

Lobbying And Time Expenditures

2019-2020 Legislative Session

January-June 2020

Midwest Environmental Advocates

Description Of Totals And Expenditures	Hours Communicating	Hours Other	Dollars
Lobbyists	17.96	45.16	\$1,668.89
Midwest Environmental Advocates, Inc.			\$0.00
Rob David Lee	16.92	20.85	\$998.64
Adam Voskuil	1.04	24.31	\$670.25
Comments:			
Non-Lobbyist Employees	1.44	38.41	\$565.94
Comments:			
Overhead			\$0.00
Payments to Officials²			\$0.00
Travel and Living Expenses			
a) Lobbyist Employees			\$1,668.89
b) Non-Lobbyist Employees			\$0.00
All Other Lobbying Expenses			\$0.00
Total Lobbying Time And Expenditures:	19.40 Hours	83.57 Hours	\$2,234.83

Allocation of Lobbying Effort	Percent
Legislative Proposals	56%
Assembly Bill 700	3 %
Assembly Bill 790	1 %
Assembly Bill 791	1 %
Assembly Bill 793	1 %
Assembly Bill 794	4 %
Assembly Bill 795	1 %
Assembly Bill 796	1 %
Assembly Bill 797	1 %
Assembly Bill 798	1 %
Assembly Bill 799	2 %
Assembly Bill 800	1 %
Assembly Bill 842	2 %
Assembly Bill 843	1 %
Assembly Bill 894	8 %
Senate Bill 708	4 %
Senate Bill 709	2 %
Senate Bill 710	1 %
Senate Bill 711	1 %
Senate Bill 715	1 %
Senate Bill 716	1 %
Senate Bill 718	1 %
Senate Bill 722	1 %
Senate Bill 723	1 %
Senate Bill 725	1 %

Allocation of Lobbying Effort	Percent
Senate Bill 772	0%
Senate Bill 773	3%
Senate Bill 808	8%
Budget Bill Subjects	0%
Administrative Rulemaking Proceedings	30%
Numerical standards to minimize the concentration of polluting substances in groundwater	10%
Surface water quality criteria and analytical methods for poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) including PFOS, PFOA, and any other PFAS for the purpose of protecting public health, and the procedures in the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("WPDES") permitting program to implement the new water quality criteria	10%
The promulgation of new drinking water maximum contaminant levels for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) including Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	10%
Topics Not Yet Assigned A Bill Or Rule Number	13%
State agencies should cross reference databases of historic landfills, with databases on private wells, and focus on testing wells near those areas. Would increase protections for rural populations not connected to public water supply systems	1%
State agencies should explore the availability of and work to develop low-cost PFAS screening tests. Leading to more frequent and widespread testing to identify and investigate contaminated sites.	1%
State agencies should continue to work collaboratively with toxicologists and engineers to understand the best methods for removing PFAS from the environment. Funding research efforts and support those efforts by publicizing results.	1%
DNR should fully exercise its authorities to require full site investigations of known contaminated sites. DNR should require a site investigation work plan within 60 days, and commence the field investigation 90 days after that.	1%
DNR should develop its regulation about disposal with an eye toward developing disposal standards for other products that contain other PFAS aside from intentionally added fire-fighting foams.	1%
In its regulations promulgated pursuant to the recently passed bill to address fluorinated fire-fighting foams, DNR should clearly define what is meant by "intentionally added PFAS" to ensure that no such foams are used across the state	1%
Wisconsin should join recent citizen calls to petition EPA to list certain PFAS as hazardous waste under RCRA, triggering listed compound designation under CERCLA	1%
DNR should regulate airborne PFAS under its existing authorities, designate them as air contaminants, and seek to limit PFAS exposure by requiring incinerators in Wisconsin to reduce or eliminate PFAS emissions.	1%
DNR and DNS should review existing science on whether other PFAS aside from PFOA and PFOS are harmful to human health and begin groundwork for future rule-makings.	1%
Wisconsin should not allow PFAS to be manufactured in the state, including through GenX technology.	1%
DHS and DNR should issue health advisories to communities that live near waters and areas of known or likely PFAS contamination including near historic landfills and where members of the public are known to fish or swim.	1%
DHS and DNR should use the best available science to provide a recommendation of how many fish per week a member of the public should consume in known contaminated waters	1%
DNR or DHS should announce recommendations for proper disposal of products that include PFAS, and provide treatment technologies available for drinking water with PFAS concentrations above DNS's recommended standards.	1%
Minor Efforts	0%
All Other Matters	1%
Total Reported Lobbying Effort:	100%

Report Certified On: Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Certification and Electronic Signature

I certify I am Ry Carpenter and certify that the information entered and reported to the Wisconsin Ethics Commission is an accurate record of the lobbying activities of Midwest Environmental Advocates.

I further understand that if I know or believe that the records I submit are not complete or that any part of it is not true, I may be fined \$10,000 or imprisoned for 5 years or both. I understand that Wisconsin Statutes require me to retain until 3 years from the date that the records are filed documents necessary to substantiate these reports.