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Region

Lake Tahoe Basin
Management Unit



Meyers Landfill Remediation Community Relations Plan

Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

March 2021



Meyers Landfill Cap and Gas Vents
Photo 2014

Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
**Meyers Landfill Remediation
Community Relations Plan**
EI Dorado County, CA
February 2021

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Meyers Landfill Remediation Community Relations Plan

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Section 1: Overview of the Community Relations Plan

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) for the Meyers Landfill Remediation effort is designed to identify community concerns and offer a framework for providing community members interested in the site with information about site contamination and remediation. Facilitating communication will ensure that area residents and government officials are kept informed and will provide a means to obtain feedback from interested parties. Community relations activities will continue until the groundwater investigations and potential future groundwater remediation are completed, and after completion of remediation to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedy.

Due to the proximity of neighborhoods and traditional forest access patterns near the Meyers Landfill Site, community relations activities are needed to increase awareness of the status of the groundwater investigations and provide the public a means to participate in the process. Section 2 of the Community Relations Plan covers the Site description and history of the Meyers Landfill Site, Section 3 includes the community background information for the Site, Section 4 includes the highlights of the plan, Section 5 provides the techniques available for reaching out to the public and obtaining questions and comments from interested community members, and Section 6 provides a glossary of terms and acronym list.

The public should be informed and understand the nature of the contamination, the steps required to fully comply with state and federal regulations, and standards for remediation of contaminated groundwater from the Meyers Landfill.

Science, monitoring, state and federal regulations, and public comments will be used to select the groundwater remediation option that is in the best interests of the public and public lands, is consistent with the requirements for site clean-up, and is consistent with the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU) Forest Plan. The Forest Service is committed to reaching a full completion of the groundwater investigation and potential future remedial actions to resolve groundwater contamination.

When completed, the Forest Service will release the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RIFS) which addresses the contaminated groundwater at the Site for public comment. This release will offer a 30-day formal comment period that will assist the agency in the selection of the appropriate remedy. The comment period provides public and interested parties with the opportunity to review and comment on the Forest Service's site investigation efforts and on the proposed remedy for the contaminated groundwater plume.

Section 2: Site Description

A. Site History

The land where the Meyers Landfill site is located was acquired as part of the National Forest System in 1938 (Figure 1). It was part of a larger land exchange with Carson & Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company and the EI Dorado Woods & Flume Company. The deed

from the transfer was recorded on June 3, 1938. Land transfer records show no indication that there was a dump at the site at the time of acquisition.

Operational History of the Landfill 1946-1971

From 1946 to 1971 the Meyers Landfill site was operated under a series of Special Use Permits as a “garbage and refuse disposal area”. The following is a chronology of the site permit history during this time period:

- In 1946, a Special Use Permit was issued to Juchtzer and Sons to operate a dump at the site.
- In 1947 the original permit to Juchtzer and Sons was cancelled, and a new permit was issued which expanded the size of the site to 4.5 acres. According to permit documents, the original area allowed for waste disposal under the 1946 permit proved to be inadequate to meet the demand for garbage disposal in the area.
- In 1950, waste disposal operations at the site were transferred to Robert Hardy and George Hickey under a new special use permit issued that year.
- In 1954, site operations were transferred to Kays Garbage Service under a new special use permit issued that year.
- Approximately one year later, at the request of El Dorado County, the site operations were transferred to the County so that it could be operated as a public dump. Site operations were officially transferred to the County through the issuance of a special use permit in 1955.
- In 1960, El Dorado County submitted a new permit application to expand the size of the dump from 4.5 acres to 10 acres. This expansion was granted, and a new permit issued in 1961.
- In 1966, the last special use permit for waste disposal operations at the site was issued to El Dorado County. This last permit was issued with the understanding that it would expire on December 31, 1971 and that the County would “endeavor to secure an alternative refuse disposal site which will not present the possibilities of water pollution, contamination and land use conflicts imposed on the Tahoe Basin by the present site”.

Throughout the time period the Meyers Landfill was officially permitted to El Dorado County, the County had agreements with contractors (such as Ralph White-Serv-U Garbage Company and South Tahoe Refuse) for the operation of the disposal site. Records show that Meyers Landfill was available for refuse disposal for South Lake Tahoe and the rest of El Dorado County in the Lake Tahoe Basin portion of California, in addition to the Douglas County portion of the Lake Tahoe Basin in Nevada.

Until the early 1960s the disposal site was primarily operated as a “burn dump” in which the refuse was periodically burned and buried. In response to increasing concerns regarding the open burning of refuse, the practice at the Meyers Landfill site was restricted by the Forest Service with the issuance of the 1961 special use permit to El Dorado County and was banned as a condition of the 1966 permit.

Site Closure Activities 1971

Upon closure of the landfill in 1971, the Forest Service directed the County to undertake site restoration activities which included general site clean-up, removal of all tanks and buildings,

covering all exposed trash with at least six inches of soil, leveling of the area, cleaning the drainage channels, re-vegetating the area and mulching the banks, and gating the access road. When the site closed in 1971 there were no environmental regulations in place providing closure standards for solid waste disposal sites. The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Lahontan) had begun developing comprehensive environmental regulations related to water quality and waste disposal, pursuant to the authorities of the 1969 California Porter-Cologne Act. However, it wasn't until several years after the site stopped receiving waste that relevant standards became effective as part of the North and South Lahontan Basin Plans.

