FUTURE SITE USE RECOMMENDATIONS
BBG, Inc.
BRY, Inc.
EE&G Rocky Flats
Shapins Associates, Inc.
CDR Associates
Consultants

June, 1995
Rocky Flats Site Use Working Group
Produced By:

Environmental Protection Agency
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
United States Department of Energy, Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site
Rocky Flats Local Impacts Initiative
Prepared For:

ROCKY FLATS ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY SITE
For
RECOMMENDATIONS
ROCKY FLATS FUTURE SITE USE WORKING GROUP
Dear Mr. Secretary,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the proposed Duke Energy coal-fired power plant in Asheville, NC. As a member of the Asheville City Council, I believe it is important to consider the environmental and economic implications of this project.

I understand that Duke Energy has stated that the proposed plant will help meet the growing demand for electricity in North Carolina. However, I am concerned about the potential impact on the environment, particularly the nearby mountain areas. The proposed plant will emit significant amounts of greenhouse gases, which contribute to climate change.

Moreover, I am concerned about the potential health impacts on the local community. The proposed plant will release particulate matter and other pollutants that can have serious health effects on residents, particularly those with respiratory conditions.

In addition, I am concerned about the economic impact on the local community. While the proposed plant may create jobs, I am concerned that it may not be economically viable in the long term.

I urge Duke Energy to consider alternative energy sources, such as renewable energy, which can help meet the growing demand for electricity in a sustainable and environmentally friendly way.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]
Jean Woods, Avella Citizen

David Wilson, Rocky Mountain Peace Center (1/95 - 6/95)

Chief of Environmental Interests

Susan Spence, City of Superior Board of Trustees

John Shepherd, Physicist for Social Responsibility, M.D.

Homer Pyle, Boulder County Commissioner

David Northrup, United Steelworkers' Union Rocky Flats

Richard Myers, Consultant to Western Agribusiness Inc.

Leo By Moore, Rocky Mountain Peace Center

Charlotte Mackey, Church Ranch

Gary Larrain, Jefferson County Commissioner

Cellular One

Michael Konrad, Commerce Jefferson County Planning Department, Currently
The Rocky Flats Site Advisory Board (RFSAB) was created for the purpose of developing long-range land-use options for the Rocky Flats Site. The purpose of the Rocky Flats Site Advisory Board is to provide a forum for the public to provide input and to give professional advice to the Department of Energy (DOE). This document is to provide decision-making guidance to the Rocky Flats Site Working Group (RFSWG) and to assist in the development of long-range land-use options for the Rocky Flats Site.

The Working Group was comprised of 12 stakeholder categories, each with two co-leaders. The categories included economic interests, environmental interests, public input, economic interests, environmental interests, and stakeholder input. The group's goal was to provide decision-making guidance to the Department of Energy (DOE) and to assist in the development of long-range land-use options for the Rocky Flats Site.

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The primary mission of Rocky Flats was to produce components for nuclear weapons. The production of nuclear weapon components was officially discontinued with the end of the Cold War in 1996. Prior to 1996, the plant produced nuclear weapon components. Rocky Flats was under the management of the U.S. Department of Energy's Defense Nuclear Facilities Complex (DNFC) and was operated by a private contractor. In 1998, production at Rocky Flats was halted due to environmental concerns. Production was stopped in 1999 following the release of a report by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that indicated significant levels of radiation and other contaminants near the site. The site was then transferred to DOE and operated by a private contractor for the cleanup of the site. Rocky Flats is now owned by DOE and operated by a private contractor.

Rocky Flats Site

The Rocky Flats Site is located in Jefferson County, Colorado, near the Continental Divide in the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. It is approximately 16 miles north of Denver, Colorado, and is accessible via U.S. Route 70. The site is surrounded by the Jefferson National Forest and the Rocky Mountain National Park.

Location and Surrounding Use

The location and surrounding land use of the Rocky Flats Site are significant due to the proximity of the site to heavily populated areas. The site is located near the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, which is a prime area for recreation and tourism. The site is also located near several major highways, including I-70, which provides easy access to the site and its surrounding areas.

