

**Community Involvement Plan  
Anvil Points Research  
Facility Site  
Rifle, Garfield County,  
Colorado**

**March 2004**



**Prepared for:  
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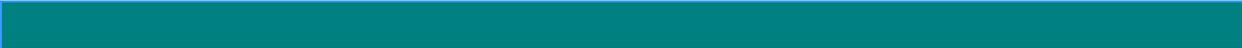
  

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# 1

## Overview of Community Involvement Plan

### BLM

U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management

### CERCLA

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

### CIP

Community Involvement Plan

### DOE

U.S. Department of Energy

### EPA

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

### NOSR

Naval Oil Shale Reserve

This **community involvement plan (CIP<sup>1</sup>)** was prepared for the site of the former Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) No. 3, Anvil Points Research Facility, in Rifle, Colorado. The U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), is conducting investigations at this site to support a **non-time-critical removal action** of a waste shale pile created during the facility's operations. The BLM is also evaluating the former plant site, the former town site, and other areas of NOSR No. 3 to determine whether any other environmental hazards are present. The investigations are being conducted in accordance with the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)** under a Memorandum of Understanding between the BLM, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the former owners of the site.

The U.S. Bureau of Mines constructed the Anvil Points Research Facility in 1947 to pioneer the mining and processing of oil shale. During its operation, the facility generated approximately 350,000 to 400,000 tons of **retorted** and fine raw shale waste, which was deposited along West Sharrard Gulch, an intermittent tributary of the Colorado River.

The waste shale pile contains **inorganic** materials typically associated with mining waste in concentrations that may be present above background (natural) levels. These include aluminum, arsenic, iron, magnesium, and sodium. The BLM is investigating whether these materials pose potential risks to human health and the environment. To date, no significant amounts of these inorganics appear to have migrated from the site. In addition, the BLM is investigating the potential for sediment loads from the shale pile to impact the Colorado River.

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<sup>1</sup> Terms in bold print are defined in the glossary (see Appendix A).

## 1. Overview of Community Involvement Plan

The site investigations being conducted by the BLM will support selection of a removal action alternative for the waste pile to minimize or eliminate the potential release of any site contaminants that would present a risk to human health and the environment. A removal action may include a number of actions to minimize or eliminate the potential for release, including excavation and removal, containment, or stabilization.

The purpose of this CIP is to ensure that the local community is informed about the progress of investigations at the site and has opportunity to provide input into the selection of a removal action alternative for the site. Through this process, BLM will attempt to identify and resolve any conflicts that may arise and ensure that the selected removal action will be efficient, cost-effective, and include community input.

**CIC**  
Community Involvement  
Coordinator

**RPM**  
Remedial Project Manager

The BLM's designated **community involvement coordinator (CIC)** will manage a community involvement program for the site. This program will be managed in coordination with the BLM's **remedial project manager (RPM)**.

This CIP was prepared following interviews with community residents and local officials in November 2003. It is organized into five sections. Following this overview (Section 1), subsequent sections provide information on the site background (Section 2), background of the community and identification of community concerns expressed to date (Section 3), and the community involvement program (Section 4). Materials used in the preparation of this document are referenced in Section 5 and are available for public review in the site **information repositories**. A glossary is provided in Appendix A, a list of key contacts and other interested parties is provided in Appendix B, and the locations and hours of information repositories and potential meeting locations are provided in Appendix C.

## 1. Overview of Community Involvement Plan

A mailing list that includes all potentially interested citizens, elected and nonelected government officials, and media representatives is maintained at BLM's field office in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. To protect the privacy of individuals, the mailing list is not included with this CIP. It is continually updated as new requests are added and changes to the existing list are received.

### What is a removal action?

A removal action is an action taken to abate, prevent, minimize, stabilize, mitigate, or eliminate a release or threat of release of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants that could be a threat to public health or welfare, or the environment.

# 2

## Site Background

This section provides a description of the site and identifies its geographic location (Section 2.1) and presents a history of investigations conducted at the site (Section 2.2). A brief summary of the site's history is provided in Table 2-1.

### 2.1 Site Location and Description

The site of the former Anvil Points Research Facility is located directly north of Interstate 70, approximately 6 miles west of the city of Rifle and 10 miles east of the communities of Parachute and Battlement Mesa, in Garfield County, Colorado (see Figure 2-1). It is located on federal land within the former NOSR No. 3.

NOSRs were established in the 1920s as a contingency source of fuel for the Navy. As the Navy converted from coal to oil-burning ships, an assured source of oil in the event of war or national emergency became a national priority. Large areas of oil-bearing lands in California, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado were acquired by the federal government. Set aside as reserves, they remained idle for many years. With the onset of World War II, interest in these regional sources of oil increased.

In 1944, Congress enacted the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, which authorized the U.S. Bureau of Mines to construct and operate demonstration plants to promote the commercial production of liquid fuels from coal and oil shale. The U.S. Bureau of Mines constructed the Anvil Points Research Facility in 1947 to pioneer the mining and processing of oil shale. The facility occupied approximately 365 acres within NOSR No. 3 and included an underground mine, crushing plant, demonstration retorting plant, refinery, and housing units. The facility was operated at various times by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the Colorado School of Mines, and Development Engineering, Inc.

During its operation, the Anvil Points Research Facility generated an estimated 350,000 to 400,000 tons of retorted and fine raw shale

## 2. Site Background

waste. Waste was transported from the retorting plant to the slopes of West Sharrard Gulch, a steep-sided ravine on the lower slopes of the Roan Cliffs. Over the years, the west bank of the gulch was leveled for construction of processing ponds, and additional spent shale waste was deposited along approximately 1,000 feet of the gulch floor.

