

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY
HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wis. Stats., a regular meeting of the **Brown County Human Services Committee** was held on Wednesday, January 23, 2013 in Room 200 of the Northern Building – 305 East Walnut Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin

Present: Vice Chair Robinson, Supervisor Hopp, Supervisor La Violette
Excused: Supervisors Haefs and Evans
Also Present: Supervisor Hoyer, Jeremy Kral, Tim Schmitt, Mary Johnson, Judy Friederichs, other interested parties.

I. Call Meeting to Order.

The meeting was called to order by Vice Chair Robinson at 6:00 p.m.

II. Approve/Modify Agenda.

Motion made by Supervisor Hopp, seconded by Supervisor La Violette, to approve. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

III. Approve/Modify Minutes of November 28, 2012.

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Hopp to approve. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Comments from the Public

None.

Report from Human Services Chair, Patrick Evans

1. Review Minutes of:

- a. Aging & Disability Resource Center of Brown County Board (December 13, 2012).
- b. Aging & Disability Resource Center of Brown County Personnel and Policy Committee (November 30, 2012).
- c. Children With Disabilities Education Board (October 23 and December 11, 2012).
- d. Human Services Board (December 13, 2012).
- e. Veterans' Recognition Subcommittee (November 20, and December 18, 2012).

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Hopp to suspend the rules and take Items 1a–e together. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Hopp to receive and place on file Items 1a-e. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Aging and Disability Resource Center:

2. Resolution re: Change in Table of Organization – Aging and Disability Resource Center, Outreach & Benefit Program Specialist.

The Assistant Director of the ADRC, Chris Giesen, along with the Benefit Specialist Team Lead, Tina Brunner, attended the meeting to answer any questions the Committee had concerning this resolution.

Vice Chair Robinson referenced the fourth "whereas" of the resolution and indicated that it says that the ADRC participated in a Nursing Home Relocation program which generated additional Medicaid revenue to support the cost of this position and he asked if this is the only revenue dedicated to this. Giesen responded that this is not the only revenue dedicated to this. She continued that this was an additional source of revenue identified after the budget process at the end of 2012. A major portion of the ADRC role is to help people remain in the community or return to the community and the additional funds would be grant dollars and other Medicaid funds. It was also noted that no funds were coming from the general fund for this.

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Hopp to approve.

Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Health Department

3. **Recommendation to Amend Chapter 38 Public Nuisance Ordinance, (4)(2)(a)(ii) Odor Violations to change the number of verifiable complaints that would initiate a citation from (the current) three (3) to two (2) verifiable complaints. *Held from November meeting.***

Robinson stated that he was hesitant to have this held for three months because Supervisor Evans has been working so deeply on this. Supervisor Hopp indicated that he had spoken with Evans regarding this and Evans is agreeable to bring this back in three months.

Motion made by Supervisor Hopp, seconded by Supervisor La Violette to hold until the April meeting for report. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

4. **Request that funds, up to \$4,000 be taken from the existing health department budget for the purpose of contracting for the services of an acoustician to research/develop draft language for a low frequency sound ordinance related to multi-sources, with a plan to come back and request an addition to the health department budget if the budget is spent down at the end of the year (original request for this funding came from the Board of Health at its January 10 meeting).**

Robinson indicated that he had heard Supervisor La Violette's concerns that no action be taken on this tonight due to the absence of Supervisors Evans and Haefs. La Violette stated she would like to have this held until the February meeting. Robinson wished to make those in attendance aware that this may be on the agenda again in February. Hopp stated that he wanted to approve this instead of holding it to move forward to get the study done. He will vote in favor of this tonight and wondered where his fellow supervisors stood on this.

La Violette stated she would vote to hold for a month. She has listened to both sides of this issue from people she greatly respects but still does not know that she has enough information and she felt that rushing this would be unreasonable. She knows that Chair Evans has some very strong opinions on this issue and has met with a number of people regarding this and she would like to have his leadership on this before a final decision is made. She realizes that this request is only for \$4,000 for a study, but she feels that sometimes these small steps that seem innocuous and really seem reasonable are taken without looking at where it could lead in terms of bidding for more resources and need for more personnel.

Robinson stated he tended to agree with La Violette and before he can make a decision on this he feels that he needs more information and he also agreed that it would be beneficial for Supervisors Evans and Haefs to be involved in the conversation as he felt it was an important one. Having said that, Robinson continued that most of what he has read that was advocating limiting low frequency noise and infrasound had some phrase about how more study was needed on the issue. This leads him to his second point and that is if the need for more study seems to be such a recurring refrain, are we at a point where we need to

determine what the guidelines should be? Thirdly, Robinson stated the draft language for low frequency sound was related to multi sources and he is of the assumption that this means more than just wind turbines. It was pointed out to him that that could also be interpreted in another way and could include a location that was getting low frequency sound from multiple sources in one place. Another point that Robinson wished to have addressed is that he reads this as a request for money to draft language for an ordinance and he felt that that was different than authorizing funds for a study. He would like to have this clarified.

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Hopp to open the floor to allow interested parties to speak. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

-Dr. Jay Tibbetts, 328 David Drive, Green Bay, Wisconsin addressed the Committee. Dr. Tibbetts first addressed Robinson's question regarding multiple sources. Dr. Tibbetts stated that what is referred to as multi source includes many sources for infrasound and low frequency sound other than wind turbines. These include cooling towers and their fans, airports, construction sites and grain dryers. Dr. Tibbetts continued that some of these sources other than wind turbines could be of a seasonal nature and could be exempt. Dr. Tibbetts further stated that he agreed that there would be certain exceptions written into the ordinance. Dr. Tibbetts stated that what is trying to be dealt with as far as the ordinance is that at this time there is no low frequency or infrasound ordinance and they want to amend their noise ordinance to include this. Dr. Tibbetts acknowledged that there are very few things that can be regulated, but if there are industries known to produce infrasound, they could be required to do an impact study to show what they will do, especially if they are in a residential area. The other thing is things like formulas contained in safe siting guidelines could be used to figure out what would be allowed at a distance. Dr. Tibbetts stated that this whole thing is to protect the public from a health issue standpoint.

Hopp stated that one of the things that would be taken into account would be the development of, in essence, a measuring stick that gives a number to a certain level so that somebody could check to see if that particular frequency fell within the range. Dr. Tibbetts stated this is a highly technical and highly specialized issue which he felt was probably beyond what Corporation Counsel could do. Robinson added that he had spoken with Corporation Counsel Juliana Ruenzel and she was very supportive of the idea of having someone else write this.

-William Acker, 3217 Nicolet Drive, Green Bay, Wisconsin stated that he is President of Acker & Associates and has been donating his time on this issue for six years and he has done extensive research. He provided a copy of his agenda for the meeting, a copy of which is attached and outlines his position on this matter.

