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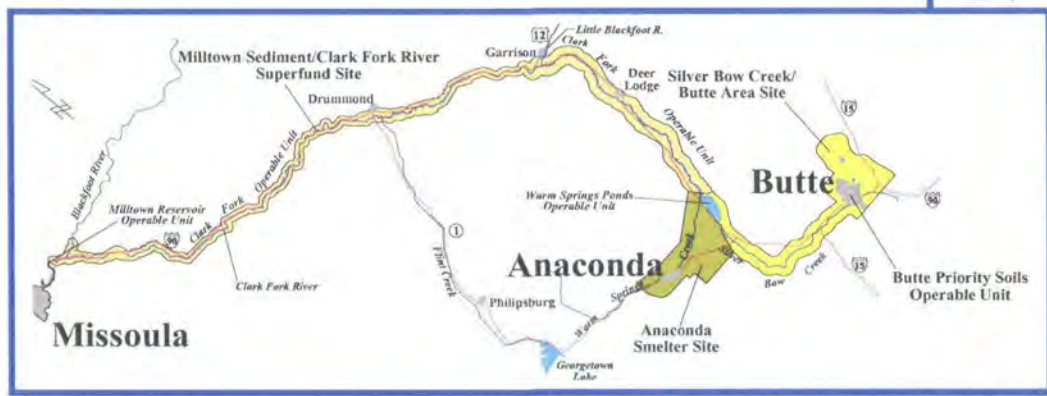
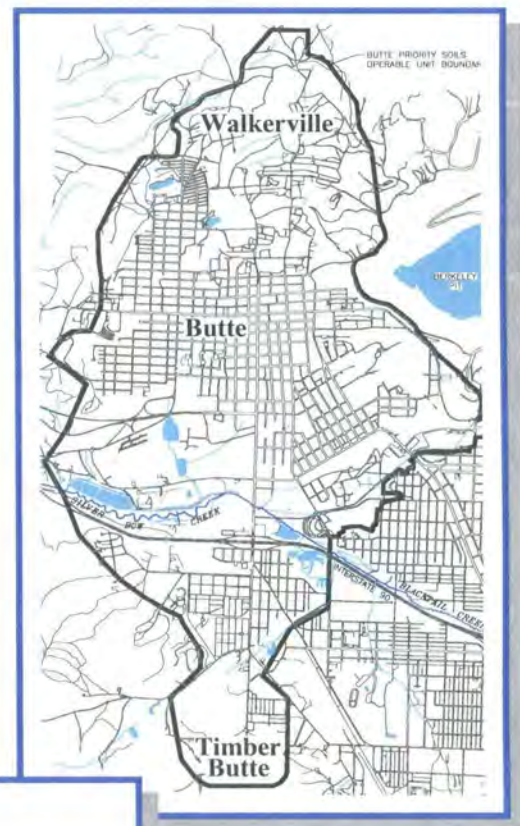
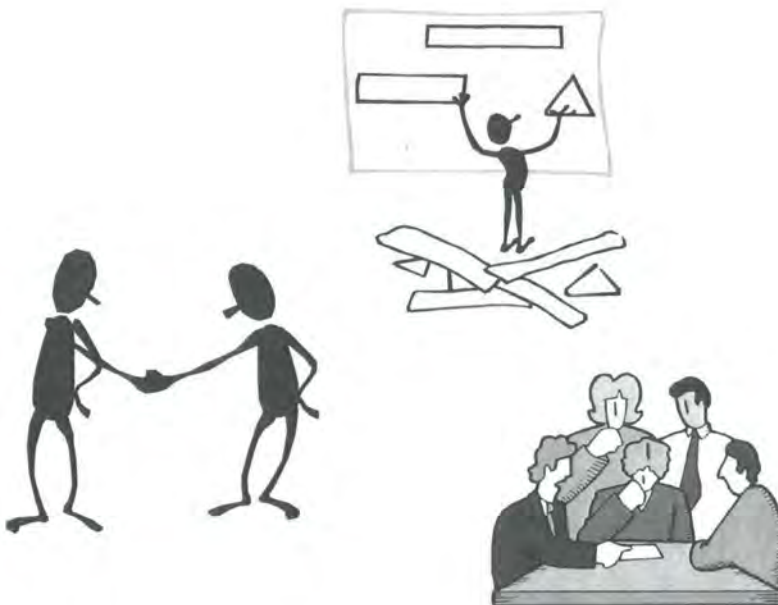
MONTANA OFFICE

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Revised Community Involvement Plan

Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit,
Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area Superfund Site

November 2003



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ENVIRONMENTAL
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DEC 15 2003

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November 13, 2003

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Project: RAC Region VIII, Contract No. 68-W5-0022
Work Assignment No. 902RSBDO822

DCN: 3282-902-CR-PLAN-19050

Subject: Transmittal of Community Involvement Plans

Dear Wendy:

Enclosed are nine copies of the recently completed document entitled *Revised Community Involvement Plan, Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit, Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area Superfund Site*, dated November 2003. At your request, I have sent one copy directly to Mr. Carl Hafer in Butte.

Please let me know when you need additional copies, we will be happy to provide them.

Very truly yours,

Karen L. Ekstrom, P.G.
Project Manager
CDM Federal Programs Corporation

cc: Files

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMSL	above mean sea level
ARARs	applicable relevant and appropriate regulations
ARCO	Atlantic Richfield Company
BMP	best management practices
BFC	Blueprint for Change
BLDC	Butte Local Development Corporation
BPEEC	Berkeley Pit Environmental Education Committee
BPSOU	Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit
CTEC	Citizens Technical Environmental Committee
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Reclamation Compensation Liability Act
CI	community involvement
CIP	community involvement plan
DEQ	Montana Department of Environmental Quality
DQO	data quality objective
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FSPRA	field survey of previously reclaimed areas
FSUA	field survey of unreclaimed areas
LAO	Lower Area One
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
MR	Montana Resources
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
N-TCRA	non-time critical response action
OSC	on-scene coordinator
OU	operable unit
PRP	potentially responsible party
RI/FS	remedial investigation/feasibility study
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act
RPPC	restoration plan procedures and criteria
SAP	sampling and analysis plan
SARA	Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act
TAG	technical assistance group
TCRA	time critical response action
TU	Trout Unlimited
UCFRB	Upper Clark Fork River Basin

Section 1

Introduction

1.1 EPA Public Involvement

1.1.1 General

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) mission is to protect human health and the environment. To achieve that mission, EPA needs to continue to integrate, in a meaningful way, the knowledge and opinions of others into its decision-making processes. Effective public involvement can both improve the content of the agency's decisions and enhance the deliberative process. Public involvement also promotes democracy and civic engagement, and builds public trust in government.

EPA has long been committed to public involvement. The fundamental premise of EPA's Public Involvement Policy (Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation, U.S. EPA, May 2003) is that EPA should continue to provide for meaningful public involvement in all its programs, and consistently look for new ways to enhance public input. EPA staff and managers should seek input reflecting all points of view and should carefully consider this input when making decisions. They also should work to ensure that decision-making processes are open and accessible to all interested groups, including those with limited financial and technical resources, English proficiency, and/or past participation in environmental decision-making. Such openness to the public increases EPA's credibility, improves the Agency's decision-making processes, and informs its final decision. At the same time, EPA should not accept any recommendation or proposal without careful critical examination.

The Public Involvement Policy supplements, but does not amend, existing EPA regulations that prescribe specific public participation requirements applicable to EPA's activities under specific statutes, such as those found at 40 CFR Part 300 National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan. 40 CFR Part 300 can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/publicinvolvement/pdf/part25.pdf>.

The public participation requirements contained in such regulations specify the minimum required level of public participation. Whenever feasible, EPA should strive to provide increased opportunities for public involvement above and beyond the minimum regulatory requirements.

1.1.2 Superfund Community Involvement

Superfund is the nation's program to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites. The Federal regulation that guides the Superfund program is the

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which was revised in 1990. The Superfund law, officially known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), was passed by Congress in 1980 and amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Superfund gives EPA the authority to stop releases or potential releases of hazardous substances. It also enables EPA to compel those responsible for site contamination to pay for cleanup or perform the cleanup. Finally, it provides funding for cleanup when money from responsible parties is not available.

CERCLA requires that EPA, or the state at state-lead sites, develop and manage community involvement programs at both fund-lead and enforcement-lead sites. At fund-lead sites, cleanup is paid for with Superfund money; at enforcement-lead sites, potentially responsible parties (PRPs) pay for or perform cleanup. At either type of site, community involvement remains the responsibility of the EPA.

The CERCLA community involvement effort promotes two-way communication between members of the public and the lead government agency responsible for remedial actions. The overall objectives of CERCLA community involvement are as follows:

- Provide the public the opportunity to express comments on and provide input to technical decisions.
- Inform the public of planned and ongoing actions.
- Identify and resolve conflicts, if possible.

EPA's community involvement activities will also address environmental justice issues. Specific environmental justice goals are:

- Raising awareness of equity issues to the remediation team.
- Reviewing past site procedures to determine whether changes need to be made in areas which would impact minorities.
- Tailoring communications which are sensitive to the language and cultural differences of the community to assure that all citizens have equal opportunity to become involved in EPA's decision making process.

1.2 Groups and Programs Involved

This section contains an overview of the following programs and groups:

- Superfund Program

- EPA groups
- Other government groups
- Non-governmental groups

Relevant contact information for these groups is provided in Appendix A.

1.2.1 Superfund Program

Under the Superfund program, EPA investigates hazardous waste sites and is authorized to conduct two types of response actions:

- Removal Actions - are short-term actions designed to stabilize or clean up incidents involving hazardous substances that present a sufficient threat to human health or the environment. Removal actions can last no longer than 12 months or cost no more than \$2 million, although exemptions may be granted if warranted.
- Remedial Actions - are long-term actions that significantly and permanently reduce dangers due to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances that are serious but not immediately life threatening. Remedial responses are referred to EPA's Remedial program and are conducted only at sites on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL).

The discovery of a release or potential release of hazardous substances initiates EPA's Removal Program. EPA receives notice from the National Response Center or is contacted directly by states, communities, industries or individuals. An EPA on-scene coordinator (OSC) goes to the site, evaluates the situation, and based upon this evaluation determines the removal action to be taken. Superfund money may be used to clean up the site if those responsible for the release cannot or will not conduct the cleanup, or if state or local agencies are unable to respond. Other government agencies may be called upon to assist when necessary, depending upon the nature and extent of the release.

Some removals are paid for and conducted by those responsible for creating the release. In addition to past and present owners or operators, those responsible may include generators, transporters, storers, or disposers of hazardous substances. The rest may be paid for and conducted by state or county response teams and funds, or by EPA through Superfund. When Superfund money is used, EPA may take action to force those responsible to reimburse the federal government for clean up costs.

1.2.2 EPA Groups

EPA administers and enforces the nation's environmental laws. Based in Washington, D.C., it includes 10 regional offices, each of which includes community relations and technical staff involved in Superfund site cleanups. EPA Region 8 encompasses Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. The EPA Region 8 regional office, located in Denver, Colorado includes several offices, branches, and sections related to the Superfund Program. In addition, there is an EPA Region 8 office located in Helena, Montana. Appendix A provides the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the EPA staff and managers for the Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit (BPSOU).

1.2.2.1 Superfund Community Involvement Section - Region 8

This section is part of EPA's Office of Communication and Public Involvement and oversees communication between EPA and all residents, public officials, media representatives, and community groups associated with Superfund sites. The Superfund Community Involvement Program for each site involves the planning, coordination, and implementation of activities designed to facilitate communication and enhance community involvement. Each site has a community involvement coordinator who works closely with EPA technical staff to keep the local community informed and involved.

1.2.2.2 Office of Ecosystem Protection and Remediation - Region 8

The Office of Ecosystem Protection and Remediation oversees the development and implementation of Superfund remedial and removal program activities, as well as Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) activities.

1.2.2.3 Montana Office - Region 8

The Montana Office oversees the development and implementation of most Superfund remedial program activities and some removal program activities in Montana. The office also manages RCRA activities in Montana. The office is responsible for long-term technical work at Montana Superfund sites, including site assessments, remedial investigations and feasibility studies, treatability tests, and remedial (cleanup) design and action. Each NPL site has a remedial project manager (RPM), who supervises private contractors and other parties involved in site study and cleanup.

In 1990, EPA officially established a local office in Butte. The office was established to provide a local base for the time critical removal actions being conducted at the site and to provide the community with easy access to information about EPA's sampling and cleanup activities.

1.2.2.4 Preparedness, Assessment and Emergency Response Program - Region 8

The Superfund Preparedness, Assessment and Emergency Response Program (PAER) is part of EPA's Emergency Response Program and manages short-term actions and emergency responses. These actions include responses to accidental releases of hazardous substances, as well as short-term work at sites on EPA's NPL. Removal actions are supervised by EPA on-scene coordinators (OSCs).

1.2.2.5 Program Support Group - Region 8

The program support group is an advisory group of scientists available to senior managers, OSCs, and RPMs for consultation on technical and scientific matters pertaining to toxicology, ecology, human or veterinary medicine, chemistry, hydrogeology, and/or air modeling. Scientists and/or physicians within the group are sometimes consulted to develop or review environmental sampling and analysis plans, or to develop or interpret environmental, epidemiological, medical or toxicological data. The Program Support Group provides 24 hour a day/7 days a week emergency response capacity to assist with science support and coordination during environmental emergencies. Most individuals within the Program Support Group actively pursue environmental research, education, and/or clinical practice at the regional or national levels and maintain professional standings in their scientific disciplines; many are board certified in their respective fields of expertise.

1.2.3 Other Government Groups

1.2.3.1 Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), as part of its own Montana Superfund Program, generally acts as the support agency during EPA-led study and cleanup at federal Superfund sites in Montana. DEQ's Remediation Division responsibilities include investigation and cleanup activities at state and federal Superfund sites and reclaiming abandoned mine lands. Other regulatory activities include permitting and licensing underground storage tanks; implementing corrective actions at sites with leaking underground storage tanks; administering the Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup Fund (reimbursing owners for the costs of petroleum release cleanup); and overseeing ground water remediation at sites where agricultural and industrial chemical spills have caused ground water contamination. These activities help to protect human health and the environment; prevent exposure to hazardous substances that have been released to soil, sediment, surface water, or ground water; and ensure compliance with applicable state and federal regulations.

DEQ's involvement in the BPSOU Site cleanup includes reviewing and commenting on Site work plans and studies, participating in community involvement activities,

and providing technical assistance to EPA. The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the DEQ staff involved with the Butte Site are provided in Appendix A.

1.2.3.2 Natural Resource Damages Program (NRDP)

In 1990, the Natural Resource Damage Program was created to prepare the State's lawsuit against the Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) for damage to natural resources in the Clark Fork River Basin (which includes the BPSOU). The lawsuit, brought under the federal Superfund law and its state law counterpart, seeks hundreds of millions of dollars in damages from ARCO for environmental damage to resources in the basin and for the state's litigation costs. Federal and state Superfund laws require that amounts recovered for natural resource damage be used to restore, replace, or acquire the equivalent of the injured resources in the basin.

As a result of a partial settlement of its natural resource damage lawsuit against ARCO, the State of Montana got approximately \$130 million to restore injured natural resources in the Upper Clark Fork River Basin (UCFRB). In 2000, the state finalized the UCFRB Restoration Plan Procedures and Criteria (RPPC), which provides a framework for spending these funds. The state elected to establish a granting process in which government entities, private entities, and private individuals could apply for restoration funds based on procedures and criteria set forth in the RPPC document.

Grant funds may be used for projects that will restore or replace injured natural resources and/or lost services provided by those resources. Projects must be located within the Upper Clark Fork River Basin. Activities associated with research projects do not have to occur within the basin, provided the proposed research project pertains to injured resources in the basin.

1.2.3.3 Butte-Silver Bow Planning Department

The mission of the Butte-Silver Bow Planning Department, under the direction of the Planning Board, is to sustain and improve the health, safety, convenience, and welfare of the citizens of Butte-Silver Bow and to plan for the future development of the community. Planning for the optimum land uses and orderly development of Butte-Silver Bow recognizes:

- The need for adequate transportation, health, educational and recreational facilities.
- The needs of agriculture, industry and business as related to future growth.
- The needs of residential areas to promote and provide healthy surroundings for family life.

- The growth of the community shall be proportionate with and promote the efficient and economical use of public funds.

The Planning Department is responsible for updating and implementing the Butte-Silver Bow Comprehensive Master Plan and enforcing those policies that accomplish the goals and objectives of the master plan. These policies include local subdivision, zoning, and floodplain regulations and development guidelines for public right-of-ways, reclamation areas (Superfund sites), public places and structures, and public and private utilities. A listing of building guidelines is provided by the Planning Department on request.

1.2.3.4 Butte-Silver Bow Health Department

The Butte-Silver Bow Health Department administers a broad array of programs related to public health protection. General categories include air quality, animal control, consumer protection, solid waste management, subdivision review, and water quality. The Health Department is responsible for the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, which works to prevent elevated levels of lead from environmental and other sources in children. The Health Department also administers the Water Quality District which is concerned with issues on the Superfund site, such as stormwater and groundwater control areas.

1.2.3.5 Butte-Silver Bow Public Works Department

The Butte-Silver Bow Public Works Department is responsible for a variety of areas, including: historic preservation, Metro sewer treatment plant, sewer rates, maintenance, parks and recreations, roads and animal control, solid waste, transit, and the water utility.

1.2.4 Non-Governmental Groups

1.2.4.1 Citizens Technical Environmental Committee (CTEC)

The Citizens Technical Environmental Committee (CTEC) began in 1990 in response to technical issues involved with Superfund cleanup of the Butte Area. In 1991, the group received a U.S. EPA Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) for the purpose of translating complex technical data and documents for affected residents of Butte Superfund sites and providing feedback to the agencies. Grant funding is used to hire independent technical advisors to review and report objectively on the material, to educate the public, and to help citizens communicate their concerns to the decision-making agencies. CTEC's board is volunteer.

1.2.4.2 Montana Environmental Information Center (MEIC)

The Montana Environmental Information Center (MEIC) is a member-supported statewide advocacy and public education organization. It was founded in 1973 to protect and restore Montana's natural environment. MEIC's issue priorities include: hardrock mining, air quality, water quality, coal bed methane, land use and growth management, state lands management, energy policy, solid waste management, and environmental policy.

1.2.4.3 Clark Fork Coalition (CFC)

The Clark Fork Coalition (CFC) is a non-profit organization based in Missoula, Montana, working to protect and restore the Clark Fork River watershed. The Clark Fork is the largest river by volume in Montana. It rises out of the mountains along the Continental Divide near Butte and flows west 320 miles to Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho's largest lake. Along the way, it gathers waters from such fabled tributaries as the Flathead, Big Blackfoot, and Bitterroot rivers. Although the Clark Fork suffers from decades of mistreatment, it remains the economic, cultural, and biological backbone of western Montana and northern Idaho.

