

**FINAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN  
MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE ACTIVITIES  
CAMP HALE, COLORADO**

**REVISION 2**

**Prepared for:**

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
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Appendix A Glossary

Appendix B Community Interview Results

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Appendix D Potential Meeting Locations

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AR	Administrative Record
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
DoD	Department of Defense
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site
mm	millimeter
NCP	National Contingency Plan
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
TCRA	Time Critical Removal Action
Trail	Colorado Trail/Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
valley	East Fork valley
WWII	World War II



# FINAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE ACTIVITIES CAMP HALE, COLORADO

## 1.0 OVERVIEW

This **Community Involvement Plan**<sup>1</sup> (CIP) for the Camp Hale **Military Munitions** Response Activities has been prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District (USACE) to identify the community involvement approach to be used during these activities. The purpose of the CIP is to outline community issues and concerns related to response activities and to identify community outreach and involvement activities to be conducted during ongoing investigation and removal. This CIP was developed as part of the USACE's efforts to ensure that the local communities and land users are informed about the progress of the military munitions response activities. The areas on which this plan focuses are within the currently defined Camp Hale site boundaries shown on Figure 1-1.

The purposes of the community involvement effort are to:

- Identify concerns the local community may have regarding planned military munitions response activities at the site,
- Establish effective and comprehensive mechanisms for educating the community about the military munitions response activities, and
- Set forth a strategy for on-going, two-way communication between the USACE and the community.

This CIP was developed using information obtained through community interviews conducted to identify and address stakeholders' informational needs and project concerns. The term "**stakeholder**" refers to area residents, interested or involved agencies, affected businesses, recreational users, and environmental organizations. The CIP specifically provides community members and project staff with an overview of the current issues and concerns identified through the community interviews. It also provides a discussion of the community involvement activities proposed to share information and to address these issues and concerns. Additionally, this document outlines the public involvement opportunities that the USACE will provide to interested stakeholders as the military munitions response activities continue.

This CIP provides an overview of the project location, history, and need for the response activities (Section 2.0); a community profile of the area, a chronology of past public involvement activities, and a summary of community interviews (Section 3.0); the community involvement strategies and methods for public involvement (Section 4.0); references (Section 5.0); and resources to be used for this project (Appendices).

For more information regarding this document or the Camp Hale military munitions-related activities, contact the following people via the project web page at [www.camphale.org](http://www.camphale.org) or at:

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<sup>1</sup> Bold indicates terms explained in the Glossary, Appendix A.

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**FIGURE 1-1. AREA MAP**

## 2.0 SITE INFORMATION

### 2.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Camp Hale **Formerly Used Defense Site** (FUDS) project area is located on approximately 135,000 acres (210 square miles) of the White River National Forest in west-central Colorado, within or bordered by Eagle, Lake, Pitkin, and Summit Counties. The White River National Forest encompasses 2.25 million acres and ranks as one of the top five forests nationwide for recreational use. In addition to land managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service (USFS), there are several small in-holdings of private land within the Camp Hale project area.

### 2.2 PROJECT TEAM

The following agencies and companies are involved in this project and are hereafter referred to as the Project Team. Their roles and responsibilities are as follows:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE, Omaha District) - The Omaha District has overall management, contractual, and funding responsibility. The USACE conducts the environmental cleanup work on former military land under the FUDS program.
- U.S.D.A. Forest Service (USFS) – The USFS owns and manages the majority of the land within the Camp Hale FUDS boundary.
- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) – The CDPHE is responsible for regulatory oversight for the State of Colorado.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) – The USEPA is the federal regulatory agency.
- Shaw Environmental, Inc. (Shaw) - Shaw is the primary contractor to the USACE for the Camp Hale project and is responsible for all aspects of conducting munitions investigation and removal work.
- Sky Research, Inc. (Sky) - Sky is a contractor to the USACE and is responsible for providing airborne remote sensing services, as well as managing the geographical information system database to be used for this project.

### 2.3 SITE HISTORY

Camp Hale was established in 1942 on 116,188 acres to provide winter and mountain warfare training during World War II (WWII). The site was acquired by purchase from private owners and by use permits from the USDA. The size of Camp Hale varied between 5,000 and 247,243 acres during the time it was an active military installation.

Military use included the 10th Mountain Division, the 38th Regimental Combat Team, and soldiers from Fort Carson conducting mountain and winter warfare training exercises from 1942 to 1966. Throughout WWII, the Army also tested a variety of weapons and equipment at Camp Hale. From 1959 through 1965, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) secretly trained Tibetan soldiers at Camp Hale. In July 1965, Camp Hale was deactivated by Fort Carson and transferred back to the USFS in 1966. The Camp Hale **cantonment** area and part of the East Fork valley were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.

While munitions training exercises were conducted throughout the Camp Hale area, one area of known heavy use was the East Fork valley. The East Fork valley (valley) is near the cantonment area of Camp Hale off U.S. Highway 24 and is located around the East Fork of the Eagle River. According to historical records, the valley was a major combat training area throughout the life of Camp Hale. The following munitions have been confirmed to have been used in the valley: anti-tank rockets, recoilless rifles, rifle grenades, hand grenades, high explosive and illumination mortars, artillery, practice anti-tank land mines, and small arms. Other munitions also may have been used in the valley. Records show that the CIA also used the valley for military training (USACE, 2002).

## **2.4 PREVIOUS AND PENDING INVESTIGATIONS**

In 1986, USACE razed the entire Camp Hale cantonment area. The USACE completed an Inventory Project Report on 6 April 1998, which established Camp Hale as a FUDS site.

Site Investigations were performed in August 2000, June 2001, July 2002, and September 2002. During these investigations, ordnance items were encountered and disposed of by Fort Carson Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel.

In the summer of 2001, a **Time-Critical Removal Action** (TCRA) was performed in and adjacent to the valley to assure that there were no military munitions hazards along the Colorado Trail/Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (Trail). The TCRA consisted of a surface sweep of the trail and the East Fork Group Campground in the valley USFS designated closure area. The sweep was conducted from 19 to 29 June 2001 and covered approximately 67 acres.

During summer 2003, TCRA work was conducted in the East Fork valley, since this area was known to be heavily used for military training. This work consisted of a surface clearance of approximately 500 acres in the valley, from about the Camp Hale Memorial Campground and extending east about 2.5 miles to the end of the valley. Munitions or munition-related scrap materials were found in 214 grids, and 24 live items were destroyed. This TCRA was conducted over an 11-week period and was completed on August 15, 2003. In conjunction with and continuing beyond the 2003 TCRA is the investigation of other areas used for military training to assess the potential for the presence of munitions or related materials.

## **2.5 POTENTIAL THREAT TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY**

As discussed above, Camp Hale was used as a military training site for many years. Both practice and live munitions were used in this training. During the time period that Camp Hale was used, it was common to assume that there would be a 10 percent “dud” rate of munitions fired. That is, 10 percent of the munitions fired did not function as designed and, thus, remained hazardous. These military munitions could be present anywhere within the Camp Hale project area and could potentially cause injury or death if encountered and disturbed in a manner that could cause detonation of the munition.

To date, hikers, hunters, fire fighters, and the USACE have found military munitions in the Camp Hale project area. Since September 1999, seventeen potentially hazardous munitions have been found within the Camp Hale site boundaries. Of these seventeen items, fourteen were

deemed to be hazardous by Fort Carson EOD personnel, who proceeded to dispose of them. Most of these items were recovered from the valley or the adjacent Pearl Creek drainage, and all were found on the surface. Summertime use of the Camp Hale project area is of interest since potential items are no longer buried under snow cover.

Finding hazardous munitions within the valley prompted the USFS to close approximately 1,400 acres of the valley in fall 2000, which included the East Fork Valley campground and a portion of the trail that crosses the valley. The 2001 TCRA discussed above allowed the USFS to reopen the East Fork Valley campground and the Trail, but the remainder of the area remains closed. Even though the area is closed, there is concern that some area users will disregard the closure order and continue to access the closed area, or develop new routes around the area and potentially encounter other hazardous areas within the project area.

## 2.6 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

This response activities project is being managed to be consistent with the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)** and the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The Camp Hale site is administered under the FUDS program, which was formed as part of the 1986 amendment to CERCLA and assigned to the Department of Defense (DoD). The FUDS program is designed to address risks to human health and the environment from past military activities in an area.

