their exposure to lead in ammunition and fishing tackle.

"Lead poisoning, which occurs when waterfowl ingest spent lead shot, is a unique disease because it is caused entirely by humans. Ingestion of just a few pellets can cause death, and in some cases, a single pellet may prove lethal. At one time, an estimated 3,000 tons of lead shot were being deposited by hunters in North American wetlands each year, and the number of spent pellets in some wetlands averaged nearly 70,000 per hectare. Within the United States alone, historic annual losses of waterfowl from lead poisoning were estimated at between 1.6 million and 2.4 million birds. Afflicted birds often take several weeks to die and are characterized by an unwillingness to fly, "roof-shaped" wings, severe emaciation, including a condition known as "hatchet breast," and bright green staining around the vent. While some lead hot spots remain and periodic die-offs still occur, the introduction of nontoxic shot has curtailed lead shot deposition in North American wetlands and has become a viable long-term solution to lead poisoning.

"Back in 1991, when the federal government outlawed the use of lead shot for aquatic game birds, many gunners threw up their hands in dismay. The feds had concluded that too many waterfowl and bald eagles were dying of lead poisoning after ingesting the pellets. The ban created a need for alternative loads that could provide enough speed, weight, and energy downrange to cleanly harvest ducks and geese. Ammunition makers began developing a number of nontoxic loads, including steel, bismuth, tungsten-matrix, tungsten-iron, and others. Like a lot of hunters, the author of this article remembers being unimpressed with the ballistics of the earliest steel loads, but the overall performance of steel and other nontoxic loads has improved dramatically over the years. Always be sure to buy the best shotshells you can afford. Ammo isn't something you should scrimp on.

"Source: Ducks Unlimited"
Non-toxic bullets, shot and fishing weights are widely available and in many cases, comparable in price to lead.

Some hunting groups maintain that large-scale lead poisoning deaths of bald eagles and waterfowl are unproven, and that converting to less-dense steel shot would result in the crippling of far more waterfowl than is the case when lead shot is used. This assessment has been deemed inconclusive through a number of studies comparing the effects of lead shot vs. steel shot on hunting waterfowl.

*(For more info and videos, check out: huntingwithnonlead.org)*

It bears mention, that lead ammo also poses serious health risks to families who receive donated venison, as well as the 10 million hunters and their loved ones who consume wild game riddled with lead shot.

Radiographic tests have shown that fired lead bullets lose up to 40% of its original weight, scattering widely throughout the animal carcass. In contrast, non-lead ammo retains up to 98% weight retention, ensuring that lead fragments are not left on the landscape or in discarded gut piles for wildlife to consume.*

I implore hunters and fishermen to commit to using non lead sources of shot and fishing gear. Support my resolution to ban lead.

Lead poisoning is caused by humans; it is entirely preventable, and it can be eliminated by humans. It is up to all of us, hunters, fishermen and conservationists alike, to keep our actions from unnecessarily destroying wildlife.

*Sources : SOAR (Saving Our Avian Resources) and huntingwithnonlead.org.*
Citizen Resolution # 2

Whereas over 700 streams and rivers in Wisconsin are listed as impaired

Whereas the majority of this impairment is due to turbidity from soil loss and non-point source nutrient pollution

Whereas this situation is not improving and in many respects is getting worse due to heavy rain events and floods

Whereas a significant amount of this impairment happens during winter rain events and spring thaws when the manure runs directly to the receiving water body

Whereas current best management plans are only practiced by about 20% of the farmers

Whereas many of the practices required for runoff management are 70% cost shared and if the money is not available they do not happen

Whereas substantial runoff occurs when water runs directly into a stream

Whereas the required distance from field to stream can be as little as 5 feet per existing state statute NR 151

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Conservation Congress at its annual meeting held in Richland County on April 9, 2018 recommends that the Conservation Congress direct the DNR to increase the set back distance of fields from streams to at least twenty feet and encourage vegetation that can utilize a heavy nutrient load and not tear away during flooding events. Willow and Alder are two examples along with prairie plants with heavy root systems.