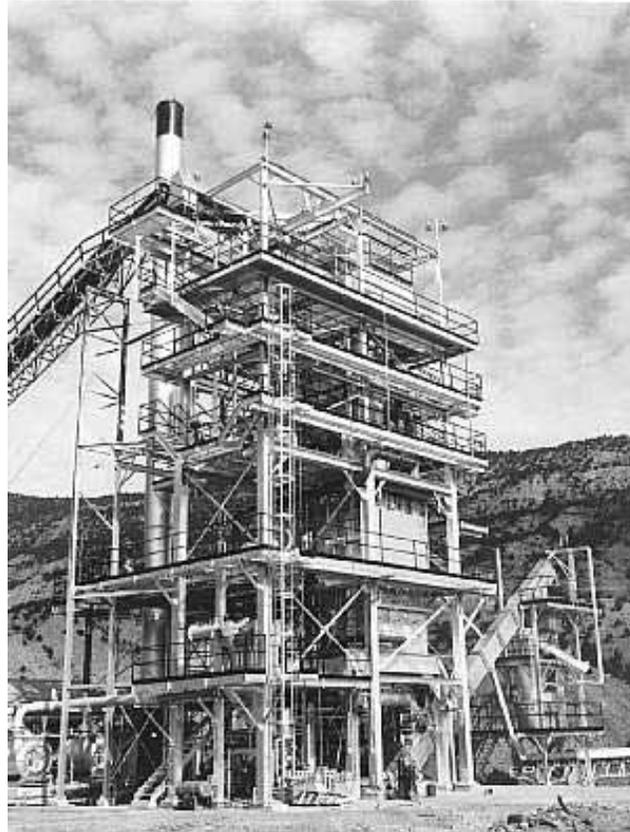


Photo circa 1950

*The gas combustion demonstration retorting plant was designed to process 200 to 300 tons of oil shale per day. Shale was fed continuously into the hopper on top of the retort vessel. Spent shale was conveyed from the bottom of the retort.*

The DOE acquired the facility in 1977 when NOSR No. 3 was transferred from the Navy. The purpose of the transfer, along with the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976, was to open the reserves to commercial development.

Although a number of oil and gas mining leases remained in production, commercial interest in oil shale research declined in the early 1980s. In 1984, DOE decommissioned the Anvil Points Research Facility, and by 1986 the housing, plants, and associated

## 2. Site Background

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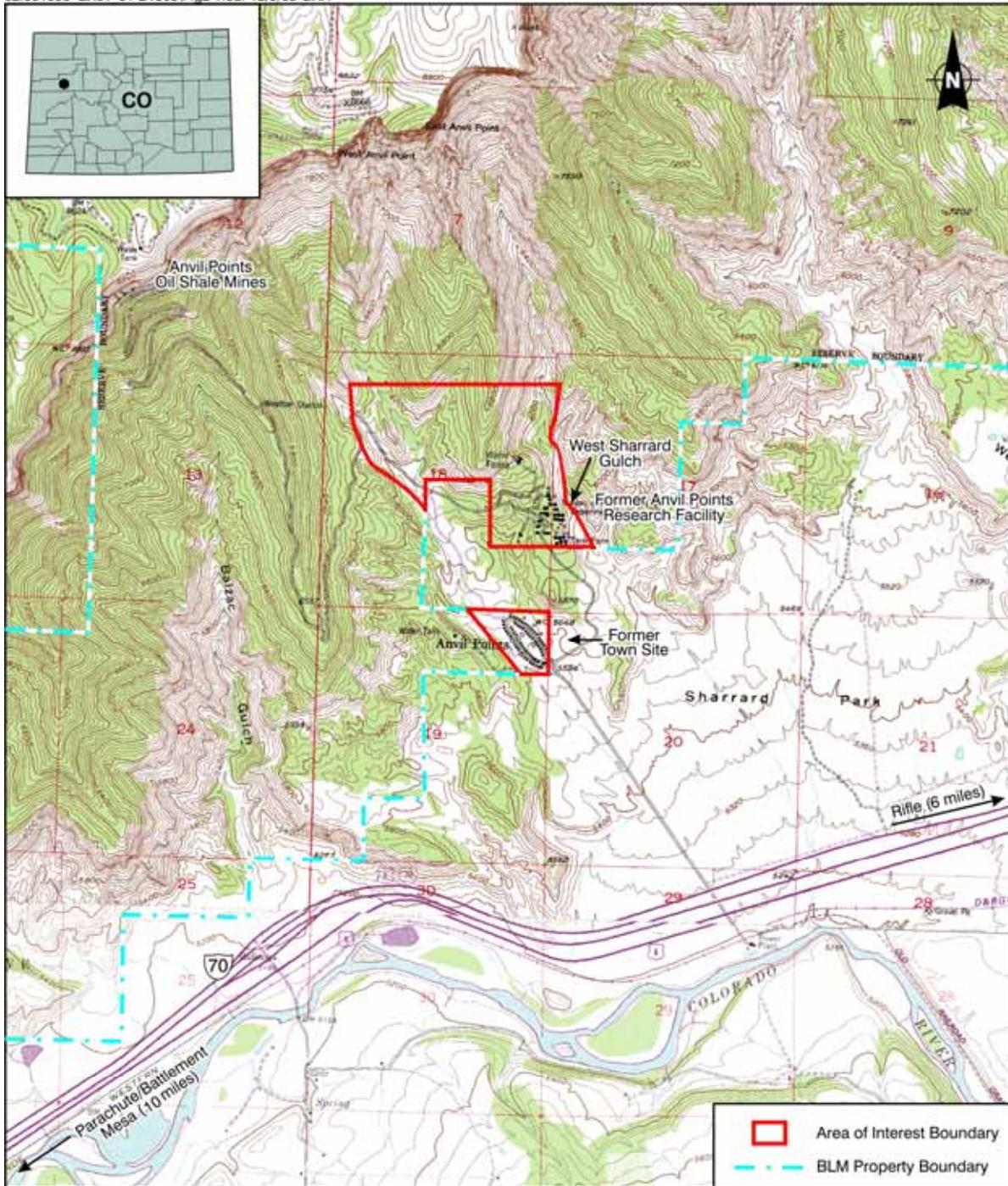


Figure 2-1 Regional Location, Former Anvil Points Research Facility

## 2. Site Background

structures had been demolished and/or removed. Remnants of the former Anvil Points Research Facility include the waste shale pile and processing ponds, road network, pump house, and water storage tanks.

Under the National Defense Authorization Act of 1998, Congress authorized the transfer of management authority over NOSR No. 3 to the BLM. In a separate action, the BLM is currently preparing an amendment to its existing resource management plan that guides public land management for these lands.

The primary environmental concern at NOSR No. 3 is the waste shale pile of the former Anvil Points Research Facility. As part of the legislation transferring management authority over the NOSR No. 3 from the DOE to the BLM, the National Defense Authorization Act established a program, funded through receipts on mineral leases, to provide for environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance at the site of the former Anvil Points Research Facility.

