



RiversReport

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UW
Extension

Learning for life



Photo: Kate Morgan

A 2011 Sweet Water Recap

JEFF MARTINKA, SWEET WATER



Photo: Sweet Water

Jeff Martinka

The past year was one of marked progress for the partners of Sweet Water—the Southeastern Wisconsin Watersheds Trust, Inc. Looking back, here is a sampling of the successes of our collaborative in 2011.

The Public Policy Forum’s *Research Brief, Volume 99/No. 1*, was published in January and publicized startling statistics from our survey of the general public’s knowledge and attitudes about water resources. That study has become a key component of our public outreach efforts.

A broad variety of on-the-ground water quality projects on the Kinnickinnic, Menomonee, and Milwaukee Rivers were launched this year, not only by traditional municipal and MMSD partners, but also by strong NGO collaborators like Sixteenth Street Community Health Center, Groundwork Milwaukee, and American Rivers.

Fueled by an EPA Region 5 Cooperative Agreement Grant written by Sweet Water, a broad regional effort to create a watershed-based stormwater permit for the Menomonee River watershed was launched in June and is building real momentum.

Backed by more than \$300,000 in funding secured by Sweet Water and strong community support, work to research and draft a Root River Watershed Restoration Plan began in July.

In August, we launched a pilot regional stormwater pollution outreach effort, dubbed *The Real Water Park*. The effort was guided and funded by a diverse group of supporters, including 10 area municipalities. That targeted work was matched by strong overall communication plans led by Kate

Morgan, including the *RiversReport* newsletter, the new *Watersheds Watch* e-newsletter, improvements to our website and Facebook page, and a series of community events and forums.

By October, we raised \$52,500 to fund 2011/12 Sweet Water mini-grants, supported by four generous donors including the Fund for Lake Michigan, Wisconsin Energy Foundation, CH2M-Hill and MMSD. In December, we awarded eight mini-grants totaling \$29,000 and are now considering 16 additional applications. The remaining awards will be made on April 30th at our 2012 Clean Rivers Clean Lake Conference.

Sweet Water’s funding efforts remained strong last year—we secured \$450,000 in 2011, building on the \$300,000 total from 2010. The majority of those gifts went to our partner organizations. And looking to early 2012, we have high hopes for a new \$1.5 million three-year gift from the Joyce Foundation.

The past year was one of marked progress for the partners of Sweet Water—the Southeastern Wisconsin Watersheds Trust, Inc.

This work is only possible through the time and talent offered by Sweet Water’s friends. A complete list of supporters will be offered in our full 2011 Annual Report. For now, thanks to all for their support of the Sweet Water collaborative over the last year. Please stay involved in 2012. Together, we can continue to improve the watersheds of Southeastern Wisconsin. •

Join Sweet Water Today!

It’s free, and it shows that you support our work.

Visit swwtwater.org for more information.

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Photo: Discovery World Museum

Discovery World from Lakeshore State Park

Clean Rivers, Clean Lake Conference at Discovery World on April 30th

TINA KROENING, SWEET WATER

Sweet Water will host the 8th Annual Clean Rivers, Clean Lake Conference on Monday, April 30th from 7:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. at the Discovery World Museum on Lake Michigan at 500 North Harbor Drive in Milwaukee. The conference will offer a full day of comprehensive water quality information, including workshops for engineers, residents, businesses, elected officials and representatives of government and nongovernmental organizations.

The conference plenary sessions will include policy updates by EPA Region 5 Administrator Susan Hedman and Wisconsin DNR Secretary Cathy Stepp as well as a research team discussion on Great Lakes challenges led by David Garman, the new Dean of UWM's School of Freshwater Sciences. Workshop topics will include regional water project updates, new rural

and urban nonpoint pollution tactics, salt/chloride use innovations, and details about the proven connections between water quality and business growth. The luncheon will also include a ceremony to congratulate the 2011-2012 Sweet Water mini-grant awardees.

Registration for the day, \$60 in advance or \$75 at the door, includes three plenary sessions, nine workshops offered in three tracks, lunch and refreshments, as well as a closing reception featuring a poster session. Registration will open in February. Visit swwtwater.org for details. Three hundred attendees are expected. For sponsor, exhibit and poster opportunities, please contact Tina Kroening via email at kroening@swwtwater.org or (414) 382-1766. •



Photo: Sweet Water

GIS identifies green infrastructure opportunities.