Acker invited any interested Committee members to meet with him and spend time going through his documentation if desired. He also distributed documentation from the Wisconsin Towns Association regarding a moratorium to stop the permitting and installation of industrial wind turbines until further studies are done and solutions found, a copy of which is attached. It was noted that the Wisconsin Towns Association does not represent cities and Acker noted that cities may not have an issue because generally large industrial wind turbines are not located within city limits but rather in towns and villages. Finally, Acker wanted to point out this goes beyond wind turbines and he noted that there are two different families irritated by two different sets of cooling towers in the area and as he mentioned earlier there is proof in one case that the levels exceed the levels of the noise codes of two countries. There is plenty of information to suggest that we are doing the right thing and are on track and he felt this was important to do. He urged the Committee to keep in mind that the State codes for industrial wind turbines are for units over 100 megawatts. The installation at Shirley Wind is only a 20 megawatt installation and Acker felt that we need protection for the cities and towns, not just large industrial that comes under the Wisconsin Public Service jurisdiction but we need it for the smaller units as well.

Acker also wished to point out that in the Town of Shirley, the small wind turbine installation has affected the health of 50 individuals who sent affidavits to the County Health Department and to the State asking for something to be done. This is why this is such an important issue and why he works on this free of charge to the City and County to try to come up with a solution. He is asking the Committee to believe in him and what he is doing.

Supervisor Hopp asked if there were wind turbines that do not cause low frequency noise and Acker responded that there are and they are used primarily in European countries where there are laws that state low frequency noise is not allowed. Acker is entertaining the City and County to set up a code that says you cannot produce certain levels of noise at the residential property line. Enough is known about the wind turbines and cooling towers to write such a code to prevent those levels from occurring at the property line. In regard to the large industrial wind turbines, Acker stated that there is not a solution to their propagation of low frequency and infrasound, but the only solution would be to write noise codes so that they are far enough away from the residences so they do not produce problems. Acker stated that after a code would be written, there is always the possibility to go in and modify the code as more is learned on this subject. Acker is highly convinced that if they write something now, 90 – 98% of the cases that are currently occurring in Brown County could possibly be prevented. The remaining cases would be worked on as more is learned.

Robinson stated that when he spoke with staff at Senator Lasee's office he addressed the idea of the state regulating or having some involvement in the process of wind installation smaller than 100 megawatts.

-Sandra Johnson, 1893 Wayside Road, Greenleaf, stated that she is a retired science teacher and has been working on this issue for about three years. She stated that within several hours of hearing of the plan to put up 100 turbines in the Shirley wind project in southern Brown County she went to her computer and she realized this would be a problem. Three years ago there was not the peer reviewed information there is now. She acknowledged that there is a lot to learn, but there are a lot of red flags. She attended a hearing in Madison and realized what a problem this is.

Johnson continued that she has been learning of families in Shirley who are getting sick in their homes. Four to five months after Shirley Wind started she got a call from someone who knew they were active in the citizen group. He asked them to come to his home. Johnson and her husband sat in the living room of the home which had been vacated by the owner and within five minutes she had left side ear pain. After five minutes she asked her husband what he was feeling and he stated that it felt like someone had open palms on the back of his head and he was feeling woozy, as if on a strong pain medication. They then went into the backyard of the home and saw the turbines. By the time they left 45 minutes later, Johnson felt as if she was going to vomit. Her husband wanted to go back to the house several days later to see if this happened again. They brought another couple with them. One got strong tinnitus and the other felt sick as well.

Johnson stated that some people can be within the area and have no symptoms, but others cannot. The most susceptible groups are small children and older women.

Johnson stated that they had attended two of the technical hearings on this matter, the most recent on January 17 and they listened to two acousticians who were out at Shirley Wind and she made a copy of the testimony of the January 17th hearing, a copy of which is attached. She pointed out several key points on page two of this handout. She also provided the Committee with a copy of a letter written by Sarah Cappelle that outlines what her family has been through due to the wind turbines.

La Violette stated that she is becoming aware that this has to happen on the State level. She is sympathetic to the stories she has heard tonight as well as in the past but she felt that this should be handled on the State level.

-Steve Deslauriers, 2888 Wayside Road, Greenleaf, Wisconsin addressed La Violette's comments about this being regulated at the State level and stated that he definitely agreed; however, the problem they are having is that the power to regulate the wind turbines has been pooled largely from municipalities, towns and counties and given to the State. The State includes most area that will never be affected. The representation is largely from areas that will never be affected by turbines which results in a very difficult political situation. The industry is very intelligent and smart in getting the control at the State level because they know that even with a largely republican legislature over the last two years nothing could get done because nobody could agree on even the simplest of wind siting rules or how they should be modified to protect people. Deslauriers continued that giving control to the State would be misguided in as much as he did not feel it would ever get done. The situation in Brown County being on the Niagara escarpment makes Brown County the target for wind development and although this is a multi-point ordinance, it is important that we let Brown County's voice be known as what is deemed as acceptable for low frequency noise. He continued that Glenmore has the largest turbines on land in the United States and the largest in Wisconsin. This is a huge impact. The people working on this and in attendance at this meeting see this as such a wrong that needs to be right that they are dedicating their lives to doing that. People are being hurt and he understands the concern of the Committee to postpone for another month but he stated that frankly this is the refrain that many of his neighbors have been being told for the two years they have been out of their homes. He continued that the framework to move forward with a low frequency noise ordinance does not mean that specifics have to be nailed down, but an acoustician who is familiar with low frequency noise and the impact can at least lay out the framework for Brown County and the gaps can be filled in as studies are completed. He asked the Committee to reconsider putting this off for another month and encouraged them to move forward tonight.

-Alyssa Ashley, 309 Prospect Avenue, Denmark, Wisconsin stated that she is a member of one of the families that has left their home in Glenmore in 2011 because of the wind turbines. Ashley stated that she is 17 years old and stated that although she does not have the credentials of some of the others that spoke, she is well aware of the problems of low frequency noise because she has lived among the turbines. She has never had health problems, ear problems, headaches or sleeping problems until February or March of 2011. Several other family members had similar problems. She had heard stories about how the turbines could cause health problems but they thought they were far enough away to not be affected as they are approximately one mile from the turbines. Ashley continued that they built their house in 2002 and moved out in 2011. She continued that the fact that she can tell when the turbines are going by the pressure in her ears proves that there is something going on. She continued that after they left their home in Glenmore they spent 100 days in a camper and then moved into a house half the size of the house they had built in Glenmore.

Ashley urged the Committee to reconsider passing this resolution instead of waiting for another month. They have been told month after month that they need to wait longer for more studies and she feels very uprooted from her house and it is hard living away from home. She is exhausted with the pushing it off and waiting to see what will happen and this has disrupted a number of families' lives.

-Barbara Vanden Boogart, Holly-Mor Road, Greenleaf, Wisconsin said she lives near Glenmore and has been advocating for the protection of people exposed to the numerous things that wind turbines create. Her life has been overtaken with this issue over the last several years. She feels blessed to live in Brown County because she has a sense that the authorities and government bodies in this County have been so responsive to this issue. Brown County's Board of Health has been so courageous to disregard politics and popularity in the past and has set an example for the State and County.

Vanden Boogart continued that she is a human who sees something wrong and she knows that if one person does not do something, the other person or County will not necessarily do it either. She stated that the Committee has been courageous in the past and she encouraged them to do that again by passing this tonight to send a clear message to the state. She concluded by thanking the Committee for their time.

