

# The Official Town of Dunn Newsletter

Spring 1994

## Be part of a discussion on our future

by Ed Minihan, Town Chair

Spring is the season of new beginnings. As our town returns to its verdant glory and the abundant wildlife adds song and movement to the landscape, the renewal of the natural world is evident all around us. Please step outside this spring and take in the sights and sounds of spring in the town of Dunn, and give some thought to why you live here instead of one of the other 59 municipalities in Dane County. We have something highly desirable in our town. It is up to us as individuals, acting as a community, to decide whether we want to protect what we have.

We will only be successful in preserving what we enjoy here if we are serious in our intent and have a vision for the future. When you step outside to experience the beauty of our town, think of future generations being able to experience the same beauty. That will happen only if we provide that opportunity for those who follow us. We must be

careful stewards of our town.

The town board and plan commission are initiating what we hope will be a townwide discussion on our future as a community. We can learn from other communities that have engaged in substantial residential development. Without even considering the quality of life issues, the cost in dollars is very clear. The local municipal tax burden is often two to five times what we pay for services in the town of Dunn. If we engage in extensive growth, as many vested interests would like to see, our local property tax rates will look like those developing communities.

We have an opportunity to preserve agriculture and open space in our town. There are farm fields adjacent to every urban neighborhood in Dunn. These fields and pastures are more than open space for our enjoyment. They also grow corn or wheat or soybean, which we consume directly or indirectly as

food. Pastures are the source of milk and wool. The wetlands in our town protect our lakes, and together with the woodlands sustain the lives of the animals and plants now reawakening.

There are clear economic and aesthetic reasons to retain agriculture as an economic base and to retain the beauty of our town. It is time for us to make a firm commitment to our future. We must do it together — or not at all, and leave the destiny of the town to those who stand to make a lot of money by developing it.

We are going to take whatever time and effort is necessary to thoroughly examine our options in maintaining the quality of life we have here. The discussion will start with consideration of a plan to purchase development rights and conservancy easements from landowners who are willing to sell such rights. This program would be entirely voluntary. Each neighborhood in our town would

■ *continued on page 2* ■

## Land Trust can help us preserve Dunn

by Steve Greb, Plan Commission Chair

Have you ever driven through areas of Waukeshia County, the Fox River Valley, even the west side of Madison and reminisced about how it wasn't long ago these areas were open farmland?

With the increased pressures of growth in Dane County, this same change may occur in our township unless we, as a community, become more proactive in the protection of our agricultural and open spaces. One land use management tool that is currently being used in seven states and has recently been discussed at plan commission meetings is the purchase of development rights.

Basically, the process involves dividing the value of an agricultural landowner's property into two parts — its residential development potential and its value for strictly agricultural usage. The landowner would then either be paid cash for the difference between the two assessments or could donate the development rights to the town in the form of a tax-deductible contribution. The land would then be deed restricted

and no subsequent land divisions would be allowed on this property. This would be a strictly voluntary program and all current uses of the land could continue.

What are the benefits of a program such as this? Obviously, it preserves the farmland and open spaces in our township. It will potentially protect us from annexation by surrounding cities and villages. Although this program wouldn't stop a municipality from annexing our land, it would remain undevelopable and land that is undevelopable would not be of interest to an expanding municipality.

Of course, the question on everyone's mind is: How will this program affect my local property taxes? Many of the surrounding towns have now learned the hard way that new residential development does not pay for itself. The local tax rates of many towns in Dane County are two to three times Dunn's current rate. A program to purchase development rights would further stabilize our tax rate. Yes, this program could

potentially be funded in part by increasing the tax levy, but indications are that even with this program, our local tax levy would still remain one of the lowest in Dane County. One thing is for sure: the alternative of allowing more development will clearly cost more than this program.

We are currently forming an ad hoc committee to explore the feasibility of implementing this program in the town of Dunn.