1.2.4.4 Trout Unlimited (TU)

Trout Unlimited's (TU's) mission is to conserve, protect, and restore North America's trout and salmon fisheries and their watersheds. TU accomplishes this mission on local, state, and national levels with an extensive and dedicated volunteer network. TU's national office, based just outside of Washington, D.C., and its regional offices employ professionals who testify before Congress, publish a quarterly magazine, intervene in federal legal proceedings, and work with the organization's 125,000 volunteers in 500 chapters nationwide to keep them active and involved in conservation issues.

1.3 The Community Involvement Plan

1.3.1 Purpose

This revised community involvement plan (CIP) for the BPSOU has been prepared in accordance with the Superfund Community Involvement Handbook, (Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, U.S. EPA, December 2002). The handbook outlines the community involvement requirements stipulated in the National Contingency Plan (NCP), the regulations that govern Superfund. This CIP replaces the previous community involvement plan, prepared in September 1991.

The CIP is used by EPA in conducting community involvement activities as part of the Superfund process. The NCP requires a CIP for all removal actions lasting longer than 120 days and for all sites listed on the NPL. The CIP serves as a basis for

Identifying community concerns and planning two-way communication so that the public gets questions answered, and concerns publically addressed. Community involvement staff strive to anticipate, identify, and acknowledge areas of conflict so that decisions can be made with full understanding of community views.

To prepare a CIP, EPA conducts community interviews and, based on these interviews, prepares a CIP that includes a description of the site background, history of community involvement at the Site (including major community concerns), community relations objectives, and a list of affected and interested groups and individuals. The community interviews form the foundation for developing a plan for keeping abreast of community concerns.

The CIP presents opinions of residents and others interviewed. The information obtained in these interviews and summarized in the CIP reflects all of the interviewees' responses regardless of whether EPA or DEQ agree.

1.3.2 Organization

EPA has updated this document based upon information from interviews with residents of Butte, as well as from other relevant sources. The plan describes the concerns and comments of the people interviewed and outlines specific community involvement activities planned for the Site. EPA is committed to involving community members in site activities and decisions. These activities and opportunities for community involvement are explained in the pages that follow. EPA Region 8 will be responsible for implementing the community involvement program outlined in this plan and will modified it, if necessary.

The remaining CIP sections are as follows:

- Section 2 - Site Background. Discusses location, climate, environmental setting, history of mining operations, regulatory history and authority, and specific community involvement activities completed at the site.
- Section 3 - Community Background and Concerns. Briefly describes the community of Butte, including population and demographics, employment and income, services, and media outlets. Provides information on schools and community groups that may be useful for disseminating information. Documents concerns raised by those community members interviewed.
- Section 4 - Objectives of the Community Involvement Program. Lists the main objectives for the program.

- Section 5 - Community Involvement Activities. Describes the activities tailored to meet specific community needs and planned to promote effective community involvement at the Site.
- Section 6 - References. Contains a list of references used.
- Section 7 - Resources. Summarizes the information contained in the appendices.

Section 2

Site Background

This section contains a brief description of the BPSOU. Specific subsections have been provided for location, climate, environmental setting, mining operations, regulatory history and authority, and community involvement activities.

2.1 Location

The Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area NPL Site lies immediately west of the continental divide in southwestern Montana and constitutes the easternmost extent of the upper Clark Fork River drainage. The site encompasses approximately 85 square miles, including the city of Butte and the entire length of Silver Bow Creek from Butte westward approximately 25 miles to the Warm Springs Ponds near Anaconda, Montana. The Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area NPL Site represents one of four contiguous Superfund Sites in the upper Clark Fork River Basin that extend 140 miles from the headwaters of Silver Bow Creek north of Butte to the Milltown Reservoir near Missoula (Figure 2-1).

The BPSOU is one of four remedial operable units identified by EPA within the Butte Area portion of the Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area site. It encompasses historic mining areas in the town of Walkerville and Butte (north of Silver Bow Creek and west of the Berkeley Pit, and a section of land that extends south from Silver Bow Creek to Timber Butte) (Figure 2-2). The BPSOU includes the major urban drainages to Silver Bow Creek: Silver Bow Creek from near Continental Drive to the Interstate bridge, Grove Gulch, and a portion of Blacktail Creek. Lower Area One (LAO) is a related removal operable unit, and lies within the BPSOU. LAO is situated along the Silver Bow Creek floodplain at the down-gradient extent of the BPSOU. The BPSOU covers an area of approximately five square miles.

2.2 Climate

Butte's continental climate is characterized by short, cool, dry summers and long, cold winters. Total annual precipitation measured at the Butte airport averages 11.7 inches (NOAA 1988). Records dating back to 1905 show that annual precipitation varies between 6.4 and 20.6 inches. May and June are generally the wettest months, receiving about 35 percent of the total annual precipitation.

Based on records from 1951 to 1987, average annual temperatures at the Butte airport ranged between 34.0 and 42.6 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), with a mean of 38.9°F. The lowest recorded temperature was -55°F (February, 1933) and the highest was 100°F (July 1931). July and August are the warmest months with an average temperature above 60°F. January, with an average temperature of 15.5°F, is the coldest month.

Climate in the higher elevations surrounding the study area is alpine to subalpine, and is characterized by colder temperatures and precipitation often in the form of snow. Melting of the mountain snow pack in spring and early summer generates the majority of the surface water within the study area (Multitech 1987). Snow cover in the lower areas usually melts in March to early April, with the mountain snow pack normally remaining through May and into June.

2.3 Environmental Setting

The BPSOU is located in the northern Rocky Mountains of west central Montana. It is situated entirely within an urban setting, encompassing much of the cities of Butte and Walkerville. The BPSOU lies immediately west of the continental divide, within the upper Silver Bow Creek drainage (Summit Valley), at an elevation of approximately 5,400 to 6,400 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The drainage area is bounded on the east by a steep ridge (known locally as the East Ridge) which in several places exceeds 8,000 feet amsl. The western, southern, and northern borders of Summit Valley are mountainous with the highest elevations reaching over 10,000 feet amsl in the Highland Mountains south of Butte. Surface water and ground water flow originates in the mountains surrounding the valley and flows toward Silver Bow Creek where it turns west and leaves the Summit Valley west of Lower Area One.

2.4 Mining Operations

Butte has been an important mining, milling, and smelting center since 1864 when placer gold was first discovered in Silver Bow Creek. The Butte area is the location of a large metallic ore deposit that has been mined extensively for copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, gold, and silver. Butte is most renowned for its rich copper veins that were exploited by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company to support a world class copper industry from the 1880s through the 1970s. In 1973, underground mining ceased in Butte and in 1977, ARCO merged with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. ARCO continued to operate the Berkeley Pit until 1983. There was a hiatus of mining in Butte until 1986, when Montana Resources (MR) initiated open-pit mining operations in the Continental Pit. MR began mining copper and molybdenum in the Continental Pit in 1986. Operations ceased in 2001, due to increased energy costs and slumping copper markets, but mining is scheduled to begin again in 2003.

More than 100 years of mining have resulted in the development of over 500 underground mines (with roughly 3,000 miles of underground workings) and 4 open pit mines including the Berkeley Pit with its ancillary tailings ponds, waste dumps, and acid leach pads. Operation of silver mills and copper and zinc concentrators/smelters in Butte resulted in the production of a variety of mill and smelter wastes including particulates (aerial emissions) and tailings. The long period of mining in

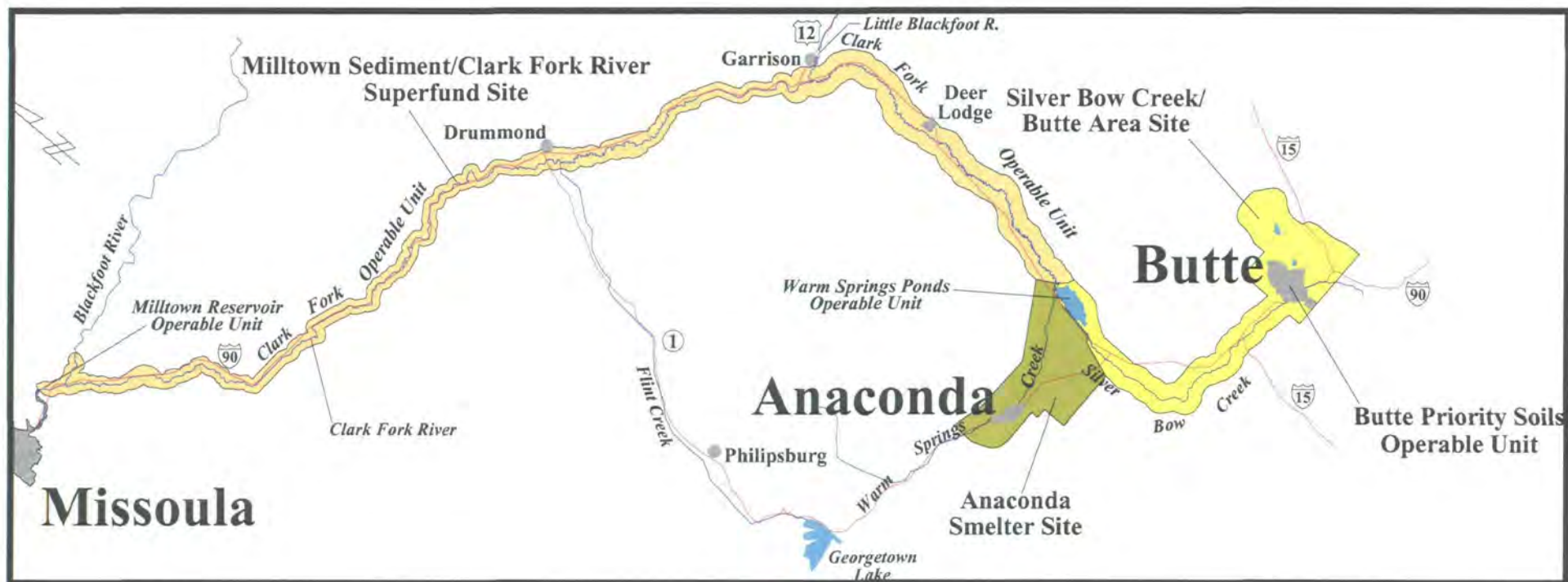
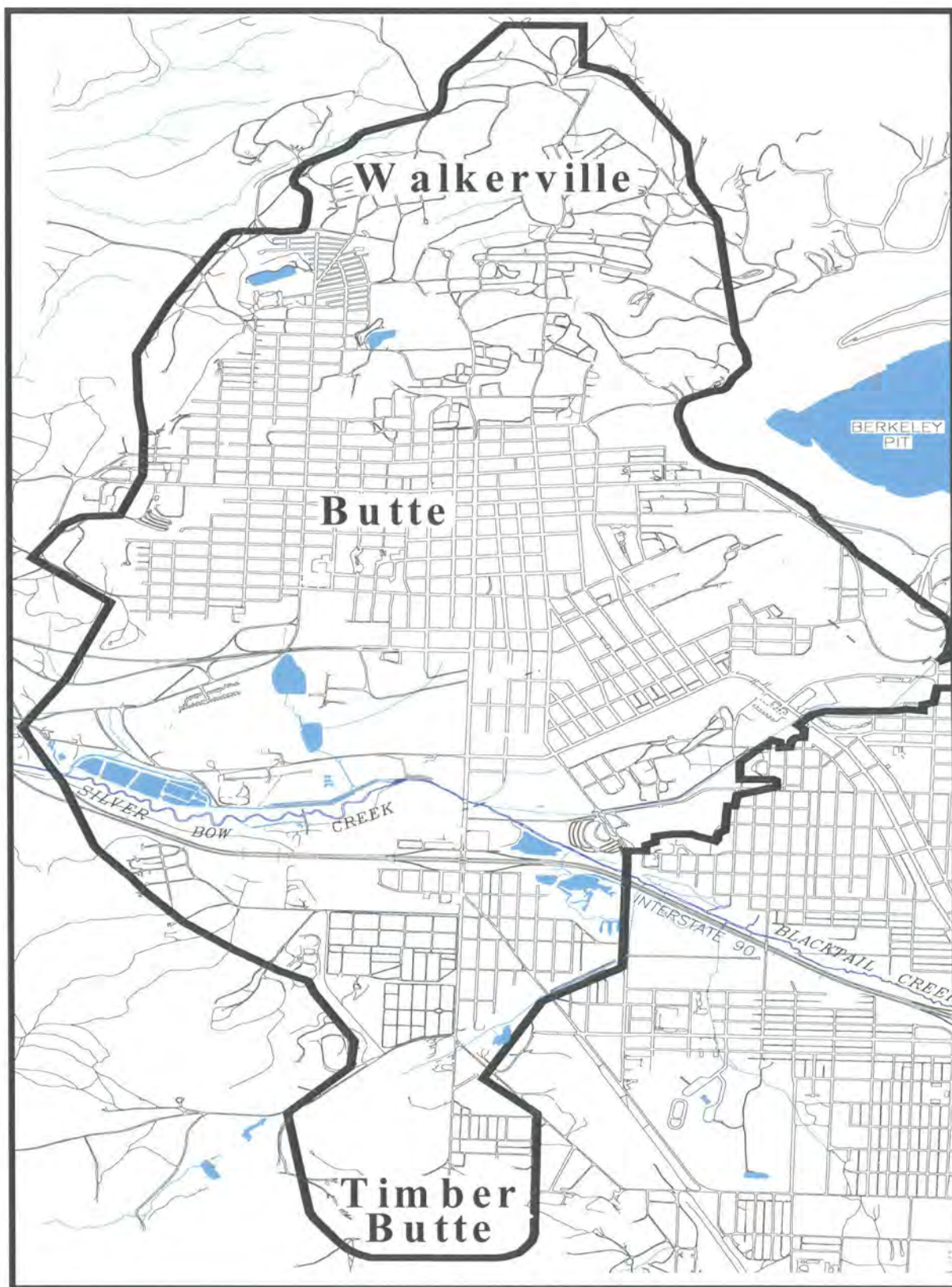


Figure 2-1
Clark Fork Basin Superfund Site



— Operable Unit Boundary

Figure 2-2
Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit

Butte left the landscape littered with un-vegetated or sparsely vegetated sulfidic mine wastes, often containing hazardous concentrations of metals and arsenic. These wastes represent significant sources of environmental contamination to Silver Bow Creek and posed human health and other environmental risks and pathways.

2.5 Regulatory History and Authority

With the establishment of the CERCLA in 1980, EPA was given responsibility to identify, investigate, and clean up uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Accordingly, the Silver Bow Creek site was listed on the NPL in 1983, and in October 1984, work began on a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) for the Silver Bow Creek Superfund site, which extended from Upper Silver Bow Creek (Metro Storm Drain) in Butte downstream to approximately Deer Lodge. Preliminary data collection and evaluation from the Butte area was conducted during the Phase I Silver Bow Creek RI/FS.

During the course of the Silver Bow Creek RI/FS, the importance of Butte as a source of contamination to Silver Bow Creek was formally recognized. The original listing on the NPL characterized the Silver Bow Creek Site as approximately 28 stream miles beginning at Upper Silver Bow Creek. The EPA proposed modifying the existing Silver Bow Creek NPL Site to include the Butte area. Preliminary results from the Silver Bow Creek RI/FS indicated that sources of arsenic and metal contamination in Butte were partly responsible for the contamination observed in the creek. After a thorough analysis of the relationship between the two sites (Butte Area and Silver Bow Creek), EPA concluded that the geographical relationship of the headwaters of Silver Bow Creek and the portion of Silver Bow Creek downstream of the City of Butte favored treating these areas as one site under CERCLA. The site was expanded to include the Butte Area and the formal name was changed to the Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area NPL Site in July 1987.

The name "Butte Priority Soils" was chosen because the sources of contaminants at this operable unit are in the soil. The BPSOU focuses on surface water, ground water, and solid media. Ground water investigations are limited to the alluvial aquifer, since the Mine Flooding Operable Unit addresses most of the bedrock aquifer.

After the addition of the Butte Area to the Silver Bow Creek NPL Site, two separate field investigations were conducted in Butte that generated data and interpretations that played vital roles in shaping regulatory activity in Butte:

- Butte Soil Screening Study (CDM 1988)
- Draft Final Silver Bow Creek CERCLA Phase II Remedial Investigation Summary, Area One Operable Unit (CH2M-Hill and Chen Northern 1990)

Data and interpretations generated during these two preliminary investigations provided EPA with a conceptual understanding of the extent of environmental contamination in the Butte Area and the basis for the BPSOU RI/FS.

In 1991, EPA developed the Statement of Work for the BPSOU RI/FS (CDM Federal 1991). The RI/FS was separated into two phases: Phase I and Phase II; to be implemented concurrently. Phase I tasks have focused on mine wastes and contaminated soils within residential areas and in adjacent and up-gradient contaminant source areas within the BPSOU where the potential for human health impacts from exposure to contaminants is greatest. The emphasis of Phase II is an evaluation of the environmental characteristics and impacts of metals and arsenic contamination on Silver Bow Creek and present and future human health impacts of metals and arsenic contamination from source materials located outside of residential areas.

2.5.1 Phase I RI/FS

Phase I of the RI/FS was a series of sampling studies and field investigations. This led to decisions by EPA to conduct several removal actions within the BPSOU. EPA has conducted the following Time-Critical Removal Actions (TCRAs) and Non-Time Critical Removal Actions (N-TCRAs) which are related to the BPSOU RI/FS. Most, but not all of these actions focused on human health risks.

These removal actions included:

- Walkerville TCRA. Conducted in 1988 to address mine waste dumps and residential areas contaminated with lead above 2,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) and/or mercury above 10 mg/kg in the town of Walkerville. The PRPs conducted a removal action on several mine waste dumps associated with the Alice, Moulton, and Lexington Mill sites, and the Sherman Ballfield. EPA remediated 23 residential yards and constructed new basements under 4 homes that were built in mine waste. Clean cover soil was placed over the contaminated source areas and revegetated to eliminate human exposure to lead and mercury.
- Timber Butte TCRA. Conducted in 1989 to address mill and mine wastes associated with the Timber Butte Mill Site. As part of the removal action, two residential yards adjacent to the Timber Butte Mill site were excavated, backfilled, and revegetated under this activity.
- Priority Soils TCRA. Conducted in 1990 and 1991 to address a number of mine waste dumps, a concentrate spill on an active railroad bed, and seven residential yards located in Butte and Walkerville.