Motion made by Supervisor Hopp, seconded by Supervisor La Violette to return to regular order of business. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Robinson stated that the need for some sort of relief for people who have been displaced has been raised and he stated that he is genuinely concerned about the health effects of this and the families affected have his heartfelt sympathy. It is his understanding, however, that whatever the vote is on this tonight would not affect the present homeowners in their present situation. He indicated that he appreciated everyone who spoke tonight but he would still support a vote to hold this for one month.

Hopp thanked the public for attending the meeting and felt that they have been pushed along way too many times and he is familiar with the situation and apologized that they have been failed. Hopp continued that there were red flags with the turbines from the beginning and he apologized that these red flags were ignored. Hopp continued that he has studied and researched this issue and he agreed that there are two sides to every story but one side of this story is driven by money. The only reason we have wind industry is because it is so well subsidized by the federal government. This does not make money or create jobs and if was not for subsidies it would go broke. Hopp did not believe that the State would do anything on this issue and the lobbyists are so powerful in the wind industry that they do not have to buy off the local politicians because there are plenty of other ones that are not affected by it that they can buy off and those are the votes that matter. Hopp continued that this is not a State issue and if the County is going to take action it needs to be done at this time. If this is delayed another month, it would come back in February and will not come before the County Board until March. He encouraged his fellow supervisors to at least get this on the next County Board agenda. His suggestion was to move forward to get it to the County Board level for discussion with all 26 members. He felt that each month this is pushed down the road we subject or possibly subject new families to a problem and he noted that a new wind turbine can be built by a different energy company. Perhaps the ordinance will not provide relief to the individuals already affected, but at least by getting this started and getting going, we would be protecting this from happening to more people. He felt this was the responsibility of the Committee.

La Violette stated that there seems to be some urgency and she asked if there was knowledge of other wind turbines that will be sited within the next year. Robinson shared information he had received from Dr. Tibbetts in this regard and he also spoke with Senator Lasee's office and there are 150+ windmills in the southern part of the County that are on the plans for multiple companies, six of which have been approved by the FAA for flight patterns which is a necessary step in preparing for putting in an application for approval. There are none that have been formally applied for at the local level and there has been no notice which is required to be sent to the PSC.

La Violette asked that her view be respected and she will still ask that this matter be postponed until the rest of the Committee is present next month. She knows this can be frustrating but she needs more research personally and needs answers to a few more questions.

Robinson questioned if this would need to go before the full Board since this is actually a movement of funds within the existing Health Department budget. Hopp indicated the action will be included in the report which is sent to the full Board. Health Department Director Judy Friederichs stated that this is being handled in this manner at the suggestion of the County Executive. Hopp stated that basically this is giving the Health Department permission to spend the \$4,000 because if at the end of the year they run short, funds would be taken from the general fund to cover their shortage. Robinson indicated that if the scenario Hopp described would happen, any funds coming out of the general fund would need approval by the full Board. La Violette stated that her concern would be that in the past most County Executives and Board members have been reluctant to cover over expenditures from the general fund and she does not know if the full Board would be willing to approve that so she did not feel that it could be guaranteed that if the Health Department spends the \$4,000 on this project that they will not have to take the money from somewhere else within the Health Department budget. Hopp expected that if this matter got pulled

by the full Board that if there was an issue with covering the Health Departments expenses, he would not have a problem with making a motion to take the funds from the general fund because he felt this is a worthwhile request. Friederichs stated that when the County Executive and herself discussed this, the concept of bringing it forward in this manner was the idea of being open about it so that later on the Health Department would not be coming back with any surprises.

Motion made by Supervisor Hopp, seconded by Supervisor La Violette to approve.

Vote taken. MOTION FAILED

Ayes: Hopp

Nays: Robinson, La Violette

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Robinson to hold for one month. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED

Ayes: Robinson, La Violette

Nays: Hopp

5. **Director's Report.**

Health Department Director Judy Friederichs reported that their agency has started a strategic planning process this year with staff. The process to date included surveying the staff and meeting with them, doing an analysis and review of the mission statement. They will be meeting with the Board of Health to get their involvement in the strategic planning. They will also be involving stakeholders by survey. This has been an exciting process to date and Friederichs stated that the staff has had a lot of enthusiasm which was somewhat unexpected but very nice to see. It is estimated that the entire process should take approximately nine months.

Friederichs continued her report by talking about the community health improvement process. She stated that it is a requirement for public health to do an assessment of the community to determine priorities and take appropriate action. By statute this is a five year requirement for public health and a three year requirement for not for profit healthcare networks under the Affordable Healthcare Act. The process of assessment started in 2010 and it was facilitated by the De Pere Health Department and Brown County Health Department and they had a steering committee that included the healthcare networks. It took approximately six months to go over all the collected data sets and react to the different data sets and data was compiled as they went along and they voted on the final three priorities. Friederichs provided the Community Health Assessment Report, a copy of which is attached. The three priorities were adequate, appropriate and safe food nutrition, oral health and alcohol and other drug use. They are now in the planning phase where they have action groups for each of these priorities that are working on their community health improvement plan focusing on these priorities. She will continue to keep the Committee updated on these efforts as well as the final executive summary.

Friederichs reported on two other areas, those being communicable disease and influenza. She stated that influenza started early and has been very active and intense. She continued that they do not get individual case reports but as far as measuring what is going on is there are certain providers across the state assigned to test individuals that present with flu-like symptoms. These providers do testing and send it into the State and the State then puts together a report and reports it out by region. This year flu activity began in the beginning of December and has been increasing steadily since. One area that they do report by case are individuals who are hospitalized and she noted that this year there have been 87 individuals hospitalized due to influenza, compared to about 44 last year. Friederichs stated that the peak should continue for a few more weeks before beginning to decline.

Friederichs concluded her report by informing the Committee that one thing that is being initiated in their Department right now is an electronic inspection recording system. This system is a statewide system and the State purchased an office shelf program and the staff has just had training on the use of it. Staff will

be using this program out in the field to record the inspections and it will also help pull the data together and submit it to the State. Friederichs stated that this will alleviate having to do some of these manually and she also sees this as an opportunity for evaluation for the types of critical violations and other violations. She noted that there are about 1500 licenses for about 1000 establishments.

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Hopp to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Veterans Services/Human Services:

6. **Budget Adjustment (13-02): Increase in expenses with offsetting increase in revenue.**

This budget adjustment is for an allocation of a \$4,250.00 grant/scholarship from Justice for Vets and a transfer of \$1,000 from Drug Court settlement award funds to help defray travel costs associated with the Veterans Treatment Court Planning Initiative training for ten NEWVTC members to attend in May, 2013.

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Hopp to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Human Services Department

7. **Request for Approval of RFP for Pharmacy Services for the Brown County Community Treatment Center, Project #1422.**

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Hopp to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8. **Executive Director's Report.**

Director of Community Programs Jeremy Kral presented the Director's Report in place of Executive Director Brian Shoup who was at a meeting in Madison. Kral provided a written report to the Committee, a copy of which is attached.

