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Vasquez Boulevard/ Interstate 70 (VB/I-70)Site Community Involvement Plan

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CEASE	Clayton, Cole, Elyria and Swansea Environmental Coalition
CCC	Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
DDEH	Denver Department of Environmental Health
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PHE	Public Health Evaluation
ppm/kg	Parts per million/per kilogram
PRPs	Potentially Responsible Parties
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
VB/I-70	Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Site

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1.0 Introduction

This Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Site (VB/I-70) Community Involvement Plan (CIP) was initially prepared in accordance with the Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, January 1992. This 2005 Community Involvement Plan Update was done in accordance with the Superfund Community Involvement Handbook, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, March 2001.The Handbook outlines the community involvement requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and as stipulated in the regulations that interpret the Superfund legislation: the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

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

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

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

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

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

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The NCP requires a CIP for all removal actions lasting longer than 120 days and for all sites listed on the National Priorities List (NPL). On July 22, 1999, EPA placed the VB/I-70 Site on the NPL to address contamination and risks to human health and the environment. The purpose of the CIP is to identify the concerns of people affected by the VB/I-70 Site and develop methods to address those concerns. Internal policy requires EPA to conduct community interviews and, based on these interviews, to prepare a CIP that includes a description of the site background, history of community involvement at the site (including major community concerns), community relations objectives, and a list of affected and interested groups and individuals. The community interviews form the foundation for developing the appropriate information to be disseminated to the public, and for determining what actions are necessary to address the public's concerns. The Handbook states that community relations "staff should not try to quell controversy, but strive to anticipate, identify, and acknowledge areas of conflict so that decisions can be made with full understanding of community views." The interview questions for the VB/I-70 Site are included in Appendix F.

2.0 Operable Units

The Vasquez Boulevard and Interstate 70 (VB/I-70) Superfund Site is comprised of three Operable Units. Operable Unit 1 (OU1) is the residential soils portion, Operable Unit 2 (OU2) is the Omaha & Grant Smelter Site and (OU3) is the ARGO Smelter site. This section will provide a site description and community profile for each Operable Unit.

2.1 Operable Unit 1 (OU1) - Residential Neighborhoods

2.1.1 Site Location

The VB/I-70 Site Operable Unit 1 (OU1) is located in northeast Denver and includes all or portions of the Swansea/Elyria, southwest Globeville, Cole, Clayton, Upper Larimer and Upper Curtis Park neighborhoods. Because the City of Denver considers Elyria and Swansea to be a single neighborhood, and much of the demographic information is organized accordingly, this CIP will frequently describe these neighborhoods together as Swansea/Elyria. Also included in the Site is a small portion of what the City of Denver labels as the Five Points neighborhood, a triangle from where Blake and Downing Streets come together, south to 34th Street. Residents in this area consider themselves part of either upper Curtis Park or Upper Larimer neighborhood, depending on which side of Larimer Street they're on, and therefore this CIP will do the same.

A VB/I-70 Site map is contained in Figure 2-1. This map outlines the VB/I-70 Site boundaries.

2.1.2 Site Description and Community Profile by Neighborhood

2.1.2.1 Swansea/Elyria

Because a neighborhood plan has not been prepared for Swansea/Elyria by the Denver Planning and Development Office, detailed neighborhood and use information is not readily available. However, current Denver County Tax Assessor information indicates that the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood is comprised of residential, commercial, and industrial properties. The majority of the acreage located within the neighborhood boundaries appear to be zoned for industrial, commercial,

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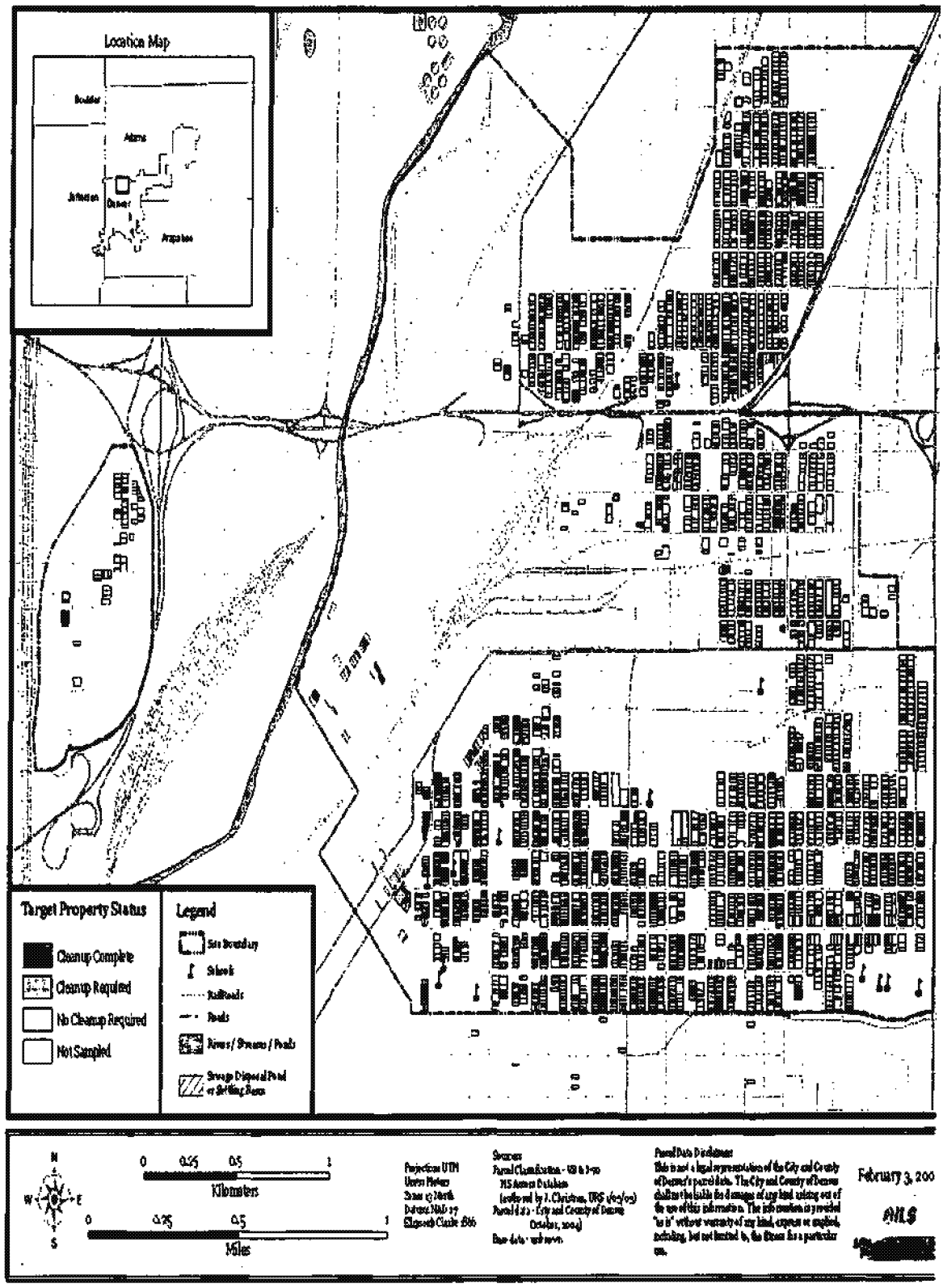
VB-170 Site Current Parcel Status



transportation, communications, and utility use. Most of the residential properties are located in the center of the neighborhood boundaries and bordered on the north, south, east, and west by industrial and commercial properties. Major roadways also divide the residential properties. I-70 divides the neighborhood into north and south sections. Brighton and Vasquez Boulevards further divide the northern half of the residential properties.

Swansea/Elyria Neighborhood History

Swansea and Elyria were established as separate entities in the late 1800s when Eastern European and Swedish immigrants arrived to work in the smelters, meat-packing plants, railroads and stockyards. Although the City of Denver now considers them one neighborhood, Elyria was historically separated from Swansea by a cluster of railroad tracks. Strong neighborhood ties developed over time among the early residents, ties that have endured as younger generations continue living in the area. Elyria was incorporated into Denver in 1890 and the other neighborhoods were annexed by Denver through Article 20 of the Colorado State Constitution in 1902 (Ostendorf *Globeville* 1).

The availability of affordable housing in secure neighborhoods encouraged a diverse influx of immigrants, giving the area a rich and varied heritage. The early residents immigrated from Germany, Italy, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and Russia. During the pre-World War I Balkan Wars, Slovenians, Croatians, and Serbians immigrated to the area in large numbers. Originally, the groups preferred to congregate in smaller settlements within the neighborhoods, sharing a common language and background. By 1950, however, the different ethnic groups were somewhat integrated into a cohesive, if loose-knit, community (Ostendorf *Globeville* 1).

In the 1960s, I-70 was built despite strong community opposition to its location. The interstate split Swansea/Elyria and separated the neighborhood from the rest of Denver (Ostendorf *Globeville* 1).

Swansea/Elyria Population and Demographics

Swansea/Elyria has had a relatively stable population base. 2000 US Census data indicates that approximately 19% of the Swansea/Elyria residents lived at their current address less than one year, as compared to 29% of those surveyed in all of Denver (Piton).

A higher percentage of ethnic minorities reside in Swansea/Elyria as compared to Denver city-wide. According to the 2000 US Census, approximately 88% of Swansea/Elyria's residents were ethnic minorities of which 5% are African American and 83% are Latino. This is in contrast to the overall Denver population, where 43% of the population was ethnic minorities (Piton).

The age distribution of Swansea/Elyria is younger than that of Denver as a whole. In 2003, an estimated 38% of the Swansea/Elyria population was under the age of 18, as

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compared to 24% in Denver. The elderly, or 65 years and older, made up an estimated 6% of the Swansea/Elyria population in 2003. During the same period, the elderly made up an estimated 10% of the Denver population (Piton).

In 2000, education levels were low in these neighborhoods by local standards. An estimated 60% of Swansea/Elyria residents over the age of 25 possessed less than a 12th grade education. In contrast, in Denver this same statistic was approximately 21% (Piton).

The birth rate in Swansea/Elyria was higher and the average age of mothers was younger than in Denver as a whole. In 2002, there were 214 total births in a Swansea/Elyria population of 6,713 or a rate of 3.2%. In Denver, this same statistic is 1.8%. During this same period, Swansea/Elyria's teen birth rate was 15.2% and Denver's teen birth rate was 8.2%[1] (Piton).

