



National Park Service

Community Involvement Plan

El Capitan Former Waste Disposal Area
Yosemite National Park
NPS Pacific West Region
January 31, 2020





Revision Log:

Revision #	Revision Date	Revision Description
0	9/9/2015	Initial draft of Community Involvement Plan
1	11/11/2015	Final version incorporating NPS comments
2	1/31/2020	Updated schedule, contact information, and public meeting requirement





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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ARAR	applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
CSM	conceptual site model
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substance Control
EE/CA	engineering evaluation/cost analysis
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPS	National Park Service
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RA	removal action
Shaw	Shaw Environmental, Inc.
Site	El Capitan Former Waste Disposal Area
SR	state route
TBD	to be determined
U.S.C.	United States Code
YARTS	Yosemite Area Regional Transportation System





1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Park Service (NPS) is issuing this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) as a resource to enable meaningful community involvement throughout its investigation, selection, and implementation of cleanup activities at the El Capitan Former Waste Disposal Area (Site). The NPS is conducting these cleanup activities at the Site pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) 9601 et seq., and its implementing regulations under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 Code of Regulations (CFR) Part 300. The NPS is committed to encouraging public participation and providing opportunities for communication between the NPS and the affected community, interested stakeholders, and community residents during the environmental investigation and cleanup activities at the Site. CERCLA-related terms are defined in Appendix A, Glossary.

1.1 Purpose and Objectives of the CIP

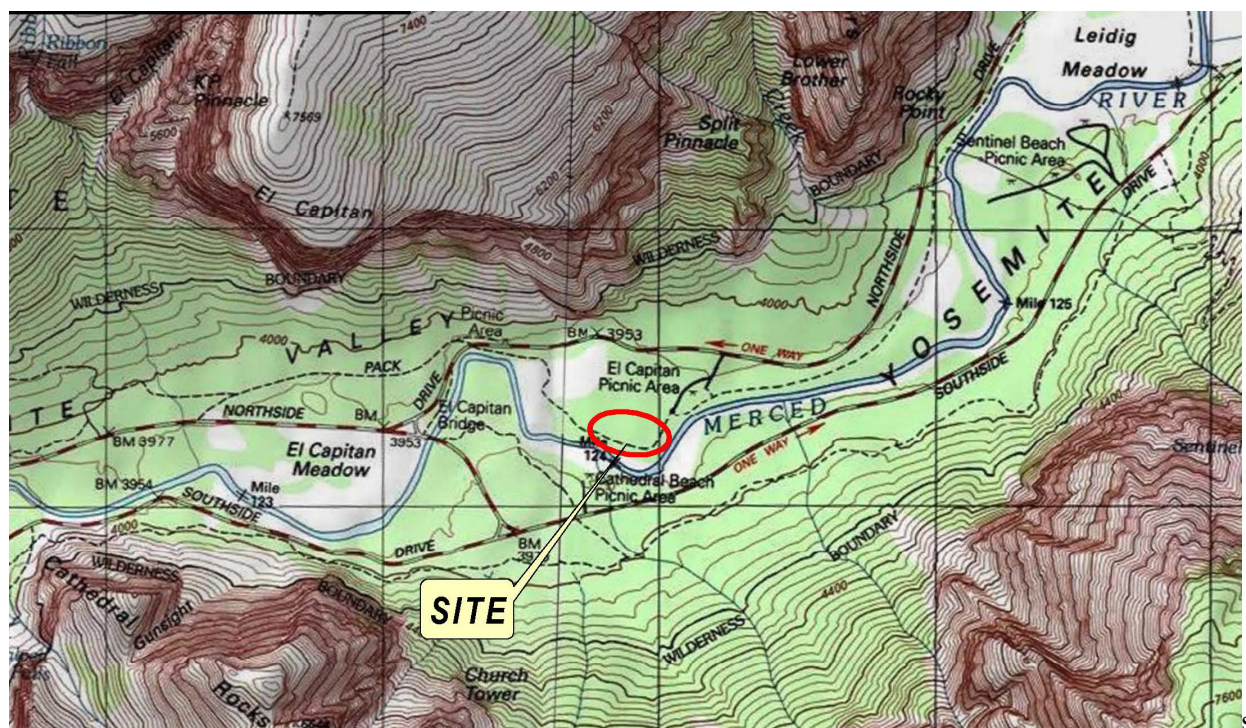
The CIP has been prepared in accordance with CERCLA and the NCP and in consideration of guidance provided in two U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) documents: *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook* (EPA 2005) and *Community Involvement Toolkit* (EPA 2015). The CIP serves as a guide for the NPS to engage and inform community members, environmental groups, government officials, the media, and other interested parties in the environmental investigation and cleanup activities at the Site. The CIP is a “living” document and will be updated or revised, as appropriate, as site conditions change.

The CIP has two key objectives. The first key objective is to provide for the dissemination of information to the public in a timely, accurate, meaningful, and understandable manner. The second objective is to create opportunities—and ensure the community understands those opportunities—for active public participation, enabling interested persons to provide valuable comments that can be used by the NPS project team for planning and decision making.

The strategies to accomplish these objectives take into consideration the location of the Site and surrounding community. The Site is located in Yosemite National Park in Mariposa County, California (Figure 1). It is approximately 2.7 miles west of the Yosemite Lodge complex. The village of El Portal, California, is downgradient approximately 11 miles to the west. Summer visitors and year-round residents inhabit both settlements. The Yosemite Valley Loop Trail traverses the Site on the southern end near the Merced River and experiences foot traffic from park visitors (Shaw Environmental, Inc. [Shaw] 2011).



Figure 1. Site Map



1.2 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

The NPS is investigating and cleaning up the Site pursuant to CERCLA and the NCP. Congress enacted CERCLA, also known as Superfund, in 1980 to address releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment. CERCLA gives the president broad powers to respond to hazardous substance releases and threatened releases as the president deems necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment, including enforcement authority with respect to parties responsible for the releases. The president has delegated this authority to many federal departments and agencies, including the Department of the Interior. The NPS, an agency within the Department of the Interior, is the CERCLA lead agency for the Site.

Based on this authority, the NPS has contracted CDM Smith to prepare this CIP for the Site located within Yosemite National Park (the park). This CIP is part of the response action being conducted at the site by the NPS and complies the requirements of CERCLA and the NCP. The NPS, an agency within the Department of the Interior, is the CERCLA lead agency for the Site. The California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) is the lead agency for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and a supporting agency for the Site.



CERCLA's implementing regulations, the NCP, establish requirements for community involvement activities. Different requirements apply to different types of response actions. The NPS has determined that a non-time-critical removal action is appropriate for the Site. As part of the non-time-critical removal action, the NPS is conducting an engineering evaluation and cost analysis to fully characterize the nature and extent of site contamination, evaluate associated potential risks to human health and safety and the environment, identify relevant cleanup requirements, develop a range of cleanup alternatives, and identify a recommended removal action alternative for the Site. As the lead agency for the Site, the NPS must involve the community during the engineering evaluation and cost analysis process in the manner detailed in the NCP, and this CIP is part of that community involvement process.

1.3 Overview of the CIP

The CIP specifies the community involvement activities that the NPS expects to undertake as investigation and cleanup of the Site proceeds. This CIP is organized as follows:

- Section 1.0: Introduction – A description of the purpose of the CIP.
- Section 2.0: Site Background – An overview of site description and history, previous site investigations, and current and future site activities.
- Section 3.0: Community Background – A community profile, history of community involvement at the Site, and summary of community concerns and questions.
- Section 4.0: Planned Community Involvement Activities – A description of planned methods and activities for communicating with the public concerning site activities, and a general schedule of anticipated community involvement activities.
- Section 5.0: References – A list of references used in developing this CIP.

The appendices include a glossary (Appendix A), administrative record file and information repository details (Appendix B), community fact sheets and community updates (Appendix C), community interview questionnaire (Appendix D), contact information (Appendix E), and tables of minimum community involvement requirements (Appendix F).