Function

The primary function of Rocky Flats was the production of nuclear weapon components. The site was under the management of the U.S. Department of Energy's Defense Nuclear Facilities Complex (DNFC) and was operated by a private contractor. The site was closed in 1998 due to environmental concerns and has since been cleaned up.

Impact

The closure of Rocky Flats had a significant impact on the surrounding community. The site is now owned by DOE and operated by a private contractor for the cleanup of the site. The site is also used for research and development purposes.

Conclusion

Rocky Flats was a crucial site in the production of nuclear weapon components. The site's closure had a significant impact on the surrounding community and has since been cleaned up. The site is now used for research and development purposes.
The Rocky Flats Plant has a new mission focusing on environmental restoration.

Radioactive contamination of Rocky Flats progressed to levels hazardous to human health and the environment. Rocky Flats is located in Jefferson County, Colorado, and was occupied by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) for over 40 years. The site was used to produce nuclear weapons and related materials.

The Rocky Flats Plant was closed in 1989, and the site was placed under DOE ownership. Since then, efforts have been made to clean up the site and address the environmental impacts. The site is currently undergoing a long-term remediation process to restore the environment.

The remediation process involves the removal of contaminated materials and the restoration of the site to a safe condition. This includes the cleanup of soil, water, and buildings, as well as the disposal of contaminated waste. The goal is to ensure that the site is safe for future development and to protect human health and the environment.

The Rocky Flats site is a complex and challenging remediation project, requiring careful planning and coordination. The process involves the removal of radioactive materials from the site and their safe disposal. This includes the cleanup of buildings, the removal of contaminated soil and groundwater, and the restoration of the site to a condition that can be used for future development.

The remediation process is ongoing, and the site is monitored to ensure that it is safe for future use. The goal is to restore the site to a condition that can be used for future development and to ensure that the environment is protected.

The Rocky Flats site is an example of the challenges and complexities involved in environmental remediation. The process requires careful planning, coordination, and monitoring to ensure that it is successful and meets the needs of both the environment and future development.
Process & Interests
Future Site Use Working Group
Step 2: Alternatives in Use

The entire list of interests is shown under the Interest Section below.

| Process | Clean Up | Economic Development | Safety and Health | Environment |

The Working Group then developed a list of interests reflecting all the areas.

step 3: Reviewing Alternatives

The Working Group then conducted the following data reviews:

- Existing and proposed site uses and patterns and issues
- Site land use suitability and physical characteristics
- Access and transportation

The Working Group identified the following data needs:

- Work toward reaching agreement on what would meet the varied needs of the community - as reflected in the views of the working group.
- Identify the options that would meet the varied needs.
- Build agreement on the basis of the Working Group meeting.

The Working Group was created as an important objective was an important objective was to achieve the following goals:

- Provide options and build consensus on what would meet the varied needs
- Work toward reaching agreement on what would meet the varied needs

When the working group was created, an important objective was to

Future use working group processes
Recognizing and honoring your greenbelt agreements.
- Rockies Rivers and open space protections.
- Designing the respect of the development of
- Maintaining growth and urban stream.

- Efforts to preserve valuable natural ecosystems include:
- Rare, undisturbed areas (e.g., tall prairie grasses).
- Water quality.
- Invertebrates and endangered species.
- Native plants and animal habitats.

*Interest placed on preserving:*

Need to preserve valuable natural ecosystems with priority.

**Environment**

Generation and evaluation of future options.

The interests below were used by the working group to guide the
interests to be made those that were most important to them.

The first steps of the process are the working groups developed a

**Interests**

and concerns.

Favor the concerns of the analyzers and discussion, including support
report the concerns of the analyzers and discussion, including support

*Assumptions* (continued)

Declaring references of planning (Hall) through a future timeline
descriptors of clean up, phases refer to Appendix A - Future Timeline

*Plan 1: Rocky Flats incorporated into the surrounding region for a
Plan 2: Rocky Flats incorporated into the surrounding region for a
environmental geography*

in addition, four issues were present, which was common
participared, although the strength of support may differ among parts.

- The concept for the two alternatives were:
- Caps with written recommendations for each concept

**Step 4: Plan and Recommendations**

comprehensive, recognizing this was a long-term goal.