Post Closure Activities 1974-1990

Lahontan began inspections at the site in 1974, as required by California State Regulations after a landfill is closed. In 1974, inspections of the Site discovered leachate flowing from the buried culvert at the north end of the dump. Leachate is contaminated water that is produced when precipitation and snowmelt percolates through the waste materials and leaches out contaminants such as chemicals and metals. In 1975, sampling by Lahontan confirmed the presence of leachate discharging from the landfill and inspections observed that the soil covering the landfill had eroded in certain areas, leaving waste exposed. In June 1975 Lahontan issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order ("CAO") (#75-5) to the County and the Forest Service. The CAO required the Forest Service and the County to mitigate the leachate discharge and the soil erosion from the Site. In response to the Lahontan Order, the Forest Service and the County added approximately 30,000 cubic yards of soil over the dump surface to fill depressions and control erosion. Drainage systems to collect water from the intermittent stream were installed at the south end of the dump, diverting it upstream of the waste mass. New vegetation was also planted in the area. Additional drainage and erosion control measures were implemented by the Forest Service to stabilize the landfill in 1976 and 1977. Throughout the implementation of the corrective action work at the Site, Lahontan expressed their appreciation of the efforts of the Forest Service and the County in addressing the pollution.

Between 1977 and 1990, the site activities involved subsurface investigation well drilling and minor site maintenance including revegetation, channel diversion, drainage improvements, and erosion repairs.

Post Closure Activities 1990-2002

Beginning in 1990, the Forest Service initiated site investigations and monitoring, and vinyl chloride was first detected in the groundwater. In 1991, additional investigations were carried out to satisfy California Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT) requirements, under California State Water Code Section 13273. Some shallow groundwater samples within the landfill boundaries were found to contain vinyl chloride and cis-1,2-dichloroethene.

In August 1996, vinyl chloride was detected downgradient of the Site extending approximately 30 ft, and the Forest Service initiated a response under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) to determine the impacts of the contamination, pursuant to its lead agency authority provided by Executive Order 12580. In 1997 and 1999, additional investigations were conducted to define the extent of the waste and the contaminated area. The 1997-1999 investigation work was conducted by the South Lake Tahoe Basin Waste Management Authority, on behalf of the County, under

an administrative order issued by the Forest Service. The investigations determined that the contaminants in the groundwater beneath the Site included approximately 34 volatile organic compounds (VOCs), consisting of both halogenated and non-halogenated hydrocarbons.

In October 1997, the Forest Service also initiated a removal action under CERCLA, to close the site to public access. The purpose was to protect monitoring equipment and wells from damage from unauthorized recreational use such as off-road vehicles and snowmobiles and to protect the public from potential contamination or injury during future CERCLA investigation and remediation efforts.

In January of 2002, the Forest Service issued a Feasibility Study (“FS”) and proposed plan for the Site, which identified and screened alternatives for remediation of the landfill and selected a preferred remedial alternative. The proposed preferred remedial alternative consisted of a cap over the waste mass, consistent with EPA’s guidance “Presumptive Remedy for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites”, and a “pump and treat” system for addressing the groundwater contamination. At the time, the cost of the proposed remedy was estimated to be \$10.4 million. In response to public comments on the proposed remedy, and discussions with representatives of El Dorado County and the City of South Lake Tahoe, the Forest Service determined that additional site investigation work should be performed in order to "fine tune" the remedy selection for addressing the groundwater contamination and for obtaining additional information for the cover design.

Post Closure Activities - Identification of Separate Operable Units 2006

In 2006, the Forest Service separated the site into two (2) CERCLA operable units (OU), OU #1 is the landfill area, and OU #2 is the groundwater plume beneath and down gradient of the Site. In 2007, based on the results of the additional site investigation work, the Forest Service completed a Supplemental CERCLA Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and the Record of Decision documenting the selected remedy for OU-1.

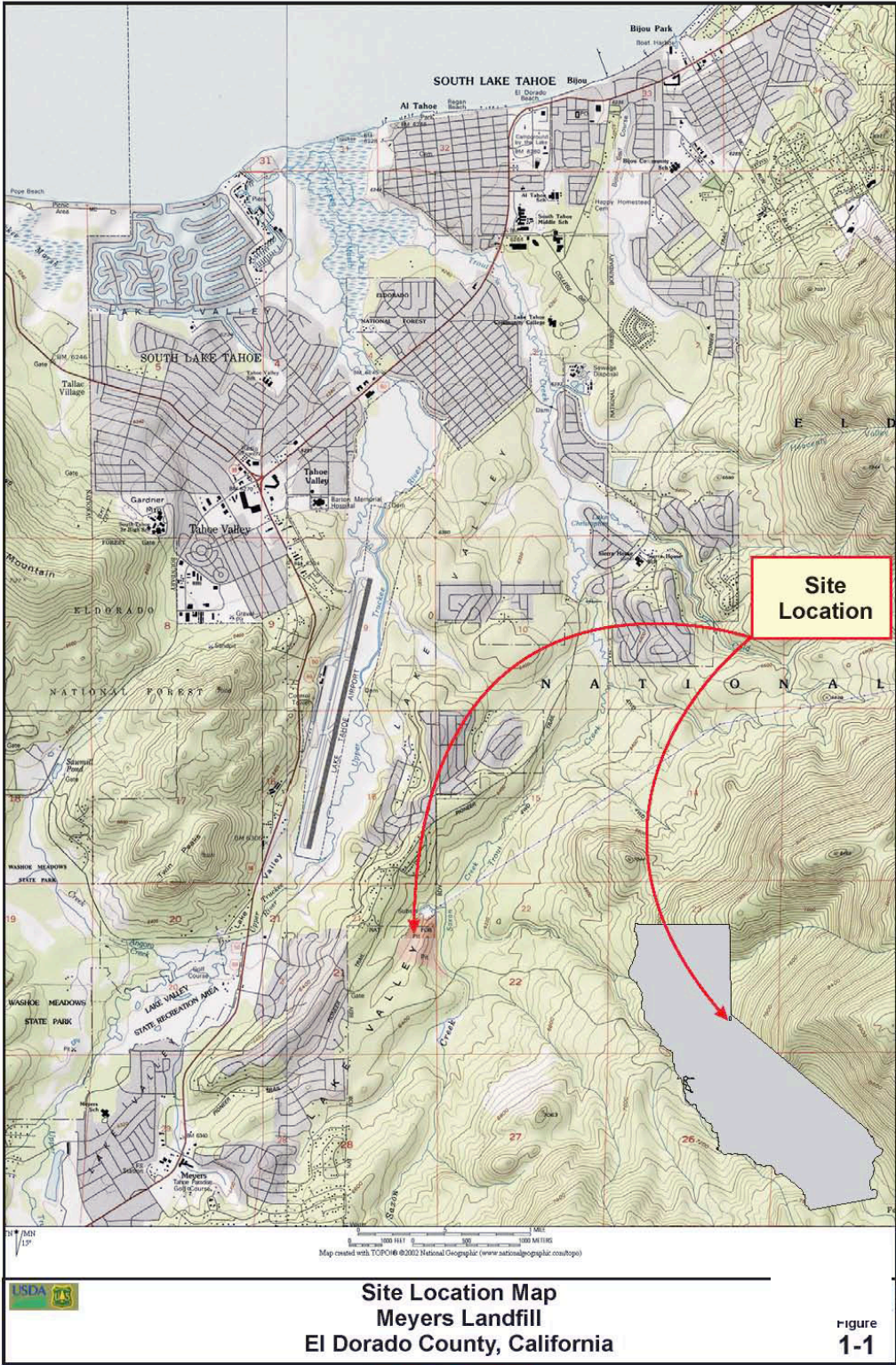
Post Closure Activities - OU-1 Remedy Implementation 2011-2012

