The League of Women Voters
Of Dane County presents...

Issues Forum

Threats and Rescue Strategies for Wisconsin's Water

Speaker:

Gretchen Sabel, Chair of the Upper Mississippi River Region Inter-League Organization (UMRRilo), and President of LWV ABC (Anoka, Blaine, and Coon Rapids MN)

Wednesday, April 3, 2019
7:00 - 8:30 p.m.
Capitol Lakes Grand Hall
333 West Main Street in downtown Madison

The event is free and open to the public.
Free parking in the ramp across the street.
Bring your ticket into Capitol Lakes to get stamped.

For more information visit the League’s website at www.lwvdanecounty.org or call 608-232-9447.
Discussion Questions

1. Did you know that the League has two Inter-league Organizations that study and work on water issues in the upper midwest?
2. Are you familiar with a local or state organization that provides leadership on water issues? Please share the information.
3. Do you receive periodic information about your drinking water supply? What do you learn from it?

Action Plan

1. Get to know the work of an organization that works on water issues. Share the information with friends. Join or donate if you like its activities.
2. Pay attention to state and federal budget decisions that impact water, and let your opinion be heard by your representatives.

League Positions on Water and Natural Resources

The League has a surprisingly long and rich history of thought and work on safe and sustainable water resources. We rarely print so long a section on positions, but these show an attention to detail and to political disagreements that they are well worth studying. They provide detailed guidance on a wide range of issues.

League of Women Voters of the U.S.

On Natural Resources: The League of Women Voters believes natural resources should be managed as interrelated parts of life-supporting ecosystems. Resources should be conserved and protected to assure their future availability. Pollution of these resources should be controlled in order to preserve the physical, chemical and biological integrity of ecosystems and to protect public health. [1986 Convention] Impact on Issues 2016-2018, p. 56.

On Resource Management: The League of Women Voters believes resource management decisions must be based on a thorough assessment of population growth and of current and future needs. The inherent characteristics and carrying capacities of each area’s natural resources must be considered in the planning process. Policy makers must take into account the ramifications of their decisions on the nation as a whole as well as on other nations.

To assure the future availability of essential resources, government policies must promote stewardship of natural resources. Policies that promote resource conservation are a fundamental part of such stewardship. Resources such as water and soil should be protected. Consumption of nonrenewable resources should be minimized. Beneficiaries should pay the costs for water, land and energy development projects. Reclamation and reuse of natural resources should be encouraged.

The League believes that protection and management of natural resources are responsibilities shared by all levels of government. The federal government should provide leadership, guidance and financial assistance to encourage regional planning and decision making to enhance local and state capabilities for resource management.
The League supports comprehensive long-range planning and believes that wise decision-making requires:

- Adequate data and a framework within which alternatives may be weighed and intelligent decisions made
- Consideration of environmental, public-health, social and economic impacts of proposed plans and actions
- Protection of private property rights commensurate with overall consideration of public health and environmental protection
- Coordination of the federal government’s responsibilities and activities
- Resolution of inconsistencies and conflicts in basic policy among governmental agencies at all levels
- Regional, interregional and/or international cooperation when appropriate
- Mechanisms appropriate to each region that will provide coordinated planning and administration among units of government, governmental agencies and the private sector
- Procedures for resolving disputes
- Procedures for mitigation of adverse impacts
- Special responsibility by each level of government for those lands and resources entrusted to them
- Special consideration for the protection of areas of critical environmental concern, natural hazards, historical importance and aesthetic value
- Special attention to maintaining and improving the environmental quality of urban communities.


**LWV Wisconsin**

**WATER We support:**

**Reaffirming the Great Lakes Compact** (Wis Stat 281.344-346), which strictly limits unnatural diversions of water from within the Great Lakes Basin. The Great Lakes Compact provides guidelines for mandatory standards of water conservation and efficient water management within the Great Lakes Basin. We support extending these mandatory standards to all waters of the State to prevent ground and surface water depletion.

**Water conservation programs that:**

1. Are based on best practices and sound data
2. Prevent depletion of our water resources
3. Take into account cumulative impacts of local and regional water use.
4. Prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species.

**Ongoing testing and monitoring for water quality and quantity on state and local levels. State, local and citizen legal authority to set and enforce their water quality and water management standards.**

**Respect for Tribal sovereignty and treaty rights in regard to water resources.**
Protecting water quality and quantity through wastewater and stormwater standards and management for both point and non-point sources.

