

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
REFUSE HIDEAWAY LANDFILL
SUPERFUND SITE**

Town of Middleton, Wisconsin

March 1994

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- A. OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN**
- B. SITE BACKGROUND**
 - 1. Location and Description**
 - 2. Site History**
 - 3. Land Use**
- C. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND/COMMUNITY PROFILE**
- D. RESULTS OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS**
- E. COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES AND TIMING**
 - 1. Goals of a Community Relations Plan**
- F. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS AVAILABLE**

APPENDIX A: LIST OF CONTACTS

Refuse Hideaway Landfill Superfund Site Community Relations Plan

A. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) identifies issues of local concern regarding the Refuse Hideaway Landfill Superfund Site. In part, the objective of this CRP is to meet the community's overall need for project related information. Refuse Hideaway Landfill is located in the Town of Middleton, Dane County, Wisconsin (see figure 1).

Appendix A includes a list of contacts and interested parties.

The federal Superfund law, known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), was enacted by Congress in 1980. Superfund was reauthorized in 1986 by passage of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The purpose of Superfund is to respond to hazardous substance problems that pose or may pose a threat to public health or the environment. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administers the Superfund program, with partnership from the states.

Under an agreement with EPA, the DNR is acting as the lead agency for the Refuse Hideaway Landfill Superfund Site, meaning DNR will coordinate and oversee the investigation and cleanup at this site. However, because Refuse Hideaway Landfill is on the National Priorities List (NPL), site specific decisions must be consistent with federal laws and regulations regarding the Superfund cleanup process. EPA retains overall program responsibility and will be asked to agree with the selection of a final remedy.

Community Relations activities will be conducted by DNR.

This Community Relations Plan has been prepared for this site based on interviews with concerned or interested parties. These parties included the general public, elected officials, governmental representatives, and Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). The purpose of these interviews was to determine the nature and extent of any site concerns. These interviews are used to develop a community relations program specific to the individual site.

The basic format of this Community Relations Plan is:

- Site Background
- Community Background

- Results of Community Interviews
- Community Relations Techniques and Timing
- Technical Assistance Grants
- Glossary of Technical Terms
- List of Contacts and Interested Parties

B. SITE BACKGROUND

1. Location and Description

Refuse Hideaway Landfill Superfund site is located in the SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 8, T7N, R8E, at 7812 Hwy 14, in the Town of Middleton, Dane County, Wisconsin. Refuse Hideaway is about two miles west of the City of Middleton and four miles east of the Village of Cross Plains on the north side of Hwy 14. The landfill occupies approximately 23 of the 40 acre property and was originally approved to contain approximately 1.3 to 1.5 million cubic yards of waste. The site is north of Black Earth Creek, a Class I trout stream, in the upper Black Earth Creek watershed. Refer to the site location map on the next page.

