
AR0066

FRESNO SANITARY LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Region IX

75 Hawthorne Street

San Francisco, CA 94105

May, 1991

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	pg 1
SITE BACKGROUND	
Site Location and Map	pg 3
Site History	pg 4
Health Threats	pg 6
COMMUNITY BACKGROUND	
Community Profile	pg 7
History of Community Involvement	pg 8
EPA Community Relations Activities	pg 9
Key Community Concerns	pg 9
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM	
Strategies to Address Community Concerns	pg 12
Required Community Relations Activities During RI/FS	pg 12
Recommended Community Relations Activities prior to the Record of Decision	pg 15
Recommended Community Relations Activities following the Record of Decision	pg 16
PROJECT SCHEDULE	pg 17
APPENDIX A	
List of Contacts and Interested Parties	pg 18
APPENDIX B	
EPA Contacts	pg 26
Location of Information Repositories	pg 26
Suggested Locations for Community Meetings	pg 27

ACRONYMS

DHS	California Department of Health Services
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (Commonly known as Superfund)
CRP	Community Relations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FSL	Fresno Sanitary Landfill
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (March 8,1990)
NPL	National Priorities List
PPM	Parts Per Million
PPB	Parts Per Billion
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

GLOSSARY

Community Relations Plan (CRP) - The CRP outlines specific community relations activities that occur during the cleanup of a Superfund site. The CRP establishes how the lead agency will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which citizens can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the established information repository and to anyone that requests a copy.

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 (SARA)** in 1986. The Act created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites. Under the program EPA can either: 1) Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination (**Potentially Responsible Parties - PRPs**) cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, 2) Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Emergency Removal Action - Action taken by the lead agency and/or PRP to immediately remove the contamination causing a threat to public health.

Groundwater - Underground water that fills the pores in soil or openings in rock to the point of saturation. When groundwater accumulates in significant quantities, it may be used as a source of drinking water.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) - sets forth procedures and standards for cleanup of hazardous waste sites. Establishes a framework for initial assessments/site investigations, hazard ranking system (HRS), the National Priorities List (NPL), and requirements for remediation of a site and removal of the hazard.

National Priorities List (NPL) - A list of the most serious hazardous waste sites in the U.S. All sites have been evaluated according to the Hazardous Ranking System criteria and qualify for the expenditure of Superfund moneys.

No-Action Alternative - One option that is considered relative to the cleanup alternatives calling for no additional cleanup of a site.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) - Those parties that may be responsible for a site's contamination and, consequently, its cleanup.

Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) - Collection and review of all available information on site contamination. Based on the results of this evaluation it is determined if further site investigation is needed.

Public Comment Period - A minimum 30-day period designated for public review and comment including a public meeting on the feasibility study report and EPA's preferred alternative. These documents provide the basis for selection and implementation of the selected remedial alternative. A Proposed Plan fact sheet (summary of the alternatives including EPA's preferred alternative) will be mailed to everyone on the site mailing list.

Record of Decision (ROD) - This record documents EPA's selection of the most effective overall remedial alternative.

Remedial Action (RA) - Cleanup actions that stop or substantially reduce a release or threat of release of hazardous substances that are serious but not an immediate threat to public health and the environment.

Remedial Design (RD) - A phase of the remedial action that follows the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) and includes the development of engineering drawings and specifications for site cleanup.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) - A remedial investigation (RI) examines the nature and extent of contamination problems at a site. The feasibility study (FS) evaluates different remedial alternatives for site cleanup and recommends the alternative (Preferred Alternative) which is most effective overall.

Fresno Sanitary Landfill Superfund Site

Community Relations Plan

Fresno, CA

INTRODUCTION

This Community Relations Plan identifies issues of community concern regarding the Fresno Sanitary Landfill Superfund site in Fresno, California and describes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) community relations program to be implemented during the Superfund remedial investigation and feasibility studies. The purpose of EPA's community relations program is to involve the community and other interested persons in the federal clean-up process by:

- establishing procedures for the accurate and timely release of information to interested citizens and public officials;
- encouraging opportunity for expression of community concerns; and
- providing opportunities for public input to the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility process.