1. Adjust cumulative discharge standards for waste and storm water discharges into surface or underground water where effluent levels have been proven toxic.
   a. Acknowledge that cumulative discharge may come from a combination of sources which include, but are not limited to agricultural, mining and forestry, industrial, commercial, municipal, residential and institutional. ("Agriculture" is understood to be broadly defined to include any agricultural practices including current or emerging technologies.)
   b. Utilize sustainable practices and green infrastructure that mimic natural hydrologic processes to augment natural processes to control runoff.

2. Work to eliminate all emergency discharges or spills of untreated sewage, or waste or polluting materials into the environment that threaten public health and the environment by potentially contaminating sources of clean water for humans, wildlife habitat and fisheries.
   a. Increase and enforce per incidence fines offending parties are assessed and create fines and funds to restore the negatively impacted environment.
   b. Decrease stormwater loadings that negatively impact the capacity of wastewater treatment facilities, decreasing the potential for overflows.
   c. Monitor the transport of polluting materials both overland, over waterways and in underground pipelines.

3. Provide natural areas where runoff from impermeable surfaces and extreme precipitation events can soak into the soil instead of being released directly into bodies of water or directly into wetlands:
   a. Promotes replenishment of the hydrologic cycle as well as harvesting of rainwater for immediate uses (such as drinking water, irrigation, and livestock).
   b. Prevents the loss of limited sources of drinking water by allowing fresh water to follow its natural course of eventually flowing to the ocean.
   c. Prevents trash, bacteria, phosphorus, heavy metals, pharmaceuticals and other pollutants from unrestricted entry into bodies of water.

4. Protect and enhance the biological integrity of wetlands and other naturally occurring hydrologic resources that provide water quality, flood protection and habitat benefits.

Sufficient funding for state and federal agencies to monitor water quality and quantity through regular testing, and have a legally defined mandate to act in upholding water standards.

1. Establish dedicated revenue sources to provide a dependable source of funding for state water quality programs.

2. Revenue sources should have a clear and transparent connection to the use or potential abuse of water, generate sufficient funds to make an impact on water quality and quantity issues, and be easy to collect. Funding options should include:
a. General revenue sources because all Wisconsin citizens benefit from adequate water quality and quantity.

b. User fees and taxes assessed to activities that affect water quality and quantity.

c. Other revenue sources not mentioned may be considered for support if they meet these criteria.

(Further positions affecting water are under Pesticides.)

LWV Dane County

LWVDC positions on natural resources are grouped in the general category of Land Use Planning:

Protecting Natural Resources

1. Conserve in permanent open space significant natural resources: wetlands, forests, wildlife, farmlands, both the quality and quantity of ground water, and will reduce flooding problems.

2. Protect natural resources and linkages outside the open space corridors such as scientific areas, glacial features, and other isolated environmentally sensitive areas

3. Acquire and preserve wetlands and the adjacent uplands and shoreline along lakes, streams, creeks, their headwaters and springs, as well as woodland areas and areas of significant topography

4. Assist in implementing the Dane County Water Quality Plan

5. Include any additional green space preservation plans that are adopted by Dane County

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ISSUES

1. LWV History of Water Protection, presented by Henrietta Saunders. 18-minute video from the June 2018 Annual Meeting of LWV Upper Mississippi River Region Inter-League Organization.

2. Repeal of the Clean Water Act

Making America’s Waters Burn Again 1/3/2019


After multiple failed attempts to repeal or delay the Obama administration’s Clean Water Rule, which defined the term “waters of the United States” in the Clean Water Act, the Trump administration is now proposing to wholly replace the Clean Water Rule with a new rule. This proposed rule goes far beyond a reversal of the Clean Water Rule’s definitions, introducing new water exclusions that have never been in place before and gutting the Act’s safeguards, . . .
[The new] proposal removes basic Clean Water Act protections for huge percentages of waters by restricting the types of waters covered by the Act. The Clean Water Act applies broadly to all “waters of the United States,” but the Trump administration proposes to shrink that term to something more like “waters of the United States that are big enough for boating.” While the rule retains protections for larger “navigable” waterways like rivers, it removes protections for a gut-wrenchingly large proportion of upstream and underground waters that flow downstream into those larger waters, making them conduits for conveying our nation’s pollution to drinking water sources and other critical waters.