Submitted by Julice de la Terre

10567 County Hyway A

Viola, WI 54664

Richland County

608-632-2216

Introduced in: Richland County
September 18, 2018

Dear 2018 Environment Committee, Wisconsin Conservation Congress

I am writing this letter to give my support for Resolution 530218, 20 foot no till from top channel of surface water submitted by Julie de la Terre, Richland County. This is a very important resolution that affect most of our ditches, streams, rivers and lakes in Wisconsin. We have streams in southern Wisconsin that have no life in them (the macro-invertebrates, fish and aquatic life are gone) from large quantities of phosphates that run off our farm fields. At one small stream the total phosphates tested at 1.44 mg/l. The impaired stream test is anything over .075 mg/l, this is over 19 times the impaired limit. It is essential that we start protecting our streams in Wisconsin.

Last year I had a resolution to have penalties for anyone tilling land within five feet of any top channel of surface water, as our current law NR151.03 does not allow anyone to till within five feet. But the only penalty is that farmers could lose their farmland preservation tax credit. But most farm land owners don’t have farmland preservation tax credit. So there is no penalty for them and many farmers till right up to or even break the top channel of surface water. The results are serious erosion of soil, along with phosphates from fertilizers, livestock manure and nitrates going into our streams. County Conservation Officers can’t enforce the current law. At the Spring Conservation hearings in April 2018 the question passed in 70 of 72 counties, by a vote of 4060 in favor to 1127 against.

The problem was when I took it to the legislators. They agreed with me but wanted more support for the question and asked to get farmer organizations support for the above question. That is where my resolution is at now.

We need to send a stronger message on the seriousness of this problem. I ask that you fully support Resolution 530218, no till within 20 feet of any surface water. I have also emailed copies of NR151.03, Tillage setback performance Standard; ATCP 50.4 Tillage setback and ATCP 50.16 Farmland preservation program-conservation standards compliance.

Larry Meyer
TITLE: DECLARE A MORATORIUM ON
CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS
(CAFO’S)

- Between 2005 and 2016 the number of CAFO’s in Wisconsin has doubled.
- 2012 studies show that 47 water systems in Wisconsin have nitrate levels exceeding the MCL of 10ppm compared to just 14 systems in 1999.
- In Kewaunee County, there are 16 CAFO’s and 34% of tested wells have unsafe levels of nitrates or bacteria.
- Since October 2016, the DNR has approved requests for a billion gallons a month from locations where the state’s own experts warned that higher pumping levels could be expected to harm vulnerable lakes, streams and drinking water supplies.
- One in five wells in heavily agricultural areas is now too polluted with nitrate for drinking, according to data from the state Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.
- A 1996 Iowa study found that proximity to a CAFO decreased property values in the following order: 40% within ½ mile; 30% within 1 mile; 20% within 1.5 miles, and; 10% within 2 miles.
- According to a 2006 DNR survey, Wisconsin communities have spent more than 24 million dollars to bring nitrate levels down to acceptable levels in municipal wells.
- CAFO’s have been shown to be a threat to the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the state of Wisconsin and its public waters.

BE IT RESOLVED, the Conservation Congress shall work with the State Legislature to declare a Moratorium on the building, placement, or expansion of existing CAFO’s within the State of Wisconsin.

Allen Peek
25295 Paint Mine Road
Grantsburg, Wisconsin 54840
715-463-2171
allengpeek@gmail.com
Burnett County

Resolutions introduced at each Spring Hearing are public documents under Wisconsin’s Open Records law [ss. 19.31-19.39, Wis. Stats.] and will be posted online for the public to review. Any personally identifiable information will be available to the public but will only be used by the Department for administrative purposes.
RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A STATEWIDE MORATORIUM ON THE CONSTRUCTION AND EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL-SIZED CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS IN WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) administers the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Program, which regulates the discharges of pollutants to surface and groundwater from concentrated animal feeding operations, industrial wastewater treatment facilities and municipal wastewater treatment plants.