The OU-1 remedy was completed in 2012 and involved consolidating the waste mass and construction of an engineered cap over the waste to prevent precipitation from interacting with the waste. The Forest Service has continued to maintain the landfill cap since its construction.

Post Closure Activities - Site Closure to Public Access 1997-Present

On October 27, 1997 the Forest Service supported the removal action with a Forest Order which closed the Site to public access. A series of temporary Forest Closure Orders followed, continuing to the present day. A copy of the current closure order is posted at the Site at the perimeter of the landfill and is included in this report (Figure 2).

Figure 1 – Site Location Map





Order No. 19-19-05
USDA Forest Service
Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
Meyers Landfill Area Closure

Pursuant to 16 USC 551 and 36 CFR 261.50(a), and to provide for public safety, the following act is prohibited within the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. This Order is effective from August 21, 2019 through August 21, 2021.

Going into or being upon the Meyers Landfill Closure Area. The Meyers Landfill Closure Area boundary begins on Forest Road No. 1204 at a point 1500 feet north of its intersection with Pioneer Trail, then continues due east approximately 1200 feet, then continues northward along Saxon Creek to its intersection with Forest Road No. 12N08, then continues westward along Forest Road No. 12N08 to its intersection with Forest Road No. 1204, then continues southward along Forest Road No. 1204 back to the starting point, as shown on the attached map. 36 CFR 261.53(e).

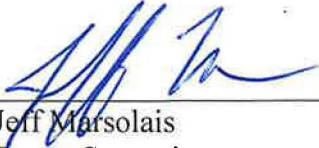
Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50(e), the following persons are exempt from this Order:

1. Persons with a permit from the Forest Service specifically authorizing the otherwise prohibited act or omission.
2. Any Federal, State or local officer or member of an organized rescue or firefighting force in the performance of an official duty.
3. LTBMU contractors and subcontractors engaged in operations authorized by the Forest Service within the Meyers Landfill Closure Area.

This prohibition is in addition to the general prohibitions in 36 CFR Part 261, Subpart A.

A violation of this prohibition is punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 for an individual or \$10,000 for an organization, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. 16 USC 551 and 18 USC 3559, 3571 and 3581.

Done at South Lake Tahoe, California, this 21st day of August, 2019.



Jeff Marsolais
Forest Supervisor,
Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

B. Current Site Conditions

Currently the Forest Service is focusing on completing the groundwater investigations and RIFS for OU-2. Revegetation efforts continue to establish groundcover that will protect the soils from erosion and reduce sediment delivery. Groundwater monitoring and landfill gas monitoring are conducted quarterly to provide information about the effectiveness of the engineered cap and to inform the RIFS for OU-2.

Groundwater downgradient from the Meyers Landfill has been impacted by contaminants known as volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Vinyl chloride is the primary VOC present in groundwater, but other VOCs are present at lower concentrations. At this time, the presence of vinyl chloride in shallow groundwater extends approximately 1,500 feet to the northeast of the landfill, with recent concentrations ranging from 31 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) near the landfill to 0.52 $\mu\text{g/L}$ at the northeastern edge of the impacted shallow groundwater zone (Figure 3). Vinyl chloride is present in the middle groundwater zone more than 1,700 feet north of the landfill, with recent concentrations ranging from 26 $\mu\text{g/L}$ near the landfill to 8.7 $\mu\text{g/L}$ at the northern edge of the impacted middle groundwater zone (Figure 4). Vinyl chloride has not been detected in the deep groundwater zone at the site. The boundaries of the plumes shown on Figures 3 and 4 are approximate and groundwater studies are still ongoing.