In 1998, Ford (30) stated that one of the strengths of the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood is that it is a family-oriented community, with very stable families. Sixty percent of those surveyed stated they were married. Only 5% said they were divorced, and only 3% reported being separated (Ford 30).

Swansea/Elyria Employment and Income

This section contains employment and income information for Swansea/Elyria. Table 2-1 lists the percentage of employed residents in 2002 by employment category for *each neighborhood and Denver city-wide.*

Table 2-1: Swansea/Elyria Employment (2002)

Employment Category	Swansea/Elyria (%)	Denver (%)
Administrative & Support	1.4	7.4
Agriculture	5.4	6.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	0	0
Educational Services	13.4	4.3
Finance & Insurance	1.3	5.6
Food & Accommodation	6.1	5.3
Government	0.5	5.5
Health Care Services	0.5	10.2
Information	0.1	4.6
Jobs Managing Companies	0	0.1

[2] The teen birth rate is defined as the number of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females the same age in the general population.

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Employment Category	Swansea/Elyria (%)	Denver (%)
Manufacturing	28	5.4
Mining	0	0.8
Other	7.7	13.2
Other Services	5.8	2.9
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	0.2	7.2
Real Estate	1.7	2.3
Retail Trade	3.3	6.1
Transportation & Warehousing	7.8	5.6
Utilities	0	1
Wholesale Trade	16.8	5

Source: The Piton Foundation

A higher percentage of Swansea/Elyria residents were living in poverty than Denver city-wide. In 2000, approximately 28% of the Swansea/Elyria population was living in poverty. These figures compare to the overall Denver poverty rate of 14% (Piton)

In 1998, the percentage of Swansea/Elyria residents receiving public assistance was (8%). The estimated percentage city-wide was 5% (Piton). In 2000, the unemployment rate in Swansea/Elyria was 12% and in Denver approximately 6% (Piton).

In 2000, the average Swansea/Elyria household income was substantially lower than Denver as a whole, with an estimated household income of $38,400/year for Swansea/Elyria as compared to $55,100/year for Denver (Piton). The home ownership rate in 2000 for Swansea/Elyria was 58%. This number is higher than Denver, with a 1990 home ownership rate estimated at 50% (Piton). The number of units in Swansea/Elyria increased from 1,814 in 2000 to 1,846 in 2004 (Piton).

According to the Denver Planning and Development Office, in 2002 the average sale price of a home in Swansea/Elyria was $134,356. The average sale price of a Denver home during this period was $255,000. In 1999, an estimated 5% of the Swansea/Elyria housing was publicly subsidized, as compared to 7% for Denver (Piton).

Swansea/Elyria Predominant Spoken Languages

Swansea/Elyria is located in north central Denver. Fifty seven percent of the population 5 years and older in north central Denver neighborhoods (ZIP Code 80126) identify Spanish as the language spoken at home. In 2000, of the 9,658 persons 5 years of age or older, 5,538 spoke Spanish. Of these 5,538, approximately

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64% did not speak English well (US Census Web Site). There is also a small, rapidly diminishing sector of non-English speakers who are neither Hispanic nor Asian. These residents may be descendants of the Eastern Europeans who settled in the community around the turn of the century (Ostendorf *Globeville* 2).

Swansea/Elyria Religious Institutions

Religious institutions have historically played a significant role in the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood. Before the first churches were established, social societies based on the immigrants' national origin and occupation fulfilled the Swansea/Elyria neighborhoods' economic, cultural, and social needs. For example, if a wage earner died, the social societies supported the family. Predominant churches in the neighborhood include Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church and Pilgrim Congregational Church, but other small congregations abound (Sarling 32; Skardvedt 31).

Residents also attend church outside the community. These churches include the Church of Annunciation and (Sarling 32) Our Lady of Guadalupe. Residents have stated that the latter has important cultural and religious events (Skardvedt 31).

Swansea/ Elyria Community Organizations

There are several active community organizations located in or near the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood. These organizations include:

- United Swansea/Elyria Neighborhood Association
- Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center (CCC)
- Colorado People's Environmental and Economic Network (COPEEN)
- CEASE Neighborhood Coalition
- Elyria Neighborhood Association

Some of these organizations and their neighborhood activities are described briefly in the following sections.

United Swansea/Elyria Neighborhood Association

The United Swansea/Elyria Neighborhood Association meets the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. The association provides a means of communicating information of interest to neighborhood residents.

Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center

The CCC provides variety of social services for the Swansea/Elyria residents. The CCC's mission is to bring together people of diverse backgrounds and experiences who live in the Swansea/Elyria and Globeville neighborhoods to work together to

create positive social and economic change by providing opportunities for individual achievement and improving the quality of life for all residents (Cross Community Coalition).

Bilingual CCC newsletters are delivered throughout the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood informing residents of CCC classes and services, all of which are conducted in both English and Spanish. These classes include English as a Second Language, High School Graduate Equivalency Degrees, computer laboratories, crime prevention, U.S. citizenship courses, job hunting skills, and home ownership training.

CEASE Neighborhood Coalition

The Clayton, Cole, Elyria and Swansea Neighborhood Coalition (CEASE) was formed to join the four neighborhoods together around the common concern of soil contamination. CEASE connects directly with neighborhood organizations and groups to support their efforts in addressing contamination in the impacted neighborhoods. CEASE members have been actively involved in the VB/I-70 Working Group since its inception and received two Technical Assistance Grants from the EPA since April 2000.

COPEEN

COPEEN's work revolves largely around networking and organizing. COPEEN seeks to connect environmental justice communities with the resources they need to find their place at the table, the agencies that can best aid them, grant money which can fund their efforts and other groups in similar situations from which they can learn. (www.copeen.org).

Community Environmental Concerns

Elyria/Swansea residents have historically struggled with local environmental issues. They continue to be concerned about these issues today. A 1998 Ford (29) survey of the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood indicates residents remain concerned about their neighborhood environment. When residents were asked what they would most like to change about their neighborhood, 13% cited "Cleanup/Appearance", another 13% cited "Odor/Pollution", and 7% cited "noise." Overall, if these items were combined into one category related to physical environment, they would total 33% of the responses. This compares to a 10% response for the category "Police/Crime" and a 7% response for "Needs stores" (Ford 29).

At present, the Asarco Globe Plant is an active Superfund site located in the vicinity of the Swansea/Elyria neighborhood. Two historic smelters are also located in the vicinity of Swansea/Elyria. These are the Argo and the Omaha and Grant smelters sites.

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2.1.2.2 Globeville

In 1989, the Denver Planning Office and Community Development Agency (DPCD) prepared the Globeville Neighborhood Plan that described land use patterns in Globeville. Many of the Report's observations remain accurate today. The DPCD report stated that Globeville has a mixed land use pattern seldom found in Denver. Well maintained residential areas are located near meat processing plants, junk yards, truck yards and other industrial properties. Windmills, gardens, and historic churches are visible from the interstates which divide the neighborhood. Major streets are congested throughout the day with truck and automobile traffic (Harris 7).

All border areas of the Globeville neighborhood are zoned for and have heavy industrial land uses - both in Denver and unincorporated Adams County. As a result, Globeville is a residential island surrounded by industry. The neighborhood is located at the highway and railroad transportation hub of Denver and Colorado. These transportation routes divide the neighborhood, but create excellent locations for industrial and retail development. Each day, over 250,000 vehicles pass through Globeville on the highway system (Harris 7).

Major developed complexes adjacent to the Globeville neighborhood include: the Denver Coliseum and Stock Show Complex, Rockmont Park within the Central Platte Valley redevelopment area, the Merchandise Mart, and the Bannock Street retail/warehouse furniture business district. The neighborhood is also only 20 blocks north of Downtown Denver, though circuitous transportation links to downtown add to the travel distance (Harris 7).

The freeway system is the primary access to Globeville. In 1995, the community considered continued neighborhood access to the freeway system at its present location a critical issue. Access presented opportunities for the community, such as the development of new retail, tourist, and light industrial businesses (Ostendorf *Globeville* 3 - 4).

The land use patterns of the South Globeville area, which is the part of Globeville included in the VB/I-70 Site boundaries, reflects the land use patterns of Globeville as a whole. A 1995 Denver Public Library Report describes the six predominant land uses in South Globeville as:

- Single family residences
- Tourist oriented businesses - motels, gasoline stations, restaurants;
- Warehouses - distribution businesses;

- Manufacturing- fabrication businesses;
- Outdoor Storage- rail and truck terminals; and
- Offices (Harris 19-21).

Globeville Neighborhood History

Much like the neighboring Swansea/Elyria, Globeville was established as a separate entity in the late 1800s. Globeville was annexed by Denver through Article 20 of the Colorado State Constitution in 1902 (Ostendorf *Globeville* 1).

Much like Swansea/Elyria, the availability of affordable housing in secure neighborhoods encouraged a diverse influx of immigrants, giving the area a rich and varied heritage. The early residents immigrated from Germany, Italy, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and Russia. During the pre-World War I Balkan Wars, Slovenians, Croatians, and Serbians also immigrated to the area in large numbers. By 1950, however, the different ethnic groups were somewhat integrated into a cohesive, if loose-knit, community (Ostendorf *Globeville* 1).

Globeville was divided in the 1950s by the Interstate 25. Construction pollution spurred many residents to move out of the area, marking the beginning of a population decline. Before residents had recovered from the I-25 construction, Globeville was quartered by I-70, which was built in the 1960s despite strong community opposition to its location. The interstate divided Globeville and separated it from the rest of Denver (Ostendorf *Globeville* 1).

Globeville Population and Demographics

The Globeville population has a relatively stable population base. In 2003, Globeville's population of 3,471 comprised 0.6% of the Denver city-wide population. 2000 US Census data indicates that approximately 22% of the Globeville residents lived at their current address less than one year, as compared to 29% of those surveyed in Denver city-wide (Piton).

A higher percentage of ethnic minorities reside in Globeville as compared to Denver city-wide. According to the 2000 US Census, Globeville's residents consisted of 80% ethnic minorities, 3% African American and 77% Latino. This is in contrast to the overall Denver population, where 43% of the population is ethnic minorities (Piton). The age distribution of Globeville is younger than that of Denver as a whole. In 2003, an estimated 35% of the Globeville population was under the age of 18, as compared to 21% in Denver. The elderly, or 65 years and older, made up an estimated 6% of Globeville's population in 2000. During the same period, the elderly made up an estimated 10% of the Denver population (Piton).

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In 2000, education levels were low in Globeville by local standards. An estimated 63% of Globeville residents over the age of 25 possessed less than a 12th grade education. In contrast, in Denver this same statistic was approximately 21% (Piton).