Kral spoke to the Committee with regard to the possible CTC restructuring and stated that they have seen over a number of years a broad emphasis on keeping people with behavioral needs in the community as much as possible. This may affect Brown County in that they are considering changing the structure of the CTC from having two wings and a bed capacity of 36 to virtually half that size and creating a CBRF with the space that is saved to serve people in a less intense setting. They are in the analytical phase of this and Kral stated that on January 25, 2013 several members of the Human Services Department as well as staff from the Corporation Counsel office will be going to Madison to meet with representatives of the Department of Health Services to talk about the different structure and planning elements that the County should be looking at as well as what a future program should look like if this change is made. Some physical modifications at the CTC would be necessary and they have spoken with Planning on these issues. Human Services will continue to keep the Committee advised of developments with regard to this subject.

The second item Kral wished to highlight is the child protection unit recognition. The significant increase in the child neglect and referral cases has been discussed in the past. The performance of the child protection workers is tracked along with other counties by the State and they are accountable for a lot of measurement including the timeliness which they make initial contact with the children, the timeliness of completing written documentation of assessments and the number and frequency of visits to children in foster care. Kral stated that Brown County's numbers in terms of performance are always among the top of the larger counties in Wisconsin. He was proud of the work that Human Services puts into child protection and stated that they were recognized recently by a visit and a cake from the County Executive.

Kral also noted that the 2013 budget included three additional positions for that unit and those positions are currently in the process of being trained and filled and brought up to capacity. The final item Kral reported on was the response to the need for prescriber time. The department is nearing the end of their information gathering and planning phase as to how to address this. Once gathering this information is complete, the department expects to advance initiatives to expand capacity and better address this need. The current wait time is about three months, but Kral noted that those that are in need of emergency services are seen within a week.

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Hopp to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

9. **Financial Report for Community Treatment Center and Community Programs.**

Finance Manager Tim Schmitt reported that from a financial perspective 2012 is looking good. Community Programs is looking at a surplus of \$2.5 to \$3 million dollars while the CTC is looking at a deficit of \$600,000 - \$700,000. He noted that most of the deficit on the Community Treatment side is due to depreciation which is a non-levy item. Robinson asked if it was Schmitt's opinion that in moving forward to 2013 the deficit for depreciation is built into the system and Schmitt responded that it is built into the system. Schmitt stated that depreciation is built into the budget so that it is not part of the levy requirement.

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Robinson to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

10. **Statistical Reports.**

- a. **Monthly Inpatient Data – Community Treatment Center.**
- b. **Monthly Inpatient Data – Bellin Psychiatric Center.**
- c. **Child Protection – Child Abuse/Neglect Report.**
- d. **Monthly Contract Update.**

Robinson referenced the December statistics for the CTC and asked if it would be too much trouble to get a multi-year report of the same statistics. Nursing Home Administrator Mary Johnson stated she would provide this.

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Hopp to suspend the rules and take Items 10 a-d together. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Hopp to receive and place on file Items 10 a-d. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

11. **Approval for New Non-Continuous Vendor.**

Motion made by Supervisor Hopp, seconded by Supervisor La Violette to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Syble Hopp – No agenda items.

Other

12. **Audit of bills.**

Motion made by Supervisor Hopp, seconded by Supervisor La Violette to pay the bills. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

13. **Such other Matters as Authorized by Law.**

Robinson stated that he has a conflict with the next regularly scheduled meeting on February 27 and indicated that he would be available on February 26. Both Hopp and La Violette indicated they were agreeable to moving the meeting date. It was decided among those Committee members present to hold the next meeting on February 26 if this is acceptable with Chair Evans and Supervisor Haefs.

Motion made by Supervisor La Violette, seconded by Supervisor Hopp to adjourn at 8:02 p.m. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Respectfully submitted,

Therese Giannunzio
Recording Secretary

AGGENDA

1. Introduce myself:

a. I am a Consulting Engineer & Court Case Expert Witness with my own business called Acker & Associates.

b. Graduate of UW Madison in Civil & Environmental Engineering

2. The issue is "Can Wind Turbines & Cooling Towers Cause Illness" In my opinion this is a huge issue in the USA presently because:

a. This issue is highly political

b. The issue involves jobs which is the single most important issue in the United States today.

c. And it involves lots of money for for engineers and attorneys working to support the Wind Turbine Industry.

3.

3. So how did I get involved in this issue?

About 6 years ago my Aldermen Jerry Wiezbiskie asked me if I could help the City with a case of illness at the home of Bob & Leona Ehrfurth (an elderly couple on limited income). My investigation of their situation led me to believe that the cause could be Low Frequency Noise from a Cooling Tower about one mile from their home. My research also indicated that LFN could be a problem from Industrial Wind Turbines. This finding that Wind Turbines produce LFN & Infrasound really shook me up because years prior to this I worked with the New North Group to promote businesses here in Wisconsin, by convincing Wisconsin Businesses to build parts for Wind Turbines. So I continued my research into Wind Turbines & Cooling Towers to help me form my own opinion. Now you should know that I have been an ASHRAE engineer for 38 years, ASHRAE stands for the American Society of Heating Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers. This group puts out 4 different engineering books and

each year they rewrite one of those four books. These books teach us engineers on how to not produce Low Frequency Noise because they know it can be a problem. In fact you can purchase a Cooling Tower that produces very low levels of LFN.

Now on my research of the Ehrfurths I became convinced that they were experiencing distress from LFN. Then I was contacted by Dave and Rosemary Enz who told me that they were ill and that they thought it was from the recent installation of Wind Turbines in the town of Glenmore. So I decided to review their case as well and not charging any fee for my investigation, the same as the Ehrfurths. Well my comparisons of these 2 families suggested that these experiences were very similar. I then was able to get Dr. Herbert Coussons to assist me in a review of their illnesses. So we set up a meeting for the 2 families in Dr. Coussons office to review their experiences. That meeting convinced Dr. Coussons and I that the experiences were very similar and that it could be exposure to LFN. When the meeting was complete I and Dr. Coussons went back to work and the 2 families went out into the parking lot to talk some more. They then decided to continue their conversation at the Ehrfurth's home near the Cooling Tower, but when the Enz Family arrived they got so sick they could not stay. This incident was never mentioned to me until about 2 weeks later since they did not think it was significant. To me this was very significant because it convinced me that I was on track, and so I then decided that the next step was to find a good acoustical engineer with a strong background in LFN and to convince the City to conduct a test.

Well the Ehrfurth residence was tested in July of 2011 and we found very high levels of LFN & Infrasonnd, and those levels were so high that they violated the Noise Codes of the Netherlands and Poland. As far as I know only European Countries have LFN & Infrasonnd Noise Codes which include Germany, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, but I can tell you that Calumet County does have a Wind Turbine LFN & Infrasonnd noise code.

4. Are there Peer Reviewed Studies Showing Negative Health Impacts From Wind Turbine Sounds Below the Threshold of Hearing?

The answer to that question is a strong yes! But first what does it mean to be peer reviewed. This is something I am very familiar with because I peer review for HPAC Magazine and for ASHRAE and my clients ask me to review documents for errors. The Peer Review list I am about to give you are articles & journals that I know go through a very rigorous review process. Most magazines today do peer review their articles, but there are many that do a poor job, in fact ASHRAE contacted me on this issue because I had been finding some major mistakes in some of their articles. In my opinion these articles I am submitting to you are very good and I have not found any mistakes, and I have not found any lies. The one author I respect the most is Professor Alec Salt who is a Doctor of Otolaryngology (O T O L A R N G O L O G Y).