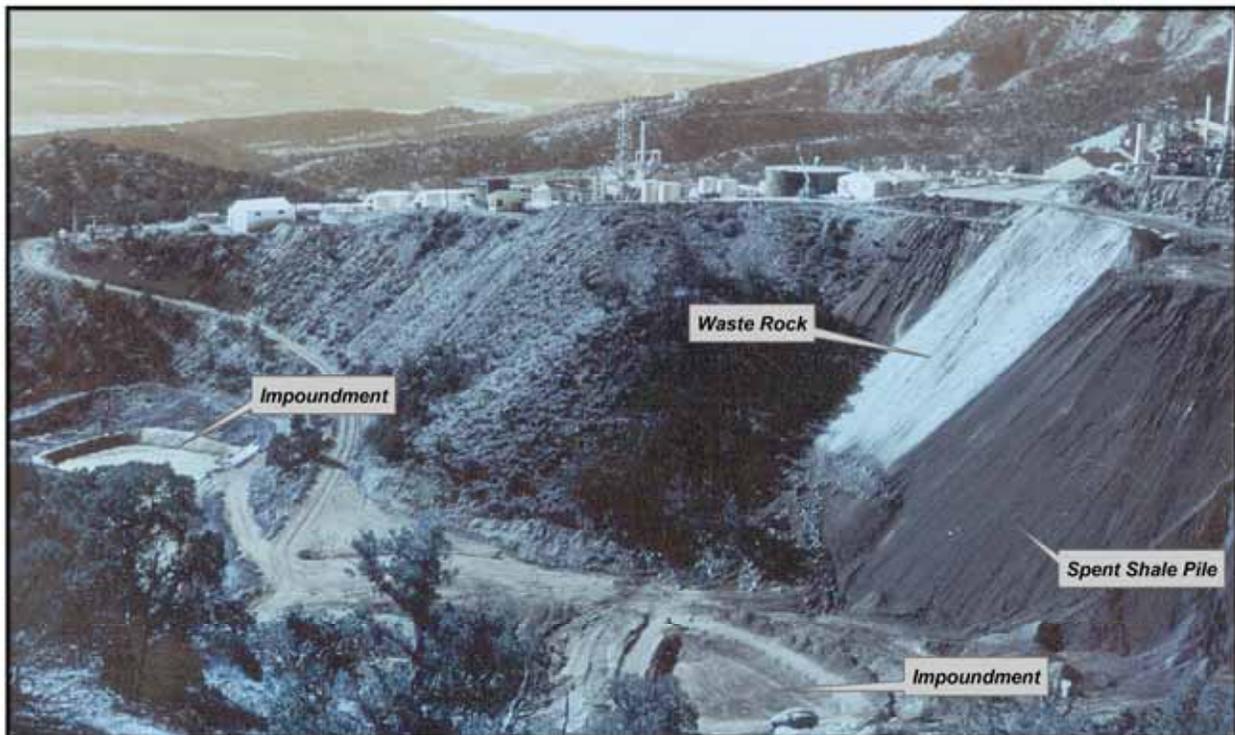


Photo circa 1970

*Spent oil shale was deposited along the slopes of West Sharrard Gulch during the approximately 40 years of operation of the Anvil Points Research Facility.*

### 2.2 Investigative History

Since the early 1980s, numerous environmental investigations of the site have been performed to determine whether the site,

particularly the waste shale pile, is releasing hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to the environment. None of the investigations have determined that site constituents pose an imminent threat to human health or the environment. In 1980, EPA conducted a site inspection and determined that no further remedial action was warranted.

**RCRA**  
Resource Conservation  
and Recovery Act

Following the transfer of NOSR No. 3 to the BLM in 1997, the BLM conducted an initial site characterization at the former facility. The purpose of the study was to determine the nature and extent of contamination and whether the spent shale material is considered hazardous in accordance with CERCLA or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (Dynamac Corporation 1998). During the site characterization study, BLM evaluated the waste shale pile and collected and analyzed surface soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment samples in and around the site.

The BLM study concluded that the waste shale pile contains inorganic materials typically associated with mining waste in concentrations that may be above background (natural) levels. These materials include aluminum, arsenic, iron, magnesium, and sodium. While no significant amounts of these inorganics appear to have migrated from the site, the findings of the study raised concerns about the erosion potential and slope stability of the waste shale pile, as well as the stability of the West Sharrard Creek channel.

In 2000, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment conducted a site evaluation of the waste shale pile to determine whether any of the constituents of the waste pile pose a potential risk to human health and the environment. The study concluded that direct exposure to the levels of arsenic in the waste pile could pose a potential threat to human health and the environment if land use at the site were unrestricted.

The Anvil Points Research Facility site is listed on the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket, a list of potentially hazardous waste sites located on federal facilities. The EPA's responsibilities at federal facility sites are to oversee and assist federal agencies with cleanup activities in accordance with CERCLA.

In 2003, the BLM contracted with an environmental firm, Ecology and Environment, Inc., to conduct site investigations to support selection of a removal action alternative for the waste shale pile. The removal action would be performed to minimize or eliminate the potential release of any site constituents that would present a

## 2. Site Background

risk to human health and the environment. A removal action may include a number of actions to minimize or eliminate the potential for release, including excavation and removal, containment, or stabilization.

During the site reconnaissance of the former Anvil Points Research Facility by Ecology and Environment, Inc., additional areas of concern were identified, including a former drum disposal area, surface disturbance area, and former bone yard (e.g., storage area for equipment). Ecology and Environment, Inc., will conduct a **Preliminary Assessment** and possibly a **Site Inspection** of these areas for BLM to determine the nature and extent of any contamination that may be present. In addition, BLM has designated Ecology and Environment, Inc., to assist with the community involvement program at the site.

**Table 2-1 Summary of Site Events, Anvil Points Research Facility Site**

Date	Action
1924	Federal government establishes NOSR No. 3.
1947	Federal government constructs the Anvil Points Research Facility to pioneer the mining and processing of oil shale.
1977	DOE acquires the facility with the transfer of NOSR No. 3 from the U.S. Navy.
1979	Hazardous waste site is brought to the attention of the EPA.
1980	EPA conducts site inspection; no further remedial action is planned.
1984-1986	DOE decommissions the facility and demolishes and removes most structures.
1997	DOE transfers NOSR No. 3 to the BLM.
1998	BLM conducts site characterization study.
2000	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment conducts site evaluation and risk assessment.
2003	EPA determines that further remedial activity at the site may be warranted.
2003	BLM, as lead agency, initiates site investigations to support non-time-critical removal action.



