

File #915

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
RIPON FF/NN LANDFILL
SUPERFUND SITE
Town of Ripon, Wisconsin
FID #431048200
May 1994**

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Ripon FF/NN Landfill Superfund Site Community Relations Plan

A. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) identifies issues of local concern regarding the Ripon FF/NN Landfill Superfund Site. This facility is located in the Town of Ripon, Fond du Lac 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 Ripon FF/NN Landfill Superfund Site, meaning DNR will coordinate and oversee the investigation and cleanup at this site. However, because Ripon FF/NN Landfill was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in May 1994, 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, but concurrence is not required.

Community Relations activities will be conducted by DNR.

This Community Relations Plan has been prepared based on interviews with concerned or interested parties. These parties included local residents, 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 were used to develop this community relations program specific to the Ripon FF/NN Landfill Superfund site. In part, the objective of this CRP is to meet the community's overall need for project related information.

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
- List of Contacts and Interested Parties

B. SITE BACKGROUND

1. Location and Description

The Ripon FF/NN Landfill is located at the intersection of Highways FF and NN in the Town of Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. Approximately 7.3 acres were used for refuse disposal. The site is located in the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 7 (T16N, R14E) of Ripon Township.

The Town of Ripon is located in the northwest corner of Fond du Lac County. The City of Ripon is located about 3/4 of a mile southeast of the landfill and the City of Berlin (Green Lake County) is located about 3 miles northwest of the landfill. The site is located in a primarily rural setting. It is bordered on the north by a wooded privately-owned property, on the east by an old quarry and Highway FF, on the south by a vacated property which will eventually belong to the City of Ripon (the former Falkenberg/Bosveld property), and on the west by Highway NN (S. Koro Rd.) and an active sand and gravel quarry. Two wetland areas are located about 750 feet southwest and 1,000 feet northeast of the landfill.

2. Site History

Ripon FF/NN Landfill was leased from the property owners, Lyle and Arline Sauer, for refuse disposal by Speed Queen in 1967, then by the City of Ripon in 1968 and later by the City and Town in 1978. In March 1968, DNR issued a permit to the City for the operation of the landfill which was approved to accept "rubbish and small amounts of garbage". The site was operated by the City and Town as a landfill from 1968 to 1983. No liner was constructed at the base of the landfill.

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The bottom of the landfill is 0 to 10 feet above the water table. Throughout its 16-year history, the site accepted municipal, commercial and industrial wastes. The waste in the landfill is about 30 feet thick on the western side of the landfill near Highway NN, sloping to less than 10 feet thick on the eastern side of the landfill. The estimated volume of waste in the landfill is about 180,000 cubic yards.

During a routine site inspection in 1968, it was discovered that the landfill was being used to dispose of liquid wastes and containers from Speed Queen, an electric appliance manufacturer in Ripon. It was reported that Speed Queen may have been disposing of its waste at the site since 1966. In August 1973, DNR requested that the City of Ripon submit a list of wastes, including how much waste Speed Queen had been dumping at the landfill. The list was submitted to DNR in September 1973. DNR reviewed the list and determined that the Speed Queen waste was considered toxic and should not be disposed of at the City landfill. However, Speed Queen continued to dump at the facility until 1979.

In 1974, four monitoring wells were installed at the landfill. By 1981, these wells had been damaged by landfill equipment and waste had been piled over them. DNR requested that the City locate and properly abandon all the damaged monitoring wells. The DNR also requested that a closure plan for the landfill be written and that new monitoring wells be installed for future monitoring purposes. After the Ripon FF/NN landfill was closed in February 1983, DNR required that the City conduct quarterly monitoring of wells at the landfill.

Landfilling operations stopped in 1983 and City capped the site with a clay cover. A landfill cap is used to reduce the potential for human exposure to contaminants and minimize the amount of rain water becoming contaminated as it seeps through landfill wastes and enters the groundwater. The clay cover was repaired, and a passive gas venting system was installed in 1985 and vegetation was re-established to minimize erosion. For a number of years since, it has been used as a hay field.