CERCLA was enacted by Congress in 1980 and amended by the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**. CERCLA authorizes a federal response to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment, or a pollutant or contaminant that may present an imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare. The CERCLA process is designed to make sure that contaminated sites are cleaned up in a timely manner, cleanup objectives are reasonable and achievable, and the affected community participates in selection of the removal measure(s), as appropriate for the site.

The NCP, which was established in 1972 under the Clean Water Act and revised in February 1990, identified the DoD as the responsible authority for incidents involving munitions. The NCP presents a framework for preparing and conducting response actions. In the 1990 revision, USEPA gave responsibility for removal response activities to the DoD. The DoD identified the USACE as the appropriate DoD agency to conduct removal response activities.



## **3.0 COMMUNITY INFORMATION**

### **3.1 AREA DESCRIPTION**

The area around Camp Hale is one of Colorado's, and the western regions', premier areas for outdoor recreation. This area is best known for skiing, which includes Vail, Beaver Creek, Copper Mountain, Ski Cooper, and Breckenridge resorts. However, other activities, such as hiking, camping, and biking, are increasingly enjoyed by area visitors and residents throughout the year.

The counties discussed below are also gateways to state and national forests, including the White River, San Isabel, and Arapaho National Forests, which encompass Camp Hale. The forests are accessed year round by hikers, skiers, hunters, and other outdoor enthusiasts.

### **3.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE**

CIPs are used, in part, to assist project personnel in understanding the specific interests and needs of the local population and other interested people during the investigation and cleanup activities of a FUDS project. To gain this understanding, a community profile is developed based on available demographic information and community interviews.

#### **3.2.1 Eagle County**

The majority of the Camp Hale project area is located in Eagle County. Eagle County includes the towns of Eagle, Minturn, Vail, Avon, and Red Cliff, and unincorporated areas such as Eagle-Vail. Once dependent upon mining and agriculture, the current economy in Eagle County relies on tourism. The population has grown from 4,677 in 1960 to over 41,000 in 2000, with 23 percent of the population identified as Hispanic. Eagle County is one of the faster growing regions in Colorado, with a projected population of over 56,000 in 2010.

The recreational and tourism industry is the primary economic base in the county, and the ski industry and related services employ more than half of the county's permanent residents. Other tourism and recreational activities in the winter include snowmobiling, hunting, and back country and trail-accessed sports such as cross-country skiing and snowshoeing. The summer is also an active time for recreation and tourism. Spring, summer, and fall visitors to the towns of Eagle County come to enjoy activities that include hunting, fishing, hiking, golfing, and biking. Many of the enthusiasts of these activities access the Camp Hale project area. A unique recreational feature of Eagle and Summit Counties is the 10th Mountain Division Hut Association. Twenty-one huts in the system are located in the Camp Hale project area. Hunters, hikers, and other outdoor enthusiasts access these huts during all seasons.

Brief profiles of the major towns and population areas in Eagle County are presented below:

##### **3.2.1.1 Eagle**

Established in 1887 and incorporated in 1905, Eagle is the county seat and has 3,032 residents. Eagle is located 30 miles west of Vail along Interstate 70.

### **3.2.1.2 Minturn**

Minturn was established in 1885, incorporated in 1904, and thrived during the county's mining boom and with the development of the railroad through the mountains. Minturn is located 27 miles east of Eagle at the junction of U.S. Highway 6 and U.S. Highway 24, at the confluence of the Eagle River and Gore Creek, and has 1,068 residents. Minturn is the location of the USFS, Holy Cross District office.

### **3.2.1.3 Vail**

The town of Vail was established in 1959 and incorporated in 1966. The ski area opened in 1962. Vail is home to 4,531 permanent residents and over 3,000 part-time residents, which are mostly vacation homeowners.

### **3.2.1.4 Avon**

Avon was founded in 1884 and is the commercial and residential center of Eagle County with 5,561 residents.

### **3.2.1.5 Red Cliff**

Red Cliff is located between Minturn and Leadville along U.S. Highway 24. It is the county's oldest incorporated town, with beginnings in 1880. Red Cliff was the county seat until 1921, and there are currently 289 residents in the town.

### **3.2.1.6 Edwards**

Edwards is an unincorporated residential area with a rapidly growing business sector and is located 15 miles west of Vail along Interstate 70. The 8,257 residents of Edwards provide a large resource pool for the recreation industry.

### **3.2.1.7 Eagle-Vail**

Eagle-Vail is an unincorporated residential area with 2,514 residents.

## **3.2.2 Summit County**

Summit County includes the eastern portion of the Camp Hale project area. Areas located within this county and the project boundaries include Copper Mountain ski resort, the western portion of Breckenridge ski resort, and portions of the Arapaho National Forest. Year-round recreational activities are enjoyed by residents and visitors alike. The total population of Summit County is 23,548 residents, with 10 percent of the population identified as Hispanic. Of the identified workforce for this county, the majority work in management or professional occupations, followed by service occupations.

Brief profiles of the major towns and population areas in Summit County are presented below:

### **3.2.2.1 Frisco**

Surrounded by the Arapaho National Forest and bordered by the shores of Lake Dillon, Frisco is the geographic heart of Summit County and is located at about 9,000 feet above sea level. Frisco is heavily influenced by its mining and railroad past. The total population of Frisco is 2,443 residents, with the majority of the identified workforce in management or professional occupations, followed by sales and office occupations. The largest industry in Frisco is identified as the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service.

### **3.2.2.2 Breckenridge**

The town was founded 1859 as a mining town. Mining activities sustained the town up to WWII, after which the town evolved into the current year-round resort. Breckenridge has a total of 2,408 residents, according to the 2000 Census and serves as the county seat. The highest cited occupations are management or professional jobs, followed by service occupations.

### **3.2.3 Lake County**

The southern portion of the Camp Hale project area is located within Lake County, north-northwest of Leadville. According to the census data, 36 percent of the Lake County population is Hispanic. Of the three counties included in this project, this percentage is the largest portion of the local population. The majority of identified occupations are categorized as construction related, followed by management and professional jobs, and then service occupations.

#### **3.2.3.1 Leadville**

Of the 7,812 resident of Lake County, 2,821 reside in Leadville. Leadville was incorporated in 1878 and is the county seat and only incorporated area in Lake County. The Colorado Trail goes through Leadville and provides access to miles of hiking and mountain biking trails. The route traverses Lake County and provides entry to the multi-cabin 10th Mountain Division Hut system. The area also provides direct access to miles of four-wheel drive, all-terrain vehicle, and motorcycle roads.

### **3.2.4 Pitkin County**

Only a small part of Camp Hale is located in Pitkin County. This area is inaccessible by road and is located in the southern part of the Holy Cross Wilderness area, thereby making it virtually inaccessible to the public.

## **3.3 CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

### **3.3.1 Community Involvement Activities**

The following is a list of various community involvement activities conducted for the project. It should be noted that all activities, regardless of the identified agency, were a result of the entire Project Team's input and support.

- 24 August 2000, the USFS issued a news release.

- 1 September 2000, the CDPHE issued a news release and an article appeared in the *Rocky Mountain News*.
- 20 September 2000, the USFS issued a news release.
- 21 September 2000, articles appeared in the *Vail Daily*, *Vail Trail*, *Aspen Daily*, *Aspen Times*, *Glenwood Independent*, *Glenwood Post*, *Denver Post*, *Grand Junction Daily Sentinel*, *Pueblo Chieftain*, and *Rocky Mountain News*.
- 12 October 2000, the CDPHE issued a news release.
- 13 October 2000, an article appeared in the *Vail Daily*.
- October 2000, appeared on “Good Morning Vail.”
- November 2000, articles appeared in the *Colorado Central Magazine* and the *High Country News*.
- 20 February 2001, an article appeared in the *Denver Post*.
- 20 May 2001, an article appeared in the *Vail Daily*.
- 27 and 28 June 2001, the CDPHE issued news releases.
- 2 July 2001, an article appeared in the *Denver Post*.
- 2 October 2001, CDPHE issued a news release.
- 5 October 2001, an article appeared in the *Vail Daily* and *Vail Trail*.
- February 2002, public meetings were held in Vail and Leadville.
- February 2002, two television interviews were conducted with TV8 of Vail.
- Fall 2002, fliers were given to hunters and local communities and made available through stores, libraries, and trailhead locations.
- 30 November 2002, an article appeared in the *Denver Post*.
- January/February 2003, conducted community interviews for development of the CIP.
- 3 June 2003, a news release was issued by the USFS about the summer 2003 TCRA activities.
- 19 June 2003, an article appeared in the *Vail Daily* about the start of summer 2003 TCRA activities.
- 10 August 2003, an article appeared in the *Vail Daily* about the progress of the TCRA activities.
- August 2003, an article was written for the Omaha District News Brief about the TCRA activities.