From Grid to Green

KATE MORGAN, 1000 FRIENDS OF WISCONSIN

I love maps. A desk drawer overflows with maps from travels, both actual and imagined. And there's my treasured atlas with its array of maps and colors

reflecting temperatures, vegetation, movements of ocean's currents, migration of species and the coursing of rivers—the many rivers carving through land on their way to larger rivers, lakes and great oceans.

Maps, along with everything else in our culture, leapt into the computer age; with that leap came GIS, geographic/geospatial information science. Applications range from demographic studies to marketing to planning. For those of us working in the area of natural resources, GIS is a muscular tool to help us understand the impacts on resources.

With advances in information technology, computer imaging and data collection, we can map impacts of urbanization on the landscape, the graying of the green world and its complex impacts on water quality. We can layer water quality data with sewer-sheds and sub-watersheds and identify hot spots for bacteria, phosphorous, suspended solids or salt.

Armed with this information, we can target specific areas for water quality projects. GIS helped to site 16th Street Community Health Center's Neighborhood Stormwater project. It is helping River Revitalization Foundation identify key areas for riparian buffers and Milwaukee Riverkeeper to target areas along the Little Menomonee for agricultural buffers.

We are creating new maps that show a new greening of our communities as we work to address impacts on water resources. These maps are not unlike the maps in my desk drawer—they're about a journey, a journey of our waters from impaired to restored. We are the new map makers, redrawing the old maps with each project we undertake to protect and restore our waters. •

A Brief Introduction: The UWM School of Freshwater Sciences

ERIC LEAF, UWM SCHOOL OF FRESHWATER SCIENCES



Image courtesy of Anderson Illustration Associates

Rendering of the new Great Lakes WATER Institute

When I arrived in Milwaukee in 1998, Bradford Beach was a high profile and seldom used mess on one of the most visible pieces of property in the city. Even in the height of summer, when the sun was shining and the weather was a perfect 85 degrees, a person could walk their dog down to the beach and let her have the run of the place, as it was rare when it wasn't practically deserted. Its sands were filthy and its waters were all but unswimmable, and nobody wanted to go there.

Today, of course, Bradford beach—one of only two beaches in Wisconsin with Blue Wave Certification—is one of the most popular summer destinations Milwaukee has to offer. Thanks to substantial support from MillerCoors, MMSD, the Friends of Bradford Beach and others, as well as the hard work and vision of Sue Black and the Milwaukee County Parks Department, Bradford Beach is pristine, popular, and often very, very crowded. Just a few months ago, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee even released a video of students using the beach to support its recruiting efforts.

What few people realize, however, is the crucial role some outstanding genomic science played in the cleanup. Thanks to years of data on fecal and other sources of contamination polluting southeast Wisconsin's shoreline, Associate Professor Sandra McLellan and her lab at UWM's Great Lakes WATER Institute were able to provide the Parks Department a veritable road map to all the various sources of pollution befouling the beach.

Stormwater outfalls that dumped runoff water from the streets directly above onto the beach were dealt with via rain gardens that collected the water and diverted it away while seagulls and other water birds, which were the primary source of fecal contamination on the beach and in the water, were chased off with a border collie and a professional handler. Without the McLellan lab, it would have been much more difficult or even impossible to achieve the outstanding result that led to Bradford Beach's comeback.

This is a simple but important illustration of the power of fundamental science to affect positive change on the environment and in our communities. In fact, that's a theme David Garman, founding dean of UWM's new School of Freshwater Sciences (SFS), has been stressing since his arrival at the School in mid-September: "Strong Science, Innovative Business, Healthy Communities."

I get a lot of questions about the School of Freshwater Sciences and what we do here. And there's no end to the confusion about how it relates to the Great Lakes WATER Institute. The simple answer, at least to the second question, is the School is the natural evolution of the Institute as UWM and our partners work to help solve the numerous water issues—from scarcity to human health to pollution to ecological stresses—facing both local communities and the world.

