WISCONSIN
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Carroll D. Besadny
Secretary

State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

101 South Webster Street
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August 7, 1991

File Ref: SFND
Dodge
ER
CORR

RECEIVED
AUG 15 1991
SO. DIST. HDQTRS

Ms. Susan Pastor, Comm. Relations Coor.
U.S. EPA Region V, 5HS/11
230 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, ILL 60604

SUBJECT: Community Relations Plan, Land & Gas Reclamation Inc. Landfill (known as Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill on the National Priorities List)

Dear Ms. Pastor:

Enclosed for your files is a copy of the Land & Gas Reclamation Inc. Landfill, Community Relations Plan. If you need additional copies of this Community Relations Plan please contact me.

RECEIVED
AUG 19 1991
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HORICON AREA HDQRS.

Sincerely,

Jim Leverance

Jim Leverance, Community Relations Coordinator
Emergency & Remedial Response Section
Bureau of Solid & Hazardous Waste Management
phone: (608)-266-2632

attach:

cc: Mike Schmoller - SD w/ attach
Dave Edwards - SD w/ attach
Mr. Chuck Wilk - RPM, U.S. EPA Region V - w/attach

Noted: S Bangert
Suzanne Bangert, Unit Leader
Superfund Program Unit

LAND & GAS RECLAMATION LANDFILL

SUPERFUND SITE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MADISON, WISCONSIN

JULY 22, 1991

Community Relations Plan
Land & Gas Reclamation Inc. Landfill
(formerly known as Hechimovich)
Dodge County, WI
July 1991

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COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

LAND & GAS RECLAMATION LANDFILL (known as Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill on the National Priorities List)

DODGE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

A. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN.

This **Community Relations Plan (CRP)** identifies issues of local concern regarding the Land & Gas Reclamation, Incorporated Superfund Site. This facility is located in Williamstown Township, Dodge County, Wisconsin (see figure 1). While this site is listed on the U. S. EPA **National Priorities List (NPL)** as "Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill", it will be referred to as Land & Gas Reclamation, Inc., which is the current corporate name.

Technical words that are highlighted in **bold** print in the text of this CRP are defined in the glossary (Appendix A).

Appendix B 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 (U. S. EPA) administers the the Superfund program, with assistance from the states.

The investigation and cleanup at Land and Gas Reclamation Landfill is not expected to be funded by the state Environmental Fund or the federal Superfund because the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has signed a contract with a group of **Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)**, who have agreed to conduct and pay for an investigation and a study of remedial action alternatives for the site. WDNR

believes that the PRPs will also implement the remedial action for the site, but the PRPs have not yet made a commitment to conduct remediation. Under an agreement with U. S. EPA, the WDNR is acting as the **lead agency** for the Land & Gas Reclamation Landfill Superfund Site, meaning WDNR will coordinate and oversee the investigation and cleanup at this site. However, because Land & Gas Reclamation Landfill is on the NPL, site specific decisions must be consistent with federal laws and regulations regarding the Superfund cleanup process. U. S. EPA retains overall program responsibility and will be asked to concur with the selection of a final remedy.

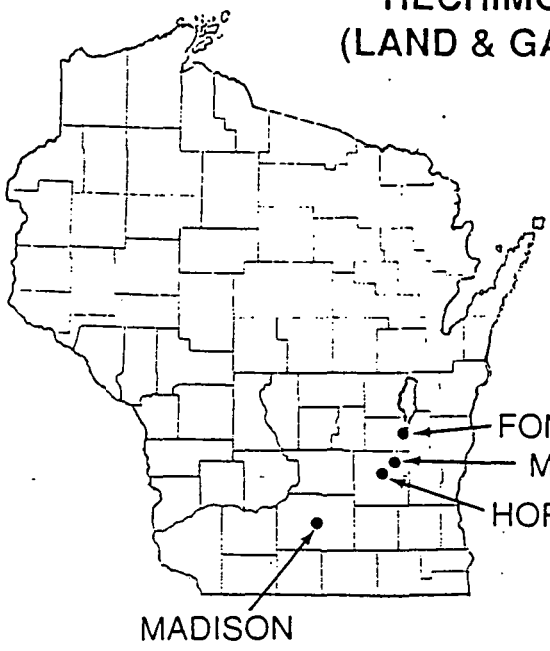
Community Relations activities will be conducted by WDNR.