WHEREAS, 36 of 1,900 required self-monitoring annual reports submitted by concentrated animal feeding operations were electronically recorded by the DNR and 98% of the required annual reports were not electronically recorded and, therefore, not available to DNR staff responsible for monitoring compliance and enforcing regulations; and

WHEREAS, the result of industrial agricultural contributions of fertilizer and manure runoff into surface water and groundwater shows increasing levels of phosphorous, nitrates, and bacteria in the water supply leading to degraded water quality and water quantity; and

WHEREAS, all CAFOs that are operating under expired WPDES general and/or individual permits are operating without a permit that reflects the most current laws and standards implemented at the federal and state level to protect water quality.

THEREFORE, the Conservation Congress at its annual meeting in Green County on April 9, 2018 recommends a state-level moratorium on the building, placement, or expansion of existing concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFO) within the State of Wisconsin.

Betty Grotopfhorst
N8841 Dayton Street, Belleville WI 53508
608-424-3353
Green County
RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A STATEWIDE MORATORIUM ON THE CONSTRUCTION AND EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL-SIZED CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS IN WISCONSIN

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) administers the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Program, which regulates the discharges of pollutants to surface and groundwater from concentrated animal feeding operations, industrial wastewater treatment facilities and municipal wastewater treatment plants and;

WHEREAS, the nonpartisan State of Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau reviewed the DNR’s performance implementing the WPDES Program and found in Report 16-6, dated June 2016, that the DNR failed to administer and maintain a WPDES permit program consistent with the requirements established under the Clean Water Act and Chapter 283, Wis. Stats; and

WHEREAS, 36 of 1,900 required self-monitoring annual reports submitted by concentrated animal feeding operations were electronically recorded by the DNR and 98% of the required annual reports were not electronically recorded and, therefore, not available to DNR staff responsible for monitoring compliance and enforcing regulations.; and

WHEREAS, the result of industrial agricultural contributions of fertilizer and manure runoff into surface water and groundwater shows increasing levels of phosphorous, nitrates, and bacteria in the water supply leading to degraded water quality and water quantity; and

WHEREAS, human health and welfare is impacted by the construction, operation, and expansion of CAFOs in the State of Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, all CAFOs that are operating under expired WPDES general and/or individual permits are operating without a permit that reflects the most current laws and standards implemented at the federal and state level to protect water quality.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Conservation Congress at its annual meeting in Iowa County on this day of April 9, 2018 determines that an emergency exists which threatens the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the state of Wisconsin and supports a state-level moratorium on the building, placement, or expansion of existing concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFO) within the State of Wisconsin.

Sally Leong
6931 Biglow Hill Rd.
Avoca, WI  53506
608-583-3045

Iowa County
ATTACHMENT 4 (continued) – Resolution 540518

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A STATEWIDE MORATORIUM ON THE CONSTRUCTION AND EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL-SIZED CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS IN WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) administers the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Program, which regulates the discharges of pollutants to surface and groundwater from concentrated animal feeding operations, industrial wastewater treatment facilities and municipal wastewater treatment plants.

WHEREAS, 36 of 1,900 required self-monitoring annual reports submitted by concentrated animal feeding operations were electronically recorded by the DNR and 98% of the required annual reports were not electronically recorded and, therefore, not available to DNR staff responsible for monitoring compliance and enforcing regulations; and

WHEREAS, the result of industrial agricultural contributions of fertilizer and manure runoff into surface water and groundwater shows increasing levels of phosphorous, nitrates, and bacteria in the water supply leading to degraded water quality and water quantity; and

WHEREAS, all CAFOs that are operating under expired WPDES general and/or individual permits are operating without a permit that reflects the most current laws and standards implemented at the federal and state level to protect water quality.

THEREFORE, the Conservation Congress at its annual meeting in Green County on April 9, 2018 recommends a state-level moratorium on the building, placement, or expansion of existing concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFO) within the State of Wisconsin.