- Colorado Smelter TCRA. Conducted in 1992 to address a smelter site located in Butte.
- Anselmo Mine Yard and Late Acquisition/Silver Hill TCRA. Conducted in 1992 and addressed a mine yard and several mine dumps in Butte.
- Walkerville Priority Soils 1994 TCRA. Addressed four elevated lead sites in Walkerville.
- Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit N-TCRA. Addressed a number of mine waste dumps located in both Butte and Walkerville.
- Storm Water TCRA. Addressed storm water problems in Missoula Gulch, upper Buffalo Gulch, and the Kelley Mine Yard areas in Butte. To control storm water flow and to minimize soil erosion and the transport of contaminated sediment to Silver Bow Creek, storm water conveyance structures were constructed and large areas of barren land and contaminated soils were reclaimed. Land reclamation consisted of placing cover soil and revegetation in accordance with BPSOU cover soil and revegetation specifications. Most significantly, storm water channels and detention ponds were placed in Missoula Gulch and upper Buffalo Gulch to minimize erosion and reduce the release and transport of contaminants from historic mining areas. All storm water flows from upper Buffalo Gulch less than the 25-year, 24-hour design storm have been diverted to the Berkeley Pit. Also, removal work under the Storm Water TCRA included the reclamation of the Alice Dump; a waste rock dump located in upper Missoula Gulch that was estimated to contain 2,000,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and waste rock. The Storm Water TCRA was completed in 1999.

In addition, EPA is currently conducting the following removal actions:

- Railroad TCRA. Addresses railroad beds and adjacent residential yards at the BPSOU that contain elevated concentrations of metals and arsenic. EPA expects to complete the Railroad TCRA in 2004.
- LAO N-TCRA. Consists of the removal of accessible mine tailings impounded in the Silver Bow Creek floodplain from the historic Colorado Smelter and Butte Reduction Works facilities. This action also involved the Manganese Stockpile TCRA conducted by EPA. In 1997, the potentially responsible party (PRP) excavated and removed approximately 1,200,000 cubic yards of tailings from the Silver Bow Creek floodplain, the floodplain area was backfilled with imported materials, and the stream channel was reconstructed. An estimated 1,000,000 cubic yards of tailings remain in-place at the site beneath the Metro Sewage Treatment Plant facility, historic slag walls, and other immovable structures. In 1999, EPA and the PRP Group completed a 12-month program of hydrochemical and hydrologic data collection (ground and surface water) as part of the LAO N-TCRA Phase II and BPSOU RI/FS Post Removal Action

Monitoring Program. These data were collected for the purpose of determining new flow regimes following stream channel reconstruction, obtaining data representative of post removal conditions, and evaluating potential ground water capture, extraction, and treatment alternatives. Phase III of the LAO N-TCRA will include the design and construction of both the final reclamation plan and construction of a ground water collection, extraction, and treatment system. Phase III of the LAO N-TCRA is likely to be folded into the final ROD for the BPSOU.

- Residential soils portion of the BPSOU N-TCRA. Addresses residential areas with soil-lead concentrations above the lead action level (2,300 mg/kg in non-residential areas and 1,200 mg/kg in residential areas). The Emma Dump was recently reclaimed under this removal action in accordance with BPSOU cover soil and revegetation specifications. This action also covers the Work Plan for Residential Areas and the Butte-Silver Bow Lead Prevention and Abatement Program. The schedule for completion of the Soil-Lead TCRA is consistent with that for BPSOU ROD (2004).

2.5.2 Phase II RI/FS

In 1996, the PRP Group submitted the Final Phase II RI/FS Work Plan and Addendum for the BPSOU which was approved by EPA. Specific tasks of Phase II RI/FS were designed to build upon preliminary site characterization information. The Phase II Work Plan specified three investigations to be implemented under Phase II of the RI/FS to complete the site characterization portion of the RI. These investigations include the Soil/Mine Waste Investigation, Surface water Investigation, and Ground Water Investigation. Data collection for these three investigations has been completed. The focus for each of these investigations is summarized below.

2.5.2.1 Soil/Mine Waste Investigation

Prior to Phase II data collection, the locations of historic mining facilities and contaminant source areas at the BPSOU had been investigated and mapped under past efforts by EPA and other entities including state agencies, Butte-Silver Bow County government, and the PRP group. Many of the identified source areas had been removed or addressed as part of other response actions directed by EPA and/or the State of Montana. The primary emphasis of the Phase II RI/FS Soil/Mine Waste Investigation is to survey all previously reclaimed areas. Many unreclaimed areas that were determined to have concentrations of lead greater than 2,300 mg/kg were designated for response actions under existing orders. Also, previously reclaimed areas were surveyed to determine the current state of the area and identify those areas that needed additional work. The Field Survey of Unreclaimed Areas (FSUA) and the Field Survey of Previously Reclaimed Areas (FSPRA) were completed in 1997. As a result of these field programs, 23 unreclaimed areas and 32 previously

reclaimed areas at the BPSOU were identified for immediate future response actions under existing actions. Approximately thirty-one of the fifty-five sites identified during the FSUA and FSPRA were removed/reclaimed in 1998. Additional sites have been addressed since 1998.

2.5.2.2 Surface Water Investigation

The primary focus of the Phase II RI/FS Surface Water Investigation has been to characterize the loading of metals to Silver Bow Creek during both base flow and wet weather. The RI/FS will determine the sources of the loading and the relationship of the surface flow to the ground water system. The interaction of surface water and ground water is a key issue because much of the ground water in the BPSOU is expressed as surface water before it leaves the OU. Managing surface water during storm events will be an important component of the final remedy.

Storm water runoff data were collected during the Phase I Silver Bow Creek RI and the Phase II Silver Bow Creek RI. Also, storm water data were collected by the PRPs in 1993, 1994, and 1995 for the Phase II BPSOU RI/FS. Attempts were made by the PRPs to evaluate these data but the results of the evaluations were not sufficient to demonstrate an adequate characterization of storm water runoff from the Butte Hill. In 1996, EPA made a decision to use existing data, runoff modeling, and other approaches to characterize storm water in the RI/FS. It was acknowledged by the RI/FS group that continuing response actions to protect downstream work at Streamside Tailings was continually changing the character of storm water impacts on Silver Bow Creek. It was also acknowledged that storm water remedies would have to be monitored on a continual basis to gauge any improvements in Silver Bow Creek. Some storm water monitoring is occurring pursuant to the Interim Monitoring Plan.

EPA and DEQ realize that managing storm water at the BPSOU will be a critical component to the successful remediation of Silver Bow Creek. Ultimately, the goal is to maximize protection of Silver Bow Creek by minimizing impacts associated with storm water discharge to the creek. To date, steps have been taken at the site to reduce storm water impacts on Silver Bow Creek. Best management practices (BMPs) for controlling storm water have been implemented at the site including storm water diversions, sedimentation basins, and extensive land reclamation as part of source area removal actions.

2.5.2.3 Ground Water Investigation

The Phase II RI/FS Ground Water Investigation is intended to characterize the nature and extent of ground water contamination within the Silver Bow Creek flood plain alluvial ground water system and any alluvial ground water systems present in the drainage basin subsystems on the Butte Hill and south of Silver Bow Creek.

Beginning in February 1997 through January 1998, ground water elevation and ground water chemistry data were collected from monitoring wells completed in alluvium and weathered bedrock at the BPSOU. EPA is currently conducting supplemental investigations and analysis of ground water.

2.5.2.4 Post Removal Action Monitoring Program

In early 1998, data collection for the Phase II RI/FS was nearing completion. Concurrently, the removal of 1.2 million cubic yards of tailings at LAO was completed and removal action activities were underway on the Butte Hill. Many sources of environmental contamination to Silver Bow Creek have likely been reduced and changes to water quality within the creek and ground water at LAO will occur. Thus, EPA determined that the existing RI/FS data set for ground water and surface water may not be reflective of the current and future site conditions at the BPSOU. Consequently, the RI/FS schedule was extended for a period of 18 months to allow for additional ground water and surface water data collection to be conducted.

Data quality objectives (DQOs) for the additional ground water and surface water data needed for the RI/FS were very similar to those established for the LAO N-TCRA Phase II Monitoring. Phase II Monitoring for the LAO N-TCRA was designed to provide for an interim period of data collection after the removal of tailings to support design options for the ground water collection, extraction, and treatment system to be implemented during Phase III of the LAO N-TCRA. In July 1998, a work plan and a sampling and analysis plan (SAP) were finalized for the collection and analysis of ground water and surface water data to meet the needs for the BPSOU RI/FS and Phase II of the LAO N-TCRA. This data collection effort, referred to as the Post Removal Action Monitoring Program, was completed in September 1999. Surface water data collected as part of the Post Removal Action Monitoring Program were used during this evaluation as a preliminary qualitative measure of the success of storm water BMPs (post-BMP conditions). However, post-BMP water chemistry data were not used to evaluate the quality of post-BMP storm water runoff because data for specific storm runoff events were not obtained during the Post Removal Action Monitoring Program.

2.6 Community Involvement Activities

EPA has conducted the following community involvement activities:

- Conducted community interviews
- Facilitated formation of a Technical Advisory Group (TAG)
- Established information repositories

- Opened an EPA office in Butte
- Conducted public meetings
- Provided site-specific fact sheets

A description of each of these activities follows.

2.6.1 Conducted Community Interviews

In June 2003, EPA conducted community interviews with 22 Butte community members and leaders. The objective of the interviews was to find out the community's concerns and issues with the BPSOU and Superfund in general. The interviews also focused on how interviewees obtained their information and the best ways to keep the public informed. Community interviews were also conducted when the original CIP was written in 1991.

2.6.2 Facilitated Formation of Technical Advisory Group

The Citizens Technical Environmental Committee (CTEC) began in 1990 in response to technical issues involved with Superfund cleanup of the Butte Area. In 1991, the group received a U.S. EPA Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) for the purpose of translating complex technical data and documents for residents of Butte Superfund sites and providing feedback to the agencies. Grant funding is used to hire independent technical advisors to review and report objectively on the material, to educate the public, and to help citizens communicate their concerns to the decision-making agencies. CTEC's Board is comprised of volunteers and is listed in Appendix A.

In the June 2003 interviews mentioned above, the effectiveness of the group was questioned by several people. EPA will work with this group on ways to improve their communication with the public.

2.6.3 Established Information Repositories

EPA established an Administrative Record and Site Information Repository for the site shortly after the site was designated as an NPL site, as required by law (40 CFR, Part 300.415(n)(4)(i)). The Administrative Record is housed at the EPA Superfund Records Center in Denver, Colorado and at the EPA office in Helena, Montana. The Site Information Repository, a subset of documents from the Administrative Record and site file is located at the local EPA office in Butte, Montana and at the Montana Tech Library. Contact information is provided in Appendix F.

Historically, information repositories are not one of the most effective ways to

communicate with residents. However, EPA continues to make documents available at the repositories for the public. EPA will also work with both repositories to ensure that documents are easy to access.

The repository contains basic site information, documents on site activities, technical site documents, this CIP, and general information about the Superfund program all for public review. EPA has placed a notice in local newspapers of general circulation that notifies the public of the availability of the Administrative Record file and identifies the various information repository locations and the hours of availability. In addition, EPA repeats this information in each fact sheet, so that the general public is aware of the existence and location of the site documents. The Administrative Record and information repository will continue to be updated as necessary.

2.6.4 Established Butte EPA Office

The EPA office in Butte was established in 1990. As discussed previously, the office was established to provide a local base for the time critical removal actions being conducted at the site and to provide the community with easy access to information about EPA's sampling and clean-up activities. Several people interviewed in June 2003 said that the Butte office was one of the first places they go to get information about EPA's work in Butte.

The office is located in the Butte-Silver Bow courthouse, at 125 W. Granite Avenue. The office is staffed full-time by EPA Remedial Project Manager, Sara Sparks, and Administrative Assistant, David Fenton. The telephone number of the Butte office is (406) 782-7415. The office is open from 8:00 to 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday.

2.6.5 Conducted Public Meetings

EPA has held numerous public meetings on all removal actions and site activities since the project began. The most recent meetings were held on February 20 and April 29, 2003. The February meeting was held jointly with CTEC.

The meetings were held from 6:30 to 8:30 pm at the Carpenter's Union Hall at 156 W. Granite. They were held to discuss investigation and cleanup activities, including the proposed schedule for completing the feasibility study, proposed plan, and record of decision for the site. Each meeting was attended by approximately 20 to 30 people, and consisted of a presentation of EPA's activities and future plans, with a question and answer period. The meetings were advertised in the *Montana Standard*.

Feedback from the June 2003 interviews indicated that meetings were limited in their ability to reach the public because of generally poor attendance. Poor attendance was

attributed to the subject matter of the meetings, the advertisement, and the format. EPA will try to make changes that encourage attendance at all meetings (see Section 5.2.3).

2.6.6 Provided Site-Specific Fact Sheets

Fact sheets have been prepared for site activities including removal actions since the site was listed. EPA prepared and distributed three informational fact sheets between April 2002 and April 2003 (Appendix B). The fact sheets were sent to those people on the BPSOU mailing list. To increase coverage, the fact sheets were also included as inserts in the Montana Standard and Butte Weekly, which have a combined circulation of almost 20,000. Copies of the fact sheets are also available at the Butte office of EPA.

The fact sheets covered the following information:

- April 2002 (4 pages). Discussion of the makeup of the BPSOU, milestones in the Superfund process, reasons for conducting a remedial investigation, overview of the BPSOU remedial investigation/feasibility study, treatability study news, ways to get involved, key contacts, and keywords and abbreviations.
- February 2003 (2 pages). Superfund process, schedule of activities, public meeting announcement, and contacts for additional information.
- April 2003 (2 pages). Summary of cleanup work done to date, schedule update, public meeting announcement, contacts for more information, document repository location, and ways to get on the mailing list.

During the June 2003 interviews, it was apparent that people were receiving the fact sheets, either through the mail or the newspapers, and were reading them. In general, the response to the style of the fact sheets and the content was good. People thought they were informative and well-written.

Section 3

Community Profile, Issues, and Concerns

This section contains a description of the community of Butte, Montana. It summarizes their major concerns regarding the anticipated Superfund removal actions. Section 3.1 contains a community profile. Section 3.2 describes the major community concerns, the interviewing process EPA employed to identify these concerns, and a summary of the interview results.

3.1 Butte Community Profile

This section contains the following background information for Butte:

- Community history
- Population and demographics
- Employment and income
- Community government and services
- Media outlets
- Education
- Community organizations

A brief discussion of each of these topics follows.

3.1.1 Community History

Butte is a historic Montana mining town with an estimated population of 34,000 residents. It is situated in a mineral-rich region of the western slope of the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 5,484 feet above sea level. During its mining heyday in the early 1900s, Butte was considered the "richest hill on earth" due to the vast amount of copper that could be mined here. Population during this boom time was nearly 100,000.

Mining, and the population of Butte, declined steadily over the mid 1900s. In the 1980s, Butte's economy took a major setback after the Anaconda Company, owner of the largest mines in the area, ceased operations. This idled approximately one third of the work force.

Since that time, Butte has worked hard to rebuild its economic vitality. Unfortunately, Butte's economy suffered another setback in 2003. The Montana Power Company (MPC) had been headquartered in Butte since the early 1900's and had been the area's largest employer since the Anaconda Company closed its doors. In the mid 1990's, MPC bought Touch America, a telecommunications company. In 1997, the Montana legislature approved deregulation of the energy industry, and MPC sold its energy holdings and restructured to become a subsidiary of Touch America (Missoulain, 2001).

In 2003, Touch America declared bankruptcy. The loss of Montana Power and, subsequently, Touch America, has impacted the Butte economy directly through the loss of jobs, and indirectly through the loss of income generated via the purchase of goods and services, payment of taxes, payment of pensions, and value of stock holdings.

Although economically depressed, Butte continues in its struggle to rebuild and many groups and civic organizations believe a revitalization can occur. Today, Butte celebrates its historical mining past as well as current growth in a variety of fields including high tech, engineering, health care, education, and cultural arts. Butte has one of the largest National Historic Landmark Districts in the country, with over 4,500 buildings listed as national historic sites or buildings. Groups, such as *Main Street Uptown Butte* and *Imagine Butte*, are working to find the funding necessary to encourage and allow maintenance and development of these structures.

3.1.2 Population and Demographics

According to the 2000 Census, Butte has an estimated population of 34,606 residents, almost evenly split between male (49.4%) and female (50.6%). As with most of Montana, Butte residents are primarily Caucasian (93%). Minority populations account for less than 7% of the residents of Butte- Silver Bow (Hispanics, 2.7%; Native Americans, 3.0%; Asian-Americans, 0.7% ; and African Americans, 0.3%).

Although almost 98% of Butte residents were born in the United States (73.3% of these in Montana), Butte's mining history created a melting pot of ethnicities. The most prominent enclaves are Irish, English, Slavic, Scandinavian, German, and Italian. Annual ethnic events in Butte include the St. Patrick's Day celebration (one of the biggest in the nation), the annual Chinese New Year Parade and Maiwah Society (celebrating Butte's Asian heritage), and the Finnish-American March 16th celebration of St. Urho's Day.

The median age of the citizenry of Butte is 38.9 years. Over 85% of this population are high school graduates or higher, with 22% holding bachelor's degrees.

3.1.3 Employment and Income

The population of Butte aged 16 years and older is estimated at 27,369. Of this population, 62% are active in the labor force (57.6% are employed and 4.2% are unemployed). The largest class of worker is the "private wage and salary workers" who make up 76.4% of the work force. Government workers account for 16.4% of the work force and self-employed workers account for 6.6%.

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000, the primary occupational categories in Butte-Silver Bow County, organized by percentage of employees, are:

- Education, health, and social services (24%)
- Retail trade (15%)
- Arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation services (12%)
- Transportation, warehousing, and utilities (9%)
- Professional, scientific, management, and administrative services (7%)
- Construction (5%)
- Public administration (5%)
- Other services (5%)
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining (4%)
- Manufacturing (4%)
- Finance, insurance, and real estate (4%)
- Information Services (3%)
- Wholesale trade (2%)

According to the Butte Local Development Corporation website, the list of top ten Butte/Silver Bow County employers in 2000 includes six private sector employers:

- Northwestern Energy, utility, 934 employees. Note: Northwestern Energy has significantly reduced the number of employees in 2003. Current numbers are not available but are expected to be less than 25% of the number shown.
- St. James Healthcare, healthcare, \$16.8M payroll, 535 employees.

- Town Pump and Affiliates, gas stations and casinos, \$5.3M payroll, 290 employees.
- MSE, Inc., energy and environmental, \$12.5M payroll, 260 employees.
- Walmart, retail sales, \$3.8M payroll, 250 employees.
- Advanced Silicon Materials Inc., polysilicon processing, \$11M payroll, 200 employees.
- CCS of Montana, Psychiatric services, \$2.5M payroll, 140 employees.
- Golden Sunlight Mine, Mining, \$6.9M payroll, 98 employees.