Established in 2009, the School of Freshwater Sciences expands a tradition of freshwater studies at UWM that began in 1966 with the Center for Great Lakes Studies and continued with the Great Lakes WATER Institute in 1973. It adds two new research areas—freshwater technology and freshwater economics,

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policy, and management—to our traditional areas of freshwater system dynamics and human and ecosystem health. We now have faculty and scientists looking at everything from pathogens and emerging contaminants in the water, to fish ecology and urban aquaculture, to invasive species and nutrient deprivation, to hypoxia, to biological sensors and aquatic robotics, to the economics and management of water.

Thanks to a substantial contribution from Lynde Uihlein and the Brico Fund, we've added a new Water Policy Center. And we're in the process of greatly upgrading our research capabilities through a \$53 million addition to our research facility on Greenfield Avenue and a planned National Center for Great Lakes Genomics, both of which will help us revolutionize the science of freshwater and our understanding of the lakes and rivers that flow into them.

Perhaps most fundamentally, we have newly established interdisciplinary graduate degree programs to prepare the next generation of scientists and policymakers who will examine the

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Sunset at Heritage Hill State Historical Park

Inaugural Meeting Of Wisconsin's Great Lakes Areas Of Concern Well Received!

RUTH OPPEDAHL AND GAIL EPPING OVERHOLT, UW-EXTENSION

Eighty-two people attended the first Wisconsin Great Lakes Areas of Concern (AOC) Meeting in Green Bay November 3-4, 2011. The audience was a mix of citizen/stakeholder advisory committee members, agency staff and researchers. The setting at Heritage Hill State Historical Park was apropos as participants overlooked the Fox River (part of the Lower Green Bay and Fox River AOC). Heritage Hill provided a comfortable and scenic place for people to get to know others working on AOCs across Wisconsin as they plan for the upcoming field season.

Patrick Robinson, co-chair of the Environmental Resources Center at the University of Wisconsin Extension (UWEX), kicked off the meeting with personal reminiscences of field work in Green Bay and inspiring words about the important work to be done. We heard about the history, background and progress of Wisconsin's AOCs from Steve Galarneau, Nancy Larson and Kendra Axness from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Wendy Carney brought us up-to-date on the national status of AOCs and the need to show progress and accountability.

In the afternoon, citizens provided updates on their work in each of the AOCs including Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Green Bay, Menominee and St. Louis Rivers. John Hacker represented our local Milwaukee Estuary AOC. Later, Milwaukee was again well represented; Chris Litzau, Milwaukee Community Service Corps, and Mary Beth Driscoll, Groundwork Milwaukee, described how they have become involved as local partners in advancing the clean-up work in the Milwaukee Estuary AOC. An apt finish to the day was a beautiful sunset walking tour of the historic grounds and building at Heritage Hill.

Friday brought training sessions on restoration, use of video, using events for outreach and planning how to track progress in AOC projects. Gail Epping Overholt, our local UWEX Educator based in Wauwatosa, presented a tracking and reporting tool UWEX is developing for Wisconsin Areas of Concern statewide. The tool is being piloted in the Milwaukee Estuary AOC in conjunction with Sweet Water's priority projects. Matt Doss of the Great Lakes

Commission highlighted Michigan's Statewide Public Advisory Council's ability to provide training, networking and advocacy on behalf of Michigan's AOCs.

Energy levels were high throughout the event. It was motivating to meet so many people who care about bringing these rivers and waterways back to life. It was inspiring to meet the many volunteer citizens and stakeholders, some who have worked decades to make these waters healthy again. The economic value of this clean-up work was evident. It's also clear that the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative funding is instrumental in energizing this work and advancing the cause.

“The conference was outstanding and is already yielding tangible dividends.”

Scholarships covered lodging, food and registration fees for citizen/stakeholder advisory committee members attending the meeting. One of the scholarships went to a high school student (and his father) who sits on the Sheboygan River AOC Citizen Advisory Committee.

One participant summed it up like this: “The conference was outstanding and is already yielding tangible dividends. Partnerships have been developed and/or strengthened. The Sediment Facility was inspiring and insightful and a rare opportunity. Kudos, many times over, to all those who made this possible.”

