

Community Involvement Plan

Clark Fork River Operable Unit

Milltown Reservoir/Clark Fork River Superfund Site

2017

Purpose

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Community Involvement Program advocates for and strengthens meaningful and ongoing community participation in environmental clean-ups. Because active community involvement is crucial to project success, EPA is committed to promoting communication and collaboration among community members and other agencies involved in site cleanup and reuse. Likewise, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) strives to provide opportunities for public participation, education and outreach when implementing Superfund projects in Montana.

For the Clark Fork River Operable Unit (CFROU) of the Milltown Reservoir/Clark Fork River Superfund Site (the site), the MDEQ is the lead agency and has responsible for site management and community relations activities. Community involvement activities are intended to:

- Inform the public of the nature of environmental issues associated with the site;
- Involve the public in clean-up decisions that will affect them;
- Involve the public in program responses under consideration; and,
- Inform the public of progress being made to implement cleanup remedies.

MDEQ has developed this Superfund Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to summarize public concerns about the site and to describe how people can engage throughout the Superfund process. The CIP is intended to serve as a basis for addressing community concerns.

MDEQ interviewed a range of private citizens, local government officials, and representatives from businesses and community organizations in Granite, Deer Lodge, Missoula, and Powell counties. This CIP synthesizes and presents information from those interviews, as well as information gathered from public meetings held to date.

As the lead agency, MDEQ is responsible for implementing the community involvement program outlined in this CIP. As site activities progress, the plan will be adapted, as necessary, to meet changing needs. To provide feedback or recommendations about this plan, please contact:

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Background

Heavy metals originating from historic mining activities, milling, and smelting processes associated with the Anaconda Copper Company operations in Butte and Anaconda have accumulated on the Clark Fork River stream banks and floodplain over a period of at least 100 years. The current concentrations of heavy metals pose a threat to human health and the environment. As a result, the Milltown Reservoir/Clark Fork River Superfund site was added to EPA's National Priority List (NPL) in 1983. Sites listed on the NPL are targeted for further investigation to assess the nature and extent of contamination and associated risks to human health and the environment, as well as to identify Superfund-financed remedial actions.

To facilitate a multi-phased remediation approach at this Superfund site, the EPA established Operational Units (OUs). In 1992, the EPA designated the Clark Fork River Operating Unit (CFROU) as one of three OUs at the Milltown Reservoir/ Clark Fork River Superfund Site. The CFROU consists of surface water, stream bed sediment, tailings, impacted soils, groundwater, aquatic and terrestrial resources, irrigation ditches and related contaminated properties located within and adjacent to the 100-year historic floodplain of the Clark Fork River. The CFROU includes the uppermost 120 miles of the Clark Fork River, between Warm Springs Pond and Missoula, Montana, and is divided into three reaches (A, B, and C) as shown in Figure 1. The contaminants being cleaned up at the CRFOU are cadmium, copper, zinc, lead, and arsenic.

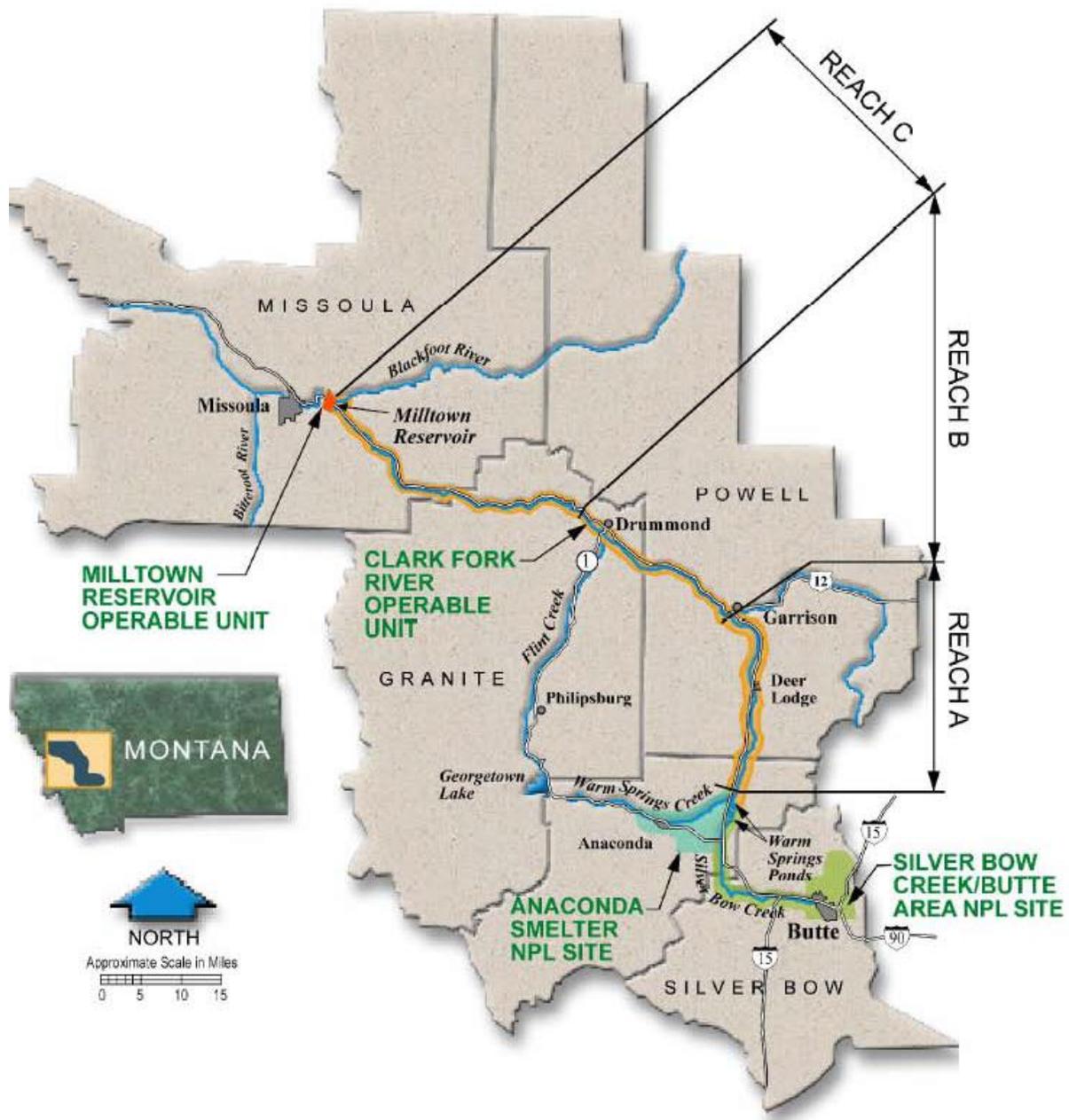


Figure 1: CFROU

The Superfund Process

In response to growing awareness of the dangers of abandoned and uncontrolled hazardous wastes, Congress established the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund) in 1980. This legislation gave EPA the funding and authority to clean up polluted sites. For each Superfund site, EPA attempts to identify potential responsible parties to conduct and/or pay for cleanup studies and activities. EPA can allow state and local governments to lead cleanup efforts using Superfund money, provided they have the necessary technical and managerial expertise.

The Superfund Process begins with a preliminary assessment/site investigation to determine if the site poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. If the site warrants cleanup, it is added to the National Priorities List (NPL), which is a published list of hazardous waste sites that are eligible for federal funding under the Superfund program. Once a site is listed on the NPL, a remedial investigation/feasibility study is conducted to further characterize the site. Community interviews are conducted and a Community Involvement Plan is implemented for every Superfund site.

After consideration of public input, a Record of Decision is published to explain which cleanup alternatives will be conducted at the site. Detailed cleanup plans are then developed and implemented during the remedial design/remedial action stage of the process. Figure 2 provides a general outline of the steps within the Superfund process, from the initial investigations through the removal of a site from the NPL. The Superfund milestones depicted in Figure 2 are the points where public input can have the most impact on decision-making.