The list of top ten Butte/Silver Bow County employers in 2000 includes four public sector employers:

- Butte School District No. 1, education, \$18.3M payroll, 650 employees.
- Butte - Silver Bow County, government, \$13.6M payroll, 485 employees.
- Montana Tech, higher education, \$16.8M payroll, 379 employees.
- Federal government, various agencies, \$12.2M payroll, 317 employees.

The median household income in Butte- Silver Bow county in 2000 was \$30,402, with a per capita income of \$17,009 (U.S. Census, 2000). Almost 25% of local families with children under the age of five years old have incomes below the poverty level. That percentage increases to 58% in homes where no husband is present (U.S. Census, 2000).

The cost of living in Butte is low compared to national averages (LDC, 2003). Housing costs are very reasonable, with the median value of owner-occupied housing being \$74,900 (U.S. Census, 2000). The majority of Butte housing stock was built before 1959 (62.7%) (U.S. Census, 2000). Most residents (84.2%) rely on natural gas for heating (U.S. Census, 2000), and the current provider is Northwestern Energy.

Food, clothing, and vehicle costs are below the national average (LDC, 2003). In early 2001, gasoline prices were running at \$1.49 per gallon for regular unleaded (LDC, 2003).

3.1.4 Community Government and Local Services

Butte is a full service community with several medical and dental clinics and doctors, including St. James Healthcare. There are a variety of grocery stores, pharmacies, and a shopping mall which includes J.C. Penney's and Herbergers department stores. In

addition there is a Super Walmart, a Big K-Mart, several hardware stores, and many small vendors offering a wide variety of services and products.

Butte-Silver Bow County is a consolidated Commission-Chief Executive government, responsible for all city and county services. The governments of the city of Butte and Silver Bow County combined in 1977. The government is lead by the chief executive and a 12-member Council of Commissioners. Local, state, and federal government contacts relevant to Butte are provided in Appendix C. Butte-Silver Bow also provides a full range of services that include police protection, fire protection, medical services, and a library.

3.1.5 Local News Media Outlets

Butte's local media outlets include newspapers, radio, and television. Contacts are provided in Appendix D. EPA's use of these media has been limited to the insertion of fact sheets and meeting ads in the three newspapers and the preparation of a monthly guest column in the Montana Standard. EPA intends to broaden its use of the media in the coming year.

3.1.5.1 Newspapers

Butte is served by three newspapers:

- The Montana Standard (daily), 25 W. Granite, 496-5500
- Butte Weekly (weekly), 32 S. Main, 782-3820
- 'Round Town Review (monthly), 1303 Kaw Avenue, 782-4100

3.1.5.2 Radio

Five local commercial radio stations serve Butte. Public radio is also provided (via translator) from the University of Montana in Missoula.:

- KAAR Country 92.5 FM, 750 Dewey Blvd, (406) 494-1030
- BOW and KOPR, 600 Dewey Blvd, (406) 494-7777
- KMBR and KXTL 1370 AM, 750 Dewey Blvd, (406) 494-4442
- KUFM, The University of Montana (via translator) (800) 325-1565

A variety of other stations can be heard locally from other local communities, such as Deer Lodge, Dillon, and Anaconda.

3.1.5.3 Television

Butte has one local television station, KXLF TV, a CBS affiliate. KXLF is located at 1003 S. Montana, (406) 496-8475.

Three other network stations (NBC, ABC, and CBS) are available in Butte without a cable subscription via local translators. Cable television is provided by AT&T Broadband, 201 Front Street, (406) 782-3456 and Eagle Satellite TV, 601 Front Street, (406) 782-0674.

3.1.6 Education

Butte has a mix of both public and parochial schools. Public schools include eight elementary schools, one middle school, one high school, and an alternative high school. Parochial schools include one elementary school, one junior high school, and one high school. EPA believes that the schools can be an effective way of disseminating information to the public about the BPSOU (see Section 5.2.9).

Primary and secondary public schools in Butte are:

- Kennedy Elementary, 1000 N. Emmett Street, 533-2450
- West Elementary, 800 South Emmett Street, 533-2700
- Greeley Elementary, 2400 Silver Bow Blvd, 533-2950
- Emerson Elementary, 1924 Phillips Avenue, 533-2800
- Hillcrest Elementary, 3000 Continental Drive, 533-2850
- Whittier Elementary, 3000 Sherman Street, 533-2890
- Margaret Leary Elementary, 1301 Four Mile Vue, 533-2550
- East Middle School, 2600 Grand Avenue, 533-2600
- Butte High School, 401 S. Wyoming Street, 533-2200
- Webster Complex (alternative high school), 1050 South Montana Street, 533-2990

Primary and secondary parochial schools in Butte are:

- Butte Central Catholic Elementary School, 1100 Delaware Avenue, 782-4500
- Butte Central Catholic Junior High School, 400 W Park Street, 782-1233

- Butte Central Catholic High School, 9 S Idaho Street, 782-6761

Montana Tech of the University of Montana is located in Butte and boasts one of the best small technical schools in the country.

3.1.7 Community and Other Organizations

The organizations listed below are those which EPA believes might be useful in broadening the outreach efforts for the BPSOU either by disseminating information about the BPSOU to their members or by acting as a source of community information for EPA. Only one of these organizations, CTEC, has a direct link to the BPSOU.

The organizations of potential interest to EPA are:

- Berkeley Pit Public Education Committee
- Blueprint for Change
- Boy Scouts
- Butte Local Development Corporation
- Butte Rotary Club
- Butte-Silver Bow Chamber of Commerce
- CTEC
- Girl Scouts
- Kiwanis
- Imagine Butte
- Mainstreet Uptown Butte
- Montana Tech Economic Development Resource Center
- National Affordable Housing Network
- National Center for Appropriate Technologies

3.1.7.1 Berkeley Pit Public Education Committee (BPPEC)

The purpose of the Berkeley Pit Public Education Committee (BPPEC) is to keep Butte residents and students informed about the Berkeley Pit and the surrounding mine-flooding areas. The BPPEC is responsible for producing the newsletter "Pit Watch" and the website "Pitwatch.org". Local residents make up more than half of this volunteer group, with other members drawn from entities directly involved with the Berkeley Pit Project. BPPEC is also staffed by the County and funded by ARCO and Montana Resources as part of their responsibilities under the Record of Decision. The Berkeley Pit is immediately adjacent to, but not part of the BPSOU. However, individuals interested in the pit are often interested in issues at the BPSOU, so the BPPEC can be a valuable resource for dissemination of information about the BPSOU. Contact information for the BPPEC is: Berkeley Pit Public Education Committee, Butte-Silver Bow Planning Department, 155 W. Granite St, Butte, 59701, info@pitwatch.org.

3.1.7.2 Blueprint for Change (BFC)

The Blueprint For Change (BFC) is an effort to spur economic development and other community improvement in Butte, complete with a steering committee, and mission statements. In Spring 2003, committee began working on draft plans of specific goals and objectives to be accomplished in the next one to three years.

The draft mission of the steering committee states:

"We are networkers, catalysts, and if need be, organizers of efforts to move Butte forward. The purpose of the economic development group, representing nine existing economic development organizations, is to find common ground on economic development issues important to Butte and the surrounding area, and begin a plan of action."

The BFC provides progress reports and facilitated opportunities for community-wide participation in economic development goal setting. The BFC steering committee is comprised of members from The Montana Standard, Town Pump Inc, Atlantic Richfield, St. James Healthcare and MERDI/MSE, who are all sponsors of the effort. Contact information for BFC is: Heidi Wright, Publisher, Montana Standard, 496-5521, heidi.wright@lee.net.

3.1.7.3 Boy Scouts

The various Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, and Tiger Scouts units in the Butte area participate in a variety of activities, including Scout-o-rama, pine wood derby, and camp outs. Boy Scouts aims to help boys become citizens of fine character. They are often interested in events associated with promoting the environmental quality of

their home towns. Contact information for the local boy scouts is: Rick Grant, Boy Scouts of America, Vigilante Council, P.O. Box 3742, Butte, 59702, 494-5205.

3.1.7.4 Butte Local Development Corporation (BLDC)

The Butte Local Development Corporation (BLDC) considers itself to be the lead economic organization for Butte, Montana and Silver Bow County. The BLDC's economic development accomplishments over the last 30 years have garnered significant recognition at the local, state, and national levels. Butte has been recognized as an "All America City" for its economic development efforts and its successful economic development team. The BLDC is the coordinator, the coach, and the catalyst for that "All America City" economic development effort.

The BLDC's primary mission is to create jobs through industrial development as well as retaining and creating jobs through business retention and expansion. Economic development in Montana entails not only the building of industry and jobs, but the creation of tools necessary for achieving that overall mission. The BLDC has become an active agent in both of those areas and in the area of long-range planning as well, working on projects from infrastructure development and capital formation to public policy development. Contact information for the BLDC is: Evan Barrett, Executive Director, 723-4349, ebarrett@buttemontana.org.

3.1.7.5 Butte Rotary Club

The Butte Rotary Club, part of Rotary International, was established in 1914, as the first service organization in Montana. Rotary is an organization of business and professional leaders united worldwide who provide humanitarian service, encourage high ethical standards in all vocations, and help build goodwill and peace in the world. There are over one million Rotarians worldwide. The Butte Rotary Club meets at noon Thursday at the Red Lion Motel. Contact information for the Butte Rotary Club is: 2003 Rotary Club of Butte, PO Box 3014, Butte, 59702.

3.1.7.6 Butte - Silver Bow Chamber of Commerce

The Butte - Silver Bow Chamber of Commerce is dedicated to preserving and enhancing the economic viability of Butte and the surrounding area. The Chamber spends time educating members to the benefits of shopping locally and supporting local businesses. Contact information for the Chamber is: Connie Kenney, 1000 George St., Butte, 59701, 723-3177 or 1-800-735-6814, butteinfo@butteinfo.org.

3.1.7.7 Citizens Technical Environmental Committee (CTEC)

As discussed in Section 2.6.2, CTEC receives TAG funding from EPA for the purpose of translating complex technical data and documents for residents of Butte Superfund sites and providing feedback to the agencies. Grant funding is used to hire

independent technical advisors to review and report objectively on the material, to educate the public, and to help citizens communicate their concerns to the decision-making agencies. CTEC's board is comprised of volunteers (Appendix A).

3.1.7.8 Girl Scouts

Girl Scouts of the USA is committed to "helping today's girls become tomorrow's leaders." For 90 years, the Girl Scouts have delivered quality experiences for girls locally, nationally, and internationally. The program encourages increased skill building and responsibility, and also promotes the development of strong leadership and decision-making skills. There are five age levels in Girl Scouting: Daisy Girl Scouts, ages 5-6; Brownie Girl Scouts, ages 6-8; Junior Girl Scouts, ages 8-11; Cadette Girl Scouts, ages 11-14; and Senior Girl Scouts, ages 14-17. Contact information for the Girl Scouts of America in Butte is: 3500 Whiteway, Butte, 59701, 494-4922

3.1.7.9 Kiwanas

Founded in 1915 and headquartered in Indiana, Kiwanis International is a thriving organization that supports children and young adults around the world. There are more than 500,000 Kiwanis in more than 80 countries. Kiwanis club meetings traditionally are conducted once a week. In addition to attending the meetings, the typical Kiwanian volunteers each month to assist with club service projects, which often are linked to the Kiwanis program, "Young Children: Priority One." Service projects also can address other needs within the community, such as working to stop substance abuse, helping the elderly, promoting literacy, supporting youth sports and recreation, responding to disasters, and supporting specific persons in need. Contact information for the Montana Kiwanis District is: 3003 Amherst Avenue, Butte, 59701, 494-8252, mdkroger@montana.com

3.1.7.10 Imagine Butte

Imagine Butte is an open community project that strives to develop collaborative solutions to upgrade Butte. It strives to inspire the youth of Butte to take a leading role in determining the future in directions for housing, public resources, environment and restoration planning, historic preservation, neighborhood revitalization plans and recreation plan activities. Everyone is welcome to comment and take part in *Imagine Butte* activity. *Imagine Butte's* first appreciative inquiry questions will be about fun for young people, and the potential benefits of fun for the community. Contact information for *Imagine Butte* is: Barbara Miller, Executive Director, 120 North Main, bmiller@montana.com, www.imaginebutte.org.

3.1.7.11 Mainstreet Uptown Butte

Mainstreet Uptown Butte, Inc., is a not-for-profit program incorporated in June 1999 and affiliated with The National Main Street Center. The National Main Street

Center was created by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1977, in response to the flight of businesses from historic town centers. This approach has now been used in over 1,400 communities across the country. The essence of the success for the Main Street program is that community revitalization does not rely on any one action, be it an anchor store, a new streetscape, or that one special event that will draw tens of thousands of people. Rather, it is necessary to utilize a multi-faceted approach guided by four major points (design, organization, promotion, and economic restructuring) to guide preservation and economic development efforts.

Mainstreet Uptown Butte has a board of directors who have final authority and responsibility for the program. The board includes volunteers with expertise in economic development, promotions, and fund-raising. Several directors are small business owners and understand the challenges facing independent businesses. Contact information for Mainstreet Uptown Butte is: George Everett, Executive Director, 120 North Main, 497-6464, geverett@montana.com.

3.1.7.12 Montana Tech Economic Development Resource Center

The *Economic Development Resource Center* serves as a focal point within the University to coordinate and facilitate the numerous economic resources available inside the University with those of local development agencies, existing and new businesses in Southwest Montana. The center will attempt to maximize the effectiveness of the various economic resources that exist at Montana Tech to assist the efforts of economic development agencies at both the local and state levels to stimulate growth and create jobs. The major goal is to coordinate and facilitate the economic development resources at Montana Tech and assist the efforts of the local economic development agencies in Southwest Montana. Contact information for the *Montana Tech Economic Development Resource Center* is: ELC Rm. 332, 1300 W. Park St., Butte, 59701, 496-4480.

3.1.7.13 National Affordable Housing Network

Developed as an independent non-profit organization, the *National Affordable Housing Network* has a staff with more than 40 years of collective experience in resource-efficient design and construction of low-cost housing. The Network was founded to develop resources to provide highly credible research, evaluation, design, education, information and policy, and program design assistance to those who are working to change the way low-cost housing is built for disadvantaged Americans. The Network is developing projects and programs to transfer these lessons to non-profit housing organizations. To begin, the Network is serving Habitat for Humanity International, with more than 1,000 affiliated organizations in rural and urban settings in the United States. Habitat's leadership is paving the way to develop quality help for low-cost housing producers. Contact information for the Network is: Barbara Miller, Executive Director, 120 North Main, 782-8145.

3.1.7.14 National Center for Appropriate Technology

For the past 25 years, the National Center for Appropriate Technology has been serving economically disadvantaged people by providing information and access to appropriate technologies that can help improve their lives. NCAT projects have ranged from low-tech to high-tech, addressing complex issues of housing, economics, and environmental quality. Weatherizing houses, training farmers, monitoring energy use, demonstrating renewable energy technology, testing new products, and providing information on building construction are just a few of the many ways that NCAT has contributed to fostering healthy communities and a better quality of life for everyone. Contact information for the headquarters of NCAT is: 3040 Continental Drive, Butte, 59701, 494-4572, (800) ASK-NCAT, info@ncat.org.

3.2 Community Concerns, Comments, and Issues

To develop a CIP that accurately reflects community interests and concerns, EPA depends heavily upon information obtained during community interviews. In June 2003, EPA conducted interviews with the interested public in Butte. EPA announced the upcoming interviews at two previous public meetings and asked interested persons to sign up if they wanted to be interviewed.

To get additional names for interviews, EPA asked interviewees who had signed up for names of other individuals to be interviewed. Several of the interview questions were also designed to identify other people whom EPA could interview and/or contact in an effort to expand the reach of community involvement efforts. A list of all the interview questions is provided in Appendix E.

The questions that solicited additional names were:

- Who always seems to know what's going on?
- Who do you contact when you want to know what's going on with Superfund site activities or have questions?
- Who do you trust for information?
- When you get information with whom do you share it?
- Who are the community leaders formal and informal?

All names provided to EPA during the interviews were added to the original sign-up list, and EPA made attempts to contact these additional individuals to determine if they would like to be interviewed. However, the people suggesting the additional names often did not have contact information or even the correct spelling of last

names for these individuals. Of a list of 92 potential names, EPA was able to contact and interview 21. There are no specific guidelines on the number of people to be interviewed, but this number is within the typical range of number of interviews for an updated CIP.

Interviews were held with EPA and one or more interviewees at a time, in the EPA Butte office or at the interviewee's place of business. Each interview lasted about one hour. EPA read the interview questions to the interviewee and took notes throughout the interview to capture the information provided.

Interviewees included community leaders, elected officials, business representatives, community service workers, educators, and others. Most interviewees were familiar, to some extent, with the Superfund process in Butte and with the BPSOU. No attempt was made to conduct random interviews from the general population. Individuals for whom EPA was able to obtain an address, but unable to schedule an interview were added to the BPSOU mailing list.

The responses from these interviews are summarized and grouped according to similar themes. EPA has made every effort to include all the responses from the interviews, as well as information from residents that has been shared subsequent to the interviews. The summary reflects interviewees' responses and concerns. While some responses indicate that some follow up may be necessary, no effort has yet been made to investigate the facts behind some concerns.

The following general areas of concerns, comments, and issues have been identified from the community interviews and other sources:

- Cleanup-Related Issues
- Schedule and Process
- Economic Development
- Public Participation (EPA's Outreach and Education Role)
- Human Health
- Restoration
- Communication
- Miscellaneous

3.2.1 Cleanup-Related Issues

3.2.1.1 Past Cleanup Actions

EPA noted a lot of interest in and concern about past actions that EPA has taken in Butte - primarily those actions that were done under Emergency Response Authority. These actions are known as Time Critical Removal Actions, or TCRAs.

- Some people are concerned that EPA has already made the decision to exempt the approximately 422 acres where removal actions have been done from consideration for further remedial action.
- Some expressed that these past actions should be looked at in the same way as other contaminated areas in Butte where no action has taken place. They would like to see the nine Superfund criteria applied to these sites. Some believe there is no legal justification not to use the nine criteria in reviewing the effectiveness of the past remedies. Some people don't believe that other Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) are necessarily protective of human health and the environment.
- There is some concern that different, or lesser, standards were used on the emergency response actions.
- There is concern expressed for what appears to be a piecemeal approach to cleanup and consideration of end land use. Some feel that all contaminated areas should be looked at together as one site so that older sites also meet current criteria. Also, it was mentioned that with a land use evaluation that is faulty - one that may have been made years ago - the land will be "locked up" and unable to be developed.
- A couple of people were concerned about the integrity of the caps that were placed over waste. Some thought they were not thick enough. Some thought they would be eroded over time, causing problems in the future. Motorized vehicles are a problem on some of the cleaned up areas.
- One person was concerned that EPA wanted to hear from residents and officials in Butte whether there are specific problems with any of the past work. They felt that it was EPA's responsibility to look at the past work and decide whether there were problems.