Dela Ends
17310 Footville Brodhead Rd. Brodhead WI 53520
Town of Spring Valley, Rock County
608-897-4288
Resolution to perform Ground Water Study and of the Brule State Fish Hatchery

WHENAS, the Brule State Fish Hatchery was built in 1927 on the Little Brule River to provide trout fingerlings for the Brule River, inland locations, Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, and

WHENAS, the Brule State Fish Hatchery has raised annually more than 400,000 Salmon and Trout bound for inland waters and Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, and

WHENAS, VHS (Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia) was detected in the Great Lakes in 2005 and detected in Lake Michigan, Lake Winnebago, Green Bay and Lake Superior in tests from 2006 to 2018, and

WHENAS, VHS is a threat to more than 25 freshwater fish species in Wisconsin, including musky, walleye, yellow perch and northern pike, thus, it’s very important that anglers and everyone else on the water do their part by not moving water or live fish away from water bodies, and

WHENAS, as a Lake Superior tributary, the Brule River is part of the Brule State Fish Hatchery and no ground water analysis or study to separate the river from the hatchery has been performed in the area of the Brule River Fish Hatchery, and

WHENAS, there is evidence of natural water (Artesian) available to supply the Brule River Fish Hatchery and remove the VHS issue, and

WHENAS, such a study would benefit the entire State of Wisconsin Hatchery system and remove VHS from the Brule River State Hatchery and utilize natural ground water, and

WHENAS, Such a study would benefit and support use of the Brule State Fish Hatchery for stocking inland and Great Lakes waters.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED at the April 9, 2018 Douglas County Wisconsin Conservation Congress Spring County Conservation Meeting, sportsman and women strongly support a ground water study at the Brule State Fish Hatchery which would benefit the Wisconsin Great Lakes Hatchery System.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to Governor Scott Walker, Wisconsin DNR Secretary, Daniel Meyer, Wisconsin Conservation Congress Chairman, Larry Bonde, Senator Janet Bewley, Representative Nick Milroy and Representative Beth Meyers.

Author: Thomas Johnson
Organisation: Fish and Game League of Douglas County
Address: 8228 East Old Hwy 13, South Range, WI 54874
Douglas County
Home phone: (715) 364-2239
Hi All,

I am sorry to say, I will not be able to attend the Environmental Committee Meeting of 9/22/18. Working and short staffed.
I am the author of Resolution 160618, Resolution to Perform Ground Water Study at the Brule State Fish Hatchery. I also am a director of the Douglas County Fish & Game League. The Douglas County Fish & Game League was there at the start of the Brule State Fish Hatchery to help fund it.

VHS is an issue in Wisconsin. The Brule State Fish Hatchery is on one of Wisconsin's Premier Trout streams, the Brule River. Removing the river from the hatchery and using natural spring water to supply the hatchery would benefit the State of Wisconsin Hatchery System and remove a VHS threat. Please forward this resolution, and help improving Wisconsin's Hatchery System.

My apology for not being able to attend your meeting.
Respectfully,
Tom Johnson
Douglas County Fish & Game League, Director
8228 E Old Hwy 13
South Range, WI 54874
(715) 364-2239
Whereas plastic pollution is a very serious global problem

Whereas particles and micro-particles of plastic are now found in all environments including inside the fish we consume

Whereas many communities have recognized this fact and are banning plastic bags and decreasing the use of plastics

Whereas in Wisconsin a large volume of plastic is consumed by agricultural operations

Whereas this plastic can be seen across the countryside and can eventually end up in our waterways

Whereas this plastic is difficult to dispose of and is often burned producing cancer causing dioxin pollution and other hazards

Whereas the ag plastic manufacturers are not required to retrieve this plastic and recycle it

Whereas farmers have few options to dispose of this plastic

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Conservation Congress at its annual meeting held in Richland County on April 9, 2018 recommends that the Conservation Congress direct the DNR to work with the legislature to promulgate rules that require agricultural plastic manufacturers to provide collection bins for used plastic accessible to farmers.

Submitted by Raymond Stanek

16073 Thirteen Road

Viola, WI 54664

Richland County

608-625-4360

Introduced in: Richland County
Plastics Disposal

Whereas plastic pollution is a very serious global problem

Whereas particles and micro-particles of plastic are now found in all environments including inside the fish we consume

Whereas many communities have recognized this fact and are banning plastic bags and decreasing the use of plastics

Whereas in Wisconsin a large volume of plastic is consumed by agricultural operations

Whereas this plastic can be seen across the countryside and can eventually end up in our waterways

Whereas this plastic is difficult to dispose of and is often burned producing cancer causing dioxin pollution and other hazards

Whereas the ag plastic manufacturers are not required to retrieve this plastic and recycle it

Whereas farmers have few options to dispose of this plastic

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Conservation Congress at its annual meeting held in Vernon County on April 9, 2018 recommends that the Conservation Congress direct the DNR to work with the legislature to promulgate rules that require agricultural plastic manufacturers to provide collection bins for used plastic accessible to farmers.