When it comes to the waters affected by this action, the numbers are staggering:

- Nearly one in every five streams nationwide
- Over half of all remaining wetlands nationwide
- All groundwater
- Many other tributaries, lakes, and ponds

In the western U.S., these numbers are much higher. For example, close to 40 percent of the length of streams will lose protections in arid western states, where rain-driven “washes” or “arroyos” are common. In the Pecos River Basin, which spans parts of New Mexico and Texas, up to 91 percent of streams and 62 percent of wetland acres will be excluded.

. . . [T]hese upstream waters are not mere isolated, unconnected waters. Instead, they form essential aquatic networks that act like the country’s capillaries. For example, upstream tributaries move all sorts of physical and chemical compounds — including pollutants — downstream through their flows. Wetlands are also connected to other waters in a myriad of ways, and they perform critical jobs for humans, especially during this time when we’re experiencing more frequent and intense storms due to climate change. Wetlands naturally absorb flood waters, filter pollutants, and recharge groundwater reserves, as well as provide habitat for fish, amphibians, insects, birds, and mammals. Because they attract such a diverse array of species and provide many kinds of food, EPA has called wetlands “biological supermarkets.” Wetlands are so important, they even have their own international treaty.

The loss of so many upstream tributaries and wetlands to unfettered pollution will carry potentially catastrophic consequences for anyone who drinks water. . . .

**LWV UMRR Advocacy Update - and how you can get involved in comments to the proposed Clean Water Rule** 12/11/18 [https://www.lwvumrr.org/blog/category/government-policy](https://www.lwvumrr.org/blog/category/government-policy)

The dual mission of League of Women Voters - to educate voters and advocate on issues - is exemplified in the work of the LWV Upper Mississippi River Region. We provide information on a variety of topics in this blog, through our newsletter, and in the educational meetings we co-sponsor with local Leagues. And we advocate, through taking and advocating for positions on key issues. . . .

**Clean Water Act preservation and support:** LWV US was very involved supporting the initial passage of the Clean Water Act in 1970. (Read the history of LWV Clean Water Act advocacy [here.](https://www.lwvumrr.org/blog/category/government-policy)) We are continuing this work through advocacy in two areas where our current federal administration is seeking to roll back Clean Water Act protections. One rollback is the rewrite of the Clean Water Rule. This multi-part rulemaking revolves around the definition of "Waters of the US". [Here is the US, EPA rulemaking page, proposed changes were just announced on December 11, and a 60-day comment](https://www.lwvumrr.org/blog/category/government-policy)
period will soon begin. LWV UMRR will work with LWV US to participate in this rule making. If you are interested in learning more about this proposed rule, and helping LWV UMRR prepare comments, please email us at lwvumrr@lwvmn.org. We will send you materials and set up a conference call to discuss possible comment areas. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The Environmental Integrity Project has issued a report on the impact of this potential rule change on Chesapeake Bay - Read more about it here.

LWV UMRR and LWV US have also signed on to a letter to EPA, urging them to maintain the existing Clean Water Act 404(c) rules. These rules have been used by environmental groups to counter environmentally damaging projects. The sign-on letter was started by the National Wildlife Federation. Click here to read the letter. Click here to see the list of organizations that have signed on to the letter.

3. High Capacity Wells

A year ago Clean Wisconsin and the Pleasant Lake Management District challenged eight high capacity well approvals made by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources after the Attorney General opined that the DNR did not have to consider cumulative impacts of the wells because of Act 21. Act 21, adopted in 2011, prohibits state agencies from taking actions unless they are explicitly stated in state statute. Cumulative impact assessment means considering the impact to nearby rivers, lakes, and existing high capacity wells when reviewing an application for a new high capacity well. Earlier this month, Judge Valerie Bailey-Rihn ruled in favor of Clean Wisconsin and the Pleasant Lake Management District. . . . In Judge Valerie Bailey-Rihn’s conclusion she wrote:

“This Court is bound by nearly 120 years of precedent and a long rich history in this State of respecting the Wisconsin Constitution and its fundamental protection of the waters of the State for the enjoyment of all. For these reasons, it is hereby ordered that the high capacity well permits listed in the attached exhibit are vacated. The “Turzinski” well permit is vacated and remanded back to the DNR for further evaluation of possible cumulative impacts consistent with this decision.”

Bailey-Rihn’s decision also addressed the Rock-Koshkonong Lake District v. State Dept. of Natural Resources. Stating that, that case “did not overrule Lake Beulah”. She noted Rock-Koshkonong dealt with the impact of the Public Trust Doctrine on non-navigable waters whereas Lake Beulah dealt with the impact on navigable waters. “Thus, they are distinguishable”. She was very clear that the DNR has the duty and authority to review, condition, or deny high capacity well permits. She stated: Nothing in Wis. Stat. § 221.10(2m) prevents the DNR from evaluating negative effects on navigable waters in order to preserve and protect the Public Trust Doctrine firmly established in the Wisconsin Constitution.