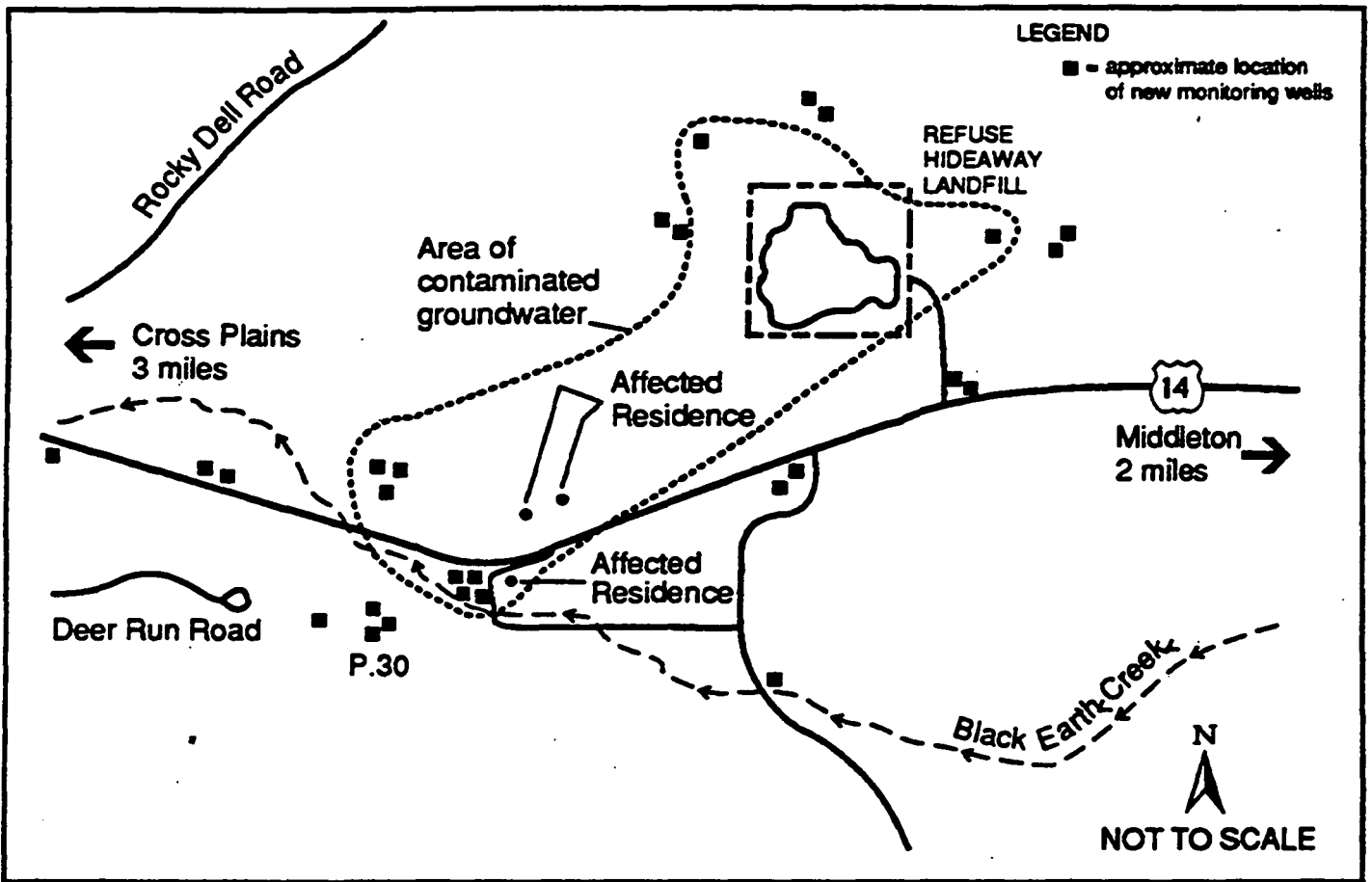
Refuse Hideaway Landfill was designed as a "natural attenuation" site that was to rely on soil under the landfill to keep pollutants from reaching the groundwater. The idea was that the contaminated water that seeped through the landfill wastes, called leachate, would be cleaned by the soil as it trickled down toward the groundwater. Scientists now know that many contaminants are not cleaned by the soil, and the leachate at Refuse Hideaway Landfill carried these contaminants into the groundwater.

2. Site History

The landfill, operated by Refuse Hideaway, Inc., received approximately 1.2 million cubic yards of municipal, commercial and industrial waste from 1974 until 1988. Refuse Hideaway Landfill was licensed by the DNR to accept wastes in 1974.

The owner was cited for violations on 20 out of 25 inspections at Refuse Hideaway from May 1975 to June 1985. A May 1975 inspection revealed numerous operating deficiencies, including improper covering practices, poor drainage and the presence of unauthorized hospital wastes. A follow-up inspection five months later showed continued cover and drainage problems, as well as an overabundance of windblown paper. In the summers of 1985 and 1986, a 120,000 gallon holding pond had to be pumped out after investigators measured substantial contamination in the water. Officials were concerned that the pond could overflow into a drainage ditch leading to nearby Black Earth Creek.

Site Location Map



Over the years, inspections continued to show that Refuse Hideaway Landfill was not operating according to authorized plans. The owner received formal notices for violations, but corrected the problems prior to prosecution.

In 1986, as the landfill neared its capacity, work was started to close the landfill. In October 1986, monitoring wells showed increasing trends of pollutants. In April 1987, the owner hired a Madison environmental consulting firm to perform tests for contaminants called volatile organic compounds (VOCs). VOCs are a group of organic compounds that tend to evaporate when exposed to air. Since groundwater does not usually come into contact with air, VOCs are not easily released and can be present in drinking water obtained from wells. VOCs pose a potential health threat to humans. The consultant sampled local drinking water in January 1988. The results were reported on March 10, 1988, when the company advised three families to stop drinking their well water and Refuse Hideaway, Inc., supplied them with bottled water.

