Community Involvement Plan
Revision 1

700 South 1600 East PCE Plume Site
Salt Lake City, Utah

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U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
VA Salt Lake City Health Care System

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List of Acronyms

ATSDR – Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry

AOU1 – Accelerated Operable Unit 1

CAG – Community Advisory Group

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

CIP – Community Involvement Plan

COVID-19 – Coronavirus Disease 2019

EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FFA – Federal Facilities Agreement

FS – Feasibility Study

HRS – Hazard Ranking System

MCL – maximum contaminant level

NPL – National Priorities List

OU – Operable Unit

PAHs – polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

PCE – tetrachloroethene

PA – Preliminary Assessment

PFAS – per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

ppb – parts per billion

PRP – Potentially Responsible Party

RAO – Remedial Action Objective

RI – Remedial Investigation

RIWP – RI Work Plan

ROD – Record of Decision

SI – Site Inspection

site – 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume Superfund Site

SLC – Salt Lake City

SLCPU – Salt Lake City Public Utilities

TAG – Technical Assistance Grant

TASC – Technical Assistance Services for Communities

TCE – trichloroethylene

TCRA – time-critical removal action

UDEQ – Utah Department of Environmental Quality

UDOH – Utah Department of Health

VA – U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

VAMC – VA Medical Center

Section 1
Overview of Community Involvement Plan

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), in consultation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 8 and Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ), developed this revised Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for the 700 South 1600 East Tetrachloroethene (PCE) Plume Superfund Site (site) in Salt Lake City, Utah, in general accordance with the EPA Community Involvement Handbook and the EPA Community Involvement Toolkit. The CIP provides a framework to facilitate communication among community members and the VA and its partner agencies to encourage community involvement in site activities. The VA will use the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to ensure that residents are continuously informed and provided ample opportunities to be involved.

The VA drew upon several information sources to develop this plan, including community interviews, site files, U.S. Census Bureau demographic information, background provided by the EPA, and informal meetings with stakeholders and information sessions.

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Section 2
Site Description

2.1 Site History

On May 24, 2013, the EPA added the 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume site to its National Priorities List (NPL) of Superfund Sites. The listing became final on June 24, 2013. The only identified source of the PCE groundwater contamination is a former dry-cleaning facility located at the nearby Salt Lake City VA Medical Center (VAMC)

PCE levels in the groundwater at the site are in excess of federal drinking water standards but drinking water for the community (which comes from the Salt Lake City public water supply, and sourced from deep aquifers and mountain reservoirs located miles away from the site, is routinely tested pursuant to federal standards) is not impacted. A municipal drinking water well located near the SLC VAMC was taken offline in 2004 by Salt Lake City Public Utilities (SLCPU) because PCE was detected below the National Drinking Water Standard maximum contaminant level (MCL) (5 parts per billion [ppb]) in the well. In addition, the artesian fountains at Liberty Park and at 800 South and 500 East are routinely tested; no PCE has been detected.

As the only known PCE source, the VA is responsible for paying for and leading the cleanup under the Superfund program. Placement on the NPL guarantees the public the opportunity to participate in the cleanup process from its early stages, which includes a detailed site assessment and investigation. EPA and UDEQ provide advice and consent on the VA's response actions for cleanup of the Site to ensure that Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and National Contingency Plan requirements are met. In November 2013, the VA developed an investigation strategy and plan for fieldwork efforts. Upon completion of the investigation, the VA entered into an interagency Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA). The FFA is a legal agreement that defines the requirements for performance of site response activities and outlines how cleanup will proceed. The signatories to the FFA include the VA, EPA, and UDEQ.

2.2 Site Description and Location

The site is located on the East Bench of Salt Lake City, Utah. The plume is located within the area bounded by 500 South and Michigan Avenue and between the VAMC campus and 1000 East. **Figure 1** in **Appendix A** depicts the area.

2.3 Site Investigation and Activities

PCE contamination was first identified in groundwater in 1990 at the nearby Mt. Olivet Cemetery irrigation well by SLCPU. This detection led to the discovery and several subsequent investigations of the site, formerly known as the Mount Olivet Cemetery

Plume, and led to EPA and UDEQ involvement and the preliminary determination that the source of PCE in groundwater was the historical dry-cleaning facility at the VAMC. The Veterans Health Administration operated a part-time dry cleaning operation that used PCE over a 6-year period from approximately 1976 to 1982. During this period, dry cleaning residuals were disposed in the sanitary sewer. The EPA first became interested in the site for listing on the NPL in 2003–2004 when a site investigation detected PCE in a nearby Salt Lake City municipal drinking water well at a concentration of 2.23 ppb. The national drinking water standard for PCE is 5 ppb. As a precautionary measure, Salt Lake City Public Utilities removed the well from service even though the drinking water met the federal standards.

The EPA notified the VA in 2006 that it would defer listing the site on the NPL while local city officials sought money from Congress to address the issue. Previous UDEQ and EPA investigations indicated that, while PCE was found in deep groundwater, no PCE was detected in surface water springs in the area. At that time, there did not appear to be any means for people in the community to come in contact with PCE in the relatively deep groundwater.

In 2010, a Chevron pipeline near the mouth of Red Butte Canyon ruptured and subsequent sampling and analysis revealed the presence of PCE in several residential springs located downgradient from the plume along the East Bench Fault. A Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) completed in 2011 by UDEQ confirmed the presence of PCE in the springs and shallow groundwater and concluded that the contamination is likely connected to the contamination detected in the Mount Olivet irrigation well, as well as the SLC municipal drinking water well.

The EPA and UDEQ concluded (from their 2011 preliminary investigation) that PCE from the VA potentially impacted the groundwater. The EPA and UDEQ were unable to identify any potentially responsible parties (PRPs) other than the VA that may have contributed to the contamination.

Preliminary groundwater computer modeling conducted by Salt Lake City Public Utilities and others indicated that the plume was approximately 300 acres in size. Additional investigations as part of the remedial investigation (RI) better delineated the boundaries of the plume. **Figure 1** in **Appendix A** depicts the general location of the plume and plume boundaries.

On September 18, 2012, both the city and state supported the proposed listing of the site on the NPL because mitigation funding efforts failed locally and site conditions and PCE exposure pathways were better defined. Final listing of the site on the NPL occurred on June 24, 2013.

2.4 Site Contamination

PCE is a manufactured chemical that is widely used for dry cleaning of fabrics and for metal degreasing. Exposure to PCE could pose a threat to human health and the environment. The EPA determined that PCE may be reasonably anticipated to cause cancer in humans.

PCE in groundwater evaporates easily, allowing vapors to move through the soil and into buildings through basement foundations. Because buildings are not airtight, vapors may enter through cracks in the foundation, gaps around pipes, and other openings. In extreme cases, the vapors may accumulate in homes and buildings to levels that may pose health effects.

Typically, chemical concentrations are low or, depending on site-specific conditions, vapors may not be present at detectable concentrations. In residences with low concentrations, chemical exposures over many years may raise the lifetime risk of cancer or chronic disease.

Low levels of trichloroethene (TCE) were also detected in several groundwater monitoring wells during the investigation of the PCE plume. TCE is not widespread at the site. TCE is another widely used chemical used mainly as a solvent to remove grease from metal parts. The detected TCE may be a breakdown product of PCE or be the result of an unknown source of groundwater contamination. The EPA reasonably anticipates TCE to be a human carcinogen and has reported a wide range of human health effects from TCE exposure. The EPA's MCL for TCE in drinking water is 5 ppb.