Two water cases sent to Supreme Court
by Jon Drewsen | Feb 20, 2019 | As seen in Defender
https://www.cleanwisconsin.org/two-water-cases-sent-to-supreme-court/

On January 16, 2019, the District II Court of Appeals declined to rule on a pair of cases brought by Clean Wisconsin, and instead asked the Wisconsin Supreme Court to issue decisions in these disputes. The
eventual rulings in each of these cases will have significant impacts on Wisconsin’s water and, potentially, the ability of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and other state agencies to protect the environment and public health more broadly.

High-capacity wells
The first case sent to the Supreme Court concerns DNR’s authority to consider the negative impact that groundwater withdrawals have on surface waters when issuing permits to drill high-capacity wells. For over 120 years, courts at all levels have consistently held that the state has the authority and duty to protect Wisconsin’s water—our lakes, rivers, streams—for everyone, an idea known as the Public Trust Doctrine. As part of this legacy, in 2011 the State Supreme Court unanimously ruled the DNR must consider impacts to surface waters when permitting high-capacity wells. DNR followed this clear ruling until former Attorney General Brad Schimel issued a misguided and politically-motivated advisory opinion stating that DNR does not have the authority to consider whether wells are harming the landscape when responding to applications. Clean Wisconsin sued and won in Circuit Court. The Supreme Court must now decide whether it will side with its own recent, unanimous decision, based on over 120 years of case law, or instead decide that a handful of large farms can pump unsustainable amounts of water to the detriment of the rest of Wisconsin’s residents.

Kinnard Farms
The second case concerns DNR’s authority to require large farms to monitor groundwater for contamination caused by manure spreading, and to limit the number of animals present at the farm at a given time. Kinnard Farms, the farm whose permit is at issue in this case, is in Kewaunee County, where the contamination of private wells used for drinking water is both extensive and long-standing. Both the administrative law judge who heard the initial challenge and the circuit court judge in this case agreed that monitoring and farm size limits are sensible standards to ask farms to meet to address groundwater contamination, and that DNR has ample statutory authority to include those standards in water pollution permits. We will ask the Supreme Court to agree with the lower courts that DNR may ask these farms to take these simple steps to address a problem they in part cause. If DNR does not have the authority to ask farms to meet science-based standards, then it simply cannot fulfill its duty to protect Wisconsin’s residents from environmental harm.

These cases have the potential to shape the state’s water policy in coming years. The Court must understand that issuing a ruling at odds with long-standing legal principles will endanger Wisconsin’s natural resources and imperil the health and well-being of the state’s residents.

4. Wetlands
https://www.cleanwisconsin.org/two-water-cases-sent-to-supreme-court/

Meteor Timber
Last May, when Clean Wisconsin prevailed in its challenge to a wetland fill permit that would have allowed the permanent destruction of over 16 acres of pristine, imperiled wetlands, we knew it was a big victory for both wetlands and the integrity of the permitting process. We also knew, however, that it was likely not the end of the matter. Shortly after the judge issued the decision in that case, the company seeking the permit, Meteor Timber, asked former DNR Secretary Dan Meyer to reverse the judge’s ruling and put the permits back into effect.

Despite Clean Wisconsin’s objection to DNR having the final say over its own permitting decision, the Secretary agreed to review the matter, and appointed a DNR attorney to determine whether the DNR should have issued the wetland permit. Clean Wisconsin went to court to stop this review, arguing that
it is not authorized by law, but the court determined that the matter would have to wait until after the
DNR attorney issued his decision.

Meteor Timber is seeking this permit to construct a frac sand transloading facility, to ship frac sand
mined nearby to other parts of the country where it will be used to extract fossil fuels. The White Pine-
Red Maple Forested wetland that would be destroyed to construct this facility are so rare as to be
classified as “imperiled” by Wisconsin’s Natural Heritage Inventory. Meteor Timber’s plan to
compensate for the immense ecological loss caused by the destruction of this wetland is scientifically
unsound, and DNR’s own wetland experts were ignored when this permit was issued. In fact, a recently-
retired DNR wetland ecologist testified that she and other staff were directed to issue the permit,
regardless of what the science and environmental standards required.

