

REM IV

Remedial Planning Activities
at Selected Uncontrolled
Hazardous Waste Sites - Zone II



Environmental Protection Agency
Hazardous Site Control Division

Contract No. 68-01-7251

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

MOSS AMERICAN SITE
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

NOVEMBER 7, 1986

CH²M HILL

Black & Veatch
ICF
PRC
Ecology and Environment

NOV 0 8 1987

FINAL
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

MOSS AMERICAN SITE
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

NOVEMBER 7, 1986

Prepared for U.S. EPA Region V

Contract Number 68-01-7251

REM IV

Work Assignment Number 5-5LM7.0

W63342.CP

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Section 1
OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

This community relations plan has been prepared for the Moss American Superfund site near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The plan outlines issues of concern to the community and local officials involved with or aware of the site and suggests approaches and specific techniques for addressing these issues. This plan has been prepared for the use of EPA, which is responsible for site investigations, remedial measures, and cost recovery for the Moss American site under the authority of the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). It is intended to serve as a guide for responding to the community during EPA's Superfund involvement and as a qualitative report on the perceptions and expectations currently held by community members. As perceptions and expectations change or are re-interpreted, the suggested actions may change. This document will evolve as EPA's involvement at the site progresses.

The information in this plan is based primarily on discussions with local government officials, several members of the Milwaukee County Pesticide and Herbicide Task Force, representatives of a local environmental group, representatives of the media, and a representative of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Followup phone calls were also made to other local officials to supplement interviews with the individuals mentioned above.

BACKGROUND

Some general observations can be made about the Moss American site. First, it is not known if people in the

surrounding neighborhoods are aware of the potential chronic health risks associated with creosote contamination, which may be present at the site. Since the community may be alarmed if the investigation indicates risks, all information on sampling at the site must be presented carefully, accurately and in context. Second, the persons interviewed for this plan were aware of the long history of study and litigation at the site, a history that includes some well-remembered actions by EPA. EPA must recognize, understand, and acknowledge that the community may be wary of the Agency because of these actions. Third, the fact that Milwaukee County is one of the potentially responsible parties causes the Moss American site to be politically volatile. This situation requires careful and consistent attention to current events in the greater Milwaukee area and frequent contact with key local officials. Finally, there is a relatively large group of interested, motivated citizens and local officials who are well-versed in the history and potential problems of the site. These people represent all sides of the issue and should be thought of as resources in EPA's efforts to communicate openly and effectively with the citizens of the greater Milwaukee area.

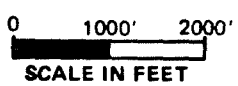
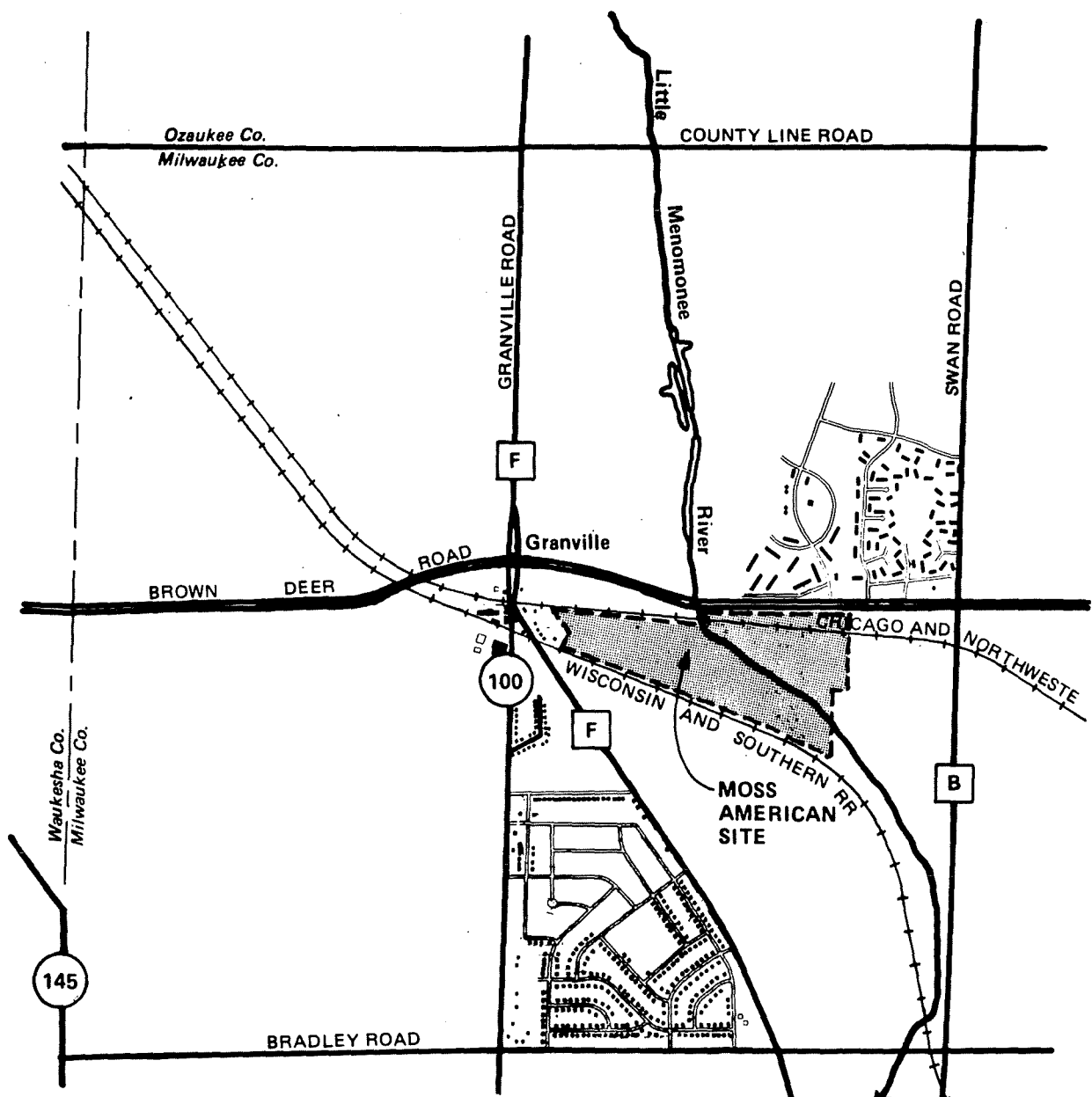
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Section 2
SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION

The Moss American site is located in the northwestern corner of the City of Milwaukee. It is adjacent to the Little Menomonee River, a major tributary of the Menomonee River, which, in turn, flows into Lake Michigan. The approximately 88-acre site lies just south of Brown Deer Road, not far from Highway 41/45 (Figures 1 and 2). The site is roughly triangular and is divided among the following owners: Kerr McGee (12.7 acres), the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad (23.3 acres), and Milwaukee County (52 acres). It is only accessible on foot or by boat. The Milwaukee County portion of the site is administered by the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Culture and is labeled as a park on several locally available maps. The portion of the site owned by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad is used as an off-loading and storage site for automobiles. The Kerr McGee portion is unused.

The area surrounding the site is more suburban in character than those portions of Milwaukee that are closer to Lake Michigan, and there are still large areas of undeveloped land. The area is growing relatively rapidly, and new apartments and shopping areas can be seen along Fond du Lac Avenue (Highway 41/45). While there are some industrial areas, the land use is predominantly residential and service-oriented commercial.



NOTE: Residential units and other buildings shown only for the major subdivisions adjacent to site.

SOURCE: Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin USGS Quadrangle Map

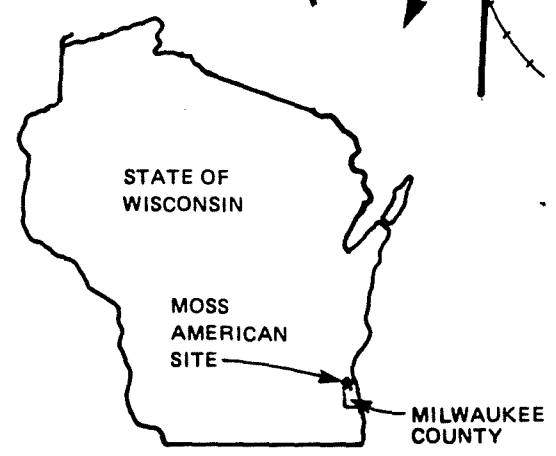


FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
MOSS AMERICAN

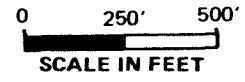
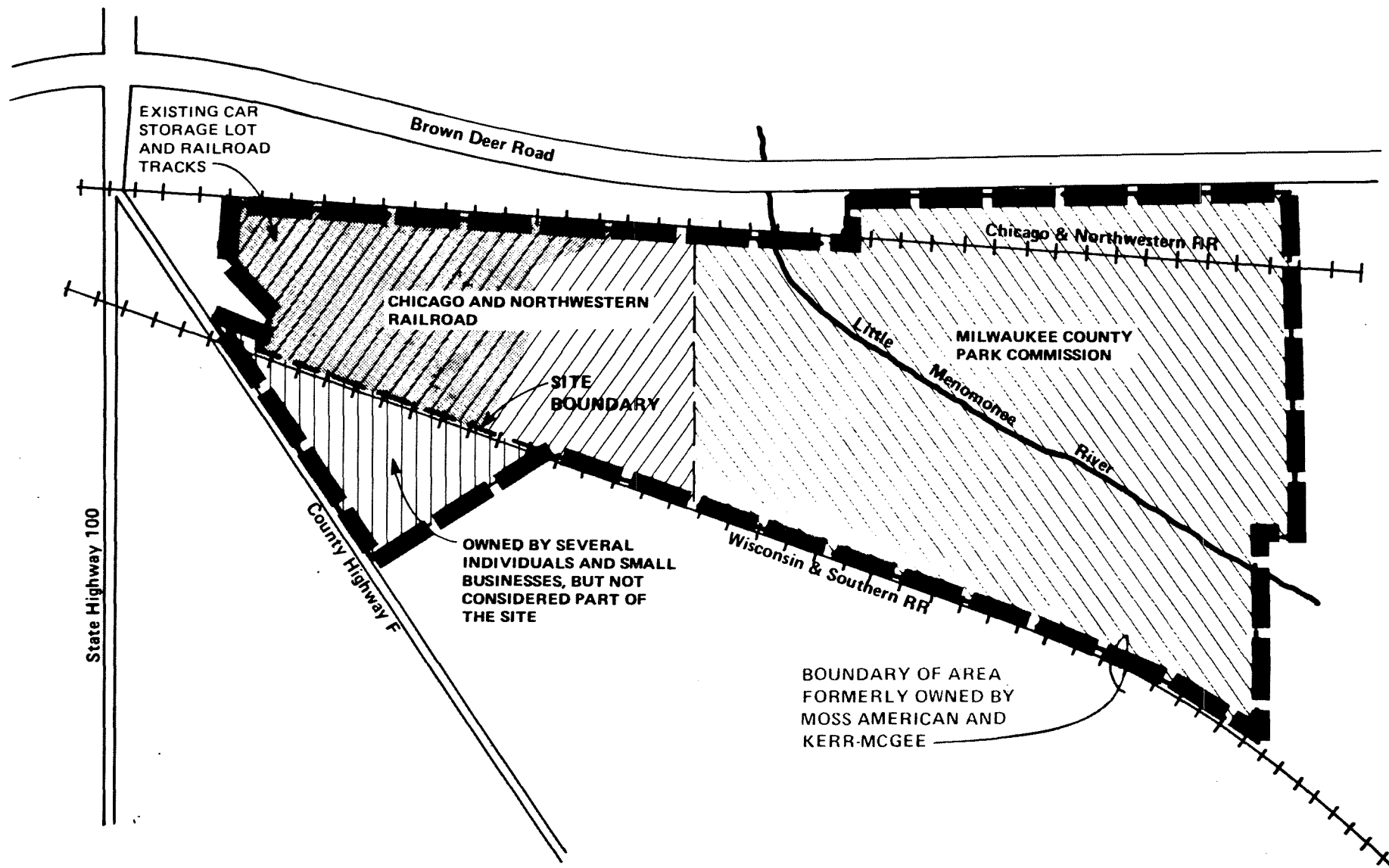


FIGURE 2
LAND OWNERSHIP
MOSS AMERICAN

SITE HISTORY

As described in Section 1, the history of the Moss American site--especially within the last 2 decades--will have a particular bearing on the community relations activities implemented at the site. The following chronology summarizes events leading up to and just following the inclusion of the Moss American site on the National Priorities List (NPL):