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Section 3
Regulatory Framework

3.1 CERCLA (Superfund) Process Overview

CERCLA or Superfund, provides a federal "Superfund" to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites as well as accidents, spills, and other emergency releases of pollutants and contaminants into the environment. Through CERCLA, the EPA was given power to seek out those parties responsible for any release and assure their cooperation in the cleanup. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 reauthorized CERCLA and provided additional opportunities for affected residents to participate in the decisions for cleanup.

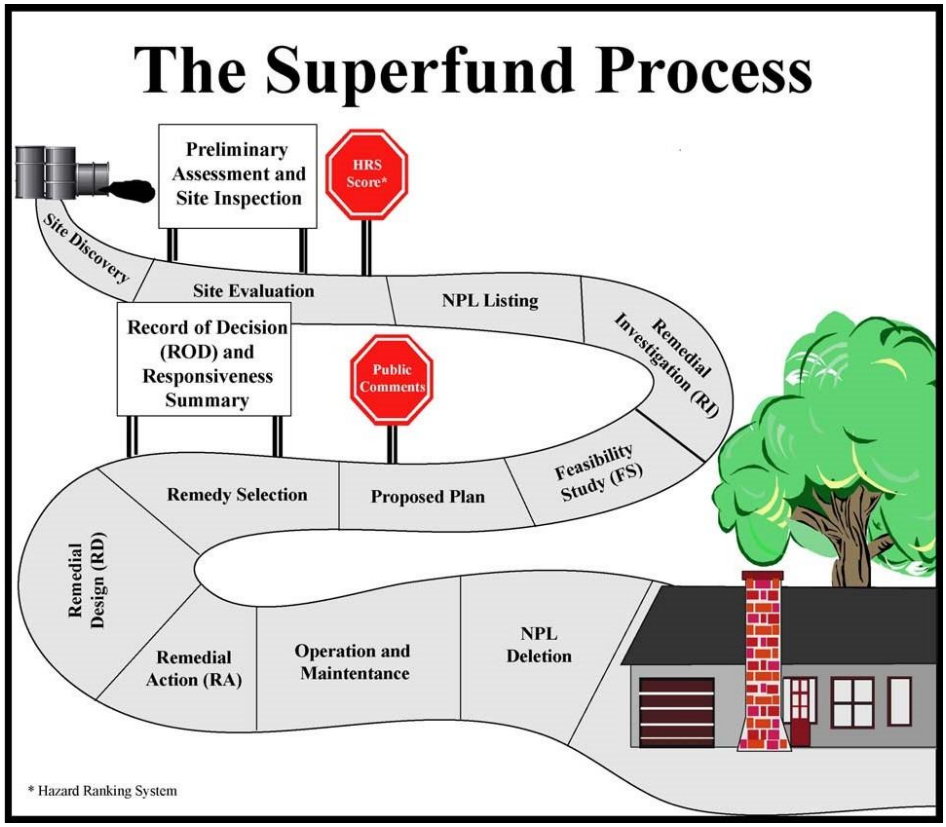
The EPA obtains private party cleanup through orders, consent decrees, and other small-party settlements. The EPA also recovers costs from financially viable individuals and entities once a response action is completed. Its authority may be applied to government agencies in the same way through FFAs. UDEQ is the support agency for the site and provides input to EPA on investigation and cleanup activities, has the opportunity to comment on documents prior to release to the public, and participates in planning meetings

The Superfund process involves:

1. PA/SI reports on the initial/current state of a site.
2. Hazard Ranking System (HRS) scoring determines if the site should be on the NPL. NPL Site Listing process prioritizes the most serious sites.
3. Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) studies the nature and extent of contamination and evaluates potential remedies.
4. Proposed Plan presents the preferred remedy in a plan to the public for comment.
5. Record of Decision (ROD) explains the final remedy or remedies that have been selected to clean up a Superfund Site.
6. Remedial Design/Remedial Action plans and implements the selected remedy.
7. Operation and Maintenance ensures that the remedy is functioning as intended, and also ensures the long-term protection for the community and the environment when construction is complete.

8. Five-Year Reviews…
9. Deletion from the NPL when no further response is required to protect human health or the environment.

The following illustration depicts the Superfund process from beginning to conclusion of a cleanup.



In accordance with CERCLA, an Administrative Record is used as a vehicle for public participation in selecting and documenting the response action. Therefore, the Administrative Record contains the documents that form the basis for the selection of the CERCLA response action. The electronic Administrative Record documents are available at https://pceplume.org/.

3.2 Status of Superfund Work at the 700 South 1600 East Plume Site

The VA, which is currently the only known PRP, is developing and implementing the RI/FS. This is the third major step of Superfund cleanup, following the PA/SI that was conducted in 2011, and the listing of the site on the NPL of Superfund Sites in 2013.

In preparation for the RI/FS, the VA developed numerous documents that outline how it will manage the site investigation (Site Management Plan), how the VA will inform

the local community (this revised CIP), and a conceptual model of how the contamination is believed to have occurred and how it may be migrating in the subsurface. In addition, the VA developed a series of documents, collectively known as a RI Work Plan (RIWP). The RIWP defines the specific investigation plans for the site, including quality assurance requirements, health and safety requirements for investigators and the public, and field sampling methods required to characterize the site and determine the nature and extent of contamination in groundwater, surface water, soil, and air. Investigation of the site began in early 2015 after EPA and UDEQ approved these documents.

Originally, the VA identified two specific Operable Units (OUs) to focus on during the plume investigation. The AOU1 (the "A" designates the term "Accelerated") area consisted of the springs area (see **Figure 1** in **Appendix A**) where PCE is discharging to surface water via springs and seeps and has a higher potential to impact the public. Investigation of AOU1, particularly for potential human health impacts, began in 2014. The investigation in this area was accelerated to address the possibility of vapor intrusion into structures and was implemented in two phases.

The first phase of the field work in the springs area was conducted January–April of 2015 and included sampling indoor air, outdoor air, and near-slab soil gas (checking for vapors near building foundations) at 36 properties. Samples were analyzed for PCE as well as other constituents.

The second phase of work at the springs area included limited indoor air sampling in selected houses, near-slab soil gas sampling, open-field soil gas sampling, and surface water and shallow groundwater sampling. The data were evaluated and presented in the AOU1 RI Report completed in 2019.

The VA identified one structure with the potential to be adversely affected by the PCE plume via vapor intrusion. Indoor air sampling was conducted March 2016 in the home's basement, kitchen, and upstairs bedroom to verify the previous results.

Evaluation of multiple lines of evidence suggested that vapor intrusion from PCE-impacted shallow groundwater and surface water was the probable cause of the PCE and TCE detected in the indoor air.

The VA determined, with EPA and UDEQ concurrence, that a time-critical removal action (TCRA) was necessary. The VA prepared an action memorandum dated October 20, 2016, and implemented the action in November 2016. These activities are documented in a TCRA memorandum dated January 11, 2018, which includes a post-installation operation and monitoring plan for the whole-house air purifying system.