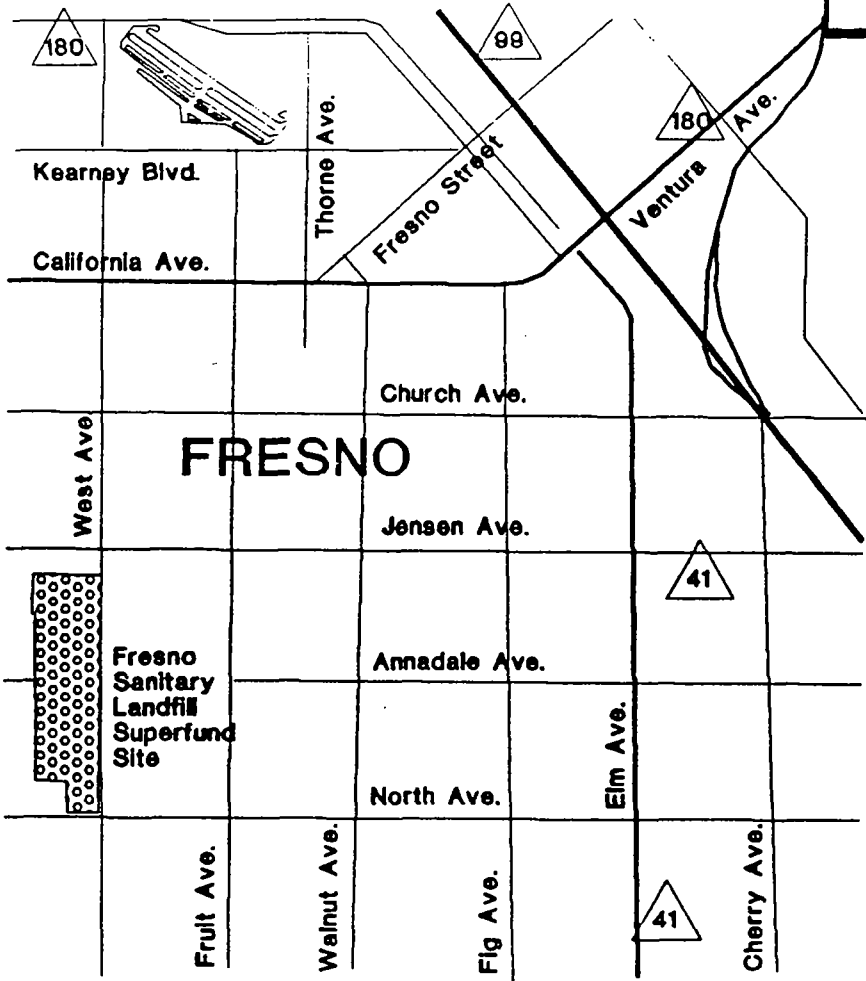
EPA's Hazardous Waste Management Division in Region 9 has lead responsibility for managing this investigation and cleanup; EPA's Office of Community Relations will plan and

implement all community relations activities at the site. EPA will oversee and review the City of Fresno's performance of (1) a detailed investigation of the level and extent of site contamination and (2) study and assessment of potential clean-up alternatives. The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) that the City of Fresno is conducting will define the nature and extent of hazardous waste contamination from the Landfill and evaluate clean-up alternatives for resolving the contamination problem.

The information in this plan is based on individualized interviews with 15 local officials and community members (identified in Appendix A) conducted in December 1990, and on documents and reports prepared by the EPA and its contractors since investigations began at the site. The Community Relations Plan (CRP) summarizes community concerns and interests related to the sites, as they are presently understood by the Agency. In addition, the CRP presents methods by which EPA will inform the potentially affected communities and concerned public about studies and findings at the site, while encouraging community involvement in and throughout the Superfund process. Its format and content is based on guidance from the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (March 8, 1990) and EPA's Community Relations in Superfund, A Handbook (June 1988).

This CRP is organized into the following sections:

site background, community background, highlights of the community relations program, project schedule, a list of contacts and interested parties EPA contacts, locations of information repositories and suggested meeting locations.



The level of community concern regarding the site appears to be low at this time. The rural community adjacent to the site relies on agriculture and agricultural support services as an economic base and is aware of environmental issues such as pesticide and groundwater contamination. An effective community relations program for this site, therefore should provide a means for the timely and accurate release of information to the community while actively monitoring the level of community interest. Communications with the community should involve not only local elected officials but should also target the general public. The use of fact sheets and the local media, in addition to regular phone contact with local residents are probably the most efficient means of disseminating information at this time. If a higher level of community concern develops in the future, it may be necessary to revise or supplement these methods.

Members of the public who are potentially affected by the contamination at the sites include:

- o children playing near the site,
- o neighbors of the site,

SITE BACKGROUND

Site Location and Description

The Fresno Sanitary Landfill Superfund site is listed on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL) as an uncontained hazardous waste site, designated for cleanup under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), otherwise known as Superfund. Superfund, a federal law enacted in 1980 and amended in 1986, enables the EPA to

cleanup hazardous waste sites that threaten public health and the environment. A list of acronyms and technical vocabulary appears in the preface to this plan to provide you with the background information needed to understand the Superfund process.

