



Community Involvement Plan

Frontier Fertilizer Superfund Site

May 2008

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

bgs	below ground surface
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
FFSOG	Frontier Fertilizer Superfund Oversight Group
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	Natural Resources Commission
ROD	Record of Decision
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant

INTRODUCTION

This revised Community Involvement Plan (CIP) describes the community involvement activities being conducted as part of the investigation and environmental cleanup at the Frontier Fertilizer Superfund Site (Site) in Davis, California. This CIP is being prepared in support of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). In 1980, Congress passed CERCLA, commonly referred to as “Superfund,” which provides the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with the authority and tools to respond to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants into the environment. The previous CIP was published in January 1998, and this 2008 revision is part of the Superfund process as the Site moves into the design and remedial action phases. The remedial design phase follows the Record of Decision (ROD) and is an engineering phase that involves the development of technical drawings and specifications for the subsequent remedial action. It also includes all of the sampling activities and contract mechanisms that must be put in place. The remedial action phase is the actual construction and/or implementation of the cleanup action.

EPA is the agency responsible for the guidance, oversight, and implementation of the community involvement program detailed in this CIP. This revised CIP has been written to provide the public with an overview of current community issues and an understanding of the tools that the EPA will use to inform the community of opportunities for public involvement. This CIP was developed in accordance with the federal requirements and guidance outlined in EPA’s 2002 *Community Involvement in Superfund: A Handbook and Toolkit*.

SITE BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION

The Site is located in Davis, California, in Yolo County, at 4301 Second Street, formerly known as Road 32A. The Site is triangular in shape and encompasses approximately 18 acres, as shown in Figure 1. The Mace Ranch Park residential development was constructed on farmland and is approximately 600 feet north of the Site. The field immediately north of the Site is planned for development as the Mace Ranch Light Industrial/Business Park. Development in this

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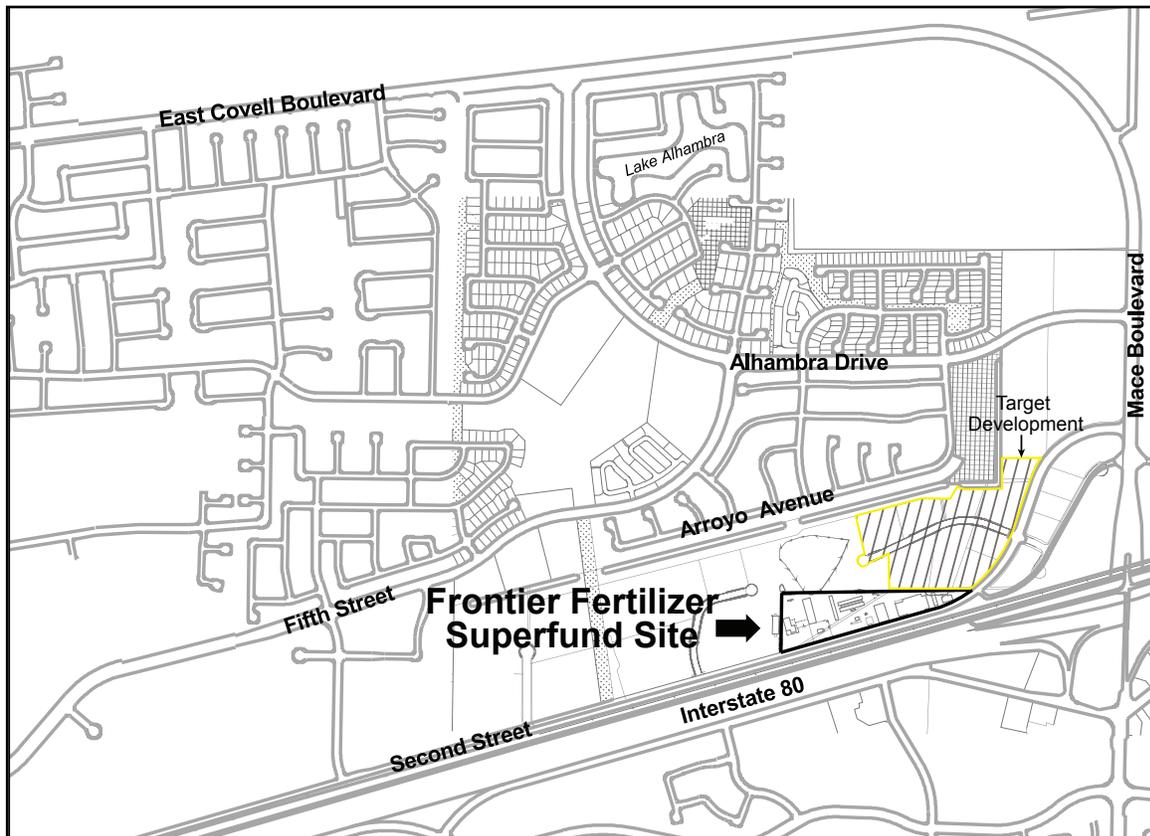


Figure 1. Site map

area began in the summer 2003 with completion of two sections of Faraday Road and below-ground utilities.