The birth rate in Globeville was comparable to those in Denver. In 2002, there were 98 total births in the Globeville population of 3,531, or a rate of 2.8 %. In Denver, this same statistic is 1.8 %. During this same period, Globeville's teen birth rate was 15% and Denver's was 8.2%[2] (Piton).

Globeville Employment and Income

This section contains employment and income information for Globeville. Table 2-2 lists the percentage of employed residents in 2002 by employment category for Globeville and Denver city-wide.

Table 2-2: Globeville Employment (2002)

Employment Category	Globeville (%)	Denver (%)
Administrative & Support	7.5	7.4
Agriculture	2.3	6.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	0	0
Construction	14.4	4.3
Educational Services	14.6	4.3
Finance & Insurance	1.3	5.6
Food & Accommodation	0.6	5.3
Government	0.6	5.5
Health Care Services	2.8	10.2
Information	2.5	4.6
Managing Companies	0	0.1
Manufacturing	13	5.4
Mining	0	0.8
Other	6.2	13.2
Other Services	1.2	2.9
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	0.8	7.2
Real Estate	2.5	2.3
Retail Trade	4.4	6.1
Transportation & Warehousing	26	5.6
Utilities	1	1
Wholesale Trade	12.7	5

[2] The teen birth rate is defined as the number of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females the same age in the general population.

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Source: The Piton Foundation

A higher percentage of Globeville residents are living in poverty than Denver city-wide. According to 2000 US Census data, approximately 23% of the Globeville population is living in poverty. These figures compare to the overall Denver poverty rate of 14%.

In 1998, the percentage of Globeville residents receiving public assistance was 4%, compared to the estimated percentage city-wide of 5% (Piton). In 2000, the unemployment rate in Globeville was approximately 12%. At this time the Denver unemployment rate was approximately 6%.

In 2000, the average Globeville household income was substantially lower than Denver as a whole, with an estimated household income of $37,000/year for Globeville as compared to $55,100/year for Denver (Piton).

The home ownership rate in 2000 for Globeville was 60%. These numbers are higher than Denver, with a 2000 home ownership rate estimated at 50% (Piton). There has been a decrease in the number of housing units in Globeville. In the past decade, the number of units in Globeville increased 7%, from 955 in 2000 to 1,023 in 2004. According to the Denver Planning and Development Office, in 2002 the average sale price of a home in Globeville was $138,800. The average sale price of a Denver home during this period was $255,000. In 1999, the percentage of publicly assisted houses in this neighborhood was lower than the percentage in Denver as a whole. An estimated 2.5% of the homes in Globeville received public assistance, as compared to 7% for Denver (Piton).

Globeville Predominant Spoken Languages

Globeville is located in north central Denver. Fifty seven percent of the population 5 years and older in north central Denver neighborhoods (ZIP Code 80126) identify Spanish as the language spoken at home. In 2000, of the 9,658 persons 5 years of age or older, 5,538 spoke Spanish. Of these 5,538, approximately 64% did not speak English well (US Census Web Site). There is also a small, rapidly diminishing sector of non-English speakers who are neither Hispanic nor Asian. These residents may be descendants of the Eastern Europeans who settled in the community around the turn of the century (Ostendorf *Globeville* 2).

Globeville Religious Institutions

Religious institutions have historically played a significant role in the Globeville neighborhood. Before the first churches were established, social societies based on the immigrants' national origin and occupation fulfilled the Globeville neighborhoods' economic, cultural, and social needs. Several Globeville societal meeting places still exist today, including the Mayflower Lounge on Washington

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Street, which was once Predovich's Hall owned by St. Martin's Lodge, and St. Jacob's Hall at 44th and Logan, which is also a bar and lounge (Sarling 32)

A group of German Russian immigrants organized the First German Congregational Church in Globeville in 1894. At the turn of the century, the St. Joseph's Polish Catholic Church was formed by polish immigrants. For many years, Slavic residents attended St. Joseph's Polish Catholic Church, but were forced to sit in the rear pews, pay for their seats, and were charged for confession. Members of the various Slavic lodges successfully petitioned for their own church and Holy Rosary Parish was established in 1919. In 1904, the Holy Transfiguration of Christ Eastern Orthodox Church at the corner of 47th Avenue and Logan Street was established. All three of these historic churches continue to function today; however, St. Joseph's and Holy Transfiguration draw most of their members from outside the community, and Holy Rosary is no longer predominantly Slavic, holding mass in both English and Spanish. Many other churches with a variety of denominations are present in these communities today (Sarling 32).

Residents also attend church outside the community. These churches include the Church of Annunciation and (Sarling 32) Our Lady of Guadalupe. Residents have stated that the latter has important cultural and religious events (Skardvedt 31).

Globeville Community Organizations

There are several active community organizations located in or near the Globeville neighborhoods. These organizations include:

- Globeville Community Resource Center;
- Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center; and
- Globeville United Neighbors

Two of these organizations and their neighborhood activities are described briefly in the following sections.

Globeville Community Resource Center

The Globeville Community Resource Center provides basic needs assistance to Globeville residents, and expands services to classes, activities, support groups, and other services requested by the community. In 1993, the Globeville Community Resource Center planned to move to the Senior Center facility. Community members interviewed at the time stated that the center was an extremely positive development in the community since it was taken over from Catholic Community Services (Skardvedt 30). In 1995, the Globeville Community Resource Center received a $50,000 grant from the EPA for independent technical assistance with the Globe Plant Site cleanup. An additional technical assistance grant (TAG) was received in 1999.

Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center

The CCC provides a variety of social services for Globeville residents, and has been involved in environmental issues in Globeville since the mid 1980s. A description of the CCC's mission and services is provided in the Swansea/ Elyria Community Organizations section.

Community Environmental Concerns

Globeville residents have historically struggled with local environmental issues. They continue to be concerned about these issues today. In 1989, DPCD reported that the closing of most of the packing plants and the North Side Sewage Treatment Plant had improved the environment by eliminating many of the noxious odors which for years were associated with Globeville. However, several environmental issues remained, including air and noise pollution from the interstate highways, flooding potential from the South Platte River and several residential streets with poor storm drainage, and the cleanup of hazardous waste sites located in the neighborhood (Harris 23). At present, three Superfund sites are located in, or near the vicinity of, the Globeville neighborhood.

2.1.2.3 Clayton

Because a neighborhood plan has not been prepared for Clayton by the Denver Planning and Development Office, detailed neighborhood land use information is not readily available. However, Denver County Tax Assessor information indicates that the Clayton neighborhood is comprised of residential, commercial, and industrial properties. The majority of the acreage located within the neighborhood boundaries appears to be zoned for residential use. Commercial and industrial properties tend to be located on the major streets bordering the neighborhood, namely Colorado Boulevard, York Street, and Martin Luther King Boulevard. Unlike Swansea/Elyria and Globeville, major roadways do not divide the Clayton neighborhood.

Clayton Neighborhood History

The Clayton neighborhood was annexed to the City of Denver under the Territorial Session Laws of 1883 and 1889. The acquisition of City Park, south of the neighborhood, along with the legacy of the $2.5 million George W. Clayton Estate, spurred home construction in the surrounding areas. George W. Clayton came to Denver in 1859 and opened a store at 15th Avenue and Larimer Street. One of Denver's early millionaires, he also invested in real estate. In 1892, Clayton left a trust to provide for the George W. Clayton Home for Boys, which later became known as the Clayton College. The neighborhood was named after this prominent

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landmark, which is located at Martin Luther King Boulevard and Colorado Boulevard (Piton).

Between 1915 and 1929, development of City Park and a trolley line along 34th Avenue launched the area into the first of two major periods of construction, primarily along East 26th Avenue, York Street, and around Clayton College. The second major era of construction ran from 1945 to 1959. It was characterized by one-story brick homes, similar to many of the structures built in the post war subdivisions. A number of low-density, multi-family units were built during this period. The construction of a parkway along East 32nd Avenue between 1948 and 1951 provided a major route to Stapleton International Airport from the central business district (Piton).

According to the Clayton/Skyland Neighborhood Plan of 1977, Clayton began to show some deterioration during the 1960's due to the age of the homes and stagnating businesses. The degree of deterioration in Clayton was due, in some part, to the industrial encroachment on the northern neighborhood boundary. The move of the Air Force Finance and Accounting Center from 3800 York Street to Lowry Air Force Base in 1976, left a large industrially zoned, but vacant building, and resulted in the loss of a major employment resource (Ostendorf *Clayton* 1). The old Air Force Finance and Accounting Center was recently redeveloped.

Clayton Population and Demographics

The Clayton population has a relatively stable population base. The 2000 US Census data indicates that approximately 17% of the population lived at their current address less than one year as compared to 29% of those surveyed in Denver city-wide (Piton). In 2003, Clayton's population of 5,202 comprised only 0.9% of the Denver city-wide population.

While Denver began to increase in population during the 1960s, Clayton was on the decrease. By 1970, approximately 75% of Clayton's residents were African American, whereas before 1950, the non-white population accounted for less than 1% of the population (Ostendorf *Clayton* 1). According to the 2000 US Census, Clayton's residents consist of 89% ethnic minorities, 39% African American and 50% Latino. This is in contrast to the overall Denver population, where 43% of the population is ethnic minorities (Piton). Information was not located indicating if the percent ethnicity changed in Clayton since the 2000 US Census (Piton).

In 2003, an estimated 38% of the population was under the age of 18 in Clayton as compared to 24% in Denver. The elderly, or 65 years and older, made up an estimated 8% of the Clayton population in 2003. During the same period, the elderly made up an estimated 10% of the Denver population (Piton).

In 2000, education levels were low by local standards. An estimated 46% of Clayton residents over the age of 25 had less than a 12th grade education. In contrast, in Denver this same statistic was approximately 21% (Piton).

The birth rate in Clayton was higher than Denver city-wide. In 2002, there were 128 total births in a population of 5,259 or a rate of 2.4 %. In Denver, this same statistic is 1.8 %. During this same period, Clayton's teen birth rate was approximately 14% and Denver's was approximately 8.2%[3] (Piton).

Clayton Employment and Income

This section contains employment and income information for Clayton. Table 2-3 lists the percentage of employed Clayton and Denver City-wide residents by employment category.