## 2. Site Background



Photo 2003

*Recent view of West Sharrard Gulch and the former Anvil Points Research Facility site. The buildings and other structures were removed in the mid-1980s.*

# 3

## Community Background

This section provides a profile of the community (Section 3.1), and a summary of key community concerns (Section 3.2) and communication needs (Section 3.3) as expressed during the community interviews.

### 3.1 Community Profile

The Anvil Points Research Facility site is located along Interstate 70, approximately 6 miles west of the city of Rifle and 10 miles east of the communities of Parachute and Battlement Mesa, in a rural area of Garfield County, Colorado. North of the Anvil Points Research Facility site are the Roan Cliffs and Anvil Points, providing a scenic backdrop for the communities along the Interstate 70 corridor.

According to the 2000 census, the population of Garfield County is 43,791. With an area of 2,958 square miles, the average population density of the county is less than 15 persons per square mile. The communities of Rifle (pop. 6,784), Battlement Mesa (pop. 3,497) and Parachute (pop. 1,006) are several of its population centers, with Glenwood Springs (pop. 7,736), located approximately 34 miles east of the site, the largest community in the county, and the county seat. Approximately 17% of the population is Hispanic or Latino.

Approximately 60% of the land area in Garfield County is federally owned and managed by the BLM, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Reclamation. The BLM manages approximately 960 square miles, which includes NOSR No. 3, encompassing the Anvil Points Research Facility site. These public lands are used for a range of recreational activities, including fishing, hunting, hiking, mountain biking; livestock grazing; and oil and gas development.

BLM is required to manage its public lands in accordance with a land use plan, developed through a coordinated planning process,

### 3. Community Background

**RMP**  
Resource Management  
Plan

which includes public input. This planning process is currently underway for the area defined as the Roan Plateau Planning Area. It comprises an amendment to the Roan Plateau Resource Management Plan (RMP) (the majority of which was originally written as the Glenwood Springs Resource Area RMP in 1984 and subsequently revised in 1988). Although the Roan Plateau Planning Area includes the Anvil Points Research Facility, the RMP amendment planning process will involve a much larger land area and address a broader range of land use management issues, including livestock grazing, oil and gas development, big game hunting, and motorized and non-motorized recreation.

Garfield County has experienced a high growth rate in recent years, represented by a 46% increase in population between 1990 and 2000. While historically the population has been supported by tourism, and the ranching and farming industries, recent population growth in the county has been attributed largely to a construction boom in the Interstate 70 corridor between Aspen and Glenwood Springs, and in-migration of retirees to the area. In addition, Rifle and Parachute have become affordable bedroom communities for workers servicing the ski resort economy of Aspen, and Battlement Mesa is popular as a retirement community.

Many residents and interest groups are aware of the BLM's ongoing planning process for the Roan Plateau Planning Area, and have been actively involved in the process. The impact that the Roan Plateau RMP amendment may have on energy development, ranching, and recreational interests in the region is the principal reason for the amount of interest in the planning process.

Few of the residents interviewed were familiar with the former Anvil Points Research Facility, and none of them were aware of any previous site investigations conducted there. Some of the residents were aware of the waste shale pile, but they did not consider it a possible concern.

Most of the residents interviewed have not been involved in a site remedial investigation, and they are not familiar with the technical process or community involvement process as defined under CERCLA. However, during the community interviews, several of the residents were reminded of other projects in the area that were of potential concern for public health and the environment, including a subterranean bomb detonation for energy research purposes near Battlement Mesa, removal of uranium mill tailings in Grand Junction and nearby regions (under the Uranium Mill Tailings Reclamation Act [UMTRA]), and a local removal action that concluded with the waste being piled and capped.

### **3.2 Key Community Concerns**

The interviewed parties covered a variety of interests, including ranchers, oil and gas developers, concerned local citizens, and environmentalists. For the most part, these individuals are local residents, most having lived near Rifle or Parachute for some time.

The following key concerns were frequently expressed during community interviews. With the exception of one individual who had worked at the Anvil Points Research Facility in the past, the following concerns about the site are based on having just heard about the site from BLM, or on general concerns about the region as a whole.

#### **Extent and Characterization of Contamination**

Residents, particularly those who were aware of the Anvil Points Research Facility when it was in operation, are concerned that the waste material needs to be fully characterized and that the extent and nature of contamination needs to be evaluated.

#### **Groundwater and Surface Water Contamination**

Almost every individual interviewed was concerned about contamination of groundwater and its effect on public health. Several residents also expressed concern for contamination of the surface waters, especially given the proximity of the site to the Colorado River. The communities obtain their water supply from either the Colorado River or Beaver Creek, while unincorporated parts of the county are supplied from groundwater wells. Most interviewees expressed interest in receiving summaries of sampling/monitoring results.

#### **Site Access**

Residents believe that hunters and other recreational users of the region are accessing the site and may be exposed to on-site contamination or other physical hazards. They believe that the BLM should consider installing fencing and signage around areas of concern within the site, but that the site as a whole should remain accessible.

#### **Odor and Dust During Removal Action**

Residents expressed concern that during the site investigations and removal action, BLM will disturb the spent shale, which is known to be a very fine-grained material, and that excessive dust will permeate the air. They are concerned about possible odor or marking of vehicles, as the dust settles.

**Increased Traffic and Movement of Materials**

Local officials and residents of Rifle expressed concern about possible temporary increases in traffic generated by the project and the potential hazards of material(s) being trucked through town.

**Determining the Future Use of Site**

Many residents want to know about the relationship of this project to the BLM’s planning process for the Roan Plateau Planning Area, and what the intended future use and planning process will be for the site of the former Anvil Points Research Facility when the removal action has been completed.

Some long-time residents and those with personal interests in the energy sector expressed concern that this project will affect oil and gas development opportunities within the former NOSR No. 3.

Some residents believe the facility should be preserved after environmental or other hazards have been removed. They believe the facility served an important purpose and should be available for future use, if needed. Others suggested that BLM provide a historical marker for the facility. The marker, which might include a model of the facility, historic photos, and a site history, could be placed at a park or government building in the city of Rifle or Battlement Mesa.

**Unnecessary Concern**

Most interviewees believe that the majority of the local population is not aware of this site and excessive attention will raise undue concern. Although most of the residents are supportive of BLM actions at the site and feel that any threat to public health and the environment should be removed, several residents expressed concern that the public’s perception of actual or potential hazards at the site may be “blown out of proportion” by the media, and that BLM should carefully distribute appropriate information.