This Community Relations Plan has been prepared for this site based on interviews with concerned or interested parties. These parties may include 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. In part, the objective of this CRP is to meet the community's overall need for project related information.

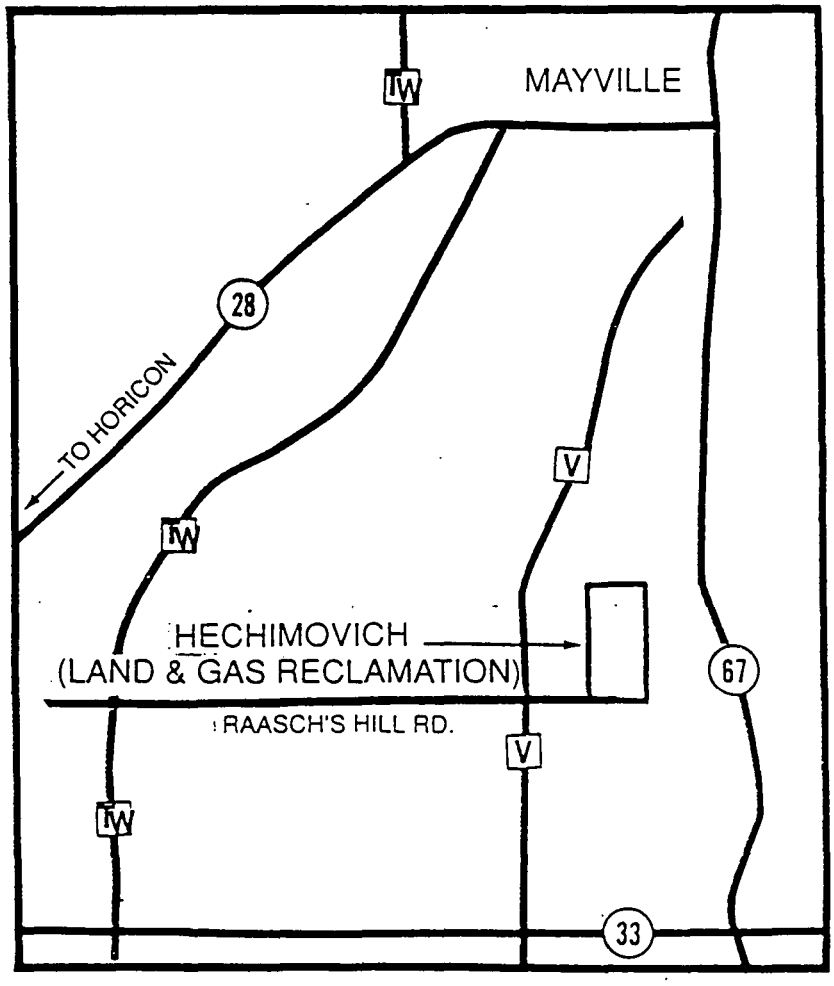
The basic format of this Community Relations Plan is:

- Site Background
- Community Background
- Highlights of the Community Relations Plan
- Community Relations Techniques and Timing
- Technical Assistance Grants
- Glossary of Technical Terms
- List of Contacts and Interested Parties

HECHIMOVICH LANDFILL
(LAND & GAS RECLAMATION)



SITE LOCATION MAP



Not To Scale

B. SITE BACKGROUND

1. Location and Description

Land and Gas Reclamation Landfill, officially known as Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill on the National Priorities List, is on a 50 acre site in Dodge County, Wisconsin. This site is in a rural area about 3.5 miles east of the city of Horicon and about 2 miles south of the city of Mayville. There are two wetland areas adjacent to site (one to the west and the other north and east of the site).