3.2.1.2 Future Cleanup Actions

There are a variety of concerns associated with future cleanup actions.

- Permanence of the remedy seems to be an important factor for many people. They

believe that whatever remedy is chosen should be permanent. There is concern that actions may be driven by cost instead of permanence.

- One concern expressed is that there will be excessive reliance on caps rather than removal and disposal of contaminated waste in an appropriate repository. Removal of contamination to safe repositories should be done to the maximum extent possible with no treatment in-place.
- Some expressed that caps which they see as temporary may become permanent.
- One person explained that if there is too much reliance on caps, the work will be done without long-term success and money will get wasted.
- Another person stated that everything that has been disturbed needs to be covered with a cap or hauled out but he fears that it will not happen.
- Someone questioned whether there is enough money to clean up Butte.
- One person brought up the issue of who will be doing the work. This person feels that it is a weakness of the Superfund Program that EPA can't have more influence about who gets hired to do the cleanup. Smaller contractors should have an opportunity to do some of the work.
- Many expressed concern about vegetation. People feel it is essential in helping to prevent erosion, thereby making the remedy more effective. Some believe that native plant species should be planted and some prefer non-natives.

3.2.1.3 Operations and Maintenance of Remedy

- There was a lot of concern for long term care of sites - especially caps. The concern is that the remedy will cost a lot and Butte Silver Bow government will have to deal with it in perpetuity. Will there be money?
- There was a concern that Anselmo yard was being used for storage. The City has committed to getting rid of stored materials and restarting tours.
- The back side of Grove Gulch is getting washed out and there was concern that no one was taking care of it.
- Concern was expressed that Butte-Silver Bow is not doing their job on the cleanup. This is evidenced by fences down and in disrepair, garbage on the cleaned up sites, weeds.
- One person thought that thin capped sites may need more care. Long term

"top-dressing" to build a thicker cap and get good vegetative growth rather than redoing them would probably be the solution.

3.2.1.4 Upper Silver Bow Creek (Metro Storm Drain)

There is a lot of interest in and concern about what Upper Silver Bow Creek will look like and how it will interact with Blacktail and Silver Bow Creeks.

- Some people stated that the water coming off the hill should be clean and Silver Bow Creek should be restored when Upper Silver Bow Creek is cleaned up. Blacktail Creek and Silver Bow Creek are the headwaters of the Columbia River and deserve to be remediated.
- Many people want the entire stretch of Silver Bow Creek, from the concentrator to the confluence with Blacktail Creek, to be a beautiful corridor, not a rock-lined ditch.
- Some people believe that Upper Silver Bow Creek should be available to be used by Montana Resources and that future mining activities should not be precluded by whatever remedy is chosen for this area.

3.2.1.5 General

- It was suggested that a comprehensive look at all the Clark Fork River sites, including all the National Priority List sites and operable units, could be a very important planning tool. A GIS survey could be done with long-term, short-term, historic preservation, etc.
- Some people said that many things are going right and there is much to be proud of. They are happy the cleanup is getting done and comfortable with how it is proceeding.
- One person said that the cleanup has been a "life-saver" for Butte. Cleanup has been a much bigger force for good than people realize. It is a lifetime commitment for some people in Butte.

Interviewees expressed an interest in receiving additional information on:

- General updates on previous decisions
- Legal citations (where appropriate) for proposed remedy decisions
- Waste repositories
- Past TCRA actions
- Reasons for conducting short term actions (relative to public health)

- Reasons for what is and is not being cleaned up
- The definition and scope of a ROD
- What the post-ROD activities (including design) will be

3.2.2 Schedule and Process

There continues to be a lot of concern about the schedule moving slowly. People think the schedule keeps getting delayed and are not always sure why.

- Some said the cleanup is taking too long. They want to see it done right, but at this rate, they're just worried about whether it will get done at all. Several have said that the ROD should have been done ten years ago. Get the cleanup on a faster pace.
- Others are concerned that the time for public input will end too quickly and want to make sure that there is time for public comment before the project moves ahead.
- A couple of people mentioned that they are concerned that the schedule delay is holding up restoration plans because the Natural Resource Damages Program won't consider granting money until the ROD is finalized.
- Some people are concerned that clean up on the "Butte Hill" was not done first. They think that, since Butte is at the head of the contamination, this is important to do before cleaning up the creek - either the Metro Storm Drain area or Silver Bow Creek. They believe that storm water continues to carry metals to the creek.
- People have mentioned that Butte should be cleaned up before Milltown.
- Someone said that people are impatient with the process. It seems like the work will be two thirds done by the time the plan is ready.

Interviewees requested addition information on:

- The Superfund process
- A comprehensive plan
- The schedule and planned activities

3.2.3 Economic Development

Most comments from interviewees regarding economic development focused on end land use and Butte's image.

- People are very interested in regional historic preservation, redevelopment, and end land use. Many people feel strongly that EPA should focus on end land use when doing the cleanup, even going so far as including an allowance in the ROD for a "useful purpose" and "unconditional use."
- Several people talked about the need for an end-use plan. They did not see this as the Butte Silver Bow Master Plan, but something more site-specific developed by the community, possibly in conjunction with Butte-Silver Bow. Many feel that this cleanup is the last opportunity that Butte will have to make this kind of lasting impact, and that ARCO will have a minimal presence in Butte in the future.
- Several people stated that EPA should look toward permanent remedies. They are concerned that the environmental issues are already preventing investment in the community by developers and by property owners who simply want to maintain their property. Because banking institutions will not guarantee mortgages in these areas, the community is falling into a cycle of decay that will be difficult to reverse.
- Butte's overall image was of concern to many people who felt that the biggest impediment to economic redevelopment may be the negative visual impact of the mine wastes in the community. However, it was agreed that the visual impact from the Montana Resources property (which is not part of the BPSOU) dwarfed the mine waste associated with the BPSOU.
- Some people did not feel that the mine wastes were an aesthetic problem, as they were a reminder of Butte's mining past. Their concerns were related to the long-term success of the mine waste caps.
- People were concerned that the remediation of Silver Bow Creek would not be aesthetically pleasing and would leave a "large concrete ditch" running through the heart of Butte.
- Many people are pleased with the success of the Greenway and state that the trails are being used. People expressed a hope that the overall cleanup of Butte can incorporate the mining heritage by using mining features (such as the head frames and the viewing station at the Berkeley Pit) as tourist attractions. The World Museum of Mining is also a draw but it will be nicer when the Butte cleanup progresses. After the cleanup, residents want Butte to be looked at in a positive light.
- Several people believe that it is important for EPA to recognize that Butte is not receiving economic development funding because of its Superfund status. Without Superfund designation, there would be more economic development opportunities.

Interviewees requested addition information on:

- Impacted areas
- Proposed end land use and redevelopment
- A letter or brochure to realtors
- Informational materials that engender business confidence

3.2.4 Public Participation

3.2.4.1 General

There is a lot of concern about public participation in Butte.

- Some people are concerned that EPA is not involving the public sufficiently or in a meaningful way. In general, the people contacted wanted more attention from EPA. The problems of engaging the community in a complex issue that has been going on for such a long time were discussed, with no clear resolution.
- Many people believe that past actions by EPA have shown that EPA has not listened to the comments they have solicited. People are upset that their comments were not incorporated on the Berkeley Pit Consent Decree. People remember some comments that the Montana Office Director said and were offended by. They took these comments to mean that EPA did not care about their comments.
- Some people distrust EPA, DEQ, and NRD. One person said that a pervasive negative attitude breeds distrust. If EPA can create trust, it is the most important thing to do.
- Several people said that they want to have an opportunity to provide input *before* the proposed plan comes out, because they want to help to shape the plan. They believe that meetings with the Commissioners and the public are time-consuming; and, to be of the most use, the input gathered from the meetings should be used to draft the proposed plan. Also, people thought that the proposed plan should have a longer public comment period, such as with Streamside Tailings.
- Some people thought that an EPA attorney should be present at the meetings to explain legal issues.

3.2.4.2 Community Technical Environmental Committee (CTEC)

A few people interviewed by EPA said they relied on CTEC to get information about the site and had attended CTEC public meetings. However, many interviewees had

never heard of CTEC or were unhappy with the services they provided. There was widespread concern among most of those interviewed that CTEC has not been providing outreach services to the community in accordance with their mandate.

- Several people indicated that CTEC was "difficult to work with" and was not responsive to the elected representatives or the interested community.
- Others indicated that they felt CTEC was acting politically, not interpreting technical information.
- One person said that CTEC was an abusive use of public money and does not do anything.
- Several people indicated that this poor performance had been going on for a number of years.
- One person said that people are confused about the role of CTEC and need to know what CTEC is supposed to do.
- One person said he used to depend on CTEC for information but has not interacted with them recently.
- Several people expressed an interest in starting an additional community group to provide technical information to the community and engage them in the process at the BPSOU.

Interviewees requested additional information on:

- The role of public involvement at the Superfund site
- How public input is, or is not, used
- TAG Programs
- Ways to start community groups

EPA made several attempts to interview a representative of CTEC as part of the community interviews, but received no response to telephone messages.

3.2.5 Human Health

Human health issues raised by interviewees dealt with risk assessment and the lead program:

- One person mentioned a need to do additional studies on the effects of mine waste on human health. The Walkerville risk assessment was the only time that attic dust was sampled.
- One person said that there should be a more proactive approach to outreach for lead poisoning. If people are not educated about the dangers of lead until their kids have high lead levels, then it is too late. It would be better to do the outreach/education so that high lead levels are not being measured.

Additional information requested by interviewees included:

- Health information related to the Superfund site
- Types of health education materials available to schools
- How to get involved with the local lead program and the health department

3.2.6 Restoration

- There was concern expressed about the availability of Natural Resource Damages money. One person said that they were concerned that NRD money wouldn't stay in Montana.
- A couple of people feared that a recent court ruling on Natural Resource Damage claims would exclude Butte from receiving money because of the date the damages occurred.
- One person said that NRD work is geared to restoring Butte to pre-human conditions. This concerned them because it was not necessarily what Butte residents want, yet they do want something other than capped waste.
- Some people find the differentiation between remediation and restoration confusing. They see a very fine line between the two programs.
- Several people expressed the wish for EPA and the NRD Program to work closely together in coordinating a cleanup and restoration for Butte. They want restoration to be considered thoroughly while doing the remediation.
- Some people felt that trees should be replanted as part of the remedy. Historically there were lots of quaking aspen and evergreens in Butte.

3.2.7 Communication

Many ways of getting information were identified by those who were interviewed.

- Directly from EPA (in the newspaper, from flyers, ads or articles, or from the Butte EPA office). People identified the following methods as the best ways of communicating with them: newspaper (8), radio (6), civic organizations (6), fact sheets/newsletters - direct mail (4), television (3), meetings (2), advertisements (1), and website (1).
- Word of mouth was thought to be very effective in Butte. People keep up to date by talking to people in the community: either neighbors or community leaders.
- Several people believed that a working group to focus on issues during decision making period and get community buy-in was a good idea. One person stated that the Clark Fork River Working Group was an excellent example of consensus building. It was thought that the Butte-Silver Bow Commissioners would make good working group members. The public could call the council members at home for updates.
- With regard to meetings, it was thought that messages should be personalized and tailored to a specific group. Some thought that community members would not participate in meetings or discussions that are broad-based.
- The Butte-Silver Bow government is seen as an important information conduit. Suggestions for working with them included: running announcements through the Chief Executive in public service spots on the radio, making sure that the Chief Executive and Butte-Silver Bow government offices routinely get technical and other information, and continuing to meet with government officials periodically throughout the remedy decision making process.
- There were suggestions to get informational materials to young people and school kids in Butte. By sending information to the school, it will go home with kids. Also, for large events or announcements, it was suggested that EPA go to schools or school assemblies to get information to kids.
- With regard to printed materials, it was suggested that fact sheet titles and ads be more "grabbing," to attract attention. EPA should more often put something in the newspaper about what is currently happening with the cleanup.

In general, it was suggested that public information in as many forms as possible be put out at council meetings, on the radio, on the internet, in a monthly column in the newspaper etc.

3.2.8 Miscellaneous Concerns or Issues

EPA asked if there were other concerns or issues people had about the Butte cleanup or EPA's plans and processes, and the following responses were recorded. EPA

realizes that there may be many more concerns than are listed in this plan and encourages residents and interested parties to call EPA with any concerns or information that they believe the Agency should know as we move forward with choosing a remedy for the Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit.

- Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit (BPSOU) is a bad name. It confuses people.
- The site and cleanup is so complex that it is difficult to describe it to people and help them understand all the aspects. It has issues with public health, ground water, soils, past cleanup work, future work which is yet to be decided, caps, removal, etc. It is difficult for people to understand how all this stuff relates to them, how it protects them.
- There are many big questions still out there that need answering.
- EPA has been supportive of the community, and those involved in cleanup have done a good job.
- The Greenway has too many trails for the size of the Butte population. There hasn't been much outreach about its development.
- EPA should not make the PRPs do something unreasonable. ARCO has been great to the community.
- Butte Silver Bow is a representative government. The Butte government's comments are the public's comments.
- The Berkeley Pit needs to be the star of the show in Butte, and reclamation of the minerals from the pit would be great.

Section 4

Objectives of the Community Involvement Program

Based upon interviews with local community members and other interested parties as well as considering other relevant information, EPA has developed the following objectives for community involvement and communication for the Butte Site:

- Use a proactive approach to provide information to the community when it is needed so that the public will have an increased awareness of the work being conducted at the BPSOU and will be able to participate in the process by providing input, if desired.
- Define and communicate roles so that the community understands how the various parties involved in the BPSOU work together.
- Formally involve local officials and other community representatives so that these community leaders have a chance to provide their input to the process.
- Comply with CERCLA/SARA requirements so that the work done meets all legal requirements and is protective of human health and the environment.

A discussion of each of these objectives and the strategies EPA will use to implement them follows.

4.1 Use a Proactive Approach

EPA's objective is to use a proactive approach to sharing information with the public. EPA is happy to listen to the concerns of the public and answer questions whenever possible. However, EPA will not wait to be asked for information, but will provide it at appropriate times in the process with the goal of alerting the public to upcoming milestones and encouraging participation in the process wherever possible. EPA will try to provide information in a timely fashion to as many people as possible. This will ensure that the decisions made by EPA will benefit from a thorough knowledge of what is important to the community.

To achieve this objective, EPA will ensure that public health and safety issues as well as opportunities for public participation in site decisions are well publicized. EPA will provide information on the Superfund process that is relevant to decisions at the site. EPA will assure that easy-to-read information regarding the status of site activities is provided to the community. This information will enable the community to keep up-to-date and be well-informed about site activities. The specifics of how this information will be made available to the public are provided in Section 5.2.

4.2 Define and Communicate Roles

EPA's objective is to clearly define and communicate plans, schedules, responsibilities, costs, and its relationship with state and local governments. There are a number of directly affected parties and other interested parties involved in the site, and it is important that EPA explain the role and authority of each and how their activities are coordinated, especially concerning DEQ, which is EPA's primary governmental agency partner.

BPSOU team members and their roles and responsibilities are as follows:

- **EPA.** The federal agency responsible for implementing and enforcing environmental laws and regulations aimed at protecting public health and the environment. EPA will be the lead agency responsible for the sampling and cleanup activities related to the BPSOU.
- **State of Montana - DEQ.** The DEQ is responsible for ensuring protection of the environment. The Montana DEQ will be the support agency and EPA's partner. It will provide input to EPA on investigation and cleanup activities for the BPSOU.
- **State of Montana - NRDP.** The role of the NRDP is twofold. First the NRDP is the lead state program responsible for litigating or settling the NRD claim against ARCO for damages to natural resources. Second, the NRDP administers a grants program that funds restoration activities throughout the Upper Clark Fork River Basin that might be implemented in coordination with remediation actions, or in addition to, remediation actions.
- **Butte-Silver Bow County - Health Department.** The Health Department is responsible for addressing county local public health and environmental issues. The Health Department will provide input to EPA on sampling and cleanup activities and any other public health concerns which may arise within the community.
- **Butte-Silver Bow County - Planning Department.** The Planning Department is responsible for planning for the optimum land uses and orderly development of Butte-Silver Bow. The Planning Department will provide input to EPA on sampling and cleanup activities and any land use concerns related to the BPSOU.

4.3 Formally Involve Local Officials and Other Community Representatives

EPA's objective is to formally involve local officials and other community representatives in the Superfund process and maintain ongoing, two-way

communication with the community. Community leaders and representatives of local organizations have expressed an interest in EPA communicating regularly with them, informing them in advance of major decisions or events, and formally inviting them to public meetings and other public activities.

To accomplish this objective, EPA will make an effort to formalize communication of EPA site activities. The local officials, elected representatives, and community representatives (identified in Appendix A and C and in Section 3.1.7) have been added to the mailing list. A copy of this mailing list is available from EPA upon request. EPA will continue to offer the community opportunities to participate actively in CTEC and other meetings.

4.4 Comply with CERCLA/SARA Requirements

EPA's objective is to comply with the CERCLA/SARA requirements. In addition to the above activities, others will be planned specifically to meet the community relations requirements under CERCLA/SARA. A detailed description of these activities is found in the Section 5.0 of this CIP.

Section 5

Community Involvement Activities

This section describes specific community involvement activities the EPA plans to conduct during the remainder of the project life. These activities are designed to provide information to community members and provide opportunities for them to be involved in the decision making process. The EPA is currently the lead government agency in the remediation of the BPSOU. As such, EPA will ensure full public participation in the Superfund cleanup process.

Many of the activities listed below have been implemented prior to the publication of this CIP. These activities include those required by CERCLA/SARA. In addition, other site-specific support activities are important tools for keeping the community informed and involved. These site-specific activities will be implemented in response to community input and requests.

5.1 Activities Required By CERCLA/SARA

The EPA has performed the following community involvement activities at the BPSOU as required by CERCLA/SARA for a time critical removal action lasting longer than 120 days:

- Designate a spokesperson
- Notify affected citizens
- Establish the Administrative Record file and information repositories
- Conduct community interviews
- Prepare and revise the community involvement plan

A discussion of each of these activities follows.

5.1.1 Designate a Spokesperson

In the time since the BPSOU was designated as an NPL site, EPA and DEQ have each maintained one or more designated spokespersons to inform the community of actions taken, respond to inquiries, and provide information concerning the release of hazardous substances.

At present, the primary contacts for information at the BPSOU are:

- Sara Sparks, Remedial Project Manager
- Wendy Thomi, EPA, Community Involvement Coordinator

- Ron Bertram, EPA, Remedial Project Manager
- Catherine LeCours, DEQ, Project Manager

Mailing addresses, telephone numbers, and email addresses for these individuals are provided in Appendix A - Contacts.