During the fall of 1984, DNR collected water samples from private wells surrounding Ripon FF/NN landfill. These samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs). VOCs are solvents that readily evaporate at normal temperatures. Some VOCs present a human health risk due to potential cancer-causing or other effects. The residential well located 500 feet south of the landfill contained 1,2-dichloroethylene, trichloroethylene and vinyl chloride. Because these contaminants were found, DNR sampled a monitoring well between the landfill and the residential well. This well showed the same contaminants. DNR concluded that this sampling confirmed that the landfill was the source of the residential well contamination.

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The residential well was replaced. After the new well was installed, it was sampled and also found to be contaminated. This well has since been abandoned. No one is living in the house.

Site inspections were conducted in June 1984 and July 1985. Sampling confirmed the release of contamination to the groundwater. Contaminants detected included: vinyl chloride, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, benzene and xylene. Quarterly sampling continues to show that VOCs, metals and cyanide are in groundwater at levels which exceed drinking water standards.

In 1982, DNR began evaluating the landfill for possible inclusion on the federal National Priorities List (NPL). The site was proposed for the federal NPL in June 1993 and was listed on the NPL in May 1994.

The main potential risk to human health posed by the site is through the use of contaminated groundwater. Two water supply wells immediately south of the landfill have been abandoned because they were contaminated with VOCs. Based on monitoring well measurements, the predominant groundwater flow direction is believed to be toward the southwest. There are several schools and industries within a four mile radius of the site which depend on groundwater for drinking. There are no other drinking water sources available to these people.

As constructed, the existing landfill cap does not meet Wisconsin design requirements.

A fact sheet was prepared and sent out early in April 1993. The fact sheet covered the history of the Ripon FF/NN landfill, gave details on what was known about the hazardous substances found at the site, summarized the upcoming investigation of the site, and announced the public meeting that was held April 20, 1993.

The public meeting was held at the Ripon City Hall Council Chambers, 100 Jackson Street, Ripon on April 20, 1993. About 36 people attended. Cara Norland, DNR Community Relations, introduced the speakers, went over the Superfund process, discussed the Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) available and let people know about upcoming community relations interviews. Steve Ales, DNR Project Manager, explained the site history and aspects of the investigation. Chuck Warzecha, Division of Health (DOH) Hydrogeologist, discussed health concerns with the site. Some of the community questions included: Will the public really have input in deciding the final remedy? (Yes, especially at the proposed plan stage.) Will listing the site on the NPL change the schedule? (No.) Will having the state as the lead project manager save the city money? (Yes, and time.) There were quite a few questions on monitoring wells, how they work and how often they will be monitored. How many PRPs are there? (Nine have signed a contract with DNR. Six or seven still have not.) How long will the RI/FS take? (Hopefully, the final remedy design will begin in summer 1994.)

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Interview request letters were sent to everyone on the mailing list (those who live near the site and those with past interest in the site) on June 11, 1993. Community Relations Plan interviews were held July 12, 13 and 16 with over 23 people. These interviews included an interview with Rosemary Price of the *Oshkosh Northwestern* which led to the article "Interviews about Ripon landfill under way" 7/13/93. A follow-up interview with Ms. Price then led to the article "Property owners impress DNR officials" 7/14/93. There was also a radio interview and call-in show by Aaron Kramer of WCWC Radio on the "Spectrum" show. A summary of concerns and suggestions from the community relations interviews follows.

A fact sheet was prepared and sent out May 4, 1994 which provided an update on the activities at the Ripon FF/NN landfill, gave details on what sampling results have shown at the site, summarized the upcoming actions at the site, and gave information on how to learn more about the site.