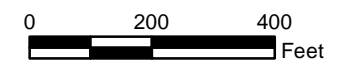


Legend

- <0.5 Vinyl Chloride in micro grams per liter (ug/L)
- NS = Not Sampled
- Monitoring Well Location
- Vinyl Chloride Concentration**
- 0.5 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 20
- 20 - 40
- Stream Diversion Culvert
- Saxon Creek
- Intermittent Stream
- French Drain
- Landfill

(6271') Passive Diffusion bag (PDB) elevation for wells with multiple PDBs

NOTES



REFERENCE

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 STATEPLANE CALIFORNIA II FIPS 0402 FEET

CLIENT
EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT
MEYERS LANDFILL

TITLE
**VINYL CHLORIDE CONCENTRATION MAP
UPPER GROUNDWATER ZONE, AUGUST 2020**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-10-07
PREPARED	TK	
DESIGN	MR	
REVIEW	-	
APPROVED		

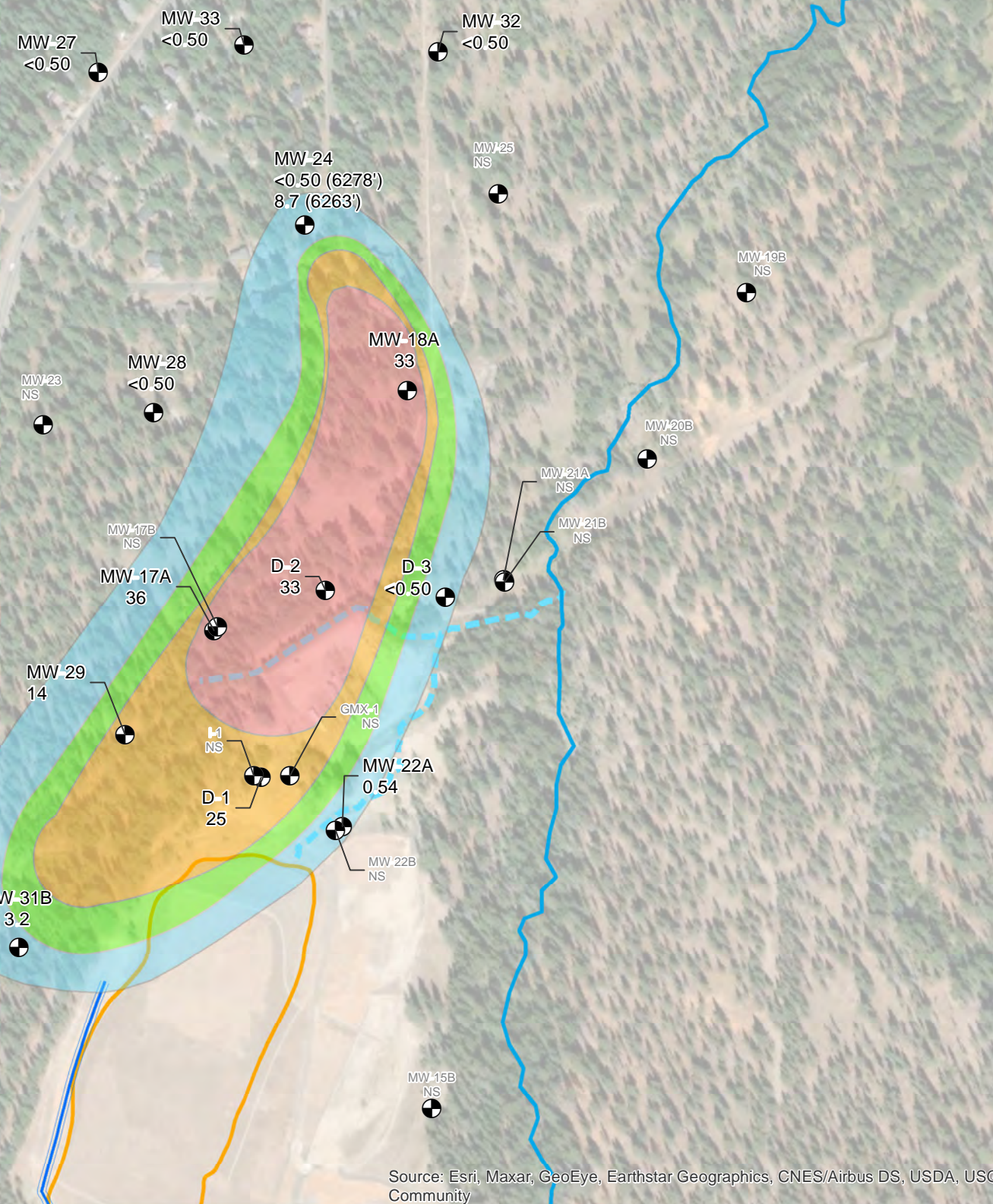


PROJECT No.	CONTROL	Rev.	FIGURE
18105117	---	---	8

Path: G:\GIS\Site\Myers LF\Map\Concentrations\MapVC_ConcentrationMap_2020.mxd

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM ANSB

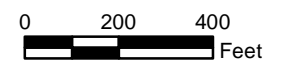


Legend

- <math><0.5</math> Vinyl Chloride in micro grams per liter (ug/L)
- NS = Not Sampled
- Monitoring Well Location
- Vinyl Chloride Concentration**
- 0.5 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 20
- 20 - 40
- Stream Diversion Culvert
- Saxon Creek
- Intermittent Stream
- FrenchDrain
- Landfill

(6271') Passive Diffusion bag (PDB) elevation for wells with multiple PDBs

NOTES



REFERENCE

COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 STATEPLANE CALIFORNIA II FIPS 0402 FEET

CLIENT
EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PROJECT
MEYERS LANDFILL