The municipal landfill is located roughly 4 miles southwest of downtown Fresno and covers approximately 145 acres. It is bordered by Jensen and North Avenues and Marks and West Avenues (see area map, figure 1). The top of the landfill is approximately 60 feet above grade and extends to about 25 feet below the surrounding grade and is covered with a layer of dirt and is partially vegetated. The site has been fenced and locked with signs posted to prevent trespassing. The adjacent land is agricultural, immediately bordered by one residence to the north and four to the south.

Site History

The Landfill was owned and operated by the City of Fresno from 1937 under a permit issued by the State to accept nonhazardous, solid waste and general refuse until it was closed in 1988. The landfill was expanded to its current size in 1945, but was not lined to prevent liquids (leachate) from seeping downward into native soils and groundwater. The City maintains that the landfill was used for the disposal of domestic and municipal trash.

While conducting tests on the landfill in 1983, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) discovered that methane gas had migrated from the landfill to the surrounding areas, most of which are zoned for low density residential and agricultural use. Methane gas is

a natural by-product of solid waste decomposition. Vinyl chloride, found in association with methane, is also a by-product of solid waste decomposition but presents a cancer risk to humans. These preliminary investigations also concluded that contaminated groundwater has migrated off-site and has contaminated several residential wells nearby. Residents living adjacent to the landfill wrote letters to the EPA and DHS in 1983 charging that waste crankcase oils and solvents were openly disposed of at the landfill.

In 1984, the City of Fresno installed 17 wells around the perimeter of the landfill to monitor methane gas concentrations and numerous wells to monitor groundwater. The City also constructed underground barriers on the two sides where residences are located to prevent methane gas from migrating closer to the homes. Results of methane gas sampling in 1985 indicated that there had been a decrease in the movement of methane gas towards these homes.

Sampling of groundwater by DHS and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board showed that volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were present in several wells around the landfill. VOCs are a class of chemicals which evaporate easily upon contact with air (common solvents). In 1989, sampling of private wells showed that the contaminants detected were not above federal and State drinking water standards. In November 1989, the Fresno landfill was added to the EPA's National Priorities List, a list of hazardous waste sites nationwide which have been identified for cleanup under the federal Superfund program.

In August 1990, the EPA sampled soil gas wells from several locations at the landfill as well as near bordering homes. Results of the sampling yielded no gasses present near the residences though there was concern that the barriers need to be supplemented with a vacuum system in order to control possible future migration. This methane barrier system will consist of a special type of vacuum to actively draw gasses out of the barrier and soils near the barrier. Soil gas extracted from the system will then be sent through a granular activated carbon filter system to reduce the toxicity of the emitted gas to a safe level. The remedial investigation and feasibility study (nature and extent of contamination and clean-up alternative comparison) are scheduled to begin in the summer of 1991.

Health Threats and Potential Exposure Pathways

There are two principal health threats that began EPA involvement at the Fresno Landfill: 1) presence of groundwater contaminants and their potential migration to Fresno municipal drinking water wells; 2) methane and vinyl chloride gas migration into neighboring homes. Nine municipal drinking water wells, are located within three miles of the landfill. Water from these wells feeds into a blended system that serves a portion of the City of Fresno (360,000 people). There is no present threat to public health.

EPA will complete a Health Assessment based on the Remedial Investigation results to determine the expected degree of risk posed to the population if no action is taken to clean up the air and groundwater contamination. EPA is concerned about the community's short-term and

lifetime exposure (70 years, 365 days a year) to groundwater and air contaminants that are known and suspected carcinogens (cancer causing chemicals).

COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

The City of Fresno is situated in the San Joaquin Valley of central California. Settled in 1872 as a station on the Central Pacific Railroad, it became an agricultural community after the introduction of irrigation in the 1880's. Many migrants from the Oklahoma dust bowl era relocated to the area during the 1930's. Fresno is now a major agricultural center of the San Joaquin Valley. Agricultural products include cotton, grain, fruit, wine, sugar beets, raisins, milk, and butter. Fresno is the headquarters of the Sierra National Forest and is a gateway to the resort areas of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is the home of California State University, Fresno and Fresno City College. Fresno is the major media center for the mid-San Joaquin Valley.

The estimated population of Fresno County at the beginning of 1990 was 646,800 of which the City of Fresno has a population of 360,000 people. The immediate community surrounding the site depends economically upon agriculture, and agricultural support services. The population is growing rapidly, mainly in the school age group. Approximately 45% of the population is of Latino decent and roughly 15% is of South East Asian descent.

Members of the community are familiar with hazardous waste issues that affect the Fresno area. While community awareness of the Fresno Sanitary Landfill site is limited, many Fresno residents are aware of one or more of the four other Superfund sites in various stages of cleanup.

These sites include the Purity Oil site in Malaga (oil wastes), the FMC site in Calwa and Thompson Hayward Agriculture and Nutrition site (THAN) east of Fresno (agricultural chemicals) and Selma Pressure Treating site in Selma (wood treatment).

