

DCEC Newsletter

Environmental News for Door County



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SUMMER 2009

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Amazing Canoeist at Summer Program—Valerie Fons, August 19, BHTH

Valerie Fons is a mother of six, a United Methodist pastor and the owner of Bread and Water LLC, a Washington Island Travel Green business. She's the president of LAUNCH (Lake Adventures Uniting Nature and Children with Hospitality) and chairperson of the Washington Island Canoe and Kayak Race, Expedition & Symposium.

She also is one of few ever to complete a canoe trip from the Arctic Ocean, in Northwest Territories, Canada, to Cape Horn in Chile.

As part of the Eddie Bauer Mississippi Challenge she canoed the 2,348 mile length of the Mississippi River from Itasca to mile zero (90 south of New Orleans) in 19 days, setting a Guinness world-record. She completed the *AuSable Canoe Marathon*, the longest non-stop canoe race in North America (120 miles), in less than 17 hours.

Valerie Fons knows how to reach beyond herself. She knows how to set goals and reach them, no matter what. She is our exceptional *keynote speaker* at the free DCEC Annual Summer Program this August 19th, 7:00 pm at the Baileys Harbor Town Hall.

Valerie began her long-distance paddling after meeting her late husband world-class canoeist, Verlen Kruger, paddling along with him during one leg of a long-distance canoe challenge in Baja, California. "Paddling Past the Pond" is a slide-show account of their 21,000-mile trip together from the Arctic Ocean to Cape Horn, which they called their "Two Continent Canoe Expedition."

For this expedition, they paddled from the Arctic Ocean, across Canada, down through the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River and then across the Caribbean. From there, they paddled



Valerie Fons

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A Sense of Wonder, Northern Door Premiere Rachel Carson Film at DCA, August 24, 7:00 pm



Kiaulani Lee as Rachel

BILL MOYERS SAID "You cannot walk away unmoved" from *A Sense of Wonder*, a film about the life of author/activist Rachel Carson. The Door County Environmental Council (DCEC) will be hosting the Northern Door County premiere screening of the film on Monday, August 24th at 7:00 pm at Door Community Auditorium, Fish Creek. There is no admission charge.

Rachel Carson has been called the "patron saint" of the modern environmental movement. Praising Carson for her work, **Al Gore** wrote that, "...without [*Silent Spring*] the environmental movement might have been long delayed or never developed at all." As an activist, Carson

Please see CARSON—page two



DCEC Incorporated in 1971 under the laws of Wisconsin as a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation.

St. Mary's River Controls Lake Superior Outflow

Canada and the United States created the International Joint Commission (IJC) through the *Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909* because they recognized that each country is affected by the other's actions in lake and river systems along the border. As outlined in that treaty, the International Joint Commission (IJC) began the International Great Lakes Study group to review and regulate the outflows from the Great Lakes, beginning with Lake Superior. In 1914, the IJC approved orders permitting waters of the St. Mary's River to be used for hydroelectric power purposes, which included construction of control devices on the River and regulation of Lake Superior water levels.

Starting at the end of Whitefish Bay, Lake Superior drains into the St. Mary's River, flowing 120 km (74.5 miles) southeast into Lake Huron, with a fall of 23 feet. For its entire length it is an international border, separating Michigan in the United States from Ontario, Canada. The most important areas along the river are the rapids and the twin cities of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, with the most famous man-made feature being the Soo Locks. The rapids of the St. Mary's are just below the river's exit from Lake Superior.

The modern locks of the St. Mary's River began in 1855 as the American Locks, with a Canadian counterpart constructed in 1895. The locks became an integral part of the Great Lakes Waterway system in 1959 known now as the Soo Locks. Several hydroelectric generating plants are operating in the River and the Sault Ste. Marie Power Canal, owned by individual companies and the Army Corps of Engineers.

A river water retention structure consisting of a set of compensating works is located at the mouth of the rapids to control the outflow of water from Lake Superior. The works consists of 16 gates, half on the American side, and half on the Canadian side of the river. They were completed between 1901

and 1921 operating under the control of the the International Joint Commission..

In 2007 with approval and funding from both governments, the IJC appointed the International Upper Great Lakes Study Board, to implement and modify the long-range Plan of Study, whose purpose is to:

- investigate improvements to the Lake Superior outflow regulation plan;
- assess the impacts regulation may have on water levels and flows in connecting channels and lakes;
- examine how changes in the St. Clair River affect regulation as well as water flows in the upper Great Lakes; and
- if necessary identify potential remedial options.