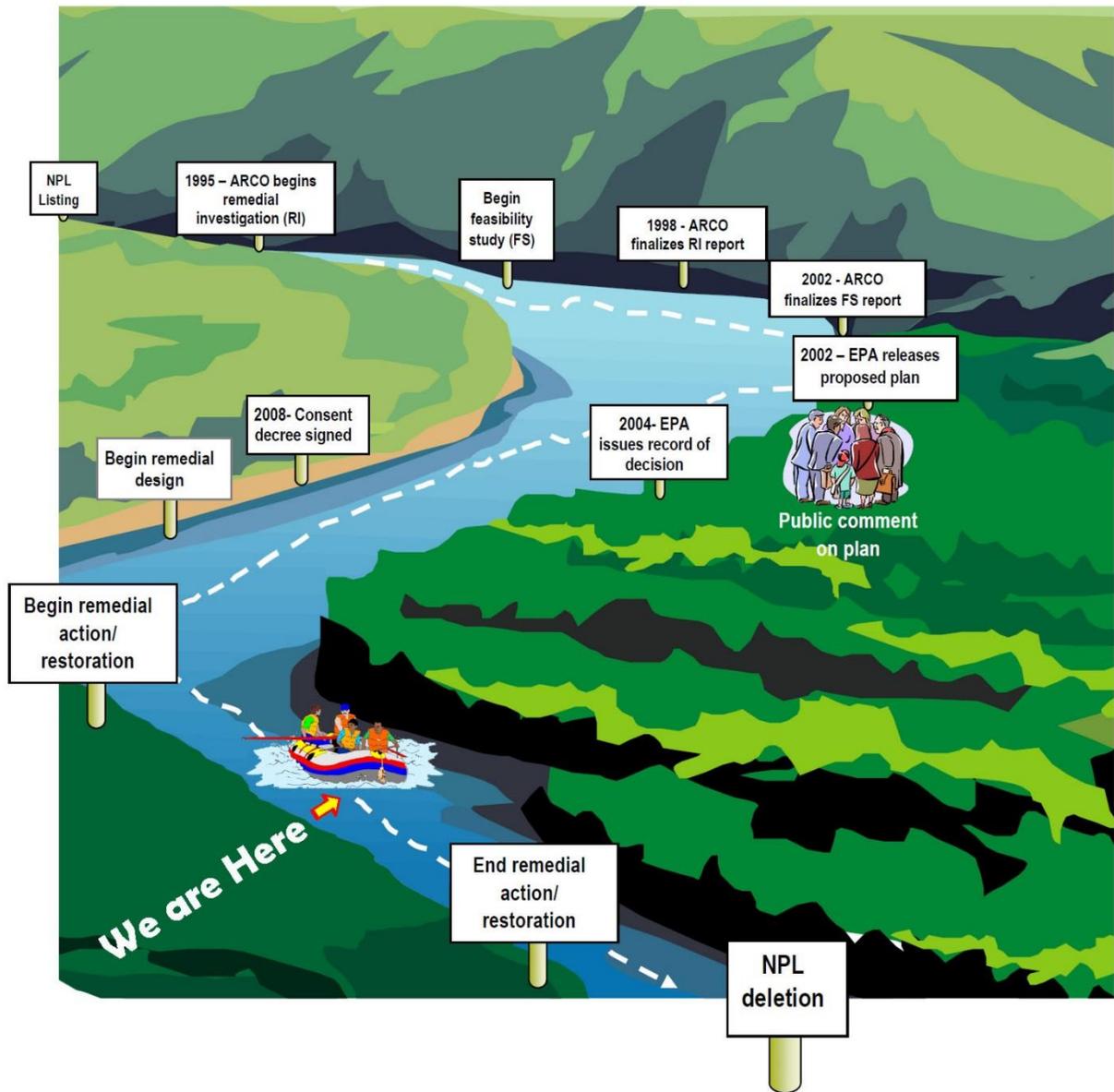


Figure 2: The Superfund Process

Community Involvement

Community involvement is the process of engaging in dialogue and collaboration with community members. The goal is to advocate and strengthen meaningful community participation during Superfund cleanups. MDEQ values fair and meaningful public involvement so that all people enjoy equal access to the decision-making process and the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards regardless of race, color, national origin, or income level.

Environmental Justice

EPA defines environmental justice as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. The goal of Environmental Justice is to provide an environment where all people enjoy the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards, and equal access to the decision-making process to maintain a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work. This CIP is developed with this goal in mind.

Community Concerns

Community Interviews

As a part of developing and updating the CIP, MDEQ conducts interviews with people to identify community concerns about the CFROU site and effective methods of engaging the community in the Superfund process. From June through August 2017, MDEQ conducted 21 community interviews with area residents, community advisory group members, business owners, adjacent landowners, and others interested in the site. The questionnaire used for this community involvement plan can be found in Appendix F. Interviews were conducted anonymously, and the results of those interviews are contained herein.

Feedback

All interviewees are active consumers of information about the CFROU, and all stated that they have attended numerous meetings about the CFROU over the years. However, less than half of those interviewed believed they had current information on the CFROU. The majority of interviewees conveyed that they wanted to regularly receive information on the CFROU, even if there was currently no activity at the site.

Lack of Trust in EPA

Throughout the interview process, members of the local community expressed concern regarding EPA's performance in communication and outreach for the CFROU. One interviewee stated that EPA "lied" to the public with respect to project schedules, timeframes, and cleanup levels that would be achieved, while other interviewees stated that EPA does not readily communicate with the public. Other interviewees stated that when EPA does communicate with the public, the language used is highly technical and difficult to comprehend. Another interviewee described EPA-led community meetings as "horrible." One interviewee stated that there has been no EPA communication in over five years, while another said the last communication from EPA occurred in 2010.

MDEQ Performance

Although the majority of interviewees praised MDEQ for overall availability and use of non-technical language to communicate about the CFROU, interviewees also described concerns regarding MDEQ's performance. The MDEQ website for the CRFOU was cited by multiple interviewees as difficult to navigate, cumbersome, hard to search, and not user friendly. There was also substantial feedback that better coordination is needed between MDEQ and local community groups to ensure that accurate information reaches all interested parties and provides citizens a sure path to provide input. Several interviewees suggested that MDEQ attendance at community meetings such as Rotary Club, Elks Club, WRC, City Council, or City Commission would help prevent the spread of misinformation.

Multiple interviewees discussed turnover of MDEQ personnel and expressed concern about "empty slots" at the agency. Some interviewees stated that because of the turnover, they did not know who to contact at MDEQ or who was in charge of the CFROU cleanup. Furthermore, interviewees linked the staffing issues at MDEQ with a perceived lack of systematic planning for release of information about

the CFROU. Some interviewees stated that the public has not been informed of changing MDEQ priorities. One interviewee was not informed about MDEQ contractors needing to access his property and was surprised when the contractors arrived without notice.

The lack of timely information from MDEQ was cited as having a direct negative impact on the planning ability of cities. The perceived slow pace of communication from MDEQ also was linked by some interviewees with the perception that the CFROU cleanup is behind schedule. Several interviewees believe that public apathy about the cleanup is growing because the cleanup schedule is thought to be lagging.

Economic Impacts

A minority of interviewees expressed a concern about the stigma that a “Superfund” designation inherently implies. Interviewees stated that more frequent communication from MDEQ and publication of Superfund success stories would offset the worry that the Superfund designation will hurt property values.

Human Health

Three interviewees expressed concern about the spraying for weed control that is part of the CFROU cleanup. Specifically, more information on the public health implications of the spraying was requested, including details on what is being sprayed, the schedule for spraying, and the location of the spraying.

Communication Preferences

Throughout the Superfund process, MDEQ is making a concerted effort to engage with an informed and involved public, contacting residents, business owners, stakeholder groups, and elected officials. MDEQ recognizes that, once informed, these persons can serve as valuable resources to disseminate accurate information about the project.

MDEQ is committed to building a strong and proactive community involvement program for the CFROU. For this reason, MDEQ has engaged the public in conversations about how to best communicate site information. During community interviews, MDEQ also solicited information on the frequency with which community members would like to receive updates on the CFROU.

Interviewees stated that past MDEQ communications efforts have been sporadic, with several respondents stating that the information provided by MDEQ was late and seemed to be delivered after the fact. All interviewees expressed a strong desire to receive site-relevant information on a regular basis. However, interviewees differed on the frequency of “regular communication.” Most agreed that the pace of communication from MDEQ should increase during periods of activity, with interviewees split on whether communication should occur weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly during periods of activity and when project milestones are achieved.

Regular Project Updates

All interviewees expressed a desire to receive frequent updates when activity on the CRFOU is underway or being planned and at project milestones. All interviewees preferred to receive information on the CFROU via electronic means including emails from a listserv, and distribution of electronic newsletters, fact sheets, and flyers. One interviewee requested that MDEQ establish regular office hours specifically to meet with citizens and discuss the CFROU site.