Until 1948, the Site was farmland owned by an absentee land owner. In 1948, the property was bought by C. Bruce Mace Ranch Company to be developed as farming headquarters. In 1970, the entire 18-acre Site was sold to Anderson Farms, Inc. From 1972 through 1987, fertilizer and pesticides storage, sales, and applications were conducted at the Site, first by the Barber and Rowland Company (1972 to 1982), and later by the Frontier Fertilizer Company (1983 to 1987). Both companies used a 4,000-cubic-foot basin in the northwest corner of the Site to dispose of unused pesticides and fertilizers. Returned tanks and containers were washed, and the rinsate was dumped into the disposal basin or onto the ground, thereby resulting in contamination of the soil and groundwater.

In 1985, Frontier Fertilizer excavated approximately 1,100 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the former disposal basin and surrounding area. In 2000, all structures, above-ground tanks and underground tanks were removed, with the exception of a warehouse that contains the groundwater treatment system. The principle contaminants of concern are four pesticides (ethylene dibromide, 1,

2-dichloropropane, 1, 2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, and 1,2,3-trichloropropane) and the solvent carbon tetrachloride.

There are four water-bearing zones beneath the Site, separated by layers of clay as shown on Figure 2. The shallow zone, called the S-1, extends from approximately 30 to 50 feet below ground surface (bgs). Below the S-1 is the S-2, which extends from approximately 60 to 90 feet bgs. The S-1 and S-2 are not presently sources of drinking water nor are they being considered as potential future sources. The A-1 aquifer extends from approximately 110 to 130 feet bgs. The drinking water supply for the City of Davis comes from the deep A-2 aquifer that begins at approximately 180 feet bgs. No contaminants above levels permissible in drinking water have been detected in the A-2. Groundwater flows north-northeast in the S-1 and S-2 zones. Groundwater flow direction in the A-1 aquifer is quite flat but generally flows southeasterly. Northerly flow directions have occasionally been observed. Contaminated groundwater moved north of the Site and is beneath the Mace Ranch subdivision. Although contamination from the Site has not been documented in drinking water wells, the potential for contamination exists since all four water-bearing zones are connected, as shown in Figure 2.