TITLE
**VINYL CHLORIDE CONCENTRATION MAP
MIDDLE GROUNDWATER ZONE, AUGUST 2020**

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2020-10-07
PREPARED	TK	
DESIGN	MR	
REVIEW	-	
APPROVED		

PROJECT No.	CONTROL	Rev.	FIGURE
18105117	---	---	9

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Path: G:\GIS\Site\Myers LE\Map\Concentration\Map\VC_ConcentrationMap_302020.mxd

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM ANSB

C. Potential Threats to the Environment and Public Health

Vinyl chloride is a manufactured substance that does not occur naturally; however, it can be formed in the environment when other manufactured substances, such as trichloroethylene, trichloroethane, and tetrachloroethylene, are broken down by certain microorganisms. At room temperature it is a colorless gas and it burns easily, and it is not stable at high temperatures. It is a colorless, flammable gas with a sweet odor, which may become noticeable at 3,000 parts per million parts (ppm) in air. It is slightly soluble in water and most people begin to taste vinyl chloride in water at 3.4 ppm.

Most of the vinyl chloride produced in the United States is used to make polyvinyl chloride, or PVC, which is a material that is widely used to manufacture a variety of plastic and vinyl products. In the case of Meyers Landfill, the exact source of the vinyl chloride in the landfill gas and the groundwater beneath and down gradient of the Site is unknown. Vinyl chloride has been detected near landfills, sewage treatment plants, and hazardous waste sites due to microbial breakdown of compounds such as automobile degreaser, dry-cleaning solvents and plastic products. It is believed that this degradation process is the primary source of the chemical at the Meyers Landfill site.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates vinyl chloride as a hazardous constituent of waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the EPA established a maximum contaminant level of 2 µg/l for vinyl chloride.

Most of what we know about the adverse health effects of vinyl chloride comes from studies on male workers in the plastics industry and from animal studies. Vinyl chloride can affect humans when breathed, ingested, and by passing through the skin. Vinyl chloride is a known carcinogen and mutagen. Acute (short-term) exposure to high levels of vinyl chloride in air has resulted in central nervous system effects (CNS), such as dizziness, drowsiness, and headaches in humans. Chronic (long-term) exposure to vinyl chloride through inhalation and oral exposure in humans has resulted in liver damage. Cancer is a major concern from exposure to vinyl chloride via inhalation, as vinyl chloride exposure has been shown to increase the risk of a rare form of liver cancer in humans. Animal studies show that exposure to high levels of vinyl chloride can damage the liver, lungs and kidneys.

Vinyl chloride concentrations in the groundwater at the Meyers Landfill site are not considered an immediate health risk and exposure risk to the public, as it exists underground and there is no surface exposure risk. Groundwater concentrations in the plume exceed drinking water standards by several orders of magnitude and do pose a threat to down gradient drinking water wells.

In addition to vinyl chloride, methane gas, produced by the decomposing materials in the landfill, has been detected at Meyers Landfill. The breakdown of organics in the landfill contents also produces methane gas, which rises to the surface. Although methane gas is flammable, current concentrations of methane in the landfill gas are low.

Section 3: Community Background Information

This section describes the community profile of the Site and vicinity, history of community involvement, and key community concerns and issues.

A. COMMUNITY PROFILE

Meyers Landfill is located in El Dorado County, within the Lake Tahoe Basin. It is in an unincorporated area, close to low density, residential areas and the general National Forest. Nearby housing is occupied year-round by some owners and renters; others serve as vacation homes.

The permanent resident population in the Lake Tahoe Basin is approximately 65,000. South Shore contains Lake Tahoe's only incorporated city, as well as the largest casinos. Consequently, it is more developed and supports a larger population of residents and tourists than other communities in the basin. A tourism-based economy, Lake Tahoe attracts many job hunters interested in the amenity and recreation sectors.

The closest community to the Meyers Landfill is the community of Meyers, with a population of approximately 3,000 people. A few neighborhoods are situated just downgradient of the landfill, with an estimated 250 people living in those neighborhoods. The National Forest near the landfill is popular for undeveloped, dispersed recreation uses, such as hiking, cross country skiing, running, mountain biking, and off-highway vehicle recreation (summer and winter). Its "backyard" access makes it popular with area residents, including children and pets.

B. COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

While there are portions of six counties within the Lake Tahoe Basin, less than ten percent of their total populations reside in the Basin. Consequently, it is more appropriate to discuss the community characteristics of the Lake Tahoe Basin, rather than that of El Dorado County, within which the Meyers Landfill lies.

The Lake Tahoe Basin is a year-round recreation-tourist destination and is considered a location of national significance for its resource and recreational values. Totalling roughly 200 square miles, Lake Tahoe itself covers nearly two-fifths of its watershed. 63 small rivers and streams feed the Lake, while only one river drains from it.

C. HISTORY OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

There has been a long history of public outreach regarding the various stages of Meyers Landfill remediation and public comment opportunities. Below is a list of public notices, public meetings, press releases, fact sheets and neighborhood notices issued to inform the public about the remediation alternatives, plans, and timelines and to seek public input.

Public Notices

- October 1999 – Public release of a Removal Action Memorandum to install a pump and treat system at the site designed to extract groundwater, remove

vinyl chloride contamination from the groundwater and then discharge the treated groundwater into the South Tahoe Public Utility District sewer line.

- May 26, 2000 – Letter that Forest Service staff would be on site on June 3, 2000 to answer questions from the public about the status of contamination clean-up activities.
- January 10, 2002 – Public Notice about a Public Meeting on the Cleanup of the Meyers Landfill
- February 21, 2002 – Extension of Public Comment Period regarding the cleanup alternatives for the Meyers Landfill

Public Meetings

- January 17, 2002 (for information) and February 7, 2002 (for formal comment) regarding the cleanup alternatives for the Meyers Landfill.
- September 14, 2006 – Update the public about recent investigation activities and future plans at the landfill, and seek public opinion about the remedy for OU-1
- May 24, 2007 – Informational meeting for Forest Service to introduce the plan for cleanup of vinyl chloride from Meyers Landfill site.