Based on this feedback, MDEQ will provide updates in both digital and hard copy on a monthly (or more frequent) basis during times of activity and also at completion of project milestones. During periods where no new activities have occurred, MDEQ will provide semi-annual updates to ensure that community members have the opportunity to stay informed and engaged with the CRFOU site.

Community Meetings and Engagements Sessions

Most interviewees agreed that community meetings are vital to keeping the public informed. Interviewees stated that the meeting style most preferred for community meetings was for meetings to begin with a presentation, followed by a question and answer session. Most interviewees favored a “county fair” style arrangement of booths arranged around the meeting room to present information on a variety of topics. The county fair arrangement would allow citizens to mingle with representatives from MDEQ on a more informal basis and would promote meaningful dialogue and personal connections. Furthermore, several respondents requested that hard copy handouts be provided at community meetings because some citizens prefer to read the handouts after the meeting and then contact MDEQ with questions.

Several respondents stated that site tours should be held to allow members of the community to observe the specific areas and remedial actions being discussed. Site tours held in the past were very popular with area citizens, and the interviewees believe additional site tours will help increase community understanding and involvement with the CFROU.

To broaden the audience and help ensure the dissemination of accurate information, it was recommended by a several respondents that CFROU meetings be held as part of existing community meetings, such as City Council meetings, County Commissioners meetings, or local Rotary or Elks Club meetings. Many respondents stated that meetings should be held in conjunction with the Clark Fork River Technical Assistance Committee (CFRTAC). It was additionally proposed that all meetings be recorded and made available on the MDEQ CFROU Web site.

Venues suggested for community meetings include the Community Center in Deer Lodge and the Firehouse in Racetrack. No interviewee identified specific days of the week that would encourage greater meeting attendance; however, several respondents stated that meetings should be held after business hours to allow more citizens to attend. Furthermore, the schedules of local sports teams along with haying, calving, and irrigation activities should be considered before arranging a CFROU meeting.

Several interviewees requested that community meetings be advertised on local radio stations and in newspapers, specifying that the newspaper ads should include meeting agendas. One interviewee suggested MDEQ could better educate and inform the community by having an informational kiosk at the annual Western Montana Fair.

Most recently, MDEQ held a public meeting on November 7, 2017, in Deer Lodge at the Elks Lodge. There were 45 attendees.

Newspapers

Most respondents identified three newspapers that should be used to provide information to the community: the Montana Standard, the Missoulian, and the Silver State Post. As MDEQ updates the community on progress at the CFROU, information will be shared through newspaper articles and press releases. MDEQ will make a concerted effort to utilize the media outlets that a preponderance of interviewees suggested would be most beneficial.

Social Media

Many interviewees stated that MDEQ should leverage social media to communicate information about the CFROU, specifically Facebook and Twitter. Based on this feedback, MDEQ will routinely use its existing MDEQ Facebook page and Twitter account to share and announce CFROU-related events, news and other information. MDEQ also will request to link its Facebook page to the existing Facebook pages of area towns and community groups.

Community Involvement Framework

MDEQ and EPA are committed to continuing and expanding community involvement work throughout the Superfund process at the CFROU site in partnership with local communities and other agencies, groups, and organizations. MDEQ is making a concerted effort to respond to community concerns and questions in a timely manner by being more present within the community and engaging local resources, such as community groups and local government entities, so that community members can feel empowered and informed.

Information Distribution

All interviewees preferred to receive information on the CFROU via electronic means including emails from a listserv, and distribution of electronic newsletters, fact sheets, and flyers. In addition, some respondents requested that hard copies of newsletters, fact sheets, and flyers be made available at area businesses and at community meetings. MDEQ will develop informational newsletters/fact sheets that can be distributed via email and also printed and distributed to the community.

Many residents shared that they rely on social media, including Facebook and Twitter, for news and information. MDEQ will develop social media messages about site-related activities to share via Facebook and Twitter.

One interviewee also shared that MDEQ's presence with an informational kiosk at local events, such as the annual Western Montana Fair, would be a positive method with which to engage the community and provide relevant site information. MDEQ may set up a kiosk at the Western Montana Fair to distribute printed materials and be available for discussion.

Web Page

EPA and MDEQ have established Web pages dedicated to the CFROU Superfund site:

- EPA: <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0800445>
- MDEQ: <http://deq.mt.gov/Land/fedsuperfund/cfr>

MDEQ will redesign their Web page to make it easier to navigate and search for information. Furthermore, MDEQ will keep their Web page updated with the latest project and contact information. The Web page advertises upcoming public meetings and provides an overview of cleanup plans for the CFROU site. Fact sheets and some publicly available site documents are available for viewing and download from the webpage.

Public Meetings

MDEQ will hold public meetings at various milestones throughout the Superfund process. These meetings will be organized to convey site information by having presentations, discussions, and to answer questions from the general public. Different types of meetings will be utilized to best suit the

needs of the public, and may be held in conjunction with other community meetings. Meeting types may include the following:

- Public meetings
- Site tours
- Workshops
- Open houses
- Expert panels
- Q&A sessions
- Community group meetings

MDEQ will continue to hold public meetings for significant updates and announcements and coordinate with others to present information during meetings of other community groups when appropriate. MDEQ will work with the Commissioners of Granite, Missoula, Powell, and Deer Lodge Counties and coordinate appropriate times to present information during Council meetings that are streamed live. When possible, these meetings will also be recorded for viewing on the MDEQ Web site. Potential community meeting locations are identified in Appendix C. As staff availability permits, MDEQ will begin attending the Powell County Conservation District meetings and the Watershed Restoration Coalition meetings, to answer questions pertinent to the CFROU project.

MDEQ may hold informal, small group meetings when project managers need to update smaller groups of citizens. These smaller, more focused meetings provide people with a good opportunity to ask questions and voice concerns that might not be possible at larger public meetings. Small group meetings can also be used to meet with Congressional aides and local government officials.

As resources and feasibility permit, notices for public meetings will be posted in local media outlets, which may include local newspapers and television stations, and announced on area radio stations (see Appendix A for a list of media outlets). Meeting advertisements published in newspapers will include a meeting agenda. Where possible, future meeting dates and times will also appear in the River Review newsletters which will be posted on the website as well as sent to the listerv.

MDEQ welcomes feedback on community meeting locations, day of the week preferences, and time of day preferences.

Other Public Events

MDEQ will interact with the community and inform local residents of CFROU activities at events such as the Tri-County Fair held annually in Deer Lodge in August.

News Media

MDEQ commits to proactively keeping media representatives informed of site progress as a means of keeping the community-at-large informed. Media tools include the following:

- Press releases
- Feature stories

- Reporter roundtables
- Editorial board meetings
- Press conferences
- Television, radio, and newspaper interviews

MDEQ will be available for interviews with news organizations and will work with area media to develop stories about the CFROU. MDEQ will issue press releases and public notices to area media when substantial project events or milestones occur. Meeting and event announcements will be placed in the newspapers serving Granite, Powell, Missoula, and Deer Lodge counties (Appendix A).

MDEQ will reach out to local newspapers, television, and radio organizations to deliver and broadcast information to reach residents with site updates and developments. MDEQ will work with area television stations to coordinate interviews and develop news stories about the CFROU site for broadcast.

MDEQ recognizes that radio communication is also an effective way to reach residents to announce meetings, events, or have public service announcements to educate the community about the site. MDEQ will provide meeting announcements to area radio stations (Appendix A).

Appendix A provides a list of news media organizations that MDEQ will engage in Granite, Powell, Missoula, and Deer Lodge counties.

Mailing List

MDEQ maintains a U.S. Postal Service mailing list for the CFROU site for distribution of fact sheets, meeting notices, and other information spreading needs. To be added to or deleted from the mailing list, please contact MDEQ administrative staff at 406-444-6360.

Email Notification

MDEQ is committed to directly emailing individual stakeholders updates on site activities and major developments at the CFROU site. MDEQ maintains an email list for this purpose. To sign-up for email updates, go to this link <http://svc.mt.gov/deg/ListServe/clarkforkRiverStep1.asp> and enter your name and email address.

Printed Information Materials: Fact Sheets, Newsletters and Brochures

MDEQ uses printed informational materials as a fundamental mechanism to provide site-related information to the public. These materials are short documents (2-4 pages), written in non-technical language, and are intended to describe current events, cleanup progress, or announce events at the site. MDEQ will post these materials on the CFROU Web site and also send them via email to those on the email list. In an effort to increase education about the project's progress, MDEQ will also send out hard copies to those on the regular mailing list.

MDEQ intends to publish a newsletter twice per year and as project milestones are achieved. MDEQ will also make an effort in these newsletters to respond to community requests for specific information.