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### AGENDA

#### TOWN OF DUNN ANNUAL MEETING

APRIL 19, 1994

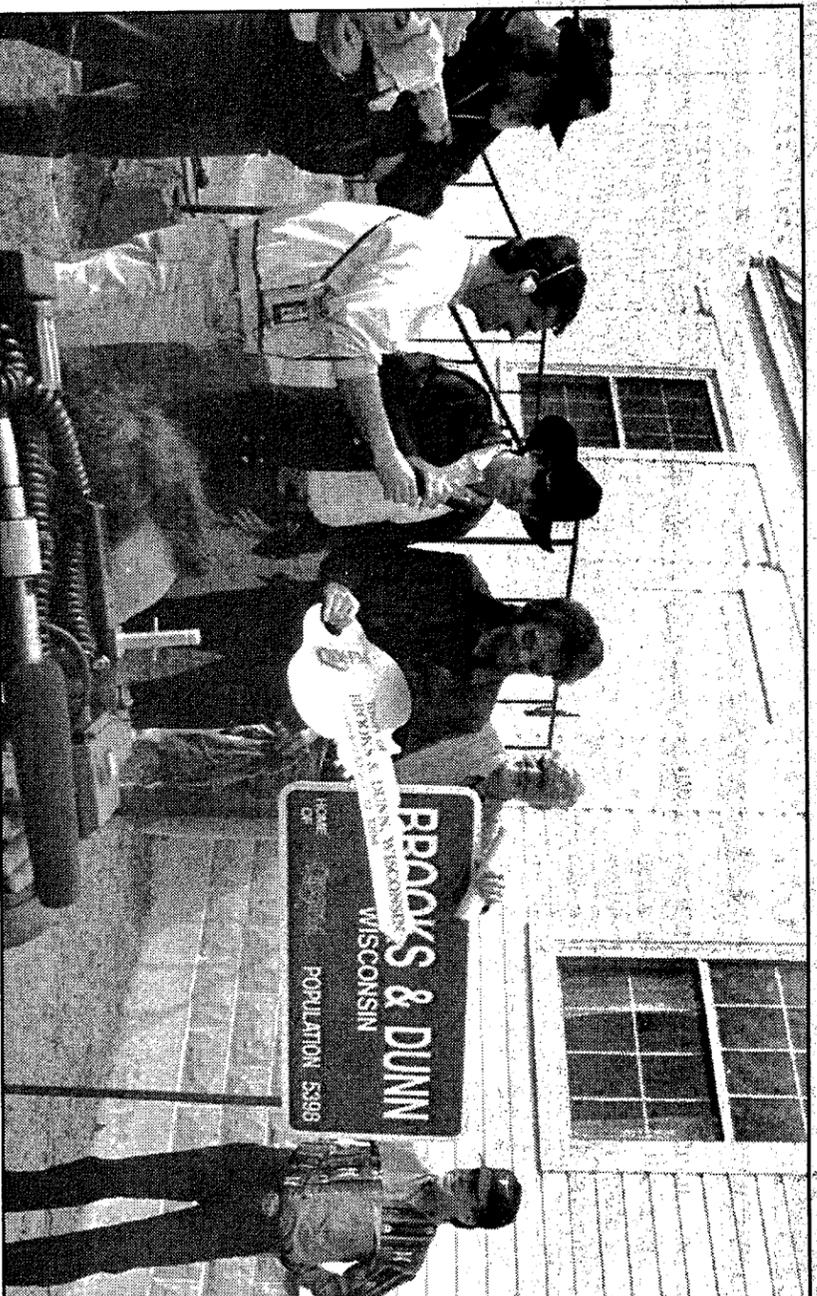
7:30 P.M. AT THE  
DUNN TOWN HALL

- I. Minutes of 1993 Annual and Budget Meetings
- II. Announcements and introductions
  - A. Donation from LWCA
  - B. Donation from Oregon Sportsmen's Club
- III. Annual committee and commission reports
  - A. Building inspector
  - B. Cemetery Committee
  - C. Police Chief
  - D. Parks Commission
  - E. Plan Commission
- IV. Financial report
  - A. Review 1993 audit
  - C. Sanitary district financial reports
- VI. New business
  - A. Noxious weed notice
  - B. Dunn Land Trust
  - C. Mandated recycling
  - D. Business from floor

The annual town meeting is the meeting at which major issues and policy are decided for the coming year. The residents of the town are the decision makers. Every resident present casts a vote. This year, take an active role in your government and attend the annual meeting.

TOWN of DUNN  
4156 Hwy. B  
McFarland, WI 53558

Bulk Rate  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Oregon, WI 53575  
Permit No. 78



### Dunn becomes Brooks and Dunn for a day

For one day, Saturday, March 19, Dunn became the town of Brooks and Dunn in honor of C&W superstars Kix Brooks and Ronnie Dunn, who came to the town hall to endorse the town's role in preserving agriculture.

"We take a great deal of pride in keeping the country in Country out here," Town Chair Ed Minihan said to the duo as they posed for pictures in front of the Brooks and Dunn town hall.

On the 19th, Minihan issued a proclamation announcing the name change, unveiled a Town of Brooks and Dunn sign in front of the town hall and presented Kix and Ronnie with a key to the town.

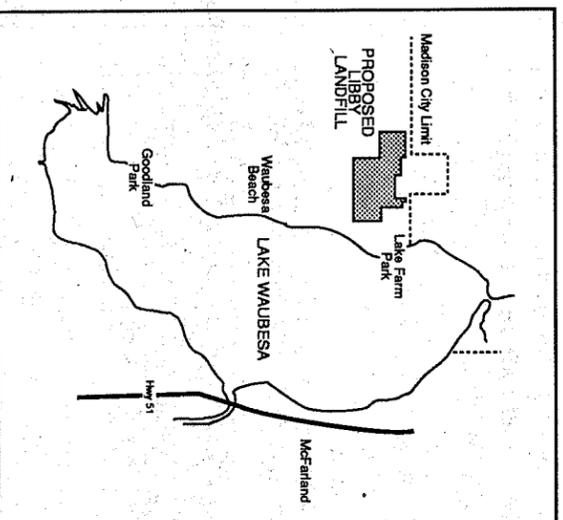
The singers said they feel lucky to have a town named after them and said they may use the new town name on an album cover.

## MLI wants Libby heard by top court

For a while it seemed like it was all over and Dunn residents could relax. The Libby Landfill issue could have been over and done with last October when the 4th District Court of Appeals ruled that the Waste Facility Siting Board acted properly in 1991 when it decided the dump can't be built without the proper zoning, but Madison Landfills, Inc., is keeping up its legal battle to build the landfill.