### **3.3.2 2002 Public Meetings**

Two public meetings were held in February 2002. One meeting was conducted in Vail and the other in Leadville. The purpose of these meetings was to inform local communities about

potential military munition hazards in the area and to inform them of ongoing and future military munitions response activities that the USACE would be performing. Over 40,000 meeting announcements were sent out to communities around the project area. Seven community members attended the Vail meeting, while 24 attended the Leadville meeting. At these public meetings, attendees were asked to complete brief questionnaires. Results from these questionnaires are presented below.

- A total of 20 questionnaires were received from meeting attendees.
- The majority of respondents indicated fact sheets would be the best way to provide project information, followed by newspaper articles, paper advertisements, and public meetings.
- Respondents thought it was necessary to form a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), with ten respondents stating that they would be willing to participate in a RAB and two thought such a Board should meet either twice a year or quarterly. The majority of questionnaires indicated meeting locations should alternate between Leadville and Vail.

### **3.4 COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS**

For the purposes of this CIP, the communities of interest include towns and unincorporated areas in proximity to the project area, as well as other land users that do not live in the area. The reason to include area non-residents in addition to residents is to identify and understand the concerns and informational methods and needs of all land users in this area.

#### **3.4.1 Community Interview Approach**

During the weeks of 27 January and 3 February 2003, representatives from the CDPHE and the Corps' contractor, Shaw, conducted 35 community interviews in and around the areas of Vail, Leadville, Frisco, and Denver, Colorado. These interviews were conducted with elected and public officials, media representatives, area businesses, recreational users, stakeholder groups, and local residents. The initial list of potential interviewees was very broad in scope to include a variety of land users, businesses, elected and local officials, and public agencies. With input from the USFS and CDPHE, this list was narrowed in focus to retain as much of its broad scope as possible while ensuring those with regular access to and interest in the USFS lands were contacted and interviewed. In total, 46 people were interviewed; however, not all respondents answered all questions. Therefore, the numbers associated with responses do not always equal the total number of respondents.

While results of the interviews represent comments from a cross section of community interests, the views expressed by the respondents should not be construed as a formal statement for their respective organizations or constituencies. Information presented in this section is a summary of responses, while more detailed results are presented in Appendix B. All interviews are kept confidential, and names are not attributed to specific statements.

#### **3.4.2 Results of Community Interviews**

In general, respondents knew about the history of the Camp Hale project area and the presence of military munitions. They were not aware of the overall area to be investigated by USACE, and

were surprised when it was explained that troops who used the Camp Hale area extended their training activities well beyond the cantonment area easily seen from Route 24.

The following are key points of information gathered from the interviews:

- Fifty-one percent of interviewees have lived in, worked in, or used the area for 20 years or less.
- The majority of respondents indicated they had concerns about the area, while 30 percent indicated they had no concerns. The key concerns expressed focused on water issues and impacts to water in the area, and about safety concerns related to the presence of military munitions, particularly in frequently used areas.
- The majority of respondents felt the local communities were aware of the presence of military munitions in the area; however, they were not sensitive to or concerned about it. Of the opinions expressed, the primary reason given for communities' lack of concern is low awareness of military munitions and associated potential hazards.
- Primarily, people were interested in staying informed about the project on a regular, or as information becomes available, basis. The preferred method of receiving information was via email, followed closely by media coverage. Other methods of getting information out to the larger public included using other groups' communication channels for their members and to post information at trailheads in the area.

The following sections summarize and describe interview responses with regard to level of awareness, concerns for the area, informational needs and methods for gaining access to project information, and the role of a possible advisory board. Notes that express how comments were phrased also are included in each section.

### **3.4.2.1 Awareness of the Camp Hale Project Area**

Overall, respondents indicated an awareness of the Camp Hale cantonment and valley area immediately off Highway 24 and its military history, primarily activities conducted by the 10th Mountain Division. Respondents had varying degrees of knowledge about Camp Hale history, but most were not aware of how far into the surrounding mountains the troops performed their training activities. Respondents learned about the site through their personal or professional activities related to the Camp Hale area and from talking with others. Forty-four percent of respondents had above basic or extensive knowledge about Camp Hale. Some respondents indicated there may be a generational difference in the level of awareness of and knowledge about historic activities at Camp Hale and in the surrounding area. They suggested that older members of the local communities were familiar with Camp Hale's history, while younger people, especially those who recently moved to the area, do not have awareness of or knowledge about historic activities in this area.

The following are notes of example interview responses:

- Has read books, magazines, and interpretative signs about the area; wasn't aware activities went across I-70;

- Former home of the 10th Mountain Division; some thought it was erroneously closed because of Camp Hale, California;
- 10th Mountain Division winter training; most recently known for military munitions; didn't know full extent of the area; most of what you hear is about the area along Route 24.

The majority of respondents (81 percent) use the area for professional and/or personal uses. The most commonly cited activities included hiking, cross-country skiing, biking, and four-wheeling. All respondents indicated an awareness of and participation in activities in the Camp Hale project area year-round. Seventy percent of respondents were aware of the presence of military munitions in the Camp Hale project area. Thirty-seven percent found out about the military munitions presence through USFS communications, while 33 percent learned through newspaper articles.

The following are notes of example interview responses:

- Yes, I know about historical activities; didn't know about live materials until about two years ago – read it in the newspaper and fliers at the USFS office;
- Yes (knew about the military munitions), heard about it maybe over the radio – Colorado public radio; then in the paper, word of mouth;
- Yes, don't remember how – some type of announcement regarding the meeting at the Delaware Hotel; read about materials being found over the years.

### **3.4.2.2 Concerns about the Area**

Concerns mentioned by respondents ranged from specific concerns about the military munitions in the project area to general use impacts to the environment. Sixty percent of respondents indicated they had environmental concerns about the project area, while 28 percent of respondents did not express any concerns. Specific concerns are as follows:

- Twenty-two percent cited the need to remove the military munitions danger to public safety;
- Twenty percent expressed water-related concerns, such as use of the aquifer in the area as a water-storage facility for cities on the Front Range, such as Aurora and Colorado Springs;
- Seventeen percent were concerned about environmental issues associated with the Climax Mine and its operations, primarily contamination from the tailings ponds making its way into Ten Mile Creek and other areas;
- Thirteen percent mentioned access to the area, both in terms of the closure area in the East Fork valley area and those areas owned by the Climax Mine that once were open to the public;
- Eleven percent mentioned restoration of the environment as a concern, particularly in light of the recently released USFS White River National Forest Management Plan;

- Nine percent mentioned the impacts of motorized vehicles in the area;
- Seven percent each mentioned past railroad derailments with spill areas, general area development, fire concerns in the area, and the USFS Management Plan; and
- Four percent mentioned wildlife impacts due to the military munitions work, general area usage, and increased usage of the area.

Respondent information indicates that people's level of concern about military munitions in the project area is no greater than other concerns about the area, such as general impacts to the area, area usage and access, and water rights issues. Most respondents stated they would not change their use of the area because of the presence of military munitions.

The following are notes of example interview responses:

- No real environmental concerns; would hate to see the area developed – even for an Army base; good to hear they're cleaning it up and reopening;
- Would like to have the area cleared of danger; would like to see it restored to natural environment; recognize the historical significance; most important to restore the environment along with a historic monument – the two can be done together;
- Nasty stuff at the head of Ten Mile Range drainage – the Climax mine is affecting the rest of the drainage area; railroad and acid spills related to train derailments in the area;
- No real environmental concerns; don't think anything the Corps would do would harm the area.

From responses to the question about the local community's awareness and sensitivity to the presence of military munitions in the area, it appears residents are more concerned about other environmental concerns rather than the presence of military munitions. Nine percent of respondents felt the local community was sensitive to the presence of military munitions, while 48 percent felt they were not sensitive to its presence. Forty-one percent felt the local community was aware of the presence of military munitions in the area due to media coverage of the issue, while 35 percent did not think the local community knew about its presence. Nine percent of respondents specifically mentioned the need to re-publicize and raise awareness of military munitions dangers. Some respondents commented on the possible negative impact to the local economy because of the presence of military munitions and said work should be done to address it, while others did not agree that this would be a concern.