**3.3 Summary of Communication Needs**

Every interviewee indicated the need for some level of information on site activities, such as news releases and occasional fact sheets. Government officials requested periodic updates to accommodate inquiries from the public. Of particular concern was the need for a clearly identified local point of contact at the BLM or elsewhere. Interest groups would like the opportunity to send updates/fact sheets to all of their members via email.

Most residents and officials requested an open house or series of public briefings after the BLM determines the extent and type of

### **3. Community Background**

contamination at the site and the removal action alternatives. The briefings could be held at meetings and events that are already scheduled (e.g., town board meetings). If open houses are scheduled, they should be held separately in Rifle and in Battlement Mesa or Parachute.

# 4

## Community Involvement Program

The objectives of the Community Involvement Program are to inform the public of planned or ongoing actions at the site; to give the public an opportunity to comment and provide input regarding technical decisions at the site; and to identify and resolve conflicts that may arise between any of the parties involved at the site.

The following activities address these objectives as well as specific concerns expressed by the community. Figure 4-1 provides an overview of the timing of these activities.

### **Objective 1: Inform the community about the removal action process, site investigations, and the Community Involvement Program**

Due to the relatively remote location of the site, residents acquire information from a number of different sources. The following methods for disseminating information have been identified.

#### **Conduct community interviews and prepare a Community Involvement Plan**

BLM distributed a notification letter in November 2003 to members of the local community around the Anvil Points Research Facility site, informing them of the site, and BLM's intent to develop a Community Involvement Plan. The initial mailing list for this distribution included approximately 200 residents of Rifle and Parachute, local government officials, and the representatives of several environmental organizations and energy companies.

The CIP will be available for review at a local information repository, and notification of the availability of the CIP and the information repository will be provided by direct mail. The CIP provides information on the timing of site activities and how the community can become informed and provide input during the site activities.

4. Community Involvement Program

Site Activities

Community Involvement Activities	Prepare Approval Memo for EE/CA	Preliminary Assessment/ Site Inspection	Completion of EE/CA	Prepare Action Memo (Selection of Removal Action Alternative)	Initiation of Removal Action	Completion of Removal Action
Conduct Community Interviews/ Prepare Community Involvement Plan	●					
Establish and Maintain Information Repository/Administrative Record	●					
Meeting/Telephone Interview with Local Officials		○	○	○	○	○
Establish and Maintain Information Contact	●					
Public Notice	○		●	○	○	○
Public Comment Period			●			
Public Availability Sessions			○			
Distribute Fact Sheet	○	○	○	○	○	○
Prepare Responsiveness Summary				●		

Key:

- Regulatory-Required Activities
- Suggested Activities
- Ongoing Activities
- EE/CA Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

Figure 4-1 Community Involvement Activities and Timing for Non-Time-Critical Removal Action

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Fig\_4-1.cdr\_3/9/04

## 4. Community Involvement Program

The CIP will be updated, as needed, following completion of the Preliminary Assessment and possible Site Inspection of areas within the former plant site, former town site, and portions of NOSR No. 3.

### Initial List of Documents Available in the Information Repository

- *Community Involvement Plan, Anvil Points Research Facility Site, Rifle, Garfield County, Colorado* (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2004)
- *Site Characterization of the Anvil Points Facility, Rifle, Colorado* (Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity 1985)
- *Final Site Characterization Report for the Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 3, Anvil Points Facility, Rifle, Colorado* (Dynamac 1998)
- *Site Evaluation for the Anvil Points Facility, Waste Shale Pile* (Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment 2000)

### Maintain an information repository for site-related documents

The CIC will ensure that relevant background information, and site-related documents are available for review, and/or copying at a central location. The information repository will include, as they are completed, a copy of the CIP; copies of site investigation reports that support the BLM's decision to conduct a non-time critical removal action; the **Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis** and the **responsiveness summary** for significant public comment on the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, as well as any fact sheets prepared during the removal action process. In addition, BLM will provide a copy of the Preliminary Assessment and any subsequent Site Inspection reports following the investigations of the former plant site, the former town site, and other areas of NOSR No. 3 to determine whether any other environmental hazards are present.

Two locations have been designated as information repositories - the Parachute Branch and the Rifle Branch of the Garfield County Library. In addition, all site-related information will be available to the public at the BLM's Glenwood Springs Field Office. Addresses, points of contact, and hours of the information repositories are provided in Appendix C.

### Maintain a mailing list of interested members of the community and conduct direct mailing for notification and/or updates on key project events

The CIC has developed a preliminary mailing list of community members potentially interested in site activities at the Anvil Points Research Facility site. The preliminary mailing list is based on the BLM's Roan Plateau RMP mailing list, which consists of individuals and organizations that have been involved in the land use planning process for the Roan Plateau Planning Area, either by attending public meetings and/or providing comments. However, given that the area of concern for the Anvil Points Research Facility site is much smaller than the planning area for the Roan Plateau RMP, the preliminary mailing list for the Anvil Points Research Facility site is also much smaller and focuses on the residents of Rifle and Parachute/Battlement Mesa.

#### **4. Community Involvement Program**

This list will be updated throughout the removal action process as requests to be included on the mailing list are received. The CIC will use the mailing list to disseminate information on site activities, as needed. Members of the community that would like to be included on the mailing list need to contact the CIC (see Appendix B).

Due to its relatively remote location and small population base, the community in the vicinity of the Anvil Points Research Facility site can best be reached through mailings to individual residences. A fact sheet will be distributed to individual residences when key site-related activities occur, such as notification of the removal action process being conducted at the site, completion of the Preliminary Assessment and possible Site Inspection, completion of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, and the decision of the removal action alternative. If any public meetings or open houses are scheduled, BLM will also provide notification through the mailing list of these events.

##### **Periodically update the BLM Web site**

The CIC will provide downloadable versions of site-related documents on the BLM's Glenwood Springs Field Office Web site ([www.co.blm.gov/gsra/gshome.htm](http://www.co.blm.gov/gsra/gshome.htm)). These will include copies of fact sheets about the site, the Preliminary Assessment report and possible Site Inspection report; the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, and the responsiveness summary for significant public comment on the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis. If any public meetings or open houses are scheduled, BLM will also provide notification of these events through the Web site.

##### **Provide notification of key events in local newspapers and through other media, as necessary**

The local newspaper is a common way for residents to receive news. BLM will provide notification through a combination of news releases and paid display notices. Based on his ongoing relationship with the media for all BLM activities related to the Roan Plateau Planning Area, Mr. Brian Hopkins will be the primary point of contact for inquiries from the media, including news releases.

