



*Empowerment Programs*

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February 17, 2026

**Re: Comment regarding 6630-TE-113 Application of Wisconsin Electric Power Company for Approval of its Very Large Customer and Bespoke Resources Tariffs**

On behalf of the undersigned organizations, we are writing to oppose the Wisconsin Public Service Commission (PSC) from approving the data center tariff proposed by We Energies, WPS, and Wisconsin Electric Power Company. Big tech companies have been expanding their data center sites in Wisconsin, with at least five new data center proposals.<sup>1</sup> Many of which have been planned without the input of the communities, or adequate consideration of the detrimental environmental, health, and financial impacts. The types of decisions and proceedings are critical in building community-led models that demonstrate that a Public Service Commission responds to community and allied concerns regarding Stopping Dirty Data and ensuring that data centers do not get discounts for operating in communities.<sup>2</sup> This letter demands the Commission use its authority to impose mandatory conditions as part of any approval of a Very Large Customer tariff, to prevent harm to non-participating ratepayers and frontline communities under Wisconsin law.

Data center development is accelerating across the Midwest, bringing with it substantial demands on local energy grids, water resources, and public infrastructure and impacting the health outcomes, quality of life, and utility costs for local residents.<sup>3</sup> The Union of Concerned Scientists just released a report highlighting that data centers are the largest driver for electricity demands across the state.<sup>4</sup> These facilities are uniquely resource intensive while generating relatively few long-term jobs, and they often rely on significant public subsidies or utility-supported incentives to proceed, undercutting potential gains from increased tax revenue.

As a result, the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC), as the state agency charged with ensuring just and reasonable rates, must ensure that any data center development

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<sup>1</sup> Wisconsin Policy Forum. “Data centers may change Wisconsin’s utility landscape,” January 14, 2026. Summary in Wisconsin Newspaper Association, accessed via WNA News. (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

<sup>2</sup> NAACP. “Stop Dirty Data Centers.”. <https://naacp.org/campaigns/stop-dirty-data-centers>. (last visited Jan. 27, 2026).

<sup>3</sup> *Data Centers in the Midwest and Beyond*. ReAmplify, June 2025. <https://www.reamp.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Data-Centers-in-the-Midwest-and-Beyond.pdf>. (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

<sup>4</sup> Clemmer, Steve, Maria Chavez, Samuel Dotson, James Gignac, Sandra Sattler, and Lee Shaver. *Data Center Power Play: How Clean Energy Can Meet Rising Electricity Demand While Delivering Climate and Health Benefits*. Union of Concerned Scientists, January 2026. <https://www.ucs.org/sites/default/files/2026-01/Data-Center-Power-Play-report-final.pdf>. (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

enabled through utility tariffs advances the public interest, protects non-participating ratepayers and frontline communities, and provides real, enforceable benefits commensurate with the burdens they impose.

The NAACP and other environmental and climate justice organizations, community activists and organizers, environmental groups, and social justice groups have shared in many settings the importance of fully understanding the impact of hyperscale and other data centers in their communities.<sup>5</sup> This work is important because “Stopping Dirty Data” means ensuring that data center buildouts do not deepen inequities in communities that are overburdened as well as ensuring that communities reap any potential benefits without shouldering the harm of industry in their community. In addition to the environmental and climate harm through increased air pollution, increased water usage, and noise concerns, who pays for energy and what energy is used is a top concern.

In 2025, the NAACP developed the Frontline Framework Community Data Center Guiding Principles, with the counsel of community and coalition voices, to serve as a collective guide for organizers, activists, and communities working to build cleaner alternatives and solutions to data centers.<sup>6</sup> Three principles important to this conversation are: (1) Accountability must be enforceable, (2) Our health and the environment are sacred, and (3) Communities most affected must lead. The data center tariff proposal advanced by Wisconsin Electric and We Energies fails to reflect those principles; accordingly, we urge the Commission to reconsider approval.

The PSC must ensure that if it approves a new tariff structure for very large customers, like data centers, that these customers comply with certain mandatory requirements to publicly disclose their environmental and financial impacts, minimize their harm to impacted communities, and fund a mandatory, Commission-sanctioned mitigation mechanism—such as a statewide Energy Impact Fund—designed to address cumulative and statewide harms, within which project-level Community Benefits Agreements (CBAs) may satisfy a portion of localized obligations but cannot substitute for systemic ratepayer protection.