In 2000, approximately 29% of the Clayton population was living in poverty, over twice the rate of Denver's 14%. In 2000, the average Clayton household income was lower than Denver as a whole, with an estimated income of $44,800/year as compared to $55,100/year for Denver (Piton). In 1998, approximately 12% of the Clayton residents received some form of public assistance, as compared to an estimated 5% city-wide (Piton). According to the 2000 US Census, the unemployment rate in Clayton was 11%, nearly double the Denver unemployment rate of 6%.

Table 2-3: Clayton Employment (2002)

Job Category	Clayton (%)	Denver (%)
Administrative & Support	1	7.4
Agriculture	1	6.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	0	0
Construction	4.5	4.3
Educational Services Job	4.5	4.3
Finance & Insurance	11.2	5.6
Food & Accommodation	0.4	5.3
Government	1.3	5.5
Health Care Services	7.4	10.2
Information	34	4.6
Jobs Managing Companies	0	0.1
Manufacturing	2.9	5.4
Mining	0	0.8
Other	8.2	13.2

[3]The teen birth rate is defined as the number of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females the same age in the general population.

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Job Category	Clayton (%)	Denver (%)
Other Services	4.3	2.9
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	0.5	7.2
Real Estate	0.2	2.3
Retail Trade	7	6.1
Transportation & Warehousing	3.3	5.6
Utilities	0	1
Wholesale Trade	12.6	5

Source: The Piton Foundation

The 2000 Clayton home ownership rates were an estimated 55%, as opposed to 50% for Denver city-wide. There has also been a decrease in the number of housing units in the area, from 1,615 in 1990 to 1,593 in 2004. According to the Denver Planning Office, in 2002 the average sale price of a Clayton home was approximately $156,215 as compared to $255,000 Denver city-wide. In 1999, approximately 12% of the housing units received public assistance, as compared to 7% for Denver city-wide (Piton).

Clayton Predominant Spoken Languages

Fifty seven percent of the population 5 years and older in north central Denver neighborhoods (ZIP Code 80126) identify Spanish as the language spoken at home. In 2000, of the 9,658 persons 5 years of age or older, 5,538 spoke Spanish. Of these 5,538, approximately 64% did not speak English well (US Census Web Site).

Clayton Community Organizations

There are several active community organizations located in the Clayton neighborhood. These organizations include:

Civic Association of Clayton

The Civic Association of Clayton was started in 2004. The Association produces a newsletter every three months.

Clayton Neighborhood Association

Formerly incorporated as Clayton Pride, the Clayton Neighborhood Association was revived in 1992. The Association focuses on education and has worked diligently to establish a neighborhood watch program. They hold monthly meetings at Spottswood Church to discuss community wide concerns. They produce mailings on an as-needed-basis.

CEASE

The Clayton, Cole, Elyria and Swansea Neighborhood Coalition (CEASE) was formed to join the four neighborhoods together around the common concern of soil contamination. CEASE connects directly with neighborhood organizations and groups to support their efforts in addressing contamination in the impacted neighborhoods. CEASE members have been actively involved in the VB/I-70 Working Group since its inception and received two Technical Assistance Grants from the EPA since April 2000.

Community Environmental Concerns

At present, the VB/I-70 OU1 Site is the only active Superfund site located in the Clayton neighborhood. Other nearby Superfund sites are the Globe Plant, Omaha and Grant Smelter, and Argo Smelter sites.

2.1.2.4 Cole

The Cole neighborhood is best characterized as a low density residential neighborhood with some commercial development. In 1997, family residences were the predominant type of land use by acreage. Approximately 56% of the Cole neighborhood acreage was comprised of single and multifamily residences, approximately 23% was used by commercial and industrial properties, and the remaining 21% consisted of vacant property, parks and recreation, public land, transportation, communications, and utility properties (Becker 37).

The basic pattern, or location, of the different types of land uses has not changed for several years. East of Race Street is comprised primarily of relatively new single family residences. West of Race Street, the housing is older and contains a mixture of single family and multi-family residential properties. The industrial areas vary from small marginal uses to major industrial enterprises that employ many workers, manufacture consumer and business products, and generate significant revenues and taxes. Some of these industries have made major investments and plant expansions on under-utilized industrial zoned land. Neighborhood commercial land uses are primarily located along Downing Street and Bruce Randolph Avenue, with a key neighborhood retail shopping center at the intersection of those two streets. Cole also contains more than 24 acres of land devoted to city parks, a recreation center, and other public or semi-public uses such as schools and churches (Becker 37-41).

Cole Neighborhood History

The Cole neighborhood became a part of the City of Denver under the Territorial Session laws of 1874. More than half of the residential blocks were developed prior to 1900 with total development of the neighborhood completed by 1930. The earliest population of Cole consisted primarily of Western Europeans, especially Irish and

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Germans. Residents were primarily blue-collar laborers who worked in nearby rail yards, smelters, stockyards, and warehouses. There were also a number of engine overhaul shops to service the railroad industry (Becker 5).

At one time, Cole was a self-sufficient neighborhood with its own medical and dental offices, retail stores, drug stores, a theater, clothing stores, and grocery stores. However, when the railroads moved, many commercial businesses in Cole began to close up or move because their businesses were dependent upon serving the railroads and those that worked for them. Very few businesses replaced those that left (Becker 5).

One of the older Denver neighborhoods, Cole contains several historic landmarks. Annunciation Catholic Church was constructed in 1885 at 36th Avenue and Humboldt Street and was at one time the largest parish in the Archdiocese of Denver. In 1887, Hyde Park Elementary School was built by Denver Public Schools at 36th Avenue and Gilpin Street. It was later renamed Wyatt School in 1932 after its former principle, George Washington Wyatt. It was closed in 1981 and later designated as an official Denver landmark structure. Cole Junior High School was constructed in 1925 and became the neighborhood's focal point. It was named after Carlos M. Cole, the Superintendent of Denver Public Schools, who was instrumental in establishing junior high schools throughout Denver (Becker 6).

Cole Population and Demographics

The 2000 US Census indicates that 27% of the residents have lived at the current address for less than 1 year, as compared to 29% of those surveyed in Denver city-wide (Piton). In 2003, Cole's population of 5,683 comprised 1% of the Denver city-wide population.

A higher percentage of ethnic minorities reside in Cole as compared to Denver city-wide. Cole has more than 92% percent of its residents being of Latino (71%) or African American (21%) ethnicity, according to the 2000 US Census (Piton). This is in contrast to the Denver city-wide population, where 43% of the residents are ethnic minorities (Piton).

The Cole neighborhood's age distribution shows a prevalence of children under the age of 18. This age group has made up approximately 34% of the population since 1980. In 2003, an estimated 35% of the population was under the age of 18 in Cole as compared to 24% in Denver. The elderly, or 65 years and older, have historically made up a small portion of the Cole population (Becker 9). The elderly made up an estimated 7% of the Cole population in 2003. During the same period, the elderly made up an estimated 10% in Denver city-wide (Piton).

Educational attainment levels in Cole are low by local standards. According to the 2000 US Census, approximately 58% of the neighborhood residents over the age of 25 have less than a 12th grade education (Piton). In contrast, in Denver 21% of the

neighborhood residents over the age of 25 have less than a 12th grade education (Piton). Implied in the this low education level is that less than 40% of the adult Cole population have the requisite education to secure a living wage or employment (Becker 10).

The birth rate in Cole is higher than in Denver city-wide. In 2002, there were 141 total births in a population of 5,736, or a rate of approximately 3%. In Denver, this same statistic was approximately 1.8%. During this same period, the teen birth rate for Clayton was approximately 14%. Denver's teen birth rate was approximately 8.2%[4] (Piton).

Cole Employment and Income

This section contains employment and income information for Cole. Table 2-4 lists the percentage of employed Cole and Denver city-wide residents in 2002 by employment category.

Table 2-4: Cole Employment (2002)

Employment Category	Cole (%)	Denver (%)
Administrative & Support	0.3	7.4
Agriculture	0.4	6.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	0	0
Construction	4.1	4.3
Educational Services	4.1	4.3
Finance & Insurance	16.1	5.6
Food & Accommodation	0.2	5.3
Government	1.2	5.5
Health Care Services	5.9	10.2
Information	0	4.6
Jobs Managing Companies	0	0.1
Manufacturing	33.9	5.4
Mining	0	0.8
Other	20.3	13.2
Other Services	1	2.9
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	0.1	7.2
Real Estate	0.8	2.3
Retail Trade	3.3	6.1
Transportation & Warehousing	5	5.6

[4]The teen birth rate is defined as the number of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females the same age in the general population.

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Employment Category	Cole (%)	Denver (%)
Utilities	0	1
Wholesale Trade	7.4	5

Source: The Piton Foundation

According to the 2000 US Census data, approximately 26% of the residents are living below the poverty level, nearly twice the Denver poverty rate of 14% in 2000 (Piton). In 2000, the estimated average household income in Cole was $39,000, compared to Denver's $55,000 in 2000 (Piton).

According to the Denver Community Development Agency, more than 17% of Cole residents received some form of public assistance in 1995, as compared to 6.8% for Denver city-wide (Becker 11). In 1998, these figures were 12.3% and 6.8% respectively (Piton). The 1990 US Census data indicates the Cole neighborhood unemployment rate at 11.5%; the 2000 the estimate was 19%. In 2000, the estimated unemployment rate in Denver city-wide was 6% (Piton).

In 2000, the home ownership rate in Cole was 46%, comparing to a Denver city-wide figure of 50%. There currently has been a decline in housing units from 2,066 in 1950 to an estimated 1,748 in 2004 (Piton). There has also been an increase in vacant housing units during this period, from 98% occupied in 1950 to 93.5% occupied in 2000. Cole's vacant housing rate is 6.5% comparable to the city-wide vacancy rate of 6.8%. Since the 1990 Federal Housing Census, there have been a substantial number of housing units renovated that are now occupied by owners or renters (Becker 33).

According to the Denver Planning and Development Office, the average sale price for a home in Cole in 2002 was $159,500 as compared to the city-wide sales price of $255,000. In 1999, about 16% of the housing in Cole was publicly assisted. This compares to about a 7% publicly assisted housing rate in Denver (Piton).

Cole Predominant Spoken Languages

The 2000 US Census indicates that the fifty seven percent of the population 5 years and older in north central Denver neighborhoods (ZIP Code 80126) identify Spanish as the language spoken at home. In 2000, of the 9,658 persons 5 years of age or older, 5,538 spoke Spanish. Of these 5,538, approximately 64% did not speak English well (US Census Web Site).