OU2 was originally designated as the area of the plume contained in deep groundwater beneath and near the VA property where the contamination may have migrated to affect water supply wells, and the potential exists for soil contamination on

the VA property. The OU2 investigation was initiated in 2016 and field work was completed in 2021. The OU2 investigation was not accelerated because the deep location of the contaminants makes them much more isolated from human contact.

In 2019, the VA determined that AOU1 and OU2 would be combined into a single OU, OU1. This determination was based on data indicating that the PCE plume identified in the springs area originated from the VAMC campus, and that the risk evaluation for AOU1 indicated that vapor intrusion risk to the public in the area was not pervasive; therefore, an accelerated investigation was no longer warranted. The OU2 investigation activities and the continued vapor intrusion assessments in the area were completed under the new combined OU1.

In September 2022, the VA completed and finalized the RI Report for the combined OU1. The investigation concluded that further action was warranted because of current unacceptable risks to residents within the springs area (owing to exposure to groundwater through vapor intrusion) and hypothetical future unacceptable risks to residents if groundwater was used for potable purposes. Preliminary Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) were developed based on this investigation:

- Groundwater: Mitigate human exposure to site-related contaminants of concern in groundwater used for potable purposes (e.g., showering, drinking) at concentrations exceeding protective levels under a future scenario.
- Groundwater: Reduce the mass of site-related contaminants of concern in groundwater such that concentrations remain below MCLs at municipal extraction well SLC-18 during pumping at its maximum allowable rate.

Indoor air: Mitigate exposure of building occupants in the springs The VA's continued investigation of OU1 is highly visible to residents, and the VA will continue to communicate with residents regarding the processes, sampling, and progress of the investigation as it proceeds.

The feasibility study began in September 2022 to identify, screen, and evaluate potential remedial alternatives that would achieve the site RAOs and to select a preferred alternative for presentation in the Proposed Plan. To support remedial alternatives evaluation during the feasibility study, the VA determined that several additional data collection activities are warranted. These activities include a supplemental RI and treatability study.

The objective of the supplemental RI is to gather additional aquifer characterization information in support of developing and evaluating feasibility study alternatives. The supplemental RI work involved advancing sonic borings in the treatability study area, collecting grab groundwater samples, installing groundwater injection/extraction/monitoring wells, and completing nuclear magnetic resonance logging in selected groundwater wells.

The treatability study area was identified to collect critical data for evaluating potential remedial alternatives. The source area treatability study assessed groundwater extraction, amended groundwater injection, and in situ bioremediation near MW-03R, as shown in Figure 1 in Appendix A. Both the supplemental RI and treatability study were completed in 2024, and draft reports are currently being prepared for inclusion in the feasibility study report.

Additionally, the VA installed a new groundwater monitoring well, MW-39, between the source area and SLC-18. In addition to the supplemental RI and treatability study, the installation of MW-39 supports the evaluation of potential plume migration during potential future pumping conditions at SLC-18.

In 2023, the EPA requested that the VA investigate the potential presence of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in environmental media at the site. Although there is no documented evidence of PFAS releases, and the VAMC has neither manufactured nor used high-purity PFAS, certain on-site activities have involved PFAS-containing products, such as cleaning agents, laundering products, and medical devices. The VA completed a PA in 2024, and an SI is currently ongoing. The primary objective of the PFAS PA/SI is to determine the presence or absence of PFAS sourced from the VAMC in groundwater at the site. Some groundwater from the VAMC campus migrates and daylights in seeps and springs in residential areas located downgradient of the VAMC. Groundwater is the only environmental medium at the site with a potential exposure pathway. Groundwater sampling is underway from select existing wells to support this evaluation.

The VA's continued investigation of OU1 is highly visible to residents, and the VA will continue to communicate with residents regarding the processes, sampling, and progress of the investigation as it proceeds.

3.3 Government Agencies and Roles

The cleanup of the site will require collaboration among several federal, state, and local governments. A brief description of each, and its role in the process, follows.

3.3.1 U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

The VA provides healthcare and other benefits for many of the country's veterans. A former dry-cleaning operation at its George A. Wahlen VAMC in Salt Lake City was identified as the source of the PCE contamination at the 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume site. Therefore, the VA is responsible for leading and financing the cleanup.

3.3.2 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

The EPA protects Americans from significant risks to human health and the environment. Superfund is the federal government's program to clean up the nation's uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The EPA must enforce the Superfund laws upon government agencies just as it would upon any other entity. The EPA is overseeing

the cleanup under the FFA; the final remedy must be approved by VA, EPA, and UDEQ.

3.3.3 Utah Department of Environmental Quality

UDEQ is charged with safeguarding public health and quality of life by protecting and enhancing the environment. It implements state and federal environmental laws and works with individuals, community groups, and businesses to protect the quality of air, land, and water throughout Utah. UDEQ also oversees the cleanup under the FFA; the final remedy must be approved by VA, EPA, and UDEQ.

3.3.4 Salt Lake City

Salt Lake City is the capital and largest city in Utah, with a population of approximately 190,000 in the city and 1.2 million in the metropolitan area. As a precautionary measure, Salt Lake City Public Utilities, as a result of the 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume, removed one municipal drinking water well from service that was threatened by the suspected groundwater contamination.

Section 4
Community Background

4.1 Community Profile

The site is located near the George E. Wahlen VAMC on the east side of Salt Lake City. The preliminary area of investigation is bounded on the west side by 1000 East, on the north by 500 South, on the east by 1600 East, and on the south by Yale Avenue. The investigation area is defined by the existing data collected over a number of years that includes results from groundwater sampling on and immediately adjacent to the VA property, and spring and groundwater sampling to the west-southwest of the VAMC.

The north and eastern portions of the site are mostly a mix of parkland (Sunnyside Park), public recreation, a large cemetery, schools and school athletic fields, and VA property. The western and southern sides of the site are predominantly residential but include several businesses and schools, including East High. **Figure 1** in **Appendix A** contains a map depicting the locations of various buildings, streets, and residential areas relative to the site. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, in 2023 approximately 16,116 people live within the five census tracts which include the site. Approximately 21 percent of the population is minority. Per capita median income is approximately $42,780 per year, and 39 percent of the households have incomes of more than $100,000 per year.

4.2 History of Community Involvement

A variety of activities took place prior to engaging the community in the cleanup process:

- In the 1990s, PCE was first detected in the Salt Lake City area during the city's monitoring of the Mount Olivet Cemetery irrigation well. The detection of PCE in the cemetery well led to the discovery of the site.
- Subsequent investigation of the site in 2004 detected PCE in a Salt Lake City municipal drinking water well at a concentration of 2.23 ppb. The investigation was conducted jointly by the UDEQ and the EPA. As a precautionary measure, the Salt Lake City Public Utilities removed the well from service.
- Based on the 2004 investigation, the UDEQ and the EPA returned to the site in 2005 to collect groundwater samples to prepare a HRS package to propose the site to the NPL.
- In 2010, as part of a review to assess the impact of the Red Butte Creek Chevron Oil Spill, the Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities detected PCE

in multiple residential springs located downgradient of the plume in East Bench, Salt Lake City.

- A Site Investigation Analytical Results Report was prepared in 2012 for the springs area by the UDEQ concerning the site's PCE soil exposure pathway, groundwater migration pathway, surface water migration pathway, and air migration pathway.