News releases would likely be issued as key site-related activities occur, such as notification of the removal action process being conducted at the site, completion of the Preliminary Assessment and possible Site Inspection, completion of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, and the decision of the removal action alternative.

#### 4. Community Involvement Program

As required, BLM will provide notification of the availability of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis and public comment period. This notification will likely be provided as a paid display notice in local newspapers.

If any public meetings or open houses are scheduled, BLM will also provide notification through local newspapers of these events.

The local newspapers include the *Grand Junction Sentinel*, *Glenwood Post-Independent*, *Battlement Mesa/Parachute Sun*, *Rifle Citizen Telegram*, and *La Misión* (a bilingual newspaper). Any news releases will also be provided to radio and television stations as listed in Appendix B.

##### **Utilize citizen organizations to disseminate information to their members**

Four citizen organizations/business groups were identified during the community interviews that have interest in the site activities. These include Club 20, Grand Valley Citizens Alliance, Colorado Mountain Club, and the Colorado Environmental Coalition. BLM will disseminate information, as available, to these organizations, which are interested in providing further notification to their memberships.

##### **Objective 2: Provide opportunities for community involvement**

##### **Provide notification of the availability of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis and an opportunity for public comment**

BLM will provide notification of the availability of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis through the various methods identified above. BLM will ensure that the notification provides information on how members of the public may provide comment, and the timeframe in which comments must be received.

Copies of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis will be available for public review in the information repositories listed in Appendix C, and a downloadable version will be posted on the BLM's Glenwood Springs Field Office Web site ([www.co.blm.gov/gsra/gshome.htm](http://www.co.blm.gov/gsra/gshome.htm)).

A minimum of 30 days will be provided for public review and comment.

#### 4. Community Involvement Program

##### **Evaluate and respond to significant public comments**

BLM will evaluate public comment on the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis and will prepare a responsiveness summary for significant public comments. The responsiveness summary will be mailed to members of the public that provided significant public comment, and it will be posted on the BLM's Glenwood Springs Field Office Web site ([www.co.blm.gov/gsra/gshome.htm](http://www.co.blm.gov/gsra/gshome.htm)).

##### **Objective 3: Identify and resolve conflicts that may arise between any of the parties involved at the site.**

##### **Maintain a single point-of-contact at BLM**

Mr. Jon McClurg will be the primary point of contact for members of the community. Since he is located in Boulder, Colorado, and is directly involved in the technical work at the site, Mr. McClurg will be available to answer questions or discuss site activities, and if necessary, attend a town or organization meeting with minimal advance notice.

Mr. Brian Hopkins is the public affairs representative for the BLM and is located at BLM's Glenwood Springs Field Office. Mr. Hopkins is available to provide information on site activities to members of the media.

Contact information is provided in Appendix B. All mailings and public announcements will include the name and address for the point of contact.

##### **Conduct an open house**

BLM will hold an open house when the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis has been complete, as necessary. This meeting will allow BLM to answer questions directly and discuss the recommended removal action alternative. BLM will provide notification of any public meetings or open houses through the various methods identified above.

Suggested locations for open houses are listed in Appendix C.

##### **Ensure that local officials are informed of site activities in advance of press releases**

Local residents may contact government officials for information on BLM activities at the site. These officials need to be fully apprised of information regarding the site in order to respond to their respective constituencies when any announcement is released.

#### **4. Community Involvement Program**

BLM will notify local officials at least two weeks in advance of any public notification of the results of the Preliminary Assessment and the final Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis.

Government officials will be included on the mailing list. In addition, the CIC or RPM will be available for informal visits or briefings, as necessary. A list of regularly scheduled meetings for the Garfield County Board of Commissioners, Rifle City Council, and Parachute Board of Trustees is provided in Appendix C.

##### **Use plain English in all site communication to the community**

Information that needs to be provided to the community will be provided in non-technical terms. This is particularly important when communicating groundwater sampling results and the results of human health risk assessments.

##### **Enlist the support and participation of local officials and residents**

To build trust and confidence in BLM's efforts, all actions undertaken by BLM need to be clearly defined and disseminated consistently to the local officials and residents. Regular submissions of newspaper articles, updated information on the BLM Web site, periodic mailings to local residents, and a consistent and available point of contact at the BLM will help to ensure public confidence in BLM and their efforts.

##### **Provide opportunity for Spanish translation of site communication**

Due to the large Hispanic or Latino population, direct mailings and notices in the newspaper or BLM Glenwood Springs Field Office Web site will include a telephone number (303/443-3282) that can be called to receive a Spanish translation of the text of the mailings or notices. Staff within the office of the Community Involvement Coordinator will provide this translation by direct mail.

# 5

## References

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division, October 2000, *Site Evaluation for the Anvil Points Facility, Waste Shale Pile*.

Dynamac Corporation, December 1998, *Final Site Characterization Report for the Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 3, Anvil Points Facility, Rifle, Colorado*; prepared for the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office, Rockville, Maryland.

Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity, 1985, *Site Characterization of the Anvil Points Facility, Rifle, Colorado*.

U.S. Bureau of Mines, n.d., *50 Years Ago at the Bureau of Mines*, Mike Kaas, editor  
([www.bureauofmines.com/USBMAA.htm](http://www.bureauofmines.com/USBMAA.htm)).

U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Fossil Energy, last updated August 2003, "The Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves – 90 Years of Ensuring the National Security," ([www.fe.doe.gov/programs/reserves/npr/90years.html](http://www.fe.doe.gov/programs/reserves/npr/90years.html)).

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, December 1993, *Conducting Non-Time-Critical Removal Actions Under CERCLA*, Publication 9360.0-32FS.

# A

## Glossary



<b>administrative record</b>	A file that is maintained and contains all information used by BLM to decide on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. This file is available for public review, and a copy is kept at or near the site, usually at one of the information repositories. A duplicate file is kept in a central location, such as a state or regional office.
<b>community involvement coordinator (CIC)</b>	The BLM (or BLM contractor) official who works with the RPM to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and response actions in accordance with the interactive community involvement requirements set forth in the <b>National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)</b> .
<b>community involvement plan (CIP)</b>	A management and planning tool outlining the specific community involvement activities to be undertaken during the course of a response. It is designed to (1) provide for two-way communication between the affected community and the agencies responsible for conducting a response action, and (2) ensure public input into the decision-making process related to the affected communities.
<b>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)</b>	A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA is intended to protect human health and the environment. Federal departments and agencies are responsible for identifying and addressing hazardous waste sites at the facilities they own and operate. They are required under CERCLA to comply with all provisions of federal environmental statutes and regulations and all applicable state and local requirements during site cleanup. To ensure federal facility compliance, EPA provides technical advice and assistance.
<b>Engineering Evaluation/ Cost Analysis</b>	A study undertaken by the lead agency to identify and evaluate alternatives for the removal action at a site. The agency must characterize the source, nature and extent of the contamination, and conduct an evaluation of the risk to public health and welfare and the environment posed by site contaminants. Based on the site characterization, the agency must then identify removal action objectives, and present and compare how these alternatives would be implemented, their associated costs, and the effectiveness of each alternative to abate, prevent, minimize, stabilize, mitigate or eliminate the release of the threat of a release of site contaminants.