As we go to press, DNR’s attorney has still not issued a decision. While we await a decision, the permits
remain invalid, meaning that the wetlands cannot be filled.

5. Water Infrastructure

Water Infrastructure. . . . .First, much of the regional and national infrastructure is ageing without
adequate investment in replacement or refurbishment. The magnitude of this problem has been
outlined in numerous reports over the last 15 years by EPA, AWWA and other organizations with very
little to show for it in terms of revenues from either ratepayers or the federal and state governments.
Some national estimates run as high as $1 trillion required for drinking water investments over the next
25 years with an equal amount for wastewater. Even discounting these figures by half, it is a substantial
amount.

The problem is not limited to big ticket items such as combined sewer overflows, as noted by Todd
Ambs, former official with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and now Campaign Director
for Healing Our Waters-Great Lakes Coalition. It is a systemic one. And the problem is not limited to
water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure but includes basic maritime assets, transportation and
rural drainage assets too. . . . “A day of reckoning is coming,” predicted Tim Eder, Executive Director of
the Great Lakes Commission. . . . [T]he Soo Locks are “on life support.” “Hard decisions” must be made
regarding these and issues such as dredging, the state of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the like.

With climate variability and the increasing intensity of precipitation events in many parts of the Great
Lakes Basin, the concern with managing flows, floods, stormwater, sanitary and combined sewer
overflows is moving up the priority list for utility and other water managers. Peter Annin believes the
changing climate, flooding and resultant infrastructure failures reveal the need to redesign and upgrade
pipes, culverts and bridges throughout the region. Another state official declared, “Water infrastructure
is failing.” Robert Zimmerman, a Michigan native who is also President of the Charles River Watershed
Association in Boston, argues for a shift to “smart sewering” that “abandons large systems” and restores
nature, by which he means more natural flow regimes. He believes that “distributed systems design”
should be the new goal even in densely populated communities. These new systems could be “mined”
for energy as well as for more water for base flows and stream restorations. It is first necessary to
understand the historic, natural hydrology and restore nature’s ability to handle floods via adaptability
and interconnectedness. He believes you can increase flood control by as much as 400x through natural
redesign.
The opportunities for reducing imperviousness (impermeable surfaces on roads, sidewalks, roofs, etc.) and implementing green infrastructure (GI) or low-impact development techniques (LID), at scale, to encourage infiltration, evapotranspiration and reuse throughout a sewer-shed are now evident. These practices reduce the volume, velocity and temperature of stormwater runoff as well as the cost of capture and treatment. GI and LID offer the possibility of managing urban wet weather flows cost effectively while generating numerous and various environmental and social benefits that enhance the quality of urban and suburban communities. “Urban greening” can provide habitat, cool and beautify a city. It achieves water-quality goals and regulatory requirements at a cost savings.

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ORGANIZATIONS WORKING ON WATER ISSUES

This list is only the tip of the iceberg. Many organizations, large and small, professional, market-oriented, and grassroots, are active on these issues. Some specialize in lobbying government, others organize in communities to help neighbors make positive changes.

Alliance for the Great Lakes -  [https://greatlakes.org](https://greatlakes.org) - works to protect the great lakes from invasive species, pollution, helps communities to repair storm sewers and other infrastructure that threatens the lakes and to enhance plantings and landscapes bordering the lakes.

Clean Lakes Alliance -  [https://cleanlakesalliance.org](https://cleanlakesalliance.org) “devoted to improving the water quality of the lakes, streams, and wetlands of the Yahara River Watershed” through public education, advocacy, and raising money to clean the lakes by, for example, reducing phosphorus runoff.

Clean Wisconsin –  [www.cleanwisconsin.org](http://www.cleanwisconsin.org)  Works on a variety of environmental fronts, including groundwater and wetlands protection, often by taking legal action.

Healing our Waters Great Lakes Coalition –  [www.healthylakes.org](http://www.healthylakes.org)  Lobbies the federal government to fund restoration and cleanup in the Great Lakes. A good site to find organizations working on water issues. Has over 100 member organizations, including the League of Women Voters and the League of Women Voters Lake Michigan Region.

Great lakes Protection Fund -  [glpf.org](http://glpf.org)  A fund created by governors of the Great Lakes states in 1988. With $81 million in assets, the Fund is the first private, permanent endowment created to benefit a specific ecosystem. The Fund supports innovative projects to improve the health of the Great Lakes.