Just north of the Land and Gas Reclamation Landfill is another landfill known as the Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill. These landfills are both owned by the same corporation. The new Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill is currently operating and licensed to accept only nonhazardous waste materials.

2. Site History

The Superfund site was first used to dispose of municipal waste by the City of Mayville in the 1950's. In 1970, the municipal dump was closed, and the land adjacent to the municipal dump was used to start (what was then called) the Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill. The Mayville municipal dump was later incorporated into the old Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill, which is now the Superfund site.

During the 1970s and 1980s, this site was licensed by the WDNR to accept hazardous waste. Operation included disposal of liquid wastes in on-site pits. These pits were intended to be evaporation ponds, that is, it was assumed that the liquid portion of the wastes would evaporate leaving the solid materials behind.

Paint sludge, cutting oils containing **lead** and **chromium**, and spent organic **solvents** were disposed of in the pits during the 1972 to 1980 time frame. WDNR required the ponds to be closed in 1980.

In August 1984, field investigations by the U. S. EPA detected **xylene** and **ethylbenzene** in two wells **downgradient** from the landfill site. This finding led the WDNR to nominate the site for listing on the U. S. EPA's Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) in January 1986. "Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill" was listed on the NPL in March 1989, due to the potential risks to human health and the environment created by substances on the site.

The Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill was renamed Land and Gas Reclamation, Inc., in 1984. The Land & Gas Reclamation Landfill stopped accepting waste in October 1986.
The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and a Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) group entered into a legally binding agreement on September 28, 1990 to begin investigations which will lead to the cleanup of the site and contaminated groundwater.

Due to the complexity of the site and the ongoing state and legal actions at this Superfund site, the cleanup has been divided into two discrete actions, called operable units, landfill closure and groundwater investigation.

The first operable unit addresses the landfill itself. Legal actions are being taken to assure the site is closed according to state laws and regulations. Land and Gas Reclamation, Inc., Landfill is under a State Stipulation and Order from the Dodge County Circuit Court. This stipulation and order requires the owner to improve the landfill **cap** and install a **gas venting system**. The landfill cap will minimize the amount of rainwater and snow melt passing through the surface of the landfill and contacting waste materials. Water contacting wastes can produce **leachate** which can move out from under or away from the landfill and result in ground water contamination. The cap, which will comply with current federal and state regulations, is expected to be completed in 1991.

Construction of a gas venting system minimizes the adverse impacts of **methane** gas produced by the decomposition of waste materials. The venting system consists of a network of pipes constructed in the buried wastes. A blower system then forces the gases out of the wastes and into the pipes where it is burned in a flare system. Land & Gas Reclamation, Inc. has elected to install the gas venting system in conjunction with the cap.

The owner of Land & Gas Reclamation, Inc., is currently acting to improve the landfill cap and install a gas venting system. Construction of the landfill cap began in 1990. Completion of the cap, and possibly construction of an active landfill gas collection and venting system, are expected to proceed in 1991. Consistency of this action with Superfund will be documented in the forthcoming proposed plan and Record of Decision (ROD).

The second operable unit requires the PRPs to conduct a **Remedial Investigation** and **Feasibility Study (RI/FS)** at the site to further define the nature and extent of groundwater contamination and identify potential clean-up alternatives. The focus will be on investigating groundwater contamination. Field activities are scheduled to begin in the summer of 1991. New groundwater **monitoring wells** will be constructed, and

additional soil samples will be taken to expand upon information already known about the site. Water samples from designated private wells near the landfill will be taken and analyzed at a state approved laboratory. From this study, the WDNR, with concurrence from the U. S. EPA, will select one or more alternatives (depending on what is found out in this study) as its preferred option.