*Steps completed to date and recommended for development are:

**Step 2: Recommendations, Future Use Recommendations, Phasing**

Before reaching a formal concept.

*Note: In Appendix C - Alternative Maps

Where a site concept was completed, and the scenarios and
was continued to be refined and were reduced to four different alike.
The following principles should guide the process:

- Economic development
  - Disposing of waste
    - Implementing business methods for cleaning, storing, and maintaining a productive site; maintaining a productive site:
    - Keeping CERCLA contamination on site:
    - Protecting the water supply, including securing clear water; where health risks exist:
    - Keeping contamination from being detected:
    - Reducing and other hazardous substances:
    - Understanding what is acceptable level of exposure:
  - Efforts to protect human health and safety include:
    - Current population and future generations:
    - Need to protect the human health and safety of everyone in the community:

- Economic development
  - Economic development:
  - Promoting sustainable economic development:
  - Managing:
  - Jobs for clean up, waste storage, and planning:
    - Replacing lost jobs and more specifically, gerrymandering:
    - Respecting existing property rights:

- Efforts to maintain and cultivate economic health include:
  - The economic health of the metro area:
  - Need to maintain and cultivate rocky Pains, positive impact on the economic health of the metro area.

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- Health and safety
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Recommendations
The responsibilities and liability must be assigned beyond current laws. Legal liability for the remediation of the contamination both on and off-site, should be shared proportionally to the respective parties.

DOE Responsibilities and Future Management

Maintaining a phased approach for future clean-up needs to be conducted.

Clean Up Funding

In the document, the health and safety to be assessed are the concentrations of these priority areas (termed ‘hot spots’). The risk assessment and risk management framework, along with the state of the art scientific

General Recommendations:

Areas Impacted by Stored Plutonium, Contamination, and Clean Up

Approximate Time Frames:

Phase I - Initial Clean up complete

Phase II - Plutonium and backgrounder radionuclide and
contamination and clean up of plutonium, initial clean up of

Buffer area contamination in the soil and water.

Phase III - Plutonium and radionuclides and interactions with

The recommendations have been divided into three phases based on

Phases

- Technical Group recommendations - including surface

- Planning, gas of attenuation, and water supply

- Project planning and coordination

- Environmental permitting

The recommendations are based on the principles that any changes in use

Introduction

Recommended the future use recommendations put forth

The principles listed below highlight the key agreements reached by the

Participants. These principles guide the use Working Group. The phases and
HEALTH AND SAFETY - INDUSTRIAL AND BUFFER AREAS

Significantly impacting the natural environment is the need for clear clean-up of the contamination without endangering personnel. While routine monitoring is necessary, direct clean-up of certain areas may not be completed. Therefore, a local clean-up program may be initiated to remove the contamination. Clean areas are defined as areas with no detectable contamination. The health and safety implications of clean areas are significant. Contamination in or near these clean areas may include the development of environmental technologies required to identify, decontaminate, and monitor the areas. The process of cleaning and repairing the buildings should be completed. Phase 1 involves the identification and cleanup of the buildings and facilities. This phase is critical in order to achieve substantial clean-up during Phase 2.

SUMMARY

STORAGE ON SITE

PHASE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS: PLUTONIUM IS NOT RECOMMENDED.
Clean up the Environmental Protection of soil and water outside the

FUTURE USES - BUFFER AREA

Industrial development area.

Industrial areas should be restricted as necessary to serve the

Core Industrial Areas: The transportation infrastructure needed

Mineral extraction.

No surface access to the Industrial area will be

Uses of Industrial Area, under issues with full consensus, may be

may be considered for environmental protection. Areas in the industrial area not impacted by

Environmental Technology: Areas in the industrial area not impacted by

cannot be reused.

Clean up, research, and management, and only if an existing structure

Clean up, silt removal, and management, and only if an existing structure

Clean up: The primary emphasis in the industrial area will be on

FUTURE USES - INDUSTRIAL AREA

and provide assistance in upgrading emergency response capabilities.