Advertisements, Public Notices, Display Ads, Flyers

A public notice or display ad will be used by MDEQ to advertise community meetings, decisions, comment periods, and other site specific information, so that the public may be informed and engaged. These advertisements will appear primarily in the Montana Standard, Missoulian, Anaconda Leader, and Silver State Post. In some cases, MDEQ may distribute flyers in local newsletters, bulletins, utility bills, or other types of mailings, as appropriate. The agency will continue to explore methods to distribute information widely and to targeted segments of the community.

One-on-One Contact with Public

For those not comfortable in a public meeting setting, or for updates or issues specific to a particular group or individual, MDEQ will arrange one-on-one meetings with leaders of public interest groups, local government officials, community leaders, Congressional aides, members of the public, etc. MDEQ also will make representatives available for one-on-one discussions at pre-determined times, and locations, so that community members know when and where they could go to ask questions outside of a larger group setting. Community members may also make appointments with MDEQ personnel to discuss the CFROU.

Community Interviews

MDEQ conducted one-on-one interviews with stakeholders and interested community members to help develop this CIP. MDEQ will conduct these interviews each time the CIP is updated, but may conduct interviews more frequently as issues and actions warrant.

Public Comment Periods

Public comment periods allow MDEQ and EPA to accept comments from the public on proposed actions and decisions, such as revisions to a Proposed Plan. They further enable the public to participate in the administrative decision making process, while empowering the community to have ownership of certain actions. Public comment periods will be announced in several ways, including the use of public notices, fact sheets, and announcements at community advisory group and public meetings, as well as via U.S. mail and email. Not all actions require that a public comment period be provided; however, MDEQ will make a concerted effort to receive community feedback on a case-by-case basis, even if it is not required.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)

Grants of up to \$50,000 are available to incorporated, nonprofit organizations composed of community members affected by the site. Technical Assistance Grants can be used for hiring a technical advisor, attending approved training, and obtaining relevant supplies and equipment. A technical advisor is an independent expert who can explain technical information and help articulate the public's concerns to MDEQ and EPA.

Community Advisory Group

The Clark Fork River Technical Assistance Committee (CFRTAC) was formed in 1992. CFRTAC serves as a public representative in the Clark Fork River Design Review Team for the site's remediation and restoration. The group provides technical assistance to landowners and other interested community

members in the Clark Fork watershed. CFRTAC is funded through an EPA Technical Assistance Grant (TAG).

CFRTAC is a volunteer citizens' organization whose mission is to help residents make informed choices and participate in the Superfund remediation, restoration and redevelopment of the Clark Fork River and its affected communities from Butte to Missoula. CFRTAC hires independent scientific experts to review documents on behalf of the local community. They also work to inform the public by making available government, Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO, the identified potentially responsible party), and independent studies, and promote public involvement in the Superfund process.

For more information on CFRTAC or to find out the location of an upcoming meeting, please call 406-846-1628, email info@cfrtac.org, or visit www.cfrtac.org.

Technical Assistance Services for Communities and other resources (TASC)

Technical Assistance Services for Communities is a resource that EPA provides to communities to provide assistance interpreting data, facilitating discussions, and assist with other site-related activities. This resource differs from Technical Assistance Grants (described above) in that Technical Assistance Services for Communities is provided on an issue-specific basis by MDEQ, EPA, or their contractors, and requires less recipient and MDEQ/EPA administrative work to secure and utilize.

Montana Natural Resources Damage Program.

The Montana Natural Resources Damage Program (NRDP) was created in 1990 to prepare the state's lawsuit against ARCO for injuries to the natural resources in the Upper Clark Fork River Basin. Today, the NRDP web page contains links to work plans and funding documents for CFROU restoration projects. <https://doj.mt.gov/lands/>.

Public Interest Groups

Three public interest groups have formed to provide education and information about the cleanup of the Clark Fork River basin.

- **Clark Fork Coalition.** The Clark Fork Coalition (CFC) is “dedicated to protecting and restoring the Clark Fork River basin, a 22,000-square-mile area draining western Montana and northern Idaho. www.clarkfork.org.
- **Clark Fork Watershed Education Foundation.** Founded in 2005, the Clark Fork Watershed Education Foundation (CFWEP) provides environmental and restoration education programs and services in western Montana. Based at the Montana Tech Department of Technical Outreach in Butte, the CFWEP offers multi-disciplinary science and history programs for schools, teachers, and students in and around the Upper Clark Fork Basin. The CFWEP also offers public education and outreach services such as tours, events, and publications that connect the public with the science and history of the western Montana landscape. www.cfwep.org.

Site History

Pre-National Priorities List

Heavy metals originating from historic mining activities, milling, and smelting processes associated with the Anaconda Company operations in Butte and Anaconda accumulated on the Clark Fork River stream banks and floodplain over a period of at least 100 years. The primary sources of contamination are tailings and contaminated sediments mixed with soils in the stream banks and floodplains, which eroded during high flow events and entered the river and other surface waters. In addition to erosion, heavy metals leached from the contaminated sediments and tailings directly into the groundwater and eventually to surface water.

National Priorities List and Beyond

The Milltown Reservoir/Clark Fork River Superfund Site was added to the National Priorities List in 1983. The CFROU was added to the Milltown Reservoir/Clark Fork River Superfund Site in 1992.

In 1995, ARCO began remedial investigation on the Clark Fork River Superfund Site. Shortly after the remedial investigation began, ARCO began the feasibility study, completing these studies in 1998 and 2002, respectively. Two years later, a proposed plan was released by the EPA to the public. In 2004, the Record of Decision (ROD) was agreed upon and signed. The ROD was followed by the signing of the Consent Decree in 2008.

Remedial Design began shortly after and in 2010 and 2011 residential yard cleanup took place. The Trestle area located in the city limits of Deer Lodge underwent construction in 2011 and was completed in 2012. Pasture cleanup began in 2012. Remedial Designs along the river began in 2009 and implementation on Reach A, Phase 1 began in 2012.

Cleanup is expected to take 10 to 12 years. The CFROU remedy includes soil and sediment removal and disposal outside of the OU, some in-place treatment of soils, revegetation of removed or treated areas, streambank stabilization, weed control, institutional controls, and monitoring.

Community Profile

Powell, Deer Lodge, Missoula, and Granite counties are the counties affected by remediation and restoration of the CFROU. Located in Southwest Montana, these counties have a relatively small population and tax base. The City of Deer Lodge is the county seat of Powell County. Anaconda is the county seat of Deer Lodge County. Philipsburg is the county seat of Granite County, and Missoula is the county seat of Missoula County.

Powell County has diverse industries, including farming, ranching, mining, timber harvest, lumber and other wood product production and tourism. The county seat, the **City of Deer Lodge**, is the second oldest town in Montana. It has had several names over the years, including LaBarge City, Spanish Fork, Cottonwood, Deer Lodge City, and now Deer Lodge. Float gold was discovered in 1852 on what is now Gold Creek. The location of this first discovery of gold in Montana is about twenty miles north of the city. Pan and sluice mining of gold by James and Granville Stuart in 1860 attracted other prospectors and the district was established. While much of Gold West Country is rich in mining history, the area around Deer Lodge was settled by ranchers. They found the valleys in the area prime for raising cattle which could be marketed to mining towns throughout the region and settlers traveling the Oregon Trail. Today, the City of Deer Lodge boasts a mix of historic attractions including six museums, one of which features the Old Montana Prison. The town is also home to the Grant-Kohrs Ranch, the only National Historic Site that is also a working cattle ranch.

Centrally located in southwest Montana, **Anaconda** was founded by Marcus Daly in 1883. He became one of the world's wealthiest men by supplying copper for electrical and telephone wiring in the late 19th century. Copper that was mined in Butte was processed in Anaconda. Today, Anaconda is part of the nation's largest National Historic Landmark District.

Located in a geologically rich area with large mineral deposits, the town of **Philipsburg** was founded in 1867 and named for mining engineer Philip Deidesheimer, who designed and supervised the ore smelter around which the town formed. During the mining boom of the late 1800s, Philipsburg is said to have grown at the rate of one house per day. Today, Philipsburg offers a mix of history, shopping, and outdoor adventures.