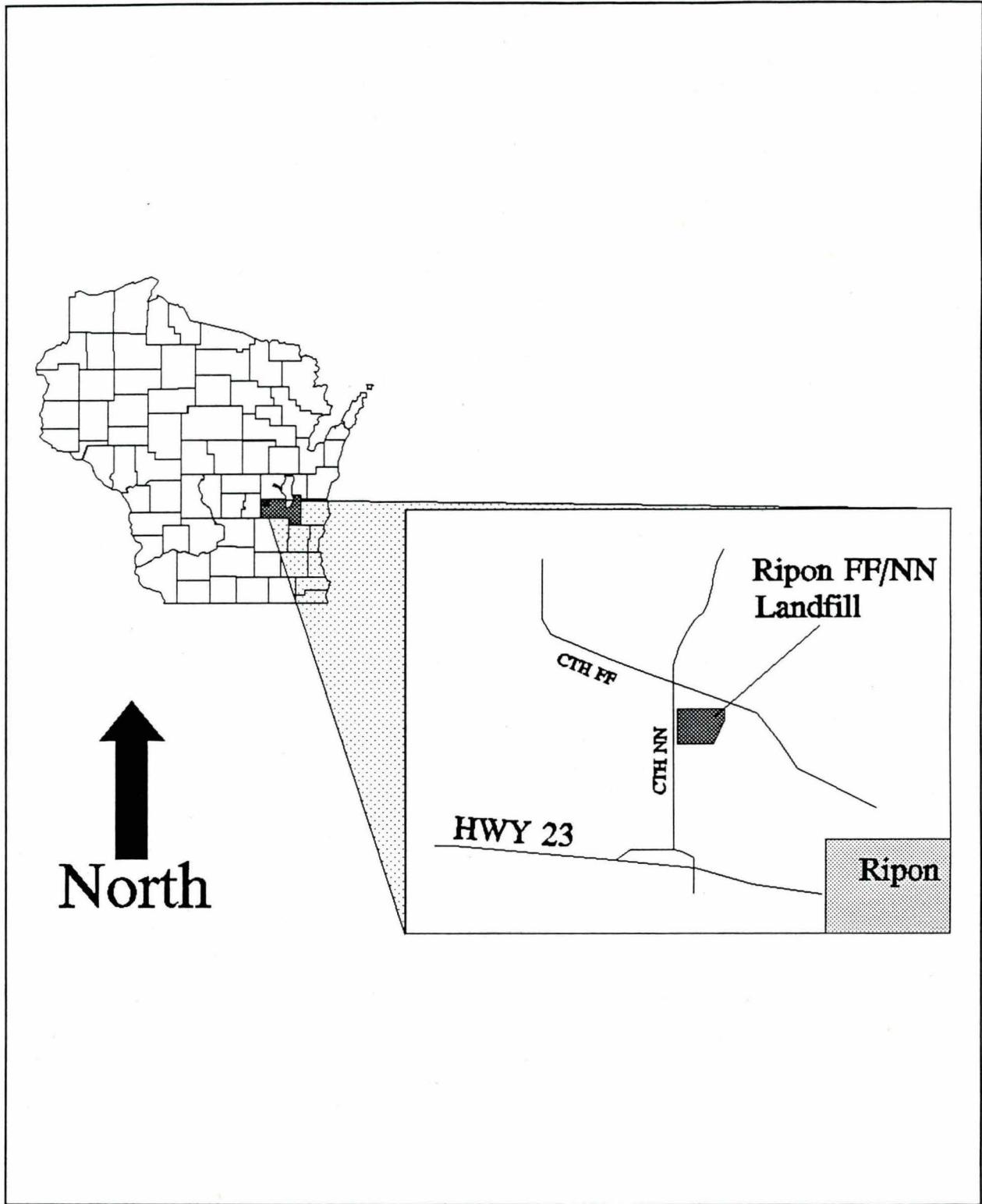