Community engagement activities completed to date in the site investigation process are summarized as follows:

- EPA published a public notice inviting comments concerning its intent to list the site on the NPL in May 2012; a fact sheet and press release announcing its proposal were published in August 2012.
- EPA added the site to the NPL in May 2013.
- Beginning in December 2013 and continuing through February 2014, the VA, EPA, and UDEQ conducted approximately 20 community interviews. The interviewees included three elected city officials, five school staff, six local community council members, a Utah Department of Public Health member, and several area residents to determine citizen awareness and concerns about the site. The results of these interviews are summarized in Section 4.3. The interview questions can be found in **Appendix B**. Community council districts affected by the site can be found in **Appendix C**.
- VA, with support from the EPA, UDEQ, and East Central Community Council, held two open houses and public meetings at the McGillis School, and one meeting at the VA campus. These meetings were held March 13, 2014 (McGillis), September 4, 2014 (VA), and September 17, 2015 (McGillis).
- Approximately 75 community members attended the March 13, 2014 meeting and 45 people signed up to receive more information about having their properties tested for contaminants during the RI/FS. An additional request for testing was received by phone after the community meeting.
- Approximately 40 community members attended the September 4, 2014 meeting. D. Lynne Welsh gave an update on the RI and the methods that would be used to sample for vapor intrusion. Dr. Craig Dietrich with UDOH gave a public health assessment. Danny Wall, University of Utah Associate Director of Finance, and Program Director, Master of Real Estate Development, gave a presentation on real estate evaluation in the area. VA solicited additional volunteers for vapor intrusion sampling.
- Approximately 26 community members participated in the September 17, 2015 meeting and 12 people signed up to receive more information about having their

properties tested, Nine indicated an interest in forming a Community Advisory Group (CAG), and an additional two residents were interested in CAG membership. The CAG serves as the focal point for the exchange of information among the local community with assistance from the VA, EPA, UDEQ, and other pertinent federal agencies involved in cleanup of the Superfund Site. During a January 21, 2016 meeting, members of the community decided to form the CAG. See Section 6 for more information on CAGs.

- VA conducted four briefings for Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and other local officials about the upcoming RI/FS and other site activities (February 28, 2014; March 13, 2014; September 28, 2014; and August 5, 2015).
- Local information repository containing site documents and public comments was established at the Anderson-Foothill Library located at 1135 South 2100 East, Salt Lake City, UT. The EPA also maintains an information repository for this site at its Denver headquarters.
- In September 2015, VA established a website for the site (currently at https://pceplume.org/). The website contains a variety of information including history and background, the status of current site investigations, frequently asked questions, upcoming activities, and contact information for VA staff and electronic Administrative Record.
- Since 2016, recurring CAG meeting topics have included reviews of completed and upcoming work at the site. The October 2016 CAG included a presentation on the basics of the risk assessment process, and the March 2018 meeting included review of groundwater studies completed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
- The February 2019 CAG meeting was held on February 27, 2019, and discussed the upcoming Public Meeting, accessibility of sampling and drilling on University of Utah campus, and upcoming field work.
- The September 2019 CAG meeting was held on September 25, 2019 at the VAMC campus. Four community members attended. The meeting included discussion on the Program's new direction, Public Meeting planning, and gathering feedback from the CAG.
- The November 2019 CAG meeting was held on November 13, 2019 at the VAMC campus. The meeting included review of completed and upcoming field work.
- The VA hosted a public information session at the McGillis School Library on January 22, 2020. The purpose of the session was to provide an opportunity for the public to ask questions of the VA project team in an informal setting. The VA

developed a series of posters and brochures that were displayed and distributed during the session. Content included information on planned work, including drilling, groundwater sampling, and indoor air sampling, as well as information on vapor intrusion. Several residents signed up for the indoor air sampling program as a direct result of the public information session.

- In February 2020, the VA distributed 150 door hangers at residences near the Alpine Place and Gilmer Drive neighborhood. The door hangers included information on the upcoming vapor intrusion sampling (March 2020 event) and requested additional voluntary participants.
- In March 2020, the VA contacted 23 residents to detail plans for collecting passive samplers from their homes during the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak.
- In May 2020, the VA sent letters that included a summary of the winter 2019/2020 vapor intrusion sampling effort and data to homeowners that participated in the event. A total of 30 residential letters were distributed with individual property reports.
- The 2020 CAG meetings, on May 14, 2020, September 10, 2020, and December 10, 2020, used Microsoft Teams for virtual participation because of the COVID-19 outbreak. The meetings included review of completed and upcoming field work and actions being taken by the VA to continue Site work during the COVID-19 outbreak. The September 2020 CAG included a review of the Phase 2 RIWP provided by the EPA's Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) contractor.
- The June 2021 CAG meeting was held on June 10, 2021, via Microsoft Teams for virtual participation. The meeting included review of completed and upcoming field work and discussed questions and answers from a TASC vapor intrusion technical memo.
- The December 2021 CAG meeting was held on December 9, 2021, via Microsoft Teams for virtual participation. The meeting included a review of completed and upcoming fieldwork, presented the results of a risk assessment done by the VA, and described the upcoming feasibility study.
- In March 2022, the EPA's TASC contractor provided a summary of the November 2021 RI Report to the CAG.
- The June 2022 CAG meeting was held on June 9, 2022, via Microsoft Teams. The meeting included a review of indoor air sampling results from a March 2022 sampling event in residential structures. The meeting also involved a presentation of the feasibility study process.

- The December 2022 CAG meeting (held on December 8, 2022 via Microsoft Teams) had zero community members in attendance. The VA, EPA, UDEQ, and other local stakeholders agreed that future regularly occurring CAG meetings would be unnecessary. If more urgent information is needed to be conveyed to the community, an in-person meeting would be scheduled.

4.3 Key Community Concerns and Responses

Community interviews conducted from December 2013 through February 2014 included residents and representatives from community councils, school officials, and Salt Lake City Council. The results of these community interviews and feedback obtained from participants in the March 2013 open house and community meeting, the September 2014 community meeting, and the September 2015 community meeting identified the following community members' concerns about groundwater contamination and the RI/FS:

Vapor intrusion – Public safety, especially for children who attend the McGillis School, Rowland Hall, and East High School, was a high priority for community members. Concerns were raised concerning previous testing and what kind of testing will be done for those schools in the future. Also, how much of the area will be tested and will the equipment be placed in locations children would be unable to access. Homeowners requesting testing on their property stated that they will need adequate prior notice.

Community members who participated in the interviews and the open house were concerned more about risks associated with potential vapor intrusion than with drinking water. Drinking water provided by Salt Lake City is not sourced from groundwater focused on in these studies.

Response: From 2015 to 2022, the VA completed the remedial investigation and delineated the extent of PCE and TCE contamination in groundwater to identify the area of the site that may be susceptible to vapor intrusion. During the remedial investigation, VA collected indoor air samples from over 100 structures located over the plume to evaluate potential for vapor intrusion, with only one structure (residence 0040-H) having indoor air concentrations of PCE which exceeded levels of concern. To address concerns regarding vapor intrusion, the VA will continue to conduct indoor air quality reviews of potentially affected residences and structures to determine if mitigation actions are necessary on a case-by-case basis.

Health impacts – Some concern exists that higher than normal incidences of cancer (cancer clusters) are occurring in the community. The public health assessment conducted jointly by the ATSDR and UDOH and the risk assessment conducted by VA addressed this concern. In response to a concern from a participant at the September 2015 community meeting, a UDOH representative described how a previous cancer study was conducted and explained how the cancer risk from the PCE plume is low.