- 1921 The Moss Tie Company and the American Creosote Company begin operations to treat railroad ties with creosote, a wood preservative. Creosote is made from coal-tar and contains polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons that EPA now knows are carcinogens. The creosote wastes are disposed of directly into the Little Menomonee River.
- 1941 Holding ponds are built to treat creosote wastes (approx.) using baffles and skimmers before the wastes are discharged into the river.
- 1963 The Kerr McGee Chemical Corporation purchases both the Moss and American properties and combines them into a single holding.
- 1965 The Milwaukee Sewerage Commission warns that the (approx.) firm's creosote disposal facilities are insufficient and that the operation is adversely affecting the Little Menomonee River.
- 1970 The DNR orders Moss American to pretreat all industrial wastes and to connect to the sanitary sewer system.

1971 Several young people receive chemical burns while wading in the Little Menomonee River approximately 3.5 miles downstream from the Moss American site. One young person is hospitalized. The young people were in the river as a part of a watershed-wide clean-up effort.

Upon examining the water and the oily substance known to have caused the burns, state, federal, and local officials find compounds known to be components of creosote. Signs are posted on the property to warn of polluted water.

The Kerr McGee Chemical Corporation dredges a small segment of the river adjacent to the Moss American site to remove contaminated sediments.

1972 EPA issues contracts to demonstrate and use environmentally sound techniques to remove and treat river bottom sediments contaminated with creosote.

1973 Contracts are terminated, and only 4,000 linear feet of the river bottom is treated because federal funding runs out.

1974 Milwaukee County files suit against Kerr McGee Chemical Corporation to seek compensation for the damage caused by the pollution of the Little Menomonee River.