To address these objectives, the plan calls for the preparation, dissemination and public review of several reports throughout the 5-year study period. The St. Clair report in October 2009 will address the extent of the changes that have occurred since the last dredging of that river in 1962. The Lake Superior report, due in 2012, will assess how water outflow regulation may be improved to meet the needs of interest groups in the upper Great Lakes.

A preliminary report along with solicited public output was held at the Door County Auditorium on July 7th. This is one of two locations in Wisconsin where this information was disseminated, along with public input. *No locations had been planned on Lake Michigan in Wisconsin for these information/discussion forums.* There were sessions planned for all other areas of the Great Lakes basin. Public and media pressure caused the IJC planning group to include and allow Wisconsin to become involved in these discussions. Watch for notices of Great Lakes discussion forums in the future and **do become involved.**

~JMV

Carson cont'd. from page one

fought government negligence and unbridled corporate interests.

In 1962 she published her seminal work, *Silent Spring*, which alerted the world to the dangers of chemical pesticides launching the modern environmental movement. The chemical industry fought "that hysterical woman" to suppress the book's publication with lawsuits and personal attacks. Carson, terminally ill with breast cancer, refused to be cowed. The book was on the bestsellers list for 86 weeks and has been translated into 30 languages. The film focuses on the last year of Carson's life, 1963-4.

Carson's legacy lives on. She was posthumously awarded the *Presidential Medal of Freedom*, the highest honor awarded by the government to a US citizen. Her work with Congress led directly to the passage of such important laws as the *Clean Air Act*, the *Clean Water Act*, the *National Environmental Policy Act* and the *Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act*. These laws remain pillars of US environmental law.

A Sense of Wonder is a documentary-style film of a play written and starring Kaiulani Lee, an Obie Award-winning actress from New York. Lee has been performing the play over the last 16 years at hundreds of colleges, universities, the Smithsonian Institute, the Albert Schweitzer Conference at the United Nations, the Sierra Club's centennial, in Canada, England

and in Italy. Lee's play also opened the 2005 World Expo in Japan and in May of 2007 she performed it on Capitol Hill in Washington, DC.

The film runs 55 minutes and was shot in high definition video by Oscar Award-winning cinematographer Haskell Wexler (*One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*) Direction is by Christopher Monger (*The Englishman Who Went Up A Hill But Came Down A Mountain*, starring Hugh Grant, *Waiting for the Light*, starring Shirley MacLaine and *Girl From Rio*, best film Hollywood Film Festival.) The musical score relies heavily on the works of Ludwig van Beethoven.

FREE Compact Fluorescent Bulb Disposal!

REMINDER: You can dispose of your burned-out compact fluorescent light bulbs at any DCEC event. Just make sure they are wrapped securely and we'll happily make sure they are disposed of in an environmentally friendly way at no charge!

THANKS!

WDNR: Dredging Study of Door County

This information is contained in an Environmental Analysis (EA) conducted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources during the year 2008. The study was done to address concerns of the public and the agency regarding the increased number of dredging requests from thirteen applications in 1997 to eighty-two in 2000, followed by a decrease to forty-three in 2007. As water levels are expected to remain low, the number of dredging permits is expected to increase during the next years.

All lakes in Wisconsin are governed by the **Public Trust Doctrine**, wherein all Wisconsin lakes and rivers are owned in common by all Wisconsin citizens, held in trust by the Department of Natural Resources. Owners of land that borders Wisconsin lakes and rivers, called “riparian owners” have other rights in addition to the general public. Permits are required by Wisconsin Statutes for various dredging activities planned by riparian owners under provisions of Chapter 30, Section 30.20 SS.

The DNR partnered with Lawrence University to study the impacts of dredging and decided that an Environmental Analysis (EA) should be completed under the provisions of NR 150. The study and EA focused on the typical dredge channels proposed by owners along the shorelines of Green Bay and Lake Michigan in Door County. The dredge channels are commonly 30 feet wide and extend from shallow water near shore to depths needed for navigation possibly in excess of 300 feet.