Cole Religious Institutions

Cole has several churches with vibrant social action and community outreach efforts. Two of the churches are Annunciation Catholic Church and the Epworth United Methodist Church. Located at 3621 Humboldt Street, Annunciation was built in 1890

and is the oldest church in Cole. Annunciation Catholic Church is involved in providing:

- Youth education through the Annunciation Elementary School; and
- Emergency Services through Twin Parishes Center providing food, clothing, and referrals to social service agencies.

Epworth United Methodist Church is located at 3401 High Street. It is home to the Epworth United Methodist Church Institute for Learning which is a church-based center to serve youth and adults living in northeast Denver. Its mission is to aid the learning process both morally and educationally (Becker 28).

Cole Community Organizations

There are several active community organizations located in the Cole Neighborhood. These organizations include:

- Cole Neighborhood Association;
- Metropolitan Organizations for People/Local Organization Committee in Cole;
- CEASE Neighborhood Coalition;
- Cole Organizing Alliance; and
- Neighborhood Partners
- Denver Community Court

Some of these entities are described in the sections that follow.

Cole Neighborhood Association

The Cole Neighborhood Association meets monthly at Epworth Church. The association provides a means of communicating information of interest to neighborhood residents.

Cole Neighborhood Organizing Alliance

The Cole Neighborhood Organizing brings together Cole residents and resident-based neighborhood organizing groups to improve the quality of life in the Cole neighborhood in Denver.

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Metropolitan Organizations for People

Metropolitan Organizations for People (MOP) is a nationwide, ecumenical, non-profit organization which fosters community organizing in neighborhoods. MOP usually works through local churches, and is a resource to help neighborhood people identify needs and interests and work together to build a local community. The Denver MOP works with 14 churches in the Denver Metropolitan area (Becker 26), including Annunciation Church in Cole.

Neighborhood Partners

Neighborhood Partners is a non-religious organization which began as an outreach program of Annunciation Church and was separately incorporated as a 501(c)(3) corporation in 1992. It is a city-wide organization. It adopted the name, Neighborhood Partners, in 1995. The organization makes the purchase of affordable housing available to local low income families. It also provides a home maintenance service to local low income families.

CEASE Neighborhood Coalition

The CEASE Neighborhood Coalition is described in Section 2.1.2.1. It seeks to address soil contamination issues in Cole by working together with other impacted neighborhoods.

Denver Community Court

The Denver Community Court is a neighborhood-based court that uses the power of the justice system to help resolve local problems.

Community Environmental Concerns

At present, the VB/I-70 Site is the only active Superfund site located in the Cole neighborhood. Other nearby sites are the Globe Plant, the Omaha and Grant Smelter the Argo Smelter sites.

2.1.2.5 Five Points (Upper Larimer and Upper Curtis Park)

Neighborhood History

Five Points was one of the earliest neighborhoods developed outside the original boundaries of the congressional land grant awarded to Denver in 1864. In the late 1860s, several additions to the town were created in anticipation of growth resulting from the completion of railroad systems linking Denver with the East. The first addition within the Five Points Neighborhood - the Case and Ebert Addition - occupied an immense area south of the South Platte River and north of the commercial heart of the settlement at Fifteenth and Larimer Streets. To make the subdivision more attractive to potential homeowners, developers Case and Ebert

created a 2.44 acre park on a block of land near the center of the addition. Case and Ebert donated the park to the city when the plat was filed in 1868, becoming the first public park in Denver. The park was named after early settler, Samuel Curtis. The San Rafael Addition in the southeastern part of Five Points was created during the 1874-1886 period. The land was originally part of an eighty-acre homestead claimed by Courtland Clements in 1865. Clements sold the land to a number of prominent businessmen, including developer Henry A. Dubois, Jr. who created a subdivision named after his home town of San Rafael, California.

A number of factors influenced early development in the Five Points Neighborhood. The city's first streetcar system operated a line ending at Twenty-seventh and Champa in the city's first streetcar suburb, Curtis Park. During the 1870s, the area surrounding Curtis Park slowly developed into one of the most fashionable of Denver's early residential areas. Within the neighborhood, both the well-to-do and those of middle class and lesser means were able to purchase lots and erect comfortable homes away from the inner city. The convenient rail access and plentiful water supply in the northeastern portion of the neighborhood attracted industries. The railroad yards, smelters, and other industries in turn brought families who sought homes near their employment. Many of the families drawn to these areas were newly arrived immigrants.

In 1881, the name "Five Points" came into popular usage to denote the intersection of Welton Street, Twenty-seventh Street, Washington Street, and East Twenty-sixth Avenue. The term was popularized by the Stout Street Herdic Coach Line, which sought an abbreviated designation to put on their cars to identify the five-pointed intersection at the end of the route. Residents of the area were not pleased with the suggested label, since "Five Points" had been used to denote slum areas in several cities after the name of the notorious slum in New York City. "Welton Center" was advanced as an alternative, but never caught on. A number of businesses in the area began using the new name, including Five Points Fuel and Feed, Five Points Hall, and Five Points Block.

By the mid-1880s, Capitol Hill had replaced Five Points as the most prestigious residential area of the city and many of the city's power elite moved from Five Points to Capitol Hill. Following the Panic of 1893, many of the larger homes of the Five Points area were turned into boarding houses or homeowners took in lodgers to make ends meet. As older residents moved away, new groups found the neighborhood attractive, including many eastern European immigrants, African-Americans, and Latinos. Denver's small African-American community grew steadily during the nineteenth century. In 1860, census takers recorded only fifteen African-American men and eight women within the city. By 1890, there were 3,923 African-Americans in Denver, most of them confined by segregation into portions of lower downtown and the Five Points Neighborhood.

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Enlisted to work in the sugar beet fields, laborers from the Southwest and Mexico began arriving in Denver in record numbers in the period following World War I. The western portion of the Five Points Neighborhood was one of the three areas in Denver where migrants congregated. According the 1940 census, forty-six percent of all Mexican-American households (1,155 total) were located within the Five Points neighborhood.

The commercial area of Five Points attracted a variety of businesses including restaurants, tailors, real estate agencies, saloons, pool halls, doctors, dentists, and a branch of the American Woodmen Insurance Company. The Deep Rock Artesian Water and Bottling Company has been a fixture in the Five Points Neighborhood since 1898. The Rossonian Hotel building was built as the Baxter Hotel in 1912. The George Washington Carver Day Nursery was established in 1916 by the Negro Women's Club Association of Denver. Precipitated by the deaths of two Anglo children in a fire while their mother was at work, the members of the association decided to establish and operate a low cost, interracial nursery for the children of the neighborhood. (Adapted from Denver Neighborhood Project, 1993-94 Five Points Neighborhood, prepared for the Denver Landmark Preservation Commission and Office of Planning and Community Development by Front Range Associates, Inc. Denver. 1995.)

Population and Demographics

The 2000 US Census indicates that 31% of the Five Points residents have lived at the current address for less than 1 year, as compared to 29% of those surveyed in Denver city-wide (Piton). In 2003, the Five Points population of 9,989 comprised 2% of the Denver city-wide population.

A higher percentage of ethnic minorities reside in Five Points as compared to Denver city-wide. Five Points has more than 92% percent of its residents being of Latino (43%) or African American (25%) ethnicity, according to the 2000 US Census (Piton). This is in contrast to the Denver city-wide population, where 43% of the residents are ethnic minorities (Piton).

The Five Points neighborhood's age distribution shows a prevalence of children under the age of 18. In 2003, an estimated 27% of the population was under the age of 18 in Five Points as compared to 24% in Denver. The elderly, or 65 years and older, have historically made up a small portion of the Five Points population. The elderly made up an estimated 7% of the Five Points population in 2003. During the same period, the elderly made up an estimated 10% in Denver city-wide (Piton).

Educational attainment levels in Five Points are low by local standards. According to the 2000 US Census, approximately 40% of the neighborhood residents over the age of 25 have less than a 12th grade education (Piton). In contrast, in Denver 21% of the neighborhood residents over the age of 25 have less than a 12th grade education (Piton

The birth rate in Five Points is higher than in Denver city-wide. In 2002, there were 152 total births in a population of 9,989, or a rate of approximately 1.5%. In Denver, this same statistic was approximately 1.8%. During this same period, the teen birth rate for Five Points was approximately 14%. Denver's teen birth rate was approximately 8.2%[4] (Piton).

Employment and Income

This section contains employment and income information for Five Points. Table 2-5 lists the percentage of employed residents in 2002 by employment category for Five Points and Denver city-wide.

Table 2-5: Five Points Employment (2002)

Employment Category	Five Points (%)	Denver (%)
Administrative & Support	9.9	7.4
Agriculture	17.7	6.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	0.1	0
Construction	2.4	4.3
Educational Services	2.7	4.3
Finance & Insurance	0.3	5.6
Food & Accommodation	0.6	5.3
Government	2.6	5.5
Health Care Services	21.8	10.2
Information	2.9	4.6
Jobs Managing Companies	0	0.1
Manufacturing	6.1	5.4
Mining	2.4	0.8
Other	3.3	13.2
Other Services	1.8	2.9
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	9.2	7.2
Real Estate	1.5	2.3
Retail Trade	3.4	6.1
Transportation & Warehousing	3.2	5.6
Utilities	0.2	1
Wholesale Trade	6.8	5

Source: The Piton Foundation

[4]The teen birth rate is defined as the number of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females the same age in the general population.

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According to the 2000 US Census data, approximately 31.5% of the residents are living below the poverty level, over twice the Denver poverty rate of 14% in 2000 (Piton). In 2000, the estimated average household income in Five Points was $35,500, compared to Denver's $55,000 in 2000 (Piton).

The 2000 US Census data indicates the Five Points neighborhood unemployment rate at 12.8%. In 2000, the estimated unemployment rate in Denver city-wide was 6% (Piton).

In 2000, the home ownership rate in Five Points was 29%, comparing to a Denver city-wide figure of 50%. There currently has been an increase in housing units from 2,066 in 1950 to an estimated 5,453 in 2003 (Piton). There has also been an increase in vacant housing units during this period, from 98% occupied in 1950 to 87.9% occupied in 2003. Five Points vacant housing rate of 12.1% is nearly twice the city-wide vacancy rate of 6.8%.

According to the Denver Planning and Development Office, the average sale price for a home in Five Points in 2002 was $209,200 as compared to the city-wide sales price of $255,000. In 1999, about 33% of the housing in Five Points was publicly assisted. This compares to about a 7% publicly assisted housing rate in Denver

Predominant Spoken Languages

The 2000 US Census indicates that the fifty seven percent of the population 5 years and older in north central Denver neighborhoods (ZIP Code 80126) identify Spanish as the language spoken at home. In 2000, of the 9,658 persons 5 years of age or older, 5,538 spoke Spanish. Of these 5,538, approximately 64% did not speak English well (US Census Web Site).