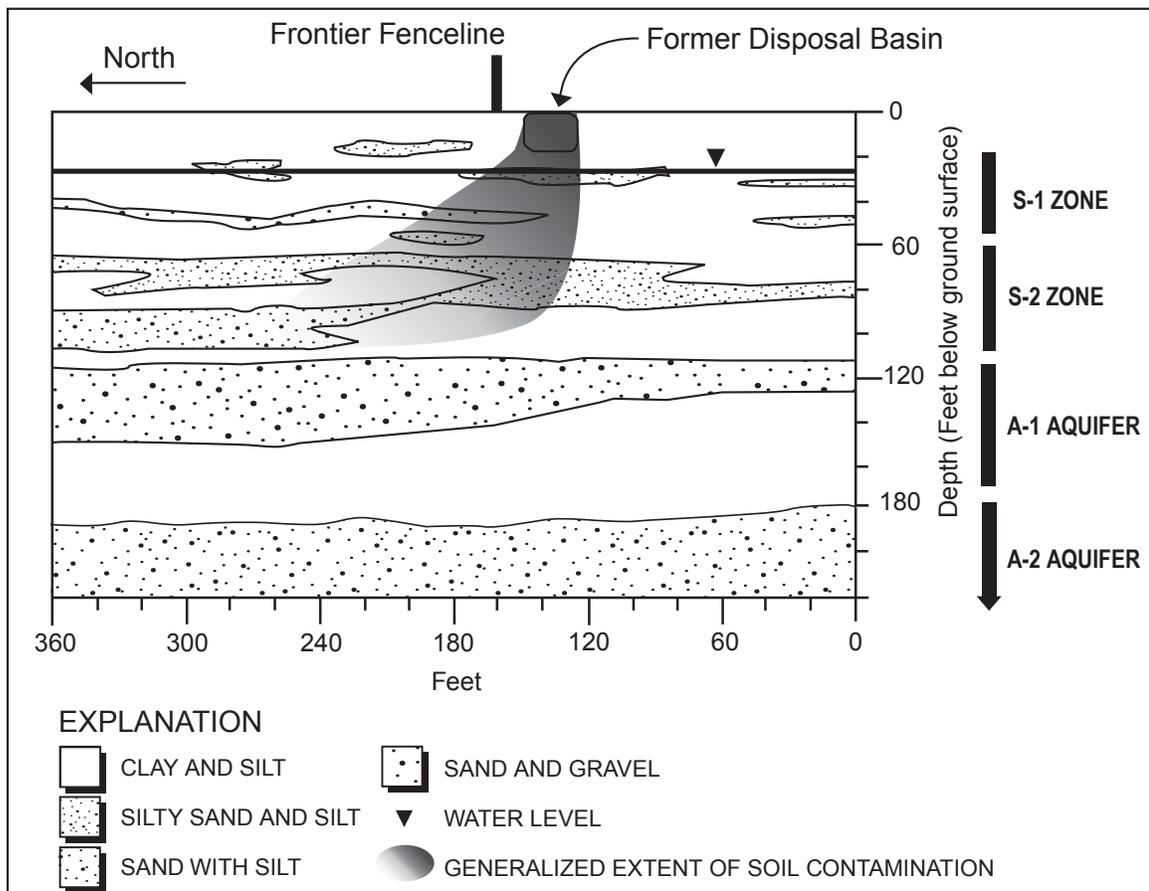


Figure 2. Water-bearing zone

EPA is the lead agency for the Site removal and remedial activities. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is the lead State agency with support from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region. In 1993, EPA determined that the potentially responsible parties were not financially viable and, since that time, the investigations and removal actions have been funded from the Superfund budget. The *Site Investigation and Cleanup Actions to Date* section on page 6 contains additional information about the environmental investigations at the Site and a summary of cleanup activities to date.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND ISSUES

DESCRIPTION OF LOCAL COMMUNITY

The City of Davis is located adjacent to Interstate 80, 72 miles northeast of San Francisco and 13 miles west of Sacramento. The city occupies approximately 13 square miles. As of January 2005, the population within the city limits was 64,401. Central to the city is the University of California Davis campus, with an estimated enrollment of 27,372 students in 2007.

The university is Davis' largest employer and serves as a basis of the city's cultural and artistic climate. The centrality of the university to the City of Davis is perhaps what has contributed to Davis being named the most highly-educated city in the state.

The city's quality of life is reflected in its balanced land use and designation of greenbelts, bike paths, and parks, as well as light industry and research institutions. The Mace Ranch Park, located to the north of the Frontier Site, has 1,155 homes and 385 multi-family units.

HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community involvement and concerns regarding the Site began in 1983 when a dog owned by a Frontier Fertilizer employee died after being exposed to an onsite disposal basin. The Davis City Council formed the Natural Resources Commission (NRC) to investigate the progress of the Site cleanup and present updates to the City Council. In that same year, public concerns were communicated to the DTSC.

In the 1980s, the issue received widespread news coverage, and the level of concern rose further when information was reported about the extent of Site

contamination and potential impact on drinking water supplies. Interest and concern peaked again in 1992 with the detection of high levels of the solvent carbon tetrachloride in groundwater monitoring wells on the Mace Ranch Park property.

In 1992, a series of community interviews were conducted by DTSC, and a CIP was completed. The general concerns were about the possible health effects from contamination at the Site and the groundwater beneath it. After EPA assumed control of the Site, interviews were conducted and a revised CIP was released on January 1, 1998. The community involvement program includes specific measures for obtaining community input and for keeping the community informed. These include holding public meetings, issuing fact sheets to provide updates on current investigations and remediation activities, maintaining a public information repository for technical documents and program information, and making presentations to the community and smaller local groups. Periodic fact sheets have been mailed to over 1,000 community members since 1995. Fact sheets and other information are posted on EPA's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/region09/frontierfertilizer/>.

A brief chronological list of public outreach information is listed in Appendix A.

A Technical Assistance Grant was awarded in 1995 to the Frontier Fertilizer Superfund Oversight Group (FFSOG) to enable the community to become more directly involved in the investigation and cleanup activities. In addition to commenting on EPA documents on the Site cleanup, FFSOG's technical advisor attends EPA technical meetings and plays an integral role in the cleanup process. EPA and DTSC also attend FFSOG meetings to provide updates and obtain input.

In 2006 the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was completed, and a Proposed Cleanup Plan prepared. EPA opened a 30-day public comment period on the RI/FS report from June 12, 2006 to July 12, 2006. A two-week extension was granted until July 26, 2006. On June 22, 2006, EPA held a public meeting to present the Proposed Plan and to record verbal comments from the community. Following the public meeting, the Proposed Plan was presented to the City of Davis NRC. NRC facilitated two additional meetings with EPA and the FFSOG TAG recipient members. The main purpose of these meetings was to resolve FFSOG's concerns about the feasibility report and the proposed cleanup plan. Comments generated throughout this process were submitted and incorporated into the ROD (see page 7 for more

details). All comments, both verbal and written, were addressed as part of the ROD's Responsiveness Summary.

COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SUMMARY

This section provides an overview of the local community's concerns about the Frontier Fertilizer Superfund Site and its interest in the investigation and cleanup activities. It summarizes the information obtained during interviews with individuals, community representatives, and regulatory agencies. It also includes a summary of recommendations received during the interviews regarding public information and opportunities for public participation.

EPA received a list of stakeholders from the FFSOG. With the FFSOG's list, past interviewees, and regulatory agency contacts, EPA was able to interview 38 people to revise the Site's CIP. The following major themes were raised by the interviewees: health/risk, cleanup, the Target store development, nearby residential developments, and funding for the project.

General Observations

A comparison of community concerns from the 1998 CIP to the 2008 revision showed that the concerns have shifted slightly and now focus on the start date of the cleanup and how it affects the community. In 1998, the community felt informed about the Site but did not feel as though they were part of the process. Today, the community feels that has changed for the better, especially given how the TAG has worked along with EPA throughout the investigation and cleanup selection process. The community is very appreciative of FFSOG's activities and feels well-represented by this group. The major issues that have not changed are the community's concern about the length of time the investigation and cleanup is taking and whether, given the present administration, there will be government funds available to continue the work.

Interviewees' identities and information collected are kept confidential. The following is a summary of the information collected.

Health/Risk to Community

Most individuals are concerned about the Mace Ranch community's exposure to chemicals either through drinking water, soil contact, or possible gas vapors from the planned heating treatment system. There are concerns whether the community-at-large understands the risk associated with installing a system that heats the soil and groundwater. There are also concerns about contaminant exposure from the new treatment

system and what backup/safety and communication mechanisms will be instituted. One individual voiced concern about the uptake of chemicals by plants in the Mace Ranch development.

Cleanup Project

Most people are concerned with the amount of time it has taken EPA to study the Site and reach a cleanup decision. They are concerned with how long it will take to install the new heating treatment system and how long it will take to treat the area and subsequently remove the system. They are concerned with how EPA will help the community understand the system, how it will be designed to minimize adverse effects to the community, and what safety mechanisms will be built into the system. They are also concerned with how much it will cost to build and run the system and which contractors will be used for the work.

Target Store Development

Most people are concerned about the Target store development adjacent to the Site and how this will affect the cleanup. Some people are under the impression that the Target development would slow the cleanup process down. They want to be informed about any arrangement between EPA and Target and insist on community involvement in this process. One issue that was brought up was the elimination of Faraday Road and the future need to use a property easement to build a road from Second Street through the Site to Target.

Residential Developments

People would like to know in advance about impacts that the project may have on the Mace Ranch residential development. They want EPA to make sure that new owners are aware of the cleanup and have obtained full disclosure information. People want EPA to make sure local real estate businesses are updated about cleanup status and are given information to include in property disclosure packages. People voiced concern on the effect of the cleanup on their property values.

Site Project Funding

Some individuals voiced concern about the availability of funds for the cleanup, especially with respect to the present administration. They are also concerned about future funding to complete the cleanup.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

Given the results of the 2007 and previous CIP interviews, EPA will continue and add to its community involvement strategy as follows:

- EPA will continue to communicate through direct mail distribution of easy-to-read fact sheets to the affected community, the real estate community, and state and local officials.
- EPA will continue to conduct community meetings at pivotal milestones, brief City officials, and make use of the media to inform and involve the community in the cleanup of the Site.
- EPA will continue the Technical Assistant Grant funding for the Site until it is removed from the National Priorities List (NPL), if funds are available.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES REQUESTED BY THE COMMUNITY

Interviewees made the following suggestions to improve EPA’s involvement with the community, especially as EPA is moving into the design and construction phase of the cleanup:

- Brief the NRC as often as possible on the cleanup progress and whenever there are project milestones.
- Develop a more proactive relationship with the local news media in covering Site cleanup progress and announcing community meetings.
- Develop a more formal relationship with the local realtors so they understand cleanup progress and are able to inform future property owners about the Site.
- Conduct door-to-door activities to make sure the newer owners of the Mace Ranch Development know the facts about the Site and how it could affect them.

Timing and Overview of Community Involvement Activities Required for Remedial Design and Action

Community Involvement Activities	Implementation Schedule
Information Repository/Administrative Record	Ongoing
Providing Contact Information	Ongoing
Meeting with TAG Members	Ongoing
Meetings/Contact with Local Officials	As Needed
Informal Discussions with Residents	As Needed
Fact Sheets at Milestone Events	As Needed
Notification of Local Paper	As Needed
Community Meetings at Milestone Events	As Needed

- Create articles to be published in the Mace Ranch Association's web page and mail the articles to local real estate agents.
- Staff an EPA information booth periodically at the Davis Farmers' Market to inform the Davis community-at-large.
- Use local organization newsletters to inform the general community (i.e., FFSOG web site, Mace Ranch web site, Flatlander, University of California, Davis Aggie, etc.).
- Continue to have periodic or milestone event meetings with the community about the design and construction of the Site cleanup.
- Keep FFSOG informed and involved as EPA and Target developers negotiate the location of monitoring wells on the Target property.