2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and History

The Site is located on the western side of the Sierra Nevada Range in central California, approximately 2.7 miles west of Yosemite Village along Northside Drive. It occupies roughly 2.5 acres of land on a stream terrace bounded to the north by a yellow pine forest and to the south by the Merced River (Figure 1). The elevation is about 3,950 feet above mean sea level, and the hummocky surface slopes slightly toward the river (CDM Smith 2015).



The Site is relatively free of vegetation due to numerous activities, including human disturbance, trash disposal, and natural river processes (Bergstresser et al. 2002). Debris (predominately metal, glass, and ceramic) is visible at the ground surface and subsurface debris has been exposed at the river bank from erosion by lateral migration of the Merced River. The closest drinking water wells are approximately 3 miles upgradient—east of the Yosemite Lodge (CDM Smith 2015).

Beginning in 1874, the extension of roads into Yosemite brought increased visitation and development. Hotels and hotel-camp style establishments were built to accommodate increasingly larger numbers of park visitors (Bergstresser et al. 2002) and, that development brought a need for disposal of waste. Archeological investigations conducted in 1984 (Tagg 1984) and by the NPS in 1991 and 1992 concluded that the Site was most likely used for waste disposal from circa 1905 to the early 1930s (Bergstresser et al. 2002). The types of debris observed consisted primarily of metal, glass, and ceramic, which likely had originated from the hotels and military camps active in the Yosemite Valley at the time (NPS 1990).

Based on the results from this initial investigation, the NPS classified the Site as an area of archeological interest and conducted two archeological investigations (1991 and 1992). Items discovered included hotel, household, and automotive related items; a debris layer containing burned material thought to be the result of regular on-site burning of debris; paint cans; and at least one 55-gallon metal drum (CDM Smith 2015).

From the type of waste present, it is deduced that soil at the Site may be impacted by metals (automotive parts), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAHs) (oil spills from automotive parts), and dioxins (from regular burning of wastes). While metals and PAHs have been observed to be present from analytical results of soil samples, dioxins have not been observed (although limited samples were collected). In 1992, the NPS screened the soil at the Site and removed large pieces of trash however, some fairly large items of debris were noted during a 2014 site visit. Part of the Site adjacent to the river was regraded in 1992 and replanted (DTSC 1999). Subsequent flooding in 1996 and 1997 in Yosemite Valley may have further modified the site



surface observed in 1980 (Tagg 1986) and during the 1991 and 1992 archeological investigations.

2.2 Previous Environmental Studies and Response Actions

2.2.1 Field Inspections and Investigations

The NPS has performed the following investigations at the Site:

- 2001 – Focused Site Inspection (IT Corporation 2002). 25 test pits were excavated (19 in the waste area, 3 up-slope background, and 3 down-slope background). Samples were analyzed for metals, hexavalent chromium, hydrocarbons, volatile organics, and polychlorinated biphenyls. One up-slope sample was analyzed for dioxins and furans.
- 2010 – Facility Investigation (Shaw 2011). Soil borings at 30 locations (10 background). A portable X-ray fluorescence analyzer was used for quick detection of metals. Analytical methods were the same as in 2001, except hexavalent chromium and dioxins/furans were not analyzed. Three shallow temporary monitoring wells (MW-2, MW-3, and MW-4) were installed and sampled along with the NPS piezometer (MW-1) in May and July. Volatile organics and metals were the only parameters detected.

2.2.2 Results

The 2011 facility inspection report identified the extent of the debris-containing area and a range of contaminants of potential concern for soil. There were no contaminants of concern for groundwater. The report concluded that the waste is primarily in the top 4 feet of soil. There is no evidence of direct contact between groundwater and waste, but it is possible that groundwater does contact the waste during times of high groundwater elevations. It is also possible that contaminants in the waste have migrated to groundwater via infiltration of precipitation through the waste. Based on topography, it is assumed that groundwater direction is either to the south toward Merced River or toward the southwest (also to the Merced River). This is consistent with the designation of upgradient and downgradient directions.

No direct exposure pathway to ecological receptors for contaminants in groundwater currently exists, but groundwater is considered a transport pathway to surface water and/or sediments. Release of contaminants through groundwater to surface water and sediments is possible. The erosion of the Merced River bank has also caused debris in the subsurface at the Site to be exposed to surface water and therefore associated receptors.

Since waste materials are exposed in the surface soil and in the river bank, dermal contact and ingestion are both potentially complete exposure pathways for human and ecological receptors. In addition, inhalation is a potentially complete exposure pathway due to fugitive dust and volatilization. The area of the highest concern is near two test pits (TP-30 and TP-31) where



lead is present at concentrations above the California hazardous waste total threshold limit concentration for inorganic lead of 1,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg).

2.2.3 Data Gaps

Data gaps identified during the above-specified investigations include:

- Confirm the areal extent of the waste.
- Verify the volume of the wastes.
- Finalize the list of contaminants of concern.
- Determine the exposure point concentrations.
- Collect groundwater data from both wet and dry seasons.
- Determine potential impacts to aquatic ecological receptors.

Therefore additional investigation is warranted.

2.3 Current and Future Site Activities

The NPS has an agreement with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to conduct investigations to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the Site and to perform corrective measures necessary to address any release of hazardous waste at or from the Site. The NPS currently is implementing a non-time critical removal action conducted by its contractor, CDM Smith Federal Programs Corporation (CDM Smith). Investigations for the non-time critical removal action were completed for the Site from November 2015 through October 2017 (CDM Smith 2015, 2017, 2018).

The purpose of the sampling is to adequately characterize the nature and extent of contamination, support assessment of human health and ecological risks and development of risk-based remediation goals, allow analysis of applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs), and identify appropriate response alternatives for the Site. It includes the delineation of extent of waste debris, soil sampling, groundwater sampling, and impact assessment for aquatic receptor populations.

Existing data and data collected during this investigation will support the NPS and other parties in moving toward site closure. The data will be used to support an engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA) report that will provide documentation of the need for a removal action, identify and evaluate removal alternatives, select an appropriate alternative that will be protective and cost effective, and satisfy environmental review requirements for removal actions and administrative record requirements for the documentation of the action.





3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 Community Profile

The community profile is intended to help the NPS and its contractors understand local issues and people, which is key to developing a communication strategy tailored to needs and interests of the community near the Site. The focus is on identifying communication opportunities and constraints. This includes identifying languages spoken and whether there is a need for translation; unique cultural patterns, customs, or values reflected in the use of park; and attributes that might inform the selection of methods to facilitate community involvement in site cleanup, and those that could be important in the conduct of the removal action.

As is typical of many NPS sites, the El Capitan site is relatively remote and is not within or adjacent to a community of significant size. The resident population of NPS personnel, subcontractors, and dependents is dwarfed by the influx of American and international tourists who visit the park for a stay of usually under 4 days (NPS 2015b). Yosemite is also home to a number of Indian tribes. The demographics of these various user groups are described below, along with information on government, transportation, land use, and local schools and businesses.

3.1.1 Demographics

3.1.1.1 Mariposa County

Mariposa County is in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, with an area of 1,448 square miles. There are no incorporated cities and the 2018 population was 17,658 (U.S. Census Bureau 2020a). The town of Mariposa is the county seat and had a population of 1,351 and is roughly 43 miles southwest of the Site.

3.1.1.2 Yosemite Valley (includes Yosemite Village and Curry Village).

Yosemite Valley includes the Site, El Capitan, Half Dome, Yosemite Falls, and Yosemite and Curry Villages. The 2010 U.S. Census reported that the valley had a population of 1,035. Of these, the self-reported racial makeup is 80 percent White, 3 percent African American, 3 percent Native American, 3 percent Asian, and 12 percent Hispanic or Latino. About half lived in households and half lived in noninstitutionalized group quarters. Of 282 households, only 44 had children under the age of 18 living in them. The median age was 37.6 years. There were 323 housing units and 99 percent were occupied by renters (U.S. Census Bureau 2020b). Yosemite Village is the primary developed place in Yosemite Valley and is less than 5 miles from the Site. It is an unincorporated community and its permanent population includes NPS staff and some concession workers. Curry Village is about 1 mile further east on Northside Drive.