EPA files criminal charges against Kerr McGee Chemical Corporation for polluting the Little Menomonee River. EPA also seeks reimbursement for the demonstration program, penalties for discharge

into and damage to the river, and an injunction to compel the corporation to clean up the river.

The Milwaukee County Parks Department proposes a plan to address the pollution problems at the site based on a detailed technical report by an engineering consultant. The plan includes toxicity studies; equipment procurement; stream bank and shoreline cleaning; removal, treatment, and disposal of contaminated bottom muds; and monthly progress reports. The cost of this effort is estimated at nearly \$123,000. Milwaukee County suggests that the cost should be shared equally by DNR, EPA, and Milwaukee County. DNR and EPA refuse.

1977 EPA conducts toxicity studies in support of its lawsuit against Kerr McGee.

1978 EPA's case against Kerr McGee is dismissed with prejudice when it is discovered that one data sample has been falsified by an EPA contract employee.

Milwaukee County drops its suit against Kerr McGee in exchange for a particular portion of the site in question. The portion of the Moss American site becomes part of the county park system and provides a "missing link" in the series of parks and byways all along the Little Menomonee River. Milwaukee County also agrees to give Kerr McGee all files prepared by the county in pursuit of legal action against Kerr McGee.

1980 Kerr McGee sells 23.3 acres of the site to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

1983 The Wisconsin DNR submits the Moss American site as a candidate for Superfund funding, and the site is proposed for listing on the NPL. The site is listed.

1984 The Milwaukee County Task Force on Pesticides and Herbicides, an ad hoc committee of lay and technical people set up by members of the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors, issues a report and makes policy recommendations concerning the Moss American site. Their report contains a succinct and accurate description of how a site is listed on the NPL. After this description, four recommendations are made: (1) Milwaukee County should "recognize...it has a responsibility...on the Moss American site," (2) the public should be prohibited from using the site, (3) Milwaukee County should conduct a sampling program both on and off the site to determine the location of creosote compounds and the extent of their migration, and (4) options for dealing with the creosote problem should be fully explored.

The Board of Supervisors hears but does not adopt, the recommendations of the task force regarding the Moss American site.

1985 Potentially responsible parties (PRPs) are invited to participate in the Superfund investigation to be undertaken at the site and in any action that will address problems caused by contaminants. After a series of discussions with the state and EPA, all PRPs decline this initial invitation to participate.

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Section 3
COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

PROFILE

Demographics

The total population of Milwaukee County is just under 939,000 (1985 estimate). The Moss American site is included in County Supervisory District 6, which has experienced rapid growth in the past few years, primarily in the form of apartment buildings and service and retail businesses. Milwaukee City Alderman District 15, which includes the Moss American site, has 42,300 people (1985 estimate). The Granville neighborhood surrounds the site.

Local Governmental Units and Structure

Milwaukee County is made up of cities and villages. The county, unlike many other counties, does not administer zoning and land controls; this is a function of the cities. The county does provide metropolitan services, such as parks and road maintenance, to the cities and villages as a group. Milwaukee County is governed by a board of 25 elected county supervisors, who give policy direction to the county executive, an elected official who is the county's chief administrator.

Policy issues are first brought up in a standing committee made up of county supervisors. Four committees have expressed an interest in or taken an action related to the Moss American site: the Committee on Energy, Environment, and Extension Education; the Committee on Health; the

Committee on Transportation and Public Works; and the Committee on Parks, Recreation, and Culture.

In the executive branch of the Milwaukee County government, at least three departmental entities have dealt with the site. The public works department was involved during the lawsuit with Kerr McGee. The corporate counsel has been involved since the time of the lawsuit. The Department of Parks, Recreation, and Culture has been involved since the site was first considered as a part of the settlement for the lawsuit.

The Moss American site is within the City of Milwaukee. However, the property is owned by Milwaukee County. The city has expressed an interest in staying informed about the site but the site does not appear to be of major importance to them. In the City of Milwaukee, the Public Safety Committee of the Common Council is the body most likely to deal with matters related to the Moss American site. The City of Wauwatosa, which is downstream of the site on the Little Menomonee River, has expressed an interest in the site. The City of Menomonee Falls in Waukesha County (to the west of Milwaukee County) may also be interested in the site because groundwaters underneath the site and the City of Menomonee Falls may be contiguous.

Issues, Interests, and Observations

Milwaukee County is a very visible unit of local government in the greater Milwaukee area. It sees itself as a leader among the local governments and is particularly proud of the county park system. A notable feature of the park system is the concerted effort to acquire and maintain parks or natural buffers along all major streams and rivers in Milwaukee County. It is important to note that with the acquisition

of the Moss American property, the county obtained one of the last "missing links" in this corridor park system. At the time of acquisition, the potential chronic problems at the site were not clearly understood and may have seemed to be a secondary consideration.