The Fresno Bee, the only major local newspaper published daily, has covered citizen complaints, the investigation of conditions at the site, and the actions of EPA and state agencies.

La Republica serves the Spanish speaking public.

History of Community Involvement

Of the people that had heard of the site, most Fresno community members initially learned of site contamination following its addition to EPA's National Priorities List in November 1989. Residents living next to the landfill have been aware of problems since the 1970s.

In preparing this Community Relations Plan, background information about the potentially affected community and groups was gathered from a variety of documents as well as from interviews with members of the potentially affected community, agency staff, and city officials. Bulleted items in the sections below contain comments and concerns of the public as expressed directly by individuals in interviews. These individuals are identified only in agency copies of the CRP (for reasons of confidentiality) on the list of contacts in Appendix A.

EPA Community Relations Activities

Two EPA fact sheets were hand distributed and mailed to community members in July and November 1990 explaining removal actions to sample soil gases and groundwater. Bret Moxley, EPA's Remedial Project Manager and Andy Bain, the Community Relations Coordinator conducted door-to-door canvassing of the neighborhood to ensure that they received these fact sheets and to explain EPA's need to sample on private property for the possible presence off site landfill gases.

Key Community Concerns

A cross-section of local residents, public officials and business people were interviewed by Moxley and Bain on December 13 and 14, 1990 in order to produce a Community Relations Plan.

In general, people that were interviewed voiced only minor concern about potential adverse health effects caused by exposure to the site. Several people expressed frustration that the Superfund process is slow to start, but were generally pleased to see EPA activities beginning at the landfill. City officials and community members in the area are definitely interested in being kept informed about the results of EPA's investigation and clean- up progress. In particular, several individuals are interested in a rapid cleanup of the property so that commercial development can proceed at this site.

Public officials made the following points in interviews:

- o The Fresno County Health Department is occasionally contacted with questions about the site and expects to be kept informed with timely updates and calls from EPA as issues develop. They would like to see fact sheet finals before they are distributed for the general public, though not for review purposes.
- o The Greater Fresno community is unaware of the contamination at the site. Of those who are aware, minimal concern has been expressed about site work because people are under the impression that they are not immediately at risk.
- o EPA should consult with neighbors and local environmental public interest groups to decide whether an informal public meeting should be scheduled. Generally, people don't attend meetings unless a crisis has arisen.
- o EPA should avoid alarming people in fact sheets and meetings, though should be straight forward with the information. Extra copies of fact sheets could be left at the branch library, schools, and stores in the area.
- o One official who has extensive experience working with the Latino population felt that bilingual fact sheets would be ineffective because many people may speak Spanish but often can't read the language or understand the technical language in EPA's information.
- o Another official suggested translating one fact sheet in both English and Spanish and then qualitatively evaluating its effectiveness.
- o Television and radio are especially effective media channels for distributing information. There are several such bilingual stations in the Fresno area (see Appendix A, Section H).
- o Small neighborhood workgroup meetings might work with groups such as the Walnut Community Gardens Organization and the Fresno Neighborhood Alliance (see Appendix B, Section E).
- o In terms of general environmental issues, officials expressed concern about regional air quality, the Pindale Superfund site, the Westley Tire Burning Plant and pesticide use.

Neighbors of the site made these additional points:

- o Neighbors began suspecting a methane gas problem in 1984 when the City of Fresno installed underground methane barriers near their property.
- o Community members are mildly concerned about drinking water contamination from the site as well as potential gas migration problems towards their homes. One family claims there is a benzene problem in their private well, and thought there may be contaminants in agricultural wells in the neighborhood.
- o Several people complained about clouds of dust from the site in dry months. People wonder whether there will be a problem with noise from the pump and treat equipment.
- o There appears to be little interest in community meetings. The Westpark School on Valentine Avenue was mentioned by several people as a good location for meetings.
- o There is a general feeling that EPA's efforts are positive and that activity on the site is progressing. Most people feel that the Agency is responsive to community concerns.
- o Residents expressed a moderate distrust towards the City of Fresno staff for years of apparent inaction in mitigating landfill related complaints.
- o Fact sheets should contain more detailed information, in layman's terms. Simple figures and diagrams are needed.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Strategies to Address Community Concerns

- o Neighboring residents and interested community members should be provided with timely information about the status of cleanup and health risks associated with the site;
- o EPA should begin to educate the community about the relative health hazards associated with vinyl chloride and methane gas as well as potential contaminants in the groundwater. As soon as treatability information is available, EPA should provide the public with a summary of the different technologies to be considered in the Feasibility Study.
- o EPA should provide frequent opportunities for community members to express themselves regarding issues and proposed activities at the site;
- o EPA should monitor public concerns and informational needs so that planned Community Relations activities can be modified if necessary;
- o EPA should include the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) progress in all fact sheets and at public meetings.