3.1.1.3 El Portal

El Portal is the next nearest community to the Site and is located about 11 miles to the west-southwest on State Route (SR) 140 at the western boundary of the park. The population was



474 at the 2010 census. The racial makeup 91.6 percent White, 0.2 percent African American, 1.9 percent Native American, 1.1 percent Asian, and 6 percent Hispanic or Latino (U.S. Census Bureau 2020c). There were 230 households, out of which 18 percent had children under the age of 18 living in them. The median age was 39.4 years. There were 276 housing units in El Portal and 62 percent were occupied by renters.

3.1.1.4 Visitors

In 2014, there were a reported 4,029,416 visitors to Yosemite (NPS 2015b). Most people who visit the park have a relatively short stay. Slightly more than 4 percent (175,095 people) stayed overnight and only 1.4 percent (56,308 people) were overnight hikers (NPS 2015). The average stay for overnight visitors was reported to be 2.4 days and the average stay in the area was 3.5 days (NPS 2015b). Most of the visitors are reportedly from the U.S. (91 percent in winter and 75 percent in summer) (NPS 2015b). For international visitors, the most commonly cited home countries were: Germany, Korea, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom (NPS 2015b).

3.1.1.5 NPS Personnel and Subcontractors

The NPS and its concessionaires (e.g., Delaware North) are the primary employer in the vicinity of the Site. The majority of the people who work in the Yosemite Valley are reported to live in El Portal and Mariposa.

3.1.2 Indian Nations or Tribes

A number of Indian nations or tribes are stakeholders in the Yosemite Valley or surrounding area. These include: Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians, Mono Lake Kutzadika, North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California, Bridgeport Indian Colony, Bishop Paiute Tribe, Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians, and the American Indian Council of Mariposa (the Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation).

These tribes were contacted by the NPS (NPS 2015a) to request assistance in *“identification of historic properties with religious and cultural significance to traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups, pursuant to 36 CFR §800.4(c)(2).”* The NPS stated that they intended to *“work with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts associated with any remediation.”* After correspondence between the NPS and the tribes, two of the tribes were added to the list of stakeholders to be interviewed (American Indian Council of Mariposa and Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians). The tribes elected not to participate in the interviews but the NPS will include them in continuing outreach.

3.1.3 Elected Officials

California is represented in the U.S. Senate by Democrats Diane Feinstein and Kamala Harris and in the United States House of Representatives (4th Congressional District) by Republican Tom McClintock. Gavin Newsom is the Governor of California and Mariposa County (8th Senate District) is represented by Republican Andreas Borgeas and (5th Assembly



District) by Republican Frank Bigelow. Rosemarie Smallcombe is the Supervisor of Mariposa County District 1. There is no local government in the Yosemite Valley.

3.1.4 Transportation

The Yosemite area is served by three state highways: SR 41 runs from Oakhurst to Yosemite Valley, SR 120 runs from Groveland on the west and Lee Vining on the east through Yosemite's high country via the Tioga Road, and SR 140 runs from Mariposa to Yosemite Valley.

Public transportation is limited and is provided by the Yosemite Area Regional Transportation System (YARTS) a public transit bus line based in Merced, California. YARTS provides scheduled service into the park. The NPS operates a free shuttle service in the Yosemite Valley that includes stops near the Site. Mariposa-Yosemite airport is about 40 miles west of the Site on SR140 (NPS 2015c). That airport is currently not operating.

3.1.5 Land Use

A 2008 winter use study (NPS 2008) and a 2009 summer use study (NPS 2009) were conducted for the NPS. In summer, 93 percent of summer respondents listed "viewing scenery" as their primary activity. In winter, activities were listed as 84 percent listed "sightseeing or taking a scenic drive" as their primary activity, 73 percent taking photographs/painting/drawing, and 35 percent listed "hiking". The Site itself is not fenced, but there is no evidence that it is used for recreational activities (CDM Smith 2015) other than walking through it. There are no amenities on the Site (e.g., tables) and there are more attractive areas nearby (e.g., the El Capitan Meadows Picnic Area).

3.1.6 Services

Yosemite Medical Clinic in Yosemite Village treats about 7,000 patients annually, including park visitors and employees. It is the primary care facility for park employees (NPS 2010). Public schools in the vicinity of the Site are Yosemite National Park Valley School in Yosemite Village and El Portal Elementary and Yosemite Park High School in El Portal. All are in the Mariposa County School District. In Yosemite Village, childcare services are provided by Yosemite Child Care Center which was established for children of employees of the park and employees who work for organizations affiliated with the park (YNPCCC 2015). Both Yosemite Village and El Portal have a small post office.

3.1.7 Key Businesses and Non-Profit Organizations

Local businesses in the proximity of the Site provide services to support tourism within the park. The prime concessionaire for the park is Delaware North. Businesses in Yosemite and Curry Villages include the Wawona and Ahwahnee Hotels and their associated restaurants and stores and the Ansel Adams Gallery. Businesses in El Portal include two hotels, a small general store, and a gas station. Two nonprofit organizations that operate within the park are NatureBridge and the Yosemite Conservancy.



3.2 Community Involvement History

The NPS has established an information repository in El Portal that houses the administrative record file (see Section 4.1 below for further detail). The address, contact information, and operating hours for the information repository are provided in Appendix B.

3.3 Community Concerns and Needs

Identifying community concerns and issues is a vital step in the CIP's development, and it is important that the public be asked for recommendations on how the NPS can most effectively involve and communicate with the community. To identify community concerns and needs and to identify how and when citizens would like to be involved in the cleanup process, in July 2015, the NPS conducted community interviews with local officials, community residents, and various environmental and special interest groups who represent a range of opinions and backgrounds. The NPS asked interviewees for suggestions of additional groups or individuals the NPS should interview, and the NPS contacted those suggested additional groups and individuals before developing this CIP. An interview response summary is provided below, and the list of interview questions is provided in Appendix D, Community Interview Questionnaire.

The NPS conducted a total of seven community interviews with one representative from each of the following stakeholder groups:

- Mariposa County Environmental Health Department
- Sierra Club Yosemite Committee
- Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center
- Upper Merced River Watershed Council
- Yosemite Climber Association
- NatureBridge
- Yosemite Conservancy

The American Indian Council of Mariposa and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians were contacted and provided the opportunity to participate in the interviews but elected not to do so. The NPS will include them in continuing outreach efforts.

The interviews were conducted jointly for the El Capitan Former Waste Disposal Area Site and for the nearby Cascade Creosote Dip Tank Site due to their proximity, identical list of stakeholders, and similar issues. The NPS obtained much of the information in Section 3.0, Community Background, from the community interviews.

3.3.1 Community Awareness of the Site

All of the interviewees knew where the nearby El Capitan Meadows picnic area was and all had either driven by it or visited the general area. A few were frequent visitors to the area. Only one interviewee (Yosemite Climbers) was aware that there was an area of environmental interest (the Site) that was being investigated. That person had heard something about it being a



former trash disposal area but had no other details. A few of the interviewees said they believed they had been on the Site during visits to the picnic area or during walks along the river trail. No one had seen any evidence of contamination at the Site. No one interviewed had any concerns about environmental or health impacts. It was mentioned by several interviewees that they felt the NPS would do what needed to be done to investigate and potentially to clean up the Site.

Three groups (Yosemite Climbers, Yosemite Conservancy, and NatureBridge) use the area near the Site in their activities. Two of these groups (Yosemite Conservancy and NatureBridge) lead tours in and from this area—sometimes multiple times per day in the summertime. Yosemite Climbers also reported frequent use and said that the area is a place for relaxation for climbers and for those supporting or watching climbers. It is also an area that is visible from the top of El Capitan and, as such, is part of the quality of the climbing experience.