### **Approving this tariff will discount clear civil rights and environmental justice concerns**

Allowing this tariff to proceed is a civil rights issue as it perpetuates deepening sacrifice zones, income inequality, and a lack of investment in the places that need it most. Milwaukee has been named, in the past, as one of the worst places for Black people to live in across the entire country.<sup>7</sup> While this analysis encapsulated the larger socio-economic factors, energy affordability and racially discriminatory policies play a major role in that legacy. In addition to historic and ongoing racist housing policies, air pollution permeates many Black communities across the state.

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<sup>5</sup> Adam Mahoney, “Black Communities Battle Big Tech Over the Hidden Costs of AI,” *Capital B News*, October 28, 2025, <https://capitalbnews.org/data-centers-black-communities-south/>. (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

<sup>6</sup> NAACP. “Frontline Framework Community Guiding Principles.” NAACP, 2026. <https://naACP.org/resources/frontline-framework-community-guiding-principles>. (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

<sup>7</sup> Downs, Kenya. “Why Is Milwaukee So Bad for Black People?” *Code Switch* (NPR), March 5, 2015. <https://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2015/03/05/390723644/why-is-milwaukee-so-bad-for-black-people>. (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

A UW-Madison study found that the elimination of air pollution emissions across the country from energy-related activities could save over 50,000 lives each year.<sup>8</sup> When Black families across the state are more likely to live in homes that are not as energy efficient compared to white families, and face higher energy burdens as a result, this constitutes a civil rights concern. The inequity deepens because there is a lack of systemic investment and regulatory structure to help these families access energy efficiency upgrades and healthier infrastructure.

Moreover, Clean Wisconsin found in their analysis that across the state, all people of color are exposed to 26 percent more harmful particulate matter than white residents. For Black people, exposure is 41% higher. The analysis also demonstrated that the state ranks third-worst nationally in racial disparities in exposure to harmful air pollution.<sup>9</sup>

While the numbers are disturbing, Wisconsin still has the ability to reach net zero carbon dioxide emissions in the power sector if it adopts and enforces clean energy policies that prioritize equity and affordability.<sup>10</sup> These types of policies are good for everyone, but are critically important for individuals who have faced environmental and climate injustice across the state.

### **Racialized and geographic disparities that make this tariff particularly harmful**

Similar to patterns across the country, in Wisconsin, we are concerned regarding the deepening of environmental racism and the siting of data centers in longstanding sacrifice zones—communities subjected to and shaped by historical and ongoing racial discrimination. Some of the highest energy burdened communities are in areas of Milwaukee that were designed through redlining.<sup>11</sup> It is also concerning that current or proposed data centers in Wisconsin are in the counties with the highest populations of Black people. For example, Microsoft plans to construct data centers in Racine and Kenosha Counties with the initial plan of 450 Megawatts

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<sup>8</sup> Bowden, Bridgit. “UW-Madison Study: Eliminating Air Pollution Emissions Could Save 50K Lives Each Year.” *Wisconsin Public Radio*, May 17, 2022.

<https://www.wpr.org/education/uw-madison-study-eliminating-air-pollution-emissions-could-save-50k-lives-each-year> (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

<sup>9</sup> Mathewson, Paul, PhD. *WI Particulate Exposure Analysis: Recent Study Provides Insight into Sources and Relative Burdens of Harmful Particulate Matter Air Pollution*. Clean Wisconsin, May 16, 2022.

[https://www.cleanwisconsin.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/WI-particulate-exposure-analysis\\_public\\_5182022.pdf](https://www.cleanwisconsin.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/WI-particulate-exposure-analysis_public_5182022.pdf). (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

<sup>10</sup> Clemmer, S., Maria Chavez, Samuel Dotson, James Gignac, Sandra Sattler, and Lee Shaver, Jan. 21, 2026, *Data Center Power Play in Wisconsin: How Clean Energy Can Meet Rising Electricity Demand While Delivering Climate and Health Benefits*. Union of Concerned Scientists. [https://www.ucs.org/sites/default/files/2026-01/Data-Center-Power-Play-Wisconsin\\_0.pdf](https://www.ucs.org/sites/default/files/2026-01/Data-Center-Power-Play-Wisconsin_0.pdf) (last visited Jan. 22, 2026).