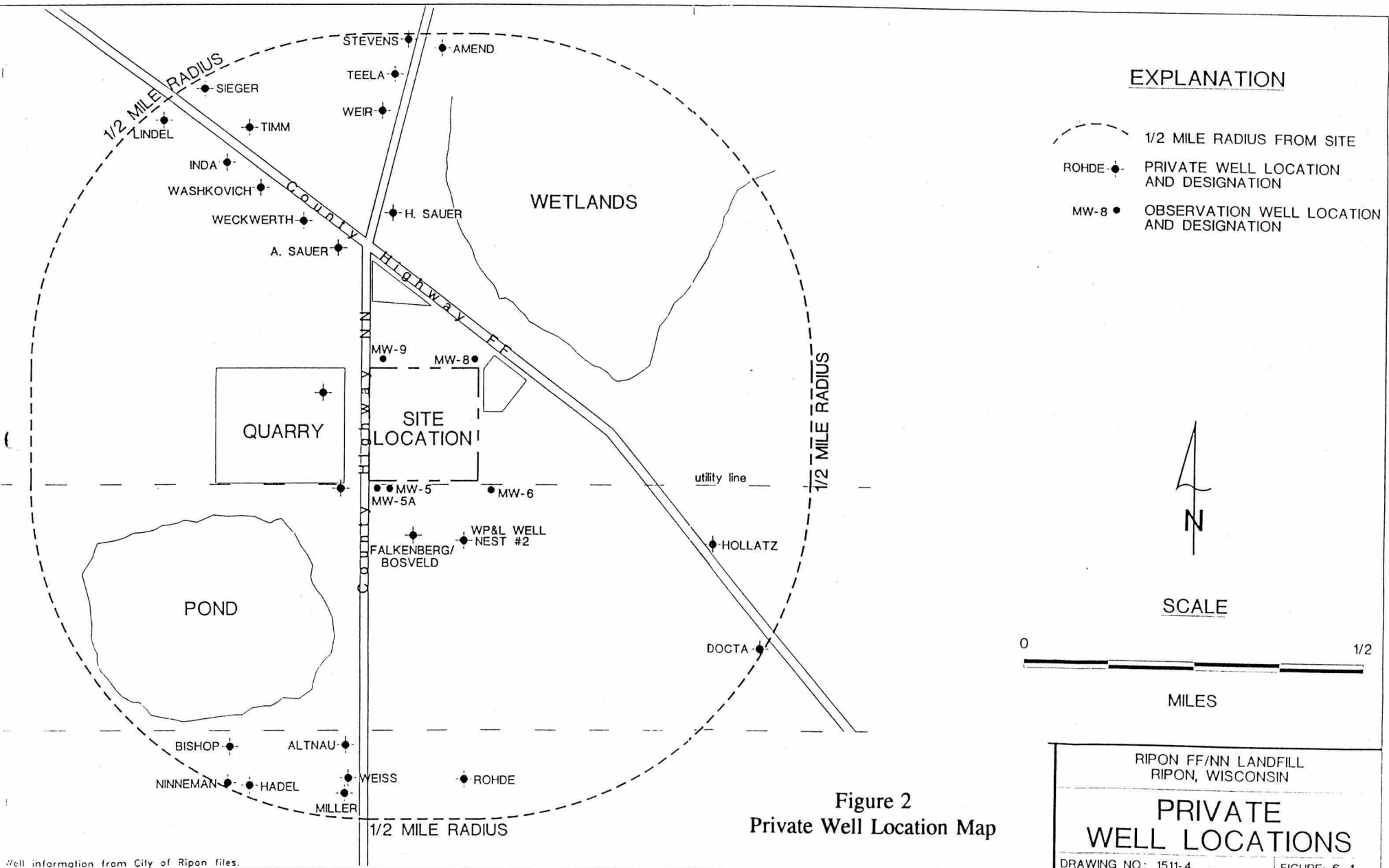