The following are notes of example interview responses:

- Pretty aware, would think people in the area would know because of media coverage through the *Vail Daily*;
- Highly aware, moderate sensitivity – assuming area is being taken care of by closing the area, cleaning it up, and re-opening it; seniors act like it is public knowledge about the presence of military munitions; people's awareness is focused on the East Fork valley area;

- People could care less; they've used the area for so many years without incident, so why would they care; everyone is worried about closing the whole area;
- People think military munitions are just in the East Fork valley area; fire last year sensitized the community that there were (other) areas with concentrations of ammunition.

### **3.4.2.3 Information Needs**

Seventy percent of respondents indicated they would go to the USFS if they wanted more information about the area. Thirty percent of respondents indicated they either already had a point of contact and/or they had a good relationship with the USFS. Several respondents mentioned confidence in the timeliness and type of information provided by the USFS. In addition to the USFS, respondents would contact other government agencies for further information such as the USEPA, the CDPHE, local governments, and local Sheriff Departments. Responses were grouped under Future Involvement, and Information Delivery and Frequency.

#### **Future Involvement**

When asked how they would like to be involved in future activities, respondent responses fell into five categories: keep informed, involvement level, types of media to use, outreach methods, and types of information desired.

#### ***Keep Informed***

Thirty-nine percent of respondents want to be kept informed about the project, including progress made and the schedule of cleanup activities at Camp Hale. Respondents mentioned the need to provide information in Spanish.

The following are notes of example interview responses:

- Notify the community of areas off limits; keep them informed;
- Be aware of progress; where they stand regarding progress and schedule;
- Be kept aware of what the project is doing so he can share the information with others.

#### ***Involvement Level***

Several respondents indicated the level of involvement they would like to have in the project. Twenty-two percent stated their level of involvement would depend on the issue, time commitment required, and their own availability. Fifteen percent indicated they would get involved as needed or if it was appropriate for them to be involved. Some respondents expressed interest in:

- Participating in decisions affecting trails in the area,
- Encouraging project staff to give presentations to local public officials so they are aware of the project,
- Having in-depth involvement, and

- Suggested community involvement if the project becomes long term.

The following are notes of example interview responses:

- Would like to be involved, especially for future uses;
- Time allowing, I would like to be involved;
- Thin interest – keep me informed and I'll choose the level of involvement from there;
- In-depth/intense involvement because it's a safety issue; such an area for outdoor recreation enthusiasts.

### ***Types of Media to Use***

Fifteen percent of respondents mentioned the media as a way to keep people informed about the project. More specifically, 24 percent suggested using local newspapers, four percent suggested using local radio stations, and two percent suggested using Channel 10, which is a local cable channel that broadcasts local government meetings and regularly replays them.

The following are notes of example interview responses:

- Help us to stay aware through the media, unless something controversial came up;
- Everyone reads the *Herald Democrat/Vail Daily/Leadville Chronicle*;
- [Station] Can be a clearinghouse for information the project wants to get out to the community;
- I would like the station to be an information source and help raise awareness in the community.

### ***Outreach Methods***

Suggested methods of outreach by respondents fell into two groups: those activities initiated by the project and other methods through which the project can provide information for wider distribution. Activities initiated by the project include: conducting open house or public meetings, creating a mailing list, establishing a web site, conducting presentations, providing information in Spanish, using fliers, and inviting people to watch **materiel** detonation and to see items recovered. Other methods the project can use for information distribution include providing information to groups with established information networks, having displays at Chambers of Commerce and USFS Visitor Centers, having information signs at trails in the area, conducting presentations/providing information to different groups at the Colorado Mountain College, and providing information in the Huts system and at sporting goods stores.

### ***Types of Information Desired***

Some respondents expressed interest in the types of information they want. These included:

- Project schedule and progress,
- Types of items found during clearance activities,
- Points of contact for the project,

- Current information,
- Any possible impacts to area usage,
- Copies of technical documents, and
- Historic information about the area.

### **Information Delivery and Frequency**

Forty-six percent of respondents indicated the best way for them to receive project information was via e-mail. It should be noted that the majority of interview respondents who indicated e-mail as the preferred way to receive information were information brokers for their particular group or constituent area. Thirty-three percent preferred to receive project information through the media. Seventeen percent indicated they would like to receive information through the mail in periodic fact sheets. Fifteen percent would like information to be available at trailheads. Thirteen percent suggested using other groups' methods of information distribution to get project information to their respective members. Other suggestions for information distribution included:

- Providing project information with permits and licenses,
- Giving presentations to groups within and interested in the area,
- Using a web site to make information available,
- Having information at USFS offices and key community locations,
- Using fliers,
- Having public meetings,
- Attending local government meetings, and
- Issuing news releases.

Seventeen percent of respondents suggested making information accessible as soon as it is available. Other suggestions were to send information out quarterly, monthly, or semiannually, and that the frequency of information distribution depended on the type of information.

The following are notes of example interview responses:

- Periodic newsletters – quarterly;
- E-mail, news releases; general terms, not complex; brief with enough information that people know what to do;
- On trails, have danger/closed signs; use local access TV; have information at all entrances, campsites, etc.; send information to governments – ask them to post information on their websites, talk about it in their meetings;
- Newsletter; depends on what's going on; maybe quarterly, monthly, depends on amount of actual work time.

#### 3.4.2.4 Advisory Board

Respondents were asked if they thought the formation of an advisory board would be useful for this project. Twenty-four percent of respondents thought forming an advisory board of some type could be useful for this project, while eight percent did not think it would be useful. Twenty-two percent said the formation of an advisory board probably would be a good idea. Thirteen percent felt the formation of a board would depend on the board's purpose and role in the project. Another 13 percent said that if an advisory board was formed, certain criteria should be considered or met. Four percent did not know if it would be useful or not. Willingness to participate on the board varied from an on-the-spot commitment to participation depending on other factors such as expected roles and time commitment. Suggested frequency for holding meetings included quarterly or semiannually, with one suggestion to meet monthly except during the winter months. Suggested board members included the USFS, local government representatives, area users, media representatives, people who have extensive knowledge of backcountry areas, the USACE, emergency responders, and representatives of the different hut groups.

The following are notes of example interview responses:

- Seems like a huge undertaking, but I may not understand the full scope of the project; may be unwieldy/unruly type of activity to undertake, unless it's focused on the area and purpose; too unwieldy to bring representatives from such a large area together; depends on what the involvement would be – there are a lot of other local issues people would feel more passionate about;
- Probably good to have an advisory board – most users use area professionally and personally; present idea of an advisory board at a meeting and gauge interest;
- Would probably be useful; but not clear about project purpose; Eagle valley would be interested in Camp Hale area, consider it their backyard; every other month, a general update except for winter months;
- Don't know, seems like people like to complain and not get involved; public needs to get more educated before they can get involved.

## **4.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES**

### **4.1 OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the community involvement plan are to:

- Identify concerns the local community may have regarding the planned military munitions response activities at the site,
- Establish effective and comprehensive methods for sharing information with the community about the military munitions response activities, and
- Set forth a strategy for on-going, two-way communication between the USACE and the community.

#### **4.1.1 Objective #1: Identify Local Concerns**

The USACE and the Project Team will continue to work with local communities and stakeholders to identify questions or concerns that may arise during military munitions investigations or other response activities. Open dialogue between USACE, Project Team members, local communities, and stakeholders is important to ensure community understanding of the project and USACE awareness of local issues.

This on-going dialogue between the Project Team and local and interested communities can be achieved through attendance at regularly scheduled information sessions where members of the public can talk directly with project staff about any concerns or issues they have, use of the web site for sharing project information, and submission of a web-based comment form by which web site visitors can forward any questions or comments they have about the project. Additionally, concerns and questions can be identified by updating the CIP as necessary for the duration of the project.

#### **4.1.2 Objective #2: Establish Methods for Sharing Information**

The USACE, in cooperation with Project Team members, will distribute, or oversee distribution of, project information for planned investigation or clearance activities to community members and stakeholders in proximity to and interested in the affected areas. The regular distribution of project-related information to local communities and other interested groups through a variety of methods increases the likelihood that people will receive the information and stay informed about the progress of the project. The primary recipients of this information would be those on the project mailing list and anyone who visits the project web site. People will be provided with opportunities to be added to the mailing list at all public meetings, through fact sheets or other project-related mailings, or by indicating through the web site comment form that they would like to be added to the mailing list. Additionally, various recreational, outdoor, and other special-interest groups have offered to distribute project-related information through their respective communication channels, which increases the number of interested people who will receive information.