The study found that there were biological impacts to the near shore area of the shoreline where the channels were dredged, called the littoral zone. These shallow waters provide spawning, nursery, and life sustaining functions for thousands of fish, waterfowl, and other aquatic organisms. *The study found that at all of the sites dredging harmed the natural habitat, with the level of harm dependent on the type of natural habitat and that the cumulative impact could have dramatic impacts on the ecosystem.* Based on 2007 photos there are at least 367 dredged channels on the beds of Green Bay and Lake Michigan in Door County alone.

The study also found that vegetative richness was higher at most of the previously dredged sites and though increasing diversity and habitat can be beneficial, the natural habitat that is there is working. There was also more silt and fewer types of macroinvertebrates (animals without backbones larger than .05 millimeter) in dredged channels. *These changes most likely rendered some of these dredged channels unsuitable for fish spawning, especially in cobble substrate, and possibly affected their ability to function as nursery habitat.* There is concern for the cumulative impact of all of the dredged channels impacting the ability of fish populations to maintain their reproductive success. Dredging in bedrock causes irreversible changes in the habitat because bedrock cannot be replaced. Dredging in sandy substrate increases the short-term impacts due to the need to dredge more often.

It is clear that dredging these channels is a disturbance to

the natural environment and causes a conversion from a natural, primarily local native environment to a potentially non-native, unnatural condition resulting in expansion of plants into areas where they were not previously found. Consequently, alternatives that have less of an impact must be identified and utilized to help protect the ecosystem. The physical, biological and cultural effects of these alterations must be reviewed in light of the Department of Natural Resources responsibility to uphold the **Public Trust Doctrine**.

Permits can only be issued if the department finds that it will be consistent with the public interest in the lake or stream according to Wis. Stats.Ch.30.20 (2)©. Public interest standards are:

1. Natural scenic beauty.
2. Potential for disruption of fish or wildlife habitat.
3. Impacts on wetlands or endangered resources.
4. Effects on water quality.
5. Adequacy of design, including potential for failure.
6. Reasonable use, including consideration of alternatives.
7. Compatibility with the Public Trust Doctrine.
8. Cumulative effects.
9. Impacts on the ability of the public to exercise the incidents of navigation, including such things as canoeing, kayaking, water-skiing, snowmobiling, hiking and swimming.

The shorelines of the Door County peninsula are unique. This resource is not found in any other part of Wisconsin and with the exception of a few other places on the Great Lakes is not found anywhere else in the world. This uniqueness makes it even more important to ensure that Department of Natural Resources’ and U. S. Army Corps of Engineers’ decisions protect this resource. ***Of all the alternatives considered in the study, no dredging is probably the best option to keep the Great Lakes shoreline ecosystem in as natural a state as possible.*** Once these shorelines are altered, they can never be returned to the previous state.

In view of the Department of Natural Resource and Lawrence University conclusions reached in the Environmental Analysis (EA) study and the desire to uphold the provisions of the Public Trust Doctrine, it would be reasonable to presume that any project of the magnitude planned at Schauer Park would have serious consequences. The effects on fish reproduction, entirely unknown at this time, could curtail the normal whitefish (and other species) spawning on this rocky shoreline of Door County, along with disturbing the habitat of tiny creatures that depend on this rocky strata for shelter and food, who are destined to become food for the sustainable, growing fishery.

Condensed from the Environmental Analysis study Dredging in Door County, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Lawrence University. 2009

~JMV

There's a wonderful renewable energy resource available to you and it's right under your ear! *Energy Matters!* is the RETF's monthly radio program beamed directly to your homes from WDOR-910 AM & 93.9 FM on the first Monday of every month at 9:05 am.



It's also podcast on the internet at the DCEC web site. The last 14 episodes of *Energy Matters!* are available as podcasts and cover a myriad of subjects.

- Energy saving tips for your home.
- How Door County residents are using the power of the sun for powering their homes.
- Energy efficient new home construction.
- Can we eat our way out of the energy crisis? Think Globally, Eat Locally!
- Do-it-yourself home energy analysis for the Do-It-Yourselfer.
- The Joy of Solar Thermal Heating.
- Greening your home on a shoestring.
- Geothermal and the small business person.

- Living in a straw-bale house.
- Is small residential wind realistic?
- Is residential geothermal realistic?

- The race to net-zero housing: US vs. Europe.... Guess who's winning?

These radio shows are better than sitting down with a bowl full of dark chocolate goodies! Go to www.RenewableDoorCounty.com and click on the podcasts link at the top of the page! (High-speed connection recommended.)