<sup>11</sup> Sierra Club. *Energy Burden in Milwaukee: Study Reveals Major Disparities & Links to Redlined Areas*. Sierra Club, Apr. 2021. [https://www.sierraclub.org/sites/default/files/sce-authors/u560/2392%20MilwaukeeEnergy\\_Report\\_06\\_high%20%281%29.pdf](https://www.sierraclub.org/sites/default/files/sce-authors/u560/2392%20MilwaukeeEnergy_Report_06_high%20%281%29.pdf) (last visited Jan. 22, 2026).

(MW), not including future growth. Vantage plans to construct a data center in Port Washington with the initial plan of between one to 3.5 Gigawatts (GW) of electric generating capacity.<sup>12</sup>

To supply power to the proposed data centers, Wisconsin utilities are expanding fossil fuel infrastructure, building methane gas plants in Oak Creek (Milwaukee County) and Paris (Kenosha County).<sup>13</sup> According to the US Census Bureau, the top three counties with the highest percentage of black people are Milwaukee 27.2%, Racine 12%, and Kenosha 7.4%.<sup>14</sup> In addition to the harm that is often created by industrial buildout, communities are often seen as sacrifice zones due to the lack of continual investment needed in those communities. It is sometimes seen by certain industries as a place to negotiate smaller (symbolic) “benefits” assuming communities will agree to fewer terms/protections. We hope the Commission recognizes this trend and will reject the opportunity to deepen harm across the state. Now is the time to pursue systemic change that can truly help communities by creating a systemic and mandatory Energy Impact Fund with enforceable ratchets tied to increased data center energy use—mechanisms that cannot be avoided through site-by-site negotiations or voluntary agreements.

### **The community-identified needs require meaningful engagement as well as a reinvestment fund to be integrated into mandatory conditions**

As data center development surges around the country, developers increasingly promise local economic benefits that too often fail to materialize in the absence of enforceable conditions. Experience has shown that genuine community benefits require mandatory commitments: clear job-quality standards, transparent environmental and financial disclosures, equitable decision-making processes, and accountability mechanisms tied to real consequences for noncompliance. However, the PSC has the opportunity to create a state-wide mechanism in building guardrails and must ensure that any project receiving public support or imposing public burdens meets these standards as a condition of approval.

If the tariff is approved, residents will face higher utility bills due to the increased electricity demand from data centers. Wisconsin residents have been advocating for years against repeated rate hikes by We Energies and other utilities, with higher rates in areas with low-income residents. This year, rate increases were approved for three major utilities, raising average bills by as much as \$13 per month.<sup>15</sup> These hikes continue to exacerbate energy burdens in communities, leading to disconnections and the inability to pay other bills. “One in four Black

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<sup>12</sup> Chavez, Maria. “To Understand Rising Energy Costs in Wisconsin, Follow the Data Center Bread Crumbs.” *Union of Concerned Scientists Blog*, Jan. 13, 2026. [blog.ucs.org/maria-chavez/to-understand-rising-energy-costs-in-wisconsin-follow-the-data-center-bread-crumbs/](https://blog.ucs.org/maria-chavez/to-understand-rising-energy-costs-in-wisconsin-follow-the-data-center-bread-crumbs/) (last visited Jan. 22, 2026).

<sup>13</sup> Clemmer, S., Maria Chavez, Samuel Dotson, James Gignac, Sandra Sattler, and Lee Shaver, Jan. 21, 2026, *Data Center Power Play in Wisconsin: How Clean Energy Can Meet Rising Electricity Demand While Delivering Climate and Health Benefits*. Union of Concerned Scientists. [https://www.ucs.org/sites/default/files/2026-01/Data-Center-Power-Play-Wisconsin\\_0.pdf](https://www.ucs.org/sites/default/files/2026-01/Data-Center-Power-Play-Wisconsin_0.pdf) (last visited Jan. 22, 2026).

<sup>14</sup> *Wisconsin Black Population Percentage by County.* IndexMundi, [www.indexmundi.com/facts/united-states/quick-facts/wisconsin/black-population-percentage#table](https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/united-states/quick-facts/wisconsin/black-population-percentage#table). (last visited Jan. 22, 2026).