5.1.2 Notify Affected Citizens

The spokespersons designated by EPA and DEQ have notified, and will continue to notify, promptly the citizens immediately affected by the site, as well as appropriate state and local officials.

5.1.3 Establish Administrative Record File and Information Repository

EPA has established an Administrative Record and site information repository. The Administrative Record is housed at the EPA office in Helena, Montana. The Site information repository, a subset of documents from the Administrative Record and site file is located at the local EPA office in Butte, Montana and at the Montana Tech Library. Contact information is provided in Appendix F.

The repository contains basic site information, documents on site activities, technical site documents, this CIP, and general information about the Superfund program all for public review. EPA has placed a notice in local newspapers of general circulation that notifies the public of the availability of the Administrative Record file and identifies the various information repository locations and the hours of availability. In addition, EPA repeats this information in each fact sheet, so that the general public is aware of the existence and location of the site documents. The Administrative Record and information repository will continue to be updated as necessary.

5.1.4 Conduct Community Interviews

EPA is required to interview local officials, community residents, public interest groups and other interested parties to identify the community's specific information needs and concerns, how best to communicate with residents and interested parties, and to determine the ways in which residents would like to become involved in the Superfund process.

EPA conducted the first interviews at the start of the Superfund process at the BPSOU in the early 1990's. Subsequent interviews were conducted in June 2003, as part of the revision to the original Community Involvement Plan. The results of those interviews are presented in Section 3.2.

5.1.5 Prepare and Revise Community Involvement Plan

EPA is required to prepare a community involvement plan for all removal actions lasting longer than 120 days. EPA uses information obtained in the community interviews to develop the plan and to guide community involvement activities until the plan is complete. The community involvement plan is used by EPA in conducting community involvement activities as part of the Superfund process.

The original community involvement plan for Silver Bow Creek was prepared by the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (MDHES) in 1983. Several revisions and addendums were completed over the years, the last revised plan being completed in September 1991. This document is the revision to that plan, prepared to update the original document in order to address issues and concerns that have arisen during the remedial action and to better focus remaining activities.

5.2 Site-Specific Support Activities

In addition to the community involvement activities described above, EPA considers the following community involvement activities important in helping the public provide meaningful input to the ongoing site activities.

- Prepare fact sheets
- Issue press releases
- Coordinate public and individual meetings
- Brief local officials
- Issue public notices
- Maintain and broaden the BPSOU mailing list
- Institute, maintain, and advertise a BPSOU website
- Write a guest column for the Montana Standard
- Involve local schools
- Participate in local radio and TV programming
- Meet with clubs and civic organizations
- Facilitate the formation of a citizen's work group

- Evaluate community satisfaction with involvement

The full extent of these site-specific support activities will depend on resources available. A brief discussion of each of these activities follows.

5.2.1 Prepare Fact Sheets and Site Activity Updates

EPA will continue to produce a variety of fact sheets for publication and distribution. In the past, these fact sheets have varied in size from one to four pages, addressing single or multiple topics related to EPA activities on the BPSOU investigation and cleanup. The fact sheets and activity updates will be prepared, as necessary, depending on the level of activity occurring at the site or if milestone events (such as issuance of a proposed plan or record of decision) are occurring.

These materials will be distributed to those on the mailing list and will also be available to the general public through the information repositories and the local EPA office. They will also continue to be included as inserts in the local papers. Such wide distribution increases the opportunity for Butte residents to see the material.

EPA provides these educational materials so that community members have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with a variety of topics related to the cleanup. If people are more familiar with the issues, they are better able and more likely to provide relevant input into the decisions EPA is making.

5.2.2 Issue Press Releases

EPA will continue to issue press releases to make an official statement at milestones in the cleanup program, such as key project dates, major decisions, or completion of cleanup actions. It is EPA's policy not to negotiate the timing or content of a press release. However, in an effort to communicate openly with affected stakeholders, EPA will send all press releases related to the BPSOU the following people or entities at the same time they are released to the media:

- Dan Dennehy, Butte-Silver Bow Health Department
- Jon Sesso, Butte-Silver Bow Planning Department
- Jimmy Johnston, Butte-Silver Bow Public Works Department
- Judy Jacobsen, Butte-Silver Bow Chief Executive
- Jill Larson, CTEC
- Butte-Silver Bow County Commission

Press releases will also be sent to the Governor, Montana's U.S. Congressional Delegates, and the Montana State Congressional delegates from the Butte-Silver Bow area. Notification will generally be made by faxing the press release to the individual contact.

EPA will try to alert CTEC and the leadership of Butte/Silver Bow about an event that is coming up which may generate media interest and/or a press release. Anyone whose name is mentioned to the press about any issue will be notified immediately.

5.2.3 Coordinate Public and Individual Meetings

EPA will continue to facilitate public meetings, either alone or in coordination with CTEC. These meetings provide a forum for presentation and exchange of important information and to provide site updates. An effort will be made to present materials in a non-technical format and to provide opportunities for interaction with meeting attendees to ensure that the information is understood. They may include slide shows or videotape presentations. Public and individual meetings make it possible for EPA to get immediate feedback from the public on site specific issues.

EPA will also attempt to increase the audience for these meetings from the 20 to 30 people who normally attend. To this end, it was suggested that EPA present material at both public meetings and at Butte-Silver Bow County commission meetings. This would tap into an additional audience not normally seen at the public meetings. It would also increase press coverage of the event. EPA will followup on this suggestion with the commissioners in early 2004.

As in the past, EPA or CTEC will run advertisements in the local papers announcing the scheduled meeting to the public. Whenever possible these ads will be scheduled to run twice - one week and one day prior to the scheduled event. The ads will be written in a reader friendly format with interesting graphics and text.

In addition to the meetings, EPA staff will continue to remain available for interested parties to discuss their concerns on a person-to-person basis. Appointments can be made with EPA staff at the local office or individuals can stop by the office to see if someone is available to answer questions.

5.2.4 Brief Local Officials

EPA will continue to inform local officials of key events and activities. Formal notification of key events and activities and advance information on decisions and events are important to local officials.

EPA's recent efforts in this regard have been effective according to interviewees and, therefore, should be continued. Where possible, EPA will attempt to provide two

weeks notice to local officials before these events occur. The notice will be sent either by phone, fax, letter, or email, depending on the available lead time.

5.2.5 Issue Public Notices

EPA will continue to issue public notices, as needed, to provide an official announcement of EPA activities and plans, and to encourage public involvement in agency decisions. At a minimum, EPA will publish these notices in the *Montana Standard*. If time allows, they will also be published in the *Butte Weekly* and the *Round Town Review*.

5.2.6 Maintain and Broaden the BPSOU Mailing List

Over the years that the BPSOU has been active, EPA has developed a mailing list of people who have indicated they would like to receive information about the BPSOU. These names have been obtained from sign in sheets at public meetings and open houses and from direct request via phone, mail, or email to EPA.

EPA will continue to maintain this mailing list in order to provide these individuals with timely information on the site. EPA will also strive to broaden the mailing list by soliciting additional names in the fact sheets, at future public meetings, at appearances on local talk shows, and at other venues. EPA will also add to the mailing list the names of those people interviewed during the June 2003 interviews, as well as those people who were identified as candidates for the interviews.

5.2.7 Institute, Maintain, and Advertise a BPSOU Website

Many people use the internet as a primary source of gathering information. To better serve this audience, EPA will improve its current website in 2004. The website will be advertised in fact sheets and in other venues (e.g. the guest column, appearances in schools, and on local talk shows).

Information available on the website will include, but not be limited to:

- Copies of fact sheets and other community involvement materials
- Copies of guest columns
- Announcements of upcoming public meetings
- Announcements of upcoming appearances on local talk shows
- Copies of relevant public documents (such as the remedial investigation, feasibility study, proposed plan, record of decision, and community involvement plan)

5.2.8 Write Guest Column for Montana Standard

To provide additional relevant information to the community on a regular basis in a high-profile location, EPA has begun writing a guest column in the *Montana Standard* entitled "Superfund and You". The column discusses topical Superfund issues related to the BPSOU.

The first column ran in the November 9, 2003 issue of the paper. At present, the column is tentatively scheduled to appear monthly, but this schedule may change depending on the level of activity at the site. The column will run for a period of six months, at which time its effectiveness will be evaluated by EPA to see if it should continue.

5.2.9 Involve the Local Schools

Initial conversations have been held with Chuck Ugetti, Superintendent of Butte Schools and Don Peoples, Jr., of Butte Catholic Schools, to explore this avenue of communication. Both Mr. Ugetti and Mr. Peoples stated they would be pleased to have EPA provide them with materials that could be disseminated to their students. It was also suggested that EPA work with specific science teachers who might be able to interest their students in the work being done at a level that would be appropriate to the class.

In 2004, EPA will write a community involvement piece directed specifically at Butte school children in an effort to increase their awareness of the environment, EPA's role in Butte, and the work being done on the BPSOU. This piece will be provided to Mr. Ugetti and Mr. Peoples for distribution in their schools. EPA will also make itself available to address questions about the work being conducted in a face-to-face format that might include visits to specific science classes at the schools.

5.2.10 Participate in Local Radio and Television Programs

Several people indicated that EPA could increase the profile of the BPSOU by appearing on local radio or television talk shows. These programs reportedly enjoy a large audience in Butte, and could be an effective way to explain technical issues, alert people to opportunities for comment, and generally provide people with a better understanding of activities being conducted at the BPSOU.

The three programs mentioned specifically all cover topical issues of interest to the community:

- *Noon News* a daily 5-minute segment hosted by Michelle Robinson on KXLF TV
- *Focus* a weekly (Sunday morning) program with varying hosts on KXLF TV

- *Party Line* a daily afternoon talk radio program on KBOW/KOPR

EPA intends to offer to participate in these programs to encourage public involvement at a time when it would be most effective. EPA anticipates this would be on or around the time that the proposed plan for the BPSOU is issued. Contacts for the individuals responsible for these programs are provided in Appendix D.

5.2.11 Meet with Clubs and Civic Organizations

In an effort to further raise awareness about what is happening at the BPSOU, EPA will send a letter in early 2004 to each of the clubs and civic organizations listed in Section 3.1.7. In that letter, EPA will offer to provide written information about the BPSOU or an EPA speaker for club meetings. The letter will also point out the other methods of getting information about the BPSOU (e.g. newspaper article, fact sheets, visit Butte EPA office, attend public meetings, etc.). The contact people for these organizations will also be added to the mailing list for fact sheets and other information.

5.2.12 Facilitate the Formation of a Citizen's Work Group

Because of comments received during the interviews, EPA has committed to assisting in the formation of a citizen's work group to provide input on the BPSOU. EPA will provide this assistance in the form of a paid facilitator for three to five, half-day sessions in Butte.

The specific goals of these sessions are not defined at this time, but are expected to include determination or identification of:

- Structure and name of the group
- Issues of concern at the BPSOU
- Ways to increase the involvement of the group and general public in the work being conducted at the BPSOU
- Methods to maintain the momentum of the group's and public's interest in the work being conducted

After the initial sessions are completed, the group will be free to meet, as they wish, without EPA assistance. Participation in the group will be open to all interested parties and will be advertised in the Montana Standard prior to the commencement of the facilitated sessions.

5.2.13 Evaluate Community Satisfaction with Involvement

At the beginning of 2005, EPA will initiate a survey designed to evaluate the communities satisfaction with the community involvement opportunities that took place in 2004. The details of the mechanics of the survey will be worked out in later 2003.

Potential formats for the survey include:

- A survey mailed to a specific percentage of the Butte population (selected randomly)
- A survey sent directly to the BPSOU mailing list
- A survey published in a fact sheet format in the local newspapers
- A combination of all three methods

The results of the survey will be used to evaluate the performance of the community involvement program in Butte and to make changes, where needed.

Section 6

References

Berkeley Pit Public Education Committee, Butte-Silver Bow Planning Department, 2003, information on the group's mission and contacts, internet access at: www.pitwatch.org

Boy Scouts of America, 2003, information on the group's mission and contacts, internet access at: www.scouting.org

Butte Local Development Corporation, 2003, Butte, internet access at: www.buttemontana.org

Butte-Silver Bow County, 2003, information on local government services, schools, and elected officials, internet access at: www.co.silverbow.mt.us

Butte-Silver Bow Chamber of Commerce, 2003, information on economic statistics and general information about Butte-Silver Bow, internet access at: www.butteinfo.org

Girl Scouts of America, 2003, information on the group's mission and contacts, internet access at: www.girlscouts.org

Kiwanis International, 2003, information on the group's mission and contacts, internet access at: www.kiwanis.org

Imagine Butte, 2003, information on the group's mission and contacts as well as local information on Butte, internet access at: www.imaginebutte.org

Mainstreet Uptown Butte, 2003, information on the group's mission and contacts as well as local information on Butte, internet access at: www.mainstreetbutte.org

Missouliau, 2001, *Montana Power Company - Generations of Power*, internet access at: <http://www.missouliau.com/specials/power/power3.html>

Montana Department of Commerce, Census and Economic Information Center, 2003, 2000 U.S. Census information on local demographics, internet access at: <http://ceic.commerce.state.mt.us/Census2000Data.html>

Montana Tech Economic Development Resource Center, 2003, information on the group's mission and contacts, internet access at: www.mtech.edu/edrc

National Center for Appropriate Technologies, 2003, information on the group's mission and contacts internet access at: www.ncat.org

Rotary Club International, 2003, information on the group's mission and contacts internet access at: www.rotary.org

Section 7

Resources

This section summarizes the information contained in several of the appendices attached to this report. These appendices contain specific reference information that will be used by the EPA when conducting community involvement activities associated with the BPSOU. They are as follows:

- Appendix A - Contacts. Contains the contact information for parties associated with the investigation and clean-up activities in Butte. Includes available addresses, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, and e-mail addresses of various contacts, such as federal, state, and local agency officials.
- Appendix B - 2002 and 2003 Fact Sheets. Contains examples of fact sheets prepared for the BPSOU.
- Appendix C - Elected Officials. Contains the names, addresses, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, and e-mail addresses of federal, state and local elected officials.
- Appendix D - Local Media. Contains essential local media information, such as the address, contact, and publication schedule information.
- Appendix E - Community Interview Questionnaire. Contains the community interview questionnaire form used by EPA to identify the community's concerns associated with investigation and cleanup activities.
- Appendix F - Information Repositories. Lists the addresses of the administrative record and information repositories.
- Appendix G - Community Resource Centers. Contains address and contact information for various local resources centers, such as recreation centers, churches, senior centers, and hospitals or clinics.
- Appendix H - Public Meeting Locations. Contains information on available meeting locations, such as meeting place capacity, hours of availability, location, and cost.

A

Appendix A

Appendix A
Site contacts

Appendix A

Butte, Montana: Contacts

Contact Category	Program or Office	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone No./ Fax No.	Email Address
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Superfund Remedial Response Program	John Wardell, Director Montana Operations	USEPA Region 8 (8MO) Montana Operations Office Federal Building 10 West 15 th Street St. 3200 Helena, MT 59626	457-5001 457-5055	wardell.john@epa.gov
		Bob Fox, Chief, Superfund Branch		457-5033 457-5056	Fox.bob@epa.gov
		Ron Bertram, Remedial Program Manager		457-5038 457-5056	Bertram.rom@epa.gov
		Wendy Thomi Community Involvement Coordinator		457-5037 457-5056	Thomi.Wendy@epa.gov
		Sara Sparks	125 W. Granite Butte, MT 59701	782-7415	sparks.sara@epa.gov
Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	Hazardous Waste and Site Cleanup Bureau	Catherine LeCours Project Manager	Phoenix Building P.O. Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620	444-0497 444-1901	Clecours@state.mt.us
	Director's Office	Tom Ellerhoff/ Administrative Officer	Metcalf Building Office 1520 E. Sixth Avenue P.O. Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620	444-5263/ 444-4386	tellerhoff@state.mt.us
		Lisa Peterson/ Communications		444-2929/ 444-4386	lpeterson@state.mt.us
Natural Resource Damage (NRD) Trustees	MT Department of Justice, NRD	Doug Martin	P.O. Box 201425 Helena, MT 59620-1425	444-0234	dougmartin@state.mt.us

Contact Category	Program or Office	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone No./ Fax No.	Email Address
	MT Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Don Skaar	P.O. Box 200701 Helena, MT 59620	444-5686	dskaar@state.mt.us
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Bill Olsen	100 North Park Avenue, Suite 320 Helena, MT 59601	449-5225 x214	bill_olsen@fws.gov
	Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site	Greg Nottingham	266 Warren Lane Deer Lodge, MT 59722	None available	None available
	Confederated Salish-Kootenai Tribes (CSKT)	Phil Tourangeau	P.O. Box 278 Pablo, MT 59855	None available	None available
Technical Assistance Group	CTEC	Jill Larson, Director	668 Colorado Street Butte, MT 59701	None available	None available
		Allen Bone	3898 Blacktail Loop Rd. Butte, MT 59701	None available	None available
		Carolyn Moore	504 W. Galena St. Butte, MT 59701	None available	None available
		Lona Braden	1005 Diamond St. Butte, MT 59701	None available	huntben@netzero.net
		Carol Lilnk	1101 W. Gold St Butte, MT 59701	None available	None available
		Norjahan Parwana	125 W. Copper St. Butte, MT 59701	None available	None available

Contact Category	Program or Office	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone No./ Fax No.	Email Address
		Jerry Corbitt, CTEC TAG Coordinator		723-5363 10am to 2pm)	ctec@montana.com
		Scott Payne, R.G., CTEC Technical Advisor	P.O. Box 593 Butte, MT 59701		
Butte-Silver Bow County	Health Department	Dan Dennehy Director	25 W. Front St. Butte, MT 59701	497-5020	ddennehy@co.silverbow.mt.us
	Butte-Silver Bow Planning Dept.	Jon Sesso, Director	County Courthouse 155 W. Granite, Rm 108 Butte, MT 59701	497-6250	jsesso@co.silverbow.mt.us
	Historic Preservation Office	Mark Reavis, HP Officer	County Courthouse 155 W. Granite, Rm 115 Butte, MT 59701	497-6465	mreavis@co.silverbow.mt.us
	Public Works Dept.	Jimmy Johnston, Director	124 W. Granite Butte, MT 59701	497-6515	jjohnston@co.silverbow.mt.us
Governor's Advisory Council	Upper Clark Fork River Basin Remediation and Restoration Education Advisory Council	Jim Flynn	P.O. Box 1320 Anaconda, MT 59711	563-5111	
Potentially Responsible Party	Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO)	Robin Bullock, Superfund Program Coordinator	317 Anaconda Road Butte, MT 59701	563-5211 563-8269	