REQUIRED COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT FROM DESIGN TO SITE DELETION

The table on Page 5 provides an overview of community involvement activities. The remainder of this section summarizes remedial design and remedial action activities associated with the Site.

Remedial Design Phase

The design phase of the Superfund process is the engineering phase when technical drawings and specifications are developed for the subsequent remedial action. Community involvement activities associated with this phase include:

- Creating a notice for newspapers, web sites, and fact sheets that announces open house/community meetings, with updates on the heating unit construction schedule.
- Placing a bulletin board near the property fence of the Site to provide updates to the community.
- Reporting on the evaluation of conducting nitrate treatment.

Remedial Action

During the remedial action phase, the heating system will be built and operated and will then be dismantled after the system reduces the contaminants of concern. The system will have a "start up" phase to make sure it runs as designed. Community involvement activities associated with this phase include:

- Informing the community about what heating unit(s) will be used and the construction schedule.
- Keeping the community informed of testing and/or construction work prior to designing and installing the heating unit.

- Informing the community of when the heating unit is to be dismantled and of the extent of cleanup achieved.
- Reporting on nitrate treatment.
- Informing the community when security improvements are underway.
- Informing the community when the temporary cap is scheduled for installation.

Operation and Maintenance

During the operation and maintenance phase, the groundwater treatment system will continue to operate until groundwater is cleaned to drinking water standards. After September 2016, DTSC will have the responsibility for conducting oversight. Community involvement activities associated with this phase include:

- Monitoring source area and groundwater plume.
- Continuing to evaluate and improve the present groundwater treatment system.
- Sending periodic community update fact sheets and holding community meetings as requested.
Reviewing the remedial action every five years to ensure the action is protective of public health and the environment until the Site reaches the designated cleanup standards.
- Coordinating with DTSC to ensure a smooth transition of Site responsibilities.

Delisting

EPA may delete a site from the NPL when it determines that no further response is required to protect human health or the environment. Under Section 300.425(e) of the National Contingency Plan (55 FR 8845, March 8, 1990), a site may be deleted where no further response is appropriate if EPA determines the criteria are met. Once the soil and groundwater remedies are in place and a closeout report is completed, EPA can announce its intent to delete the Site. This can be done by placing a notice in the Federal Register with a 30-day comment period. If no comments are received, EPA will publish a declaration of deletion. Community involvement activities associated with this phase include:

- Notices will be placed in the local paper and Federal Register announcing EPA's intent to delete the Site from NPL.
- A 30-day public comment period will be opened.
- EPA will respond to public comments in Federal Register with its decision.

SITE INVESTIGATIONS AND CLEANUP ACTIONS TO DATE

Since December 1980, several environmental investigations and removal actions have been completed after the Yolo County Department of Health discovered liquid in an unlined pond on the Site used to dispose of pesticide wastes. In 1985, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and EPA were notified of the Site violations. In 1994, EPA designated the former Frontier Fertilizer Site as a Superfund Site on the NPL. The NPL identifies the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites slated for possible long-term remedial action under Superfund. A site must be on the list to receive money for remedial action.

In 2000, warehouses, shops, a “pole barn,” a labor camp complex, a tomato grading station, aboveground storage tanks, and underground storage tanks were removed from the Site. A warehouse was left in place to house the groundwater pump-and-treat system.

The removal of 1,100 cubic yards of soil from the pesticide disposal basin area did not remove all of the contaminated soils, but it did reduce the immediate threat to human health and the groundwater. In order to prevent further spread of contaminated groundwater, DTSC installed a groundwater pump-and-treat system in early 1993. In 1995, EPA installed a larger pump-and-treat carbon treatment system. The system has been working effectively in most areas to draw groundwater to the surface to be treated through the system located in the remaining warehouse on the Site. EPA also classified and properly disposed of all containers of potentially hazardous material found at the Site and instituted a quarterly groundwater monitoring program. In June 1996, EPA implemented new access procedures to secure the Site, including making an access agreement with Anderson Farms, installing new locks, and replacing the Site gate.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/ FEASIBILITY STUDY

In 2003, the final remedial investigation report was completed with supplemental reports. The 2006 feasibility study examined the remedial action objectives, which define the extent to which the Site requires cleanup to meet the objective of protecting human health and the environment. These site-specific cleanup objectives are established on the basis of the nature and extent of the contamination, exposure routes and potential receptors, and risk-based acceptable contaminant levels for each medium

of concern at the Site. The specific remedial action objectives for the Frontier Fertilizer Site include:

- Reducing levels of chemicals in onsite soil to prevent future exposure to chemicals in soil above health-protective levels.
- Reducing levels of contaminants in groundwater (and soil sources to groundwater) so that the groundwater could ultimately be used for domestic purposes.
- Preventing future onsite exposure by workers and residents to chemical vapors in indoor air above health-protective levels.
- Reducing risks to plants and animals to a level consistent with habitat quality and proposed future use of the Site.