Other health-related concerns voiced at the September 2015 meeting were how long-term exposure is determined from samples collected over a short period of time, and how the possible effect of PCE on pregnant women is evaluated.

Response:

A human health risk assessment and screening-level ecological risk assessment were prepared during the remedial investigation at the site. The risk assessment identified two volatile compounds as being site-related COCs—PCE and TCE. The risk evaluation showed that the exposure scenarios that had potential to result in unacceptable risks are as follows:

- Exposures to chemicals in groundwater used for potable purposes in a hypothetical future scenario
- Current and future exposures to chemicals in indoor air in the residential area (because of volatilization from shallow groundwater) that enter structures through the vapor intrusion pathway

The risk evaluation showed that the following exposure scenarios would not result in unacceptable risks:

- Exposures to chemicals in soil, sediment, surface water (i.e., seeps/springs and daylighting groundwater), and outdoor air for all receptor populations and all exposure scenarios
- Residential and outdoor worker exposures to chemicals in shallow groundwater during digging activities, such as a resident digging in a garden or an outdoor maintenance worker performing sprinkler line maintenance
- Inhalation exposures to volatiles in irrigation water (derived from deep wells), based on the expectation that volatiles would rapidly dissipate in outdoor air
- Consumption of homegrown produce that has been irrigated with seep/spring water, because accumulation of PCE and its daughter products into homegrown produce is unlikely
- Construction worker exposures to volatiles in trench air derived from shallow groundwater and/or soil gas
- Student and teacher exposures to indoor air inside schools

The screening-level ecological risk assessment conclusions are as follows:

- Exposures to soils/sediments will not result in unacceptable risks to wildlife or to domestic pets that incidentally ingest soil/sediment or feed on aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

- No unacceptable risks are expected for terrestrial plants from exposures to organic chemicals in soil.
- There is the potential for aquatic organisms to have unacceptable exposures because of PCE exposures in sediment within site seep/springs or aquatic features in residential yards (e.g., small ponds). However, these locations are unlikely to represent pristine natural aquatic habitats, and effects from any site-related exposures are likely to be minor.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the Utah Department of Health (UDOH) have completed a public health assessment of the site. The assessment reviewed available information about hazardous substances at the site and evaluated whether exposure to those substances were hazardous to people. The public comment draft of the public health assessment is available at https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/pha/700SouthEastPCE/700-South-1600-East-PCE-Plume-PHA-508.pdf. The draft public health assessment concludes that breathing PCE or TCE in indoor air was not likely to harm a resident's health under current conditions, that the TCRA at residence 0040-H (indoor air filters) was effective at reducing concentrations of PCE and TCE to below levels of concern, that people who drink tap water have not been exposed to harmful levels of PCE, that incidentally touching water and wetted soils around springs were unlikely to experience adverse health effects. The assessment was unable to evaluate whether historical exposures to PCE and TCE (prior to 2015) would have caused adverse health effects. ATSDR issued two letter health consultations for the site in October of 2024. One letter health consultation summarized residential sampling at location 0065-H, which indicated that vapor intrusion at this residence was not expected to harm people's health. The second letter health consultation reviewed available indoor air data for East High School. The available data do not indicate that there would be harm to people's health because of vapor intrusion, but ATSDR recommended completing additional indoor air monitoring using time-integrated sampling methods to further evaluate concentrations of volatile organic compounds in indoor air. At the request of ATSDR, the VA reached out to East High School to complete additional indoor air sampling; however, the Salt Lake City School District declined further sampling.

Impacts to vegetable gardens – Gardening is popular in the area and a number of community members asked if groundwater contamination could affect homegrown vegetables. The McGillis School plans to plant various gardens on school property and staff members want to know how contamination, testing, and cleanup efforts might affect their gardens.

Property values and Superfund status – Residents expressed concern that the Superfund designation might negatively affect property values, and they are uncertain if a property owner must disclose Superfund status when selling a home in the area.

One resident asked if the site would no longer be a Superfund Site once cleanup is complete.

Water Quality – One interviewee for this plan asked whether the surface water at Miller Park is safe. Another was concerned about the springs along 1300 East and the status of the artesian well water at the park. Salt Lake City tests the public drinking water supplies, including Miller and Liberty Park, to ensure their safety. Participants at the September 2015 community meeting expressed concern about the potential for PCE in the runoff from the Mount Olivet irrigation well. VA and UDOH staff said that the high volatility of PCE makes that unlikely, and ambient gas sampling conducted in the area has not detected PCE.

Scope and duration of site investigations – Interviewees want the VA to establish official boundaries for the site and to evaluate if contamination is migrating. They also want to learn about the investigation process and how long it will take.

Response:

While there is not an official boundary, the remedial investigation defined the boundaries of the plume (Figure 1). The VA continues to monitor the stability of the plume through periodic groundwater sampling and analysis.

Communication and agency cooperation – Interviewees expressed the hope that local, state, and federal agencies involved in the RI/FS are effectively collaborating and communicating. The VA is striving to ensure that all stakeholders are provided updates to the site investigation and outcomes of the review and will hold the necessary meetings to achieve this goal.

Impact on funding a Superfund project on VA's budget – Funding the CERCLA/Superfund project will have an impact on VA's operating budget for several years, but the VA is continuously working with all parties to mitigate this impact and to ensure our Veterans continue to receive care second to none.

University of Utah secondary water – In the past, the University of Utah converted potable water wells to secondary use for irrigation. Some concern exists that increased pumping of these wells in the future could affect the movement of PCE in the groundwater and result in impact to the school's irrigation supply well.

Response:

Groundwater flow modeling was completed during the remedial investigation which evaluated the University of Utah irrigation well pumping. Pumping at the University of Utah wells was found to deflect groundwater flow slightly toward the northwest, but increased pumping of these wells does not appear to draw a significant amount of PCE towards the University of Utah irrigation wells. However, if pumping increases at

both municipal well SLC-18 and the University of Utah wells, the PCE plume moves closer to SLC-18 and the University of Utah Well irrigation wells.

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Section 5
Community Outreach and Involvement Program

The goal of the community involvement program for the 700 South 1600 East PCE Plume site is to promote effective communication between Salt Lake City residents and the VA, EPA, and UDEQ, and to provide opportunities for meaningful and active involvement for the community in the groundwater cleanup process.

Community involvement is encouraged and is legally required to fulfill the intent of the Superfund law. Involvement by the community supports the core values behind the legislation, including:

- People have a say in decisions that affect them
- Public participation includes the promise that input from the community will be thoughtfully considered
- Process should communicate the interests and meet the needs of all participants
- Agencies will seek and facilitate involvement from those affected by contaminants
- Citizens can define how they participate
- Citizens will be provided with the information they need to participate
- Communication to citizens will explain how their input was or was not used in the decision-making process

5.1 Communications Techniques

The VA, in conjunction with the EPA and UDEQ, will continue to employ the following diverse communication techniques to meet the VA's community involvement goal:

- VA will develop and arrange for publication of public notices in the *Salt Lake Tribune* and *Deseret News*, and other documents if needed, announcing the formal public comment period for the Proposed Plan. Public notices will be placed at least five days prior to any public meetings. Electronic and broadcast news outlets will also be engaged to help solicit public comments. The VA will provide local news media with press releases to announce important news about project activities. **Appendix D** contains a list of local news media and news media coverage about the site.