O T O L A R N G O L O G Y or ENT (ear nose & throat) is the branch of medicine and surgery that specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the head and neck. It is the oldest medical practice in the U.S. and nearly 50% of all office visits pertain to the ear, nose and throat. Professor Alec Salt is the only ENT that I know of who has been conducting significant medical Research on illnesses from Wind Turbines and if you read his articles you will see that he believes that these illnesses are caused by LFN & Infrasound (in the Inaudible range & audible) from Industrial Wind Turbines. One of Salt's articles was published in the medical journal JARO which is the Journal of the Association for Research in O T O L A R N G O L O G Y .

To the best of my knowledge there is "No" Peer Reviewed SAGE documents or Medical Journal articles that indicate that Industrial Wind Turbines are not causing health problems.

5. So how can you determine who is telling you the truth?

- a. First ask if that person is making money on this issue?
For instance Professor Alec Salt is not making a dime on this issue.**
- b. Also look for experience.**
- c. Check to see if they have written any SAGE documents or medical journal articles.**
- d. Check to see if they like to do press releases. Most very high level experts refuse to get into newspaper articles because they know that most of these articles do very little in depth analysis.**
- e. Check to see if they have used their expertise to help their community in issues and if they have done it free of charge.**

6. My Self & Acker & Associates – Handout

On the front of this document is my Company Logo which spells out the Virtues of : Honesty Integrity, Fairness and the Accuracy in Engineering. I believe “VERY Stongly” in these Virtues and I become angered when I see engineers lying. That is why this statement is on the front page of my Web Site, and why I tell every Law Firm that wants to hire me for a Court case, that I will not lie, and I will not change my data to win a case.

I am here tonight to plead with you to believe in me, and the direction that I am trying to take you, and I promise you here tonight that I will not fail in this cause. Please make the right decision to approve the writing of a Noise Code to protect our public, just as they have done in Germany, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands.

Peer-Reviewed Studies Showing Negative Health Impacts From Wind Turbine Sounds Below The Threshold of Hearing Articles

From The Bulletin of Science, Technology & Society SAGE Publications

1. Properly Interpreting the Epidemiologic Evidence About the Health Effects of Industrial Wind Turbines on Nearby Residents. By Author: Carl V. Phillips
2. Wind Turbine Infra and Low Frequency Sound: Warning Signs that were not Heard
By Author: Richard R. James
3. Infrasound From wind Turbines Could Affect Humans. By Authors: Professor Alec N. Salt
And James A. Kaltenbach.
4. The Problems With Noise Numbers” for Wind Farm Noise Assessment. By Author: Bob
Thorne.
5. Toward a Case Definition of Adverse Health Effects In the Environs of Industrial Wind
Turbines: Facilitating a Clinical Diagnosis. By Author: Robert Y. McMurtry

**Peer-Reviewed Studies Showing Negative Health Impacts
From Wind Turbine Sounds Below The Threshold of Hearing
Articles**

**From The Journal of the Association for Research in
Otolaryngology (JARO)**

1. Acute Endolymphatic Hydrops Generated by Exposure of the Ear to Nontraumatic Low Frequency Tones. By author: Professor Alec Salt

ACKER ASSOCIATES

Honesty, Integrity, Fairness and Accuracy in Engineering

WILLIAM G. ACKER

3217 Nicolet Drive ■ Green Bay, Wisconsin 54311 ■ (920) 465-3548

Web Site: <http://www.wackerandassociates.com>

EDUCATION:

University of Wisconsin – Madison

B.S. Civil and Environmental Engineering (1970 – 1974)

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

AEE, ASHRAE and TAPPI

WORK HISTORY:

1996 - Present	<u>Acker & Associates</u>	President
1993 - 1996	<u>Foth & Van Dyke</u>	Technical Development Consultant
1982 - 1993	<u>James River Corporate Engineering</u>	Senior Project Engineer
1976 - 1982	<u>American Can Corporate Engineering</u>	Utility Engineer
1974 - 1975	<u>Self-Employed</u>	HVAC Consultant
1966 - 1974	<u>S.J. Bausch & Associates, Inc.</u>	Draftsman

SYNOPSIS:

William G. Acker has more than thirty five years experience in design, engineering and construction in the pulp and paper industry. As a Senior Project Engineer he has successfully managed from conception to completion a unique variety of Engineering Projects. His responsibilities include: request for funding, engineering, supervision of designers and draftsmen, equipment specification, bid preparation, estimating, budgeting, scheduling, cost control and construction management.

In addition to his experience as a Senior Project Engineer, he has also participated in several paper machine process audits, energy audits, ventilation surveys, steam piping pressure drop studies and paper machine hood surveys, in an effort to assist mills with their capital budgeting plans. His duties also include the review of audits submitted by outside consulting firms.

STRONG EXPERIENCE:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. HVAC | 12. Emission Control | 21. Dust Collection |
| 2. Cogeneration | NO _x , SO ₂ , CO, VOC's | 22. Ventilation Surveys |
| 3. Steam and Condensate Return | Lead, Chlorine, Chlorine | 23. Operating Costs |
| 4. Environmental | Dioxide, etc. | 24. Manpower Requirements |
| 5. Water Treatment | 13. Energy Surveys | 25. Instrumentation and |
| 6. Papermachine Dryers | 14. Package Boilers | Controls |
| 7. Papermachine Hoods | 15. Black Liquor Boilers | 26. Reroofing |
| 8. Corrosion Control | 16. Coaters and Coater Dryers | 27. Condensation Control |
| 9. Sludge Handling and | 17. Heat Recovery | 28. Project Management |
| Incineration | 18. Compressed Air | 29. Estimating |
| 10. Indoor Air Quality | 19. Air Purification | 30. Industrial Hygieneology |
| 11. Secondary Fiber | 20. Insulation | |

EXPERIENCE:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Waste Water Treatment | 4. Converting | 7. Papermachine Wet End |
| 2. Pulp Mills | 5. Woodyard and Sawmills | and Press Section |
| 3. Bleach Plants | 6. Timberland Management | 8. Fire Protection |

ENGINEERING EXPERTISE:

A. High Level of Expertise

1. Industrial HVAC
2. Condensation Prevention and Control
3. Indoor Air Quality
4. Dust Collection - Commercial
5. Dust Collection - Industrial and Boiler
6. Ventilation Surveys
7. Chilled Water Systems
8. Reroofing Industrial Buildings
9. Cooling Towers
10. Compressed Air Systems
11. Industrial Hygieneology
12. Steam and Condensate Return
13. Cogeneration System
14. Package Boilers
15. Recovery Boilers
16. Boiler Energy Surveys
17. Heat Recovery Systems
18. Boiler Emission Analysis and Control
19. VOC Emissions Control
20. Papermachine Installed Cost Estimating
21. Sludge Incineration
22. Entire Plant Energy Surveys
23. Insulation Design
24. Compressed Air Systems
25. Flow Metering
26. Control Valve Sizing
27. Boiler Water Treatment
28. Papermachine Dryers
29. Papermachine Hoods
30. Papermachine Steam and Condensate Return
31. Landfill Gas Cogeneration
32. Corrosion Analysis and Control
33. Woodyard Design
34. Pulp and Paper Manpower Analysis
35. Project Management
36. Papermachine Coaters and Coater Dryers
37. Lime Kiln Design
38. Papermachine Dry End Speed-Up Study
39. Project Estimating
40. Greenfield Pulp and Papermill Design and Estimating
41. Greenfield Secondary Fiber Plant Design and Estimating
42. Pump & Fan Systems Design & Testing
43. Freezer Storage Facilities
44. Solve Ice Problems At Freezer Storage Doors