After the appellate court upheld the WFSB decision, MLI asked that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin review the case. Last January, the Wisconsin Supreme Court agreed. Robert Glebs from MLI has, over the years of negotiations, said he would take any decisions against MLI siting the landfill to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

That decision means another round of legal fees for the town of Dunn, the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, the Lake Waubesa Conservation Association and others who oppose the landfill. Those fees are estimated to be \$15,000 and will be split three ways among the town, the LWCA and WARF. The LWCA is holding a fundraiser on June 11 to raise more than its third. The



excess will be used to offset the town of Dunn's third of the cost. A date for the review of this case has not yet been set.

In addition to that appeal, MLI also appealed the 1992 Dane County decision to deny rezoning the property for use as a landfill.

On March 24 the 4th District Court of Appeals upheld the county board's decision, saying that the county was correct. In that review the appellate court said it is correct to consider the environmental concerns of the landfill being built next to Lake Waubesa and Lake Farm Park and the concerns of the 600 people living within a mile of the landfill's border, most of whom

are in the town of Dunn.

In its arguments, MLI claimed the county's action was unreasonable since the Department of Natural Resources in 1991 said that the dump is environmentally feasible and that there is a need for another dump. MLI also argued that the county had all but taken the land for public use by denying the rezoning and that MLI should be paid for its property interest.

The court's decision on this matter was that the county had not stripped MLI of other uses of the land, so the claim was unjustified. The court also said the zoning was reasonable because the it complies with state Farmland Preservation regulations and allows the landowners to apply for state tax credits.

As of this week MLI has not asked the Supreme Court to review this decision, but if their past actions are indicative of their future ones, they will likely take this to the top court, too.

Jan Zimmermann from the LWCA said the legal fees for that case, if it occurs, would more than likely be paid by the county, since the decision was made by the county.

Zimmermann also said the

### Discussion...

■ *from page 1* ■  
serve as the "keeper" of such protected land. Neighborhood groups could negotiate the price or even obtain the donation of conservation easements. These things have already happened in some neighborhoods, thus maintaining and even improving the environment.

Such an undertaking requires money. The sources of funds would be a local tax, donations, bequests and endowments. It will require our participation as a community. The magnitude of a tax sufficient to fund a workable program would be about 50 cents per thousand dollars of full market value. For a property valued at \$100,000, it would mean \$50 a year. You can easily calculate what your costs would be. In any case, *no tax* would be levied for such a program unless, in a town-wide referendum, the voters of the town of Dunn clearly authorize a tax for exclusive use in the Dunn Land Trust program.

Let our discussion begin. It is entirely up to us whether we want to "keep the country" in the town of Dunn.

### Land Trust...

■ *from page 1* ■

Over the next few months, we will better define the objectives, the process, the criteria for eligibility, and the economics of such a program. Eventually, we will present you with our findings and ask you, through a referendum, whether or not you think this is right for our town. I feel this is an exciting opportunity to do something for the long-term preservation of open land in the town of Dunn and to take a different path from other towns in our state that are rapidly becoming urbanized.

Libby issue could feasibly become an annual battle at the county level if MLI wanted to be insistent on developing the landfill. She said that rezoning requests which have been denied can be brought up again after a 12-month waiting period. She noted MLI has not attempted to bring rezoning back to the county for reconsideration while it has been appealing to higher courts.

## Buy a raffle ticket to fight the Libby Landfill

*LWCA holds fundraiser raffle June 11*

This may really be the last time! The specter of a Libby Landfill on the border of the town of Dunn looms once more (and hopefully the last time) and we need your help to squelch the beast!

Everyone in this country has a right to appeal a legal decision and take it to the Supreme Court — and that is exactly what the owners of the Libby Landfill property are doing. They have taken the lower court's ruling, which upholds local zoning rules, to the Wisconsin Supreme Court. By doing so, they are expected to cost opponents of the landfill an additional \$15,000 in legal bills.

The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation is donating \$5,000 toward the cost; the town of Dunn has agreed to pay \$5,000, and the Lake Waubesa Conservation Association has agreed to raise \$5,000. The LWCA is also attempting to raise an additional \$5,000 to cover the town of Dunn's share. By doing

so, the town can avoid adding that expense to the tax rolls.

Many of the fundraiser's details are incomplete, but so far many of the raffle prizes have been donated and the major events are planned. The raffle tickets will cost \$1 each and be on sale by the end of April.

The Grand Prize is \$1000 worth of carpeting from Bisbee's Carpet. Other prizes are: a pair of mountain bikes donated by Haack's Cycle and Fitness; an Official Rose Bowl Football, compliments of Ted Pitman, IDS Financial Services; a Redlin print called "The Conservationist," donated by Friends of Lake Waubesa; a print by Rick Kelly, 1994 International Artist of the Year, called "Encore Song #2," donated by the McFarland Chapter of Ducks Unlimited; an unannounced title from the Village Gallery in Oregon; two all-day muskie fishing excursions donated by Double Trouble Guide Service of Madison; and other items.

## Curbside recycling mandated

*by Roz Gausman, Clerk-Treasurer*

The Recycling Law, NR 544, passed by the Legislature in 1990, outlines a statewide effort to reduce the amount of trash disposed of in Wisconsin landfills and incinerators. Chapter 159 of the Wisconsin Statutes designates municipalities as the "responsible unit for recycling" and requires them to develop recycling programs by January 1995 that comply with the new law.