3.3.2 Community Concerns and Needs

As mentioned above, most of the people interviewed were not aware that the Site existed. Interviewees indicated that they believed this was also likely to be true of the general population and that the level of controversy and concern about the Site was expected to be low. Interviewees were asked to rank their level of concern and their level of interest in the Site on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 being the highest. In general, the level of interest is higher than the level of concern. Level of interest ranged from 3 to 10, with a median of 7. Level of concern ranged from 1 to 10, with a median of 4.

All of the interviewees reported having previous dealings with the NPS for other issues related to the park over the years. When asked to rate that experience, the responses ranged from good to excellent. It was noted that the NPS can be tough to deal with as an organization because of all the regulations and the requirements that they must follow. One interviewee stated that park planners are open and informative and do a great job communicating with the public, but that decisions made are sometimes not reflective of what groups are told originally. Another group indicated that they appreciated that the NPS is a large bureaucracy and that they “give them a 5 on how information flows to park partners. Information is often slow in terms of fire or natural disaster and the park partners are not particularly well linked.” It was stated that the NPS does a good job of dealing with the watershed.

When asked if they believed that there were any perceived barriers to communicating with the NPS, interviewees responded that the main issue is that it is hard for the average person to know who to go to because there are so many different departments within the NPS. All the groups need to be involved in the conversation. Getting permission from one arm does not guarantee approval from the others.

The concerns and needs of each group, as well as their level of concern and interest, are summarized below:



3.3.2.1 Mariposa County

The Mariposa County Environmental Health Department has no specific concerns about the Site other than to ensure that the County gets a copy of the work plans and Sampling and Analysis Plans (SAPs) when they are produced. Send them to Carolyn Coder (ccoder@mariposaco.org). They rate their level of interest and concern as 8.

3.3.2.2 Sierra Club Yosemite Committee

The Sierra Club Yosemite Committee has no specific concerns related to the Site or the trail that runs adjacent to the river. They indicated that the Site seems to be small and they trust that the NPS will follow through on investigation and cleanup (if needed). In general, they believe that uncontrolled pollution in the area should be investigated and cleaned up. They had no cultural concerns, and stated that, unless the road is blocked in the process, people likely will not notice the activity. They rate their level of interest and concern as 3.

3.3.2.3 Upper Merced River Watershed Council

The Upper Merced River Watershed Council is interested in becoming involved in activities and issues that start where the park ends—specifically, the river from the park boundary to the lakes. They believe that the NPS is an effective steward of the river within the Park, and they sometimes collaborate with the NPS on activities outside the park boundary that might have impacts in the park (e.g., bullfrog monitoring). However, the council would like to be kept up to date for informational purposes, not for decision-making. As the park is upstream of their area of interest, they like to keep tabs on issues in the park that might potentially impact conditions downstream. Should the Site be shown to be impacting water quality, they want to know about it. They rate their level of interest and concern as 6.

3.3.2.4 Yosemite Climbers

Yosemite Climbers is probably the most frequent user of the area surrounding the Site and is also the group that expressed the highest level of interest and concern for the work being done. Their concerns are primarily cultural rather than environmental. They believe that the NPS will address the environmental concerns.

The climbers concerns are primarily with the end use of nearby El Capitan Meadows. They want to make sure that there is “not a bunch of infrastructure as a result of any cleanup.” They strongly believe that the area should be kept as natural as possible. The Site is in the direct line of sight from the top of El Capitan, and climbers do not want to look down from the climb and see a boardwalks and other structures, which would be a negative impact on their experience. They understand that the NPS often wants to channel foot traffic to limit impacts to certain areas and prevent overuse. They would prefer that terrain changes or (if necessary) split rail fences be used to do that. The NPS could direct people to appropriate viewing areas by keeping the existing road embankment steep in most areas and changing the slope in areas where they wanted people to go. The only cultural issue they have is that there might be Native American issues near the river (artifacts) and the tribes should be consulted.



Whatever the NPS decides to do at the Site, Yosemite Climbers believes that they need to keep the climbers informed, because that will head off rumors and unfounded concerns if climbers suddenly start seeing heavy equipment in the area. They reported that there was unrest before when the NPS started cutting down trees in the El Capitan meadow without explaining that the cedars were threatening the old oak trees that had previously been protected by periodic burning of the meadow before the area became a park. Once the scope and rationale were explained to the climbers and they understood what was happening, the concern dissipated. The Yosemite Climbers even helped the NPS with subsequent removal of over 2,000 cedar seedling in the last few years.

The climbers are protective of this area and feel strongly that the NPS should identify a specific NPS contact so people know who to ask for information. That contact should be made aware of the climber's concerns. They also believe that the NPS should let the Yosemite Climbers know what is happening in advance so that they can help to get the word out. On-site signage might be useful because the activities will be sure to be noticed. They rate their level of interest as 10 and their level of concern as 10.

3.3.2.5 Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center

The Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center has no specific concerns about the Site, given that it is so small and that the NPS is committed to investigating any contamination. The general area has widespread recreational use on holidays or busy times and the picnic area is visible, so the NPS should try to minimize the view of heavy equipment, if possible. They rate their level of interest as 7 and their level of concern as 1.

3.3.2.6 Yosemite Conservancy

The Yosemite Conservancy leads naturalist walks that go through the area on the trails (Yosemite Valley West End) about twice a month. They are in the area for less than an hour on each walk. They do not have any specific concerns about the environmental issues in the area and believe that the NPS will handle whatever issues arrive. The conservancy is interested in the work that is being done from the perspective of cultural history. For instance, they would like to be able to describe to people the previous uses of the land and how contamination may have gotten on the property (e.g., how certain areas were used for dumping and burning). It is the historic process that they are interested in rather than the end result. The conservancy believes that there is interpretive value in disturbed places. They would like to have enough information about the Site to be able to describe the work that is being done when they do a tour (not in detail, but in a summary fashion). They rate their level of interest as 8 and their level of concern as 2.

3.3.2.7 NatureBridge

NatureBridge reported that they do not have any input or concerns on the specifics of how the environmental work is being done. They are confident that the NPS will be taking care of investigating and cleaning up any contamination. They do not want to be involved in that process.



Because NatureBridge runs educational tours for children in the area of the Site, learning more about the Site and the adjacent Cascade site would be useful. It would be an excellent teachable moment to be able to stand at the Site and describe how contamination got there and what the concerns of the NPS are and what the NPS is doing about it. They feel that the NPS should take advantage of this opportunity to show the type of work that has to be done to keep the park safe and how things people did in the past, which did not seem unreasonable had lasting negative effects. A handout that NatureBridge could make copies of and briefings for their educators would be useful. They are strongly in favor of having a sign (even if temporary) at the Site that they could stand next to and discuss the Site from. Finally, because they are at the El Capitan Meadows picnic area and the wood lot several times a day, they need to know in advance if there will be restrictions during certain days. They would like to know when something special is happening (like sampling) that the tour group could observe from a reasonable distance.

3.3.3 Community Information Needs

The NPS template for Community Updates was described to the interviewees and they all said that this was the type of information they would like to receive. Interviewees were asked if there was any other information they would like to receive or add to the format, responses included: a map and a picture or two (also note that more pictures are available on the web site), initial findings and decisions made from the findings, general information about what is going on, and schedule. The county was interested in receiving copies of sampling and analysis plans and work plans. Without exception, the preferred method for communication among the interviewees was email. Other methods for getting information to people included the NPS website, the Mariposa County Conservation Alliance (as a clearinghouse), the *Mariposa Gazette*, the *NPS Daily Report*, signage at the Site, the Yosemite Gateway Partners Group, Twitter, and Facebook. It was stated by several people that it is important to have information on a website whose address is provided in general notices in the paper or in a mailer. No one thought there was a need for translation, disability, or technical services at the Site. Everyone except the Yosemite Conservancy wanted to be notified in advance (generally 60 days) of opportunities for public comment.