EPA identified cleanup goals for soil beneath the Site and contaminated groundwater as part of the cleanup objectives. The Site groundwater and soil cleanup goals are based on evaluation of all pertinent regulations. The cleanup goals for groundwater are set at the maximum contaminant levels, or the maximum permissible level of contaminant in water delivered to any user of a public water system, and is an enforceable standard. The soil cleanup values are based on the protection of groundwater. EPA also used the nine criteria to evaluate the alternatives:

- Protection of human health and the environment
- Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate standards
- Long-term effectiveness and permanence
- Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume
- Short-term effectiveness
- Implementability
- Cost
- State acceptance
- Community acceptance

RECORD OF DECISION

The ROD documents EPA's selection of the final cleanup plan for the Site. To review the entire ROD, go to EPA's Web page at <http://www.epa.gov/region09/frontierfertilizer/>. The ROD, signed on September 28, 2006, includes the following cleanup actions:

In-situ Heating System

EPA will design an “in-place” heating system that will use electrical energy to heat the most contaminated soil area (source area) and underlying groundwater up to 60 to 90 feet bgs (Figure 3). This area has been a continuing source of groundwater contamination. The heating of the soil and groundwater will change

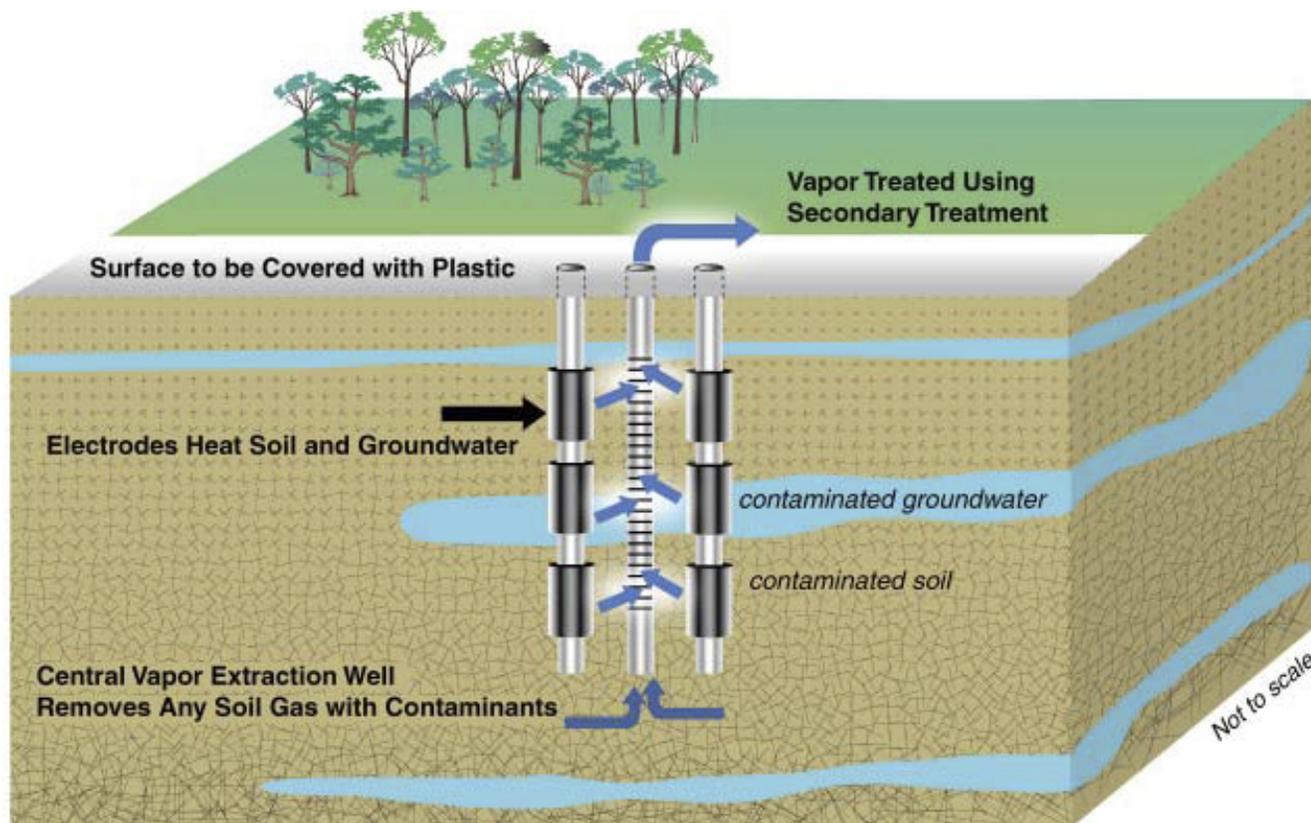


Figure 3. Typical in-place heating system

the molecular structure of the contaminants of concern to a less-toxic state. EPA will design a vapor control system that includes monitoring of the air near the Site and placing an impermeable layer of plastic over the area being treated. The system will be built to ensure the safety of the community and the workers on Site. The unit is planned to run from nine months to one year and will be dismantled once cleanup levels are reached.

Groundwater Pump-and-Treat System

EPA will continue to operate the present groundwater pump-and-treat system and will monitor its progress at achieving the cleanup action levels. The monitoring program will also help determine if additional pumping wells, monitoring wells or modifications to the system are necessary. With assistance from the heating treatment in reducing the toxics, the pump-and-treat system will continue pulling the contaminated water underground from the north back to the Site for treatment. The in-situ heating treatment of the most contaminated area reduces the time frame for cleaning up the groundwater. It will still take approximately 50 years to reach drinking water standards.

Secondary Enhanced Anaerobic Biological Treatment