In part, this law requires that municipalities with populations of 5000 or greater provide at least monthly curbside collection from single-family and two- to four-

unit residences for newspaper, glass, aluminum and steel containers, plastic containers (PETE and HDPE), and either corrugated paper or magazines, with a drop-off location for the materials that are not collected curbside.

The town recycling plan includes curbside pickup of recyclable items starting January 1, 1995. The town will be negotiating a contract to provide the curbside pickup of the required recyclable items. When the details of the contract are worked out, information on the program will be mailed to property owners.

The drawing will be held June 11, 1994. As of this week, a day of fun is planned starting at Christy's Tavern with a volleyball tournament, awarding of the raffle prizes and a band. The day will conclude at the Park Ponderosa, where more prizes will be awarded and more fun is anticipated.

All proceeds will go toward the Libby Landfill Legal Defense

## Winter cold delays City Disposal Superfund tests

Last winter's subzero weather delayed several tests that were to be performed at the City Disposal Superfund Site on Sandhill Road.

EPA project manager Russ Hart said the extremely cold weather in January and February delayed the predesign testing by two to three months.

Last fall Waste Management, the firm responsible for the cleanup, had anticipated working through the winter to look at soils for a cap on the landfill and to complete a landfill gas evaluation. They did install additional monitoring wells earlier in the winter, Hart said, to further determine the extent of the groundwater contamination plume.

"They had in mind working during January, February and March, but it just didn't turn out that way with the pretty severe winter we had," he said, adding that a revised testing schedule is expected by the end of April. That schedule, he said, will include plans for testing soils that might serve as a cap for the site and a groundwater treatability investigation.

Hart said that Waste Management has been focusing solely on treating VOCs, volatile organic compounds — things like fumes that come from gasoline — and that the major component they expect to be treating is tetrahy-

### City Disposal's history in a nutshell

The 38-acre City Disposal Corporation Landfill, located on Sandhill Road, was opened in August 1966 and closed in January 1977. Industrial wastes, dumped in liquid form, were deposited at the site from 1966 to March 1975. The site, when it was in operation, was in compliance with NR 151, Wisconsin's landfill regulations, and was a privately owned, licensed landfill. It was licensed as a hazardous waste site in 1971. In 1983, the DNR tested the groundwater and identified VOCs, which qualified the site for the federal Superfund program.

The landfill contains industrial wastes including solvents from plastics, oil, paints and municipal wastes. Groundwater near the site has been found to contain high levels of VOCs, dissolved solids, nitrates, arsenic, iron and manganese.

Waste Management of Wisconsin, the present owner of the site, has been identified as the responsible party for the site's contamination. Waste Management is working with DNR and EPA to clean up the site.

Hart said discussions drofuran. Hart said discussions have now turned to looking for other associated materials in the water to get an idea if there are some other more conventional pollutants — such as ammonia or BODs that could be associated with the landfill (BOD, or biological oxygen demand, is usually associated with sewage). He said that if they find there is a high BOD content at the site, it should be treated as well. "Sometimes a component that you didn't think would play a role, like BOD and ammonia, turns out to be a fea-

ture at a landfill, too," he said.

Hart said Waste Management also "has been exploring" putting the clay cap over the landfill sooner and then coming in later with some of the groundwater work that will need to be done.

Hart estimated the predesign work will be completed by the end of this year. "I would expect their tasks will be done by late spring or early summer. Then they will write a report to summarize the tasks, which will take a month or two," he said.

A public information meeting

has not been scheduled, but Hart said if residents want to have a public update session, the EPA will be willing to make a presentation at the town hall. "We would be glad to have a discussion on and explain the results," he said.

The date the cleanup is to begin has not been finalized, he said. Hart said EPA and Waste Management have been discussing early 1996 as the start date, but he added that Waste Management and Rust Engineering have been pursuing getting the design of the landfill cap completed a little faster. He emphasized that nothing is on paper, but the cap could be installed as early as the summer of 1995, with the cleanup starting in 1996, if everything is approved.

Hart also said the amount of time it is taking for the City Disposal cleanup is a fairly standard length. "A basic thing we run into is 18 to 24 months for remedial design." This one, he said, is slightly more difficult because the groundwater in one portion of the landfill site appears to be going into one area, rather than flowing away.

Hart can be reached toll free at the Chicago EPA offices at 1-800-621-8431 or directly at (312) 886-4844.