<b>information repository</b>	A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a site. The information repository usually is located in a public building convenient for local residents, such as a public school, town hall, or library.
<b>inorganic</b>	A compound that does not contain carbon and is derived from mineral sources. Metals are inorganic compounds.
<b>National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)</b>	The federal regulation (40 Code of Federal Regulations 300) that guides the Superfund program. The purpose of the NCP is to provide the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants.
<b>non-time critical removal action</b>	A <b>removal action</b> for a site at which a planning period of at least six months is available before on-site activities must begin. Non-time-critical removal actions generally attempt to control the source of the contamination and are sometimes followed by a remedial action to complete the site response. However, non-time-critical removal actions could be used to remediate a site completely.
<b>Preliminary Assessment</b>	The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. BLM will use this information to determine whether the site requires further study.
<b>remedial project manager (RPM)</b>	The BLM official responsible for coordinating, monitoring and/or directing remedial response activities.
<b>removal action</b>	An action taken to abate, prevent, minimize, stabilize, mitigate, or eliminate a release or threat of release of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants that could be a threat to public health or welfare, or the environment. Removal actions are generally completed in four phases. The first phase is a site evaluation, which identifies the source of an actual or a threatened release. If the actual or threatened release requires an emergency, or time-critical, removal action, the removal action can be implemented within hours or days. If the actual or threatened release is determined to require a non-time-critical response, the agency proceeds to phase two, a study of the removal action alternatives, known as an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis. The study identifies and evaluates alternatives for implementing the removal action. Phase three is then implementation of the removal action, and in phase four the site is finally closed-out or a determination is made that additional remedial action is warranted.

**responsiveness  
summary**

A summary of oral and written public comments received by BLM during the comment period on the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, and BLM's response to those comments. The responsiveness summary is a key part of the final decision, highlighting community concerns for BLM decision-makers.

**retorting process**

The process of heating the oil shale at high temperatures to vaporize and distill the oil-bearing substance called kerogen from the sedimentary rock. Retorted waste is the waste by-product remaining after extraction of the oil. Spent oil shale can range in size from very fine particles to large chunks. The coarse, spent oil shale resembles waste rock because of its larger particle size.

**Site Inspection**

A technical phase following a Preliminary Assessment that is designed to collect more extensive information on the extent and severity of hazards posed by a hazardous waste site. The information is used to determine whether a response action is needed.

# B

## Contacts and Interested Parties



## ***B. Contacts and Interested Parties***

**B. Contacts and Interested Parties**

Program Points of Contact	
<p><b>Mr. Jon McClurg</b>  <b>Community Involvement Coordinator</b>  <b>Ecology and Environment, Inc.</b></p> <p>4888 Pearl E. Circle, Suite 108            Boulder, CO 80301            (303) 443-3282</p>	<p><b>Mr. Brian Hopkins</b>  <b>Media Contact</b>  <b>Bureau of Land Management</b></p> <p>50629 Hwys 6 &amp; 24            P.O. Box 1009            Glenwood Springs, CO 81602            (970) 947-2840</p>
<p><b>Mr. Brent Lewis</b>  <b>Remedial Project Manager</b>  <b>Bureau of Land Management</b></p> <p>Denver Federal Center            Building 50, BC-660            Denver, CO 80225-0047            (303) 236-0550</p>	<p><b>Mr. Alan Kraus</b>  <b>Bureau of Land Management</b>  <b>Grand Junction Field Office</b></p> <p>2815 H Road            Grand Junction, CO 81506            (970) 244-3078</p>
<p><b>Mr. Carlton Lance</b>  <b>Bureau of Land Management</b>  <b>Colorado State Office</b></p> <p>2850 Youngfield Street            Lakewood, CO 80215            (303) 239-3715</p>	<p><b>Mr. David Rathke</b>  <b>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</b></p> <p>999 18th Street, Suite 300            Denver, CO 80202-2466            (303) 312-6016</p>
<p><b>Mr. Anton Dammer</b>  <b>U.S. Department of Energy</b>  <b>Office of Fossil Energy</b></p> <p>FE-47, US DOE            Washington, DC 20585            (202) 586-4685</p>	<p><b>Mr. Jeffry Edson</b>  <b>Colorado Department of Public Health</b>  <b>and Environment</b></p> <p>4300 Cherry Creek Drive S            Denver, CO 80246-1530            (303) 692-3388</p>
<p><b>Mr. Edward Larock</b>  <b>Colorado Department of Public Health and</b>  <b>Environment</b></p> <p>4300 Cherry Creek Drive S            Denver, CO 80246-1530            (303) 692-3324</p>	



**B. Contacts and Interested Parties**

Federal, State, and Local Elected Officials	
<b>Federal</b>	
<p><b>Honorable Wayne Allard United States Senate</b></p> <p>525 Dirksen Senate Office Building Washington D.C. 20510 (202) 224-5941 <i>or</i> 215 Federal Building, 400 Rood Avenue Grand Junction, CO 81501 (970) 245-9553</p>	<p><b>Honorable Ben Campbell United States Senate</b></p> <p>380 Russell Senate Office Building Washington D.C. 20510 (202) 224-5852 <i>or</i> 213 Federal Bldg., 400 Rood Avenue Grand Junction, CO 81501 (970) 241-6631</p>
<p><b>Honorable Scott McInnis U.S. House of Representatives</b></p> <p>320 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-4761 <i>or</i> 225 N. 5<sup>th</sup> Street Grand Junction, CO 81501 (970) 245-7107</p>	
<b>State</b>	
<p><b>Honorable Ronald J. Teck Colorado State Senate (District 7)</b></p> <p>200 E. 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-3077</p>	<p><b>Honorable Jack Taylor Colorado State Senate (District 8)</b></p> <p>200 E. Colfax Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-4866</p>
<p><b>Honorable Gayle Berry Colorado State Representative (District 55)</b></p> <p>200 E. Colfax, Room 271 Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-2908</p>	<p><b>Honorable Matt Smith Colorado State Representative (District 54)</b></p> <p>200 E. Colfax, Room 271 Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-3068</p>
<p><b>Honorable Al White Colorado State Representative (District 57)</b></p> <p>200 E. Colfax, Room 271 Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-2949</p>	