<sup>15</sup> Chavez, Maria. “To Understand Rising Energy Costs in Wisconsin, Follow the Data Center Bread Crumbs.” *Union of Concerned Scientists Blog*, Jan. 13, 2026. [blog.ucs.org/maria-chavez/to-understand-rising-energy-costs-in-wisconsin-follow-the-data-center-bread-crumbs/](https://blog.ucs.org/maria-chavez/to-understand-rising-energy-costs-in-wisconsin-follow-the-data-center-bread-crumbs/) (last visited Jan. 22, 2026).

families in Milwaukee has an energy burden at or above 15.5 percent, while one in four Hispanic/Latinx families has an energy burden of at least 7.9 percent.”<sup>16</sup>

High energy burdens are also associated with long-term health effects, including respiratory diseases and increased stress. In the NAACP’s community benefit agreement template, the need to ensure that cost recovery from data centers directly benefits residents and that mitigation requirements are clear and enforceable is emphasized.<sup>17</sup> Here, this means ensuring that cost recovery conversations and community benefit negotiations are established as front-end, mandatory conditions to build any data center in the state. If there is a tariff—as we strongly believe there should be—we encourage the Commission to consider comprehensive community investment frameworks from the start, rather than a case-by-case approach, and take steps prior to negotiation to ensure that communities have a meaningful voice in decisions that affect them. This will ensure that community benefits are the bedrock of any data center buildout across the state.

It is critical that community members are informed, considered, and have a voice in the massive changes that will affect their local areas as projects are proposed and developed. Any mitigation or Energy Impact Fund established through the tariff should be governed by a community-led body with clear authority over fund allocation and priorities, subject to Commission oversight to ensure transparency, accountability, and enforceability. We propose that a Community Advisory Board (CAB) is created in each affected community—formed from community members and representatives of any historically marginalized groups—to play a central role in monitoring compliance, communicating with public utilities and developers, and determining how funds should be spent to benefit disproportionately burdened ratepayers and local residents. Where appropriate, a project-level CBA can satisfy part of the obligation (especially for localized harms), but it should be one option within a broader, Commission-sanctioned framework, not the entirety of the remedy. This systemic structure is critical to ensure each of the following provisions are fairly implemented.

### **Because Health and the Environment are Sacred, Transparency is Key**

Because data center development poses substantial risks to public health, environmental quality, and electricity affordability, any tariff must include robust, enforceable transparency and disclosure requirements as front-end conditions to prevent harm to non-participating ratepayers and frontline communities. Transparency regarding expected and actual environmental impacts, including cumulative impacts, is essential to the Commission’s ability to evaluate risk and protect the public interest. Developers should be required to disclose (as a precondition to any permitting) accurate and complete information about the project’s energy consumption, peak and average electric demand, energy source(s), water use, backup generation and fuel sources,

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<sup>16</sup> Sierra Club. *Energy Burden in Milwaukee: Study Reveals Major Disparities & Links to Redlined Areas*. Sierra Club, Apr. 2021. [https://www.sierraclub.org/sites/default/files/sce-authors/u560/2392%20MilwaukeeEnergy\\_Report\\_06\\_high%20%281%29.pdf](https://www.sierraclub.org/sites/default/files/sce-authors/u560/2392%20MilwaukeeEnergy_Report_06_high%20%281%29.pdf) (last visited Jan. 22, 2026).

<sup>17</sup> NAACP. *Community Benefits Agreement Template*. NAACP, 2026. <https://naacp.org/sites/default/files/documents/NAACP%20CBA%20Template%202026.pdf>. (last visited Jan. 26, 2026).

greenhouse gas emissions, waste discharge, and anticipated impacts on local cumulative burdens and regional energy systems.

These disclosures should occur on at least an annual basis and should be publicly available. They should be in a format that is suitable for public review and allows comparison across different years, facilities, or regions. Should impacted communities request public hearings, the data center operator must comply within an acceptable timeframe (60 days from a formal request) to host a public discussion reviewing any findings and plans to mitigate potential risk.

Regarding transparency, We Energies has been far from transparent with residents. “Developers are not always transparent about their data center plans, and resource planning processes have not adapted enough to manage this industry’s volatility. The lack of appropriate accountability for costs puts ratepayers at risk of getting stuck paying for powering data centers that may or may not exist.”<sup>18</sup> There have been agreements signed between utilities and tech companies that remain discretionary.