The first inhabitants of the **Missoula** area were Native Americans from the Salish tribe. They called the area "Nemissoolatakoo," from which "Missoula" is derived. The word translates roughly to "river of ambush/surprise," a reflection of the inter-tribal fighting common to the area. In 1805, the Lewis and Clark expedition passed through the Missoula Valley. In 1860, C.P. Higgins and Francis Worden opened a trading post on the Blackfoot River, near the eastern edge of the valley. The completion of the Mullan Road connecting Fort Benton, Montana with Walla Walla, Washington and passing through the Missoula Valley meant fast growth for the burgeoning city, buoyed by the U.S. Army's establishment of Fort Missoula in 1877, and the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1883. With this, Missoula became a trading center. The city's success was further aided by the opening of the University of Montana in September 1895. In 1908, Missoula became a regional headquarters for the U.S. Forest Service. Until

the mid-1970s, logging was a mainstay industry with log yards throughout Missoula. By the early 1990s, however, changes in the economy had seen the closure of all the Missoula log yards.

Population

In 2010, **Deer Lodge County** had a reported population of 9,298, which was a 1.3 percent drop from the population reported in 2000. The median age for Deer Lodge County is 46.0 years. Males comprise 52.9% and females comprise 47.1% of the population (<https://factfinder.census.gov/>). It ranks 22nd of 56 Montana counties in terms of population. Over 93 percent of the population is white, 3 percent is Native American, 3 percent is Hispanic, and less than 1 percent is African American. English is the primary language spoken. The county reports a total of 5,122 housing units, 4,108 of which are occupied. Most people in Deer Lodge County reside in Anaconda. Other cities and towns in the county are: Galen, Georgetown, Opportunity, and Warm Springs.

The population of **Powell County** in 2010 was 7,027, which was a 2.1 percent drop from the population reported in 2000. The median age for Powell County is 45.1 years. Males comprise 61.1% of the population of Powell County, with females comprising 38.9%. It ranks 29th in terms of population within the state. Approximately 93 percent of the population is white, 4.6 percent is Native American, 1.7 percent is Hispanic, and 1 percent is African American. English is the primary language spoken. The county reports a total of 3,105 housing units, 2,466 of which are occupied (<https://factfinder.census.gov/>). Most residents of Powell County live in the City of Deer Lodge. Other towns in Powell County are: Avon, Elliston, Gold Creek, Garrison, and Ovando.

Granite County had a population of 3,079 in the 2010 U.S. Census, which was an 8.09% increase from the population reported in 2000. The median age for Granite County is 52.1 years. Males comprise 50.9% of the population; females comprise 49.1%. It ranks 41st in Montana in terms of population. Approximately 97.5% of the population is white, 0.4% are American Indian/Alaska Native, 1.4% are Hispanic, and less than 0.2% are African American. English is the primary language spoken. Granite County reports a total of 2,822 housing units, of which 1,417 are occupied (<https://factfinder.census.gov/>). Most residents of Granite County live in Philipsburg and Drummond.

Missoula County had a population of 109,299 in the 2010 U.S. Census, which was a 12.35% increase from the population reported in 2000. The median age for Missoula County is 34.3 years. Males comprise 50.3% of the population; females are 49.7% of the county population. Missoula County is the 2nd most populous county in Montana. Approximately 92.7% of the population is white; 2.6% are Hispanic, 1.1% are Asian, 2.6% are American Indian/Alaska Native, and 0.4% are African American. English is the primary language spoken. Missoula County reports a total of 50,106 housing units, of which 45,926 are occupied (<https://factfinder.census.gov/>). Most residents live in the cities of Missoula, Lolo, and Frenchtown-Wye.

Income

The 2015 median household income for **Deer Lodge County** was \$39,399 and the per capita income was \$23,156. Approximately 17% of Deer Lodge County residents live below the poverty line. The

unemployment rate for Deer Lodge County is reported as 3.9% ([U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates](#)).

The 2015 median household income in **Powell County** was \$40,000 and the per capita income was \$21,536. Of all people within Powell County, 13.8% percent live below the poverty line. The unemployment rate for Powell County is reported as 2.2% ([U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates](#)).

The 2015 median household income for **Granite County** was \$48,512 and the per capita income was \$27,136. Approximately 14.9% of the population of Granite County live below the poverty level. The unemployment rate is reported as 7.2% ([U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates](#)).

The 2015 median household income for **Missoula County** was \$46,164 and the per capita income was \$26,779. Of all people in Missoula County, 16% live below the poverty line. The unemployment rate for Missoula County is reported as 8.2% ([U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates](#)).

Education

Of people age 25 years and older in **Deer Lodge County**, 90.9% of individuals have a high school diploma or higher, and 16.8% have a Bachelor's degree or higher. In **Powell County**, 88.9% of adults age 25 years and older have a high school diploma or higher, and 19.3% have a Bachelor's degree or higher. In **Granite County**, 88.9% of adults over 25 years of age have a high school diploma or higher, and 25.8% have a Bachelor's degree or higher. In **Missoula County**, 95.3% of adults over the age of 25 have a high school diploma or higher, and 40.7% have a Bachelor's degree or higher ([U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates](#)).

Government Structure

Deer Lodge County has a combined local government with the Town of Anaconda which is referred to as Anaconda-Deer Lodge County and is comprised of an elected Chief Executive and five elected commissioners. Municipal services are headquartered at 800 South Main, in Anaconda. Services provided by Anaconda-Deer Lodge County are typical of similarly-sized communities and include (but are not limited to): fire, police, courts, treasurer, public health, human resources, schools, clerk and recorder, environmental health, and planning (www.anacondadeerlodge.mt.gov).

In **Powell County**, municipal services are headquartered at 409 Missoula Avenue in the city of Deer Lodge. Services are typical of most incorporated communities of this size and include (but are not limited to): fire, police, courts, treasurer, public health, human resources, schools, clerk and recorder, environmental health, and planning. The Powell County government consists of three elected commissioners. In addition, the City of Deer Lodge is governed by an elected mayor and city council (www.powellcountymt.gov).

Municipal services for **Granite County** are headquartered at 220 N. Sansome Street in Philipsburg. Services include solid waste, police, schools, public health, planning, and sanitation (<http://co.granite.mt.us/>).

Missoula County is governed by the Board of County Commissioners. The commission has authority over all legislative, executive and administrative issues throughout the county not specifically reserved by law or ordinance to other elected officials. For county residents living outside the Missoula city limits, Missoula County provides all local government services. Those living within the City of Missoula are served by both the City and County and are represented by both elected officials. For example, a City resident is represented by their local city councilperson, the mayor and the county commission. A Missoula County resident is represented solely by the commissioners. All county elected officials serve all city and county residents. Elected officials within Missoula County are the Auditor, Clerk & Recorder/Treasurer, Clerk of District Court, County Attorney, three County Commissioners, two Justices of the Peace, Sheriff and Superintendent of Schools (<https://www.missoulacounty.us/home>).

Appendix A: Contacts

Montana Department of Environmental Quality

Name/Title	Address	Contact Information
Tom Livers Director	1520 E. 6 th Avenue P.O. Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620-0901	tlivers@mt.gov Office: (406) 444-6815
Autumn Coleman Section Supervisor	1225 Cedar Street P.O. Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620-0901	AColeman@mt.gov Office: (406) 444-6555 Cell: (406) 459-9643
Joel Chavez Construction Lead	1225 Cedar Street P.O. Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620-0901	jchavez@mt.gov Office: (406) 444-6407
Devin Clary Senior Project Manager	1225 Cedar Street P.O. Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620-0901	DJClary@mt.gov Office: (406) 444-6415
Ben Quiñones Project Manager	1225 Cedar Street P.O. Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620-0901	BEquinones@mt.gov Office: (406) 444-6593
Tim Reilly Senior Project Manager	1225 Cedar Street P.O. Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620-0901	tireilly@mt.gov Office: (406) 444-6434
Karen Ogden Public Information Specialist/ Community Involvement Coordinator	1520 E. 6 th Avenue P.O. Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620-0901	Karen.Ogden@mt.gov Office: (406) 444-6360 Cell: (406) 461-2503

Environmental Protection Agency

Name/Title	Address	Contact Information
Joe Vranka Superfund Branch Chief	EPA Region 8 Montana Office US Federal Building 10 W 15 th St., Suite 3200 Helena, MT 59626	vranka.joe@epa.gov Office: (406) 457-5039
Sara Sparks CFR Support Agency Coordinator	EPA Region 8 Butte, Montana Office 400 N. Main Street, Room 339 Butte, MT 59626	Sparks.Sara@epa.gov Office: (406) 782-3264
Robert Moler Community Involvement Coordinator	EPA Region 8 Montana Office US Federal Building 10 W 15 th St., Suite 3200 Helena, MT 59626	moler.robert@epa.gov Office: (406) 457-5032