B. Average Level of Expertise

1. Pulp Mill Operations
2. Bleach Plant Operations
3. Papermill Wastewater Treatment
4. Lubrication Systems
5. Digesters and Evaporators
6. Chlorine and Chlorine Dioxide Scrubbers
7. Secondary Fiber Plant

C. Low Level of Expertise

1. Instrumentation
2. Electrical Wiring
3. Papermill Converting Systems
4. Hydraulic Systems
5. High Temperature Piping Expansion Design
6. Material Conveying
7. Papermachine Wet End Speed-Up Study
8. Forest Land Management
9. Papermachine Wet-End Design

- In 1981 designed a heat exchange system to recover heat from the paper mill effluent water and pass it to the mill fresh water intake for the James River Ashland Wisconsin Mill. The project saves \$123,000/year and received a top energy award from James River.
- Consultant to the James River Project Manager for the Old Town Maine chlorine and chlorine dioxide scrubber system. Installed cost of the project was \$3,237,300.
- Project Manager and Design Engineer for the installation of two false ceiling exhaust systems for the James River No. 3 boardmachine and No. 2 boardmachine in Naheola Alabama. Installed cost was \$303,000.
- In 1988 designed a system to feed pentane VOC emissions to an existing boiler for incineration at the James River Polystyrene Cup Facility in Metuchen, New Jersey.
- Conducted a ventilation survey and roofing survey on a building housing five papermachines at the James River Naheola Alabama Plant. The survey revealed a need for 1,377,000 SCFM of additional make-up air. The estimated installed cost was \$8,000,000 for ventilation and \$4,000,000 for reproofing.
- Design Engineer for the installation of the new No. 7 tissue machine installed at the James River Naheola Alabama Plant. Installed cost was \$73,706,000.
- Expert Witness for Giddings and Lewis in Michigan over air emissions discharge from an emissions capture device over the melting furnances.
- Expert Witness for a client who had a building with condensation problems resulting in \$35,000 of building damage.
- Consultant to the Project Manager for the James River Naheola Alabama Recovery Boiler and Pulp Mill Modification Project. Project installed cost was \$30,762,000.
- Lead Design Engineer for a No. 6 fuel unloading facility at the James River Ashland Wisconsin Plant.
- Consultant to the Project Manager on a new pulp machine and pulp dryer for the James River Marathon Canada Pulp Mill Expansion Study. Estimated installed cost was \$298,931,000.
- Project Estimator for the study of a James River Greenfield tissue mill. Estimated installed cost was \$1,200,000,000.
- Consultant to the Project Manager for the installation of coater dryers on the James River No. 3 boardmachine in Naheola, Alabama. Installed cost was \$2,218,000.
- Complete testing and design for a digester blow heat recovery system at the James River Green Bay Mill.
- In 1984 conducted a ventilation and energy survey for the James River Berlin New Hampshire Mill. The study identified a potential for \$1,280,267/year of energy savings. The plant installed the recommendations in 1986.
- Consultant for James River Marathon Canada on the failure of two boiler economizers installed on two natural gas fired boilers. Failure occurred eleven months after installation.
- Consultant on sludge incineration projects, VOC control, NOx reduction, baghouses and electrostatic precipitators.

William Acker

To: William Acker; 'Maria Amante'
Cc: 'jaytibbon@att.net'; 'friederichs_ja@co.brown.wi.us'; 'Sandy Johnson';
'tcontent@journalssentinel.com'; 'dhall@madison.com'
Subject: RE: Wind Turbine Moratorium Request

Dear Maria Amante: Tuesday Jan. 22, 2013 7:00 PM CST

The State of Wisconsin is made up of 1850 Municipalities. The breakdown of Municipalities includes:

1. 1257 Towns
2. 403 Villages
3. 190 Cities
4. 1850 Municipalities

A group called The Wisconsin Towns Association represents 69 % of our Municipalities, representing 1255 towns and 20 villages or 1275 Municipalities. This group as of yesterday is asking for a moratorium to stop the permitting and installation of industrial wind turbines until further studies are done and solutions found. This document is attached above. I wanted you to see this document and to understand that they represent 69 % of all Wisconsin Municipalities which is a significant statement that the public has had enough. Also keep in mind that this group does not represent cities and we don't know where they stand on the issue. In my opinion this is a "very strong" statement to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission and to our State, that the public thinks that they are not doing a good job of protecting them.

William G. Acker
Acker & Associates
P.O. Box 8695
Green Bay, Wis. 54308-8695
Phone: 920-465-3548
E-mail: wgacker@sbcglobsal.net
Web Site: <http://www.ackerandassociates.com>

Hi Bill,

Here are the CDs of the January 17th. technical hearing.

The main part of these recordings focus on the testimony first of David Hessler (quite lengthy examination and cross-examination by both sets of attorneys) and then mostly on the 4th CD that of Dr. Schomer who was at the PSC building testifying under oath in person. Hessler's testimony was conducted via a telephone conference call.

You may want to use the CD's in a stronger speaker system to increase the volume. But all 4 CDs can be heard with computer volume set on high and other stuff not interfering with these recordings.

Have the "unedited" Shirley Wind noise report either on your computer or in-hand printed out for you to follow along as they do with these questions that ask each expert to look at the report to see data or double check statements they both signed on to in that final "unedited" report.

Here is a brief summary of key points made by both D. Hessler and Dr. Schomer:

D. Hessler:

1) " No (not any) noise of concern was found at Shirley Wind project homes (the 3 vacated as R1, R2, and R3) tested on those 4 days that encompassed the report data."

2) David Hessler said that he agrees with the O'Neil Report and also U.K.'s Jeff Leventhal when they say, "If you can't hear it, it can't hurt you." This was in D. Hessler's statement that no measurements were made of Low Frequency Noise above the "level of audibility" as if to then imply that there was no explanation of adverse health symptoms reported by those residents and owners of those 3 homes tested.

3) D. Hessler agreed that he signed the original ("unedited") Shirley Wind summary report, but that things were hurried, a Navy report on testing on motion/vibration effects on perception and balance by the people tested was introduced for discussion and then at the end there was "chaos", so he just signed the report with the other acoustical experts to speed up the process. (PSC judge frustrated with different versions of that report and said so out loud)

4) In the 1st Shirley Wind report -- the one he signed -- D. Hessler recommends 39.5 dBA as a standard in IWT projects at those distances from people. Then he seemed to do a 180 degree turn on that statement.