Figure 1
Site Location Map



Well information from City of Ripon files.

C. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND/COMMUNITY PROFILE

Ripon History

In 1844, Warren Chase and about 20 other people moved to the Ripon area from Kenosha. The village of Ceresco was established as an experimental utopian community. Ceresco grew into a community of 200 idealists who constructed commonly-owned buildings, some of which survive today.

Just east of Ceresco, David Mapes and John Scott Horner founded "Ripon", named after Horner's ancestral home in Ripon, England.

A rivalry for survival grew between the two communities. In 1851, Ceresco's founding corporation was disbanded, ending a six-year experiment that had been an economic success but a social failure.

In 1851, Ripon College was founded (originally known as Brockway College). Ripon College continues to thrive as a private liberal arts college.

The village of Ripon and what was left of the village of Ceresco were legally united as "Morena" in 1853. The name Morena was rarely used and the two settlements continued to be separate until the Legislature united them in 1858 as the City of Ripon.

In 1854, Ripon was the birthplace of the Republican Party. Ripon's citizens voted to oppose slavery by dissolving the local Whig and Free Soil political organizations to form a new party called "Republican". The "Little White School House" where this vote was taken still exists on Blackburn Street in Ripon.

Ripon grew quickly and attracted a large German and Polish population from New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Today the city has a population of 7,328.

In July 1992, the world's largest cookie, featured in the 1994 edition of the *Guinness Book of World Records*, was baked and consumed in Ripon. The cookie measured 907.9 square feet with a diameter of 34 feet. It weighed 1.75 tons and contained nearly 4 million chocolate chips.

Industry

Ripon has a diverse industrial base which provides the majority of local jobs. Ripon is probably best known as the headquarters of Speed Queen, manufacturer of laundry equipment, and of Ripon Foods, maker of Rippin' Good Cookies. Founded in 1908 in downtown Ripon, Speed Queen is the world's largest manufacturer of commercial washers

and dryers. Ripon Foods, founded in Ripon in 1930, bakes not only the Rippin' Good brand but also the cookies for more than 35 different private-label brands. Highly industrialized, Ripon is also the home of Admanco; Heritage Wafers; Creative Forming; JMS Specialty Foods; and others.

City Government

City government includes a part-time mayor and council, and a full-time administrator. Ripon is an active community, with more than 50 civic and service clubs in the area. The Ripon City Council consists of the mayor and two alderpeople from each of the city's four districts. It meets at 7:30 p.m. the second Tuesday of every month in the Council chambers at the City Hall.

Council members also meet in one of two standing committees, Finance and Governmental Affairs, and the Board of Public Works. Charter ordinances that fundamentally change city government structure require a two-thirds vote of the Council. Most other ordinances become law by majority vote of the Council or by majority vote of the electors at a referendum.

Town Government

The Town Board of Supervisors has three members. They meet at 7:30 p.m. on the second Monday of every month at the Town Hall, N8191 Douglas St. Township supervisors are elected in April every two years ending in an even number.

The township is an approximately 36 square mile rural area surrounding the city limits. The town has a police department, road maintenance crew and it operates a solid waste/recycling center.

Ripon Area Chamber of Commerce

The Ripon Area Chamber of Commerce is a voluntary organization made up of over 165 businesses joined together to advance the commercial, industrial, agricultural, financial and civic interests of the Ripon community. It is a civic clearinghouse research and promotion medium and employs a public relations counselor and legislative spokesperson at local and state levels of government. The Chamber is not part of the city or county governments. It is run by a board of directors elected by Chamber members. The Chamber's administrative head is the Executive Director.

Local Cable

Local Access Channel 19 makes local cable television programming accessible to the community. Videos of government meetings, school activities and civic events are aired on Channel 19. Channel 19 is owned and operated by the City of Ripon.

City Festivals

Every second week in July, the city holds "Riponfest", a three-day, community-wide celebration at Barlow Park.

A three-day "Dickens of a Christmas" festival is held annually throughout Ripon on the first week of December.

D. RESULTS OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

Over 23 interested people agreed to share their concerns and suggestions about the Ripon FF/NN Landfill and the community relations process. Those interviewed included local residents, Town officials, City officials, Chamber of Commerce Representatives, Media Representatives, and PRPs. Each family was visited, in their home or nearby meeting place, by Steve Ales, DNR project manager, and Cara Norland, community relations coordinator.

Almost 45 percent of those interviewed indicated that they were lifetime residents of the area, and many had opposed the landfill before it was sited in the area. Three of those interviewed said that they had lived in the area more than 10 years, and six had lived there more than four years. Of those who had moved to the area within the past 8 years, three were not told about the environmental problem until after they purchased their houses. Everyone interviewed was basically aware of the site history. Almost everyone had participated in past activities concerning the site. Many had attended DNR, PRP Group or neighborhood meetings about the site. Site activities had also been covered in the local newspapers.

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.

About 82 percent 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. Some felt that they would like information every couple of months, 2 to 3 times a year, or

every 6 to 8 months. Almost everyone agreed that meetings should accompany important news in fact sheets. One resident suggested working through Ripon College's 1994 theme of "Environmental Responsibility" to get information out to the public. The Chamber of Commerce offered to advertise public meetings and suggested that the Clergy Association could also be used to get the word out. A reporter from the *Oshkosh Northwestern* offered to do feature articles on the process.