A public **comment period** and public meeting on this preferred option, and all other alternatives, will be established. This meeting and comment period are held to obtain feedback from the public on all the options. The rationale for the selection of the final cleanup alternative(s) will be documented in a **Record of Decision** (ROD), prepared by WDNR. This ROD is the formal decision for selection of the alternative(s). In order to implement the selected remedy, WDNR will need to negotiate a new legal agreement with the PRPs. The new contract will cover the next stages known as the **Remedial Design (RD)** and **Remedial Action (RA)** stages. Basically, these two stages involve the design and construction of the selected option(s). If the contract for this work cannot be negotiated successfully with the PRPs, the State will secure federal or state funds to carry-out the cleanup. Following completion of the work, the WDNR or the U. S. EPA will initiate legal actions to recover the cost of the cleanup from the PRPs.

C. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Land and Gas Reclamation Landfill (formerly known as Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill) is located in Dodge County about one and one-half miles south of Mayville and approximately three miles east of Horicon, Wisconsin.

Dodge County is found in the lower one-third of Wisconsin, midway between Milwaukee and Madison. The landscape is gently rolling and comprised of silty and sandy loam soils.

Horicon was first occupied by a Winnebago village of some two thousand people. In 1832, it was known as Elk Village, and subsequently as Indian Ford. In 1839, Henry Hubbard obtained the land and it was called Hubbard's Rapids. Settlers from Lake George, New York, (which was formerly called Lake Horicon) came to this area. The name was then changed to Horicon which in the Mohican language means "clear water".

Dodge County was created in 1836 and named after General Henry Dodge, an early governor of the Wisconsin territory. Juneau is the county seat where the first courthouse was built in 1841.

The name Mayville was given the trading post established where Chester and Eli P. May first settled in 1845. Iron ore discovered in 1845 was mined in the Mayville area for several decades.

Dodge County has a 1980 estimated population of 74,747.

Agricultural production of cheese, silage corn, alfalfa, barley, hay and peas for canning are major county commodities. Industry includes the manufacture of wood and metal products, shoes and snowmobiles.

Horicon Marsh, a nationally significant wildlife refuge owned by both the federal and state governments, is found approximately 3 miles east of Horicon, Wisconsin.

D. HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Community relations interviews were conducted in person on March 27 and April 3, 1991 and by phone at various other times.

There is an operational sanitary landfill next to the Land & Gas Reclamation Landfill. This operational sanitary landfill is known as Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill. It should not be confused with the Superfund site which was formerly known as Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill.

There is concern about the impact of these landfills. Not just the closed Land & Gas Reclamation facility, but also with the more recently constructed and operational Hechimovich Sanitary Landfill. The location of the new landfill, plus the existence of the Superfund site (Land & Gas Reclamation Landfill) results in an overall local concern about groundwater impacts.

The majority of the persons interviewed felt they had a good understanding of the site history. Many of these individuals have been involved with the site, in one manner or another, for over 20 years.

Most of the interviewed public members were concerned about groundwater quality and its potential impact on them or other nearby residents. This concern covered both health or potential health impacts and overall groundwater degradation. One public member described two overall concerns related to groundwater. The first is that the public does not understand groundwater protection criteria. They do not understand what the values mean. Protection standards should be explained in a manner which is understandable to the public. The public needs to know what the values mean and what sort of risk various contaminant levels have on them. The public needs to know what is safe and what is not. It needs to be educated. The other point raised was more specific. It concerned whether the groundwater standards that had been set for Land and Gas Reclamation Landfill were being met.

Public members expressed much concern that the clay cap and landfill gas extraction system had not been constructed on the Land & Gas Reclamation Landfill site, despite the fact that it was to be installed by fall 1990. NOTE: The clay cap and landfill gas extraction system are based on the closure of the site as a landfill operation. The public feels that not having the clay cap on the site allows additional groundwater contamination to occur. Residents feel that not enough is being done to ensure that the cap and gas collection system are installed.

One public member asked if homes in the area of the landfill have had their wells tested recently. This person was concerned that since the original testing there has not been any follow-up to either reassure the homeowners that there was no problem with their wells or provide them with some other water source if necessary.