The importance of regular and broad information distribution is to keep people informed about areas of work, progress in identifying potential areas of interest, and progress to the eventual

completion of the work. By sharing this type of information on a regular timetable and format, interested people will know approximately when to expect an update from the project about the work. This regularity aids in ensuring that information is issued from the Project Team in a timely manner and is shared among interested parties.

#### **4.1.3 Objective #3: Establish Two-Way Communication between the Project Team, the Community, and Stakeholders**

Regular communication among the community, stakeholders, and the Project Team allows for understanding different perspectives with regard to the military munitions response activities for the Camp Hale project area and provides opportunities for educating community members about military munitions. This includes the timely awareness and notification of community involvement opportunities, as well as provision for and participation in various methods through which the community can share their questions and concerns with project staff.

The primary reasons for establishing two-way communication opportunities between the Project Team and local communities are to alert land-users of work areas, to provide approximate response activity schedules, to provide information about munitions and work results, and to provide members of the public with various methods by which they can inform project staff about any potential areas of interest or suspicious items they have encountered. This can be achieved by attending regular information sessions, conducting small group presentations, and submitting web site comment forms. Additionally, should the local community and area users decide that the establishment of a RAB is appropriate or necessary, that also would provide a forum for regular community and Project Team interactions and information exchange.

## **4.2 ACTIVITIES**

The activities described below are components of an overall community involvement strategy that addresses the above goals. These activities are presented in the order of those scheduled to occur on a regular basis throughout the project (Sections 4.2.1 through 4.2.4), followed by those that may occur as appropriate for project activities or as requested by the community or stakeholder group (Sections 4.2.5 through 4.2.13). This CIP is a dynamic document that will evolve and be updated as the project progresses.

### **4.2.1 Fact Sheets**

Regularly produced fact sheets can provide interested people with project information to keep them aware of and informed about the project and its progress. In addition to keeping interested members of the public informed about the project, fact sheets provide information about other resources available to the public to learn about or become more involved in the project. These additional resources include the web site address, **Administrative Record (AR)** locations, and information on how to be added to the project mailing list.

Fact sheets will be prepared semiannually or annually, as appropriate, for distribution to stakeholders and interested people to promote awareness of and to update the community on the status and issues associated with project actions and activities. Additionally, fact sheets will be available at the AR locations.

#### 4.2.2 Project Web Site

A web site is being developed to provide Internet access to Camp Hale project information. The web site will provide a dynamic environment within which project information can be provided more often than a regular mailing. Information contained on this web site will include Camp Hale history, project status, safety information, maps and photographs, project documents, and an e-mail contact form for the public to submit questions or concerns about the project. The web site address is [www.camphale.org](http://www.camphale.org). This site will be updated every 6 months, or as necessary, to reflect the status of project activities.

#### 4.2.3 Community Mailing List

Mailing lists are an important component of effective community outreach by ensuring that interested community members, as well as other stakeholders and communities impacted by or interested in military munitions response activities are kept informed of activities and opportunities for community involvement. A mailing list is used to distribute news releases, fact sheets, and other types of pertinent information for Camp Hale military munitions project activities.

As this is considered one of the cornerstones of an effective outreach strategy, the USACE has established and will maintain a project mailing list consisting of interested individuals, local officials, and media representatives. The USACE will update this mailing list as necessary and appropriate, and will provide information in all fact sheets, at public meetings, and on the web site as to how individuals and groups can be added to the mailing list.

Additionally, an e-mail mailing list will be developed for those community members and stakeholders who prefer to receive project information in an electronic format.

#### 4.2.4 Administrative Record File

The **Administrative Record File** (AR) is the collection of documents that the USACE used to make project-related decisions and is accessible to the public, per SARA. An AR must be in a centralized location where the community can access and review **decision documents** related to military munitions response activities. The AR is maintained throughout the duration of the project. An AR for this project has been established at the Lake County Public Library and the USFS Minturn Office (see Appendix E for locations, phone numbers, and hours).

#### 4.2.5 Information Sessions and Public Meetings

Information sessions are informal opportunities for stakeholders and interested people to meet with staff members/project personnel to discuss project activities, and/or community/stakeholder issues or concerns. These sessions differ from other types of meetings in that there tends not to be a formal structure to the meeting; people can move about the information stations at their own pace and a brief presentation may or may not be given. Project personnel will manage the information stations. It is important that these personnel can answer and/or explain different aspects of project work, or be able to introduce a community member to someone who can answer their question or address a comment.

Public meetings are a more formal approach for sharing information with the community through a presentation and brief question and answer period. This format is particularly useful for conveying update information regarding military munitions response activities to a relatively large group of people at one time. Using an information station layout with poster boards complements this type of meeting.

These types of meetings are valuable because of the informal atmosphere that fosters communication between people. Information sessions or public meetings allow for a rapport to develop between project staff, the local community, and other interested stakeholders. These meetings will be held when the Project Team feels they would be useful in order to update interested community members and stakeholders on project activities or as requested by the community. The format of these meetings, e.g. an information session or a public meeting, will depend on the project status and/or community information needs at the time of the meeting. See Appendix D for suggested meeting locations.

#### **4.2.6 News Releases**

In recognition that community members rely on local news media outlets for timely information about local activities, news releases will be issued as appropriate or as project milestones are achieved. Additionally, these news releases can be sent to community organizations for inclusion in their publications or information updates to their members. Again, this multiple distribution of information increases the likelihood of area users not on the project mailing list receiving timely and pertinent information.

News releases will be prepared about project activities or other significant events and issued to the local media and key stakeholders. Media representatives will be invited to attend public meetings and observe other project-related activities as appropriate. Media representatives not currently receiving news releases should contact the project points of contacts noted in Section 1.0 to be added to the news release fax list.

#### **4.2.7 Hispanic Outreach**

Based on interview and census information, pertinent information, and other information upon request, will be translated into Spanish and be provided to Hispanic outlets and media in the area.

#### **4.2.8 Public Notices**

Public notices serve as official notification to the local community of project plans for environmental activities, upcoming public involvement opportunities, and the availability of documents at the AR. As a public notice is not the sole means of alerting the community of upcoming project activities, it is typically produced in conjunction with fact sheets to distribute information and operates on a similar distribution schedule. Public notices will be prepared and placed in local newspapers to announce public comment periods, public meetings, and other pertinent information.

#### 4.2.9 Signage

Semi-permanent signs relating to the possible presence of military munitions in the area will be discussed by the Project Team and developed in conjunction with the USFS as necessary for project activities.

#### 4.2.10 Other Communication Channels

Other communication channels refer to the use of the communication methods established by stakeholder or area-user groups. Several interviewees who represented stakeholders or area users suggested forwarding project information, such as updates, to them for inclusion in their regular publications or information distributed to their members. This would involve forwarding project information to the points of contact for these groups with the purpose of having them distribute the information to their membership or constituents. This information can be in the form of an article for a newsletter, e-mail updates, fliers, or presentations. This additional method of information distribution will be used to increase the likelihood that area users not on the project mailing list receive timely and pertinent information about project activities.

#### 4.2.11 Restoration Advisory Board

The objective of a RAB is to provide a forum through which local community members, stakeholders, the USACE, and regulatory agencies can work together in an atmosphere that encourages discussion and exchange of information regarding the USACE's activities during the military munitions response activities. Although RAB members do not make decisions about the cleanup process, their concerns, comments, and questions are important in helping the USACE and Project Team determine its approach to the military munitions response activities. **This interaction is achieved through a commitment from all parties to attend and participate regularly in meetings and discussions and to review appropriate site documents.**

At this point, surveyed interest suggests a RAB is not warranted to meet community information needs. However, this remains an option if sufficient interest develops. Information on potential RAB formation will be made available at public meetings and included in project fact sheets.

#### 4.2.12 Public Hearings

Public hearings are held to discuss cleanup issues in a formal manner, through the use of a moderator and court reporter, and are typically held during public comment periods associated with formal decision documents such as an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis. Public hearings are required by SARA, and the court reporter is used to create a transcript of meeting presentations and comments from both project representatives and the audience. Following a formal public hearing, a Responsiveness Summary is prepared to acknowledge and respond to audience comments and concerns. This document is then made available to the public for their information. It is recommended that these types of hearings are conducted in support of formal decision documents or whenever there is a need to officially document interactions between project staff and meeting attendees.