Interviewees were asked about public meetings. Most thought that, because the Site was small and contamination was likely minimal, the work was not controversial and would not capture the interest of the public or the groups that do not operate in the Yosemite Valley. They believed they could be kept informed through methods other than a public meeting.

Interviewees were asked what they would do if they had a question about the Site. The responses indicated that most interviewees have at least some sense of how to contact the NPS, even if they did not know the specific site contact. Three people would call or email the park superintendent, one person would call the chief of staff, and two people would call park planners. NPS employees mentioned by name as potential sources of information were Chris Fehrman, Ninette Daniele, Jim Donovan, and Tom Medema. Several people indicated that they would check the NPS website for information about the Site. One person would call the NPS's consultant on this project, CDM Smith.



4.0 PLANNED COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

As noted earlier, the key objectives of the community involvement program are to establish and encourage communication between NPS and the community and provide opportunities for the public to provide input throughout the course of CERCLA response activities at the Site. The following methods and techniques, which are selected based in part on community interview responses, will be used to promote public participation and establish steps to provide timely information to interested citizens, agency staff, government officials, the media, and the community at large. The first part of this section describes each community involvement activity and the second part provides a schedule for when those activities will occur.

Important: Upon request, NPS will endeavor to meet identified needs for translation, access to electronic communications, disability access, or other accommodations for people with special needs.

4.1 Communication Methods and Community Involvement Activities

- **Site Spokesperson**

Scott Gediman, Public Affairs Officer, Yosemite National Park, is the designated NPS spokesperson who will inform the community of actions taken, respond to inquiries, provide information concerning the Site, and act as liaison between the NPS and community members, environmental groups, government officials, the media, and other interested parties. See Appendix E for contact information

- **Administrative Record File and Information Repository**

The administrative record file is housed in the information repository and contains the information used by the lead agency (in this case, NPS) to make its decision on the selection of a response action, including environmental investigations and reports. The information repository is a location open to members of the general public where they may review and make copies of documents in the administrative record file. NPS will update the administrative record file at key points during the response action process, such as when important investigations and reports are completed. See Appendix B for administrative record file and information repository location details.

- **Interested Parties Mailing List**

The NPS maintains an Interested Parties Mailing List that includes federal, state, and local elected officials; local school district officials; selected agency staff; community groups; media contacts; and interested community members. The NPS notifies the parties on the list whenever key documents are published or the status of the Site changes. In accordance with NPS's sustainability efforts and consistent with public input, whenever possible mailings will be sent electronically by email, with hyperlinks to documents posted on the website. However, interested parties can request conventional mail delivery if access to electronic communication is not available. In such cases, the NPS will send a



letter informing interested parties of the availability of documents at the information repository.

Efforts are ongoing to expand the mailing list. Individuals can be added to the mailing list by contacting the Site spokesperson (see Appendix E for contact information). The NPS updates the mailing list as appropriate to reflect changes in government representatives and other contacts. The names of the interviewees and any names suggested by them will be added to the list.

- **Public Comment Periods**

While the NPS accepts comments on ongoing response activities from the public at any time, there will be a 30-day public comment period when the draft final EE/CA report is issued, which will propose specific actions or decisions concerning cleanup of the Site. A public comment period is a formal time period during which the NPS accepts comments from the public on specific proposed actions or decisions. Generally, public comment periods last for 30 days, although they may be longer. Upon timely request (preferably to the park spokesperson and in writing) during any public comment period, the NPS will extend the public comment period by a minimum of 15 days. In addition, upon request, the NPS will meet identified needs for translation, access to electronic communications, or other accommodations for persons with special needs. (See Public Notices, below.)

The NPS will formally notify the community of public comment periods through several means:

- The NPS will publish notice of public comment periods in the *Mariposa Gazette*.
- The NPS will place notice of public comment periods on the site website.
- The NPS will notify individuals listed on the Interested Parties Mailing List.
- The NPS will place notice of public comment periods in the *NPS Daily Report*.

Following the close of a formal public comment period, the NPS will prepare written responses to significant public comments *received during the public comment period* (called a “responsiveness summary”); the responsiveness summary will be added to the administrative record file.

- **Public Notices**

The NPS will issue public notices to inform the community and the general public of public comment periods, publication of key documents, and major site milestones.

Based on identified community preferences and the subject of the announcement, NPS will select from the following methods to distribute public notices about the Site:

- News release.
- *Mariposa Gazette*. To reach as many people as possible, the NPS publishes public notices in main sections of newspapers, not in legal notices sections.
- Site website.
- Notice sent to the Interested Parties Mailing List.



- Park postings as described in Park Visitor Communication.
- Social Media. Publish public notices on Twitter <https://twitter.com/YosemiteNPS> and on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/YosemiteNPS>.

Upcoming public notices may include:

- EE/CA report public comment period – Early 2020. The notice will provide a brief description of the EE/CA report; announce its availability for review; list dates of the 30-day public comment period; identify a contact person; list the locations where the document can be reviewed; and identify where written comments should be sent.

- **Public Meetings**

Because of the small size of the Site and likely minimal contamination, NPS does not intend to host any public meetings concerning the Site.

At the request of interested groups, NPS may schedule briefings to provide information about the nature, scheduling, and likely impacts of the upcoming activities and to receive any suggestions on alleviating such impacts. The Yosemite Climbers suggested having a briefing at the Site, rather than in a meeting room. The Yosemite Climbers and the Yosemite Conservancy will be notified before on-site activities are conducted, as they bring groups through the area. Both groups stated that they would be interested in brief updates on the EE/CA progress as they become available.

- **Newspaper Contacts/News Releases**

During the CIP interviews, interviewees identified the *Mariposa Gazette* as their preferred option for receiving newspaper notices. Interviewees stated that this newspaper is widely read and residents generally trust its contents. Because of this, efforts will be made to maintain regular contact with the appropriate reporter to ensure that factual and consistent project information is available to the newspaper when needed.

No other newspapers were identified in the community interviews. Generally, all media outlets regularly contacted by park staff will be included when news releases are issued. News releases will also be posted on the park's web page.

News releases will be issued at key milestones to ensure the distribution of accurate and timely information.

- **Community Organization Presentations**

If requested, the NPS will meet with interested community organizations or provide information for community organizations to include in their newsletters. Interested community organizations can discuss such presentations by calling or emailing the site spokesperson at the contact information provided in Appendix E, Contact Information. No presentations have been conducted to date.



- **Park Visitor Communication**

Based on discussions held during the community interviews, the NPS has determined that the most effective ways to provide information to park visitors will be to use a combination of the following methods:

- Posted notices. Locations may include the El Capitan Meadow picnic area and either at the base or top of the climbing area at El Capitan. The NPS will consider including signage on the Valley Loop Trail that runs through the Site.
- Email to Yosemite Climbers, Yosemite Conservancy, and NatureBridge of planned activities, including any temporary use restrictions at the Site. These groups are at the area adjacent to the Site daily and are good conduits for providing information to people using the area near the Site.
- Park website
- Informed park staff (with sufficient information to address visitor questions)
- Community Updates

Posted items will briefly explain the history of the project (how did contamination get there), purpose of the project, what visitors may see or hear in the area, safety concerns, and sources for additional information. The NPS will also post the following information:

- The site website address
- Site spokesperson and contact information
- Public notices
- Notices of public meetings
- Site access restrictions

- **Site History Flyer**

Because three of the groups use the area adjacent to the Site on a regular basis and two of them are involved in conducting educational tours in the area that includes the Site, the NPS will prepare a brief flyer that explains how the Site became contaminated, how the contamination was discovered, what is known about the contamination, and what the NPS is doing at the Site. This information should be “big picture” and does not need a lot of detail. It should include a couple of historic pictures and a timeline. It will be a useful tool for the Yosemite Conservancy and NatureBridge to teach from on their tours, and the Yosemite Climbers are interested in this information. It is an opportunity for the NPS to teach visitors about stewardship and consequences of past actions.