Public comment and concern also dealt with location of the landfill in the floodplain. One person felt that location of the landfill in such close proximity to a stream was helped the spread of contaminants. Another requested testing of a ditch which flows south from the landfill. This individual felt that there was good potential for contamination of the ditch from the site. Contamination of the limestone bedrock found under the area was a concern of many. The public felt that the close proximity of this deposit to the surface, coupled with fractures in the bedrock, was providing an avenue for contaminant transport. They worried that only the shallow groundwater system was going to be analyzed with the deeper limestone deposits being ignored.

A Potentially Responsible Party concern dealt with project cost. This person felt that the cost of the project could be a great burden on Potentially Responsible Parties.

One public member was concerned about the political aspects. The individual felt that political issues were going to prevent or hinder the cleanup efforts.

The public felt that having both the Superfund site and an operational sanitary landfill in the same area has adversely impacted the value of adjacent properties. The public believed that this has resulted in economic loss to nearby property owners and has caused an unfair burden on nearby residents.

Some of the public felt that the Town of Williamstown has done more than its share of providing service to Juneau County. The location of the Land & Gas Reclamation, Landfill Superfund site plus the operational sanitary landfill has provided this area with a major regional disposal site. The public now worries about the long-term impacts of these facilities on ground water quality in this area.

The overall reaction to governmental agencies was mixed. Some felt that governmental agencies and individuals have been helpful in addressing their concerns. Others felt that governmental agencies (or specific individuals) were not helpful at all, and in some instances, unresponsive to their concerns.

All the individuals interviewed indicated that notification of meetings and project updates through the mail, using fact sheets or news releases, would satisfy their need for project information.

E. COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES AND TIMING

1. Goals of a Community Relations Plan.

a. The primary goal of a Community Relations Plan for the Land & Gas Reclamation Landfill should be to keep 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 **clean-up**. All those interviewed felt that normal updates through the mailing list, coupled with periodic mailings would meet their needs for project status updates.

b. There were individuals interested in the technical data used by the agencies to make decisions on the treatment alternatives. The **Administrative Record File** was explained to the public. They felt that locating the **Information Repository** file in an area repository, such as the Mayville Library, would meet their needs for specific, technical project related information.

c. Ground water standards and criteria are confusing. Coordination of this project should include a description of the ground water protection standards and what they mean. Also, the health impacts of these values need to be explained. There is concern about what impact and threat the contaminants found in this area pose. Residents want explained, in an understandable manner, what exactly the protection criteria is; and what it means to them. Basically, they want to know about the potential threat to themselves and their families.

d. Information on the status of construction of the clay cap and installing the landfill gas extraction system should be provided. There was wide local interest in getting these two systems installed.

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

- **A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)** kick-off meeting and fact sheet.
- News release and advertisement on kick-off meeting.
- A meeting on findings of the Remedial Investigation (including news release and advertisement).
- News release and advertisement on the meeting and **public comment** period.
- Meeting and public comment period on the Feasibility Study and DNR preferred proposed plan(s). 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 U. S. 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 U. S. EPA-generated 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 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 5PA-14, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604; phone: (312) 353-1325.

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Administrative Record: A file which is maintained and contains all information used by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. This file is available for public review and a copy is to be established at or near the site, usually at one of the information repositories. Also, a duplicate file is held in a central location, such as a Regional or State office.

Cap: Capping is used to reduce the potential for human exposure to contaminants and prevent rain water from becoming contaminated as it seeps through contaminated soil or landfill wastes and enters the ground water. Caps are made of multiple layers of materials including soil, clay, and synthetic water-tight liners.

Chromium: A heavy metal commonly used in electroplating, photography and as a paint pigment. Ingesting chromium at toxic levels can cause severe hemorrhages of the gastrointestinal tract. Inhalation of airborne chromium can cause lung and other respiratory cancers.

Clean-up: Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health and/or the environment. The term "clean-up" is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of remedial responses such as the remedial investigation/feasibility study.