**B. Contacts and Interested Parties**

<b>Local</b>	
<b>Mr. Ed Green</b> <b>Garfield County Manager</b>  108 8 <sup>th</sup> Street, No. 213 Glenwood Springs, CO 81601 (970) 945-5000	<b>Mr. Gary Suiter</b> <b>Interim Administrator, City of Rifle</b>  202 Railroad Avenue P.O. Box 1908 Rifle, CO 81650 (970) 625-6253
<b>Ms. Juanita Satterfield</b> <b>Town Administrator, Town of Parachute</b>  222 Grand Valley Way Parachute, CO 81635 (970) 285-7630	
<b>State and Local Agencies</b>	
<b>Colorado State Department of Natural Resources</b>  1313 Sherman Street, Room 718 Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-3311	<b>Colorado Water Conservation Board</b>  1313 Sherman Street, Room 721 Denver, CO 80203 (303) 866-3441
<b>Garfield County Department of Emergency Management</b>  109 8 <sup>th</sup> Street, No. 307 Glenwood Springs CO 81601 (970) 945-9789	<b>Colorado River Water Conservation District</b>  201 Centennial, Suite 200 Glenwood Springs, CO 81601 (970) 945-8522
<b>Community Organizations, Environmental Groups, and Citizens' Groups</b>	
<b>Club 20</b> <b>Mr. Reeves Brown, President</b>  P.O. Box 550 Grand Junction, CO 81502-0550 (970) 245-8300	<b>Grand Valley Citizens Alliance</b> <b>Ms. Shirley Willis, Secretary</b>  P.O. Box 116 Parachute, CO 81635 (970) 285-6276
<b>Colorado Environmental Coalition</b> <b>Mr. Pete Kolbenshlag</b>  1536 Wynkoop Street, No. 5C Denver, CO 80202 (303) 534-7066	<b>Colorado Mountain Club</b> <b>Ms. Clare Bastable</b>  710 10 <sup>th</sup> Street Golden, CO 80401 (303) 279-3080

**B. Contacts and Interested Parties**

<b>Media Contacts</b>	
<b>Newspapers (News Releases)</b>	
<b>Glenwood Post-Independent</b>  2014 Grand Avenue Glenwood Springs, CO 81601 (970) 945-6300	<b>Grand Junction Sentinel</b>  P.O. Box 668 Grand Junction, CO 81502 (970) 242-5050
<b>Rifle Citizen Telegram</b>  132 East 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street Rifle, CO 81650 (970) 625-3245	<b>Battlement Mesa/Parachute Sun</b>  101 Tamarisk Trail Parachute, CO 81635 (970) 285-7182
<b>La Misión (Bilingual)</b>  P.O. Box 3041 Glenwood Springs, CO 81602 (970) 618-8316	
<b>Television Stations (News Releases)</b>	
<b>KFQX TV</b>  345 Hillcrest Avenue Grand Junction, CO 81501-7446 (970) 242-5285	<b>KGJT TV</b>  345 Hillcrest Avenue Grand Junction, CO 81501-7446 (970) 242-5000
<b>Radio Stations (News Releases)</b>	
<b>K-JOY 103.1 FM (and others)</b>  MBC Grand Broadcasting 1360 East Sherwood Drive Grand Junction, CO 81501 (970) 254-2100	<b>KMTS/KGLN 99.1 FM/980 AM</b>  3230 S Glen Avenue Glenwood Springs, CO (970) 945-9124
<b>KISS Country 105.3 FM</b>  751 Horizon Court Grand Junction, CO 81506-8733 (970) 241-6460	

# C

## Repositories and Suggested Meeting Locations



## ***C. Repositories and Suggested Meeting Locations***

**C. Repositories and Suggested Meeting Locations**

<b>Locations of Information Repositories/Administrative Record</b>			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Hours</b>
<b>U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management</b>  50629 Hwys 6 & 24 P.O. Box 1009 Glenwood Springs, CO 81602	Mr. Brian Hopkins	(970) 947-2840	Mon-Fri: 9 - 4
<b>Garfield County Library Parachute Branch</b>  244 Grand Valley Way, Parachute, CO 81635	Ms. Jacilyn Spuhler	(970) 984-3351	Sun, Mon: closed Tues: 11 - 6 Wed: 10 - 6 Thurs: 12 - 8 Fri, Sat: 10 - 5
<b>Garfield County Library Rifle Branch</b>  107 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street Rifle, CO 81650	Ms. Jacilyn Spuhler or Ms. Judy Martin	(970) 984-3351	Sun, Mon: closed Tues: 10 - 8 Wed, Thurs: 10 - 6 Fri: 10 - 5 Sat: 10 - 4
<b>Locations of Meeting Places</b>			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>Rifle City Hall Council Chamber</b>  202 Railroad Avenue Rifle, CO 81650	Mr. Gary Suiter, Interim City Administrator	(970) 625-6253	Capacity: 60. May be available as needed, except on nights with Council meetings.
<b>Battlement Mesa Activities Center</b>  0398 Arroyo Drive Parachute, CO 81635	Events Coordinator	(970) 285-9480	Capacity: 120. Open as needed.

**C. Repositories and Suggested Meeting Locations**

<b>City Council/County Commissioners Meetings</b>			
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
<b>Garfield County Board of Commissioners</b>  Courthouse Plaza Building Glenwood Springs, CO 81602	County Clerk	(970) 945-2377 or bocadmin@garfield-county.com	First three Mondays of the month. Meetings start at 8:00 am.
<b>Rifle City Council</b>  City Hall Council Chamber 202 Railroad Avenue Rifle, CO 81650	City Clerk	(970) 625-6235 or wanda@rifleco.org	First and third Wednesday of the month. Meetings start at 7:00 pm
<b>Parachute Board of Trustees</b>  Town Hall 222 Grand Valley Way Parachute, CO 81635	Ms. Juanita Satterfield, Town Administrator	(970) 285-7630	Second Thursday of the month. Meetings start at 6:30 pm