Clean up: If needed, applicable roadway or rail improvements

results of this study, DOE should update its area transport policies and

Safe Transport Working with the State of Colorado and affected local

conferences on new DOE-developed policies, DOE should review the

enhance public health and safety, but beyond this point, clean

human health and the environment, clean up should be carried out.

industry areas, should occur as communities are not posed a threat to

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null
Economic health of the metro area: Maintenance, expansion and delivery of Rocky Flats positive impact on the economic health of the metro area. 1720 Highways 70, 55 and 25, through development and improvement of the metro corridor, help to improve the economic health of the area.

Transportation needs:
- Improve transportation services on I-25, west of Denver.
- Expand transportation around Denver's edge.
- Expand transportation corridors.
- Employ better planning for transportation services.

So based on these needs:

- Improving conditions at the regional parkway on the northern corridor.
- Expanding I-25.
- Improving conditions at the regional parkway on the southern corridor.

Issues without full consensus:

- NRM: Other will determine whether or not this will be used for I-25.
- Dispersal: Transportation services on the outer edge of the city.
- Traffic: How to handle traffic during development.
- Conservation: How to preserve the natural features of the area.

Transit management plan:

- Education and management should be included in the transit management plan.
- The transit management plan should be developed in collaboration with other plans.
- Significant historic cultural and his.

Critical habitat: These areas designated most sensitive in the area.

Rounding cities and towns:

- The area should include Jefferson County, Boulder County, and others.
- Federal and state funding for management of the area.
- Significant natural areas should be protected.

Final recommendation:

- This recommendation is not intended to
- Provide specific strategies for the area.
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- Provide specific strategies for the area.
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- Provide specific strategies for the area.
In developing communities:
- Provide land for a diversification of use and economic bases
- Economic base of the waterfront
- Minimize and control Rocky river, possibly impact on the
- Estuary and adjacent wetland areas, pollution impact on the
- Estuary and adjacent wetland areas, pollution impact on the
- Accessibility to the waterfront is critical.
- Make acquisition of land paid for by the developers

Needs:

- Members supporting such designation or based on
- High density to human health and safety
- Where assessable and documentable and zoning restrictions
- Develop within the area of contamination and where
- Industrial uses, where the area is free of contamination and where
- Higher density should be designated for public, commercial, high
- Commercial/light industrial, NE Corner, the group dis-

Office/Commercial/Light Industrial. NE Corner. The group dis-

- and waste management activities.
- Which wastes will be handled by clean-up
- Is set for non-clean-up related workers.
- That no ongoing issues be due to documentation that the area
- Preparation and re-organization of community
- For the safety of non-clean-up related workers.
- Protect area.
- About possible contamination of equipment brought into the

Based 0n concerns:

- Members opposing uses unrelated to clean up in Phase I do so
- Economic basis of the community
- Minimize and control Rocky river, possibly impact on the
- Dispersal of similar uses, and equipment
- Safety of waste management skills, and prevent
- Make effective use of capabilities, investment to utilize
- Replace jobs for Rocky river workers.

So based on needs:

- Members supporting uses unrelated to clean up in Phase I do so
- Economic basis of the community
- Minimize and control Rocky river, possibly impact on the
- Dispersal of similar uses, and equipment
- Safety of waste management skills, and prevent
- Make effective use of capabilities, investment to utilize
- Replace jobs for Rocky river workers.

In discussing such activities:

- Non-clean-up related uses during Phase I. The following criteria were
- Assess whether features in the industrial area should be utilized for
- Clean-up needs.

2. Non-clean-up Related Uses of Core Industrial Area. The Group dis-

- Managing growth and urban sprawl.
- Prevailing the fragmentation of existing habitat.
- Preparing the negotiation of existing habitat.
- Preventing the fragmentation of existing habitat.
- Maintaining security at Rocky river by preserving the
- Managing and maintaining access to the river and
- Other hazardous materials of the site.
- The establishment of the maximum buffer area between the
- Protecting public health from mixing of Rocky river through

Concern do so based on concerns:

- Members opposing construction of a regional Parkway and
- Provide accessibility to the Parkway for east-west traffic.
- Parks at Boulder Open Space.
- Be in line of one in the Boulder County Open Space and City
- Minimize and control Rocky river, possibly impact on the
- Dispersal of similar uses, and equipment
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So based on needs:

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- Dispersal of similar uses, and equipment
- Safety of waste management skills, and prevent
- Make effective use of capabilities, investment to utilize
- Replace jobs for Rocky river workers.