Required Community Relations Activities During RI/FS:

The required community relations activities to be conducted during the RI/FS phase of the cleanup are outlined below. These requirements are from CERCLA (Superfund Act), the SARA legislation (Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act) and the NCP (National Oil and Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan). EPA's Region IX Office of Community Relations will be responsible for the implementation of community relations activities and this CRP. The timing of these activities is given in Table 1.

Information Contact

- o An EPA Community Relations Coordinator is the designated contact person who will answer, or refer all inquiries regarding Fresno Sanitary Landfill clean-up activities. His or her name, address and phone number will be listed in every fact sheet distributed for this site and is also listed on page 26 of this document.

Information Repository

- o This repository includes copies of relevant laws and regulations, fact sheets, the CRP, and major reports for review and consideration in deciding on remedial action. An information repository (site file) has been established in Fresno and its location is listed on page 26. Once the FS has been released, the library will house the Administrative Record, which includes copies of all relevant documents that form the basis for decisions on the eventual removal and remedial action alternative(s). This is the only document file considered in judicial proceedings.

Comment Period on EPA's Preferred Alternative

- o A minimum 30-day comment is required upon completion of the FS - this may be formally extended an extra 30-days based on the community's need for more review time. Community members will be notified by mail, and paid notices in local newspapers to participate in the review process. The notification will inform members of the public that their comments will be considered before a decision on the final Preferred Alternative is made;
- o The FS and Preferred Alternative to be placed in the information repository will include a cover sheet with a report summary as well as information on where comments should be sent.

Public Meetings and Open Houses

- o A formal meeting is required during the 30-day comment period on EPA's Preferred Alternative of the Proposed Plan. Suggestions for meeting locations are listed on page 27. A formal transcript of this meeting will be prepared and made available at the information repositories;

Public Notices

- o Advertisements announcing the public comment period on the proposed plan and when the Record of Decision (ROD) has been approved will be placed in the main news section in the Fresno Bee and possibly La Republica. These notices will include information on the location of the Public Meeting, information repositories and the Administrative Record. They will be placed one week prior to the beginning of the public comment period and after the ROD has been signed.

Community Relations Plan Revisions

- o After the ROD is signed, the CRP will be revised at the beginning of the remedial design phase. Information gathered from the public meetings, public comment period and new interviews pertaining to the remedial design/ remedial action phase of the cleanup will be used to revise the CRP.

Technical Assistance Grant

- o The purpose of this grant is to assist citizens' groups in understanding technical information that assesses potential hazards and the selection and design of appropriate response actions at Superfund sites.

The Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program is administered and funded through EPA and provides grants of up to \$50,000 to citizens' groups to obtain assistance in interpreting information related to cleanups at Superfund sites on or proposed of the National Priorities List.

The Citizens' Guidance Manual for the Technical Assistance Grant Program, June 1988, provides detailed information on the TAG Program, its requirements and application process. To request a copy of this document, call 800/424-9346. Call EPA Region IX Hazardous Waste Management Division for information regarding the TAG at 800/231-3075.

Recommended Community Relations Activities prior to the Record of Decision:

In addition to the required community relations activities, EPA Region IX has a policy of implementing the following activities throughout the RI/FS process up to the signing of the Record of Decision document.

Briefings

- o Community Leaders should receive personal updates on site progress at least once during the RI/FS process. Use of graphics and written handouts should be used;

Mailing List

- o To be updated on a continuous basis through the use of fact sheet coupons or carrier sorting. The Office of Community Relations maintains these records and prints the labels;

Fact Sheets

- o Distribute a Risk Assessment summary, and an RI/FS Proposed Plan fact sheet to the public immediately upon their finalization. Site activities updates will be released as needed between these milestones;

News Releases

- o All major site-specific events will be reported to the local media through EPA Region IX's Office of Public Affairs Press Officer - Terry Wilson 415/744-1578;

Informal Community Meetings

- o These meetings should be considered based on community needs for more information about the site;

Door-to-Door Canvassing

- o EPA may choose to provide urgent information to or solicit comment from immediate neighbors. An EPA representative who is fluent in Spanish or a Spanish translator may be used with this community;

Information Repository Update

- o New documents and information will be submitted to the repositories and their contents should be reorganized periodically.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES FOLLOWING ROD:

Briefings on Site Activities

- o Local officials, elected representatives and key community leaders should be briefed on site status following negotiations and prior to the Remedial Design stage;

News Releases

- o Released by EPA's Press Officer based on new developments;

Informal Community Meetings

- o As needed;

Door-to-Door Canvassing

- o As needed.