- News about site activities and progress will be posted regularly on appropriate websites, (e.g., websites hosted by the EPA, UDEQ, the city, public health agencies, and local community councils).
- VA developed and is maintaining a website that contains timely information about the status of project activities and also contains the site information repository. The website can be found at: https://pceplume.org/. This website was designed to complement other websites established to inform community members about the site (**Appendix E**).
- VA will develop fact sheets, frequently asked questions forms, flyers, postcards, and other materials as needed, to keep the community informed about site activities.
- Public will be invited to public meetings, including a formal public meeting for the Proposed Plan and small-group meetings. Notification of public meetings and formal public comment periods associated with the cleanup will be published in the *Salt Lake City Tribune* and in the *Deseret News* and will be included on pertinent websites and Salt Lake City's community notice board.
- Periodic briefings will be held for federal, state, and local elected officials and other government agency staff.
- All public information will include contact information for key project team members (**Appendix F** contains contact information for the VA, EPA, and UDEQ).
- Email list will be maintained as part of this CIP by the VA. Persons requesting to be placed on the list will receive announcements of upcoming public meetings and the availability of new site-specific information.
- Local community councils, schools, businesses, and other community members who have a vested interest in the cleanup of the site will be engaged and encouraged to participate in community involvement activities (**Appendices G** through **I**).
-

Section 6
EPA Technical Assistance for the Community

A CAG was formed for the site by members of the Salt Lake City community and serves as the focal point for the exchange of information among the local community with assistance from the VA, EPA, UDEQ, and other pertinent federal agencies involved in cleanup of the Superfund Site. The CAG helps to keep the VA, EPA, and UDEQ informed about questions or concerns on behalf of the community and helps to disseminate information about site activities and progress.

The EPA serves the CAG or other community groups by providing direct resources and technical assistance to the community to better understand the science and regulation concerning the site investigation and cleanup. EPA offers this assistance in multiple ways, including the TASC program and Technical Assistance Grants (TAG).

The TASC program is a national initiative that seeks to improve community knowledge and participation in local environmental issues and EPA actions. Specific offerings that the TASC provides include:

- Community training
- Educational presentations
- Technical assistance needs assessments
- Reviewing and explaining technical information
- Facilitating community meetings
- Developing information materials for communities

TAG provides money to CAGs or other qualified community groups for technical advisors to interpret and explain technical reports, site conditions, VA's cleanup proposals and decisions, and to facilitate participation in decision-making at eligible Superfund sites.

Both TASC and TAG have their own advantages and drawbacks. Additional information about each can be obtained by contacting the EPA Region 8 TASC Project Coordinator at (303) 312-6138 or ashenafi.sisay@epa.gov, or by visiting https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-services-communities-tasc-program.

6.1 Recent and Upcoming CAG Meetings and Other Community Involvement Activities

CAG meetings and other community involvement activities recently conducted or planned in upcoming years for the site include the following:

- **July 2024 CAG.** At the request of a community member, the July 2024 CAG meeting, held on July 17, 2024, included community members, EPA, VA, UDEQ, and local stakeholders, and was focused on the ongoing CERCLA process at the site. The VA presented updates on the RI/FS and upcoming treatability studies, including bioremediation injections and aquifer performance tests. The VA also addressed concerns about PFAS contamination and outlined plans for the PFAS PA/SI. A follow-up meeting was requested for April 2025 to review treatability study results.
- **March 2025 CAG.** The March 2025 CAG meeting held on March 19, 2025, focused on treatability study results and conceptual treatment alternatives for the PCE plume. The VA presented updated groundwater monitoring data, discussed the performance of bioremediation injections and aquifer performance tests, and outlined four treatment options. Additionally, the VA provided an update on the ongoing PFAS PA/SI, PFAS sampling activities, and presented two approaches for addressing PFAS contamination based on the sampling results. During this meeting, a motion was passed by community members to request a cancer cluster study from the County Health Department. The next meeting was scheduled for Fall 2025 (following preparation of the draft feasibility study report).
- **2026 Proposed Plan Public Meeting**. The VA will present the preferred remedy for the site and solicit input from the public about the plan.

6.2 Schedule For Community Involvement Plan Updates

Community members may provide comment on this Community Involvement Plan for a period of 60 calendar days after its release. Comments may be provided via email to the VA project manager, Shannon Smith, shannon.smith92@va.gov. Following receipt of comments, VA will address responses and issue a final version of the Community Involvement plan within 30 calendar days.

This plan will be updated periodically during implementation of the investigation and remedy at the site. The next planned update will occur during the remedial design phase of the project, which is expected to commence in 2027.

Appendix A
Site Location and Description

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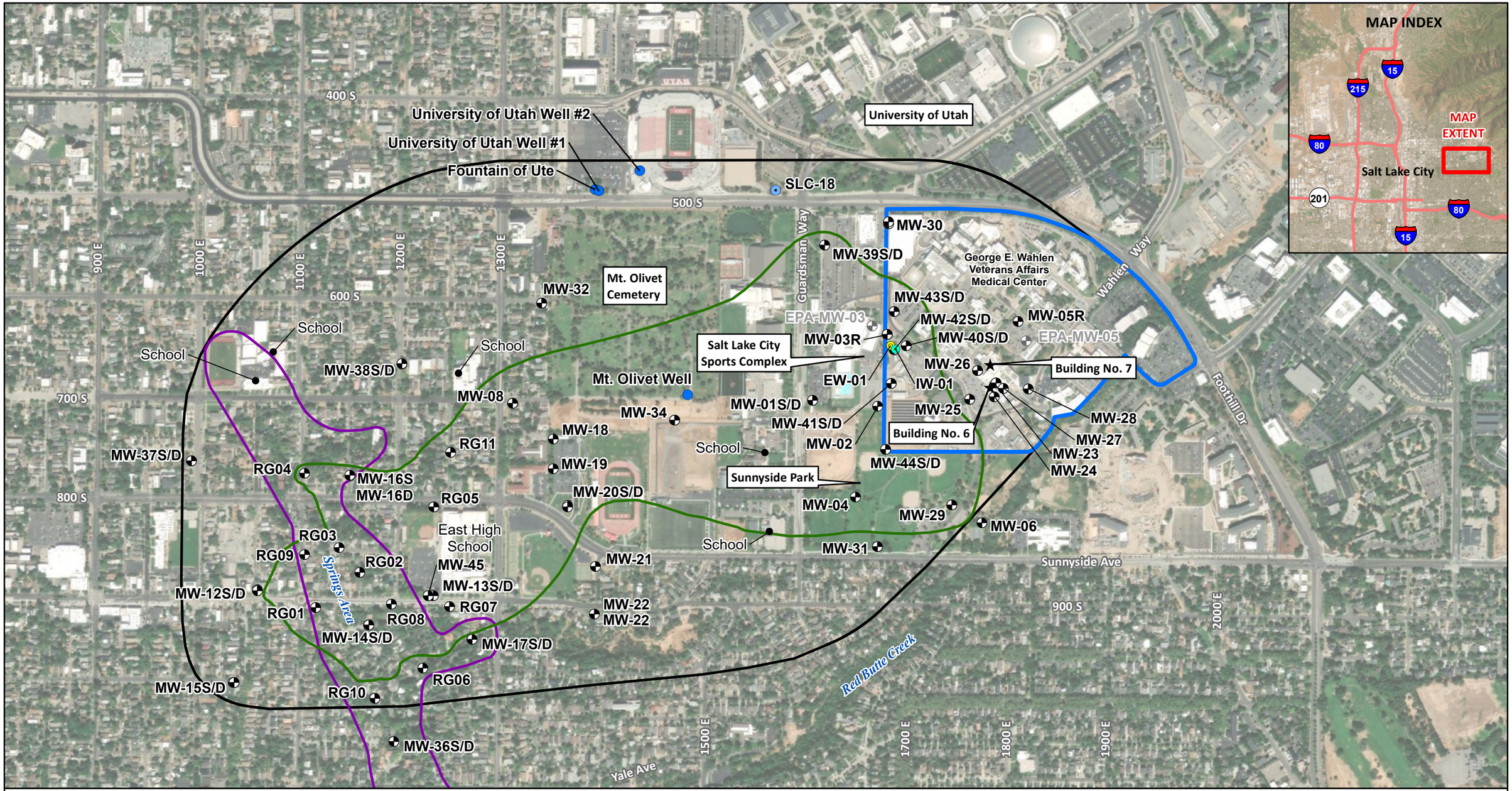