- Observations and recommendations for development and
- More extensive planning projects and
- Coordination with DPLD planning projects
- Provide regional transportation improvements
- Implement nearby industrial and commercial development to
Waste Removed from Site

Public Use: By Phase II, a larger area should have been cleaned to the point that the natural environment is no longer disturbed. The area is not a toxic site, and the natural environment should remain undisturbed.

Health and Safety

Resource Management Plan: The managed site must be protected as determined by the remedial actions. The area is not disturbed by contamination and clean up activities, and the area is not disturbed by the remedial actions. The area is not disturbed by the remedial actions. The area is not disturbed by the remedial actions. The area is not disturbed by the remedial actions.

Summary

Waste Removed from Site

And Backlogged Radioactive and Hazardous

Phase II Recommendations: Stored Plutonium

Management Plan: The resource management plan will be protected as determined by the remedial actions. The area is not disturbed by the remedial actions. The area is not disturbed by the remedial actions. The area is not disturbed by the remedial actions. The area is not disturbed by the remedial actions. The area is not disturbed by the remedial actions.

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Highly anticipated, major nuclear waste cleanup activities should be permitted in ways to allow clean up to proceed in a manner which will not execute of unfiltered or polluted groundwater. Nuclear waste cleanup should not only be allowed in areas impacted by cleanup activities, but also in areas not impacted by cleanup activities. The general public should not be permitted in these areas outside the areas impacted by cleanup activities. Public access should be permitted in areas impacted by cleanup activities. The general public should not be permitted in areas impacted by cleanup activities.

Mineral Extraction

Managed Waste: Permitted mineral extraction is acceptable in areas where the mine is cleared up by the DOE in a manner that best protects public health and safety. New proposals and applications for mineral extraction on or near gas and oil exploration and extraction should be permitted in phases. The general public should not be permitted in areas impacted by cleanup activities. Public access should be permitted in areas impacted by cleanup activities. The general public should not be permitted in areas impacted by cleanup activities.

Public Access

Managed Waste: Permitted mineral extraction is acceptable in areas where the mine is cleared up by the DOE in a manner that best protects public health and safety. New proposals and applications for mineral extraction on or near gas and oil exploration and extraction should be permitted in phases. The general public should not be permitted in areas impacted by cleanup activities. Public access should be permitted in areas impacted by cleanup activities. The general public should not be permitted in areas impacted by cleanup activities.

Environmental Technology

Clean Up

Former production buildings should be decontaminated or decommissioned without harming the areas impacted by cleanup activities. Managed waste should be permitted in areas impacted by cleanup activities. Public access should be permitted in areas impacted by cleanup activities. The general public should not be permitted in areas impacted by cleanup activities. Public access should be permitted in areas impacted by cleanup activities. The general public should not be permitted in areas impacted by cleanup activities.

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ISSUES WITHOUT FULL CONSENSUS

Phase I, II, III

3. Regional Transportation Parityway and Corridor: Same as in Phase I

2. Office/Commercial/Light Industrial NE Corridor: Same as in Phase I

principles, and others did not.

Phase I

Executive Summary

The significant characteristics as determined in the studies during Phase I of the overall plan, are based on Resource Management Plan and Cultural Resources Preservation. Significant historic and cultural

Inherent Issues: Same as in Phase I

Phase II

Programs developed during Phase I should be implemented during
Phase III Recommendations: Initial Clean Up

3. Non Clean Up Related Uses in the Core: Same as Phase II.
   - Office/Commercial/Industrial NE Corner: Same as in Phases I and II.
   - Regional Transportation Parkway and Corridor: Same as in Phase I.
   - Internal Roads: Same as in Phase I and II.

4. Green Infrastructure:
   - Same as Phase II.

5. Education and Interpretation:
   - Continue to improve interpretive programs established in the earlier phases.
   - Long-term preservation and management.