EPA will evaluate the installation of an enhanced anaerobic (lack of air) biological treatment system for nitrates in the source area. This evaluation will include a comparison of nitrate levels in the Site's groundwater to Davis' monitoring/drinking water wells. In addition, EPA will have discussions with the City to determine whether any changes are anticipated for the Site's nitrate discharge requirements in the future. This cleanup system injects a carbon food source into nearby wells for the naturally-occurring microorganisms. Once the microorganism population increases, EPA will stop the ready supply of food. The microorganisms will look for other sources of food including the nitrates. The microorganisms will eat the chemicals and break them down to non-toxic forms.

Institutional Controls

Descriptions of restrictions due to contaminated groundwater and soil are incorporated into property deeds to minimize risk until cleanup objectives are reached.

Temporary Cap

EPA will put in place a wood chip, pavement, or gravel cap to prevent ecological receptors from contacting surface soil prior to the future development of the property.

APPENDIX A: PUBLISHED OUTREACH DOCUMENTS

PREVIOUS NEWSLETTERS AND FACT SHEETS

Date Issued	Newsletter or Fact Sheet
September 1997	<i>Update on Frontier Fertilizer Superfund Site</i>
May 1998	<i>Additional Groundwater Monitoring Wells to be Installed in Mace Ranch Park</i>
October 1999	<i>Extraction Wells and Additional Groundwater Monitoring Wells to be Installed in Mace Ranch Park</i>
April 2000	<i>Extraction Well to be Installed in Mace Ranch Park</i>
July 2000	<i>New Location Proposed for Extraction Well in Mace Ranch Park</i>
June 2001	<i>Next Phase of Field Activities to Expand the Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System at the Frontier Fertilizer Superfund Site</i>
December 2002	<i>EPA Completes Planned Characterization of Site Contamination</i>
May 2003	<i>Community Update: Construction Planned for Summer of 2003</i>
August 2003	<i>Update: Treatment System Expansion Work to Begin August 25, 2003</i>
June 2005	<i>Update on Groundwater Extraction, Treatment and Monitoring Activities</i>
June 2006	<i>EPA Proposes Groundwater and Soil Remedies and Requests Public Comment, June 2006 - Correction to June 2006 Proposed Plan Table of Preliminary Cleanup Levels for Soil and Groundwater</i>
July 2006	<i>EPA Extends Comment Period for Frontier Fertilizer Proposed Plan</i>
December 2006	<i>EPA Selects Cleanup for Frontier Fertilizer Superfund Site</i>

APPENDIX B: AGENCY CONTACTS

EPA and Regulatory Agency Contacts

Environmental Protection Agency

75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Bonnie Arthur, SFD-8-1

Remedial Project Manager
(800) 231-3075 toll free
(415) 972-3030 phone
(415) 947-3528 fax

Jacqueline A. Lane, SFD-3

Community Involvement Coordinator
(800) 231-3075 toll free
(415) 972-3236 phone
(415) 947-3528 fax

State and Local Environmental Contacts

Steve Ross, Project Manager

State of California Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Toxic Substances Control – Region 1
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826-3200
(916) 255-3694

Amy Terrell

Cal-EPA Regional Water Control Quality Board
11020 Sun Center Dr, #200
Rancho Cordova, CA
(916) 464-4680