Contact Category	Program or Office	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone No./ Fax No.	Email Address
Non- Governmental Groups	Montana Environmental Information Center	Jim Jensen Executive Director	P.O. Box 1184 Helena, Montana 59624	443-2520 443-2507	meic@meic.org
	Clark Fork Coalition	Tracy Stone-Manning Executive Director	PO Box 7593 Missoula, MT 59807	542-0539 542-5632	info@clarkfork.org
	Trout Unlimited	Bruce Farling, Executive Director	P.O. Box 7186 Missoula, MT 59807	543-0054	montrout@montanatu.org

B

Appendix
B

Appendix B
2002 and 2003 EPA Fact Sheets



Superfund News



A community update on EPA's activities at the Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit of the Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area Superfund Site

April 2002

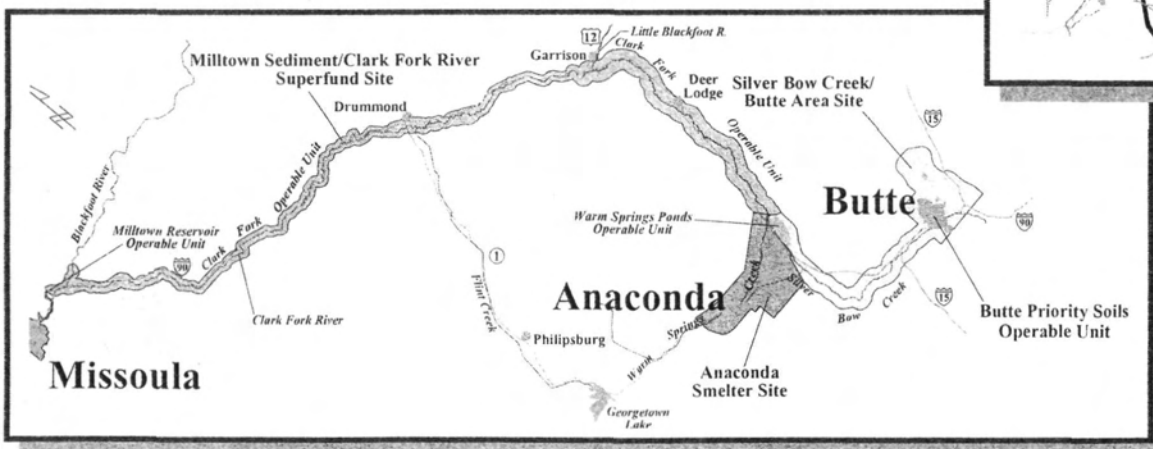
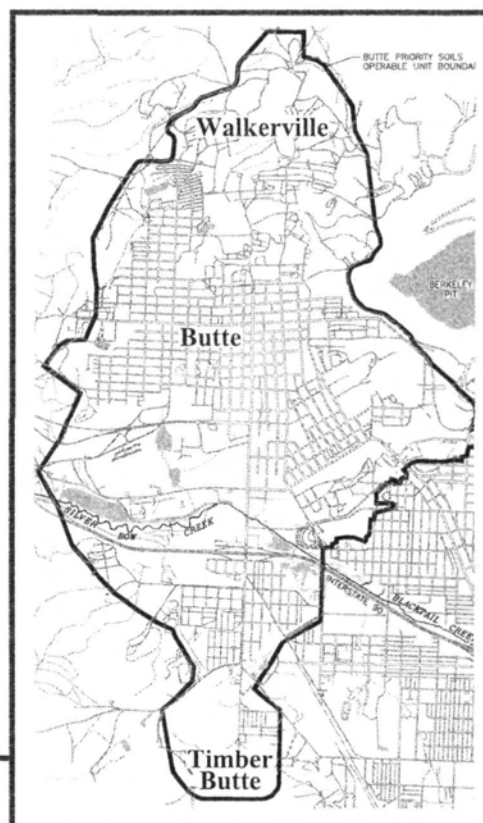
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been working to protect the health and environment of the citizens of Butte since 1983. Those activities have included investigation and cleanup of contaminated soil, groundwater, surface water, and mining-related wastes in Butte. The goal of this update is to let you know that **EPA is active on your behalf in the Butte area and we welcome your comments, questions, and participation in the process (see page 4).** This update provides a VERY brief overview of activities conducted at the Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit (BPSOU). Future updates will focus on more specific aspects of the process.

What is the BPSOU?

The BPSOU is one of three Superfund OUs that make up the Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area NPL Site, an 85-square mile area that includes the city of Butte and the entire length of Silver Bow Creek from Butte westward to Warm Springs Ponds, near Anaconda. The three OUs are:

- ✓ **BPSOU.** A 5-square mile area that includes the town of Walkerville, along with the part of Butte that is north of Silver Bow Creek, west of the Berkeley Pit, and east of Big Butte. It also includes a section of land extending south from Silver Bow Creek to Timber Butte (see map at right).
- ✓ **Mine Flooding OU (MFOU).** Consists of the Berkeley Pit, hydraulically connected underground mine workings, associated bedrock, and alluvial aquifers.
- ✓ **West Side Soils OU (WSSOU).** Consists of mine waste dumps located outside the other OUs, north and west of Butte Hill.

The Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area NPL site is one of three Superfund sites in the Upper Clark Fork River Basin that extend 140 miles from just north of Butte to the Milltown Reservoir near Missoula (see map below). Contamination at these sites is the result of mining, milling, and smelting activities conducted from the 1860s to 1990s. At the BPSOU, contaminants of concern are lead, arsenic, copper, zinc, and cadmium.



NOTE:
The Berkeley Pit is **NOT** included in the BPSOU!

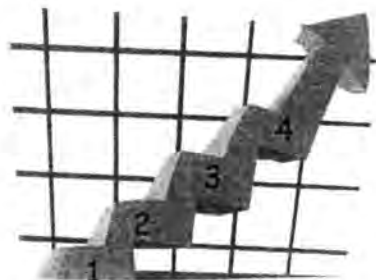
Milestones in the Superfund Process:

Deliverable

Remedial Investigation (RI)
Feasibility Study (FS)
Proposed Plan (PP)
Record of Decision (ROD)
Remedial Design (RD)
Remedial Action (RA)

Estimated Completion Date

Spring 2002 (in progress)
Fall 2002 (in progress)
Spring 2002
Fall 2003
2003-2004
2004-2005



Why Conduct A Remedial Investigation?



The Superfund process requires that an RI be conducted in order to determine if a site needs to be cleaned up to protect human health and/or the environment. The RI also provides the data needed to select the appropriate remedy for the site. At the BPSOU, the RI included the collection and analysis of samples from soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment, and the final RI report is scheduled for April 2002. The RI was designed to achieve three major goals:

- 1 Identify the Contaminants of Concern.**
Which potentially hazardous contaminants are present?
- 2 Characterize the extent of the contaminants in the environment.**
Just where is the contamination?
- 3 Assess the risk the contaminants pose to humans and the environment.**
Does the contamination pose an unacceptable threat?

Key Contacts:

Do you have a question about the BPSOU? Would you like to know where to get more information or how to participate? EPA would be more than happy to help you. Just call or email:

- Ron Bertram, Remedial Project Manager,
457-5043 (bertram.ron@epa.gov)
- Sara Sparks, Remedial Project Manager,
782-7415 (sparks.sara@epa.gov)

Diana Hammer, Community Involvement Coordinator, 457-5040
(hammer.diana@epa.gov)

Diana or Ron can be reached by mail at:
U.S. EPA, Region 8, Montana Office
10 W. 15th St., Suite 3200
Helena, MT 59626

Sara can be reached by mail at:
U.S. EPA, Region VII, Butte Office
155 W. Granite St.
Butte, MT 59701



Keywords/Abbreviations:

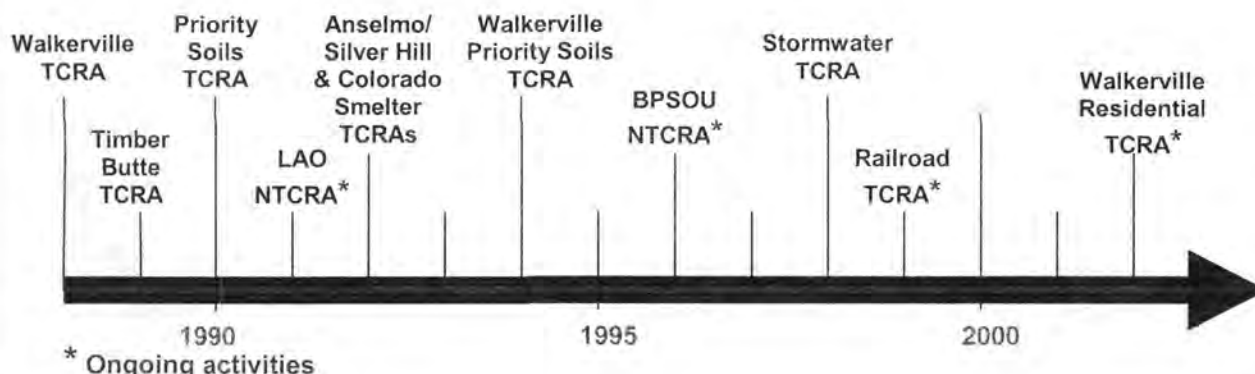
ARARs - Applicable Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
BPSOU - Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit (see page 1)
LAO - Lower Area One. A subset of the BPSOU that focuses on the removal of the Colorado Tailings and reconstruction of the Silver Bow Creek stream channel.
NTCRA - Non-Time Critical Removal Action
Superfund - EPA's program under which uncontrolled hazardous waste sites are cleaned up to protect human health and the environment.
TCRA - Time Critical Removal Action (see box page 3)



Overview of the BPSOU Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

Phase I – 1988 to Present:

The Phase I work from 1988 to the present consisted on a series of **TCRAs** and **N-TCRAs** that addressed contamination within Butte and Walkerville. This contamination was found in mine and mill tailings, waste rock dumps, residential yards, railroad beds, the Silver Bow Creek floodplain, and the Colorado Smelter and Butte Reduction Works. Stormwater issues in Missoula Gulch, upper Buffalo Gulch, and Kelley Mine Yard were also addressed.



NOTE:

A Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) is work done on an emergency basis to eliminate human exposure to a contaminant. It may include removal, capping, or containment of the contaminated materials.

Phase II – 1996 to Present:

1996 - Final Phase II RI/FS Work Plan. Detailed the Phase II work to be completed to characterize the site. Includes three investigations: soil/mine waste, surface water, and groundwater.

1997 to 2000 - Implementation of Work Plan Tasks. Entailed performance of the soil/mine waste investigation in 1997 and 1998, the surface water modeling in 1997, and the groundwater characterization from February 1997 to January 1998.

1998 - Post Removal Action Monitoring Program. Assessed the environmental conditions at the BPSOU after the TCRAs and N-TCRAs were conducted.

2002 - RI/FS Report (in progress). Summarizes the work conducted since 1988 and provides conclusions regarding human health and ecological risk. Identifies a list of potential remedial alternatives. Evaluates the alternatives by nine EPA criteria (see figure at right) and identifies a "preferred alternative" for site remediation.

EPA Evaluation Criteria

- ✓ Meets reclamation objectives
- ✓ Protective
- ✓ Complies with ARARs
- ✓ Effective & permanent long term
- ✓ Reduces toxicity, mobility, or volume of wastes
- ✓ Effective short term
- ✓ Cost effective
- ✓ Implementable
- ✓ Acceptable to State and community

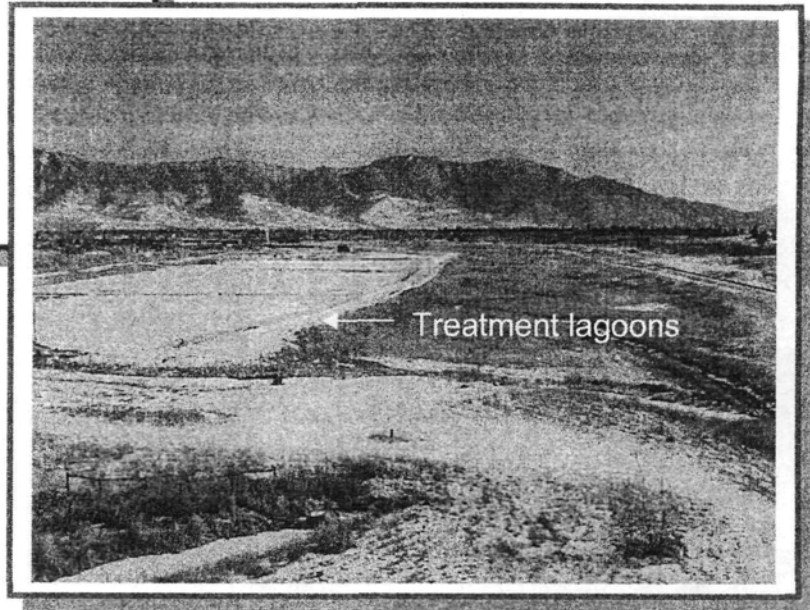
Breaking News

To facilitate the wise use of remediation dollars, EPA will study the possible benefits of treating contaminated water from two sources in one cost-effective treatment system.

In 2002, a treatability study will be conducted at the Lower Area One treatment lagoons (pictured below) to determine the potential for treating contaminated water from the West Camp mine workings, in the western portion of the Butte Hill, with contaminated surface water and groundwater of the BPSOU. These water treatment lagoons are located in Lower Area One. They can be seen from the Interstate, near the wastewater treatment plant, just beyond Centennial Drive.



**EPA is working hard
to protect human
health and the
environment in Butte.
Please contact us, if
you need any
information or
assistance!**



Are You Interested in Getting Involved?

EPA believes that **all citizens of Butte** can benefit by becoming more aware of the environmental work being done in their community. Also, **the public often provides valuable** input to the Superfund process. **EPA encourages your participation.** For your information:



- We have a **complete library** of information on the BPSOU, from in-depth technical reports to easy-to-read summaries and Fact Sheets. You can request copies of documents, or come in and look them over.
- We hold **public meetings**, and you are welcome to attend.
- We maintain a **mailing list** of individuals who are interested in receiving updates or meeting notices, and **we would be happy to add you** to that list.
- We are always available to **talk to groups or individuals** about the work being conducted at the BPSOU. If you need a speaker for a meeting, just let us know!

To learn more about ways to get involved in the process, contact Ron Bertram, Sara Sparks, or Diana Hammer (see "Key Contacts" on page 2).



Superfund News



A community update on the Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit
Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area Superfund Site

February 2003

Superfund Process and Schedule of Activities

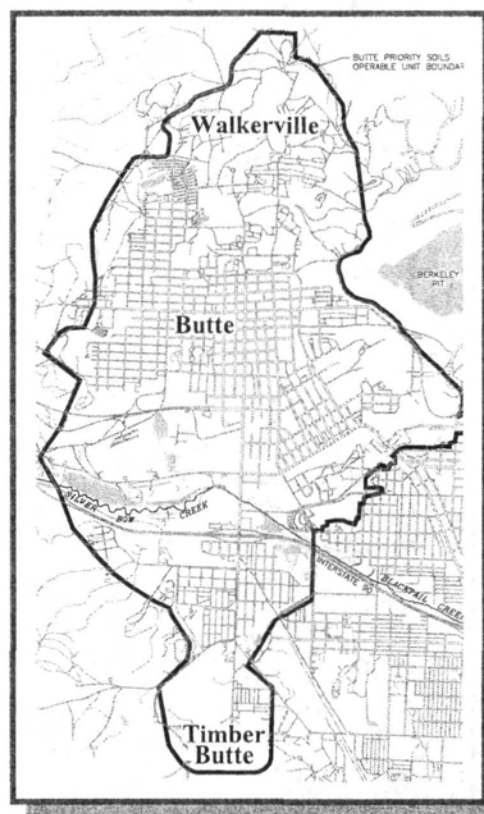
USEPA, consulting with MDEQ, plans to issue a **Record of Decision** in winter 2003/2004 that will be the result of many years of emergency actions and environmental investigations at the **Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit**. This operable unit is a 5-square mile area that includes the town of Walkerville and many areas of Butte (see map). Contamination at this site is the result of mining, milling, and smelting activities conducted from the 1860s to 1990s, and includes lead, arsenic, copper, zinc, and cadmium.

The Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) group (Atlantic Richfield Company, three railroads, and Butte Silver Bow County) recently submitted a **Draft Feasibility Study** report to EPA for review. A feasibility study is an analysis of potential cleanup options for a site. EPA and DEQ use nine criteria to weight the merits of each action. These include: protectiveness, compliance with other laws, permanence, cost-effectiveness, and others.

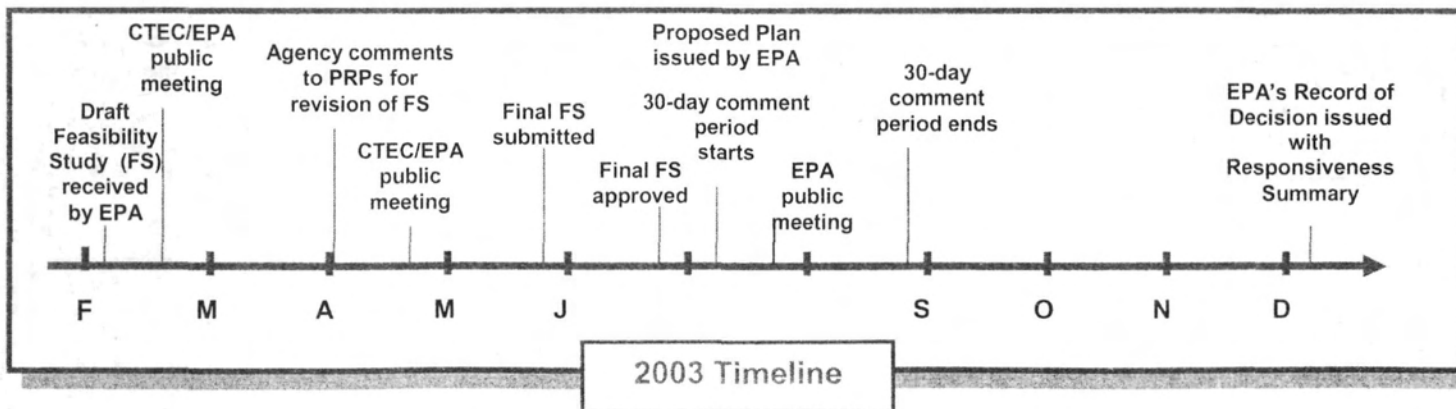
Technical specialists from various local, State, Tribal, and Federal agencies, the Community Technical Environmental Committee (CTEC – involved at the site since 1991), and others will review the draft report and provide comments to EPA. EPA may add these comments to its own, which it will send to the PRPs within two months. The PRPs must then incorporate Agency comments in a **Final Feasibility Study** report.