These families were advised by the Division of Health not to drink or cook with their water and to minimize contact with contaminated water. This included: taking shorter, cooler showers; running exhaust fans during showers; ventilating the room after showering; venting the clothes dryer to the outside; washing fewer loads of clothes and opening windows if possible; opening windows if possible when running the dishwasher; and using the coolest water possible for the task. These extra steps were suggested because there was concern that the contamination could be absorbed through the skin or breathed in as it changed from a liquid to a gas (volatilized).

The DNR issued an order in May 1988 requiring Refuse Hideaway, Inc., to close and cap the landfill and investigate the full extent of contamination. The investigation report submitted by the consultant supported the earlier conclusion that nearby groundwater contamination came from the site and concluded that the extent of groundwater contamination was much greater than previously expected. The owner closed and capped the site according to Wisconsin law in 1988. However, the owner did not enact all cleanup actions required by the DNR.

DNR announced at a public information meeting held on March 27, 1989 after Refuse Hideaway was closed. The meeting was attended by about 175 people, but the owner did not attend the meeting. At the meeting, DNR admitted that they were unable to offer precise answers about the cleanup because of the uncertainty surrounding the site. The effort of cleaning up the site was estimated to cost as much as \$5 million. The owner testified in Dane County Circuit Court in March 1989 that he was financially unable to meet the requirements to clean up the site.

The DNR sampled private wells within a one-mile radius of the landfill in November 1989. The results showed that no additional wells had been contaminated. Installation of a partial gas and leachate extraction system on the landfill began in 1989. This system was designed to remove gas and leachate through a series of pipes placed in the landfill waste. The partial

system was used to design an efficient gas and leachate extraction system to serve the entire landfill. Landfill gas was burned on-site using an open flare system.

Landfill gas, composed primarily of methane and carbon dioxide, is created by the decomposition of wastes in landfills. This gas can migrate away from the landfill through soil and enter basements, resulting in an explosion danger. While the partial system was being installed, high levels of landfill gas were detected near the landfill perimeter. Gas was monitored in several homes next to the landfill in March 1989. Combustible gases were not detected in any of the homes.

One of the households with contaminated water was vacated by the tenant in 1989, and the owner did not rent out the home. The well at this home is no longer used. In 1989, the DNR installed a activated carbon filtration system in the other two homes to clean their drinking water. Testing of post-filter samples showed the system did not adequately remove all contamination. This system was replaced by the DNR in May 1990 with a larger Point-of-Entry water filtration system designed to clean all water used in the home. A regular monitoring program has shown this system effectively removes all detectable VOCs. In July 1992, DNR transferred the system ownership, maintenance and monitoring responsibilities to the homeowners. Bottled water continues to be provided by the DNR to the offices of the nearby seed company (on the same property as the vacant home previously mentioned).

The DNR held an availability session and public meeting on November 13, 1989. A fact sheet was prepared and sent out two weeks prior to the meeting. Approximately 65 people attended the public meeting, and 15 attended the session before the meeting. People were concerned about groundwater monitoring and what could be expected from the partial extraction system.

There was a technical availability session held by the DNR on December 19, 1989. Fifteen people attended this drop-in session. Many of the concerns raised were those expressed at the November meeting.

On January 24, 1990 there was another technical availability session. Ten people attended. Again, people were concerned with monitoring procedures and the determination of where the contamination ends.

DNR held a public meeting on February 28, 1990 to discuss work completed at the site and work proposed for the site. A fact sheet was prepared which gave an update on site work and future work needed at the site.

The groundwater monitoring study was discussed at a public meeting on July 10, 1990. A fact sheet was mailed out which explained the study, the groundwater monitoring report schedule, and the funding and expenditures.

The full gas and leachate extraction system, constructed in Spring 1991, was fully operational on July 1, 1991. The system includes extraction wells, connective piping, a gas blower, a gas flaring device, leachate pumps, and a leachate storage tank. The leachate is pumped into a holding tank and hauled away for treatment and disposal. Erosion and cracks in the soil cover (cap) over the landfill were repaired in Fall 1992 to minimize the infiltration of rainwater and snow melt through the waste. The repair effort should significantly reduce the future production of leachate.