Our August 4th show brings Don Larson of *Green Sky Energetics* to our microphone. Don is the biggest installer of solar-thermal systems in Wisconsin.

September 7th's show will feature students from St. John Bosco school who will talk about their annual science adventure, which just happens to be in Renewable Energy!

ENJOY!
Don Pardonner

Where Do Your Discarded Medications Go ?

Researchers recently reported fish caught near wastewater treatment plants serving five major U.S. cities had residues of pharmaceuticals in them, including medicines used to treat high cholesterol, allergies, high blood pressure, bipolar disorder and depression.

Findings from this first nationwide study of human drugs in fish tissue have prompted the Environmental Protection Agency to significantly expand similar ongoing research to more than 150 different locations. The average person hopefully will see the results of this type of a study and the impact of us thinking about water that we use every day: where does it come from, where does it go? We need to understand water is a limited resource and we need to learn a lot more about our impacts on in the environment.

Researchers tell us a person would have to eat hundreds of thousands of fish dinners to get even a single therapeutic dose. But these same researchers have found that even extremely diluted concentrations of pharmaceutical residues can harm fish, frogs and other aquatic species because of their constant exposure to contaminated water.

Researchers have tested fish caught in rivers where wastewater treatment plants release treated sewage in Chicago, Dallas, Phoenix, Philadelphia and Orlando, Fla. For comparison, they also tested fish from New Mexico's pristine Gila River Wilderness Area, an area isolated from human sources of pollution.

Earlier research has confirmed that fish absorb medicines because the rivers they live in are contaminated with traces of drugs that are not removed in sewage treatment plants. Much of the contamination comes from the unmetabolized residues of pharmaceuticals that people have taken and excreted. Unused medications dumped down the drain also contribute to the problem.

The researchers found trace concentrations of seven drugs and two

soap scent chemicals in fish at all five of the urban river sites. The amounts varied, but some of the fish had combinations of many of the compounds in their livers. The researchers didn't detect anything in the reference fish caught in rural New Mexico.

An ongoing investigation has reported that trace concentrations of pharmaceuticals have been detected in drinking water of at least 46 million Americans.

The EPA has called for additional studies about the impact on humans of long-term consumption of minute amounts of medicines in their drinking water, especially in unknown combinations. Limited laboratory studies have shown that human cells failed to grow, or took unusual shapes, when exposed to combinations of some pharmaceuticals found in drinking water.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT? The smallest amount of improperly discarded medication, even if it has expired or no longer useable, can have a disastrous effect on the quality of your drinking water if it has been "flushed" or improperly discarded in trash. Municipal wastewater systems do not generally remove any pharmaceutical products that are contained in the wastewater discharged into surface waters.

Homeowners with properly functioning conventional on-site wastewater systems should ensure that no discarded pharmaceutical products are *ever* disposed of in their systems. Eventually they can become incorporated into the groundwater supply contaminating your drinking water, probably unknown to you if your water is not tested specifically for these pharmaceutical products.

Take these products back to the pharmacy for proper disposal or take them to a "clean sweep" disposal operation that will accept these household medical products for proper disposal. This will help ensure that your next generations do not have to deal with problems created by your improper disposal that unknowingly has affected their drinking water.

Condensed from Truthout.org ~JMV

What You Can Do for Our Earth

Do you suffer from “*Unwanted Mail Syndrome?*” Is your mailbox stuffed with paper that immediately gets thrown into the recycle bin?

Are you worried about the environmental impact of all that wasted paper? Well, here’s your *prescription* to cut down on all that junk mail.

The *Direct Marketing Association Mail Preference Service* will take your name off unwanted mailing lists for a \$1.00 processing fee. Go to www.dmachoice.org and either delete your name on-line, or you can print out a form and mail it in with the \$1.00.

You can choose which lists you want to be kept on and which ones you don’t. It’s up to you. It may take a couple of months, but you should see a reduction in junk mail soon.



Unwanted solicitations from credit card companies not only waste paper but it’s been estimated that three million Americans have credit card applications falsely opened in their names from junk mail that wasn’t properly shredded.

Credit Card Solutions at www.optoutprescreen.com or 1-888-567-8688 is a service that allows you to opt-out of credit card offers for five years or permanently. You will have to give your name, home address, phone number and social security number.