Religious Institutions

Churches in the Five Points Neighborhood played a pivotal role in the lives of its residents. As Five Points changed, the local churches mitigated social pressures on minority and immigrant groups and encouraged ethnic identity and cultural interaction. The churches in Five Points historically sponsored clubs and social organizations which supported community projects and spread neighborhood services. The congregation of Shorter Chapel, the first African American church established in Colorado, used as their first building a log structure donated by a Civil War veteran. Zion Baptist, the oldest black Baptist church in Colorado, was founded by ex-slaves in 1865 at Twentieth and Arapahoe. Completed in 1880, Sacred Heart Church was organized and built at Twenty-eighth and Larimer by Bishop Joseph Machebeuf to serve the Irish and Italian immigrants who had settled in the area. Responding to the growth of the Jewish population in northeast Denver, the Temple Emanuel congregation built a temple on Twenty-fourth and Curtis Streets in 1881 which still stands and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Churches reflected the

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needs and changes among the various ethnic and cultural groups that called Five Points home (Piton).

Community Organizations

- **Five Points Business and Recovery Development**
- **Five Points Business Association**
- **Curtis Park Community Center**
- **Curtis Park Neighbors**

Curtis Park Neighbors meets the first Thursday of each month and produces a newsletter for its members. It also has an informational Website.

- **Upper Larimer Neighborhood Association**

The Upper Larimer Neighborhood Association holds monthly meetings the second Monday of each month. They have an up-to-date Website where notices about the neighborhood can be posted.

2.1.3 Nature of Potential Threat of Hazardous Substances

The main reason for concern at the VB/I-70 OU1 Site is that elevated levels of arsenic and lead have been discovered in soils at some properties in the area. Residents at a home with elevated levels in their soil might be exposed to these contaminants by swallowing small amounts of soil or dust during various types of hand-to-mouth activities.

The source of this arsenic and lead in the yard soils is not known. One possibility is that the contamination came from one or more of the smelters which operated in the area. Alternatively, the source might be some lawn care or insect control product applied to the yard. EPA believes it is most likely a combination of sources.

Regardless of the source, exposure to excess levels of arsenic and lead can be of health concern to residents. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of arsenic can result in effects on the skin (small warts and patches of dark and light spots), and can also increase the risk of skin cancer. Excess exposure to lead is mainly of concern for young children and pregnant women, since these individuals are more sensitive to lead than older children or non-pregnant adults. Excess exposure to lead at the levels found at the VB/I-70 Site can cause a range of effects, such as decreased intelligence quotient, decreased hand-eye coordination, or reduced attention span.

2.1.4 Site Inspections/Cleanup Activities

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) sampled 25 homes in Swansea and Elyria in 1997 as part of its cleanup studies at the Globe Plant Site in Globeville. As a result, CDPHE asked the EPA to do a more complete study in the neighborhood. This study was completed in two phases.

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In spring of 1998, EPA completed Phase I of the sampling effort. EPA tested soil for arsenic and lead at various locations throughout Swansea/Elyria and parts of Cole and Clayton. The Phase I sampling boundaries were north and south between 56th Avenue and 38th Avenue and east and west between Colorado Boulevard and the South Platte River.

To sample a property, EPA requests written permission from the owner. Therefore, EPA sent letters to property owners asking for their permission, and about 20% of the owners responded with signed permission. EPA then walked door to door in the area to request permission to sample more properties. This resulted in 1,152 people giving EPA permission to sample property. All of these 1,152 properties were sampled, including 4 schools and 7 parks.

The results of this sampling found arsenic and lead contamination in no particular pattern. The schools and parks sampled all had low levels of arsenic and lead. Some properties had low levels of metals while others, even neighboring ones, had high levels of metals. A few properties had high enough levels for EPA to recommend cleanup. However, to confirm the high levels more sampling was needed before cleanup.

Phase II of the sampling effort was conducted in summer of 1998. The boundaries for this sampling were slightly expanded south of the Phase I boundary. The additional sampling extended further south to 35th Avenue, covering more of Cole and Clayton, and a part of West Globeville. EPA again sent letters to property owners requesting permission to sample. This time, EPA did not go door to door, but instead focused on sampling properties to confirm high levels of contamination that might need cleanup.

In addition to sampling 204 new residential properties, EPA re-sampled properties to confirm arsenic or lead concentrations above the removal level (greater than 450 parts per million (ppm) for arsenic, greater than 2,000 ppm for lead). Using these criteria, 37 properties were identified for confirmatory Phase II sampling. Five-point composite samples were collected at the front and back yards of each residence. A composite sample is made up of individual grab samples collected within the yard and is used to estimate the average concentration of lead or arsenic present in a yard. Five grab samples were collected from a front or back yard and then mixed together. The resulting composite sample was then analyzed for arsenic and lead.

The results of the Phase II confirmatory sampling showed twenty-one properties had contamination above the removal levels for arsenic or lead and were identified for immediate cleanup. EPA removed the soil at 18 of these properties and replaced it with clean soil and grass in the fall of 1998. Three property owners did not give EPA permission to remove the soil from their property.

On January 19, 1999, the EPA proposed adding the VB/I-70 Site to the National Priorities List. Listing a site on the NPL gives EPA access to federal Superfund money to pay for the cleanup while pursuing parties that may be potentially responsible under CERCLA. EPA can also use Superfund money for the cleanup if there are no responsible parties able to pay for the work. EPA held a 60 day public comment period ending on March 22, 1999. EPA accepted comments on the Hazard Ranking Score Package during the comment period. The VB/I-70 Site was added to the NPL on July 22, 1999.

EPA convened a Working Group of representatives from the Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment (CDPHE), Denver Department of Environmental Health (DDEH), the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), neighborhood representatives and Asarco. The purpose of this group is to provide an open forum for discussing all technical aspects of EPA's work. EPA has sought early input into its decisions for the Site. The group has been meeting regularly since August 1998 to discuss decisions being made at the site.

EPA and its contractors, consulting with the Working Group, have completed several activities that are a part of a Remedial Investigation (RI) for soils that are not on the property of an area smelter (Off-Facility Soils). A physico-chemical characterization of soils at the VB/I-70 Site was completed in November 1998. Between October 1998 and February 1999, EPA and its contractors designed a risk-based sampling study and did intensive sampling of eight residential properties. Five of these eight residential properties had arsenic levels above 450 ppm. The remaining three properties had arsenic levels below 450 ppm.

Also, as part of the risk based sampling study, indoor dust, paint, and water samples were collected from the 18 homes where removal actions were necessary. A report of those results was completed in April 1999. Bio- monitoring was also offered for residents at each home that would have an immediate soil removal.

EPA completed additional soil sampling of more than 1500 properties in the summer and fall of 1999. The goal was to sample all residential yards within the VB/I-70 study area not already sampled in the earlier phases. Letters were mailed to area property owners requesting permission to collect samples, and EPA contractors sought permission door-to-door. A new soil sampling protocol was developed with input from the Working Group. The new Phase III protocol was designed to better represent the entire yard by taking three composite samples of ten discreet samples spread throughout the entire yard. Previous soil sampling usually involved a few grab samples from anywhere in a yard.

In the summer of 2000 EPA re-sampled properties sampled in 1998 using its new sampling protocol. This resulted in EPA sampling a total of 3007 residential properties using the Phase III protocol. The new soil data gathered was incorporated into the final baseline risk assessment, which was one of the important inputs in

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deciding what remedial activities are being taken for the residential soils at the VB/I-70 Site.

EPA identified an additional 33 properties with contamination above the removal levels for arsenic or lead during Phase III samplings which were identified for immediate cleanup. EPA removed the soil at 31 of these properties and replaced it with clean soil and grass in the fall and winter of 2000. Three property owners did not give EPA permission to remove the soil from their property during this round of removals.

In April 2000, and again in 2003, EPA awarded a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) to CEASE, a neighborhood coalition with representatives from Cole, Clayton, Elyria and Swansea. The TAG funds a community group to hire a consultant to independently review EPA's technical documents and assist in understanding the Superfund process.

EPA's Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for OU1was finalized in 2001. EPA issued a Proposed Cleanup Plan in May 2002. Based on public comment, a revised Proposed Plan was issued in May 2003. The Record of Decision was finalized in September, 2003. EPA began removing and replacing affected soils in 2003 and the Community Health Program began in the winter of 2003-2004.

2.2 Operable Unit 2 Omaha & Grant Smelter

2.2.1 Site Location and Description

Omaha and Grant Smelter - The Omaha & Grant Smelter is comprised of 50 acres located in Elyria/Swansea and bordered on the north by I-70, west by the South Platte river, south by 38th Avenue, and east by Brighton Boulevard. Modern day features at the OU2 Site include Globeville Landing Park, Denver Coliseum, Interstate Highway 70, railroad facilities, and a Pepsi bottling facility. Land use in the area is predominately industrial or commercial with recreational uses at Globeville Landing Park and along the South Platte River. The City and County of Denver constructed the 10-acre Globeville Landing Park and the final link to the Greenway trail along the South Platte River in the 1980s. Approximately 7.2 acres of the park are within the boundaries of the former Omaha & Grant smelter facility. The historic Denver Union stockyard, one of the most important cattle facilities and railroad hubs at the turn of the century, was established in 1886 and is located on the east side of the South Platte River north of I-70. The National Western Stock Show Complex, a venue for livestock shows, horseshows, rodeos, special events, and exhibits located north of I-70 uses the historic stockyard for its pen shows (Envirogroup 2001).

2.2.2 Profile

OU2 Site Area History

The Grant Smelter originally operated in Leadville from 1878 until 1882. The Grant Smelting Company, an unincorporated company, owned it. When the Grant Smelter was destroyed by fire in 1882, the smelter was rebuilt in Denver, starting on July 2, 1882. The Grant Smelter shipped bullion to the Omaha Smelting and Refining Company in Omaha, Nebraska. On July 5, 1883, the Grant Smelter merged with the Omaha Smelting and Refining Company to form the Omaha & Grant Smelting Company. The Omaha & Grant Smelting Company joined other smelting companies to form the American Smelting and Refining Company. The American Smelting and Refining Company continued to operate the Omaha & Grant Smelter until 1902. The American Smelting and Refining Company changed its name to Asarco Incorporated on May 15, 1975.