#### **4.2.13 Briefings or Small Group Meetings**

Project representatives will be available to conduct one-on-one briefings with local officials or presentations for small group meetings as requested. These types of interactions would focus on updating groups about project information and status. Project representatives can meet with small groups, such as civic, recreational, neighborhood groups, or schools, to discuss the project upon request. These presentations will be designed to share information about the project and provide an informal forum between project personnel and interested groups where they can discuss different aspects of the project. An important aspect to these types of interactions is that it involves project staff attending existing group meetings, in addition to interacting with stakeholders and community groups in a project-organized forum.

## 5.0 REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX A**

**GLOSSARY**



## Appendix A: Glossary

**Administrative Record File:** A file containing documents that were considered or relied on by USACE to form the basis for the selection of a response action. This file is to be available for public review.

**Cantonment:** Lodging and other buildings constructed in support of military troops.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA):** A federal law, commonly known as Superfund, passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

**Community Involvement Plan (CIP):** A plan specifically designed to address the public's communication needs during investigation and response activities. The plan is designed to encourage stakeholder input into the decision-making process.

**Decision Document:** A formal record of significant decisions on cleanup alternatives for a particular site. Decision documents are typically prepared to record the following decisions: No further action; selection of a remedy; or implementation of a sampling or monitoring program.

**Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS):** A subprogram of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). Restoration of military land was extended to formerly used sites in 1983 under Public Law 98-212 (Department of Defense Appropriations Action of FY84).

**Materiel:** The equipment, apparatus, and supplies of a military force or other organization.

**Military Munitions:** All ammunition products and their components, produced or used by the armed forces for national defense and security. Military munitions are used in training for combat, munitions testing, and weapons research development, testing, and evaluation.

**Restoration Advisory Board:** RABs are to serve as forums for discussion and exchange of information between agencies and affected communities. They provide an opportunity for stakeholders to have a voice and actively participate in the review of technical documents, to review restoration progress, and to provide individual advice to decision makers regarding restoration activities.

**Stakeholder:** Stakeholder refers to those people or organizations with an interest in the outcome at a federal facility or site. These people or organizations are typically regulatory agencies, the property owner/manager, and the public. In many cases, other interested or associated groups or people will also be included as a stakeholder.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA):** Enacted in 1986, this legislation establishes standards for cleanup activities, requires federal facility compliance with CERCLA, and clarifies public involvement requirements.

**Time-Critical Removal Action:** A Time-Critical Removal Action (TCRA) is a removal action conducted to respond to an imminent danger posed to public health or the environment by ordnance hazards.

**APPENDIX B**

**COMMUNITY INTERVIEW RESULTS**



## Appendix B: Community Interview Results

During the weeks of January 27 and February 3, 2003, representatives from the CDPHE and Shaw conducted 35 community interviews in and around the areas of Vail, Leadville, Frisco, and Denver, Colorado. These interviews were conducted with elected and public officials, media representatives, area businesses, recreational users, stakeholder groups, and local residents. With input from the USFS and CDPHE, this list was narrowed in focus to retain as much of its broad scope as possible while ensuring those with regular access to and interest in the USFS lands were included. In total, 46 people were interviewed and the majority of respondents were male. The majority of respondents were estimated to be between the ages of 40 to 49 years old, followed by the age group of 30 to 39 years old. Not all respondents answered all questions. Therefore, the numbers associated with responses do not always equal the total number of respondents. Comments following questions are paraphrased from the interviews.

### Q1: How long have you lived, used, or worked in the area?

10 years or less:	12
11 to 20 years:	10
21 to 30 years:	8
31 to 40 years:	4
More than 50 years:	5

### Q2: What do you know about Camp Hale's history? Are you aware of the extent of the historical/former boundaries?

#### Camp Hale History

Extensive	10
Basic background	12
Little more than basic	10

#### Boundary Knowledge

Yes	6
No	21

- Knows basic background – [cantonment] area disbanded shortly after the war, torn down; since then not much news/activity until 2 years ago; started seeing historical signs, etc., knows it was on both sides of the highway – not real clear on total extent of the boundary.
- Know it was built as a military base for winter training for WWII; very good at what they did; didn't know about the boundary extent before the public meeting.
- General background – 10th Mountain Division training; not aware of boundaries, this is probably true for most constituents.
- Was a military installation officially closed in the 70s; 10th Mountain Division; CIA use – very little records available; very little physical evidence available; only found information about the site available on the 10th Mountain Division web site; not aware of the boundaries; had a briefing from the USACE; several different owners/different government owners; based on last year's meeting, the Corps is trying to be responsible, biggest criticisms come from CDPHE.

- Recreationally visited the Huts system; when you say Camp Hale, you think of the small area off Rt. 24.

**Q3. Do you know about the military munitions in this area and the plans to determine the extent of its location?**

Yes	30
No	4

How did you get this information?

USFS	16
Newspapers	14
Media	9
Word of mouth	4
Public meetings	3

Other

Knew of site investigation area	3
Did not know of site investigation area	5

- Yes, through USFS communications as a permit holder; communicate pretty well with them; they're helpful in identifying where and when they can go; also saw in the newspapers – lots of stories in the past 2 summers.
- Knew about the military munitions found; not about the mitigation plans.
- Found out in the paper that people found material.
- Yes, had a tourist in 1997 who found a land mine and didn't know what to do with it; that was the first time someone found something; ever since then, hear more; in the media – it always hits the Denver stations.

**Q4: Do you participate in recreational or other activities in the area? What are these types of activities and how often?**

Yes	35
No	2
Not anymore	2

Frequency

During the summer	6
Three times a year	3
Six days a year	3
Once a year	2
32 days a year	2
Year-round	2
Regularly	2
4-5 times ever	2
During the winter	1
Once a month	1
3-4 times a month	1

Activities

Hiking	21
Cross-country skiing	10
Biking	10
Four-wheeling	10
Recreational activities	6
Snowmobiling	6
Camping	6
Huts system	5
Snowshoeing	4
Hunting	4
Rock climbing	3
Fishing	3
Work	3
Horseback riding	3
Family reunions	3
Teach kids about nature	2
Emergency training	2
Drives by	2
Picnics	2
Trail maintenance	2

- Skiing, hiking, driving; 3-4 times a month at least.
- Camping, hiking, teaching kids about nature; use the area 3-4 times a year; conducted police driving tests and disaster training drills in the area several years ago.
- Hunt, fish, work, hike, four-wheel drive, camp; they use a lot of recreational activities; go about 15 times this summer; they keep exploring the area.
- A lot of hiking in the area, also around Holy Cross, Quandary; definitely more in Eagle county, Red Cliff; probably use the area 6 times per year; not an avid outdoorsman.

**Q5. What are your current environmental concerns about the Camp Hale area? Have any of your friends or family members discussed concerns they have about the Camp Hale area?**

Yes	33
No	13

Concerns

Water concerns	9
Military munitions concerns	9
Abandoned Mine concerns	8
Area access	6
Restore environment	5
Motorized impacts	4

- It's a well-kept secret – no signs of activity affecting the area; same perspective for others.

- No concerns about military munitions; thinks Mother Nature would have area all cleaned up in a couple of years without any interference from us.
- Not really; just want a lot less people; water wars going on; hope they don't close the area they want to get into.
- Concerned about recreating in the area with his family given the military munitions presence; drought obviously a problem; no more environmental concerns than the average citizen.

**Q6. In your opinion, how aware/sensitive is the local community in general to the presence of military munitions in this area?**

Sensitive

Yes 4  
No 21

Aware

Yes 20  
No 16

- Suspect people are not aware at all; he wasn't aware; not a widely known fact that the area was used for this type of training, except for history buffs; aware of the use of military munitions for avalanche areas, but only for that purpose.
- Long-term residents are very aware of Camp Hale and military munitions; about 1/3 of the population (those who live in the area over 5 years); don't think it's a danger, feel pride about the training done in the area.
- Would guess the local communities are very unaware for the entire area; around the East Fork valley they would have greater awareness; doesn't remember any signage around hiking trails in the lower southwest corner of the area.
- Don't know about the military munitions and don't see it as a big concern.