Landfill gas is no longer detected by gas probes around the site so monitoring in private homes was no longer necessary. In 1992, over 30,000 gallons of leachate were removed from the holding tank per month. By 1993, they system was only extracting 10,000 to 15,000 gallons per month which suggests the cap is effective in reducing leachate production.

The DNR completed a groundwater investigation in spring 1991. Twenty-seven groundwater monitoring wells were installed, and thirty-two existing wells were also tested. The investigation showed that groundwater flows to the southwest of the landfill across Black Earth Creek Valley and toward the area of Deer Run Heights. Contamination extended 3,800 feet from the landfill. However, no groundwater contamination existed in the vicinity of Deer Run Heights. The study showed that groundwater contaminants are not entering Black Earth Creek. Private wells continue to be monitored.

A public meeting to discuss the results of the groundwater monitoring study was held on July 25, 1991. Fewer than ten residents attended. A fact sheet announcing the meeting and groundwater monitoring results was sent to the mailing list two weeks before the meeting. The gas and leachate extraction system was evaluated, and future site work was discussed.

Refuse Hideaway Landfill was proposed by DNR for nomination to the National Priorities List (NPL) in August 1991. EPA officially placed Refuse Hideaway on the NPL on October 14, 1992.

In March 1992, one of the affected property owners within the area of contaminated groundwater had a new water supply well installed on the property. The well, installed in accordance with DNR specifications, was drilled to 448 feet below the ground surface with 359 feet of casing. DNR believed that this would fully protect the new well from the contaminant plume. Subsequent testing showed the new well to be contaminated with the same contaminants found in the existing well on the property. The new well was purchased by the DNR as a deep aquifer monitoring well, and the residents continue to be supplied with clean water through a whole-house water treatment system.

A fact sheet was sent out and a meeting was held July 8, 1992 to discuss work performed at Refuse Hideaway Landfill over the previous year. Twenty-four people attended. Residents were concerned with blasting at quarries near the landfill and possible effects on the contaminant plume. One person questioned if deep contamination from the landfill could be a threat to the City of Middleton's wells. There was also concern that Mr. Stoppeworth's

son's cancer could be attributed to the site. There was special concern about the additive effects of the chemicals from the landfill. Henry Nehls-Lowe from the Division of Health sent a letter to residents who attended the meeting on September 24, 1992 with answers to these health questions.

A fact sheet was written and sent out announcing the May 6, 1993 public meeting. The fact sheet and meeting discussed the: continued operation and maintenance of the gas and leachate extraction system; groundwater quality testing; completion of the landfill cap restoration and repair project; and inclusion of the landfill on the national Superfund list. Thirty-seven people attended the meeting. The big issue at this meeting was an explosion that reportedly occurred at the landfill. Several people heard the explosion, but there was no evidence in the flare system or on the cap that it came from the landfill. There was also some concern that people could see the flame from the flare as they drove past on Hwy 14. Terry Evanson, project manager, explained that people were not actually seeing a flame, they saw a reflection of the flame off low clouds. Again there was concern that blasting in nearby quarries would effect the plume. People were also worried that there may be health concerns from people who do not attend meetings that the Division of Health needs to find out about.

Community relations interviews were conducted with more than forty residents, elected officials, governmental representatives, and Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) interested in the Refuse Hideaway Landfill Superfund site on June 28, 29, 30 and July 1, 2, 8, 19. A summary of their concerns and suggestions follows.

An informal open house was held at the landfill on Thursday, October 14, 1993. Terry Evanson, DNR project manager, conducted tours of the landfill cap and flare system and answered questions about the history and future of the landfill. Forty-two people came out for a tour on a beautiful fall day, including reporters from the Middleton Times Tribune, Capital Times, and Channel 15 News. This open house was well received, and many people suggested that another be held.

3. Land Use

The land use of the area surrounding the landfill is diverse. The landfill property itself, outside the fill boundary, is currently being rented by the landfill owner to a sand and gravel company as a storage area for truck and construction equipment. The north and west side of the landfill property is bounded by a Christmas tree farm, while the remaining area surrounding Refuse Hideaway Landfill is predominantly agricultural with field corn and other dairy support crops being the most common output. A small wetland area is located south-east of the landfill. Sweet corn, grown for canning at the large canneries in the Madison area, is also a common product of the area. Several large dairy farms and many smaller farms are located in the vicinity of the landfill. In general, the area surrounding the landfill is rural with several residences located near the landfill. Most homes are located next to County Highway 14 or in the Deer Run subdivision to the southwest of the landfill.

C. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND/COMMUNITY PROFILE

Refuse Hideaway Landfill is located in a rural portion of the Town of Middleton, two miles west of the City of Middleton and 4 miles east of the Village of Cross Plains. The population of the City of Middleton is 16,774, and 2,362 people live in Cross Plains. Over 97 percent of the population is white, with the median age between 32 and 33 years, and an average household income between \$41,000 and \$42,500.

D. RESULTS OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

Over 40 interested people agreed to share their concerns and suggestions about the Refuse Hideaway Landfill and the community relations process. Each family was visited, in their home or nearby meeting place, by a team of experts including: Terry Evanson, DNR project manager; Cara Norland-Shultz, community relations coordinator; Mary Young, Division of Health (DOH) public educator; and Henry Nehls-Lowe, DOH epidemiologist.

Almost half of all interviewed indicated that they were lifetime residents of the area, and many had opposed the landfill before it was sited in the area. Only one person was not aware of the site history (they own a vacant lot in the area and planned to build). 94% of those interviewed said that they had participated in past activities concerning the site, from opposing the landfill, fighting to get it closed, to attending public meetings.

Everyone interviewed would like to be kept informed about the site in the future. They felt that the best way to get information out was through fact sheets sent to the mailing list and public meetings. Most felt that the fact sheets were clear, understandable and a good length. Individuals also mentioned coverage in the newspapers and information at the library as good ways to get information to the community. A couple of families expressed interest in obtaining a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) if others were also interested. Others offered to let neighbors know if they heard about a meeting.

Two-thirds of those questioned felt that they would like to get information about the site when something important happens, when there is new information or major changes. As one person said, "No news is good news." Almost 14% felt that information should be sent annually at a minimum. Five percent felt they would like information at least two times a year. Five percent felt that they would like information at least 4 times a year. One family whose well was regularly monitored requested monthly updates. Almost everyone agreed that meetings should accompany important news in fact sheets.

The major concerns of those interviewed basically fell into four categories: water quality, public health, property values and environmental damage. People wondered if the contamination would spread to their wells. They also were concerned that urban development might cause the groundwater pathway to change. Most felt that they had enough information about the contamination plume and were not concerned with their personal water supply. There was concern about the cost and efficiency of the cleanup

("don't study it to death"). Everyone hoped that we could learn from this mistake, so it will not happen again in the future. A couple of people felt that too much money was being spent on the project and that there were better places for that money. There was concern about the stigma of "blaming the responsible parties" when everything dumped at the landfill was legal at the time. One resident mentioned the explosions in the area that occurred in April 1993 and their concern about landfill gas. There was wide-spread concern for the future of Black Earth Creek.

Over 84% of those interviewed felt that the site had caused them economic loss. They believed that they had lost the values of their property. Many mentioned that prospective buyers considered the area "contamination by association". They felt that there is a stigma around landfills. A few felt trapped, "we can't sell, and we can't move out". Many had heard of deals that had fallen through when potential buyers found out about the landfill. Although houses have been selling, some believe that it takes a much longer period of time to sell a house in the area. One individual's neighbor had been trying to sell their house for over four years. Some families in the area asked for tax assessments to be lowered. Some of these were lowered a small amount, but not officially because of the landfill. The Town Assessor does not feel that there is a problem in the area. Almost 16% of those interviewed believed that the landfill was not causing them economic loss. They pointed out that land and houses are still being sold.

The vast majority of those interviewed felt that state agency representatives had been responsive to their concerns. Most felt that this was especially true in the past five years. A couple of families were appreciative of Terry Evanson for answering their questions about contamination at the site before they bought their homes.

Government officials interested in the site who were mentioned by those interviewed included: Senator Russ Feingold, Representative Spencer Black, Governor Tommy Thompson, Senator Herb Kohl, Representative Dave Travis, Representative Joe Wineke, the Middleton Town Board, City of Middleton officials, and Jay Maretti (Cross Plains Supervisor, Dane County Board).