Evaluations showed that participants highly recommend that UWEX continue to host this meeting in Wisconsin, with 68 percent of respondents preferring an annual event. UWEX staff will be planning the next meeting soon and encourage all of you to stay tuned for the next opportunity to attend this statewide meeting as a Milwaukee Estuary AOC Stakeholder Input Group representative. Contact Gail Epping Overholt at (414) 256-4632 or gail.overholt@uwex.edu. Support for this meeting was received from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, under Assistance Agreement No. GL00E00651-0. •



Photo: Urban Anthropology

Commemorating newly planted stormwater trees

Congratulations 2011 Water Quality Mini-Grant Awardees!

KATE MORGAN, 1000 FRIENDS OF WISCONSIN

Eight local projects got a boost with funding from Sweet Water's annual *Water Quality Mini-Grant Program*. The awards, ranging from \$2,600 to \$4,000, were made to neighborhood and civic associations and non-profit organizations as part of a competitive process. Eight of the 12 submitted proposals received funding. One criterion for the first round of proposals was that the project be sited within the Kinnickinnic or Menomonee River watersheds. The *Water Quality Mini-Grant Program* was funded through the generous support of the Fund for Lake Michigan, Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, Wisconsin Energy Foundation and CH2M HILL.

The 2011 Water Quality Mini-Grant recipients and their projects include:

- 16th Street Community Health Center: *Peoples Park with Stormwater BMPs*
- Groundwork Milwaukee: *Kinnickinnic Neighborhood BMP Project*
- Holler Park Neighborhood Association: *Rain Gardens and Trail Improvement Project*
- Milwaukee Riverkeeper: *Human Bacteria Sample Testing*
- Milwaukee Riverkeeper: *Lily Creek Stabilization Project*
- Milwaukee Riverkeeper: *Illicit Discharge Detection Using Sewer Sniffing Dogs*
- Holler Park Neighborhood Association: *Garden District Neighborhood Rain Garden Match Program*
- Friends of Hart Park: *Stream Bank Restoration*

A second round for proposals was announced mid-fall for projects sited within the Milwaukee, Root, and Oak Creek watersheds as well as the Kinnickinnic and Menomonee Watersheds with a deadline of December 30th. They will be reviewed this winter with the announcement of the recipients at the spring Clean Rivers Clean Lake Conference to be held April 30th at Discovery World. •

Seniors Demand Clean Water

DALE OLEN, SENIOR WATER ADVOCATES NETWORK

Senior Water Advocates Network (SWAN) turned four years old in August 2011—a young organization for an older group of water citizens. This 100-member body keeps up to date on local and statewide water issues and takes individual action in these areas when called on. Once a quarter, SWAN members gather at different restaurants for lunch, a talk by a water expert, and time for friendly and strategic discussion over coffee and dessert.

Most recently, Dr. Marc Gorelick from the Medical College of Wisconsin explained the effects of rainstorms and runoff on the health of children in Southeastern Wisconsin. As a result of his talk, the SWAN members want to press water utilities directors and MMSD to take greater action in replacing old and leaking water pipes that run underground throughout all our communities.



Photo: Dale Olen

Cheryl Nenn, Milwaukee Riverkeeper, leads a tour for seniors

The invasion of Asian carp also weighs heavily on the minds of SWAN members. They have been active in urging Congress and the Obama Administration to coax the Army Corps of Engineers to complete their studies and take action to stop the carp before the announced deadline in 2015.

If you are interested in water and lean toward 50 and above, you can join SWAN by calling Paul Schwarzkopf at Milwaukee Riverkeeper, (414) 287-0207 ext. 3 and getting on the SWAN email list. SWAN is a project of the Milwaukee Riverkeeper. •



Photo: UWM Great Lakes Water Institute

Trash in Lake Michigan – Where Does It Come From?

BY VAL KLUMP AND SANDRA MCLELLAN, UWM GREAT LAKES WATER INSTITUTE



In recent years, trash clearly from southeastern Wisconsin was found on beaches in Michigan. So how did it get there? Trash from streets and alleys can be washed into rivers and streams by the stormwater

system. Many of our rivers and streams discharge to Lake Michigan, where lake currents transport debris at an amazing speed. Circulation in southern Lake Michigan is generally counter-clockwise – so trash from Wisconsin can end up in Illinois, Indiana or Michigan. Depending on weather conditions, trash from Wisconsin can reach Michigan in as short as one week, but in most cases it takes weeks to months.