6. Cultural Resources Preservation:
   - Long-term preservation and management.
   - Needed to respond to future needs.

7. Parks and programs should be completed and should be adjusted as needed to respond to future needs.

8. Critical Natural Areas should be protected.

Summary

Complete

Future Uses - Core Industrial Area

Environmental Technology: Same as in Phase I and II.

Future Uses - Buffer Area

Mineral Extraction: Same as in Phases I and II.

Health and Safety

Desirable purposes.

Order to respect the interpretive values of the Long-term plan.

Given the Long-term time frame, Phase III is internationally vague in order to respect the interpretive values of the Long-term plan.

Open Space and Resource Management Plan: The buffer area should be protected as indicated in Phases I and II. Critical natural areas should be protected.

Phase I and II

National Renewable Energy Laboratories Wind Site: Same as in

not feasible, mineral extraction should be conducted by this time.

been acquired by this time. If acquisition was feasible, if acquisition was

Mineral Extraction Rights: All reserved property rights should have
success of new technologies... levels are reviewed by DOE. Regulators... clean up levels. Years with higher clean up activities in adjacent areas in the industrial area... levels in soil and water outside the industrial area... recreational and esthetic purposes. This means that clean up levels will be reduced on-site. This is because the building has ceased active operation and removal. Regulatory requirements and materials which are no longer required... 2020. Testing waste training programs will be tested on-site. This facility is adjacent to the industrial area after full review by Reg-A. Facility in a long-term monitored, receivable mixed waste may be stored in a long-term monitored, receivable mixed waste will be gone until 2022. Some low level and low level the building... "decertified", meaning non... former production buildings are being "decertified", meaning non... various wastes. Lots over form PLC... be reduced in size... After full review. The Projected Area could be reduced in size... in its present use during the stabilization activities. The Working Group assumed that the existing buffer zone will continue... on site. The current site... dryland, and are proposed to be redeveloped in future forms and... Studies by the National Academy of Science and... plutonium (Pu), radium, oxides, and residues are being stabilized. Phase I:... (approximately 2020 - 2025) Future Timeframe Assumptions

Appendix A
Public access and use has been restricted on the site over the past 20 years. It is believed that they are unique to the site. The wetland complex of Asian Shark and Yellow-crested Warbler, which supports many aquatic species, is home to a diverse group of wetland birds. The site is located in the Arkwright region, which contains a large area of wetland habitat. The wetland is home to a variety of aquatic species, including ducks, geese, and waterfowl. The site is also home to a variety of birds, including eagles, hawks, and owls. The wetland is a important for the preservation of these species. A review of the wetland's history and current conditions is presented in the Appendix of this report.
The decision to close the facility was made with the onset of the Cold War.

In 1992, Rocky Flats was given a new mission of environmental remediation.

In 1995, Rocky Flats was closed.

In 1996, the Department of Energy began production of nuclear bomb cores.

In 1997, the Atomic Energy Commission issued a report on the potential for production of nuclear bomb cores.

In 1998, the site was transferred to the Department of Energy.

In 1999, the Environmental Protection Agency began enforcement of environmental regulations at the site.
When traffic activity is low, nuclear wastes are transported via direct routes from Rocky Flats to their final disposal. A direct route from Rocky Flats to the monitored disposal site is the most direct route that can be traveled by the public. This route avoids federal lands and areas of potential environmental concern. The route is also less subject to disruption due to weather conditions.

Local Impact (FLI)

- Local Impact
- Impact on local schools
- Increase in local economic development
- Impact on local employment

Several factors:
- Exemptions for the social and economic benefits of individual workers and families
- High wages and benefits for workers are key to the project's success
- The project will create new jobs and stimulate the local economy
- The project will improve the area's quality of life

The labor force impacts will differ depending on the specific occupations involved.

The potential for new jobs and growth is significant. The project could create at least three new occupations.

Environmental impacts:
- The project could have significant environmental impacts, which must be mitigated.
- Difficult to determine factors which might be affected in a significant manner.
- The potential for ecosystem disruption from increased traffic is concerning in the area.
Standing Lake provides drinking water for the cities of Westminster.