Major Concerns

The major concerns of those interviewed basically fell into four categories: water quality and people's health, cost, process and environmental concerns.

Water Quality and Public Health

People wondered if the contamination would spread to their wells. They were concerned about the effects of contamination and expressed anxiety about the effect of contamination on their health. One resident suggested that signs be posted to tell the many children in the neighborhood to stay away from the site. Many were more concerned about the potential for quarrying to affect water quality than from contamination coming from the landfill. (It has been reported that quarrying near the site causes residents' water to turn brown/black and smell swampy.)

Financial Concerns

People are also concerned about the cost of the cleanup. They question who will pay for the cleanup, and how costs will be allocated to the different PRPs. There is great concern about the uncertainty of the costs associated with the cleanup, and the effect of the costs of cleanup on people's taxes. Those who live near the landfill are especially upset about the Township-imposed building ban and falling property values.

Concerns About the Process

Many of those interviewed wished that the landfill would "just get cleaned up as soon as possible". Some pointed out that the Town and City had been holding closed session meetings and felt that information was being withheld from the communities. A couple of people remarked that the process was dividing the community between big businesses and little businesses, and pitting the Town against the City. Almost everyone agreed that the finger pointing and blame should stop and something more constructive should be done to clean up the landfill. One person felt that all this money should not be spent on the cleanup and instead Mother Nature should have the chance to clean it up.

Environmental Concerns

A couple of people were concerned about the effects of contamination on Silver Creek and the wetlands. They wondered if there may be a methane hazard associated with the landfill. They also questioned what would be the final solution to clean up contamination.

All but one local resident felt that the site had caused them economic loss. They believed that they had lost the values of their property. Houses and lots on the market haven't sold. Residents had found that banks will not give loans on land around the landfill. One resident got a loan, but could not get it at a fixed rate because of the landfill. People also felt that the Town-imposed building ban completely prevented them from building on or selling their lots. Many residents believed that this ban included all land within a 1 1/2 mile radius of the landfill. A City official believed that it was all land within a one mile radius. (A town official clarified that the "moratorium on building", started in 1986, was on land within a 1/2 mile radius of the landfill. Residents could build, but not drill a well until the Town is certain where the contamination is going.) One resident pointed out that land is worthless if you can't drill a well. Some residents had been told that over \$3,000 would be added to each of their tax bills by the time the cleanup was complete. They were told that taxes had already been raised to pay for the cleanup.

Those who were interviewed believed that government representatives were generally interested in the cleanup of Ripon FF/NN landfill. One person pointed out that the "City and Town are active, but not always cooperative. There is a conflict for tax dollars." Others were concerned about the "closed session" meetings held with the PRP Group. The City did offer to extend water out to the area, but at the owners' cost (\$110,000). A couple of people mentioned that it seemed that local governments only seemed to argue about who would pay and did not seem to be moving to clean it up.

Four people were mentioned as active group leaders for the cleanup of the Ripon FF/NN landfill. They included: Ron and Iona Altnau, Jim Kasuboski, and William Miller.

Two of the local residents who were interviewed felt that there were problems on their property that were attributable to the landfill. One explained that when the site was active, their property was affected by windblown paper and spills from trucks going to the landfill. Another pointed out the black, swampy water coming from their well and wondered if it may be caused by the site.

Most local residents believed that their health had not been affected by contamination from the site. Some did mention the problems caused by anxiety of not knowing when their water will become contaminated. Almost everyone was concerned about the black water (high iron and sediment problems) reportedly caused by quarrying. Some people have filters on their water system. One man noted that when he changes the filter, the water is black with a swampy smell. A couple of people did not use their water for drinking, and most with the problem could not use the water to wash clothes. Someone mentioned that people who worked at the landfill may have been exposed to contaminants. People were also concerned that people who lived in the house with the abandoned well may have been exposed to contamination. One resident was concerned because his two-year old beagle had died of throat cancer, and rabbits had died suspiciously. One resident had heard that a whole herd

of cattle had to be destroyed because they had a disease possibly caused by drinking contaminated water from a well near the landfill. Two families had what seemed to them to be an increased rate of allergies. Another resident felt that people may be more concerned about the Ripon PP landfill than the FF/NN landfill.