## Oil recycling moves to transfer site

*Jim Manson, Highway Foreman*

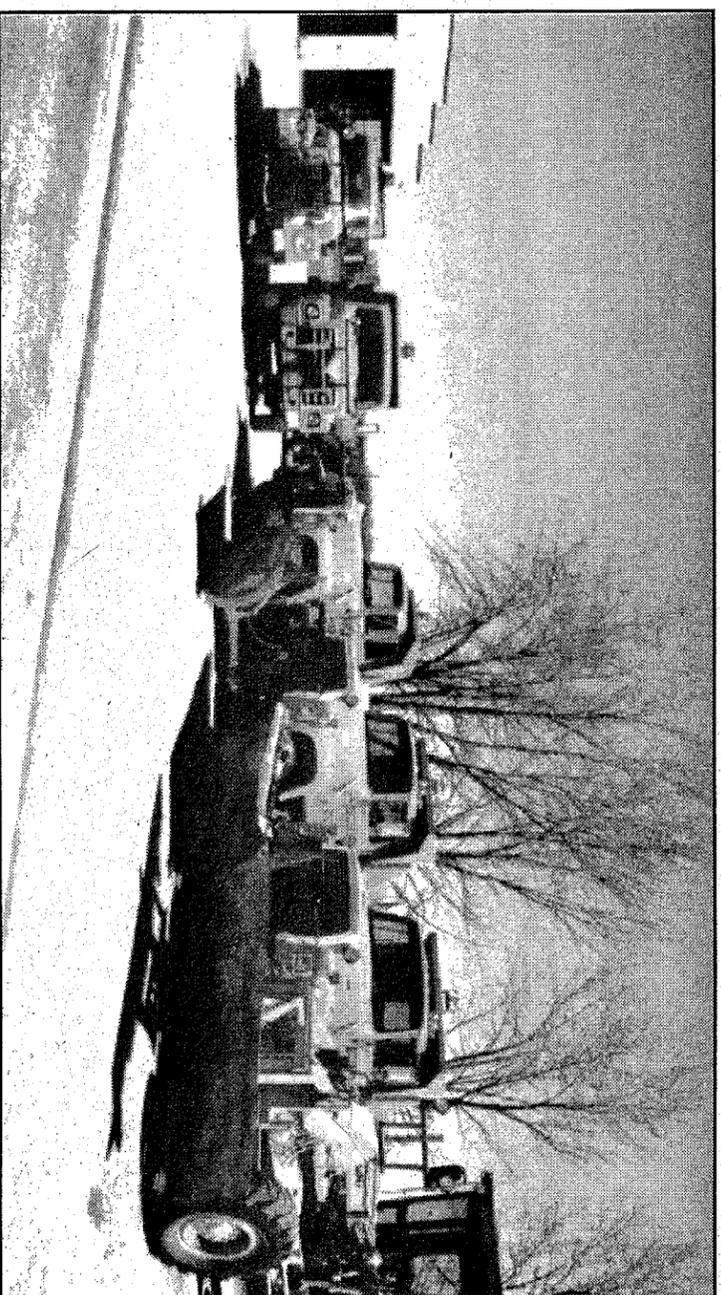
The town's used oil recycling tank is moving. It's going to be at the town transfer site and useable only by town residents on Wednesdays and Saturdays during normal operating hours.

We had to move the oil recycling tank from the town garage because we were getting too many businesses coming in with barrels of stuff and dumping it. And we were getting a lot of stuff that couldn't go into it. We can't take antifreeze, paint thinners or cutting oils, or paint. We even had somebody dump paint into the tank.

We had a lot of stuff dumped on the ground. People were leaving leaking containers just sitting there and not dumping them. Now we have some contaminated soil to clean up.

The new containment area and tank at the transfer site are already in place, and the rough framework is up for the building to enclose it. I expect it to be finished and useable by the beginning of May, if too many other things don't pop up.

On days when the transfer site isn't open, residents can recycle



1994's winter snows were easily handled with the town's fleet of dump trucks and grader, all equipped with plows.

motor oil in Oregon next to the sewage treatment plant, at the Dane County garage at the corner of County Highways B and N just north of Stoughton, and at the Dane County Highway Department garage on Fish Hatchery Road.

Well, here we are again with old man winter finally losing his long-lasting grip on us. We made it through all the snow and cold weather without any major breakdowns or trouble with any of the

town's equipment.

Now that warmer weather is around the corner, we are trying to fill pot holes as they appear and grow. As the scheduled road work for this year, we are planning to sealcoat everything in the northwest corner of the township. We also will be grinding up the old blacktop and replacing it with new in Oregon Heights.

As every year, we are finding more garbage and other trash in the roadside ditches. This takes a

lot of time to keep picking it up.

Also, we have seen a lot of people planting small trees and bushes in the road right-of-way — this is not legal and should not be done. The trees and bushes block vision and safety as they grow and get bigger; also the roots want to push up the road or your driveway. On most town roads, the town right-of-way extends 33 feet on either side of the center of the road.

## Getting tough on crime

*by Police Chief Bob Berry*

This past winter, vehicles left on the street in violation of the 48-hour street storage were ticketed and towed, as they were obstructing the removal of snow. Vehicles must be parked on the proper side of the street, that is facing with the traffic that moves in the proper direction. If you are illegally parked and your vehicle is struck by another vehicle, the accident report will indicate that the owner of the illegally parked vehicle was the operator and this will appear on your driving record.

There were several serious traffic accidents in the town during the winter months that resulted in drivers and passengers being hurt. In some cases the injured were air lifted to Madison-area hospitals by MedFlight. In most cases, the cause of these accidents was driving too fast for road conditions.

Speeders on our town roads are still out in great numbers and the town police have issued many citations for this violation. We have had contact with many motorists who are driving after their driver's licenses have been suspended. I consider this to be a flagrant violation of the law and believe the operators should be

held fully responsible in regard to the penalties set by the state of Wisconsin, and not reduced or dismissed in court.

Once again I observe dogs at large off the owner's property. Your neighbors should not have to be subjected to this as it is the dog owner's responsibility to keep animals under control. Citations range from \$61.60 to \$200.00. Complainants are requested to document times, dates and places they see dogs at large. This information is passed to the town of Dunn and citations are issued on the complainant's written request.