Montana Natural Resource Damage Program

Name/Title	Contact Information
Tom Mostad Environmental Science Specialist	nrdp@mt.gov Office: (406) 444-0227

Deer Lodge/Powell County Elected Official

Name/Title	Address	Contact Information
Zane Cozby Mayor, City of Deer Lodge	300 Main Street Deer Lodge, MT 59722	mayor@deerlodgecity.com Office: (406) 846-3649
Dan Sager County Commissioner, District 1	409 Missouri Ave., Suite 202 Deer Lodge, MT 59722	dsager@powellcountymt.gov Office: (406) 846-3230
Ralph Mannix, Jr. County Commissioner, District 2	409 Missouri Ave., Suite 202 Deer Lodge, MT 59722	rmannix@powellcountymt.gov Office: (406) 492-6710
Doug Crachy County Commissioner, District 3	409 Missouri Ave., Suite 202 Deer Lodge, MT 59722	dcrachy@powellcountymt.gov Office: (406) 492-8484

Anaconda/Deer Lodge County Elected Officials

Name/Title	Address	Contact Information
Bill Everett CEO, Anaconda-Deer Lodge County	800 Main Street Anaconda, MT 59711	BEverett@adlc.us Office: (406) 563-4000
Terry Vermeire Commissioner, District 1	800 Main Street Anaconda, MT 59711	tvermeire@adlc.us Cell: (406) 417-1521
Steve Gates Commissioner, District 2	800 Main Street Anaconda, MT 59711	sgates@adlc.us Cell: (406) 559-7372
Kevin Hart Commissioner, District 3	800 Main Street Anaconda, MT 59711	khart@adlc.us Cell: (406) 560-7261
Paul Smith Commissioner, District 4	800 Main Street Anaconda, MT 59711	psmith@adlc.us Cell: (406) 560-2034
Jim Whealon Commissioner, District 5	800 Main Street Anaconda, MT 59711	jwhealon@adlc.us Cell: (406) 498-8284

Drummond/Philipsburg/Granite County Elected Officials

Name/Title	Address	Contact Information
Gail Leeper Mayor, Drummond	P.O. Box 195 Drummond, Montana 59832	(406) 288-3231 townofdrummond@blackfoot.net
Brett Hamilton Mayor, Philipsburg	104 S Sansome Street Philipsburg, MT 59858	(406) 945-3662
Scott Adler County Commissioner	220 N. Sansome Street Box 925 Philipsburg, MT 59858	commissioner@co.granite.mt.us (406) 859-7022
Bart C. Bonney County Commissioner	220 N. Sansome Street Box 925 Philipsburg, MT 59858	commissioner@co.granite.mt.us (406) 859-7022
Bill Slaughter County Commissioner	220 N. Sansome Street Box 925 Philipsburg, MT 59858	commissioner@co.granite.mt.us (406) 859-7022

Missoula/Missoula County Elected Officials

Name/Title	Address	Contact Information
John Engen Mayor, Missoula	435 Ryman Missoula, MT 59801	(406) -552-6001
Bryan von Lossberg Ward 1 Council Member	522 Howell Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 285-1857 bvonlossberg@ci.missoula.mt.us
Heidi West Ward 1 Council Member	839 Turner Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 747-9158 hwest@ci.missoula.mt.us
Jordan Hess Ward 2 Council Member	834 Sherwood Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 552-4050 jhess@ci.missoula.mt.us
Ruth Ann Swaney Ward 2 Council Member	435 Ryman Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 396-9811 rswaney@ci.missoula.mt.us
Emily Bentley Ward 3 Council Member	1433 S. 1 st St. W. Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 546-6552 ebentley@ci.missoula.mt.us
Gwen Jones Ward 3 Council Member	606 Woodford Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 549-3295 gjones@ci.missoula.mt.us
John DiBari Ward 4 Council Member	435 Ryman Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 274-7337 jdibari@ci.missoula.mt.us
Jon Wilkins Ward 4 Council Member	501 Fairview Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 543-7952 jwilkins@ci.missoula.mt.us
Julie Armstrong Ward 5 Council Member	435 Ryman Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 426-1530 jarmstrong@ci.missoula.mt.us
Annelise Hedahl Ward 5 Council Member	5047 Geraldine CT Missoula, MT 59803	(406) 546-6979 ahedahl@ci.missoula.mt.us
Michelle Cares Ward 6 Council Member	1926 S. 6 th St. West Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 215-1905 mcares@ci.missoula.mt.us
Marilyn Marler Ward 6 Council Member	1750 S. 8 th Street W Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 544-7189 mmarler@ci.missoula.mt.us
Jean Curtiss Missoula County Commissioner	199 West Pine St. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 258-3202 jcurtiss@missoulacounty.us
Nicole Rowley Missoula County Commissioner	199 West Pine St. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 258-4877 nrowley@missoulacounty.us
David Strohmaier Missoula County Commissioner	199 West Pine St. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 258-3204 dstrohmaier@missoulacounty.us

State Elected Officials

Name/Title	Address	Contact Information
Governor Steve Bullock	Office of the Governor PO Box 200801 Helena, MT 59620-0801	Office: (406) 444-3111 Toll Free: (855) 318-1330
Lieutenant Governor Mike Cooney	Office of the Governor PO Box 200801 Helena, MT 59620-0801	Office: (406) 444-3111 Toll Free: (855) 318-1330
Gene Vuckovich Senate District 39	1205 W 3 rd Street Anaconda, MT 59711	(406) 563-2313 Sen.Gene.Vuckovich@mt.gov
Terry Gauthier Senate District 40	PO Box 4939 Helena, MT 59604	(406) 461-0744 Mrmac570@me.com
Kathy Swanson House District 77	308 E 6 th Street Anaconda, MT 59711	(406) 563-5312 Rep.Kathy.Swanson@mt.gov
Gordon Pierson House District 78	603 Washington Street Deer Lodge, MT 59722	Rep.Gordon.Pierson@mt.gov (406) 444-4800
Mike Miller House District 80	20906 MT Hwy 141 Helmville, MT 59843	Mike4hd84@blackfoot.net (406) 793-5860
Nate McConnell House District 89	PO Box 8511 Missoula, MT 59807	Nateforhd89@gmail.com (406) 214-2445
Ellie Hill Smith House District 90	501 Daly Avenue Missoula, MT 59801	Elliehillhd94@gmail.com (406) 218-9608
Bryce Bennett House District 91	444 Washington Street Missoula, MT 59802	Bennettformontana@gmail.com (406) 546-3629
Kim Dudik House District 94	PO Box 16712 Missoula, MT 59808	Kimberly.dudik@gmail.com
Shane Morigeau House District 95	PO Box 7552 Missoula, MT 59807	Morigeauhd95@shanemorigeau.com (406) 546-4290
Willis Curdy House District 98	11280 Kina Ranch Road Missoula, MT 59804	Rep.Willis.Curdy@mt.gov (406) 546-0523
Marilyn Ryan House District 99	2407 56 th Street Missoula, MT 59803	Rep.Marilyn.Ryan@mt.gov (406) 251-3510
Andrea Olsen House District 100	622 Rollins Street Missoula, MT 59801	Rep.Andrea.Olsen@mt.gov (406) 543-2666
Mike Hopkins House District 92	PO Box 848 Missoula, MT 59806	Mikeformontana@gmail.com (406) 531-1775
Adam Hertz House District 96	2735 Peregrine Loop Missoula, MT 59808	Rep.Adam.Hertz@mt.gov (406) 239-1865
Brad Tschida House District 97	10825 Mullan Road Missoula, MT 59808	Rep.Brad.Tschida@mt.gov (406) 546-4349

State Elected Officials (Continued)

Name/Title	Address	Contact Information
Dick Barrett Senate District 45	219 Agnes Avenue Missoula, MT 59801	rnewbar@gmail.com (406) 396-3256
Sue Malek Senate District 46	1400 Prairie Way Missoula, MT 59802	Suemalek@gmail.com (406) 370-2424
Cynthia Wolken Senate District 48	PO Box 16503 Missoula, MT 59808	Sen.Cynthia.Wolken@mt.gov
Diane Sands Senate District 49	4487 Nicole Court Missoula, MT 59803	Senatorsands@gmail.com (406) 251-2001
Tom Facey Senate District 50	418 Plymouth Street Missoula, MT 59801	TFacey@mt.gov (406) 240-4242
Jennifer Fielder Senate District 7	PO Box 2558 Thompson Falls, MT 59873	Sen.Jennifer.Fielder@mt.gov
Daniel Salomon Senate District 47	42470 Salomon Road Ronan, MT 59864	DanSalomon12@gmail.com (406) 675-0150