TABLE 1

SCHEDULE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Activity	Completion of RI Work Plan	Completion of Draft RI/FS	Completion of FS/ Preferred Remedial Alternative	Record of Decision/Remedial Design	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
1. Information Repository	x-----		Update as Needed-----		x-----
2. Administrative Record		x-----	Update as Needed-----		x-----
3. Public Comment Period			x	x	
4. Formal Public Meeting			x		
5. Responsiveness Summary				x	
6. Revision of CRP				x	
7. Briefings with Local Groups	x	x	x	x	x
8. Open Houses		x		x	
9. Fact Sheets	x	x	x	x	x
10. News Releases		x	x	x	x
11. Public Notices		x			
12. Update Mailing List	x-----		Update as Needed-----		x-----

APPENDIX A

List of Contacts and Interested Parties

In the list below, individuals interviewed on December 13 and 14, 1990 are identified by an asterisk (*). Otherwise, these individuals have not been interviewed, but receive periodic fact sheets, and invitations to meetings and briefings.

A. Federal Elected Officials

Honorable Gary Condit

Representative, 15th District
920 13th Street
Modesto, CA 95354
(209) 527-1914

*Annette D'Adamo, District Director

Senator Alan Cranston

1390 Market St., Suite 918
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 556-8440

Senator John Seymour

1130 "O" St. Federal Bldg.
Fresno, CA 93721
(209) 487-5727

B. State Elected Officials

Senator Ken Maddy

2503 W. Shaw, # 101
Fresno, CA 93711
(209) 445-5567
Attn: Susan Forester

Capitol Office

Room 305
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-9600

Senator Rose Vuich, 15th District

*Field Representative, Milan Radovitch
124 West Shaw, Suite B
Fresno, CA 93704
(209) 445-5541

Capitol Office

State Capitol
Room 5066
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-4641

Assemblyman Jim Costa

1111 Fulton Mall #914
Fresno, CA 93721
(209) 264-3078

Capitol Office

2158 Capitol Bldg.
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-7558

Assemblyman Bruce Bronzan

2550 Mariposa #5006
Fresno, CA 93721
(209) 445-5532

Capitol Office

448 Capitol Bldg.
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-8514

Assemblyman Bill Jones

2497 W. Shaw #106
Fresno, CA 93711
(209) 224-7833

Capitol Office

5160 Capitol Bldg.
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-2931

C. Local Elected Officials

Fresno County Board of Supervisors

Hall of Records, Room 300
2281 Tulare Street
Fresno, CA 93721
(209) 488-3531
Supervisor Deran Koligian (District 1)

Fresno City Officials

City Hall
2326 Fresno Street
Fresno, CA 93721
(209) 488-1560

Karen Humphrey, Mayor

Michael Bierman, City Manager
John Mitchell, Deputy City Manager - Environmental
Council Members:
Craig Scharton, District 1, Mayor Pro Tem
Tom MacMichael, District 2
Les Kimber, District 3
Tom Bohigian, District 4
Chris Petersen, District 5
Ron Anaforian, District 6

D. Environmental Regulatory Officials

Fresno County Department of Health Services
P.O. Box 11867
Fresno, CA 93775
(209) 445-3271

Gary Carozza, Program Manager
*Tim Casagrande, Environmental Health Analyst
*Wayne Clarke, Environmental Health Analyst
*Gary Martin, Environmental Health Analyst
*Simeon Bugay, Air Quality Engineer

Fresno County Air Pollution Control District
Suite 275
Bakersfield, CA 93301
(805) 861-3682
Bill Roddy, Chief

City of Fresno Department of Public Works
City Hall
2326 Fresno Street
Fresno, CA 93721
(209) 488-1461
Dan Trafican, Assistant Director

City of Fresno Water Department

1910 E. University
Fresno, CA 93703
(209) 498-1412
Bill Burmeister, Water Systems Manager

Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District

2100 Tulare Street
Fresno, CA 93721
(209) 485-6330
Doug Harrison, General Manager
Bob Van Wyk, Assistant General Manager
Gerald Lakeman, District Engineer

California Department of Health Services

Toxic Substances Control Division, Region 1
10151 Croydon Way
Sacramento, CA 95827

Frank Lopez, Project Manager (916) 855-7855
Dan Diebert, Section Chief
Jim Marxen, Public Participation Specialist
Ron Baker, Public Information Officer
Rick Birdsall, Attorney

State Department of Health Services

Toxic Substances Control Division
1515 Tollhouse Road
Clovis, CA 93612
Thomas Kovac (209) 445-5999
Kevin Shaddy (209) 445-6408

Regional Water Quality Control Board

Central Valley Region
3614 East Ashlan Ave.
Fresno, CA 93726
(209) 445-6185
*Chris Chalfant