The littering along our town roads has also been a problem. I strongly believe the litter bugs who are caught should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The town road crew, along with the police, have to go through the trash to collect evidence of the rightful owner, and have this past year encountered many used needles and discarded medication.

Once again I would like to commend Jim, John and Todd for the excellent job they do in plowing and salting our town roads. Wishing everyone a happy and safe summer.

### Town of Dunn Phone Numbers

Edmond P. Minihan, Chairman, 838-6432  
2379 Keenan Rd., McFarland, WI 53558  
Stan Solheim, Supervisor, 835-5818  
2380 Liatrus Ln., McFarland, WI 53558  
Eleanor White, Supervisor, 835-3488  
4518 Schneider Dr., Oregon, WI 53575

Dunn Town Hall,  
4156 CTH B, McFarland, WI 53558  
Roz Gausman, Clerk-Treasurer, 255-4219

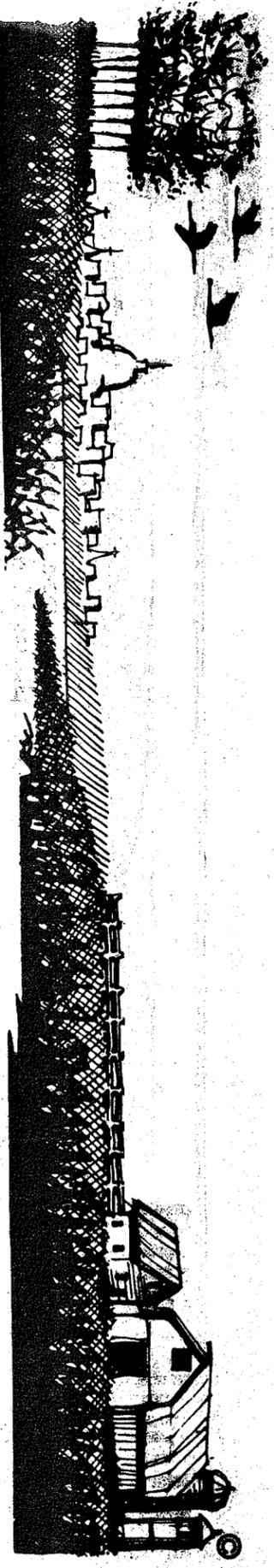
Dunn Town Garage,  
4156 CTH B, McFarland, WI 53558  
Jim Manson, Highway Foreman, 835-5611

Dunn Police Department,  
4156 CTH B, McFarland, WI 53558  
Robert Berry, Chief, 255-4219 (non-emergency)

Emergency 911

### Sanitary District Commissioners

District #1 Dick Christenson 222-4832  
Al Busch 222-6405  
Bob Bald 222-1020  
District #2 Ed Arnold 873-7165  
Gerry Ramsden 873-8800  
Roberta Howell 873-0150  
District #3 John Lorimer 835-5311  
Cathy Richards 838-3655  
Judy Livings 838-8921  
District #4 Harold Zuercher 222-1769  
John Ong 222-6489  
Tom Hitchcock 222-5394



# The Dunn Recycling Guide

1994

## Clean Sweep Reopens May 2 for Household Hazardous Waste

Dane County's Clean Sweep Program will reopen on May 2 after being closed for the winter months.

Any Dane County resident can dispose of household hazardous waste at the facility located behind the Dane County highway garage, north of the Bellline on Fish Hatchery Road.

The service is free of charge to county residents, but is limited to households. Business and agricultural wastes will not be accepted.

Products that will be accepted at the site include household cleaners containing organic solvents, banned and other pesticides, oil and latex paint and paint-related products, aerosol cans, stains, shellacs, turpentine, varnishes and furniture stripper, acids, bases, poisons, photographic chemicals, and pool chemicals.

The hours are Monday, Friday and Saturday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Wednesday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. until the end of October. When the days of operation fall on a holiday, the facility will not be open.

They cannot accept cans that are empty, or cans with solidified paint in them. These are considered nonhazardous and can be disposed of in the trash.

"What happens sometimes is a film forms over the oil base paint. On latex paint, it will get hard on the bottom." Honera Kraemer, coordinator of the program, said that liquid can

be dumped down an indoor drain if you are hooked up to Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District. "As long as it is going to the sewage plant, that is fine," she said.

Once the liquid has been disposed of properly, she said the lids can be left off the cans for the contents to dry further. When it has dried, the cans can be thrown in the trash.

Empty containers from pesticides and other hazardous materials should be rinsed three times with clear water and then disposed of with your garbage.

Clean Sweep also accepts pastes, polishes and caulking that contain the word "combustible" on the label. Kraemer said if the material is hard, it may be thrown in the trash because the hazardous components of it have evaporated.

Gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, aerosol cans and driveway sealant are also accepted. They do not accept containers larger than 50 lbs or 5 gallons.

The site will not accept ammunition, explosives, medical waste, hypodermic needles, or waste oil and other recyclables. Information regarding safe disposal of these materials will be available at the site, or by calling the City of Madison Public Health Department at 266-4821.

Antifreeze can be recycled by taking it to the Car Care Clinic on E. Washington and First

Avenue, and on the west side on University Ave.

They do not take car batteries, but those can be recycled at any store that sells them.

Fire extinguishers can be taken to Jefferson Fire and Safety in Middleton or Hoffman Chemical on Ann Street near the Clean Sweep facility.