**Q7. Who would you contact if you had questions or wanted more information about this area?**

USFS	32
Sheriff	3
Historical society	2
County	2
EPA	2
Health department	2
Personal contacts	2

Other

Have good relationship with USFS 14

- Historical society; USFS; depending on the area, maybe local county governments; possibly the military – has a historic interest in military operations.
- Start with the USFS and then see where I would end up; EPA for Brownfield opportunities.

- USFS, Minturn office; USFS has been excellent to work with.
- Depends on the question, but would start with USFS.

**Q8. Have you participated in activities concerning the site, e.g., public meetings?**

Yes	8
No	27

Received project information

Yes	17
No	7
Don't know	8

- Just received first notice about public comment on an extension of permits and issuing of long-term permits; has not participated in Camp Hale specific activities; he has received the information.
- No, don't remember receiving any information.
- No, doesn't recall any meeting notification; she's too busy with her job to pay close attention to everything that crosses her desk.
- Yes, attended a public meeting.

**Q9. How would you like to be involved in future activities? What would you suggest we do to involve your neighbors and friends in the area?**

Keep informed	17
Media	7
Use local papers	11
Radio	2
Channel 10	1
Publicize project	4
Involvement depends	10
As needed/appropriate	6
Not much	6
In-depth	1
Partner in trail decisions	2
Opportunities for kids	1
Long-term community involvement	1

Outreach methods

Use other groups' networks	6
Displays at Chambers/visitor centers	4
Signs at trails/in the area	4
Invite public to see items	3
Mailing list	2
CO Mountain College	2
Public meetings	2
Education campaign	1
Presentations to local governments	1

Information at sporting stores	1
Information at Huts	1
Put information in Spanish	1

Type of information

Current information	2
Impacts to area use	1
Technical documents copies	1
Historic information	1

Other comments

Town is a good place to get input  
 Have a town representative attend meetings  
 People need a reason to attend  
 Need to cover all outreach bases  
 Keep access to the area

- Not sure about interest to be involved – professional or personal; stay aware through the media, unless something very controversial came up.
- As an observer; doubt there'd be much interest; not sure regular meetings would achieve anything – people need to have a reason to go; get as much information out into the paper – is as effective as you can get in this area; maybe signs at trails; invite people to witness detonations.
- Would be happy to help in any way he can; imagine there are a lot of people who would be interested in what they found (during the project).
- Keep him informed on project progress; if he can be of help, he'll be involved; use press releases along with meetings with all pertinent audiences – on their scope, timeline, etc.; only do this for key people.

**Q10. Advisory Board: A type of advisory board is being discussed for this project. This board would be made up of representatives from different parts of the local communities and other interested groups. The purpose of this board would be to commit to a relative long-term commitment to the project, be willing to review technical documents and provide comments from their respective perspectives, help with site prioritization, etc. Do you think something like that would be useful for this project?**

Yes	18
No	4
Depends	10
Don't know	2

Be on the Board

Yes	5
No	3
Depends	6

Frequency

Quarterly	2
Semiannually	2
Monthly, except for winter	1

- Would want to participate in some fashion, with most qualified person attending meetings; it's good to form a board if for only informational purposes.
- Probably a good idea if you can get someone to do it.
- Might make sense and could probably find people willing to get involved.
- Depends on the period of time for the project; but if it has dangers to residents or obvious impacts to the community, it's good to inform people.

**Q11. How can USACE best provide you with information concerning the site and how frequently?**

Note: Some respondents gave information in Q9 that could also apply here.

E-mail	20
Media	15
Mail	8
Information at trails	7
Other groups networks	6
Permit/license handouts	5
Fax	5
Presentations	4
Web site	3
Information at USFS	2
Information at key locations	2
Fliers	2
Public meetings	2
Attend government meetings	2
Press releases	2

Content

Progress	7
Types of Items	6
Points of contact	3
General terms	3
Impacts to flora and fauna	2
When work starts	2
Areas of interest	1
Upcoming events	1
Safe zones around areas	1
Any impacts to tourist activities	1
Anything significant	1

Frequency

As soon as available	8
Quarterly	4
Monthly	3
Semiannually	2
Depends on information	2

- Newspapers are good/best avenue; thinks newsletters may get thrown away; education boards at entrances to the area are good – main access roads; good signage! E-mails to key stakeholders; ask USFS about the turnout at their meetings in Avon.
- Probably by mail, the internet is slow here; through newspapers.
- E-mail – once a month for her; depends on age and access to computers, so maybe use letters for general mailing or older addressees; have picture with ads.
- Through paper articles, the whole community would be interested; possibly monthly or as appropriate; general updates, what was found.

**Q12. Would you like to be on a general mailing list to receive information about the removal project?**

Yes	32
No	3

**Q13. Can you suggest other individuals or groups that should be contacted for additional information or to be added to the mailing list?**

Schools

Gore Range	4
General school comment	2
Local school districts	2
CO Mountain College	2
Outward Bound	1
High Mountain Institute	1

Outdoor Activity Groups

Snowmobiling groups	7
Four-wheel drive groups	7
10th Mountain Huts	6
Guide & Outfitter list	6
CO Mountain Club	5
Mountain bike groups	4
Motorized clubs	4
Nova Guides	3
Summit County Huts	3
Ski Cooper	3
General hiking comment	2
CO Trail Foundation	2
Trail Action Group	2
Bike groups	2

Rod & gun club	2
Copper Mountain resort	2
Youth Conservation Corps	1
Youth Civil Air Corps	1
Meet the Wilderness	1
Club 50	1
Backcountry groups	1
Cross-country ski groups	1
Breckenridge	1
Wilderness Society	1
American Alpine Club	1
Volunteers for Outdoors CO	1
CO Fourteeners	1
Open space organizations	1
Boy scouts	1
Lakota Guides	1
Camp Hale Campground Manager	1
Livestock users	1

Resource Groups

Vail Pass Task Force	1
Eagle River Watershed	1
QQ/other water groups	1

Business Groups

Chambers of Commerce	2
Leadville Coalition	1
Union Pacific	1
Climax Mine	1
Business leaders	1

Government

Town Councils	7
County governments	6
USFS	5
CO Department of Wildlife	3
Northwest Council of Governments	2
Rural Resort Region	1
Government	1
Federal representatives	1

Emergency Responders

Search & Rescue	2
Sheriff	2
Eagle River Fire & Ambulance Districts	2
Hospital	1

Other

Media	3
10 <sup>th</sup> Mountain Division Veterans	2
Information at trailheads	2
Information at stores	2

- County commissioners; Breckenridge/Copper Mountain ski areas; Climax Mine; media; local governments; business leaders in the community – work with them to devise information that’s less scary, don’t want to scare away business; it’s a very sensitive issue these days; county planning directors do a lot of work with USFS.
- Any guide/outfitters permitted in the area; CO Mountain Club; Club 50 – group of people over 50 who hike, etc., they have a quarterly newsletter; mountain bike group; Trail Action Group; four-wheel drive/Jeep/snowmobile groups; Front Range people – post information at trailheads; REI in Denver, visitors center at Vail Pass fee-use areas.
- Two-mile high off-road club; snowmobile club; Chamber of Commerce; Rod & Gun club
- Not off the top of his head.

**Q14. Is there anything you would like to mention regarding this project that we have not yet discussed?**

Wants project information	7
Get information out to community	7
No comments	5
Has information about military munitions	4
Look outside current project boundaries	3
Put information in the area	3
Can distribute information to group	2
Potential impacts to area	2
Glad work is being done	2
Work is overkill	1
Terminology confusion	1
Presentations to governments	1
Control access to area for information distribution	1
Keep informed	1

- Wants more information about scope of the project so he can share information when asked confused about use of “restoration” in relation to this project (RAB) – this was clarified.
- Beyond the military munitions clearance, what is the project scope? Need to get people who go into the backcountry – fishing, post information at different shops, that may be more effective than mailing; don’t see an economic impact for anything related to Camp Hale; not a destination place, random travelers; main concern is to get information out about the project and area.
- Was surprised there were live rounds used that much; more material at top of Searle Gulch rather than toward Kokomo – too much mining in that area.

- Amazed she's lived here for so long and only just recently found out about the military munitions/live ammunition concerns at Camp Hale; she's not changing her recreational activities by knowing this information.