Submitted by

Tom Wilson

707 Railroad Ave

Viroqua, WI 54665

715 829 3512

Vernon County
Hello Everyone,

I am a committee member but unable to make the meeting to advocate for the ag plastic resolution. The farmer who authored this resolution, my neighbor, wrote in response to suffering from other farmers smoke from burning and actual washing of plastics onto his land. I noticed another farmer had thrown about twenty plastic covered round bales into a waterway which caused more erosion and the plastic washed a quarter mile downstream onto a neighbors land.

Plastic use is a great hazard all over the world with micro plastics being found in our rivers and lakes. This plastic ends up inside the fish we eat. I am also very concerned about the burning of plastics which will likely increase if there isn't a more robust plastic collection program. According to the report attached to this message stream many farmers admit to burning a lot of plastic even though it is illegal in WI.

I am attaching a doc from the DNR regarding this also a webpage by the EPA explaining that burning plastic creates Dioxin. Dioxin is in the top 5 of world worst chemicals. I am attaching information in that too.

I trust that the committee will make their decisions based on sound science and concern for people and planet!

Respectfully,
Julie de la Terre
Richland County WCC, Vice-Chair
ATTACHMENT 7 – Resolution 120318

Responsible Mining for Clean Water

Whereas, Wisconsin possesses high quality and quantity water resources that contribute high value to our quality of life and economy;

Whereas, Wisconsin also contains geologic areas with sulfide and heavy metal mineralogy that may be of interest for mining of metallic and non-metallic minerals;

Whereas, mining in sulfide ore bodies produces waste rock that contains various forms of sulfur compounds and heavy metals that, when exposed to the environment, create “acid mine drainage” that can pollute surface and groundwater;

Whereas, the mining industry has failed to provide any evidence that mining in sulfide ore bodies can be accomplished without polluting water resources;

Be It Resolved, to prevent the degradation of the state’s valuable water resources, at the Conservation Congress at its annual meeting held in Crawford County on April 9, 2018 that the Conservation Congress work with the Natural Resources Board, the state legislature and the people of the state to establish a public policy regarding mining in sulfide ore bodies that includes substantial evidence that proposed mining methods and technologies have been applied successfully in existing and historic mining projects to prevent the pollution of water resources.

Richard Jahnke
43188 Guthrie Rd,
Rolling Ground, WI, 54631
Crawford County
608-872-2407

Richard Jahnke

120318
Whereas, Wisconsin possesses high quality and quantity water resources that contribute high value to our quality of life and economy;

Whereas, Wisconsin also contains geologic areas with sulfide and heavy metal mineralogy that may be of interest for mining of metallic and non-metallic minerals;

Whereas, mining in sulfide ore bodies produces waste rock that contains various forms of sulfur compounds and heavy metals that, when exposed to the environment, create "acid mine drainage" that can pollute surface and groundwater;

Whereas, the mining industry has failed to provide any evidence that mining in sulfide ore bodies can be accomplished without polluting water resources;

Be It Resolved, to prevent the degradation of the state’s valuable water resources, that the Conservation Congress at its annual meeting held in Green County on April 9, 2018 work with the Natural Resources Board, the state legislature and the people of the state to establish a public policy regarding mining in sulfide ore bodies that includes substantial evidence that proposed mining methods and technologies have been applied successfully in existing and historic mining projects to prevent the pollution of water resources.