Press Releases

- January 14, 2002 – Forest Service to hold Public meeting on Meyers Landfill
- August 24, 2006 – Public Meeting Scheduled on Meyers Landfill, Public invited to hear status and provide input
- November 27, 2007 – Forest Service Signs Record of Decision for the Remedy for Operable Unit 1 at the Meyers Landfill site
- November 9, 2010 – Announcement of Public Meeting on November 18, 2010 to update the public on the status of construction of the landfill cap, details on continued Forest Closure of the site, continuing investigations into the extent of contaminated groundwater originating from the site.

Fact Sheets

- January 2002 – Forest Service Proposed Plan for Remedial Action at the Meyers Landfill Site in El Dorado County, CA
- August 2006 – Meyers Landfill, Update on Remedial Activities
- April 2007 – Update on RIFS development for OU-1 and delays in completing the document and recommendations
- November 2009 – Update on completion of RIFS for OU-1, Record of Decision and Remedial Design Report.
- November 2010 – Update about the completion of consolidating the waste in 2010, and plan for installing the impermeable cap in 2011.
- May 2013 – Update on completion of the cap construction in 2010-2012, continued site closure, and ongoing groundwater remedial investigation.

Neighborhood Notices

- July 27, 2009 – Notification to neighboring homeowners about groundwater monitoring well installation along Hekpa Dr.
- September 24, 2019 – Notification to neighboring homeowners about groundwater monitoring well installation along Tokochi St., and in the

National Forest behind the Hekpa neighborhood, and of well decommissioning along the Pioneer Trail surface street.

Key Community Concerns

The following public concerns were communicated in earlier public involvement activities. Forest Service responses to each concern are provided below each bullet in italics:

- Nature of the groundwater problem and potential health effects;
 - *See Section 2C above.*
- Whether contamination could migrate to their drinking water sources;
 - *Part of the ongoing groundwater investigation includes consideration of the proximity of contaminated groundwater to drinking water wells. Currently, the contaminates are not at risk of reaching any drinking water sources.*
- Length of time before the groundwater remediation is completed;
 - *Still unknown, although the LTBMU should be able to provide timelines for completion of the RIFS, selection of the OU-2 remedy, and implementation of the selected remedy in early 2021.*
- Agency commitment to the clean-up program;
 - *The OU-1 remedy was already completed, and evaluation of the effectiveness of that remedy continues. The Forest Service and El Dorado County are required by CERCLA regulations to complete remedial actions as recommended by the RIFS for OU-2 and are committed to doing so.*
- Potential health effects to pets and children playing in Saxon Creek or in the landfill area;
 - *Due to low concentration of contaminants in surface water in Saxon Creek (often below detection limits, and always below EPA standards), there are no health effects from this exposure.*
- Potential health effects from eating fish caught in Trout Creek, below its confluence with Saxon Creek;
 - *Due to low concentration of contaminants in surface water in Saxon Creek (often below detection limits, and always below EPA standards), there are no health effects from this exposure.*
- Feasibility of developing facilities at Meyers Landfill following the clean-up, and safety of any such facility from further episodes of contamination;
 - *LTBMU decided not to allow facilities to be built at this CERCLA site, and has maintained Forest Closure Orders for the site, closing the area to the public.*
- Potential for combustion (from methane) at the landfill from smoking, a child playing with matches, or a motorcycle, ATV etc., entering the area.
 - *The site is closed to public use. In addition, vents have been installed in the landfill cap to allow gas concentrations to dissipate and dilute prior to reaching the perimeter of the landfill.*

Section 4: Highlights of the Community Relations Plan

A. CERCLA General Agency Guidelines:

When Congress passed CERCLA in 1980, it incorporated public involvement into the process. Congress intended to ensure that the people whose lives were affected by abandoned hazardous wastes and EPA's actions to clean them up, would have a say in what happened in their community.

Since then, Congress, through passage of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and EPA, through administrative reforms, have further strengthened the role of community members in the process.

B. Public Comment and Meetings

Upon completion of the RIFS for OU-2, a public comment period of at least 30 days is required for review of the Forest Service proposed plan. During this public comment period, at least one public meeting will be scheduled. The meeting will be held at the LTBMU Forest Supervisor's Office or will be held virtually online if an in-person meeting is not feasible. It will be publicized at least two weeks in advance of the meeting, which in turn should coincide with the beginning or middle of the comment period, not the end.

Public notification for the meeting will include news releases to the media list included in this CRP. A notification will also be sent to the list of interested parties found in this document. The Site will be posted with bulletins.

The public will be presented with the Forest Service alternatives, costs, and the effects/mitigation related to the alternatives. The public will be invited to ask questions and present comments and concerns. Registration from the meeting will be used to expand the mailing list for the project. The meeting will be transcribed. Records will be added to the administrative record for this project.

Meeting participants will have the opportunity to comment on whether methods to inform the community regarding the situation at Meyers Landfill have been effective.

C. Meyers Landfill Remediation Communications Strategy

Goals:

The goals of community/public involvement include:

- Reducing misinformation, focusing on facts, and keeping dialogue focused on the remedies
- Communicating the nature of the problem clearly and accurately
- Broaden public participation to increase the diversity of ideas, input and issues related to the potential Site remedy
- Assist the decision-making process through public involvement

Objectives: (steps to reach the goals)

To accomplish the goals, the general public, local governments and other interested individuals or organizations should be able to:

- Explain the nature of the contamination-- how it got there and why
- Describe the general range of options for groundwater remediation
- Explain the general advantages and disadvantages of options
- Understand that the scope of the dialogue is limited to the CERCLA site and related remedy selection options, and not to nearby National Forest lands.