The Milwaukee County government is made up of people who perceive themselves to be forward thinking (but careful in their choices), environmentally conscientious, and hard working. It will be important for EPA to acknowledge and work with these perceptions as information is prepared and presented on the Moss American site.

The Milwaukee area has a relatively strong contingent of environmental groups and environmentally aware individuals who are well versed in toxic and hazardous waste issues and make a point of staying informed about the Moss American site. The most active groups in this contingent are the Audubon Society and the members of the Milwaukee County Pesticide and Herbicide Task Force. The environmental groups known as Citizens for a Better Environment, the Sierra Club, and the Wisconsin Environmental Decade (which is not currently active at the site) have also been involved.

The community surrounding the site has, in the past, been organized to oppose a permit for a small industrial incinerator, but they have not organized around any issues at the Moss American site.

A special effort must be made to inform the adjacent jurisdictions of progress at the site. While these jurisdictions have not yet expressed great concern, their proximity to the groundwater, surface water, and soil from the site creates the potential for them to do so.

HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The majority of community interest and concern was generated in 1971 when the children working on a "clean-up" of the Little Menomonee River were burned. Strong activism evolved quickly and brought about results in the form of warning signs and dredging. Later, during the litigation period, no public meetings were held. However, it was learned during the interviews that the public followed the proceedings in the news with interest, even though there was no direct involvement. During this time, the attention of the general public probably shifted from the issue of potential environmental contamination to the issue of government credibility. Environmental groups and interested individuals have continued to track and monitor political events at the site. During the lawsuit, the Milwaukee Journal provided extensive media coverage. The Journal has maintained its commitment to keep current on all site activities.

In September 1984, the Milwaukee County Pesticide and Herbicide Task Force presented its report and recommendations to the County Board of Supervisors. This meeting was not well attended by the general public, but several community groups and environmental groups were present, and there was media coverage.

KEY COMMUNITY CONCERNS

The following is a list of key community concerns categorized according to the group or the local government entity that expressed the concern.

Milwaukee County

Potential County Responsibility. The county is very sensitive to being a potentially responsible party. It does not feel that it is "at fault" regarding this site and believes that it has acted responsibly under the circumstances. This sensitivity is heightened by a feeling that the falsification of a data sample by an EPA contract employee in 1977 hurt the county in its future dealings regarding the site, limited its options which resulted in settlement with Kerr McGee, thus creating its current role as PRP.

EPA Credibility. The county's original 1974 cost estimate for taking action at the site was \$123,000. No estimate of ultimate potential costs at the site has been made, but if action is taken, EPA's estimate could be much higher than the 1974 figure.

County Fiscal Constraints. Related to the above two concerns is the county's feeling that it has no money to spare for any sort of action at the site. The county expects its fiscal constraints to increase as federal revenue-sharing programs dwindle. Fiscal constraints is an issue because the County is still recovering from the economic downturn of the early 1980s and the phasing out of many heavy industries in the Midwest. Any choice that the county makes to cover additional costs will be a difficult one. An added irritation for the county is that the enforcement process at the site seems to occur without a knowledge of or concern for local government budget processes and timetables.

Dissemination of Information. The county is sensitive about how site information travels to and from EPA. This is understandable given the county's status as a potentially

responsible party. For a time, the county decided that the only acceptable channel for information was through the corporate counsel. Now information can also be conveyed through the parks department. EPA should remain sensitive to this issue.

Environmental Hazards. The overriding issue for the county is its potential responsibility. It has taken a "show me" stance regarding potential hazards at the site and will question the sampling results and conclusions drawn from these results given EPA's history at the site in 1977.

Environmental Groups

Effects of Creosote Compounds. The spokeswoman for the Audubon Society expressed concern that the community is not aware of chronic and carcinogenic effects of certain compounds derived from creosote. She thought that the public was at one time aware of the acute hazard posed by chemical burns at the site, but since there have been no recent reports of such burns, the public is probably not currently aware of this or other chronic dangers related to creosote.

Access to the Site. The site is not easily accessible from any road because it is bordered by railroad tracks and the river. However, those who have been on the site have seen evidence of campfires and of children building play structures out of old railroad ties. In the winter, a cross country ski track is laid along the river, and site access could be gained by skiers, even though the official track does not extend that far. Also, a dog and kennel club has been known to train dogs on the site, and there is the possibility of access by boat.

EPA Credibility. The Superfund purpose is generally supported by environmental groups. However, they recognize

EPA's potential credibility problems in light of the 1977 events and suggest careful conduct to regain community confidence.

The Site as a Park. Great concern was expressed that the site is listed as a park on several maps, which suggests that it is a safe, pleasant place where access is encouraged.

Groundwater Quality and Flows. The Granville neighborhood, which surrounds the site, has a number of homes that use private well water. Also, although it is generally supposed that groundwater in the area flows in a southeast direction, there is concern that several high-volume industrial wells to the west could affect groundwater flows.