Mat Ehrhardt

Executive Director/Air Pollution Control Officer
Yolo-Solano Air Pollution Control District
1947 Galileo Ct., Ste. 103
Davis, CA 95616-4882
(530) 757-3673

Jeff Pinnow

Environmental Health
County of Yolo Health Department
137 N. Cottonwood Street, Suite 2400
Woodland, CA 95695
(530) 666-8646 phone
(530) 669-1448 fax

APPENDIX C: ELECTED OFFICIALS, PUBLIC AGENCIES, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, AND LOCAL MEDIA RESOURCES

Federal Elected Officials

Senator Barbara Boxer

501 I Street, Suite 7-600
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 448-2787 phone
(916) 448-2563 fax
Capital Office
112 Hart S.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3553 phone
(202) 224-0454 fax

Senator Dianne Feinstein

One Post Street, Suite 2450
San Francisco, CA 94104
(415) 393-0707 phone
(415) 393-0710 fax
Capital Office
331 Hart S.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3841 phone
(202) 228-3954 fax

Congressman Daniel Lungren (District 3)

2448 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5716 phone
(202) 226-1298 fax
District Office
2339 Gold Meadow Way #220
Gold River, CA 956750
(916) 859-9906 phone
(916) 859-9976 fax

Congressman Wally Herger (District 2)

2268 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3076
District Office
410 Hemsted, Suite 115
Redding, CA 96002
(530) 223-5898 phone

State Elected Officials

Senator Mike Thompson (District 1)

231 Cannon Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3311
District Office
712 Main Street, Suite 1
Woodland, CA 95695
(530) 662-5272

Senator Michael Machado (District 5)

State Capital Room 5066
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 651-4005
District Office
1020 N Street, Suite 506
Sacramento, CA 95814

Assemblywoman Lois Wolk

P.O. Box 942849
Sacramento, CA 94249-0008
(916) 319-2008
District Office
555 Mason Street, Suite 275
Vacaville, CA 95688
(707) 455-8025

Local Elected Officials

Helen MacLeod Thompson (District 1)

Board of Supervisors
625 Court Street, Suite 204
Woodland, CA 95695
(530) 757-5557

Mariko Yamada (District 4)

Chair, Board of Supervisors
625 Court Street, Suite 204
Woodland, CA 95695
(530) 666-8623
(530) 757-5555 Davis District Office

Natural Resource Commission

23 Russell Blvd.
Davis, CA
Attn: Sue Gedestad, Operations Administrator
(530) 757-5686

Davis City Council

23 Russell Blvd.
Davis, CA 95616
(530) 757-5602

City Council Members:

Sue Greenwald, *Mayor*
Ruth Asmundson
Lamar Heystek
Don Saylor
Stephen Souza
Bill Emblem, *City Manager*

Local Public Agencies

Davis Fire Department

530 Fifth Street
Davis, CA 95616
(530) 757-5684
Attn.: Fire Chief Rose Conroy

Davis Planning and Building Department

Katherine Hess, Planning Director
Commissioner Gregg Clumbener
23 Russell Blvd.
Davis, CA 95616
(530) 757-5610

Davis Police Department

2600 5th Street
Davis, CA 95616
(530) 747-5400
Attn: Chief Landy Black

Davis Public Works Department

23 Russell Blvd.
Davis, CA 95616
(530) 757-5686
Attn: Mike Goodison

Davis School Board

528 B Street
Davis, CA 95616
(530) 757-5300
Attn: Marian Storey

Davis School District

Superintendent Dr. W. Bryan Bowles
(530) 757-5300

Yolo County Administrator

625 Court Street, Room 202
Woodland, CA 95695
(530) 666-8150
Attn: Sharon Jensen

Yolo County Planning and Public Works

292 West Beamer Street
Woodland, CA 95695
(530) 666-8775
Attn: Ramin Yazdani

Local Media Resources

Local Newspapers

Davis Enterprise
U.C. Davis Aggie
Flatlander

Local Television Station

DCTV

Local Radio Station

KDVS 90.3 FM
KDRT 101.5 FM

Local Internet

www.daviswiki.org/

APPENDIX D: INFORMATION REPOSITORIES AND POSSIBLE MEETING LOCATIONS

Site Information Repositories

The Site repositories listed below hold the administrative record and all other documents regarding the Frontier Fertilizer Superfund Site for public review:

Yolo County Library, Davis Branch

315 East 14th Street

Davis, CA 95616

(530) 757-5593

Shields Library, U.C. Davis

Government Documents Department

Davis, CA 95616

(530) 752-8561

Superfund Record Center

95 Hawthorne Street, 4th Floor

San Francisco, CA 94105

(415) 536-2000

Possible Meeting Locations

Police Department Training Room

2600 Fifth Street

Davis, CA 95616

Public Works Training Room

1717 Fifth Street

Davis, CA 95616