Hopefully, by contacting these two services, you can save a few trees and be cured of “*Unwanted Mail Syndrome.*”

Sileen Andera, DCEC President

Events-cont’d.

south through Venezuela, endured 100 days of monsoon rains in Bolivia and struggled to break free of mud flats in Argentina—finally paddling on to finish their journey at Cape Horn.

During the expedition, Valerie conducted daily water quality tests through 23 countries for the Michigan State University Institute of Water Research and the General Motors Environmental Research Laboratory. She has taught Watershed Management on the adjunct faculty at Michigan State University and was winner of a *Take Pride in America Award* from the US Department of the Interior for building public and private partnership for natural resource protection and responsible use.

Valerie’s slide presentation “Paddling Past the Pond” is neither travelogue nor resume. Valerie’s experiences will show us what it takes to think, plan and paddle beyond our horizons with deep insights on how, why, what, when and where a paddler hatches a vision, makes the plan and paddles past the local pond. She also includes observations on how a diversity of cultures, relating to natural resources and geographical/place characteristics, informs relationship with the earth.

The program is expected to last about one hour with questions and answers following the presentation.

This year’s *Annual Summer Program* will be dedicated to the memory of Jon “Fritz” Renner, 1st vice-president of DCEC, who passed away earlier this year. (At the request of his family, memorials honoring “Fritz” may be made directly to DCEC.)

If you have any burned-out compact fluorescent bulbs that you need to dispose of, bring them along, *securely wrapped*, for free disposal courtesy of DCEC.

Don’t forget that the evening is free admission for everyone, and the light snacks and refreshments will be served after the program.

Jon “Fritz” Renner
1948 - 2009
DCEC 1st Vice President



We are all saddened by the untimely passing of our good friend, board member, and vice-president, Jon “Fritz” Renner. Our sympathy goes out to his daughter Ariel Wren Pate and his sister Kerstin “Kit” Conner in Illinois, along with a niece and other relatives.

Fritz was proud of his Norwegian ancestors who were some of the pioneers in Ephraim, notably great grandfather Ole Larson who lived on Eagle Island for many years, long ago. Fritz was one of those rare laid-back individuals who was in conflict with having to be places and do things at certain times. Fritz was well known throughout northern Door County and had many friends who admired his open compassion for fellow humans and his sailing adventures during the summer months.

We, along with his many friends on Wisconsin Public Radio and throughout the county, will miss him very much. One is not remembered by material gains made, but by action that gives genuine respect and admiration.

At the request of his family, memorial donations may be made directly to the Door County Environmental Council.

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch

Way out in the Pacific Ocean, in an area once known as the doldrums, an enormous, accidental monument to modern society has formed. Invisible to satellites, poorly understood by scientists and perhaps twice the size of France, the *Great Pacific Garbage Patch* is not a solid mass, as is sometimes imagined, but a kind of marine soup whose main ingredient is floating plastic debris.

It was discovered in 1997 by a Californian sailor who was heading home with his crew from a sailing race in Hawaii. He decided to turn on the engine and take a shortcut across the edge of the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre, a region that seafarers have long avoided.

It is a perennial high pressure zone, an immense slowly spiralling vortex of warm equatorial air that pulls in winds and turns them gently until they expire. Several major sea currents also converge in the gyre and bring with them most of the flotsam from the Pacific coasts of Southeast Asia, North America, Canada and Mexico. Fifty years ago nearly all that flotsam was biodegradable. These days it is 90 per cent plastic. Floating beneath the surface of the water, to a depth of 33 feet, is a multitude of small plastic flecks and particles, in many colours, swirling like snowflakes.

The world's navies and commercial shipping fleets make a significant contribution, throwing some 639,000 plastic containers overboard every day, along with other litter. But after a few years of sampling ocean water in the gyre, and near the mouths of Los Angeles streams, scientists concluded that 80 percent of marine plastic was initially discarded on land. The United Nations Environmental Program agrees.

The wind blows plastic rubbish out of littered streets and landfills, and trucks and trains on their way to landfills. It gets into rivers, streams and storm drains and then rides the tides and currents out to sea. Litter dropped by people at the beach is also a major source.

Plastic does not biodegrade; no microbe has yet evolved that can feed on it. But it does photodegrade. Prolonged exposure to sunlight

causes polymer chains to break down into smaller and smaller pieces, a process accelerated by physical friction, such as being blown across a beach or rolled by waves. This accounts for most of the flecks and fragments in the enormous plastic soup at the becalmed heart of the Pacific. Scientists also found a fantastic profusion of uniformly shaped pellets about 3/4-inch across.