Over the lifetime of the site, many people were considered active group leaders. Those mentioned included: Robert Anders, Dr. Wayne Rounds Sr., Ed Baker, Randall Swanson, Mark Goldberg, Carrol Schiller, Dave Ripp, Phil Hamilton, Al Stoppleworth, Dan Britton, Jerry Britton, Mike Duran, Bud Sather, Ken Wade, and the Black Earth Creek Group.

A representative from the Division of Health, either Mary Young or Henry Nehls-Lowe, had specific questions about people's health concerns. Almost everyone had heard or read about the Stoppleworth cancer case. There were other reported cases of cancer in the area, not attributed to the landfill, as well as an immunity problem. A couple of individuals had tested their own water, and some had bought bottled water for a time. There seemed to be more concern for atrazene, pesticides, nitrates and radon - as well as the long-term effects of all these chemicals together. One individual mentioned, "At first there was a very phobic

reaction. Now there is general concern and more awareness of hazardous chemicals and other hazards from the site." People are aware of risks posed by the site, but are not in a panic.

People in the area receive their information from various media. Newspapers include: *The Capital Times*, *Wisconsin State Journal*, *Isthmus*, *Middleton Times Tribune*, and *Cross Plains Arrow*. Television stations include: WISC-TV, Channel 3; WKOW-TV, Channel 27; WMTV, Channel 15; and WHA-TV, Channel 21. Radio stations mentioned included: WIBA AM 1310/FM 101.5, WTSO 1070, WTDY 1480, WOLX-FM 94.9, WORT-FM 89.9, WJJO-FM 94.1, WMMM-FM 105.5, WMGN 98.1, WERN 88.7, WHA 970, as well as "anything country". There is also a Town of Middleton Newsletter.

E. COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES AND TIMING

1. Goals of a Community Relations Plan

- a. The primary goal of a Community Relations Plan for the Refuse Hideaway Landfill should be to keep the people on the mailing list informed about what is going on at the site. There is broad concern for this site, and the public wants to see a program that identifies the nature and extent of contamination and then develops a process for cleanup. All those interviewed felt that normal updates through the mailing list, coupled with periodic mailings and public meetings would meet their needs for project status updates.

DNR will also continually update the mailing list as more people are interested in the site. Mailing list sign-up sheets will be available at every public meeting so that anyone who wishes to be added to the list or would like to make name and address correction can do so. There will also be a place in every fact sheet that residents can send in to add a name to the mailing list.

- b. As a recommendation is made on how to clean up the groundwater at the Refuse Hideaway Landfill Superfund site, special meetings with community groups and special informational fact sheets will be needed. These meetings and mailings will be designed to explain possibilities for cleaning up the groundwater and how these remedies may impact Black Earth Creek. Meetings and public comment periods will be used to get feedback and suggestions from residents as to what remedy they feel would be best to clean up groundwater.

At a minimum the Department of Natural Resources will conduct the following:

- Keep the Information Repository up-to-date at the Middleton Public Library
- Special meetings with community groups to explain the groundwater contamination problem and ways to clean up the groundwater and get suggestions and feedback from residents.
- Fact sheet, press release, meeting and public comment period on the Feasibility Study and DNR preferred proposed plan(s) for cleanup. Comments given at this meeting may be oral or written.
- Public comment period (minimum of 30 days) on the proposed plan.
- News release and advertisement on the Record of Decision.
- Follow-up interviews.
- Remedial Design fact sheet and/or press releases.
- Remedial Action kick-off meeting.
- News release and advertisement on remedial action kick-off meeting.
- Remedial Action fact sheet and/or press releases.

F. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS AVAILABLE

The EPA is offering a program which helps citizen groups at Superfund sites obtain assistance in understanding technical data and becoming more involved with the Superfund cleanup process. The Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) provides up to \$50,000 to community groups wishing to hire consultants to interpret sampling results, reports, etc. Twenty percent (to a maximum of \$12,500) of the total funding amount must be provided by the group. These funds may be paid in cash and/or by using in-kind services. TAGs cannot be utilized to duplicate field or lab work. Their purpose is to facilitate a better understanding of existing documents and site activities and offer groups a voice in cleanup decisions.