General public inquiries and media contacts will be handled by the LTBMU Public Affairs Office (PAO) or a person designated by the PAO. The LTBMU Supervisor's Office will be the information repository where information about the remediation will be available for public review (refer to Attachment B for location and hours). Fact sheets, press releases, and workshops will be made available throughout the clean-up. The dates and availability are TBD. The LTBMU is maintaining a list of interested community members, community groups and local agencies. As work progresses, the mailing list will be updated as additional community members express interest. The CRP is designed to be flexible to allow for adjustments to meet changing or emerging concerns.

Section 5: Communication Techniques and Timelines

A. Communication Tools

The following general tools are available to disseminate information and facilitate public participation.

Press Releases. Distribution of press releases will be handled by the LTBMU Public Affairs Specialist as appropriate, or when newsworthy information requires. The paper of record for the unit is the Tahoe Daily Tribune. Additional copies will routinely be distributed to the Sierra Sun and the Nevada Appeal. Press releases will also be posted on the LTBMU website and social media pages.

Community Information Notices. Community notices sent by e-mail extend the distribution of newsworthy public information directly to community entities, including chambers of commerce, city and county offices, local legislators and other key community and local government individuals. Most commonly, press releases are also distributed in copy form as community notices. The LTBMU Public Affairs Specialist maintains the email contact list.

Fact Sheet. Future fact sheets will be distributed to key officials, interested publics and media via mail and physical distribution. The fact sheets will also be made

available on the LTBMU public website, at the LTBMU Supervisor’s office, and at all public meetings regarding the Meyers Landfill.

Public Meetings. Public meetings will be essential to an effective public relations effort. All public meetings will be conducted to gather the widest possible cross-section of public interests related to the Meyers Landfill remediation.

- Meetings should routinely be conducted during evening hours
- Meetings will include maps, diagrams, fact sheets and other material to relate the best available information
- The meeting agendas will be focused on the ongoing groundwater investigations and potential future groundwater remediation.
- Public input will be accepted verbally and in writing, at all meetings in compliance with CERCLA public relations guidelines, and that input will be collected and included in the administrative record for full consideration. The agency is required to respond in writing to all substantive comments made on the proposed groundwater remedy decision.
- A sign-up list will be available at all public meetings for new members of the public to be placed on the notification list for future meetings, information distribution or updates.

Broadcast Media Opportunities. Several options for broadcast media exist to distribute information, relate key messages and broaden public awareness. Lake Tahoe Television Station, and KRLT and KTHO radio, South Lake Tahoe, maintain very good relations with LTBMU Public Affairs, and will provide scheduling opportunities for the popular “Tahoe Today” daily program or “Tahoe Tonight” weekly show.

Internet. The LTBMU maintains a website to provide general information to the public about progress on the Meyers Landfill groundwater investigations, and to post meeting dates or other information.

Section 6: Glossary of Terms and Acronym List

A. Glossary

This glossary defines terms used when describing activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended in 1986.

Administrative Record: A file that is maintained and concerns all information used by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA.

Carcinogen: A substance that causes cancer.

Comment Period: A time period during which the public can review and comment on various documents and agency actions.

Community Relations: A program to inform and involve the public in the CERCLA process and respond to community concerns.

Community Relations Plan: Formal plan for community relations activities at a site covered under CERCLA.

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.

Information Repository: A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a CERCLA site.

Operable Unit: An action taken as one part of an overall site clean-up.

Record of Decision (ROD): A public document that explains the clean-up alternative selected for implementation for a clean-up action.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study: Investigative and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, iterative process, and together referred to as the "RIFS."

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): A Federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

B. Acronym List

ATV – All terrain vehicle

CAO – Cleanup and Abatement Order

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CRP – Community Relations Plan

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

LTBMU – Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit

PAO – Public Affairs Officer

PVC – Polyvinyl Chloride

OU – Operable Unit

RIFS – Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

SWAT – California Solid Waste Assessment Test

TBD – To be determined

USDA – United States Department of Agriculture

VOC – Volatile Organic Compounds

Attachment A – Meyers Landfill Contacts

A. Meyers Landfill Federal Agency Contacts

William Jackson, Forest Supervisor

Located at Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit Supervisor's Office (S.O.), in
South Lake Tahoe, CA

Direct Office Phone: (530) 543-2640

Danelle Harrison, Deputy Forest Supervisor, Meyers Landfill LTBMU Contact

Located at Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit S.O., in

➤ South Lake Tahoe, CA

Direct Office Phone: (530) 543-2641

Email: danelle.harrison@usda.gov

Theresa Cody, Meyers Landfill LTBMU Contact

Located at Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit S.O., in

➤ South Lake Tahoe, CA

Direct Office Phone: (530) 543-2788

Email: theresa.cody@usda.gov

Michael Brumbaugh, Meyers Landfill FOIA Contact

Located at Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit S.O., in

➤ South Lake Tahoe, CA

Direct Office Phone: (530) 543-2726

Email: michael.brumbaugh@usda.gov

Dennis Geiser, Regional Environmental Engineer, Region Employee

Located at the Regional Office, in

➤ Vallejo, CA

Direct Office Phone: (707) 562-8729

Email: dennis.geiser@usda.gov

B. Meyers Landfill El Dorado County Contacts

Greg Stanton, Director, Environmental Management Dept for EDC

Mailing Address:

2850 Fairlane Court

Placerville, CA 95667

Office Phone: (530) 621-6658

Email: greg.stanton@edcgov.us

C. Meyers Landfill State Government Agency Contacts

Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board:

Jeff Brooks, Senior Engineering Geologist, Chief – Site Cleanup/Investigation and Enforcement Unit

Mailing Address:

2501 Lake Tahoe Blvd

South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

Office Phone: (530) 542-5420

Email: Jeff.Brooks@waterboards.ca.gov

D. Media Contacts:

Tahoe Daily Tribune

3079 Harrison Avenue – South lake Tahoe, CA 96150

Phone: (530) 541-3880 – Fax: (530) 541-0373

Nevada Appeal

580 Mallory Way - Carson City, NV 89701

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2288 - Carson City, NV 89702

Telephone: (775) 882-2111 or (800) 221-8013

Classified line ads (775) 881-SOLD(7653) · Circulation (775) 882-2515

Mountain Democrat

1360 Broadway, P.O. Box 1088, Placerville, CA 95667

(530) 622-1255 • Fax (530) 622-7894

KOLO-TV ABC News 8

4850 Ampere Drive, Reno, NV. 89502

Phone: 775-858-8888

Fax: 775-858-8855

Newsroom: 775-858-8880

Newsroom Fax: 775-858-8877

KRNV NBC News 4

Newsroom (775) 785-1210

Fax (775) 785-1206

KRLT - KOWL Radio

2435 E. Venice Blvd.

South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

Studio / Request line: (530) 541-KRLT

(800) 541-KRLT (5758)

BUSINESS OFFICE / GENERAL LINES:

Phone: (530) 541-6681

Fax: (530) 541-4822

General E-mail Information - krlt@krltfm.com

KTHO aka K-Tahoe Radio

PO Box 6879

Ventura, CA, 93006

Phone: 800-490-3068

info@kthoradio.com

E. Interested Members of the Public- Contact List, as of September 2019

Archibald, Victoria	POB 14194, SLT, CA (no zip listed)	vicandbales@yahoo.com
Baldwin, Ty & Bobbie	Not Listed	sltjbty@juno.com
Bittman, Hillary & Dr. Stewart	3170 Hwy 50, Ste #1, SLT, CA 96150	not listed
Bobman, Sandy	POB 612046, SLT, CA 96152	not listed
Bowles, Teri & Jason	POB 17178, SLT, CA 96151	not listed
Cooley, Peggy A.	883 Secret Harbor Dr, SLT, CA 96150	pegcooley@charter.net
Cunningham, David & Dru	POB 13421, SLT, CA 96150	not listed
Eldon, Bob	1914 Ulmeca St., City not listed, etc.	not listed
Farnsworth, Sandy	POB 550044, SLT, CA 96155	not listed
Ferguson, Sheryl	2483 Fair Meadow Ct., SLT, CA 96150	s-ferguson@sbcglobal.net
Foster, Mike	POB 14553, SLT, CA 96151	not listed
Guehrly, Lisa	POB 550124, SLT, CA 96150	not listed
Hauser, Karen	890 Roger St., SLT, CA 96150	khauser@bgch.org
Higgins, Karen	1281 Pyramid Circle, SLT, CA 96150	not listed
Johnson, Bret	1295 O'Malley, SLT, CA 96150	not listed
Lilly, Annette & Mark	1964 Mezluk Dr., SLT, CA 96150	marklilly@ad.com
Millham, Cheryl & Tom	1485 Cherry Hills Cir, SLT, CA 96150	tmillham@jps.net
Morris, Paul	POB 20116, SLT, CA 96151	not listed
Munck, Carl C.	POB 13192, SLT, CA 96151	not listed
Ross, Lori	POB 8168, SLT, CA 96158	not listed
Rubalcava, Michelle	Not listed	zazunetaedgen@yahoo.com
Rutherford, Bob & Sue	POB 9486, SLT, CA 96158	tatabs@pacbell.net
Sjolin, Karan	706 Hazel Dr., SLT, CA 96150	not listed
Sjolin, Sally	1295 O'Malley, SLT, CA 96150	ssjolin@hotmail.com
Strain, Andrew	Heavenly, POB 2180, Stateline, NV 89449	not listed
Tanner, Helen & Chuck	937 Tata Lane, SLT, CA 96150	bkkprhelen@yahoo.com
Urban, Lelaine & Robert	1011 Los Angeles Ave., SLT, CA 96150	not listed
Upton, Denise	POB 10651, SLT, CA 96158	dupton3@netzero.com
Upton, John E.	954 Edgewood Circle, SLT, CA 96150	rkupton@aol.com
Wendell, Tom	POB 7792, SLT, CA 96158	docmo@charter.net
Whelan, Bob & Catherine	3324 Cape Horn Road, SLT, CA 96150	not listed
Whelan, Sloane	3324 Cape Horn Road, SLT, CA 96150	not listed
Williams, Carrie	1275 Pine Valley Rd, SLT, CA 96150	kuukali@sbcglobal.net
Willitts, Kevin	1749 Hekpa, SLT, CA 96150	not listed
Worrell, Joan & Tom	900 Ski Run Blvd. SLT, CA 96150	not listed
Wulstein, Danielle	1551 Pioneer Tr., SLT< CA 96150	dmjfdi@etahoe.com

Attachment B – Information Repository

The Meyers Landfill Administrative Record for OU-1 and OU-2, and Site File are maintained by the USFS LTBMU at the following location:

35 College Dr.
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

Viewing hours are between 8 am and 5 pm Monday-Friday, and by appointment only.

Please contact Theresa Cody to set up an appointment.

(End)