The Omaha & Grant Smelter facility was built on approximately 67 acres bordering the South Platte River. The facility was in full operation by November 1882 with eight blast furnaces. In 1887, the Omaha & Grant Smelter installed additional roasters bringing the total number of roasters to 29. On January 1, 1892, the Omaha & Grant Smelter expanded adding eight new smelting and 20 new roasting and fusing furnaces. In 1892, a 352-foot tall smelter stack was built.

The Omaha & Grant Smelter facility employed a lead smelting process to produce gold, silver, copper, and lead. The smelter process involved combining ore, fuel, and flux (typically lime and slag) to separate the metallic components and form a melted product known as bullion. As a result of this process, lead and silver would sink to the bottom of an iron chamber and the slag would float on the surface of the liquid metals. Although detailed information about the wastes from the smelting operations is not available, it is known that blast furnace slag was produced from the smelting operations. Ores, fuel, and flux were delivered to the furnace charging doors on the upper levels of the smelter. Slag was removed as smelting operations proceeded. Smelter workers would run slag into a dump and load bullion onto rail cars. An 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map identifies a slag dump to the north of the Omaha & Grant Smelter property.

The Smelter was closed in 1903 and the smelter buildings were subsequently demolished. Sometime after demolition of the smelter, all of the slag, except for any residual slag that might be buried below modern parking areas was removed from the facility for use in paving or similar uses. Based on historic air photos, all of the visible slag was removed by 1949.

Various portions of the facility were deeded to the City and County of Denver between 1920 and 1947. Other portions of the facility have been or may continue to be owned or operated by the Union Pacific Railroad, the Pepsi Bottling Group, and various other corporate entities or individuals.

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On December 15, 1936, the City and County of Denver announced plans to use the Omaha & Grant Smelter stack as a municipal incinerator, but use of the stack was not initiated at that time. On November 18, 1944, the City and County of Denver revived the plan to use the Omaha & Grant Smelter stack as a city trash incinerator. As of November 19, 1944, Denver had only conducted tests at the stack. Soon after trash incineration was started, Denver received complaints about the process including issues of safety. No record of trash incineration beyond January 12, 1945 has been noted. The largest smokestack associated with the Omaha & Grant Smelter was demolished by the City and County of Denver on February 22, 1950.

The City and County of Denver constructed the Denver Stadium and Coliseum circa 1950 which encompassed part of the northeast portion of the former Omaha & Grant smelter facility.

The Globeville Landing Park located along the east side of the South Platte River, which encompassed part of the southwest portion of the former Omaha & Grant smelter facility was constructed in the 1970s by the Platte River Development Committee, which in 1977 became the South Platte River Greenway Foundation.

Community Organizations

The **Elyria Swansea Business Association** meets monthly and periodically sends out mailings to its members.

2.2.3 Inspections and Cleanup Activities and Nature of Potential Threat of Hazardous Substances

In 1992, CDPHE issued the Omaha & Grant Smelter Site Preliminary Assessment (PA). The Omaha & Grant PA concludes that the long industrial history of the area has lead to widespread soil and ground water contamination in the vicinity of the Omaha and Grant Smelter site. Onsite disposal of smelter wastes likely occurred at the site, evidenced by the discovery of black fill material east of the Denver Coliseum, though evidence of onsite disposal was not documented in the various site assessments performed in the vicinity of the Omaha & Grant Smelter site. However, these assessments did document volatile organic compound and petroleum hydrocarbon contamination to neighboring groundwater. Metals contamination has also been documented in the surface soils. CDPHE states that the groundwater pathway and contaminated soils pose the most significant threat to the environment (Buckingham *Grant* 15). The Omaha & Grant Smelter Site is currently listed as an active Superfund site in CERCLIS.

EPA initiated a separate investigation of the smelter facilities in the spring of 2000. This comprehensive study will include consideration of ground water, sediments,

soils, and air in the vicinity of the former Omaha & Grant smelter facility and will likely be performed by at least one Potentially Responsible Party (PRP), with EPA and CDPHE oversight. PRPs were notified of potential liability in November 2000 and negotiations were initiated in February 2001.

2.3 Operable Unit 3 - Argo Smelter

2.3.1 Site Location and Description

The Argo Smelter Site is located in the vicinity of Elyria/Swansea. This site once consisted of an 80-acre parcel located in Globeville bordered on the north by 48th Avenue, on the south by I-70, on the east by Lincoln Street, and on the west by Huron Street. The Argo Smelter operated in Denver from 1897 to 1909.

2.3.2 Profile

OU3 Site Area History

The Argo Smelter was owned and operated by the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company and is therefore often referred to as the Boston and Colorado Smelter.

The Boston and Colorado Smelting Company used a Welsh smelting technique known as the Swansea process to produce silver, gold, and copper metal. The Argo Smelter processed an estimated 870,000 tons of ore during its operation.

2.3.3 Inspections and Cleanup Activities and Nature of Potential Threat of Hazardous Substances

In 1992, CDPHE issued the Argo Smelter Site PA. The Argo PA concludes that the long industrial history of the area has lead to widespread soil and ground water contamination in the vicinity of the Argo Smelter. Onsite disposal of smelter wastes likely occurred at the site, although evidence of onsite disposal was not documented in site assessments performed in the vicinity of the Argo Smelter site. However, these assessments did document metals and volatile organic compound contamination to neighboring surface soils and groundwater. CDPHE states that soils and groundwater are the most significant pathways of concern at this site (Buckingham *Argo* 17). The Argo Smelter Site is currently listed as an archived Superfund site in CERCLIS.

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3.0 Community Involvement Plan Objectives and Approach

EPA is committed to the following approaches in its community involvement activities for the duration of the VB/I-70 cleanup.

3.1 Communication Approach

EPA's objective is to use a proactive approach toward sharing information with the public. The Agency will try to provide information to as many people as possible, listen to their concerns, and answer their questions. To achieve this objective, EPA will ensure that public health and safety issues as well as opportunities for public participation in site decisions are well publicized. EPA will assure that easy-to-read information regarding the status of site activities is provided to the community. The information will enable the community to keep up-to-date and be well-informed about site activities.

EPA will use various techniques, many suggested by the community, to provide site information to the public. One of the most effective ways to share information with area residents is by placing updates in various community newsletters and by going door-to-door. EPA will produce fact sheets and flyers and use both direct mail and newsletters to get information to residents and other interested parties. EPA will publish site-related information in Spanish and English whenever possible, and/or have a Spanish-language interpreter available at public meetings or on radio programs EPA will hold public meetings when necessary and periodically attend various established neighborhood organization meetings.

EPA will strive to implement innovative, multi-media community outreach efforts designed to reach diverse segments of the local communities. For instance, EPA will provide information via door-to-door, word-of-mouth, and public meetings, as well as written mailings and flyers. EPA will also consider local radio or other multi-media communication avenues. The Agency believes in partnering with existing networks, such as community organizers, churches, and community center.

EPA will continue to encourage two-way communication between the Agency and the community. EPA believes that people have the right to know what EPA is doing in their community and to have a say in the decision-making process. EPA will listen to and seriously consider all community input regarding VB/I-70 via meetings, individual conversations, and other means. EPA will encourage and enable the public to get involved in the project, listen carefully to what the public is saying, identify and deal responsibly with public concerns, and change planned actions where public comments or concerns have merit.

3.2 Recognize Community Diversity

EPA's objective is to recognize the diversity within the community and to tailor community outreach efforts to address specific community needs. To accomplish this objective, EPA staff, in their community outreach efforts, will make every effort to address any particular needs of the communities involved. Because the site is comprised of all or part of seven neighborhoods, it is important for EPA to consider the influences of neighborhood demographics and culture. EPA recognizes that neighborhoods within the VB/I-70 Site have significant Environmental Justice issues, so we are committed to an inclusive process that provides culturally appropriate communications.

3.3 Involve Local Officials and Other Community Representatives

EPA's objective is to involve local officials and other community representatives in the Superfund process. EPA will maintain ongoing, two-way communication community leaders and representatives of local organizations who express an interest in EPA communicating regularly with them. EPA will inform them in advance of major decisions or events, and invite them to public meetings and other public activities.

3.4 Comply with CERCLA/SARA Requirements

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

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4.0
Community Concerns and EPA Activities

In order to develop a CIP that accurately reflects community interests and concerns, EPA depends upon information obtained during "Community Interviews." From October 2004 through February 2005, EPA conducted interviews with a wide spectrum of area residents and representatives, such as community leaders, elected officials, business representatives, agency representatives, and community service workers. The interview questions are contained in Appendix F.

In addition to the community interviews, EPA drew from other sources to identify concerns or issues within the community. Other sources include a 2004 EPA national survey of the VB/I-70 community regarding the Superfund work as well as conversations that EPA staff have with community members and other stakeholders on a daily basis.

The following is a summary of the main community concerns and issues identified from the above sources. EPA community involvement activities intended to address these identified community concerns and issues are listed here as well.

4.1 Operable Unit 1 Residential Soils

4.1.1 Community Awareness about the VB/I-70 Cleanup

The response by far is that most residents are aware of the cleanup. Reasons given for this are that community groups, have actively spread the word. Another is that EPA bilingual information has been clear. Two respondents said that although many residents may not have an understanding of the big picture, they are at least aware that some yards require a removal because they see it happening in their neighborhood. However, there is some concern that new residents to the area might not be aware.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will provide a realtor outreach program to help ensure that new residents are aware of the site.
- EPA will continue to publicize the project to all residents through update mailings, flyers, community contacts, neighborhood meetings and publications, and Community Health Program workers.

4.1.2 Risk Communication

There are varied opinions about how well EPA is communicating the risk at this site. Some say that residents have a healthy concern and understanding; some say they do not, especially

when it comes to arsenic. Some say that, to residents, the risks don't seem as important or as big as other risks such as security. And one respondent noted that it's hard to tell if residents understand risks because much of the discussion for most of the project was about numbers, not risk.

Planned EPA Activities

EPA will provide risk communication that includes the following elements:

- All EPA information will include simple, consistent risk statements. When appropriate, it will provide perspective by balancing soil risk with other risks in the world, and it will state why this cleanup is important to the resident.

- Information provided through the Community Health Program will include actions that people can take, not just information. It will focus on information about the risks of Pica behavior and lead paint – not just soil.

4.1.3 EPA Leadership and Credibility

The majority opinion among the respondents is that EPA is viewed as credible and trustworthy. The majority of respondents also feel pleased with EPA leadership, saying EPA has led a fair and inclusive process, and that EPA has come a long way because currently there seems to be a good, working relationship between EPA and the community. Respondents noted that people feel more comfortable with EPA now because they are seeing the work happening and so better understand what it is we are trying to do.