- **Community Updates**

Community Updates are brief documents to inform the community about the Site and the environmental investigation and cleanup process. Community Updates present information about site history; the nature and extent of site contamination; public health and safety issues; investigation or cleanup plans, processes, and schedules; and local impacts during cleanup activities. Community Updates provide contact information for public inquiries. The interviewees have indicated that this suggested format provides information that will be useful to them.



The NPS will prepare a Community Update upon completion of the draft final EE/CA report, and possibly at other key milestones in the cleanup process. No updates have been prepared to date.

Based on the demographics of the area, there does not appear to be a need for translation services and none of the interviewees indicated that they knew of a need for these services. However, the NPS will make accommodations to provide translation services, should they be requested. Community Updates posted to the website will meet Section 508 requirements for access for the visually impaired. NPS will work to provide other accommodations for people with special needs, if requests are made. No such accommodations are anticipated at this time based on the interviews.

NPS will distribute Community Updates to the public using one or more of the following means:

- Posting Community Updates on the site website
 - Sending a notice to persons on the Interested Parties Mailing List with either a hyperlink to (for email notices) or a copy (for regular mail notices) of the Community Update
 - Posting Community Updates at or near the Site as described in the Park Visitor Communication section above
 - Making Community Updates available at various Park locations
- **Park Website**
NPS will post general site information as well as key cleanup and community involvement documents on the park website (www.nps.gov/yose).
- **Contact Information**
NPS contact information will be included in Community Updates, public notices, news releases, and on the park website. Contact information for NPS representatives and for other key individuals is provided in Appendix E, Contact Information.
- **Community Involvement Plan Revision**
To remain flexible and able to respond to the evolving needs of the community and changes to the Site, the CIP will be reviewed and revised as needed and posted on the website. As the response action progresses, NPS staff may identify and use additional means or activities to inform and engage the community.





5.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

Definitions for CERCLA-related words found throughout the CIP are provided below.

Action Memo. An action memo provides a concise written record of the decision selecting a removal action. It describes the site's history, current activities, and health and environmental threats; outlines the proposed actions and costs; and documents approval of the proposed action by the proper headquarters or regional authority.

Administrative Record File: A file that contains all information considered or relied upon by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. See Appendix B, Administrative Record File and Information Repository Details, for further information on the site administrative record file.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act): A federal law, commonly known as "Superfund," which Congress enacted in 1980 and amended in 1986 and 2002. The law provides broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or welfare or the environment; establishes the categories of persons who are liable for such releases; and outlines a framework for investigating and responding to releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances where the lead agency determines it is necessary. CERCLA generally authorizes three types of cleanup actions: emergency response actions, removal actions, and remedial actions.

Cleanup: Used in this document to describe actions taken to address a release or threat of a release of hazardous substances, pursuant to CERCLA, that could affect public health or welfare or the environment. The word "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms remedial action, removal action, response action, remedy, remediation, or corrective action.

Community Interview: Interviews conducted by the lead agency as part of the process of preparing a Community Involvement Plan. For most response actions, the NCP requires the lead agency to conduct community interviews to determine appropriate activities to ensure public involvement in site-related decisions.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP): A plan that explains how NPS intends to enable meaningful community involvement throughout the cleanup process by specifying planned community involvement activities to address community needs, concerns, and expectations identified through community interviews and other means.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Assessment. The EE/CA is an investigation that fully characterizes the nature and extent of site contamination, evaluates associated potential risks to human health and safety and the environment, identifies relevant cleanup requirements, and develops and evaluates potentially viable alternatives for cleanup in accordance with the NCP using the criteria of effectiveness, implementability, and cost (USEPA 1993). The EE/CA report also recommends a removal alternative for cleanup.



Information Repository: A location open to members of the general public where a collection of documents (including the administrative record file) relevant to a particular CERCLA site is made available for public review and copying. Appendix B, Administrative Record File and Information Repository Details, has the location and address of the El Capitan information repository.

Lead Agency: The government agency with the primary authority to investigate, plan and implement a response action under CERCLA and the NCP at a particular site. In this case, it is the National Park Service.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP): More commonly called the National Contingency Plan or NCP, it is the federal government's regulatory blueprint for responding to both oil spills and releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances. The NCP is the result of our country's efforts to develop a national response capability and promote overall coordination among the hierarchy of responders and contingency plans. The regulations, published at 40 C.F.R. Part 300, detail how CERCLA is to be implemented.

Non-Time-Critical Removal Action: A removal action conducted when the lead agency determines that there is a planning period of at least six months before on-site activities must be initiated.

Notice of Availability: A formal notice announcing the issuance and public availability of a document or documents (e.g., the administrative record file or updates thereto). A Notice of Availability is also issued when the information repository is established. The notice may also announce commencement of a public comment period.

Public Comment Period: A period during which the public can formally review and comment on various documents and proposed response actions.

Removal Action: A type of CERCLA response action with a planning period of six months or more. A removal action is conducted to address all or a part of a release or threatened release of hazardous substances when the release requires an expedited, time-critical response, or when the release is of limited size. There are two types of removal actions – time-critical and non-time-critical; sometimes emergency response actions (undertaken by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) are referred to as removal actions. The term refers both to the entire removal response action, as well as just the cleanup phase of such an action.

Response Action: The most general CERCLA term used to describe any action taken to respond to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances to protect the public health or welfare or the environment. The term includes all phases of the response, from investigation through monitoring and even enforcement activities. There are generally three types of CERCLA response actions that may be undertaken by NPS as the lead agency: time-critical removal actions, non-time-critical removal actions, and remedial actions. The response action at the El Capitan Former Waste Disposal Area Site is a non-time-critical removal action.



Responsiveness Summary: Document summarizing the significant comments received during a public comment period and documenting the lead agency's responses to the comments.

Site: The El Capitan Former Waste Disposal Area, which comprises the area contaminated or potentially contaminated by a release or threatened release of hazardous substances. The Site is generally defined by the El Capitan Meadows picnic area and then Northside Drive to the north and by the Merced River to the east, south, and west.





APPENDIX B: ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE AND INFORMATION REPOSITORY DETAILS

The site administrative record file is maintained in the information repository in El Portal and may be reviewed at the following information repositories during the hours indicated:

Location	
Location Name:	Project Management Division
Address:	5083 Foresta Rd, El Portal, CA 95318
Days and Hours:	M-F, 8:00 am to 4:00 pm
For file review appointments, contact:	
Name:	Greg Stock, PhD, PG
Title:	Park Geologist
Organization:	Yosemite National Park
Phone:	(209) 379-1420
Email:	greg_stock@nps.gov
Days and Hours:	M-Th, 8:00am to 4:00 pm





APPENDIX C: COMMUNITY FACT SHEETS AND COMMUNITY UPDATES

No fact sheets or community updates have been prepared for this site to date.





APPENDIX D: COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Knowledge. Have you heard of the El Capitan Former Waste Disposal Site or the Cascade Creosote Dip Tank Site? Do you generally know where these Sites are?
2. General Use. Have you ever visited the Sites or nearby area? If so, what type of activities did you do there? Do you know how *other* people use this area?
3. Land Use or Cultural Issues. Do you or your group have any issues related to land use or cultural concerns at or near the Site that we should be aware of?
4. Level of Concern. Do you or your group have any concerns about environmental issues or logistics? On a scale of one to ten, how would you rate your concern or interest in the Sites?
5. Contact. If you had a question about the Sites, how would you go about getting an answer?
6. Past NPS Interactions. Have you contacted the NPS in the past on this or other issues? How would you rate that experience? What are your thoughts about the NPS? Do you think there are any perceived barriers to communication with the NPS?
7. Community Updates. The NPS format for community updates includes: site background, environmental investigations, next steps, community involvement opportunities, and contact information. Does this sound like the information you would like to get? Can you think of anything else you (or your group) would like to know?
8. Providing Information. What do you think would be the best way to get information to you (Community Updates as well as other information)? Can you think of other ways that might work better for other people? Is there a particular newspaper or website that you find convenient and useful? Is email a good option? Are you aware of any need for translation services, disability services, or technical services? Do you think most people have access to electronic communications?
9. Opportunities to Get Involved. There are opportunities in the investigation and cleanup process for the public to provide input and be involved (such as when a proposed plan for cleanup is issued). Would you like to be contacted with information on how to participate? Are there other people who you think might be interested?
10. Meetings. Where do you think is the best place to have a public meeting in the Yosemite Valley? What time is best? Would *you* go to a public meeting?
11. Other. Can you think of any other people or groups we should talk to about this site? Do you have anything else to add?