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9

75 Hawthorne St.
San Francisco, CA 94105

Andy Bain, Community Relations Coord. (H-1-1) (415) 744-2184
(800) 231-3075
Bret Moxley, Remedial Project Manager (H-6-2) (415) 744-2228
Greg Baker, Chief, Northern Calif. Section (H-6-2)
Don Zurowski, On-Scene Coordinator (H-8-3) (415) 744-2285
Terry Wilson, Press Officer (E-2) (415) 744-1578

E. Community Organizations

Council of Fresno County Governments

2100 Tulare Street, Suite 619
Fresno, CA 93721
(209) 223-4148
Jack Reagan, Executive Director
Barbara Goodwin, Planning Project Coordinator

League of Women Voters

2135 Fresno Street, Room 219
Fresno, CA 93721
(209) 268-8683
Barbara Tokmakian, President
*Georgia Sisson, Hazardous Waste Committee

Valley Action Network

2215 N. Fresno Street
Fresno, CA 93703
(209) 225-6624
Cindy Hoopes, President
Ephraim Comacho

Fresno Neighborhood Alliance

P.O. Box 5956
Fresno, CA 93755
(209) 431-7382
Joanie Johnson

Citizen Action

4974 E. Clinton Way #B214
Fresno, CA 93727
Nora Benavidas
*Jim Robbins (209) 252-4284

California Rural Legal Assistance

2115 Kern St. Suite 370
Fresno, CA 93721
(209) 441-8721
Ephraim Camacho

Sierra Club

1265 E. Almendra
Fresno, CA 93710
Steve Beck
Robert Wright

Walnut Gardens Community Organizations

202 W. Byrd
Fresno, CA 93706
Precious Whittle, Chairperson

Fresno Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 1469
Fresno, CA 93716
(209) 233-4651
Russ Sloane, Director

F. Local Media Contacts

Newspaper

Fresno Bee

1626 E. Street
Fresno, CA 93786
(209) 441-6111

La Republica (Spanish)
2250 Stuart St., #8
Stockton, CA 95205
(209)229-7676 ATTN: José Arriaza or Luz Marina Flores
(209)943-0625 fax

Radio:

KMJ AM (ABC)
3636 N. First Street, Suite 106
Fresno, CA 93726
(209) 224-5734

KMAK AM (CBS)
2020 E. McKinley Avenue
Fresno, CA 93703
(209) 266-9448

KFCF FM
P.O. Box 4364
Fresno, CA 93744
(209) 233-2221

Radio Bilingue (Spanish)
KSVJ
11 Fulton Mall, Suite 700
Fresno, CA 93721
(209)486-5174
(209)264-9309 fax

KGST (Spanish)
1900 Mariposa Mall #121
Fresno, CA 93721
(209)266-9901
(209)266-0771 fax
ATTN: PSA

KUHB- FM 91 (Spanish)
P.O. Box 12682
Fresno, CA 93778
(209) 486-5174

Television

KMTF TV

733 L. Street
Fresno, CA 93721
(209) 266-1800

KFSN TV

1777 G. Street
Fresno, CA 93706
(209) 442-1170

KJEO TV

4880 N. First Street
Fresno, CA 93726
(209) 222-2411

KSEE TV

1544 Van Ness Avenue
Fresno, CA 93721
(209) 237-2424

KMPH TV

5111 E. McKinley Avenue
Fresno, CA 93727
(209) 255-2600

KFTV - UNIVISION (Spanish)

3239 W. Ashlan
Fresno, CA 93722
ATTN: Miguel Medina

APPENDIX B

EPA Contacts, Location of Information Repositories, Suggested Locations for Community Meetings

EPA CONTACTS

Two EPA staff member have been designated as agency con- tacts for the Fresno Sanitary Landfill Superfund site. All questions and comments about the clean-up actions should be directed to:

Bret Moxley
Remedial Project Manager
(415) 744-2228

Andy Bain
Community Relations
(415) 744-2184
(800) 231-3075

Correspondence should be sent to:
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne St. (H-1-1)
San Francisco, CA 94105

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES (where draft documents and past fact sheets are available for public review.)