The Little Menomonee River. The Little Menomonee River is a "priority watershed" and is being intensively studied by both the Wisconsin DNR and by the Southeast Wisconsin Planning Commission. It is slated for protection and nonpoint source pollutant controls. Coordination with this effort should be a priority, according to environmental groups.

Fish and Wildlife. The Little Menomonee River is a habitat for a number of important local bird and wildlife species. The effect of the site on this resource is of concern to environmental groups.

Department of Natural Resources

In general, the Wisconsin DNR has concerns similar to those expressed by the environmental groups. The following additional concerns were expressed:

Access to Information on Health Effects. It was noted that there are several agencies to which people might turn for information on the health effects of toxic and hazardous wastes. The DNR expects EPA to identify these agencies and to make sure the agencies are kept informed.

Neighborhood Concern. The Wisconsin DNR recently worked on a permit for a hazardous waste incinerator not far from the Moss American site. In the staff's opinion, the incinerator was small and well designed. The local community became concerned and reacted primarily to the potential problems of having a "hazardous waste incinerator" in the midst of a residential community. The DNR cautioned that given this history, it will be important for all information on toxic and hazardous wastes to be presented to the community as clearly as possible early in the process. They also stress the need to keep information on risks and health effects "in context" and in terms the community can understand.

Other Issues

Unions. The "right to know" movement among industrial workers and the attempt to move toward greater safety in the workplace have caused unions in the Milwaukee area to be interested in the issue of pesticide and herbicide use. Since this issue was combined with the Moss American site issue in the work of the 1984 County Task Force, on which unions were represented, the unions are interested in the site. Unions are active in the Milwaukee area and should be kept informed about progress and activity at the site.

Public Cost of Sewage Treatment. According to several sources, the citizens of Milwaukee County are concerned over the cost of federally mandated upgrades to the metropolitan sewage treatment system. As with many federal activities,

citizens believe that they have little direct power over the federal mandate, and they feel frustrated by this. It is likely that any remedy at the Moss American site could be seen in the same light by the general public.

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Section 4

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

People with an interest in the Moss American site seem to have one thing in common: they are all somewhat surprised by the decisions and events that have taken place at the site. We heard the history of the site likened to "a Rube Goldberg structure." EPA does not need to provide a rationale for the events at the Moss American site, but the Agency should be aware that the site history contains decisions that may be viewed by the public with skepticism and disdain. Effective and frequent communication with the community can help to build trust and confidence so that the public can feel they are part of the decisionmaking process.

The approaches to community relations described below focus on explaining the Superfund process and how the Moss American site fits in, providing mechanisms to inform the public of progress at the site, providing opportunities for local input into the decisionmaking process, and keeping community leaders informed at key points during the process.

MAINTAIN FREQUENT CONTACT WITH KEY INDIVIDUALS

Phone conversations or memorandums should be used to provide site updates for Dave Schultz, Milwaukee County Parks and Recreation Director, and Janet Marsh, president of the local chapter of the Audubon Society, or other key members of the local community. These contacts should be made even if there is no news to report so that the individuals know that EPA acknowledges their interest in the site.

PROVIDE INFORMATION ON SUPERFUND BEFORE SITE WORK BEGINS

A kick-off meeting should be held with the community just before site work begins. This meeting should provide information on Superfund, explain how Superfund applies to the Moss American site, and present a site-specific timetable. Special attention should be given to the fact that many people will not understand why "one more government agency" is doing "one more expensive study." An effort should be made to get the local community to come to this meeting.

MONITOR TECHNICAL RESULTS CLOSELY TO GAUGE ADDITIONAL
COMMUNITY RELATIONS NEEDS

It is possible that the contaminant problem at this site may be complex and widespread. Community relations activities (such as additional fact sheets, briefings, or community workshops) should be held if needed.

ESTABLISH EPA AS THE FOCAL POINT FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION

All press releases, fact sheets, and information about the site should include the Region V toll-free number, contact hours, and the name of the community relations coordinator.

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Section 5
COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES AND TIMING

MAILING LISTS

An initial mailing list that includes the names of those people who were interviewed to provide data for this document is given in Appendix A. This list also includes key media contacts and groups and organizations who were not interviewed but are known to have an interest in the site.

The mailing list will be used to notify people of public meetings and to provide interested groups and individuals with fact sheets about the site. Names of people who live adjacent to the site should be gathered from the citizens' group not yet contacted and, perhaps, from the files of the county supervisor and city alderman. The mailing list will not be included in the copies of the community relations plan that are placed in the information repositories.

PERIODIC UPDATES

These will occur via telephone, memorandum, or fact sheet.

MEDIA CONTACT

The community relations coordinator will contact the media representatives listed in Appendix A. Contact with the media will occur at all major milestones. For this site, the media is both an important source of information and a good vehicle for disseminating information.

PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

At least one place where the public can have ready access to all public information regarding the site will be established and publicized. Possible locations are listed in Appendix B.