Western Reservoir in 1977 as a drinking water supply project for Westminster, as a result, Broomfield, and adjacent areas.

The reservoir is a source for both commercial and industrial use.

The working group considered the following mapped scenarios:

- Residential use
- Commercial and industrial use

Water contaminated by chlorinated compounds considered by EPA to be a risk to health and safety. However, no evidence of health effects is based on the available data.

The Great Westminster Reservoir is the City of Westminster's sole municipal water supply.

The through surface water and air pathways.

Water which passes through Rocky Flats is received by several reservoirs.

Municipal Water Supply

In the different physchemical approaches, both water and air are used in the future.

Analytes present in these reservoirs, and water transported off-site through these pathways.

Water from the Great Westminster Reservoir and Standing Lake, which are the two primary reservoirs, and the east and west sides of the reservoir.

The primary consideration by the group was for human health and safety.

The water chemistry of these reservoirs provides insight to help protect surface water quality which governs environmental clean up exist to help protect surface water quality.

The primary consideration by the group was for human health and safety.

There are different views on which contaminant levels are highest.

Water was used in the draft of this document.

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) is the lead agency under CERCLA.

These pathways are considered to be the most important to consider.

The working group decided to focus on Rocky Flats.

A Northwest Parkway is being considered by many different entities.
Grazing

Yellowstone is a unique and precious ecosystem. The area is known for its diversity and productivity, with numerous species of plants and animals coexisting. However, grazing by livestock can have a significant impact on the landscape and its biodiversity. Therefore, careful management plans are needed to ensure that grazing is carried out in a sustainable manner. This involves regular monitoring and adjustment to ensure that the land is not overgrazed, which can lead to soil erosion and a decrease in the overall health of the ecosystem. Thorough assessments are conducted to determine the appropriate levels of grazing, taking into account the land's capacity to support livestock and the needs of the ecosystem. Various strategies are employed to manage grazing, including rotational grazing, which minimizes the impact on the soil and allows for the recovery of vegetation in areas that have been heavily grazed. These efforts are crucial in maintaining the integrity of the ecosystem and preserving its natural beauty for future generations.
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**Detected at Rocky Flats**

**Naturally Occurring Levels of Chemicals**
APPENDIX C

Alternative Maps Before Reaching A Final Concept

The following maps are the alternative scenarios generated by the Working Group throughout the process of developing the Future Use Concept and recommendations. These process maps illustrate the different ideas which stakeholders had throughout Step 2. Two groups of maps are shown. The first and earliest set assumed remediation and illustrates the stakeholder's individual ideas while the second set illustrates the stakeholder's ideas once contamination had been further considered and some consensus negotiations had occurred.
Participants
CONSULTANTS

Colorado Department of Energy

Sherry Farnum, Rocky Flats Program Manager

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Donna Lavelle, Region 8, Rocky Flats Team

ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONALS

Larry Hughes, Director of Planning

Wesminster

Susan Spence, Board of Trustees

Hart Bosh p, Board of Trustees Supetter

STAKEHOLDERS

Jefferson County Planning Department, Contract: Community Forums: Jefferson County Planning

Tom Brunner, Council Member

Bill Gudgins, Council Member

Broomfield

Tim Honey, City of Boulder, City Manager

Howard Fagen, Boulder County Commissioner

Boulder County and the City of Boulder

Joanne Corte, Council Member

Sherry Cook, Council Member

Ken Polkman, Council Member

Arenda

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Richard Myer, Consultant Representative to Western Aggregates, Inc.

Darren Cracyn, Council Member

Wesminster Neighborhood Association

Emily Holiday, Westminster Neighborhood Association

Jean Woods, Arevalo City

Rocky Flats Neighborhood Homeowners Association

Gary Hakan, United Steelworkers Union President, Local 8031

David Navarro, United Steelworkers Union, Rocky Flats

Rocky Flats Workers/Social Workers Union

Peace and Health Interests

Chef Tomaszewski

Eugene Damgao, Sierra Club

ENVIRONMENTAL INTERESTS

Don Hussey, Jefferson Economic Council

Laura Adame, Northwest Metro Chamber of Commerce

Economic Interests

PARTICIPANTS
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