Nearly all the plastic items in our lives begin as these little manufactured pellets of raw plastic resin, which are known in the industry as "nurdles." More than 220 billion pounds of them are shipped around the world every year, delivered to processing plants and then heated up, treated with other chemicals and stretched and molded into familiar products, containers and packaging.

During their loadings and unloadings, however, nurdles have a knack for spilling and escaping. They are light enough to become airborne in a good wind. They float wonderfully and can now be found in every ocean. (Nickname: *mermaids' tears*.) You can find nurdles in abundance on almost any seashore, an increase of 90 percent in the past 10 years, or on the remotest uninhabited Pacific islands, along with all kinds of other plastic confetti, where litter has increased by 90 percent in the past 10 years, or on the remotest uninhabited Pacific islands, along with all kinds of other plastic confetti.

The *Great Pacific Garbage Patch* has now been tentatively mapped into an east and west section. The combined weight of plastic there is estimated at three million tons and increasing steadily. It appears to be the big daddy of them all, but we do not know for sure. The benefits of plastic, most of which relate to convenience, consumer choice and profit, have been phenomenal. But, except for the small percentage that has been incinerated, ***every single molecule of plastic that has ever been manufactured is still somewhere in the environment.*** 100 million tons of it are floating in the oceans!
~JMV

Pavement sealcoat A source of toxins after storms.

Driveways and parking lots may look better with a layer of sealcoat applied to the pavement, but the water running off the surface into nearby streams will be carrying more than just oxygen and hydrogen molecules. New research conducted at the University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center (UNHSC) indicates that sealcoat may contribute to increasingly significant amounts of polyaromatic hydrocarbons entering waterways from storm-water runoff. Polyaromatic hydrocarbons, more commonly known as PAHs, are found in diesel and crude oil and are considered to be carcinogenic.

Although it is intended to remain on the pavement surface, much of the sealcoat eventually washes or scrapes off and ends up in nearby streams and rivers. The PAHs from the sealcoat attach to organic matter, such as leaves or sediment, where they may be ingested by organisms or buried in other sediments.

As part of the New Hampshire Sea Grant funded research, one-quarter acre of a parking lot near the UNHSC was covered with coal tar-based sealcoat and one-third acre was covered with asphalt-based sealcoat. The remainder of the parking lot was left unsealed.

Both types of sealcoat led to rapid increase in PAH concentrations



in the initial runoff—up to 5,000 parts per billion (ppb)—significantly higher than the 10 ppb levels released from the unsealed lot portion.

Unlike other compounds, PAHs do not break down easily and thus persist in the environment for decades. Even a small amount of PAHs coming off sealcoated parking lots may overwhelm an aquatic system already stressed by other contaminants. Increased PAH concentrations in waterways could be a health issue if people are exposed to it regularly. In addition, dust particles from a sealcoated driveway could potentially be troublesome for children who play on the sealed surface. Experts studying the effects caution that it should not be a major source of concern, but it could result in a cumulative exposure problem that gets more ugly over time. The sealcoating industry should be interested in offering more environmentally friendly, less toxic alternatives in the future.

Condensed from www.fosters.com ~JMV

Your Membership Will Support:

Paddling Past the Pond
DCEC Annual Summer Program
Wednesday, August 19, 7 pm
Baileys Harbor Town Hall

The DCEC Quarterly Newsletter

DCEC's Renewable Energy Task Force

Continued showings of A Sense of Wonder the Rachel Carson Story

Our Free CFB Disposal Program

dcec membership application

() \$25 Individual () \$35 Family () \$50 Sustaining
() \$100 Donor () \$_____ Other () \$15 Student/Limited

This amount would really help! Thanks!

Name(s) _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Door County voter? () yes () no

Township or Municipality: _____

Email: _____ Please email me DCEC alerts:

Summer mailing address, if different:

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Please mail to: DCEC, P.O. Box 114, Fish Creek, WI 54212

REMINDER: A gift membership to DCEC is a great way to do a favor for a friend or relative. It's also a great way to enlighten newcomers to Door County about our fragile environment. Use the form above, in any membership amount, and mark it "GIFT." Make sure your mailing label is attached on the back or send us your name and address separately. Enclose payment and we'll do the rest!