Both the utility and the developers, prior to any construction, should also disclose whether the project will require any upgrades to electric transmission or distribution infrastructure, and whether and to what extent the costs of any system upgrades will be borne by ratepayers versus the project proponents. This is why imposing a mechanism for disclosure and accountability at a systemic level is important.

Additionally, prior to permitting and at least every five years after that, developers should be required to commission an independent cumulative environmental impact assessment, evaluating the project’s actual and projected impacts on energy systems, water resources, air quality, public health, climate resilience, and electricity affordability. In reviewing these impacts, the assessment should address any possible disproportionate impacts to frontline or low-income communities using a cumulative risk analysis frame. Together, these requirements will ensure that the public is aware of the environmental impacts and that the PSC, utilities, and other entities can accurately monitor and effectively regulate these developments. If any of these disclosures or assessments demonstrate that the impacts are materially greater than previously projected, the developers should engage with impacted communities (including the CAB) and determine whether additional mitigation, financial contributions, or adaptive measures are warranted.

In addition, each developer should be required to commit to a clear and enforceable renewable energy and emissions reduction trajectory for each project, with a target of sourcing one hundred percent of operational electricity demand from renewable or zero-emission sources by at least 2036. The trajectory should include measurable interim milestones to gauge progress and ensure the project is on track to hit its target. This measure is essential to minimize the long-term environmental damage associated with the massive energy use of data center projects.

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<sup>18</sup> Chavez, Maria. “To Understand Rising Energy Costs in Wisconsin, Follow the Data Center Bread Crumbs.” *Union of Concerned Scientists Blog*, Jan. 13, 2026. [blog.ucs.org/maria-chavez/to-understand-rising-energy-costs-in-wisconsin-follow-the-data-center-bread-crumbs/](https://blog.ucs.org/maria-chavez/to-understand-rising-energy-costs-in-wisconsin-follow-the-data-center-bread-crumbs/) (last visited Jan. 22, 2026).

## **Communities most impacted must lead every decision**

Communities most affected by environmental burdens, including Black, Indigenous, low-income, or other historically marginalized communities, must be centered in decision-making and not subject to disproportionate economic and environmental impacts.

Accordingly, the PSC should require that independent entities conduct and disclose Equity Impact Assessments (EIAs) as a front-end condition of tariff approval prior to data center project construction and at least every three years thereafter. The EIA should evaluate whether the project contributes to disproportionate environmental, economic, or infrastructure burdens on renters, small businesses, Indigenous, rural, Black, or other historically marginalized communities. EIAs should analyze impacts relating to electricity affordability, water access and availability, air quality, land use and displacement pressures, and access to employment. They must evaluate both the individual project impacts as well as cumulative burdens that may result from multiple data center projects or other large infrastructure development in the area. Finally, EIAs should track changes over time to determine whether inequities are being reduced or exacerbated.

Data centers represent new large-load energy customers on local grids, increasing the revenue potential for local utilities exponentially. State legislators are working on laws to prevent data centers from increasing household energy bills, but parties have different visions on what these entail.<sup>19</sup> Because the community cannot wait for the outcome of this decision, the PSC should adopt two policies to ensure that residential customers are protected from potential cost increases. First, it should require data center developers and operators to pay the full cost of deploying new energy generation or transmission infrastructure. These costs must not be shifted onto residential or small commercial ratepayers. Second, the PSC should work with local environmental justice organizations and the state NAACP conference to develop language that requires regulated utilities to invest an equitable proportion of increased revenue from data centers into demand management for residential energy, weatherization, and housing rehabilitation services for low-income residential customers, through the Community Benefit Fund (CBF) structure discussed below. The NAACP Community Benefit Agreement template and cost recovery support templates are good starting places for a comprehensive dialogue.

## **Accountability must be enforceable**

Legally enforceable commitments are critical to make the project proponent accountable for fair and equitable development. Core accountability tools include independent annual audits and publicly accessible dashboards showing real time data.

More specifically, independent audits, funded by the developer, should be conducted at least annually to assess compliance with employment, environmental, and community benefit

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<sup>19</sup> Lydersen, K. *Disputes over clean energy may doom Wisconsin data center bills*, Jan. 20, 2026, Wisconsin Watch. <https://wisconsinwatch.org/2026/01/wisconsin-data-center-bills-clean-energy-renewable-democrat-republican-legislation/> (last visited Jan. 22, 2026).

obligations. Results should be reported publicly and to community oversight structures (including the CAB). The project sponsor should also fund a publicly accessible dashboard that provides up-to-date information on workforce composition, environmental performance, community-benefit expenditures, equity and ratepayer impacts, and any corrective actions taken.