APPENDIX E: CONTACT INFORMATION

The NPS will update contact information as necessary.

Site-Specific Contacts

For information about site cleanup activities, please contact:

	Site Spokesperson	Park Contact
Name:	Scott Gediman	Greg Stock, PhD, PG
Title:	Public Affairs Officer	Park Geologist
Organization:	National Park Service, Yosemite National Park	National Park Service, Yosemite National Park
Address:	PO Box 577 Yosemite National Park, CA 95389	PO Box 700 El Portal, CA 95318
Phone:	(209) 372-0248	(209) 379-1420
Email:	scott_gediman@nps.gov	greg_stock@nps.gov

	NPS Regional Contact	NPS Headquarters Contact
Name:	Stephen Mitchell	Greg Nottingham
Title:	Regional Environmental Coordinator	Contaminated Sites Program Manager
Organization:	National Park Service, Pacific West Region	National Park Service, WASO/PFMD/Environmental Compliance and Cleanup Branch
Address:	333 Bush Street, Suite 500, San Francisco, CA 94104	66 S. Van Gordon Street, Lakewood, CO 80228
Phone:	(415) 623-2286	(303) 415-1483
Email:	steve_mitchell@nps.gov	greg_nottingham@nps.gov

Elected Official Contacts

Federal Elected Officials

	Senator	Senator
Name:	Senator Kamala Harris	Senator Dianne Feinstein
Title:	California Senator	California Senator
Address:	2500 Tulare Street, Suite 2590, Fresno, CA 93721	2500 Tulare Street, Suite 4290 Fresno, CA 93721
Phone:	(559) 497-5109	(559) 485-7430
Website:	www.harris.senate.gov/en/contact/policycomments.cfm	www.feinstein.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/e-mail-me



	House Representative
Name:	Representative Tom McClintock
Title:	California District 4 Representative
Address:	8700 Auburn-Folsom Road, Suite 100, Granite Bay, CA 95746
Phone:	(916) 786-5560
Website:	www.mcclintockforms.house.gov/forms/contact-form.shtml

California Elected Officials

	Governor	State Senator
Name:	Gavin Newsom	Andreas Borgeas
Title:	Governor	Senator
Address:	State Capitol, Suite 1173 Sacramento, CA 95814	4641 Spyres Street, Suite 2 Fresno, CA 93704
Phone:	(916) 445-2841	(559) 243-8580
Email or Website:	http://govnews.ca.gov/gov39mail/mail.php	Senator.Borgeas@sen.ca.gov

	State House Representative
Name:	Frank Bigelow
Title:	Assembly Member, District 5 Representative
Address:	State Capitol, Suite #6027, Sacramento, CA 94249-2005
Phone:	(916) 319-2005
Website:	www.ad05.assemblygop.com

Mariposa County Elected Officials

	Supervisor
Name:	Rosemarie Smallcombe
Title:	Supervisor – District 1
Address:	5100 Bullion Street, PO Box 784, Mariposa, CA 95338
Phone:	(209) 966-3222
Email:	rsmallcombe@mariposacounty.org



Federal Agencies

	EPA Region 9	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Name:	Jeff Scott	NA
Title:	Director of the Waste Management Division	Environmental Quality Division
Organization:	EPA Region 9	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office
Address:	75 Hawthorne Street Mail Code: WST-1 San Francisco, CA 94105	Environmental Contaminants Division 2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605 Sacramento, CA 95825
Phone:	(415) 972-3311	(916) 414-6590
Email:	scott.jeff@epa.gov	www.fws.gov/sacramento/email_us.htm

California Agencies

	California Department of Toxic Substances Control	California Office of Historic Preservation
Name:	Roman Racca	Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D
Title:	Project Coordinator	State Historic Preservation Officer
Organization:	California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	California Office of Historic Preservation
Address:	8800 Cal Center Drive, 2nd Floor Sacramento, CA 95826	1725 23rd Street, Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95816
Phone:		(916) 445-7000
Email:	roman.racca@dtsc.ca.gov	carol.roland-nawi@parks.ca.gov

	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	Caltrans - District 10
Name:	Dr. Jeffrey Single	Carrie L. Bowen
Title:	Regional Manager	Director
Organization:	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	Caltrans - District 10
Address:	Central Region Main Office 1234 E. Shaw Avenue Fresno, CA 93710	1976 East Charter Way/East Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd Stockton, CA 95205
Phone:	(559) 243-4005 ext. 151	(209) 948-7543
Email:	reg4sec@dfg.ca.gov	district10publicaffairs@dot.ca.gov



Mariposa County Agencies

	Mariposa County Environmental Health Department
Name:	Brian Hodge or Carolyn Coder
Title:	Environmental Health Officer
Organization:	Mariposa County Environmental Health Department
Address:	P.O. Box 5, 5100 Bullion Street, Mariposa, CA 95338
Phone:	(209) 966-2220
Email:	bhodge@mariposacounty.org and ccoder@mariposaco.org



Indian Nations or Tribes

	Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians	Bishop Paiute Tribe
Name:	Mr. Reggie Lewis <i>Attn: Ms. Mary Motola, THPO</i>	Mr. Dale Delgado Jr. <i>Attn: Mr. Raymond Andrews</i>
Title:	Chair	Chair
Organization:	Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians	Bishop Paiute Tribe
Address:	8080 N. Palm Ave., Suite #106 Fresno, CA 93711	50 Tusu Lane Bishop, California 93514
Phone:	NA	NA
Email:	rlewis@tcouncil.com Mary.Motola@chukchansi.net tattard@tcouncil.com	chad.delgado@bishoppaiute.org Matthew.Nelson@bishoppaiute.org

	North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California	Bridgeport Indian Colony
Name:	Ms. Elaine Bethel-Fink	Mr. John Glazier, Chair
Title:	Chair	Chair
Organization:	North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California	Bridgeport Indian Colony
Address:	P.O. Box 929 North Fork, California 93643	P.O. Box 37 Bridgeport, California 93517
Phone:	NA	NA
Email:	efink@northforkrancheria-nsn.gov	chair@bridgeportindiancolony.com

	Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians	Mono Lake Kutzadika
Name:	Mr. Kevin Day	Ms. Charlotte Lange
Title:	Chair	Chair
Organization:	Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians	Mono Lake Kutzadika
Address:	P.O. Box 699 Tuolumne, California 95379 <i>Attn: Cultural Resources Dept</i>	P.O. Box 117 Big Pine, California 93513
Phone:	(209) 928-5300	
Email:	chairman@mlode.com jotterson@mlode.com	clange2008@hotmail.com



	American Indian Council of Mariposa County
Name:	Ms. Lois Martin
Title:	Chairperson
Organization:	American Indian Council of Mariposa County, Inc <i>aka Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation</i>
Address:	P.O. Box 1200, Mariposa, California 95338
Phone:	(559) 642-8252
Email:	Miwuk431@hotmail.com

Local School District and Schools

	Yosemite Nat. Park Valley School	Mariposa Co. Unified School Dist.
Name:	Sean Jacobs	Robin Hopper
Title:	Principal	Superintendent
Organization:	Yosemite National Park Valley School	Mariposa County Unified School District
Address:	P.O. Box 485 9009 Lost Arrow Road Yosemite Nat. Park, CA 95389	P.O. Box 8 5082 Old Highway North Mariposa, CA 95338
Phone:	(209) 372-4791	(209) 742-0250
Email:	sjacobs@mariposa.k12.ca.us	rhopper@mariposa.k12.ca.us