DCEC'S Leadership

PRESIDENT

Eileen Andera, Sturgeon Bay
1st VICE-PRESIDENT (interim)

John Wilson, Baileys Harbor

2nd VICE-PRESIDENT

Phyllis Ingwersen, Sister Bay

TREASURER

Bernice Shumway, Sister Bay

SECRETARIES:

Carol Farwell, Ephraim

Carol Sills, Liberty Grove

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David Boyd, Fish Creek. Steve Eatough, Sister Bay. Robert Merline, Fish Creek. John Wilson, Baileys Harbor

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DIRECTORS

Margaret Cowles, Tony Haswell, James Ingwersen, Flora Langlois, . Sarah Stuart, John F. Wilson, Karen Wilson, Libby Zimmerman

STAFF

Executive Director

Jerry Viste, Sturgeon Bay

Membership Coordinator

Ray Kostiuk, Fish Creek



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http://kagen.house.gov/IMA/issue_subscribe.htm

[Ed. Note: visit <http://www.vote-smart.org> if you don't vote in Door County. Just enter your zip code and they'll display all of your elected representatives with links to detailed fact sheets and contact information about each one.]



door county
 environmental council, inc.
 p.o. box 114
 fish creek, wi 54212

**Annual Summer Program—Aug 19th:
 World Class Canoeist Valerie Fons.
 Then—August 24th:
 See A Sense of Wonder,
 Door Community Auditorium
 See page one.**

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Please Consider a MidYear Donation to DCEC

OUR RECENT ECONOMIC TURNDOWN has hit the nonprofit sector hard. DCEC is always in the position of asking for funding from foundations and other granting organizations. Almost all of these funding sources have taken a hit from US economic performance over the last several months.

So, they are in a position where they must fund less. And less funding means either fewer recipients at full funding or ongoing recipients at lowered funding.

We are grateful and fortunate to continue receiving funds from our regular granting sources. Had these funds evaporated completely, we would have been faced with a severe dilemma.

But, like all other nonprofits, we are experiencing a shortfall in the area of grant donations.

If you are in a position where you are looking for a worthy cause to support, DCEC is in the position of being that worthy cause.

Our task is to educate and defend. While writing grants and asking for funds is part of that, the more we're able to raise with a simple request like this, the less time we need to spend at raising other money.

So, please, consider whether or not you can write a check today to either DCEC or the DCEC Endowment fund. Thank you.

DCEC Endowment Fund

THE *DCEC ENDOWMENT FUND* exists so that the future of Door County's wild spaces and family farms can be ensured far into the future.

Every year, the fund grows. Every year that it grows is one year sooner that DCEC can devote our efforts exclusively to protecting our county's beautiful environment.

You can help this important fund to grow even faster by remembering DCEC in your estate. Each bequest through your wills and estate plans helps to bring us one step closer to financial independence, allowing us to take tough, sometimes unpopular, positions that protect our county for our future generations.

So, whether you can contribute now or later, please make a point of supporting *DCEC Endowment Fund*.

Legacies, memorials and direct gifts are all deeply appreciated. Please call, or have your advisor call, Jerry Viste at (920) 743-6003 for further information.

...and, after you read this newsletter, please pass it along to a friend.



door county
 environmental council, inc.
 p.o. box 114
 fish creek, wi 54212

Environmental News for Door County

0809

**COMPLEMENTARY COPY
 PLEASE TAKE HOME!**

Please Consider a MidYear Donation to DCEC

OUR RECENT ECONOMIC TURNDOWN has hit the nonprofit sector hard. DCEC is always in the position of asking for funding from foundations and other granting organizations. Almost all of these funding sources have taken a hit from US economic performance over the last several months.

So, they are in a position where they must fund less. And less funding means either fewer recipients at full funding or ongoing recipients at lowered funding.

We are grateful and fortunate to continue receiving funds from our regular granting sources. Had these funds evaporated completely, we would have been faced with a severe dilemma.

But, like all other nonprofits, we are experiencing a shortfall in the area of grant donations.

If you are in a position where you are looking for a worthy cause to support, DCEC is in the position of being that worthy cause.

Our task is to educate and defend. While writing grants and asking for funds is part of that, the more we're able to raise with a simple request like this, the less time we need to spend at raising other money.

So, please, consider whether or not you can write a check today to either DCEC or the DCEC Endowment fund. Thank you.

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