Comment Period: A time period during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, a comment period is provided when EPA proposes to add sites to the National Priorities List. Also, a minimum 3-week comment period is held to allow community members to review and comment on a draft RI/FS and proposed plan.

Community Relations Plan (CRP): A required part of the Superfund process. A formal plan to inform and involve the public in the Superfund process and respond to community concerns. The overall intent of this process is to keep the interested parties actively involved in the Superfund process.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The Acts created a special tax that goes into a Trust Fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or

uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, the EPA can either:

> Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work; or
>
> Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Downgradient: In the direction the water is flowing.

Ethylbenzene: A volatile organic compound used as a solvent. It can be toxic by ingestion, inhalation and by skin absorption.

Gas Venting System: The venting system consists of a series of pipes constructed in the buried wastes. A blower system then forces the gasses out of the wastes and into the pipes where it is burned in a flare system.

Ground water: Ground water is water that fills the spaces between the soil, rock and gravel particles beneath the earth's surface. Rain that does not immediately flow into streams and rivers slowly penetrates through the soil to the point of saturation to form ground water reservoirs or aquifers which can be used for drinking water. Ground water flows at a very slow rate, often leading to streams, ponds, rivers or lakes.

Information Repository: A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a Superfund site. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents -- such as a public school, city hall, or library.

Leachate: A contaminated liquid resulting when water percolates, or trickles, through waste materials and collects components of those wastes.

Lead: Lead is a metal used in solder, foil, construction equipment, and as a gasoline additive. The use of lead in gasoline and paint has been sharply restricted or eliminated by federal regulations. Exposure to low levels of lead over long periods of time can lead to brain, bone and neurological damage. Lead has also been linked to learning disabilities in children.

Lead Agency: The lead agency is responsible for coordinating activities at the Superfund site. Normally, EPA is the lead agency in Superfund actions because they have that designation under the law. EPA can, through a cooperative agreement, or

some other mechanism, designate a state as a lead, although, EPA retains overall program oversight.

Methane: A colorless, nonpoisonous, flammable gas created by decomposition of organic compounds in the absence of air.

Monitoring Wells: Special wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site where ground water can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine such things as direction in which ground water flows and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

National Priorities List (NPL): U.S. EPA's list of top priority hazardous waste sites that are eligible for the federal Superfund program. EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs): Those identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as potentially liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) for clean-up costs. PRPs may include generators or owners of a facility where hazardous waste has been stored, treated, or disposed of, as well as those who accepted hazardous waste for transport. Whenever possible, EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

Record of Decision (ROD): This is the Superfund remedy selection document. It is a legal document which demonstrates the Lead Agency's decision-making process has been carried out in accordance with statutory and regulatory requirements, and explains the rationale by which the site remedy was selected.

Remedial Action (RA): The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the Remedial Design of the selected cleanup alternative at a site on the National Priorities List.

Remedial Design (RD): The development of a plan to correct conditions which could endanger human health or the environment. Engineering drawings and specifications are made during the Remedial Design phase. The Remedial Design complies with decisions made in prior planning documents, such as the Consent Decree.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS): Two parts of the Superfund process. The RI includes the collection and evaluation of data to define site conditions, including the extent of releases from the site and the nature of source materials. Data on releases are evaluated to assess the potential effects of the releases on public health and the environment. The FS defines a range of likely

alternative means for cleaning up a site. The alternatives are compared against each other and the and the U.S. EPA's nine evaluation criteria.

Solvents: Compounds that dissolve another to form a solution. Solvents are used by industry primarily as degreasers, as well as in paints and pharmaceutical products. Many solvents are flammable and toxic, to varying degrees.

Superfund: The common name used for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also referred to as the Trust Fund.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): Amendments to the Superfund program, enacted by Congress in 1986.