After considering the **Final Feasibility Study**, EPA will issue a **Proposed Plan** for public review and comment. There will be at least a 30-day comment period, during which a public meeting will be held to listen to and record comments on the plan.

Following the public comment period, EPA will consider the comments in selection of the final remedy for the site. EPA addresses the comments in a **Responsiveness Summary** and attaches it to the **Record of Decision** that details how cleanup will be achieved. EPA's goal is to issue the **Record of Decision** by winter 2003/2004.



Community Involvement continues after EPA issues the **Record of Decision**. EP will look for opportunities for the community to provide input into the design and construction of the cleanup as it progresses.



Come to the Public Meeting

We encourage you to get involved in the process of cleaning up your town!

EPA and CTEC, the Technical Assistance Group formed for the site, will be holding a public meeting to discuss the process and schedule for getting from the *Draft Feasibility Study* to the *Record of Decision* by December 2003.



EVERYONE IS INVITED!

Where: Carpenter's Union Hall,
Main Floor Meeting Room
156 W. Granite Street,
(across from Butte-Silver Bow Courthouse)

When: February 20, 2003
6:30 pm to 8:30 pm

Key Community, EPA, and DEQ Contacts

Do you have a question? Would you like to know where to get more information or how to participate?

Just call or email the following folks:

Community Technical Environmental Committee

- CTEC office, 723-4363 (between 10 and 2)
- Jill Larson, CTEC President, 406-782-6182, (JillLarson13@aol.com)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

- Ron Bertram, Remedial Project Manager, toll free 1-866-457-2690 ext. 5043, (bertram.ron@epa.gov)
- Sara Sparks, Remedial Project Manager, 782-7415, (sparks.sara@epa.gov)
- Wendy Thomi, Community Inv. Coordinator, toll free 1-866-457-2690 ext. 5037, (thomi.wendy@epa.gov)

Montana Department of Environmental Quality

- Robin Shropshire, State Project Manager, 1-406-444-2885, (rshropshire@state.mt.us)



In addition to the *Draft and Final Feasibility Study* reports, the PRP Group will also be submitting a *Response Action Summary Document* to EPA in February for review and comment.

This document will summarize the work that has been done at the site and is available for public review.
The final version is expected in July.



Superfund News



A community update on the Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit
Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area Superfund Site

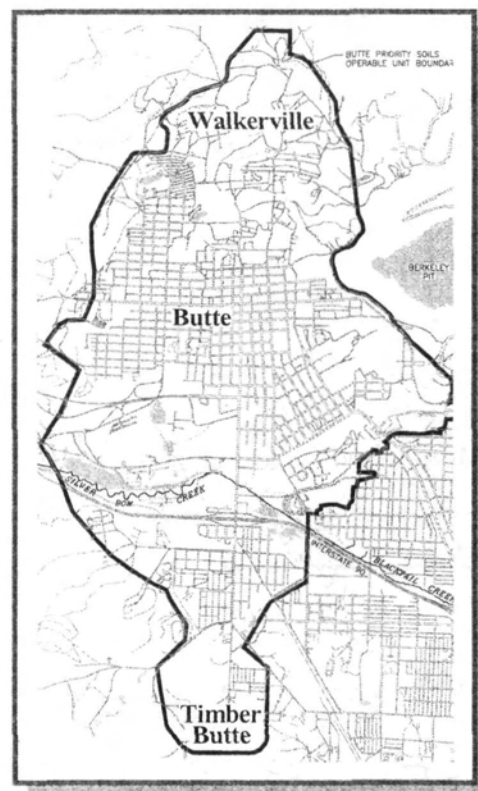
April 2003

Summary of Cleanup Work to Date

In 1988, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in conjunction with the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) began a series of emergency actions and environmental investigations at the **Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit** to protect human health and the environment. This operable unit is a 5-square mile area that includes the town of Walkerville and many areas of Butte. Contamination at this site is the result of mining, milling, and smelting activities conducted from the 1860s to 1990s, and includes lead, arsenic, copper, zinc, and cadmium. The Potentially Responsible Party group consists of (Atlantic Richfield Company, three railroads, and Butte Silver Bow County).

The Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit has been divided into two phases. Phase I includes response actions that address source areas by removing waste dumps and cleaning up railroad beds, 173 residential yards, and other related mine wastes. Phase I activities have resulted in reclamation of 422 acres of land at a cost of 45 to 50 million dollars. To date, these activities include:

- **1988 - Walkerville.** Stabilization of 300,000 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soil from mine waste dumps and cleanup of six earthen basements and twenty-three residential yards.
- **1989 - Timber Butte.** Removal of 40,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil to an on-site repository and cleanup of two residential yards.
- **1991 - Colorado Smelter.** Removal of approximately 40,000 cubic yards of waste rock to a disposal area.
- **1992 - Anselmo Mine Yard/Late Acquisition Silver Hill.** Removal of contaminated soils.
- **1994 - Walkerville.** Removal or capping of three lead-contaminated waste dumps.
- **1994 - Residential Source Areas Expedited Response Action.** Ongoing actions at residential yards and waste rock dumps located throughout Butte and Walkerville.
- **1996 - Storm Water Time Critical Response Action.** Construction of the Belmont storm water diversion line, a concrete channel that collects storm water and directs it to the Berkeley Pit. Construction of a number of sedimentation ponds on the Butte hill to address storm water runoff in Missoula Gulch, Buffalo Gulch, Kelley Mine Yard and Alice Dump.
- **1999/2003 - Railroad Time Critical Response Action.** Removal of contaminated soil on numerous railroad beds and rail yards on the Butte hill.
- **2000/2001 - Walkerville Residential Time Critical Response Action.** Cleanup of soils contaminated with lead, arsenic and mercury at 46 properties throughout the town of Walkerville.



Phase II of the Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit is the final remedial process to address the remaining environmental and human health issues associated with contaminated soils, mine waste, groundwater, and surface water. As described in the previous fact sheet, Phase II includes a feasibility study that is an analysis of potential cleanup options for a site. After the feasibility study is finalized, Phase II will culminate in an EPA record of decision that details how cleanup will be achieved.

Come to the Public Meeting

We encourage you to get involved in the process of cleaning up your town!

EPA and CTEC (the Technical Assistance Group formed for the site) will be holding a public meeting to discuss the draft Feasibility Study, the Response Action Summary Document, land use issues, and the schedule for completion.

EVERYONE IS INVITED!

Where: Carpenter's Union Hall,
Main Floor Meeting Room
156 W. Granite Street,
(across from Butte-Silver Bow Courthouse)

When: April 29, 2003
6:30 pm to 8:30 pm

Schedule Update!

In the February fact sheet and March public meeting, EPA presented a very ambitious schedule for completion of the Feasibility Study and issuance of the Record of Decision for the site.

That schedule showed that the agencies would provide review comments to the Potentially Responsible Party Group by April 2, 2003. However, several of the reviewing agencies have requested additional time to adequately review the feasibility study. Thus, the review period has been extended.



Schedule changes will be one of the topics discussed at the public meeting. EPA still hopes to issue the Record of Decision by the end of 2003.

Information Sources

Do you have a question? Would you like to know where to get more information or how to participate?

Just call or email the following folks:

Community Technical Environmental Committee (CTEC)

- CTEC office, 723-6247 (between 10 and 2), (JillLarson13@aol.com)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Ron Bertram, Remedial Project Manager, toll free 1-866-457-2690 ext. 5043, (bertram.ron@epa.gov)
- Sara Sparks, Remedial Project Manager, 782-7415, (sparks.sara@epa.gov)
- Wendy Thomi, Community Involvement Coordinator, toll free 1-866-457-2690 ext. 5037, (thomi.wendy@epa.gov)

Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

- Robin Shropshire, State Project Manager, 1-406-444-2885, (rshropshire@state.mt.us)

Mailing List

If you'd like to get on the mailing list for all future fact sheets or other updates, please call or email Sara Sparks or Wendy Thomi of EPA at the phone numbers or email addresses provided.

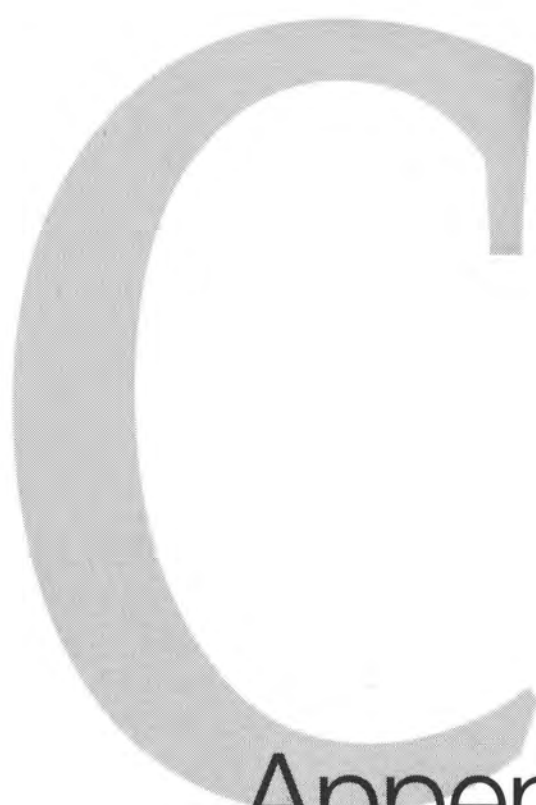


Document Repository

EPA has two document repositories for the Butte Priority Soils Superfund Site:

- Butte EPA office, 155 Granite Street (in the basement of the BSB courthouse)
- Helena EPA office, 10 W. 15th Street, Suite 3200

You can review any of the public documents prepared for the site at either location.



Appendix C

Appendix C
Local, State, and Federal Elected
Government Contacts

Butte-Silver Bow Area: Elected Officials

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Fax Number	Email Address
Federal Government	U.S. Congress	Conrad Burns, U.S. Senator Attn: Cindy Perdue Dolan	Silver Bow Center 125 W. Granite, St. 211 Butte, MT 59701	723-3277 782-4717 fax	conrad_burns@burns.senate.gov
	U.S. Congress	Max Baucus U.S. Senator Attn: Kim Krueger	Silver Bow Center 125 W. Granite Butte, MT 59701	782-8700	max@baucus.senate.gov
	U.S. Congress	Dennis Rehberg U.S. Representative	Helena District Office 950 North Montana Ave Helena, MT 59601	543-9550	
State Government	Governor of Montana	Judy Martz Governor	State Capitol Helena, MT 59620	444-3111 800-332-2272	none available
	Montana State Senate	Bill Tash State Representative District 17	240 Vista Dr. Dillon, MT 59725	683-4826	none available
		Debbie Shea State Senator District 18	100 Moon Lane Butte, MT 59701	494-4708	none available
		Dan Harrington State Senator District 19	1201 N Excelsior Ave. Butte, MT 59701	782-0332	none available
		Duane Grimes State Senator District 20	#4 Hole in the Wall Clancy, MT 59634	933-8538 443-3256	none available

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Fax Number	Email Address
		Bea McCarthy State Senator District 29	1906 Ogden St. Anaconda, MT 59711		
	Montana State Congress	Diane Rice State Representative District 33	PO Box 216 Harrison, MT 59735	685-3468	drice@3rivers.net
		Steven Gallus State Representative District 35	2701 Phillips St. Butte, MT 59701	494-5224 782-2042	Gallus@in-tch.com
		Jim Keane State Representative District 36	2131 Wall St. Butte, MT 59701	723-8378 563-3476	none available
		Larry Cyr State Representative District 37	1260 W. Aluminum St. Butte, MT 59701	782-1576	larrycyr@earthlink.net
		Brad Newman State Representative District 38	514 N Henry Ave. Butte, MT 59701	782-5268 497-6237	bnewman@in-tch.com
		Scott Mendenhall State Representative District 39	281 McKeown Lane Cardwell, MT 59721	287-5285	smendenhall@ineva.com
		Jesse Laslovich State Representative District 57	112 Mountain View St. Anaconda, MT 59711		

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Fax Number	Email Address
Judicial	Silver Bow County	Tom Gallagher City Judge		497-6365	none available
	Silver Bow County	Mary Ann Bartholomew Mel Mooney Justice of the Peace		497-6390	none available
	2 nd Judicial District	Kurt Krueger (Dept 1) Jack Whelan (Dept 2) District Court Judge		497-6410 and 497-6420	none available
City/County Government (consolidated)	Butte/Silver Bow County Commissioners	Dist. 1 - Mike Kerns (Chair)	Silver Bow County Courthouse 155 West Granite St., Third Floor Butte, MT 59701	497-6219	none available
		Dist. 2 - Joe Lee			
		Dist. 3 - Joe Quilici			
		Dist. 4 - John Sorich			
		Dist. 5 - Charlie O'Leary			
		Dist. 6 - Paul Babb			
		Dist. 7 - Bud Walker			
		District 8 - Ristene Hall			
		Dist. 9 - Laura Lee Dunlap			
		Dist. 10 - Mike Sheehy			
		Dist. 11 - Ted Bury			
		Dist. 12 - Rocko Mulcahy			

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Fax Number	Email Address
	Chief Executive Officer	Judy Jacobsen	Silver Bow County 155 West Granite St., Suite 106 Butte, MT 59701	497-6220	none available

D

Appendix
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Appendix D
List of Local Media Outlets

Butte-Silver Bow Area: Media

Publication Name/ Website	Mailing Address	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Phone Number	Email Address	Days of Publication/ Broadcast
Anaconda Leader	P.O. Box Anaconda, MT 59711	Duncan Adams/ Editor	406-563-5283	leadernews@in-tch.net	Biweekly
Montana Standard www.mtstandard.com	25 W. Granite Butte, MT 59701	Kathy Chebul/ Ad Manager, Bobbi Stauffer/ Reporter	406-495-5500/ 406-563-6626	Kathy.Chebul@lee.net Bobbi.Stauffer@lee.net	Daily
Butte Weekly	32 S. Main Butte, MT 59701		(406) 782-3820	contpub@in-tch.com butteweekly@theglobal.net	Weekly
'Roun' Town Review	1303 Kaw Avenue Butte, MT 59701	Irene Miller	(406) 782-4100	roundtownreview@in-tch.com	Monthly
Technocrat	1300 W. Park Butte, MT 59701	Cally Jones	(406)496-4241	technocrat@mtech.edu	
KXLF TV (CBS affiliate) http://www.kxlf.com/	1003 S. Montana Butte, MT 59701	Michelle Robinson for "Noon News Report" and the news director for "Focus"	(406)496-8441 (406)406-8450	kxlfsales@kxlf.com kxlfnews@kxlf.com	Daily and Sundays
KTVM	P.O. Box 3118 Butte, MT 59701		(406)494-7603 (406)494-2572	news@KTVM.com	Daily
KAAR Country 92.5 FM,	750 Dewey Blvd, Butte, MT 59701		(406) 494-1030		Daily
KBOW and KOPR	600 Dewey Blvd, Butte, MT 59701	Ron Davis "Party Line"	(406) 494-7777	bbl@in-tch.com	Daily 1-2 pm, M - F

Butte-Silver Bow Area: Media

Publication Name/ Website	Mailing Address	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Phone Number	Email Address	Days of Publication/ Broadcast
KMBR and KXTL 1370 AM	750 Dewey Blvd, Butte, MT 59701		(406) 494-4442	955kmbr@montana.com	Daily
KMSM-FM (Montana Tech)	1300 W. Park Butte, MT 59701	Wendy Dyer	(406) 496-4601 (406) 496-4389	dyerinviatus@cs.com	Daily
KUFM, The University of Montana (via translator)	32 Campus Drive, Missoula, MT 59812	Sally Mauk News Director	(800) 325-1565	smauk@selway.umt.edu	Daily

E

Appendix
E

Appendix E

Community Interview Questions

EPA Community Interview for Silver Bow Creek / Butte Area Superfund Site

Date: _____

Interviewers: _____

1. Do you have any concerns about what's happening at the site or with the cleanup?

2. What are your top issues with the cleanup of Butte Priority Soils?

3. Are you familiar with the different ways in which EPA handles sites which contain hazardous waste?

4. What kinds of information do you want to get about EPA's activities and programs?

5. What is the best way to get information and announcements to area residents?
 1. Newspaper
 2. Newsletter
 3. Radio
 4. Civic Organizations
 5. Meetings (Where?)
 6. Other (please describe):

6. How do you presently get most of your information about what's going on in Butte?

Follow-up Action Items

F

Appendix
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Appendix F

Administrative File Locations and Site Repositories

Butte, Montana: Information Repositories

Information Repository Name	Street Address	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number	Hours of Operation
U.S. EPA Butte Office	155 W. Granite Butte, MT 59701	Sara Sparks David Fenton	(406)782-3264	Monday - Friday 8:30-5:00 pm
U.S. EPA Records Center (Administrative Record)	EPA Montana Operations Office Federal Building 10 West 15 th Street St. 3200 Helena, MT 59626			Monday - Friday 8:00 am - 4:30 pm
Montana Tech Library	1300 W. Park Butte, MT 59701	Connie Dougherty	(406)496-4668	Monday - Friday 8:00 am - 4:30 pm

G

Appendix
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Appendix G
Community Resource Centers

Butte, Montana: Community Resource Centers

Resource Center	Street Address	Phone Number	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Hours of Operation
Advocacy Program of SW Montana	50 W Broadway St Butte MT 59701	406-782-1602		
Butte Head Start	P.O. Box 608 Butte MT 59701	406-723-4078 or 1-800-560-3734		M-F 8:00 - 5:00
Butte Senior Citizens Center	25 W Front St, Butte, MT, 59701	406-782-4108		
Butte-Silver Bow Public Library	226 W. Broadway Butte, MT 59701	406-723-3361	Ann Drew Director	MThFS - 10:00 - 5:00 TW. - 10:00 -8:00
Butte-Silver Bow Chamber of Commerce	1000 George St, Butte, MT 59701	(406)-723-3177 800-735-6814	Connie Kenney Chamber office	M - F 10:00 - 2:00 for information
St. Patrick's Hospital	400 S. Clark Street	406-723-2500	Receptionist	all hours
Silver Bow Co. Department of Health and Human Services		406-496-4950		

H

Appendix
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Appendix H
Public Meeting Sites

Butte, Montana: Public Meeting Locations

Meeting Location	Room	Street Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Capacity (no. of people)	Hours of Operation	Cost
Carpenters Union Hall	Conference room	156 W. Granite Butte, MT	(406) 782-8542		75	variable in evenings	no charge
Butte-Silver Bow Public Library	Conference room	226 W. Broadway Butte, MT	(406) 723-3361	Ann Drew/ Director		variable in evenings	no charge
Montana Tech	Conference room	1300 W. Park Butte, MT	(406) 496-4668	Connie Dougherty		variable in evenings	no charge