People in the area receive their information from various media. Newspapers include: *Ripon Commonwealth Press*, *Oshkosh Northwestern*, *Fond du Lac Reporter*, *Wisconsin State Journal* (weekends) and the *Milwaukee Journal* (weekends). Radio stations include: WCWC, WOSH, KFIZ, and WAPL.

E. COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES AND TIMING

1. Goals of a Community Relations Plan.

- a. The primary goal of a Community Relations Plan for the Ripon FF/NN Landfill should be to keep 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 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 corrections 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. Signs will be posted at the site, as requested and required by ch. NR 714, to warn trespassers and inform people that the site is hazardous.
- c. DNR will maintain the established administrative record at the Ripon Public Library in which all documents pertinent to the Ripon FF/NN landfill are available for public review.
- d. DNR will continue to meet regularly with residents and others interested in the site. People are encouraged to call DNR or DOH if they have questions about the landfill or the process of cleaning it up.

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

- 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 after the Record of Decision is signed.
- 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. WHAT'S NEXT?

After the investigation is completed, options to clean up the site will be evaluated. The DNR will produce a fact sheet explaining all of the different options and evaluations, called a Proposed Plan. In the Proposed Plan, DNR will recommend a cleanup action. Public input on the cleanup options and the information that supports the options is an important contribution to the cleanup selection process.

Based on public comments or new information, DNR can modify the recommendation or select another cleanup option. Everyone will be encouraged to comment on the Proposed Plan. The comment period will last at least 30 days and can be extended.

DNR will respond to all comments in a document called a Responsiveness Summary. The Responsiveness Summary will be attached to the final decision document, called a Record of Decision. This document, as well as all other documents about the site will be available in the Administrative Record file at the Ripon Public Library.

The selected cleanup option will then be designed, built, operated and maintained. Community Relations efforts will continue throughout this process.

G. 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 (\$12,500) of the total funding amount must be provided by the group. These funds may be paid in cash and/or with 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 or 1-800-621-8431.

APPENDIX A

MAILING LIST

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Milwaukee, WI 53202

Senator Russ Feingold (D) (202) 224-5323
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CITIZEN ORGANIZATIONS

Citizens for a Better Environment (608) 251-2804
222 S. Hamilton St.
Suite 1
Madison, WI 53703

Sierra Club (608) 256-0565
222 S. Hamilton St.
Suite 1
Madison, WI 53703

Audubon Society (608) 255-2473
222 S. Hamilton St.
Suite 1
Madison, WI 53703

Wisconsin Wetlands Assc. (608) 256-0565
222 S. Hamilton St.
Suite 1
Madison, WI 53703

MEDIA

Newspapers

Rosemary Price (414) 748-2765
Oshkosh Northwestern
P. O. Box 63
Ripon, WI 53971

Jody Fraleigh
Ripon Commonwealth Press
656 Douglas St.
Ripon, WI 53971

Nathan Seppa (608) 252-6157
Wisconsin State Journal FAX (608) 252-6119
P. O. Box 8058
1901 Fish Hatchery Rd.
Madison, WI 53708

Mike Ivey (608) 252-6431
Madison Capital Times FAX (608) 252-6445
P. O. Box 8060
1901 Fish Hatchery Rd.
Madison, WI 53708

Radio

Aaron Kramer (414) 748-2380
WYUR FM Radio 96.1 FAX (414) 748-5530
P. O. Box 156
Ripon, WI 54971

Television

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

Ripon FF/NN Community Relations Plan - May 1994

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

APPENDIX B

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Ripon Public Library
120 Jefferson St.
Ripon, WI 54971
c/o Alan Jorgenson

Hours: Monday - Friday 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Saturday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Sunday noon to 4 p.m.

Summer Hours: Monday/Wednesday/Friday 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Tuesday/Thursday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING LOCATION

Ripon City Hall
Council Chambers
100 Jackson St.
Ripon, WI 54971