Xylene: A group of chemicals used as solvents and as ingredients in paint, lacquers, enamels and rubber cement. They may be toxic by inhalation or ingestion.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES LAND & GAS RECLAMATION LANDFILL

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Elected Officials

U.S. Senator Robert Kasten, Jr.
Suite 110
Hart Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

U.S. Senator Herbert Kohl
Suite 702
Hart Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

U.S. Representative Scott Klug
Rayburn Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

Mr. Chuck Wilk
U. S. EPA Region 5, 5HS/11
230 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, IL 60604

Ms. Susan Pastor
Community Relations Coordinator
U. S. EPA Region 5, 5PA/14
230 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, IL 60604

Mr. Oliver Warnsley
PRP Cost Recovery Unit
U. S. EPA Region 5
230 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, IL 60604

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
1600 Clifton Rd., N.E.
Mailstop F-38
Atlanta, GA 30333

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
ATTN: Louise Fabinski
230 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, IL 60604

U.S. Department of the Interior
Horicon National Wildlife Refuge
Rte. 2
Mayville, WI 53050

STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Elected Officials

Governor Tommy G. Thompson
State Capitol
115 E.
Madison, WI 53702

Representative Michael Lehman
State Capitol
310 W.
Madison, WI 53702

Senator Donald K. Stitt
State Capitol
417 S.
Madison, WI 53702

Senator Barbara Lorman
State Capitol
318 S.
Madison, WI 53702

State Agency

Ms. Mary Young
Department of Health & Social Services
Division of Health
P.O. Box 309
Room 227
Madison, WI 53701

Mr. Kim Bro, Envir. Eng.
Department of Health & Social Services
Division of Health
P.O. Box 309
Room 227
Madison, WI 53701

Mr. Greg Matthews, Public Information Officer
Department of Natural Resources, Southern District
3911 Fish Hatchery Rd.
Fitchburg, WI 53711

Ms. Linda Meyer, Attorney
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

Mr. Mike Schmoller, Project Manager
Department of Natural Resources, Southern District
3911 Fish Hatchery Rd.
Fitchburg, WI 53711

Pat McCutcheon, Unit Leader
Department of Natural Resources, Southern District
3911 Fish Hatchery Rd.
Fitchburg, WI 53711

Dave Edwards
Department of Natural Resources, Horicon Area Hdqtrs
1210 Palmatory
Horicon, WI 53032

Chuck Leveque, Attorney
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

Herb Bostrom
Division of Health - Southern District
3518 Memorial Drive, Bldg. 4
Madison, WI 53704

James Fanta
UW Extension
Courthouse Annex
Juneau, WI 53039

Local Officials/Contacts
Ralph Sharp
377 Main
Juneau, WI 53039

Lloyd Wagener
City of Horicon
404 E. Lake
Horicon, WI 53032

Lois Kruger
City of Mayville
2 N. Main
Mayville, WI 53050

Roger Schneider
City of Mayville
2 N. Main
Mayville, WI 53050

David Pasewald
City of Horicon
404 E. Lake
Horicon, WI 53032

Charles Swain, Chair
Dodge County Board
Courthouse
Juneau, WI 53039

James Erdmann
Administration Bldg.
Juneau, Wi 53039

Dorothy Ebert
Dodge Co. Public Health Agency
Courthouse
Juneau, WI 53039

Nancy Doepke
Dodge Co. Public Health Agency
Courthouse
Juneau, WI 53039

David Carpenter
Dodge Co. Planning Office
Administration Bldg.
Juneau, WI 53039

Ken Schulz
Town of Hubbard
W 3470 Wildcat Rd
Iron Ridge, WI 53035

Don Roll
N 9260 Hwy V
Mayville, WI 53050

Roman Roll
W 3135 HWY TW
Mayville, WI 53050

Environmental Groups

Ms. Karen Etter Hale
Madison Audubon Society
111 King St.
Rm 31-32
Madison, WI 53703

Mr. Cy Lyle
Wisconsin Audubon Council
14011 N. Port Washington Rd.
Mequon, WI 53092

Ms. Susan Mudd
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