Federal Elected Officials

Name/Title	Address	Contact Information
Senator Jon Tester US Senator	724 Hart Senate Office Bldg Washington, D.C. 20510-2604	(202) 224-2644 Toll Free: (866) 544-4403
Senator Jon Tester Butte Office	Silver Bow Center 125 W Granite, Suite 200 Butte, MT 59701	(406) 723-3277
Senator Steve Daines US Senator	320 Hart Senate Office Bldg Washington, D.C. 20510	(202) 224-2651
Senator Steve Daines Butte Office	245 E. Park St. Butte, MT 59701	(406) 782-8700
Greg Gianforte US House of Representatives	PO Box 877 Helena, MT 59624	

Public Interest Groups

Name/Title	Address	Contact Information
Citizens Technical Environmental Committee (CTEC)	27 W. Park Street PO Box 0593 Butte, MT 59701	buttectec@hotmail.com (406) 723-6247
Clark Fork Coalition	140 South 4th West, Suite 1 Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 542-0539 info@clarkfork.org www.clarkfork.org
Clark Fork Watershed Education Foundation	Montana Tech Health Sciences Building Room 003 1300 West Park Street Butte, MT 59701	(406) 496-4790 fponikvar@mtech.edu www.cfwep.org

Media

Name/Title	Address	Contact Information
The Montana Standard Daily Newspaper	25 W. Granite Street Butte, MT 59701	editor@mtstandard.com (406) 496-5500
Silver State Post Weekly Newspaper	312 Missouri Avenue Deer Lodge, MT 59722	http://www.sspmt.com/ (406) 846-2424
Anaconda Leader Bi-weekly Newspaper	121 Main Street Anaconda, MT 59711	(406) 563-5283
The Missoulian Daily Newspaper	500 S. Higgins Ave. Missoula, MT 59801	http://missoulian.com/contact/ (406) 523-5200
KXLF (CBS) Television Station	KXLF-Butte 1003 S. Montana St. Butte, MT 59701	newstips@kxlf.com (406) 496-8400
KTVM (NBC) Television Station	KTVM-TV Butte 750 Dewey Blvd. Butte, MT 59701	news@ktvm.com (406) 755-5239
KWYB (ABC/FOX) Television Station	KWYB Butte 3825 Harrison Ave. Butte, MT 59701	maureenl@maxmontana.com (406) 782-7185
KPAX (CBS) Television Station	1049 West Central Avenue Missoula, MT 59801	bob@kpax.com (406) 542-4400
KECI (NBC) Television Station	340 W. Main Street Missoula, MT 59802	twagner@keci.com (406) 721-2063

Media (Continued)

Name/Title	Address	Contact Information
KTMF (ABC/FOX) Television Station	2200 Stephens Avenue Missoula, MT 59801	Tom.ciprari@abcfoxmontana.com (406) 728-4800
KUSM (Montana PBS) Television Station	Visual Communications Building 183 Montana State University Bozeman, MT 59717	kusm@montanapbs.org (406) 994-3437
KANA 580AM Radio Station	660 Dewey Blvd. Butte, MT 59701	http://kana580.com/ (406) 563-7119
KXTL 1370AM Radio Station	750 Dewey Boulevard #1 Butte, MT 59701	kxtl@cherrycreekmedia.com (406) 494-4442
KBOW 550AM Radio Station	660 Dewey Boulevard Butte, MT 59701	info@kbowkopr.com (406) 494-7777
KGLM 97.7FM Radio Station	660 Dewey Blvd. P.O. Box 3389 Butte, MT 59701	(406) 494-7777
KMBR 95.5FM Radio Station	750 Dewey Boulevard #1 Butte, MT 59701	(406) 494-4442
KBMF 102.5FM Radio Station	156 West Granite Butte, MT 59701	gm@butteamericanradio.org (406) 782-2263
KAAR 92.5FM Radio Station	750 Dewey Boulevard #1 Butte, MT 59701	kaar@cherrycreekmedia.com (406) 494-4442
KAPC 91.3FM Radio Station (Butte)	629. South 6 th E. Missoula, MT 59812	contact@mtpr.org (406) 243-4931
KBCK 1400AM Radio Station	302 Missouri Ave Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-1100
KQRV 96.5FM Radio Station	302 Missouri Ave Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-1100
KUFM 89.1FM Radio Station	629. South 6 th E. Missoula, MT 59812	contact@mtpr.org (406) 243-4931
KGRZ 1450AM Radio Station	1600 North Avenue West #101 Missoula, MT 59801	cstratton@cherrycreekradio.com (406) 728-5000
KGVO 1290AM Radio Station	3250 South Reserve Street #200 Missoula, MT 59801	Scott.Richman@townsquaremedia.com (406) 721-1290
KMPT 930AM Radio Station	3250 South Reserve Street #200 Missoula, MT 59801	Tan.Curtis@townsquaremedia.com (406) 728-9830
KFGM 105.5FM Radio Station	208 E. Main Street, Missoula, MT 59801	contact@missoulacommunityradio.com

Media (Continued)

Name/Title	Address	Contact Information
KGGL 93.3FM Radio Station	1600 North Avenue West #101 Missoula, MT 59801	mso@cherrycreekmedia.com (406) 728-5000
KMSO 102.5FM Radio Station	725 Strand Avenue Missoula, Montana 59801	info@mtnbdc.com (406) 542-1025
KYJK 105.9FM Radio Station	2425 West Central Avenue Suite 203 Missoula, MT 59801	jack@missoulabroadcasting.com (406) 721-6800
KZOQ 100.1FM Radio Station	1600 North Avenue West #101 Missoula, MT 59801	mso@cherrycreekmedia.com (406) 728-5000
KYSS 94.9FM Radio Station	3250 South Reserve Street #200 Missoula, MT 59801	Scott.Richman@townsquaremedia.com (406) 543-9500

Appendix B: Document Repository and Administrative Record

Name/Purpose	Address	Contact Information
Montana DEQ Remediation Division Administrative Record	1100 North Last Chance Gulch PO Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620	(406) 841-5000
EPA Montana Operations Office Administrative Record	10 W. 15 th Street, Suite 3200 Helena, MT 59626	(406) 457-5000
Montana Tech Library Information Repository	1300 W. Park Butte, MT 59701	(406) 496-4281
Hearst Free Library Information Repository	4th and Main Street Anaconda, MT 59711	(406) 563-6932
EPA Butte Office Information Repository	155 West Granite Butte, MT 59701	(406) 782-3838
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Information Repository	210 Missouri Ave. Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-2070
Powell County Planning Office Information Repository	409 Missouri Street Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-3680

Appendix C: Meeting Rooms

Anaconda/Deer Lodge County

Name	Address	Contact Information
Elks Lodge	223 Main Street Anaconda, MT 59711	(406) 563-3251
Hearst Free Library	401 Main Street Anaconda, MT 59711	(406) 563-6932

Deer Lodge/Powell County

Name	Address	Contact Information
Pen Convention	925 Main Street Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-3111
Community Center	416 Cottonwood Ave Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-9723
St. Mary's Center	607 Clark Street Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-3044
Central Park Center	444 Montana Ave. Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-1533
Deer Lodge Elks Lodge	230 Main Street Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-9596
Broken Arrow Function Room	317 Main Street Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-3400
Racetrack Volunteer Fire Dept Fire Hall	6959 Frontage Road Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-2852
Kohrs Memorial Library	501 Missouri Ave. Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-2622

Drummond/ Philipsburg/Granite County

Name	Address	Contact Information
Drummond Community Library	124 First Street Drummond, MT 59832	(406) 288-3700
Philipsburg Public Library	104 South Sansome Street Philipsburg, MT 598581	(406) 859-5030

Missoula/Missoula County

Name	Address	Contact Information
Chamber of Commerce Kathy Ogren Conference Room	825 E. Front St. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 543-6623
Elks Lodge	112 N. Pattee Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 549-0542
Masonic Temple	126 E. Broadway Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 543-4674
Missoula Area Economic Development Corporation	1121 E. Broadway Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 728-3337
Missoula Public Library	301 East Main Missoula, MT 59802	(406)721-2665
Missoula Redevelopment Agency	123 W. Spruce Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 552-6160
Southgate Mall Community Room	2901 Brooks St. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 721-5140
University of Montana	University Center 340 Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 243-4115