The Clean Sweep site will be taking propane cylinders later this summer.

### How to prepare your materials

- leave everything in its original container
- label all containers with their contents
- do not mix contents of different containers, except paint (see below)
- securely package containers for transport
- store hazardous materials safely and away from children while using them and until disposal.

The largest category of materials collected in the Clean Sweep program is paint. Handling paint at the collection site is very labor intensive. Your help in the following areas is appreciated:

- recycle paint whenever possible by using it or giving it away
- consolidate partial cans, but only if they are the same type of paint
- be sure labels tell what kind of paint it is

## Dunn Transfer and Recycling Center: The Accent is on Recycling

Make the Dunn Transfer Site your first stop for recycling all of your household recyclables.

To bring in your recyclables and trash you must have a current Dunn Resident Sticker on your vehicle windshield. The cost is \$12 (prorated monthly) and it can be purchased at the Town Hall during the week or from the transfer site attendant on Saturday.

You will also need a 10-punch ticket, which can be purchased for \$10 per ticket. Each punch allows a resident to drop off a 30-gallon trash bag.

Please help us serve you better by following these recycling rules:

**Plastics**—Rinse and remove caps and rings; labels can remain. Flatten as much as possible. These have a 1 or 2 on the bottom. We can take only milk jugs, soda bottles and detergent bottles.

All other bottles, and plastics with numbers 3 through 6, and all plastic caps must be placed in the trash. Currently, these do not have to be recycled by law, but we are hoping to find a buyer for these plastics soon.

**Aluminum**—We don't pay for aluminum cans, but we do accept them for recycling. If a magnet sticks, it's not aluminum. And please, no aluminum foil.

**Tin cans**—Food cans only. Rinse, remove labels, and flatten.

**Aerosol cans**—must be placed in the garbage

Dunn Transfer Site Costs	
Garbage (30-gallon bag)	\$ 1.00
Large furniture	\$4.00
Hide-a-bed	\$7.00
Mattress or boxspring	\$3.00
Bath fixtures (sink/toilet)	\$3.00
Small furniture (chair)	\$2.00
Water softener or heater	\$3.00
Television set	\$4.00
Tires	\$3.00
Dane County Landfill Costs	
Carload under 500 lbs.	\$5.00
Pickup truck & trailer	\$11.25
under 1000 lbs.	\$24.00
1000-1500 lbs.	\$32.00/ton
over 1500 lbs.	\$0.85/ea.
Tires	\$85.00/ton
bulk and all truck tires	

or taken to the Dane County Clean Sweep Collection Facility at the Dane County Highway Garage at 2302 Fish Hatchery Rd.

**Paint cans**—are considered regular trash only if empty and allowed to dry out. For cans with paint still in them, take them to the Dane County Clean Sweep Collection Facility.

**Newspaper**—should be dry and bundled. Keep bundles no thicker than 6 inches. No other paper, including magazines or junk mail.

Corrugated cardboard—must be tied in bundles. No cereal boxes, detergent boxes, tissue boxes or beverage boxes.

**Glass**—jars and bottles only; no light bulbs, dishes, glasses, mirrors or window glass. Sort by color: clear, green and brown. Rinse and remove caps and rings.

**Scrap metal**—We still accept any scrap iron, steel, copper, or other metal. No compressors or motors.

**Lead-acid batteries**—we may discontinue accepting batteries because the state is considering requiring that they be kept on a concrete slab inside a heated building.

**Motor oil**—Soon the waste oil depository at the town garage will be moved to the transfer and recycling center, where it's use can be monitored by the attendants. There are other places nearby including the Dane County Highway Garage on CTH B and N just north of Stoughton, the Oregon EMS building, and the McFarland municipal building.

**Leaves and grass clippings**—put in our compost pile at the transfer site. Do not leave your clippings and leaves in plastic bags or other containers when you drop them off.

Leaves and clippings can also be dropped off at Dane County's compost site at Lake Farm Park on Libby Road.

Continued on Page 4A

## Nonpoint Source Control Is the Backyard Solution to Pollution

Our landscape used to be covered with tall prairie grasses and oak savannahs. As we have gradually replaced more and more of the natural vegetation and porous soil surface with rooftops, driveways, decks, patios, and streets, the amount of water running off toward nearby lakes and streams has increased dramatically.

Each time it rains, stormwater flushes all sorts of wastes off lawns and streets into lakes and streams. This flushing action is representative of a relatively unrecognized type of pollution called *stormwater runoff* or *nonpoint source pollution* (meaning that the pollution cannot be traced to a single, point source but is the accumulation of a variety of sources).

Runoff accounts for as much as 90% of the pollution that ends up in our rivers, lakes, and aquifers, according to the Department of Natural Resources. Stormwater washes everything in its path into local waterways: oil and grease from cars; fertilizers and pesticides from lawns and gardens; and eroded soil from fields and construction sites. Bacteria counts in stormwater runoff can be as high as in raw sewage.

The DNR offers these examples of stormwater problems and solutions:

**Problem:** If downspouts empty onto driveways, pollution from the roof joins with oil, grease, and metals from the driveway and street before finding its way to a local waterway.

**Solution:** Direct downspouts away from paved areas and onto densely covered ground so the water can soak in without eroding soil. Use a rain barrel to catch downspout water and use it for your garden. Rain water is slightly acidic, which helps plants take up important minerals from the soil.