Legend

- Monitoring Well
- Extraction Well
- Injection Well
- Decommissioned Monitoring Well
- Drinking Water Supply Well
- Irrigation Well

- PCE Maximum Contaminant Level (>5 µg/L) Plume Boundary
- George E. Wahlen Veterans Affairs Medical Center Boundary
- Study Area Boundary
- Springs Area

N W E S

0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP

CDM Smith

Community Involvement Plan
700 South 1600 East PCE Plume
Salt Lake City, Utah

File Path: J:\238824_VA_Medical_Salt_Lake\MXD\Sampling_2025\CIP_2025\Fig1_SiteLocationMap.mxd WAGNERA 9/20/2025

Appendix B
Community Interview Questions

Questions:

1. How long have you lived in the area?
2. What do you know about the PCE plume? When did you first become aware of the site?
3. Do you have any health/environmental concerns regarding the plume?
4. Do you have any questions or concerns regarding the RI and FS and/or the sampling and investigations that will start soon?
5. Have you ever used or do you plan to use the PCE plume information repository established at the main Salt Lake City Library?
6. What is the best way to get information to you and, in your opinion, to the community? For instance, *Salt Lake Tribune*, local radio stations, direct mailing, and/or public service announcements?
7. Are you interested in receiving specific information on a regular basis about the cleanup developments at the site? If so, would your preference be to receive information through the mail or email?
8. Are you familiar with EPA's website? If EPA were to establish a Facebook page or Twitter page to provide updates regarding the Site would you find this way of communicating more useful than the EPA website?
9. Now that you're aware of the PCE plume, are there other people, civic, or public groups that you recommend we contact for an interview?
10. Is there anything else you would like to add? Do you have any questions?

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Appendix C
Community Councils in the Affected Area of the 700 South 1600 East Plume

East Central Community Council
Esther Hunter
Website: http://eastcentralcc.org/
Email: eastcentralcommunity@gmail.com

East Liberty Park Community Organization
Kristina Robb
Website: eastlibertypark.org
Email: elpcoslc@gmail.com

Yalecrest Neighborhood Council
Jeff Howell
Website: www.yalecrestneighborhood.org
Email: yalecrestslc@gmail.com

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Appendix D
News Media Contacts and Historical Media Coverage

News Media Contacts

- KUTV (CBS Affiliate): newsdesk@kutv2.com: reporter varies
- KSL (NBC Affiliate) KSL Radio and *Deseret News*: news@ksl.com: reporter varies
- KTVX (ABC Affiliate): news@abc4news.com: reporter varies
- KSTU (FOX Affiliate): news@fox13now.com: reporter varies
- KUER (NPR): news@kuer.org: reporter varies
- *Salt Lake Tribune*: newsroom@sltrib.com: reporter varies
- *Deseret News*: news@deseretnews.com: reporter varies
- KUED (local University of Utah Public Broadcast Channel) Community Outreach: 801- 587-2125 or main number: 801-581-7777

Historical Media Coverage

Salt Lake Tribune

“Investigators take on eastside Superfund Site groundwater cleanup;

Officials to address residents Thursday evening on mitigation effort”

By Christopher Smart

Published: March 12, 2014 12:09PM

Updated: March 11, 2014 10:27PM

Federal and state agencies are moving forward with the assessment and cleanup of a contaminated groundwater plume on Salt Lake City’s east side that was added to the Superfund Site cleanup list last year.

Environmental officials will meet Thursday evening with residents concerned about groundwater contaminated by tetrachloroethylene (PCE), a man-made chemical commonly used in dry-cleaning.

The plume is believed to be approximately 300 acres in size and generally located between Guardsman Way and 1100 East downslope from the Veterans Administration Hospital. Concentrations of PCE were found to be 60 times the limit for drinking water. In high concentrations, the chemical can cause dizziness and headaches, nausea, motor difficulties, and even death.

Investigators hired by the VA are beginning to formulate a “remedial investigation work plan” and will make a presentation and hold a question-and-answer session with residents Thursday at 6:30 p.m. at the McGillis School, 668 E. 1300 South.

The meeting is being hosted by the East Central Community Council, according to Chairwoman Esther Hunter. It is open to all Salt Lake City residents and property owners. “We’re grateful the VA is taking responsibility and we’re fortunate they are leading the cleanup,” she said.

The work plan is the first step toward more accurately defining the plume and seeking ways to mitigate its impacts, said D. Lynne Welsh, the remedial manager for the Department of Veteran’s Affairs in Salt Lake City. The VA has taken responsibility for the contamination and cleanup, she said. The chemical has “vapor intrusive impacts” and can seep into homes. “PCE is a volatile compound,” Welsh said. “We want to make sure it doesn’t get into people’s basements.” Investigators will inspect residential housing with the permission of owners or tenants, Welsh said.

Residents can sign up for inspections at Thursday’s meeting.

The inquiry will look at various aspects of groundwater in the area and must also take into account housing foundations. Because foundations vary from structure-to-structure, it’s important that investigators evaluate as many as possible, Welsh said.

The probe will be followed by a feasibility study that will eventually lead to a mitigation plan.

“The fact that the VA is moving forward is good news,” said Tom Daniels, remedial project manager for the Utah Department of Environmental Quality. The state will provide support and oversight on the project, he said. “It’s our job to look out for the concerns of the state and its residents,” he said.

The EPA is also involved in the project.

The contamination was discovered in the 1990s near the irrigation well for Mount Olivet Cemetery. In 2004, Salt Lake City removed a drinking water well from service when trace amounts of PCE were discovered there.