Appendix D: Local Schools

Anaconda/Deer Lodge County

Name/Type of School	Address	Contact Information
Lincoln Primary School Pre-2 nd grade	506 Chestnut Street Anaconda, MT 59711	(406) 563-6141
Fred Moodry School 3 rd -6 th grades	219 E 3 rd Street Anaconda, MT 59711	(406) 563-6242
Anaconda Junior/Senior High School 7 th -12 th grades	123 W 6th Street Anaconda, MT 59711	(406) 563-5269

Deer Lodge/Powell County

Name/Type of School	Address	Contact Information
O.D. Speer Elementary Pre-2 nd grade	444 Montana Ave Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-2268
Granville Stuart Elementary 3 rd -6 th grades	444 Montana Ave Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-1622
E.F. Duvall Middle School 7 th -8 th grades	444 Montana Ave Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-1684
Powell County High School High School	709 Missouri Ave. Deer Lodge, MT 59722	(406) 846-2757

Drummond/Philipsburg/Granite County

Name/Type of School	Address	Contact Information
Drummond Public School K-12 th grade	108 W. Edwards Drummond, MT 59832	(406) 288-3281
Hall School	8 Farm to Market Road Hall, MT 59837	(406) 288-3440
Philipsburg Public School K – 12 th grade	407 Schnepel Street Philipsburg, MT 59858	(406) 859-3232

Missoula/Missoula County Public Schools

Name/Type of School	Address	Contact Information
Chief Charlo Elementary K - 5 th grade	5600 Longview Missoula, MT 59803	(406) 542-4005
Cold Springs School K – 5 th grade	2625 Briggs Missoula, MT 59803	(406) 542-4010
Franklin School K – 5 th grade	1910 S. 11th Street Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 542-4020
Hawthorne School K – 5 th grade	2835 S. Third W. Missoula, MT 59804	(406) 542-4025
Lewis and Clark Elementary K – 5 th grade	2901 Park Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 542-4035
Lowell School K – 5 th grade	1215 Phillips St. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 542-4040
Paxson Elementary K – 5 th grade	101 Evans St. Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 542-4055
Rattlesnake School K – 5 th grade	1220 Pineview Dr. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 542-4050
Russell School K – 5 th grade	3216 Russell Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 542-4080
C.S. Porter School 6 th – 8 th grade	2510 Central Missoula, MT 59804	(406) 542-4060
Meadow Hill Middle School 6 th – 8 th grade	4210 Reserve Missoula, MT 59803	(406) 542-4045
Washington Middle School 6 th – 8 th grade	645 W. Central. Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 542-4085
Big Sky High School 9 th – 12 th grade	3100 South Ave. W. Missoula, MT 59804	(406) 728-2401
Hellgate High School 9 th – 12 th grade	900 S. Higgins Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 728-2402
Seeley-Swan High School 9 th – 12 th grade	456 Airport Road Seeley Lake, MT 59868	(406) 677-2224
Sentinel High School 9 th -12 th grade	901 South Ave. W. Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 728-2403
Willard Alternative High School 9 th – 12 th grade	901 S. Sixth W. Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 542-4073
Bonner School District #14	9045 Hwy 200 Bonner, MT 59823	(406)258-6151
Clinton School District #32	20397 E. Mullan Rd. Clinton, MT 59825	(406)825-3113

Missoula/Missoula County Private Schools

Name/Type of School	Address	Contact Information
Clark Fork School	2525 Rattlesnake Drive Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 728-3395
First Lutheran Classical School	2808 South Ave. W. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 549-3311
Garden City Montessori	3035 S. Russell St. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 240-0290
Kinderhaus Montessori	11740 Gopher Dr. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 543-9800
Loyola Sacred Heart High School	320 Edith St Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 549-6101
Missoula Christian Montessori School	301 S. 6th St. W. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 240-2077
Missoula Community School	239 S. 5th Street West Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 542-2833
Missoula International School	1100 Harrison St. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 542-9924
Mountain View Elementary School	1010 Clements Rd. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 543-6223
St. Joseph's Elementary School	503 Edith St. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 549-1290
Sussex School	1800 South 2nd St. W. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 549-8327
Valley Christian School	2526 Sunset Lane Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 549-0482

Appendix E: Superfund Milestones and Outreach Timeline

- **National Priorities Listing Process:** The site was added to the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1983.
- **Remedial Investigation/Time Critical Removal:** 1995
- **Human Health Risk Assessment:** 1998
- **Remedial Investigation Report:** 1998
- **Ecological Risk Assessment:** 2001
- **Feasibility Study/Proposed Plan:** 2002
- **Record of Decision:** 2004
- **Revised Remedial Investigation Plan:** In 2007, the State of Montana issued a revision of the 1995 remedial investigation plan because the ROD and other documents more definitively set forth the expected nature of cleanup and agency collaboration.
- **Consent Decree:** In 2008, a consent decree (CD) was signed that provides the structure for how ARCO "cashed out" its cleanup responsibilities by providing over \$123 million to the State of Montana, which will perform the remedy and restoration activities with EPA and NPS oversight. The CD and Montana (2008)/EPA Memorandum of Agreement (2007) provide the details of how the project will be performed.
- **Remedial Design:** In 2009, remedial design began for residential yard cleanup and Trestle Area cleanup in Powell County.
- **Residential Properties:** Cleanup work on residential properties began in 2010.
- **Five-Year Review:** The first Five-Year Review of the cleanup was completed in 2011.
- **Trestle Area Cleanup:** In 2011, cleanup on the Trestle Area in city limits of Deer Lodge began and was completed in the spring of 2012.
- **Phase 1:** The Clark Fork River cleanup, Reach A, Phase 1 construction was completed on April 4, 2014. Additional vegetation was planted in April, May and fall 2014. Monitoring plans for vegetation and streambanks have been developed to ensure that the remedy is successful in the long term.
- **Phase 2:** Construction began summer 2015. Phase 2 involves two private landowners and State of Montana land. The privately owned property is actively farmed and ranched. The remediation project consisted of tailings removal on 1.9 river miles with revegetation activities following removal completion.
- **Phases 3 & 4:** Phases 3 and 4 consist of 4.5 river miles starting at Perkins Lane and ending at Galen Road and includes privately owned property. Preliminary design plans have been completed.
- **Phases 5 & 6:** Construction began summer 2014 and involves two private landowners and cleanup on working ranches. The remediation project consisted of tailings removal on 4.5 river miles with revegetation activities occurring in spring 2016, fall 2016 and spring 2017.
- **Phases 7, 15, & 16:** Preliminary design is underway, with MDEQ working with private landowners; Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks; and the Grant-Kohrs Ranch.
- **Phase 8:** Site characterization is underway. Crews are digging test pits and obtaining samples of material to determine the extent and depth of contamination along the river and surrounding

corridors. Upon completion of sampling, the design team will begin the design process for remedial action.

- **Second Five-Year Review:** The second five-year review of the cleanup was completed in 2016.
- **Deletion from the National Priorities List:** When all cleanup phases have been completed, all cleanup goals have been achieved, the remedy is determined to be protective, and MDEQ has submitted a concurrence letter to EPA, the site may be deleted from the NPL.

Appendix F: Interview Questions

1. Have you previously received information regarding the Clark Fork River Superfund cleanup from DEQ? If so, via what method? What information did you receive, and were you able to understand it?
2. What is your preferred method of receiving information (the newspaper, U.S. Mail, e-Newsletters, Newsletters, internet, or other)? Are you on the current distribution list, or would you like to be added to it?
3. Do you feel informed as to the progress being made at the Clark Fork River Superfund site? If so, what source of information are you using to obtain information? If not, how could DEQ help to inform you about the actions being taken and the progresses being made?
4. Have you ever attended a meeting where DEQ staff were present to discuss the Clark Fork River Superfund site? If you have attended a meeting, what were your thoughts regarding the meeting's contents and DEQ's presentation? If you have not attended any informational meetings, do you have suggestions as to how DEQ could improve attendance at these informational meetings?
5. Do you feel as though you have a voice in the activities being undertaken and the site reuse plans?
6. How involved have you been in communicating with DEQ either formally or informally (email, telephone, &c.)? If you have communicated with DEQ, what methods have you used to do so?
7. Do you feel that DEQ has been responsive when you have contacted them? If not, how could they have been more responsive?
8. With what frequency would you like to receive updates on the Clark Fork River Superfund site (quarterly, semi-annually, annually, only when a milestone is reached, etc.)?
9. How frequently would you like DEQ to hold additional informational meetings regarding the Clark Fork River Superfund site, and would you attend?
10. DEQ wishes to encourage an informed and involved public. Are there any other communication methods or items of specific interest about the Clark Fork River Superfund site that you would like to know more about?