**Problem:** Fertilizers, weed killers and pesticides that don't fully incorporate with the soil and vegetation end up in runoff.

**Solution:** Apply pesticides only on dry, calm days, and do not overapply them. Do not apply them when a heavy rain is expected soon. Get a soil test before fertilizing. Don't apply insecticides "just in case", and find out the right time of year to apply weed killers. Keep residues and spills off paved areas, where they can wash into waterways more easily. Sweep, don't wash, fertilizer and soil off driveways and sidewalks.

**Problem:** Stormwater runoff from leaves, grass clippings and other yard wastes encourages aquatic weed and algae growth.

**Solution:** Compost yard wastes, till them into the garden, or collect them and drop them at a composting site. If a lawn is cut frequently, just leave the clippings on the grass. They won't contribute to thatch, which is roots and sheaths, but will decompose quickly and actually fertilize your lawn for you. Leaves and other yard waste should be kept out of gutters and off paved areas to reduce leaching of nutrients into runoff.

As of January 3, 1993, yard wastes have been banned from all licensed landfills and licensed incinerators that do not recover energy in the entire state. The ban is expected to reduce the state's waste by as much as 17%. Alternatives to burying yard wastes in landfills include:

- planting more perennials to reduce the amount of waste generated
- using grass clippings, leaves, and chipped woody material as a mulch
- leaving grass clippings on the lawn to recycle the nutrients

- composting yard waste, either in your backyard or at a community compost site
- spreading yard wastes, composted or uncomposted, on farm fields, where they can provide organic matter to the soil and nutrients to the crop.

Other tips to reduce water pollution from your home, yard, and neighborhood:

- maintain a healthy lawn. Healthy lawns are porous and reduce runoff by soaking up rain water. Bald or thin spots can contribute soil to runoff water, as well as fertilizers and pesticides that remain on the surface.
- install gravel trenches alongside driveways and patios so rain water is caught and absorbed instead of adding to runoff problems.
- use porous materials such as bricks and wooden planks for walkways and patios.

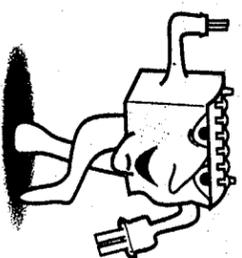
- for new homes, have the driveway and sidewalks graded to flow onto the lawn rather than into the street
- wash your car on the lawn instead of in the driveway
- use as little salt and deicer on your driveway and walks as possible. Whatever residue remains in the spring (which is probably most of it) goes straight into the nearest waterway.

- keep your vehicles in good running condition. In particular, take care of drips or leaks immediately. Oil, antifreeze, gas, and brake fluid that drip onto your driveway and neighborhood roads join the runoff problem during the next rainstorm.

## Recycle lead-acid batteries

Recycling an old battery is easy as long as you handle it carefully — you don't want to spill the sulfuric acid that's in them.

Used vehicle batteries are hazardous because they contain highly corrosive sulfuric acid, lead and other toxic metals. When burned, these materials pollute the air. When thrown into a roadside ditch or dumped in a landfill, batteries can crack and deteriorate, leaking lead-contaminated sulfuric acid into the soil. Sulfuric acid is considered a hazardous waste, and it can leach into surface water and groundwater, polluting lakes, streams and drinking water supplies.



A standard automotive battery contains 18 pounds of lead and there are about 3.7 million of them in cars today. So, going by 1990 market prices, that's 33,249 tons, or \$23 million worth of lead. All of them can be recycled and used to make new batteries, cable coverings, light bulbs, electronic equipment, radiation shielding and other useful products.

Some of the sulfuric acid in batteries can be reused in new batteries or in fertilizer, but most of it is neutralized for safe disposal. Battery casings are recycled into new casings, wastebaskets and other plastic products. Studies show that about 8.5 million, or up to 10 percent of all lead-acid batteries bought in the U.S. are not being recycled. If they're not being thrown away or recycled, where are they? According to the Battery Council International, they are accumulating in people's garages and basements: 20 percent of Americans are storing two or more old batteries.

If you have a "used battery collection" lying around, try recycling. Those batteries will do a lot more good being recycled than sitting in your garage, and you'll be ridding your home of a hazard.

Dry cell, alkaline and other household batteries are also hazardous. They contain mercury, cadmium, nickel and other potentially toxic chemicals. The Wisconsin Legislature is analyzing how the recycling law could provide more convenient statewide access to household-battery recycling facilities. Currently, these batteries are considered garbage and should be disposed of in the trash.

### Handling Your Battery Safely

- If you remove the battery from your car, boat, tractor or other vehicle yourself, be careful. Lead-acid batteries contain explosive hydrogen, in addition to sulfuric acid.
- To avoid explosions and acid burns, keep open flames away from the battery and don't smoke near it.
- Wear safety glasses or goggles when working with batteries.
- Take care when using metal tools. You might accidentally make a direct connection and create a dangerous spark.
- If you drop a battery, use baking soda or lime to neutralize any spilled acid. Use gloves and avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
- When taking a battery to a retailer, keep it right side up and carry it in a wooden box or leak-proof container.
- If you don't plan to deliver the battery right away, place it somewhere safe, away from children and pets.
- Don't store batteries outside in frigid weather. Frozen batteries can crack and leak sulfuric acid.