	Yosemite Child Care Center
Name:	NA
Title:	NA
Organization:	Yosemite Child Care Center
Address:	9001 Oak Lane Yosemite National Park, CA 95389
Phone:	(209) 372-4819
Email:	NA

Community Organizations and Environmental Groups

	Sierra Club Yosemite Committee	MERG
Name:	Alan Carleton	
Title:	Chair	
Organization:	Sierra Club Yosemite Committee	Mariposans for the Environment and Responsible Government www.merg-mariposa.org
Address:	2028 City Avenue Alameda, CA 94501	P.O. Box 2121 Mariposa, CA 95338
Phone:	510-769-3403	
Email:	www.connect@sierraclub.org/Team/Yosemite_National_Park	info@merg-mariposa.org



	Sierra Club	Upper Merced River Watershed Council
Name:	NA	Ed Temple
Title:	NA	Past Chair
Organization:	Sierra Club, Tehipite Chapter www.tehipitesierraclub.org	Upper Merced River Watershed Council www.merced-river.org
Address:	P.O Box 5396 Fresno, CA 93755-5396	P.O. Box 5008-201 Mariposa, CA 95338
Phone:	(559) 229-4031	(209) 966-2221
Email:	Tehipite.chapter@sierraclub.org	watershed@sti.net

	Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center (CSERC)
Name:	John Buckley
Organization:	Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center (CSERC)
Address:	P.O. Box 396, Twain Harte, CA 95383
Phone:	(209) 586-7440
Email:	info@cserc.org

Local Medical Clinic

	Yosemite Medical Clinic
Organization:	Yosemite Medical Clinic
Address:	P.O. Box 550, Yosemite National Park, CA 95389
Phone:	(209) 372-4637
Website:	www.nps.gov/yose/planyourvisit/ymc.htm

Yosemite National Park Partners (Local Businesses)

	Aramark Management Services	Yosemite Conservancy
Name:	NA	NA
Title:	NA	NA
Organization:	Aramark Management Services www.travelyosemite.com	Yosemite Conservancy www.yosemiteconservancy.org
Address:	9006 Yosemite Lodge Dr. Yosemite National Park, CA 95389	P.O. Box 230 El Portal, CA 95318
Phone:	(209) 372-1001	(209) 379-2317
Email:	www.travelyosemite.com/contact-us/	info@yosemiteconservancy.org



	NatureBridge	The Ansel Adams Gallery
Name:	Reed Schneider	
Title:	Education Director	
Organization:	NatureBridge www.naturebridge.org	The Ansel Adams Gallery
Address:	P.O Box 487 Yosemite National Park, CA 95389	9031 Village Drive Yosemite National Park, CA 95389
Phone:	(209) 379-9514	(209) 372-4413
Email:	Rschneider@naturebridge.org	www.anseladams.com/contact-us/

Media

Online News

	myMotherLode.com
Title:	myMotherLode.com
Link:	www.myMotherLode.com
Name:	B. J. Hansen, News Director
Address:	342 S. Washington St., Sonora, CA 95370
Phone:	(209) 532-6397
Website:	www.kvml.com/contact

Newspapers

	Mariposa Gazette & Miner	The Union Democrat
Title:	Mariposa Gazette & Miner	The Union Democrat
Link:	www.mariposagazette.com	www.uniondemocrat.com
Name:	NA	NA
Address:	5024 Highway 140 P.O. Box 38 Mariposa, CA 95338	84 So. Washington Street Sonora, CA 95370
Phone:	(209) 966-2500	(209) 532-7151
Email or Website:	www.mariposagazette.com/common/Misc/Contact Us.html	editor@uniondemocrat.com



	The Fresno Bee
Title:	The Fresno Bee
Link:	www.fresnobee.com
Name:	NA
Address:	1626 E Street, Fresno, CA 93786
Phone:	(559) 441-6161
Email:	metro@fresnobee.com

Radio Stations

	KUBB - 96.3 KUBB Country	National Public Radio 90.9
Title:	KUBB - 96.3 KUBB Country	National Public Radio 90.9
Link:	http://kubb.com	
Name:	NA	NA
Address:	510 West 19th Street Merced, CA 95340	Capital Public Radio, Inc. 9055 Folsom Boulevard Sacramento, CA 95826-2625
Phone:	(209) 383-7900	(916) 278-8900
Email:	KUBBemail@aol.com	Info@capradio.org

	KVML
Title:	KVML
Link:	www.kvml.com
Name:	NA
Address:	342 S. Washington St., Sonora, CA 95370
Phone:	(209) 532-6397
Email:	NA

Television Stations

	KFSN – ABC30	KCRA 3
Title:	KFSN – ABC30	KCRA 3
Link:	www.abc30.com	www.kcra.com
Name:	NA	NA
Address:	1777 G Street Fresno, CA 93706	3 Television Circle Sacramento, CA 95814-0794
Phone:	(559) 485-0930	(916) 446-3333
Email or Website:	http://abc30.com/contact/	newstips@kcra.com



Other

	Yosemite Climber Association	Access Fund
Title:	Yosemite Climber Association	Access Fund
Link:	www.yosemiteclimbing.org	www.accessfund.org
Name:	Ken Yager	Jason Keith
Address:	PO Box 89 Yosemite, CA 95389	P.O. Box 17010 Boulder, Colorado 80308
Phone:	(209) 379-2650	(303) 819-2969
Email or Website:	yagerca@gmail.com or www.yosemiteclimbing.org/contact	jason@accessfund.org

	American Alpine Club	American Whitewater
Title:	American Alpine Club	American Whitewater
Link:	www.americanalpineclub.org	www.americanwhitewater.org
Name:	Phil Powers	Dave Steindorf
Address:	710 10th St. - Suite 100 Golden, CO 80401 USA	4 Baroni Drive Chico, CA 95928
Phone:	(303) 384-0110	(530) 343-1871
Email:	ppowers@americanalpineclub.org	dave@americanwhitewater.org

	US Post Office	Mariposa Library Yosemite Branch
Title:	Yosemite National Park Post Office	Mariposa Library Yosemite Branch
Link:	www.usps.com	www.mariposalibrary.org
Name:	NA	Christine Gale Reynolds
Address:	9017 Village Dr. Yosemite, CA 95389	Girl's Club on Village Drive, across from Admin. Building P O Box 395 Yosemite, CA 95389
Phone:	(209) 372-4475	(209) 372-4552
Email:	usps.force.com/emailus/s/	www.mariposalibrary.org/questions.html



APPENDIX F: NCP COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The NCP specifies the following community involvement requirements for the non-time-critical removal action at this Site:

Required When	Requirement	Citation– 40 CFR
	Designate a site spokesperson.	§ 300.415(n)(1)
No later than when the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis Approval Memorandum is signed	Establish two information repositories (one at a central location and one at or near the Site), and establish an administrative record file and place in the information repositories. Note: A single repository is housed in El Portal as there is no good location near the Site. An additional electronic repository will be housed on the park website.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(i); § 300.800(a); § 300.805(a)
	Publish notice of availability of the information repository and the administrative record file in a major local newspaper of general circulation.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(i); § 300.820(a)(1)
Prior to completion of the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis	Conduct community interviews.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(i)
	Prepare and issue a Community Involvement Plan.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(i)
Upon completion of Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis and publication of the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis Report	Publish notice of availability and brief description of the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis Report in a major local newspaper of general circulation.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(ii); § 300.820(a)(1)
	Provide a public comment period of at least 30 days for submission of written and oral comments. Upon timely request during the public comment period, extend the public comment period by a minimum of 15 additional days.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(iii); § 300.820(a)(2)
	After the close of the public comment period, prepare a written response to significant comments received during the public comment period; consider and respond to significant comments submitted before the public comment period, as appropriate; place any such responses into the administrative record file.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(iv); § 300.820(a)(2)