When Milwaukee debris washed up in Michigan after large storms, speculation as to the source included a misguided report that pointed to combined sewer overflows. The misconception

that the trash in Lake Michigan originates from combined sewer overflows sets us back 10 years in terms of public understanding of where different types of pollution comes from. Combined sewer overflows can contribute fecal bacteria, but most trash comes from street runoff.

And where does all this trash come from? It's the stuff we toss, dump, drop, and neglect to clean up that makes its way into our streams and rivers—and ultimately into Lake Michigan. It's simple **carelessness** really.

Remember Lady Bird Johnson's "Keep America Beautiful" campaign in the 1960s? It is still relevant today. Take a look around as you walk or drive through our communities—we could do a much better job of keeping our streets and parkways clean. We **should** do a better job—because if we don't, it ends up in our lake, and that's the same lake we drink from. And once in the lake? Well, it's on its way cruising around in the lake's currents, possibly for years. We are all in this together—so pick up the litter and keep our Lake Michigan beautiful! ●



Check out Sweet Water on Facebook!

facebook.com/SE.WIWatershedsTrust.org

Storm Water Tips For Winter

GAIL EPPING OVERHOLT, UW-EXTENSION



Photo: Gail Epping Overholt

What a Wisconsin winter it HASN'T been!? Or has it? When this publication goes live, it's very possible we will have snow on the ground. Regardless, one thing we do know about Wisconsin weather is that it can change at the

drop of a hat! Thus, it's time to think of how you can control ice for safety in our water-friendly community!

Traction agents are materials that help prevent slipping on ice, but don't melt it. Sand, kitty litter and ashes have all been used but can hurt vegetation, clog sewers and degrade aquatic habitats. Cracked corn or bird feed has even been suggested because animals can eat it before it would otherwise get washed into the storm sewers in the spring.

Deicers lower the melting point of ice to help melt it on pavement. Rock salt (sodium chloride) is the most common product because it's effective and cheap. However, it is highly corrosive and ecologically damaging in a number of ways, including damage to surface and ground waters. Groundwater damage can be seen as leaf scorching¹ on plants that uptake contaminated water. High levels of sodium cause the loss of vital plant nutrients such as potassium, calcium and magnesium.² Calcium chloride works at very low temperatures and isn't as damaging to the soil and

vegetation as sodium chloride, though it costs a bit more. Calcium chloride attracts moisture, so it won't keep surfaces as dry as many other products. On the other hand, attracting moisture can be a good quality in a de-icer since calcium chloride releases heat when it reacts with water, so it can melt snow and ice on contact.



All deicers must be in solution (liquid) in order to start working; calcium chloride can attract its own solvent whereas rock salt must be pre-wet with a solution of 1 part sodium chloride with 3 parts water. Magnesium chloride does not need pre-wetting either, but is not as commonly used as a deicer as calcium chloride.

Some deicers are significant sources of phosphorus pollution. Look for products that contain 50 parts per million (ppm) or less of phosphorus. If you use any of these, use sparingly and then follow up the application with removing the ice and snow with your shovel!

Dad's advice is to use only a flat hoe and shovel. You'll eliminate the cost and the chemicals and add the benefit of letting you stick to your New Year's resolution to get more exercise! •

¹D' Itri, F.A. "Chemical Deicers and the Environment." Lewis Publishers, London. 282-293, 1992.

²Road Transport Research. "Curtailling usage of de-icing agents in winter maintenance." 95-103, OECD 1989.

Watershed Action Teams Update

THERESA MORGAN, RIVER REVITALIZATION FOUNDATION



Photo: Milwaukee Riverkeeper

The Menomonee and Kinnickinnic (KK) Watershed Action Teams (WAT) finished up 2011 with a list of successful projects, including completion of a recreational use survey on the KK for Sixteenth Street Community Health Center, the beginning of a fish passage study on the Menomonee by Milwaukee Riverkeeper, and a great community forum on stormwater solutions in the Menomonee River watershed, hosted by Transition Milwaukee. With the

new year, however, comes new projects, partnerships, and approaches to protect Milwaukee's water resources. Such changes have been the focus of recent WAT meetings, with emphasis specifically on how best they can move forward in order to tie projects to policy and allow for implementation on a larger scale.