SITE-SPECIFIC FACT SHEETS OR PROJECT UPDATES

Fact sheets will be prepared at regular intervals, preferably every 3 months. At a minimum, there will be three fact sheets. The first will outline the Superfund process and how it will be applied at the Moss American site. This fact sheet will also specifically delineate actions to be undertaken during the remedial investigation (RI). A second fact sheet will be prepared at the close of the RI, and a third will be distributed at the close of the feasibility study (FS). Other project updates will be produced when and if there are requests.

GENERIC FACT SHEETS

Fact sheets produced by EPA Headquarters describing certain universal elements of Superfund will be made available in the information repositories and at meetings and briefings.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

As each technical report is issued, it will be made available in the public information repositories.

COMMUNITY MEETINGS

A public kick-off meeting should be held with local residents. A fact sheet will be prepared to supplement the verbal information. Community meetings will be held at the

beginning of the RI/FS process, at the close of the remedial investigation if needed, and at the close of the feasibility study. These meetings will be announced in the local media. The remedial investigation meeting will, if necessary, include a description of possible remedies and will incorporate a workshop to allow participants to discuss their opinions and concerns about the possible remedies. It will provide an explanation of what has been found at the site, the potential risks, and how possible remedies would address these conditions. The community meeting at the close of the feasibility study will receive public comment on the proposed remedy and alternatives that were considered.

PRESS RELEASES

Press releases will be issued at key intervals in the process. These will be distributed to media contacts listed on the mailing list and to the entire mailing list when appropriate.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

A minimum 3-week public comment period will be held when the draft feasibility study is issued so that the community has an opportunity to respond to the alternatives suggested as remedies for the contaminant problems at the site. Notices will be published at least one week before the public comment period begins.

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

A responsiveness summary that contains all comments received during the public comment period will be prepared. Agency responses will be included in the summary. The public will be made aware that the responsiveness summary will become

part of EPA's decisionmaking process. Following EPA's decision, the summary and the full record of decision will be placed in the information repository and sent to those on the mailing list.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN UPDATE

The community relations plan will be updated after a remedy has been selected and the official record of decision regarding the remedy has been signed. The updated plan will delineate how the community's information needs have changed for the design and construction phase of the remedy.

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Appendix A

LOCATIONS FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION,
BRIEFINGS, AND MEETINGS

PUBLIC INFORMATION LOCATIONS

- o Mill Road Library
Address: 6431 North 76th Street
Hours: Mon., Tues., Weds., Thurs. 12:00-8:30/
Fri., Sat. 9:00-5:00
Contact: Mrs. Burns, Head Librarian 414/278-3088

- o City "Bulletin Board"
Schedule of Public Meetings, located on third floor of
city hall
Contact in Milwaukee: Mr. Ben Johnson, Clerk
414/278-2221
Schedule of Public Meetings, located on upper level of
city hall
Contact in Wauwatosa: Mr. James Neuman, Clerk
414/258-9448

BRIEFING LOCATIONS

- o City of Milwaukee
Public Safety Committee, Mr. Roy Nabors, Chair
414/278-2221

Notes: Meets every three weeks before the expected
date of briefing, an advance letter
requesting hearing (a place on the agenda)
must be sent to:

Common Council, City Hall
200 East Wells Street, Room 205
Milwaukee, WI 53702

- o Milwaukee County

Committee on Energy, Environment, and Extension
Education, Mr. Daniel Cupertino, Chair
Meets every third Tuesday before board
meeting at 9:30 a.m.

Committee on Health, Mr. Terrance Pitts, Chair
Meets every second Tuesday before board
meeting at 9:30 a.m.

Committee on Transportation and Public Works
Mr. John St. John, Chair
Meets every second Thursday before board
meeting at 9:30 a.m.

Committee on Parks, Recreation, and Culture
Mr. John Valenti, Chair
Meets every third Tuesday before board
meeting at 1:30 p.m.

Notes: Committee Clerk is Ms. Doris Dembinski
414/278-4227

- o Waukesha County
Contact: County Chairman's Office 414/548-7010

 - o City of Wauwatosa
Contact: Mr. James A. Brundahl, Mayor 414/258-3000
- Note: He will decide, depending on the issue, whether
an issue should be on the city council agenda or
the agenda of a particular committee

PUBLIC MEETINGS LOCATIONS

- o Vincent High School
Address: 7501 North Grandview Road
Contact: Ms. Sherry Caminski, County School Board
Office 414/475-8229

- o Milwaukee War Memorial Building
Address: 750 North Lincoln Memorial Drive
Fee: 75¢ per person/minimum fee of \$75.00
Capacity: 500 maximum
Contact: Ms. Stephanie Kiel 414/273-5533

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Appendix B
MAILING LIST

Ms. Janet Marsh, President
Milwaukee Audubon Society
1626 North Prospect Avenue, 2206
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Ms. Margaret Ollis, Environmental Chair
Northwest Community Alliance
4539 A 39th Street
Milwaukee, WI 53209