As part of the tariff and commitments for all data center buildouts across the state, developers should host and participate in no fewer than four public meetings per calendar year, convened in coordination with the relevant CAB, to review Dashboard information, compliance status, and community concerns. Meetings should be accessible to the public and include reasonable accommodations for language access, disability access, and participation by working families.

No accountability plan can work if relevant information is hidden from affected communities. Accordingly, local elected and civic leaders, including public utility workers, should be barred from signing non-disclosure agreements (NDAs) with data center developers or other financially interested companies where such agreements would limit public access to information necessary for regulatory oversight and community accountability. NDAs limit public access to basic information about the size, scale of energy and water use, and potential waste discharges from a facility. This information is critical for ensuring accountability and protecting host communities.

### **Funding of Direct Benefits for Impacted Communities**

The tariff proceeds should go in part to a Community Benefit Fund (CBF), to ensure communities adversely affected by the data center development receive tangible benefits. Developers may choose to pay additional sums into the CBF as a condition of other approvals or through a Community Benefit Agreement with members of the host community. The CBF should be governed by a community-led body, such as a Community Advisory Board (CAB), with authority over funding priorities and allocation decisions, subject to Commission oversight to ensure transparency, accountability, and enforceability. Funds can be used for:

- energy affordability and grid impact mitigation;
- workforce transition, retraining, and job pathway development;
- water protection, environmental mitigation, and land stewardship;
- renewable energy, climate resilience, and community-owned infrastructure;
- and community facilities and essential services.

For example, the CBF could be used for direct bill assistance or for energy efficiency improvements to offset the increases in residential bills due to the data center development. It could also be used to fund community benefits like broadband deployment, healthcare, clean energy projects, apprenticeship programs, or other projects aimed at mitigating the harms to other ratepayers and local residents.

### **Recommendations for the Public Service Commission**

Allowing utilities, such as We Energies, to decide the cost that data centers can pay is only the beginning of a downward spiral that leaves communities, not data centers, with more

burdens than benefits. The environmental and climate harms are clear, and the lack of a plan for data centers to bring their own renewable energy has been tracked across the country. This Commission has the opportunity to rectify this problem across the state. We urge the Commission to exercise its authority to protect non-participating ratepayers, prevent unlawful cost-shifting, and impose enforceable conditions that ensure data center development serves the public interest. We demand that the Commission adopt a people-first approach and not give a discount to data centers that will surely pocket the revenue without a clear, mandatory model for investing in communities.

Sincerely,

*Abre' Conner*

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### **Organizations**

Animals Are Sentient Beings, Inc.

Ascension Fellowship Church

Between the Waters

BIPOC Birding Club of Wisconsin

Blacks for Political and Social Action of Dane County, Inc. (BPSA)

Center for Engagement Environmental Justice and Health (CEEJH INC)

Center for Veteran Issues

Climate Communications Coalition

Climate Justice Alliance

ColorBrightonGreen

Dogwood Alliance

Earth Ethics, Inc.

Elevate

Elise Couillard LLC

Franciscan Peace Center, Clinton, Iowa

FreshAir Collective, LLC

Greater Milwaukee Foundation

GreenLatinos

JFMJ Academy, Inc.

Jude's Consulting, Contracts & Collaborative Solutions

Lindsay Heights Resident Group

Meet The Need Ministries International

Milwaukee Riverkeeper  
MMKE FreshAir Collective, LLC  
Mt Zion Missionary Baptist Church  
New York Progressive Action Network  
North American Climate, Conservation and Environment(NACCE)  
North Avenue Community Ambassadors  
Physicians for Social Responsibility Wisconsin  
Progressives for Climate  
Public Citizen, Inc.  
Sentinels of Eastern Shore Health  
Stand.earth  
Sussex Health & Environmental Network  
Third Act  
Third Act Wisconsin  
UBUNTU Research and Evaluation  
Walnut Way Conservation Corp  
Wisconsin Eco-Justice Base Builders  
Wisconsin Ecojustice Base Builders (WEBB) at Walnut Way  
Wisconsin Green Muslims  
Wisconsin's Green Fire, Inc.