River Alliance of Wisconsin –  [https://www.wisconsinrivers.org](https://www.wisconsinrivers.org)  A grassroots organization that encourages community action and monitors and advocates for government action on water quality.

Sierra Club Wisconsin -  [https://www.sierraclub.org/wisconsin](https://www.sierraclub.org/wisconsin)  Good source of information on legislation, issues and events related to the environment.

Sweet Water -  [https://www.swwwater.org](https://www.swwwater.org) (Southeastern Wisconsin Watershed Trust)  Sweet Water is committed to restoring the Greater Milwaukee watersheds to conditions that are healthy for swimming and fishing. Brings diverse partners together and provide the leadership and innovation necessary to protect and restore our shared water resources.

Wisconsin Land & Water -  [https://wisconsinlandwater.org](https://wisconsinlandwater.org)  A non-profit membership organization that supports the Land Conservation Committees in all 72 counties, their staff and departments, to
conserve and restore Wisconsin land and water resources. Its 2017 report features recommendations from workgroups on groundwater and surface water quality and groundwater quantity.

Wisconsin Resources Protection Council – **[www.wrpc.net](http://www.wrpc.net)** Works to educate the public on the impact of large-scale metallic sulfide mining in northern Wisconsin on water quality, tourism, the dairy industry, and neighboring Native American communities.

Wisconsin Wetlands Association - **[https://wisconsinwetlands.org](https://wisconsinwetlands.org)** “dedicated to the protection, restoration, and enjoyment of wetlands and associated ecosystems through science-based programs, education, and advocacy.”

MORE RESOURCES

The *Dane County Water Quality Plan* has been continually **updated, revised, and expanded** since its initial adoption and certification in 1979. The 2019 update is partially complete as of March, 2019.  
**[http://www.carpcwaterqualityplan.org/about/dane-county-water-quality-plan/](http://www.carpcwaterqualityplan.org/about/dane-county-water-quality-plan/)**

**Failure at the Faucet**, a series on pollution in Wisconsin’s drinking water produced by the Wisconsin Center on Investigative Journalism beginning in 2015. Includes information on CAFO’s (concentrated animal feeding operations).  
**[https://www.wisconsinwatch.org/series/faucetfail/](https://www.wisconsinwatch.org/series/faucetfail/)**

Kevin Masarik, *Water issues in Wisconsin*  

LWV Lake Michigan Region.  
**[https://www.lwvlmr.org](https://www.lwvlmr.org)**

LWV Upper Mississippi River Region ILO.  
**[https://www.lwvumrr.org](https://www.lwvumrr.org)** This organization has an extensive blog on water issues in the Mississippi region.

Madison Water Utility.  
**[http://www.cityofmadison.com/water/water-quality](http://www.cityofmadison.com/water/water-quality)** The site contains information about Madison’s tap water, quality standards, and recent news about contamination. You can find information specific to your street address.

**2019 Wisconsin State Journal series on water quality by Steven Verburg:**

New bipartisan panel seeks law changes to clean up Wisconsin’s water  Mar 21, 2019
Judge blocks Kohler golf course over wetland permit issued under pressure  Mar 20, 2019
Madison shutting down PFAS-contaminated well while insisting water is safe  Mar 5 2019
Gov. Tony Evers wants plan for detecting toxic PFAS in drinking water  Mar 1, 2019
DNA evidence traces drinking water hazards back to farms and manure  Feb 28, 2019
New links found between PFAS in drinking water and polluted National Guard Base  Feb 27 2019
Discarded deadlines let polluted plume from military base spread unchecked  Feb 24 2019
Madison and Dane County wait for military to test burn pits  Feb 23, 2019
Tony Evers, Republicans both looking to get factory farms to pay for cleaner water  
EPA outlines plan for dealing with toxic chemicals that have been detected in Madison drinking water  Feb 15 2019
Madison water utility board wants stronger protections against toxic chemical  Feb 7 2019
Madison water utility hears demands on PFAS-tainted well  Jan 29 2019
Wisconsin case shows how sewage plants spread unregulated toxins across landscape  Jan 27 2019
Top court asked to decide far-reaching cases on farming impact on state waters Jan 17 2019
Wisconsin takes first step to shield taxpayers from toxic cleanup cost Jan 13 2019
Judge rules DNR can't change law to suit big dairy farms Jan 11 2019
Hazardous drinking water found in 42% of southwest Wisconsin wells Jan 2 2019

WATER QUALITY IN DANE COUNTY Overview, current challenges, and recommendations JULY 2017
Madison and Dane County Department of Public Health.