Mr. Marty Solorzano
Northwest Community Alliance
4962 North Hopkins
Milwaukee, WI 53209

Ms. Susan Mudd, Citizens for
a Better Environment
150 East Juneau Avenue
Suite 206
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Mr. Dave Schultz, Director
Milwaukee County Parks
and Recreation Department
9480 Watertown Plank Road
Milwaukee, WI 53226-3560

Mr. Robert Mikula
2935 South 104th Street
West Allis, WI 53227

Mr. Milan Racic, Health
and Safety Director
Allied Industrial Worker's Union
3520 West Oklahoma Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53215

Ms. Cindy Slavik
Wisconsin Department of
Natural Resources
S.E. District Office
2300 North Martin Luther King Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Mr. Arthur (Skip) Glor
Solid Waste Coordinator
Wisconsin Department of
Natural Resources
S.E. District Office
2300 North Martin Luther King Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Mr. Larry Sperling
Public Information Office
Wisconsin Department of
Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7941 (IE/4)
Madison, WI 53702

Ms. Cari Backes
5708 North 56th Street
Milwaukee, WI 53218

Mr. Don Behm
Milwaukee Journal
P.O. Box 665
Milwaukee, WI 53201

Mr. Mark Giesfeldt (SW/3)
Bureau of Solid Waste Management
Wisconsin Department of
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Milwaukee, WI 53217

Mr. Quincy Dadisman
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P.O. Box 371
Milwaukee, WI 53201

Mr. Bob Lachmund, Editor
Wisconservation
3876 South Hanson Street
Milwaukee, WI 53207

Milwaukee Sentinel
918 North 4th Street
Milwaukee, WI 53203

Community Newspapers, Inc.
640 East Ryan Road
Oak Creek, WI 53154

M.J. Cialdini
RVS Cablevision Corp.
2767 North Mayfair Road
Wauwatosa, WI 53222

Wauwatosa News - Times
11063 West Buemond
Wauwatosa, WI 53226

West Allis Star
P.O. Box 14126
7139 West Greenfield Avenue
West Allis, WI 53214

WUWM
U-Milwaukee
P.O. Box 413
Milwaukee, WI 53201

WYMS
5225 West Vliet Street
Milwaukee, WI 53201

WZUU
520 West Capitol Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53212

Mr. Ron Leys
Milwaukee Journal
P.O. Box 661
Milwaukee, WI 53203

United Press International
744 North 4th Street
Room 480
Milwaukee, WI 53203

WISN - TV
759 North 19th Street
Milwaukee, WI 53201

WITI - TV
9001 North Green Bay Road
Brown Deer, WI 53209

WMVS - TV
1015 North Sixth Street
Milwaukee, WI 53203

WIMU - TV
720 East Capitol Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53211

WVTM - TV
P.O. Box 1818
Milwaukee, WI 53201

AFL-CIO Milwaukee Labor Press
633 South Hawley Road
Milwaukee, WI 53214

Charley Heschmeyer
Business Journal
2025 North Summit Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202

Oudahy Free Press
South Milwaukee Voice-Journal
723 Milwaukee Avenue
South Milwaukee, WI 53172

Paragon
Cablevision Corporation
2767 North Mayfair Road
Wauwatosa, WI 53222

Milwaukee Community Journal
3612 North Green Bay Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53212

Milwaukee Courier
2431 West Hopkins Street
Milwaukee, WI 53206

New Berlin Cablevision
2755 South 160th Street
New Berlin, WI 53151

South Side Spirit
P.O. Box 15395
Milwaukee, WI 53215

Viacom Cablevision
North Shore System
1711 West Florist Avenue
Glendale, WI 53209

Viacom Cablevision
South Suburban System
5475 W. Abbot Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53220

WAWA
12800 West Blue Mound Road
Elm Grove, WI 53122

WBCS
5407 West McKinley Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53208

WEMP
11800 West Grange Avenue
Hales Corners, WI 53130

West Allis Cablevision
1138 West 108th Street
West Allis, WI 53214

WEZW
735 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53233

WISN
P.O. Box 402
Milwaukee, WI 53201

WLLM
12800 West Blue Mound Road
Elm Grove, WI 53122

WMGF
735 West Wisconsin Avenue
Suite 700
Milwaukee, WI 53233

WNOV
3801 North 20th Street
Milwaukee, WI 53206

WOKY
3500 North Sherman Boulevard
Milwaukee, WI 53216

WQFM
606 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53203

WIMU
720 East Capitol Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53211

WTMJ Radio Station
726 East Capitol Drive
Milwaukee, WI 53201

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Wauwatosa, WI 53213

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District 15
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Milwaukee, WI 53224

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City of Milwaukee
City Hall
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Milwaukee, WI 53202

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U.S. House of Representatives
2444 Rayburn House Office Building
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