Pat Skogen
1913 12th Avenue
Monroe WI 53566
608-393-6109
Whereas, Wisconsin possesses high quality and quantity water resources that contribute high value to our quality of life and economy;

Whereas, Wisconsin also contains geologic areas with sulfide and heavy metal mineralogy that may be of interest for mining of metallic and non-metallic minerals;

Whereas, mining in sulfide ore bodies produces waste rock that contains various forms of sulfur compounds and heavy metals that, when exposed to the environment, create “acid mine drainage” that can pollute surface and groundwater;

Whereas, the mining industry has failed to provide any evidence that mining in sulfide ore bodies can be accomplished without polluting water resources;

Be It Resolved, to prevent the degradation of the state’s valuable water resources, that the Conservation Congress at its annual meeting held in Iowa County on April 9, 2018 work with the Natural Resources Board, the state legislature and the people of the state to establish a public policy regarding mining in sulfide ore bodies that includes substantial evidence that proposed mining methods and technologies have been applied successfully in existing and historic mining projects to prevent the pollution of water resources.

Sally Leong
6931 Biglow Hill Rd.
Avoca, WI 53506
608-583-3045

Iowa County
Whereas, Wisconsin possesses high quality and quantity water resources that contribute high value to our quality of life and economy;

Whereas, Wisconsin also contains geologic areas with sulfide and heavy metal mineralogy that may be of interest for mining of metallic and non-metallic minerals;

Whereas, mining in sulfide ore bodies produces waste rock that contains various forms of sulfur compounds and heavy metals that, when exposed to the environment, create "acid mine drainage" that can pollute surface and groundwater;

Whereas, the mining industry has failed to provide any evidence that mining in sulfide ore bodies can be accomplished without polluting water resources;

Be It Resolved, to prevent the degradation of the state's valuable water resources, that the Conservation Congress at its annual meeting held in Monroe County on April 9, 2018 work with the Natural Resources Board, the state legislature and the people of the state to establish a public policy regarding mining in sulfide ore bodies that includes substantial evidence that proposed mining methods and technologies have been applied successfully in existing and historic mining projects to prevent the pollution of water resources.

Ned Gatzke
10498 Jancing Ave.
Sparta, WI 54656
Monroe County
608-269-2033
Whereas, Wisconsin possesses high quality and quantity water resources that contribute high value to our quality of life and economy;

Whereas, Wisconsin also contains geologic areas with sulfide and heavy metal mineralogy that may be of interest for mining of metallic and non-metallic minerals;

Whereas, mining in sulfide ore bodies produces waste rock that contains various forms of sulfur compounds and heavy metals that, when exposed to the environment, create "acid mine drainage" that can pollute surface and groundwater;

Whereas, the mining industry has failed to provide any evidence that mining in sulfide ore bodies can be accomplished without polluting water resources;

Be It Resolved, to prevent the degradation of the state's valuable water resources, that the Conservation Congress at its annual meeting held in Dane County on April 9, 2018 work with the Natural Resources Board, the state legislature and the people of the state to establish a public policy regarding mining in sulfide ore bodies that includes substantial evidence that proposed mining methods and technologies have been applied successfully in existing and historic mining projects to prevent the pollution of water resources.

Dela G. Tony Ends
17316 Footville Brodhead Rd
Brodhead WI 53520
663-928-4288

MATT SHEA#FER
16228 W Skinner Rd
Brodhead WI 53520
608-247-9685

mattbshed4@gmail.com
Whereas, Wisconsin possesses high quality and quantity water resources that contribute high value to our quality of life and economy;

Whereas, Wisconsin also contains geologic areas with sulfide and heavy metal mineralogy that may be of interest for mining of metallic and non-metallic minerals;

Whereas, mining in sulfide ore bodies produces waste rock that contains various forms of sulfur compounds and heavy metals that, when exposed to the environment, create "acid mine drainage" that can pollute surface and groundwater;

Whereas, the mining industry has failed to provide any evidence that mining in sulfide ore bodies can be accomplished without polluting water resources;

Be It Resolved, to prevent the degradation of the state's valuable water resources, that the Conservation Congress at its annual meeting held in Vernon County on April 9, 2018 work with the Natural Resources Board, the state legislature and the people of the state to establish a public policy regarding mining in sulfide ore bodies that includes substantial evidence that proposed mining methods and technologies have been applied successfully in existing and historic mining projects to prevent the pollution of water resources.

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