**APPENDIX C**

**KEY CONTACT LIST**



## Appendix C: Key Contact List

Governor Bill Owens  
State Capitol, Room 136  
200 E. Colfax Avenue  
Denver, CO 80203  
Ph: (303) 866-2471  
Fax: (303) 866-2003

### U.S. Senators

The Honorable Wayne Allard  
7340 E. Caley, #215  
Englewood, CO 80111  
Ph: (303) 220-7414  
Fax: (303) 220-8126

The Honorable Ben Nighthorse Campbell  
6950 E. Belleview, #200  
Greenwood Village, CO 80111  
Ph: (303) 843-4100  
Fax: (303) 843-4116

### U.S. Representatives

The Honorable Joel Hefley  
104 S. Cascade Avenue, #105  
Colorado Springs, CO 80903  
Ph: (719) 520-0055

The Honorable Mark Udall  
Daniel M. Gibbs  
Western Slope Field Director  
291 Main Street  
P.O. Box 325  
Minturn, CO 81645  
Ph: (970) 827-4154  
Fax: (970) 827-4138

The Honorable Scott McInnis  
Holly Stephens  
Constituent Services Caseworker  
Hotel Colorado  
526 Pie Street, Suite 111  
Glenwood Springs, CO 81601  
Ph: (970) 928-0637  
Fax: (970) 928-0630

### Colorado State Legislature

The Honorable Carl Miller  
200 E. Colfax, Room 357  
Denver, CO 80203  
Ph: (303) 866-2952

The Honorable Joan Fitz-Gerald  
200 E. Colfax Avenue, Room 330  
Denver, CO 80203  
Ph: (303) 866-4873

The Honorable Ken Chlouber  
200 E. Colfax Avenue  
Denver, CO 80203  
Ph: (303) 866-4869

### Lake County

Bill Hollenback  
Lake County Commissioner  
505 Harrison Avenue,  
P.O. Box 964  
Leadville, CO 80461-0964  
Ph: (719) 486-0993  
Fax: (719) 486-4117

James Martin  
Lake County Commissioner  
505 Harrison Avenue,  
P.O. Box 964  
Leadville, CO 80461-0964  
Ph: (719) 486-0993  
Fax: (719) 486-4117

Charles O'Leary  
Lake County Commissioner  
505 Harrison Avenue,  
P.O. Box 964  
Leadville, CO 80461-0964  
Ph: (719) 486-0993  
Fax: (719) 486-4117

Mayor of Leadville  
The Honorable Chet Gaede  
800 Harrison Avenue  
Leadville, CO 80461  
Ph: (719) 486-2571  
Fax: (719) 486-1040

Carolyn Popovich  
Leadville/Lake County Chamber of  
Commerce  
P.O. Box 861  
Leadville, CO 80461  
Ph: (719) 486-3900  
Fax: (719) 486-8478

**Eagle County**  
Michael L. Gallagher  
Chairman, Eagle County Commissioner  
P.O. Box 850  
Eagle, CO 81631-0850  
Ph: (970) 328-8605  
Fax: (970)328-8629

Becky Gadell  
Assistant County Administrator  
P.O. Box 850  
Eagle, CO 81631-0850  
Ph: (970) 328-8613  
Fax: (970) 328-8629

Mayor of Red Cliff  
Betty Sandoval  
P.O. Box 40  
Red Cliff, CO 81649  
Ph: (970) 827-5303  
Fax: (970) 827-5300

Mayor of Minturn  
Earl Bidez  
P.O. Box 309  
Minturn, CO 81645  
Ph: (970) 827-5645  
Fax: (970) 827-5545

Minturn Town Manager  
Alan Lanning  
P.O. Box 309  
Minturn, CO 81645  
Ph: (970) 827-5645  
Fax: (970) 827-5545

**Summit County**  
Gary M. Lindstrom  
County Commissioner  
P.O. Box 68  
Breckenridge, CO 80424  
Ph: (970) 453-3411  
Fax: (970) 453-3535

Ron Holliday  
County Manager  
P.O. Box 68  
Breckenridge, CO 80424  
Ph: (970) 453-3410  
Fax: (970) 453-3535

Timothy Gagen  
Town Manager  
Town of Breckenridge  
P.O. Box 168  
Breckenridge, CO 80424  
Ph: (970) 453-3161  
Fax: (970)547-3104

Corry Mihm  
Breckenridge Resort Chamber  
P.O. Box 1909  
Breckenridge, CO 80424  
Ph: (970) 453-2913 ext. 411  
Fax: (970) 453-7238

**Agency Contacts**  
Jerry Hodgson  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha  
District  
ATTN: CENWO-PM-H  
106 South 15th Street  
Omaha, NE 68102-1618  
Ph: (402) 221-7709  
Fax: (402) 221-7838

Thomas A. O'Hara III  
Public Affairs Office, CENWO-PA  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
106 South 15<sup>th</sup> Street  
Omaha, NE 68102-1618  
Ph: (402) 221-3918  
Fax: (402) 221-4195  
Toll-free: 1-888-835-5971

Cal Wettstein  
U.S.D.A. Forest Service  
Holy Cross Ranger District  
24747 U.S. Highway 24  
P.O. Box 190  
Minturn, CO 81645  
Ph: (970) 827-5715

Jeffrey Swanson  
Colorado Department of Public Health and  
Environment  
Federal Facilities Program  
4300 Cherry Creek Drive, South  
Denver, CO 80246-1530  
Ph: (303) 692-3416  
Fax: (303) 759-5355

Laura Bishard  
Colorado Department of Public Health and  
Environment  
Public Relations  
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South  
Denver, CO 80246-1530  
Office: (303) 692-3310

David Rathke  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 8  
999 18<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 500  
Denver, CO 80202-2466  
Ph: (303) 312-6016  
Fax: (303) 312-2466

### **Media Contacts**

KZYR  
Tony Mauro  
P.O. Box 6806  
Avon, CO 81620

Ph: (970) 845-8565  
Fax: (970) 845-8612

The Leadville Chronicle  
Roger Peterson  
613 Harrison Avenue  
Leadville, CO 80461  
Ph: (719) 486-3666  
Fax: (719) 486-3444

Leadville Herald Democrat  
717 Harrison Avenue  
Leadville, CO 80461  
Ph: (719) 486-0641  
Fax: (719) 486-0611

Vail Daily  
Cliff Thompson  
40780 Hwy 6 & 24  
Avon, CO 81620  
Ph: (970) 949-0555  
Fax: (970) 949-7096

Summit Daily  
News Editor  
40 W. Main Street  
Frisco, CO 80443  
Ph: (970) 668-3998 ext. 248  
Fax: (970) 668-0755

Mundo Latino  
Ruben Medina  
P.O. Box 1639  
Glenwood Springs, CO 81602  
Ph: (970) 274-1002  
Fax: (970) 922-2347

TV8 Vail  
Lynda Gustafson  
675 Lionshead Circle  
Vail, CO 81657  
Ph: (970) 479-3185  
Fax: (970) 479-3008

**APPENDIX D**

**POTENTIAL MEETING LOCATIONS**



## Appendix D: Potential Meeting Locations

### Leadville

Hotel Delaware  
700 Harrison Avenue  
Leadville, Colorado 80461  
Ph: (719) 486-1418

City Hall  
800 Harrison Avenue  
Leadville, CO 80461  
Ph: (719) 486-2571

### Red Cliff

Gore Range Natural Sciences School  
400 Pine Street  
Red Cliff, CO 81649  
Ph: (970) 827-9725

### Vail

Vail Public Library, Community Room  
292 West Meadow Drive (across from Dobson Ice Arena at the east end of LionsHead)  
Vail, CO  
Ph: 970-479-2184

Area Hotel

**APPENDIX E**

**ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE LOCATIONS**



## **Appendix E: Administrative Record File Locations**

The Administrative Record File for the USACE's Camp Hale military munitions response activities is located in two repositories - the Lake County Public Library and the USFS Minturn Office. These repositories contain general information about the response activities and technical documents regarding specific clearance activities. Interested parties may review these documents at the following locations:

### **Lake County Public Library**

1115 Harrison Avenue  
Leadville, CO 80461  
Phone: (719) 486-0569

**Hours:** Mon. to Wed. – 10.00 am to 8.00 pm  
Tues. and Thurs. – 10.00 am to 5.00 pm  
Fri., Sat., and Sun. – 1.00 pm to 5.00 pm

### **U.S. Forest Service, Minturn Office**

24747 US Highway 24  
PO Box 190  
Minturn, CO 81645  
Phone: (970) 827-5715

**Hours:** Mon. to Fri. – 8.00 am to 5.00 pm  
Not open on weekends