Municipalities, other government agencies, political subdivisions, potentially responsible parties, academic institutions and headquarters of public interest groups are not eligible to receive TAGs. However, members of these groups may belong to a community organization requesting a TAG.

Further information about TAG is available by contacting the TAG Coordinator, U. S. EPA, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604; phone: (312) 353-1325.

APPENDIX A

MAILING LIST

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(312) 886-3009

CITIZEN ORGANIZATIONS

Citizens for a Better Environment
222 S. Hamilton St.
Suite 1
Madison, WI 53703

(608) 251-2804

Sierra Club
222 S. Hamilton St.
Suite 1
Madison, WI 53703

(608) 256-0565

Audubon Society
222 S. Hamilton St.
Suite 1
Madison, WI 53703

(608) 255-2473

Wisconsin Wetlands Assc.
222 S. Hamilton St.
Suite 1
Madison, WI 53703

(608) 256-0565

MEDIA

Newspapers

Nathan Seppa
Wisconsin State Journal
P. O. Box 8058
1901 Fish Hatchery Rd.
Madison, WI 53708

(608) 252-6157
FAX (608) 252-6119

Mike Ivey
Madison Capital Times
P. O. Box 8060
1901 Fish Hatchery Rd.
Madison, WI 53708

(608) 252-6431
FAX (608) 252-6445

Marc Eisen
Isthmus
101 King St.
Madison, WI 53703

(608) 251-5627

DiAnn Brown
Middleton Times-Tribune
1918 Parmenter St.
P. O. Box 6
Middleton, WI 53562

(608) 836-1601
FAX (608) 836-3759

John Donaldson
Cross Plains Arrow
1126 Mill St.
Black Earth, WI 53515

(608) 767-3655
FAX (608) 767-2222

Radio

Bob King, News Director
WIBA AM 1310/FM 101.5
P. O. Box 99
Madison, WI 53701

(608) 274-2995
FAX (608) 274-5521

Don Knott, News Director
WTSO 1070/WZEE 104.1
5721 Tokay Blvd.
Madison, WI 53704

(608) 275-7105
FAX (608) 275-7125

Toni Dennison, News Director
WTDY 1480/WMGN 98.1
3220 Syene Rd.
Madison, WI 53701

(608) 271-1301
FAX (608) 281-1329

Ted Houston, News Director
WOLX-FM 94.9
2306 W. Badger Rd.
Madison, WI 53713

(608) 273-0079
FAX (608) 273-0025

Mike Wasanaar, News Director
WORT-FM 89.9
118 S. Bedford St.
Madison, WI 53703

(608) 256-2001

Tom Oakes, Program Manager
WHIT 1550/WWQM 106.3
P. O. Box 4408
Madison, WI 53711

(608) 271-6611

Gordon Govier, News Director
WNWC-FM 102.5
5606 Medical Circle
Madison, WI

(608) 271-1025

Joy Cardin, News Director (608) 263-7985
WHA 970/WERN 88.7
821 University Ave.
Madison, WI 53706

Penny Patterson, News Director (608) 273-1000
WJJO-FM 94.1
2122 Luann Lane
Madison, WI 53713

Television

Neil Heinen (608) 271-5981
WISC-TV, Channel 3 (CBS) FAX (608) 271-0800
7025 Raymond Rd.
Madison, WI 53719

Pat Schmid (608) 273-2727
WKOW-TV, Channel 27 (ABC) FAX (608) 274-9514
5727 Tokay Blvd.
Madison, WI 53719

Jeanan Yasiri (608) 274-1500
WMTV, Channel 15 (NBC) FAX (608) 271-5194
615 Forward Dr.
Madison, WI 53711

Dave Iverson (608) 263-9294
WHA-TV, Channel 21 (WHA)
821 University Ave.
Madison, WI 53706

John Noonan (608) 833-0047
WMSN-TV, Channel 47 (Fox)
7847 Big Sky Dr.
Madison, WI 53719

As of March 8, 1994, there are 355 people on the Refuse Hideaway Landfill Mailing list.

APPENDIX B

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Middleton Public Library
7426 Hubbard Ave.
Middleton, WI

(608) 831-5564

PUBLIC MEETING LOCATION

West Side Business Association
3706 Junction Rd.
Madison, WI

Middleton Town Hall
7555 West Old Sauk Rd.
Middleton, WI

(608) 833-5887