Now that the Watershed Restoration and Implementation Plans have been written, project implementation is the goal. The WAT role in planning and drafting these documents were essential for Sweet Water to meet its goals over the last two years. Moving forward, the WAT will play a different role, transitioning from planning to

implementing, with an emphasis on establishing more active subcommittees in order to move projects and funding opportunities along. At the most recent WAT meeting in November, we asked members to share their thoughts about priorities for the next three years, the role of WAT, and how it should be structured to best achieve the goals of Sweet Water.

WAT members shared their vision that the WATs should continue to serve as facilitators, use meetings as a venue for project updates, and provide an inventory of funding and collaboration opportunities. It was also decided that the WAT will meet on a quarterly basis, perhaps based on a geographical region, and be organized around a specific skills training or project demonstration, such as help with grant writing or invasive species management. Additionally, a helpful discussion occurred regarding how to improve integration and coordination between municipalities and citizen groups. One idea included having municipalities host a WAT meeting and invite citizen groups working in the area to present water quality projects that are currently underway, encouraging an on-going dialogue between local government and citizen stewards.

Watershed project coordinators continue to draft a work plan that will clearly outline specific tasks, responsibilities, and next steps related to the WAT, watershed stakeholders, and project coordination. Check the Sweet Water website for more details as future meetings are scheduled. •

"A Brief Introduction..." continued from page 3

ecology, health implications, economics and politics of freshwater. We're only in the second year of having our own students, although there will be some who read this who worked in our labs while completing degrees in biological sciences, engineering, geosciences, or other programs at UWM. We've gone from twelve students last year to 34 this year, and eventually as our programs grow we'll have many more. We expect a few will graduate this coming spring and embark on careers in freshwater research, technology development, water policy and management, environmental consulting and civil planning in a wide range of settings, from academia to industry, and from government to environmental NGOs.

Issues facing freshwater are varied and complex. From lack of access, to waterborne diseases, to the ecological effects of emerging

contaminants and climate change, the worldwide water crisis will shape the globe in the next century. Milwaukee, as well as communities and cities everywhere, are clamoring for help. Our mission, therefore is straightforward and clear. Through research and talent development, and by partnering with local, regional and global stakeholders, the School of Freshwater Sciences at UWM will be part of the solution.

If you have questions about the UWM School of Freshwater Sciences, please contact Eric Leaf, Director of Development, at leaf@uwm.edu or (414) 382-1769. If you'd like to know more about our Ph.D. or Master's level degree programs, contact Michael Carvan, Associate Professor, at carvanmj@uwm.edu or (414) 382-1706. •



Dave Fowler, MMSD, leads tour

Upcoming Events

Wisconsin Water Association Distribution Conference

February 7 in Wisconsin Dells

http://wiamwa.org/sites/default/files/distribution_brochure_2012_proof2.pdf

Sponsored by the Wisconsin Water Association

Midwest Water Industry Expo

February 7-8 in Wisconsin Dells

http://wiamwa.org/sites/default/files/PDFs/2012_expo_brochure.pdf

Sponsored by the Wisconsin Water Association and the Central States Water Environment Association

Urban Wetlands: 17th Annual Wisconsin Wetlands Association Conference

February 22-23 at the Grand Geneva Resort, Lake Geneva

Pre-Registration until February 15, 2012

<http://wisconsinwetlands.org/2012conference.htm>

Better Buildings, Better Business Conference

February 29-March 2

Sponsored by the Energy Center of Wisconsin

<http://www.ecw.org/university/ecuevent.php?ecuid=304>

Green Energy Summit and Exposition

March 7-10 at the Frontier Airlines Center, Milwaukee

<http://greenenergysummit.us/>

Wisconsin Rural Water Association Technical Conference

March 27-30 in Green Bay, Wisconsin

<http://www.wrwa.org/index.php/8-homepage-items/upcoming-events/73-rural-water-2012-annual-technical-conference>

Environmental History Conference

March 28-31 in Madison, Wisconsin

Includes film festival, sessions, field trips, and other events

<http://www.asehmadison2012.com/>

Clean Rivers, Clean Lake Conference

April 30 from 7:30 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.

Discovery World in Milwaukee

http://www.swwtwater.org/home/annual_conference.cfm

Menomonee Falls Stormwater Expo

May 10 from 9:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. in Menomonee Falls

Menomonee Falls Fire Station #3

<http://www.menomonee-falls.org/index.aspx?nid=627>

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