Fresno County Central Library
2420 Mariposa St.
Fresno, CA 93721

Karen Aughenbaugh, Librarian

(209) 488-3195
Hours: Mon - Tues 9am to 9pm
Wed & Fri 9am to 6pm
Thur 12am to 9pm
Sat 1pm to 5pm

SUGGESTED LOCATION FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

Location

Westpark School
2695 S. Valentine Ave.
Fresno, CA 93706

Contact

Bernie Hanlon
(209) 233-6501

Capacity: 300

Available: Mon, Wed and Fri

Mosqueda Center
4670 E. Butler Ave.
Fresno, CA 93702
(209) 454-2608

Julie Cano

Capacity: 300

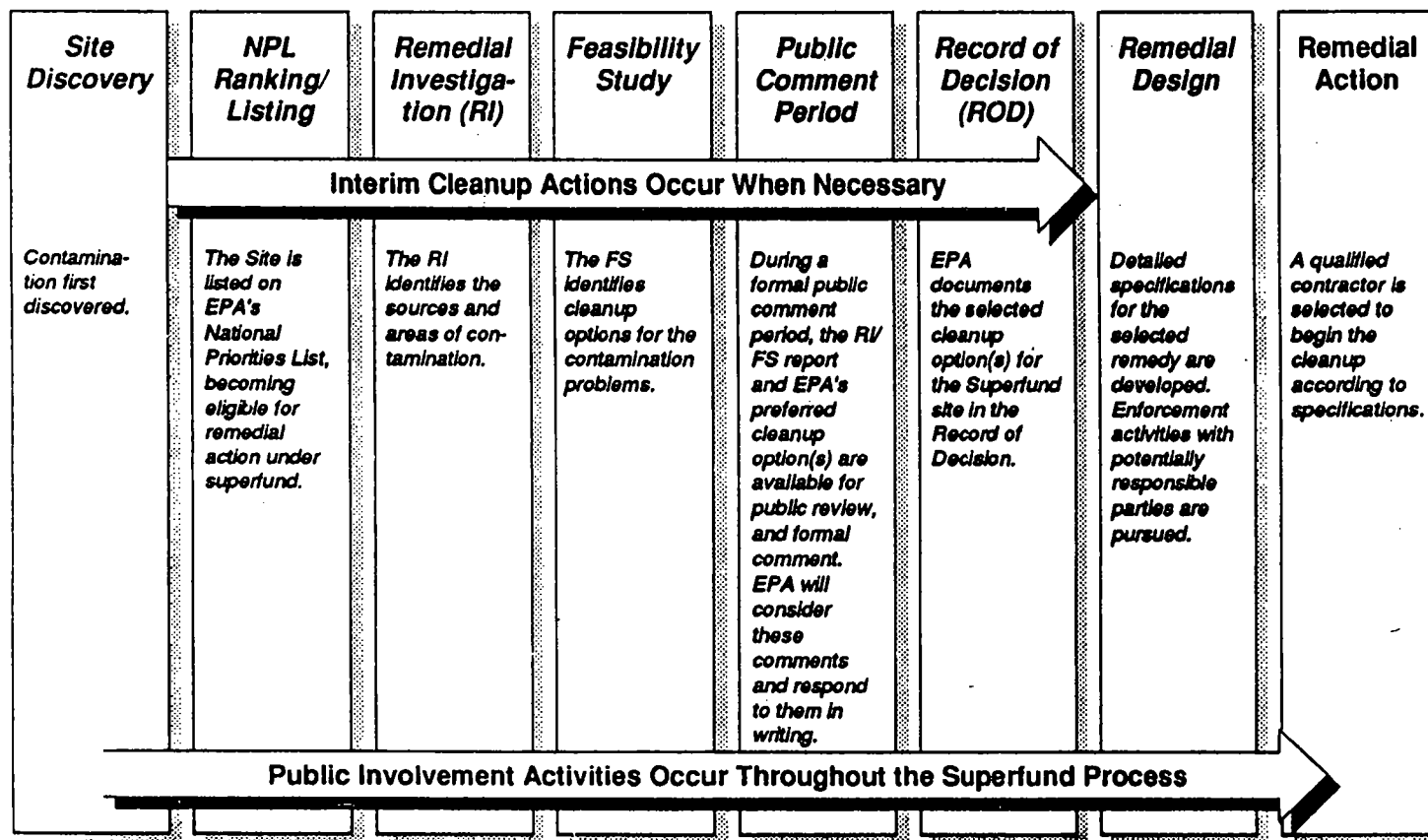
F. Interested Fresno Community Members (Internal mailing list only)

WHAT IS SUPERFUND?

Superfund is the commonly used name for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Liability, and Compensation Act (CERCLA), a federal law enacted in 1980 and amended in 1986. CERCLA enables EPA to respond to hazardous waste sites that threaten public health and the environment.

Two major steps in the Superfund process are to conduct an investigation of a site (Remedial Investigation) and evaluate possible clean-up alternatives (the Feasibility Study). During the Remedial Investigation (RI), information is gathered to determine the general nature, extent, and sources of contamination at a site. The Feasibility Study (FS) evaluates different clean-up alternatives for the site based on information collected during the RI. Based on the FS and public comments submitted on EPA's preferred alternative(s), EPA selects a clean-up solution.

The Superfund Process



EPA Region 9 National Priorities List