Additional news coverage can be found at these sources:

- Salt Lake City Plume Now on Superfund List (*Salt Lake Tribune*) (5/22/13)

- EPA Places Salt Lake City Groundwater Plume on National Priority List (05/22/13)
- East-side Groundwater Contamination/Utah's Right to Know (KCPW) (09/24/12
- Dangerous Chemical Springing Up In Some SLC Backyards (KUTV) (09/18/12)
- Salt Lake City Toxic Plume May Get Superfund Status (KUER) (09/17/12)
- Salt Lake City Toxic Plume Proposed for Superfund (*Salt Lake Tribune*) (09/17/12)

Appendix E
Project Websites

VA Website
https://pceplume.org/

U.S. EPA Website
https://www.epa.gov/superfund/700-south

Utah Department of Environmental Quality Website
www.deq.utah.gov

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Appendix F
700 South 1600 East PCE Plume Project Contacts

VA Salt Lake City Health Care System

George E. Wahlen
Department of Veterans Affairs
Medical Center
500 Foothill Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84148
801-582-1565

Greg House
Public Affairs Specialist
801-582-1565 ext. 6606
gregory.house@va.gov

Shannon Smith
CERCLA Program Manager/Remedial Project Manager
801-582-1565 ext. 2021
shannon.smith92@va.gov

Matthew Critchfield
Interim Associate Director
801-582-1565 ext. 2002
Matthew.critchfield@va.gov

Environmental Protection Agency

U.S. EPA Region 8
1595 Wynkoop Street,
Denver, CO 80202-1129

Missy Haniewicz
Community Involvement Coordinator
720-415-4609
haniewicz.Missy@epa.gov

Shaun Cwick
Project Manager
720-843-6569
cwick.shaun@epa.gov

Utah Department of Environmental Quality

Division of Environmental Response & Remediation
195 North 1950
West Salt Lake City, UT 84114

Dave Allison
Community Involvement Coordinator
385-391-8143
dallison@utah.gov

Maureen Petit
CERCLA Project Manager
385-391-8127
mpetit@utah.gov

Hans Millican
CERCLA Branch Manager
385-391-8137
hmillican@utah.gov

Wesley Sandlin
CERCLA Manager
385-391-8151
wsandlin@utah.gov

Appendix G
Local Contacts

Local Agencies Involved in Cleanup				
NAME	**TITLE, ORGANIZATION**	**PHONE**	**ADDRESS**	**E-MAIL**
Debbie Lyons	Sustainability Division Director of Salt Lake City Green	801-535-6470	P.O. Box 145467 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-5467	debbie.lyons@slcgov.com
Jessica Antezano	Bureau Manager, Water Quality & Hazardous Waste, Salt Lake County Health Department	385-468-3906	788 East Woodoak Lane (5380 South) Murray, UT 84107	JAntezano@slco.org
Ron Lund	Director, Environmental Health, Salt Lake County Health Department	385-468-4100	788 East Woodoak Ln. Murray, UT 84107	rlund@slco.org
Laura Briefer	Director of Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities	801-483-6741	P.O. Box 146751 Salt Lake City, UT 84115	puadmin@slcgov.com

Local Elected Officials and Community Leaders				
NAME	**TITLE, ORGANIZATION**	**PHONE**	**ADDRESS**	**E-MAIL**
Erin Mendenhall	Mayor, Salt Lake City	801-535-7704	451 S. State St, Rm 306 Salt Lake City, UT 84111	mayor@slcgov.com
Jenny Wilson	Mayor, Salt Lake County	385-468-7000	2001 S State St, Salt Lake City, UT 84114	mayor@slco.org
Dan Dugan	SL City Council District 6 (primary councilperson)	801-535-7784	451 S. State Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84114	dan.dugan@slc.gov
Eva Lopez Chavez	SL City Council District 4 (neighboring district)	801-535-7782	451 S. State Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84114	eva.lopezchavez@slc.gov
Darin Mano	SL City Council District 5 (neighboring district)	801-535-7786	451 S. State Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84114	darin.mano@slc.gov
Jiro Johnson	SL County District 1	385-486-7454	2001 South State Street N2200 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575	JiJohnson@saltlakecounty.gov

Local Elected Officials and Community Leaders				
NAME	**TITLE, ORGANIZATION**	**PHONE**	**ADDRESS**	**E-MAIL**
Ross Romero	SL County District 4	385-468-7459	2001 South State Street N2200 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575	RRomero@saltlakecounty.gov
Laurie Stringham	SL County Council At Large “A”	385-468-7451	2001 South State Street N2200 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575	LLStringham@saltlakecounty.gov
Suzanne Harrison	SL County Council At Large “B”	385-468-7452	2001 South State Street N2200 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575	suharrison@saltlakecounty.gov
Natalie Pinkney	SL County Council At Large “C”	385-468-7455	2001 South State Street N2200 Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4575	NPinkney@saltlakecounty.gov

Appendix H
Utah Contacts

Utah Federal Contacts

NAME	TITLE, ORGANIZATION	PHONE	ADDRESS	E-MAIL
Blake Moore	United States Representative Congressional District 1	801-625-0107	324 25th Street Ogden, UT 84401	https://blakemoore.house.gov/contact/
John Curtis	U.S. Senator	801-524-4380	8402 Federal Bldg. 125 S State St. SLC, UT 84138	https://curtis.senate.gov/contact/
Mike Lee	U.S. Senator	801-524-5933	Wallace F. Bennet FB 125 S State St., Ste. 4225 SLC, UT 84138	https://lee.senate.gov/contact

Utah State Contacts

NAME	TITLE, ORGANIZATION	PHONE	ADDRESS	E-MAIL
Spencer Cox	Governor	801-538-1000	350 North State Street, Ste. 200 SLC, UT 84114-2220	https://governor.utah.gov/contact/
Jen Plumb	Utah State Senator	801-870-0028	350 State Street #320 SLC, UT 84114	jplumb@le.utah.gov
Hoang Nguyen	Utah State Representative	801-842-4220	350 State Street #350 SLC, UT 84114	hnguyen@le.utah.gov

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Appendix I
Tribal Groups

Confederate Tribe of the Goshutes Madeline Greymountain PO Box 6104 195 Tribal Center Road Ibapah, UT 84034 P: (435) 234-1138 F: (435) 234-1162	Paiute Tribes of Utah Corrina Bow, Chairperson 440 North Paiute Dr. Cedar City, UT 84721 P: (435) 586-1112 F: (435) 867-2659 www.utahpaiutes.org	San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe May Preston, President PO Box 1989 Tuba City, AZ 86045 P: (928) 514-6261
Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation Shane Warner, Chairman 707 North Main Street Brigham City, UT 84302 P: (435) 734-2286 F: (435) 734-0424 www.nwbshoshone.com	Skull Valley Band of Goshute Candace Bear, Chairwoman 1198 N. Main Street Grantsville, UT 84029 P: (435) 882-4872 F: (435) 882-4889	Ute Indian Tribe Shaun Chapoose, Chairman PO Box 190 Fort Duchesne, UT 84026-0190 P: (435)722-5141 F: (435)722-2374 www.utetribe.com
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Manuel Heart, Chairman PO Box JJ Towaoc, CO 81334 P: (970) 564-5606 F: (970) 564-5709 www.utemountainutetribe.com	White Mesa Community Malcolm Lehi, Council Rep. PO Box 7096 White Mesa, UT 84511 P: (435) 678-3685	Navajo Nation Russel Begaye, President 100 Parkway PO Box 7440 Window Rock, AZ 86515 P: (928) 871-7000 F: (928) 871-4025 www.navajo-nsn.gov
Utah Division of Indian Affairs Shirlee Silversmith, Division Director 250 North 1950 West, Suite A Salt Lake City, UT 84116 P: (801) 715-6701 https://heritage.utah.gov/utah-division-of-indian-affairs		