5) Goal should be 40 dBA, but he does not feel this is possible at the proposed Highland Wind project as designed. But doing a "downpower" to smaller, 400-foot IWTs ". . . would not reduce the LFN produced by those wind generators. . ."

****He goes on to say, ". . . There are similar levels of noise including LFN produced by these large IWTs; only a few dB separate them. GE 1.5 megawatt, for example, is not substantially quieter than the 500-foot wind turbines in Shirley Wind and a Highland Wind project in Pennsylvania that also has 500-foot IWTs."

This is an important for two reasons: 1) D. Hessler has just admitted that IWTs produce significant LFN noise, and 2) he implies that the 400-footers as in Glacier Hills and Blue Sky/Green Fields likely have measurable and significant emissions of infrasound and LFN

Dear Mrs. Kleefisch,

My name is Sarah Cappelle, thank you for the opportunity to speak with you on Monday night in Green Bay at John Macco's campaign event. I wanted to touch base to let you know our story regarding what our family has been going through since the Shirley Wind Farm has become operational.

My husband and I grew up in the town of Glenmore, WI. We got married in 2000 and bought a home together. In the fall of 2004 we decided to purchase our home at 5792 Glenmore Road. This home has belonged to my grandparents and they lived there for just over 50 years. It is a beautiful old farm house with a large yard full of trees for the kids to play in. This is our dream home and we are very proud of it and we were planning on living there for the rest of our lives.

In October 2010 the Shirley Wind project went online. We did not really know what was going on. We heard they were going to be putting the turbines up but did not know much about them. The town of Glenmore assured us that they would not be loud, cause shadow flicker or health problems. As the turbines were being constructed we realized they were very close to our home. One turbine is 1/4 mile and another 1/2 mile from our home. As they started operating we did not have a clue what was to happen next.

The first issue that we notice was the shadow flicker this happens 9 months out of the year. It is unbearable to be on the property when this occurs. The next issue was the audible noise. We can hear the turbine running inside of our home and out. Our youngest son's room is the worst. I could be running the washer and dryer, TV, and the kids could be making lots of noise playing and you could still hear them. We went to Shirley wind and the town board with both these issues many times and no resolution was made.


Shortly there after my youngest son, who was at the time 4 months old, stopped sleeping through the night. The problem got progressively worst. The doctors could not explain it. He would have trouble taking naps and would wake up at night 4-6 times. He would always wake up screaming (terrified cries). The screaming as he woke up would happen at nap time, at night, and in the morning. He was a very unhappy child from that moment on. He also develop many ear infections and had to have ear tubes put in at six months of age (Christmas eve 2010). Even after the tubes were put in his ears, he still had infections and his nose was always running. He did not start feeling better until we move out of our home in April of this year. After one week of moving out he was sleeping through the night for the first time since he was four months old. He was waking up happy and would come in to my room and say "hi mom". That was so awesome. At that moment I knew we had done the right thing by moving our family. Two weeks after that he started talking. Before that he would just point and moan sounds out. He is happy and healthy now and a totally different kid.

Soon after the turbines were in operation I was also experiencing health issues. I started with constant headaches, then insomnia. I was waking up with headaches in the morning and would only sleep about 2 hours a night. I then started having tightness in the chest, anxiety attacks, ear pain, body vibrations, muscle spasms, and joint pain. I was miserable and not fun to live with. How could I be a good mom to my children when I was having all of those symptoms. With in days of moving I felt so much better and all of my symptoms were gone. When I go back to our home I feel sick. When I leave I feel better.

There are more families in our community that are going through the same thing and they cannot move. They are taking a fist full of pills everyday to get by. These are people who have never taking a pill in their lives and now they cannot get through their day with out them. THIS IS NO OK. We have a real issue in our town. I feel as time goes on it will only get worse. More families will be sick and more of them will be forced to leave everything behind and move. How can our state be letting this happen to our families.

If this issue does not get resolved soon, families (including ourselves) will loose our homes and will have to walk away with nothing. This should not be happening. We need the state to step in and help us. We need PSC128 to be suspended and rewritten to protect our Wisconsin families.

Thanks your for listening to our issue, please feel free to contact me at 920-412-0600.

Sarah Cappelle


2010-2011 Brown County and De Pere Health Departments Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) Overview

How did we get here?

In the summer of 2010, the CHIP Steering Committee brought together a broad array of community stakeholders. The stakeholders' purpose was to attend community partner meetings, review community health data, and provide their community knowledge and expertise in relationship to the Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 health focus areas. They assessed the community by identifying community strengths, existing resources, and gaps. The following health priorities were identified:

- Adequate, Appropriate and Safe Food and Nutrition
- Oral Health
- Unhealthy Alcohol and Drug Use



What's Next?

This Community Health Improvement Plan is a partnership among individuals, families and organizations dedicated to improving the health of the Brown County and De Pere communities. Three action planning groups consisting of diverse community members will meet regularly to develop a health plan with goals and objectives for each health priority listed above. The CHIP Steering Committee will meet to review the progress of the implementation teams. Completion of the health plan is anticipated in 2012.

Partners:

Aging & Disability Resource Center, Sunny Archambault
 Bay Area Community Council, Pat Finder-Stone
 Bellin College, Kathie DeMuth, Lori Kulju
 *Bellin Health, Jody Wilmet
 Bellin Health, Linda Roethle
 Brown County Board, Mike Fleck
 Brown County Board of Health, Audrey Murphy
 Brown County Community Treatment Center, Mary Johnson
 Brown County Cooperative Extension, Judy Knudsen
 *Brown County Health Department, Judy Friederichs
 Brown County Human Services, Kevin Lunog
 Brown County Planning, Chuck Lamine
 *Brown County United Way, Stephanie Foley
 Center for Childhood Safety/Safe Kids Greater Green Bay, Justine Lodi
 City of De Pere Board of Health, Pat Finder-Stone
 *City of De Pere Health Department, Mary Dorn
 De Pere Area Chamber of Commerce, Cheryl Detrick
 *Division of Public Health Northeast Regional Office, Rebecca Hovarter
 *Division of Public Health Northeast Regional Office, Lynn Hrabik
 Greater Green Bay Community Foundation, Martha Ahrendt
 Greater Green Bay YMCA, Sandy Atkins
 Green Bay Chamber of Commerce, Nan Nelson, CCE
 Homeless Population Representative, Seth Moore
 N.E.W. Community Clinic, Bonnie Kuhr
 NWTC Health Science, Kay Tupala, Dean
 Oneida Tribe of Indians, Michelle Myers
 Parish Nurse, Katie Dykes
 Law Enforcement Representation-Chief's group, Randy Schultz
 *St Vincent/St Mary's Hospitals, Heidi Selberg
 St Willibrord Parish, Maria Plascencia
 School Representation-Superintendent's group, Barb Natelle
 The Salvation Army, Rebecca Lesperance
 UWGB-Environmental Sciences, Thomas Erdman
 UW-Green Bay Nursing Program, Chris Vandenhouten
 Women, Infant and Children (WIC), Bonnie Kuhr
 *Steering Committee Members

For more information, contact:

Judy Friederichs, Brown County Health Department: 920.448.6404
 Mary Dorn, City of De Pere Health Department: 920.339.4054



Brown County Health Department and
 City of De Pere Health Department

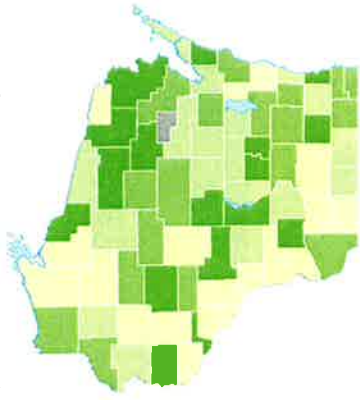
Community Health Assessment Report



Adequate, appropriate and safe food nutrition

Wisconsin Dietary Habits

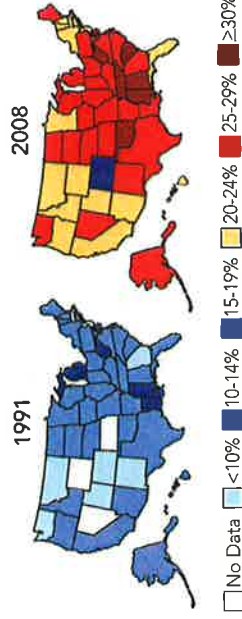
77.2% of WI adults and 78.3% of Brown County adults eat LESS than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables per day. Brown County ranks 42 of 72 counties in % who eat the recommended amount (5 or more). Source: 2008 WI County Health Rankings



The counties are shaded, with lighter counties having more people with nutritious dietary habits. Gray counties are not reported (NR).

Overweight and Obesity Trends in the U.S.

Overweight and obesity has increased more than 25% in less than 20 years across both genders, all ages, races and educational attainments. Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.



Legend for obesity trends:
 No Data (white), <10% (light blue), 10-14% (medium blue), 15-19% (dark blue), 20-24% (red), 25-29% (dark red), ≥30% (black)

Wisconsin and Brown County Obesity

24% of Wisconsin and 27% of Brown County adults are obese (%BMI > 30). Brown County ranks 25/73 counties in the state related to obesity. (BMI=weight in kg ÷ height in meters squared). Source: 2008 WI County Health Rankings

Oral Health

Medicaid Members Receiving a Dental Service

25% of Wisconsin and 20% of Brown County Medicaid and BadgerCare members received a dental service. Source: 2008-2009 WI Division of Health Care Access and Accountability

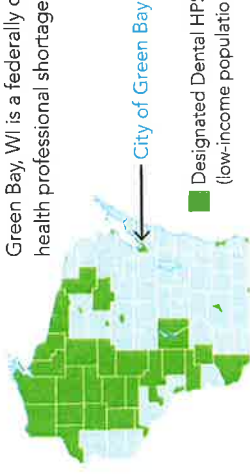


2008-2009
 #Medicaid Dentists: 102
 #MA Members: 7,309
 Members per Dentist: 72

Legend for dental services:
 <20 (lightest blue), 20-24.9 (medium blue), 25-29.9 (darker blue), 30-34.9 (darkest blue), 35-43.6 (black)

Federally Designated Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas

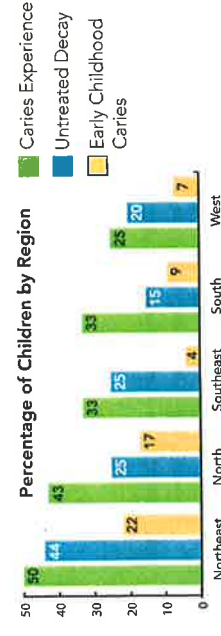
Green Bay, WI is a federally designated dental health professional shortage area.



City of Green Bay
 Designated Dental HPSAs (low-income population HPSAs)

Wisconsin's Head Start Children with Caries Experience, Untreated Decay and Early Childhood Caries

22% of Head Start population in NE WI have early childhood caries. Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Healthy Smiles for a Healthy Head Start.



Alcohol and Other Drug Use

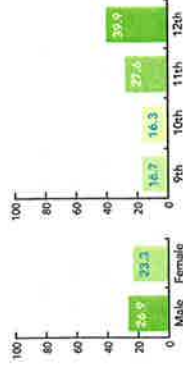
Binge Drinking in Brown County

Binge drinking is a risk factor for adult alcohol abuse. 23.2% of Wisconsin and 27% of Brown County adults report binge drinking (5 or more drinks on one occasion). In 1990, CDC ranked WI 1st in the nation for binge drinking. Source: 2010 County Rankings

Wisconsin High School Binge Drinking Survey

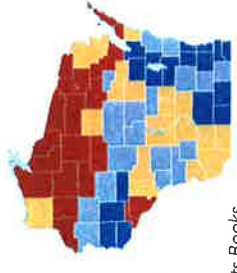
Wisconsin has an overall average of 25% of 9th-12th graders and 40% of 12th graders who reported that they binge drank. 1993-2009 WI Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, (within a couple of hours) on one or more of the past 30 days.



Number of Wisconsin Residents per Liquor License

There are 343 Wisconsin residents and 396 Brown County residents per liquor license. Compared to other counties in the state, Brown County is in the lowest quartile. Source: 2003 WI Department of Transportation, WI Alcohol Traffic Facts Books.



Legend for residents per liquor license:
 69 to 189 (lightest blue), 190 to 262 (medium blue), 263 to 347 (dark blue), 348 to 385 (darkest blue)

Wisconsin High School Drinking and Driving Survey

An overall average of 24% of 9th-12th graders and 30% of 12th graders reported that they rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. 1993-2009 WI Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.



Executive Director's Report to the Human Services Committee

January 23, 2013

Possible CTC Restructuring Update. As the Committee is aware, the needs of the community as well as the department may well be best addressed by restructuring the Nicolet Psychiatric Center. Analysis is underway regarding the relative costs and benefits of the restructuring as well as analyzing the necessary modifications and requirements of the future model. A delegation of Brown Co. employees representing Human Services (both divisions), Corporation Counsel, and possibly Planning will be meeting with Wisconsin Department of Health Services officials on Friday, January 25, 2013 to discuss potential plans and work on identifying and eliminating barriers to the restructuring.

Child Protection Unit Recognition. Our Child Protection Unit received a very significant increase in referrals for possible abuse or neglect in 2012 than in 2011. Their performance along with other counties is tracked by the state and they are accountable for a lot of measurements including the timeliness which they make initial contact with children, the timeliness of completing written documentation of assessments, and the number and frequency of visits to children in foster care. With their numbers being excellent, County Executive Streckenbach recently recognized the accomplishments of the unit with a personal visit, brief speech, and a cake. As you recall, the 2013 budget authorized 3 new child welfare social worker positions and the department is currently filling and training those 3 positions.

Response to need for Prescriber Time. The department is nearing an end of the information gathering/data analysis portion of response to the shortfall of prescriber availability for those with behavioral health needs. When analysis is completed, the department expects to advance initiatives to expand capacity and better address this need. Current wait time for most new patients remains approximately three months. Patients whose assessment indicates a need for emergency services are usually seen in less than one week.

Respectfully submitted by Jeremy Kral, Director of Community Programs