Specific comments also included:

- Some residents consider all government to be the same and are generally uneasy with EPA because of that.
- EPA should be very involved and better monitor the Community Health Program development. The Community Health Program pieces should go to more community groups, with less central control.
- Community leaders should be paid to participate in this process. Money incentives would respect and empower leadership to help.
- EPA should make a definitive call about the exterior lead paint issue.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will continue to build personal relationships with community leaders who may be able to speak on our behalf to more distrustful residents.

- EPA will monitor the Community Health Program closely.

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- EPA will provide opportunities for residents of the neighborhood to get involved in the work wherever possible, and will provide funds to pay community leaders for their efforts wherever possible.

- EPA will communicate its position on the external lead paint issue clearly and definitively.

4.1.4 Sampling and Cleanup Activities

A few respondents said that they believe the project has been beneficial and has enhanced the neighborhood and that they have no concerns. None had widespread concerns. Most had specific issues including those identified in the following sections.

4.1.4.1 Real Estate Issues

The concerns raised were the following:

- EPA does not adequately explain property issues and liability questions.
- Some residents are concerned that the Superfund designation will scare potential buyers away.
- Many tenants don't get soil information from landlords.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will provide general Superfund real estate information to concerned residents.
- EPA will conduct Realtor Outreach.
- EPA will ensure that all updates and mailings other than access agreements go to both the property owner and resident.

4.1.4.2 Landscaping

The concerns raised about landscaping were the following:

- EPA should share the business it gives to just one area nursery with other nurseries; EPA could possibly achieve a cost savings at other nurseries and get other bonuses such as warranties.

- A couple of respondents mentioned that elderly or house-bound folks can't get to get to the nursery with their vouchers.
- The amount of the voucher doesn't get much.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will offer residents a choice of nurseries that will give them plants for vouchers.
- EPA will develop a list of resources of volunteers who can assist elderly and others turn in their vouchers and plant their new plants.

4.1.4.2 Sampling

The concerns about sampling included:

- Many residents don't have information about how and when their yard was sampled.
- A number of respondents have concerns about what is going to be done regarding the properties that still need to be sampled.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will develop written information about the sampling protocol and provide the date of sampling on database. EPA will also leave a note on the door of a property that was sampled if property owner is not at home.
- EPA will lead an effort to contact yet again those property owners who have yet to have their property sampled. Elements could include mailings and personal visits by community leaders.

4.1.4.3 Watering

Concerns about watering issues included:

- EPA is not coming to water enough;
- Residents were misusing their watering permit;

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- There was not enough communication to the residents about how much they could or should be watering;
- Some people did not want to or could not water.

Planned EPA Activities

- New watering permits and watering fact sheet will include more information to residents.

4.1.4.4 Gardening

The primary concerns about gardening were:

- Some people believe that various landscape problems are due to the yard contamination;
- Some residents were unsure whether it is safe to garden.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will continue to provide the CSU Extension Service contact and Regional Arsenic Group Gardening Fact Sheet to concerned residents.

4.1.4.5 Soil Removals

The main concerns about the soil removal process include:

- There seems to be widespread confusion about boundaries - why one property gets a cleanup and not another;
- There needs to be better follow up between when EPA receives an access agreement and when EPA makes contact with the property owner;
- Our access agreements and mailing labels are too official.
- Other issues mostly have to do with construction details including dissatisfaction with the driveway gravel and the city requirements for the city right-of-way areas.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will strive to communicate why only some yards require a cleanup in all of

its communication.

- EPA will review its access agreements and contact property owners if there is a significant lapse in communication with that property owner.
- EPA will work with individual property owners on specific issues at their property.

4.1.4.6 Community Involvement

Most respondents were very satisfied with the level and approach of community involvement at the site, noting that this could be a model site because of the community involvement and that the community has really had a say in the project. However, some issues were brought up including:

- Some residents still don't know about the project, especially new residents.
- There should be more follow-up and personal communication after a property is sampled and/or cleaned up.
- Some residents don't seem to know who to contact to find out their soil test results.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will make follow-up contact with some residents at properties that have had soil removals to ensure that all went well and to provide better personal follow up.
- EPA will ensure a property owner is contacted regularly if it is a long time between signing an access form and when the actual work takes place.
- EPA will provide frequent, regular updates with contact information about the project through mailings, meetings, and other means as necessary.

4.1.4.7 Community Health Program

Concerns about the Community Health Program include:

- The Community Health Program is late starting and is now going to be much shorter in duration than originally proposed;

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- Communication about the Community Health Program has been lacking in the past.
- Community Health Program meetings have not been in convenient places and community leaders have not been included in substantive ways.
- The Steering Committee meetings should be moved into the neighborhoods to be more accessible.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA believes many of the concerns about the CHP program have already been addressed with the finalization of the contract to the City of Denver and the hiring of the new program administrator and coordinator who have greatly improved the organization and communication.
- EPA will provide regular Community Health Program updates in all of its updates and fact sheets and will provide regular Community Health Program reports at Working Group meetings.
- EPA will facilitate a forum - the Community Health Program Subcommittee – where community leaders and residents can fully participate in the Community Health Program development and process and planning.
- The Steering Committee meetings will remain in downtown Denver, but the Subcommittee meetings will move from neighborhood to neighborhood.

4.1.4.8 Outreach to Upper Curtis Park/Upper Larimer

The one concern brought up was that the DHHA property in north Curtis Park should be addressed.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will sample and remediate, if necessary, the DHHA property.

4.1.4.9 EPA Future Actions

Interviewees were asked what they would like to see EPA doing that it's not already. The answers were generally very specific, including the following list:

- Put a sign in the yard where we're working with a hotline number to call about what the project is and who qualifies.
- Put pressure on landlords to share information with tenants and to have their yards sampled.
- Provide a flow chart of committees that make up the CHP
- Use the Working Group again as an overarching forum for all aspects of the project.
- Pay people in the community to do something
- Work more collaboratively in the community to do something.
- Demand the Kids at Play results and incorporate them into the Community Health Program.
- Send out more flyers and advertisements about the project in general.
- Find a way for seniors to get plants/vouchers.
- Provide more information on what to re-landscape with – bring pictures.
- Get moving on external paint issue.
- Keep the Working Group meetings.
- Get soil results for people who don't know.
- Help people be proud about their yard so that they maintain it.
- Promote Xeriscape choices as an option and why it's important.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will seriously consider all of the above suggestions and incorporate them, where appropriate, into the project.

4.1.4.10 Evaluating VB/I-70 Meetings

All respondents felt that the VB/I-70 meetings they had attended were generally informative and valuable. Comments included that the Working Group meetings were very useful, that

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they were a place where residents have some voice, and that the Working Group process is good insight into the process. There were some concerns about the Community Health Program meetings. While most considered them useful, they felt there was a lack of continuity from one meeting to the next and that they did not include community leaders in substantive ways. One respondent mentioned that any meetings should be in the evenings for attendance if it's about anything major.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA believes that the concerns about the Community Health Program meetings have been addressed since a program coordinator and administrator were hired and since the Community Health Program and Outreach and Development subcommittees have been convening regularly.

- EPA will continue to have bi-monthly working group meetings, open to all stakeholders. The meeting will serve as a forum to discuss all aspects of the VB/I-70 project. The meetings will be facilitated and meeting notes will be provided to all attendees after each meeting. The agenda will be set ahead of time. Items for the agenda will be determined by EPA, and suggestions for agenda items are welcomed from anyone attending the meeting.

4.1.4.11 Providing information to the community

The majority of respondents said that a quarterly update about the site would be most useful. Certain respondents preferred email updates. Respondents would like to see a number of elements in EPA communication about the site including: good news, soil sampling and Community Health Program status, settlement information, risk communication, neighborhood specific information and contact information.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will provide regular soil sampling and Community Health Program fact sheet updates at least annually with good news about the project. Although quarterly updates may be cost prohibitive, EPA will attempt to have site information included in neighborhood publications and elsewhere through the remainder of the project. Updates will also include related project information such as Asarco settlement information. It will always offer contacts for further information and will be in a format that is bilingual and easy to read.

4.1.4.12 EPA Responsiveness to Residents and Stakeholders

Every respondent had positive remarks about EPA and how its representatives have responded to them and to others that they know. Comments included that EPA has been very open-minded and responsive and prompt. One respondent felt that EPA had greatly improved in this regard since the project began. However, it was noted that some residents don't know who to contact for soil sampling results.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will provide contact information on all information sent out to the public.

4.1.4.13 Additional Activities Required By CERCLA/SARA

There are no upcoming required Community Involvement activities at VB/I-70 for Operable Unit I – Residential Soils.

4.2 Operable Unit 2 Omaha & Grant Smelter

4.2.1 Community Awareness about the VB/I-70 Cleanup

Respondents were mostly aware that EPA was doing some kind of environmental investigation in the area, but they had not received information about it in a long time and had limited knowledge about the project.

There was primarily interest in receiving information from EPA about how to expedite the environmental process for development, how to work with EPA while redeveloping property, about the various cleanup programs/options available to redevelopers, and on how businesses can be more environmentally sound. Though respondents expressed an interest in the forthcoming Remedial Investigation Report and Feasibility Study, it was to mainly help them decide about investing in future development.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will provide community with regular written updates about the project as significant actions occur.
- EPA will provide community with contact information for related environmental cleanup programs available.

- EPA will update community at community organizations and events when appropriate.

4.2.2 Sampling and Cleanup Activities

Concerns about sampling and cleanup activities included:

- EPA may not be addressing all possible contamination in the area. EPA should consider past industrial and commercial uses that included a possible landfill. EPA may not be drilling enough wells to get a complete picture as groundwater flows in all different directions.
- EPA should expand investigation because future development on and off site will be impacted by contaminants that EPA does not address now.
- The EPA investigation could lead to on-site and off-site property owners being held liable.
- EPA should consider sampling results already done by property owners through other projects.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will revisit research done on past uses at the OU2 site.
- EPA will consider adjusting the environmental investigation if warranted.
- EPA will continue to take future use into account at the OU2 site.
- EPA will provide all concerned property owners with property issues and liability information.
- EPA will consider all information pertinent to the investigation.

4.2.3 Additional Activities Required By CERCLA/SARA:

- Publish a notice of availability of the Administrative Record
- Publish a notice of the availability of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan
- Provide a minimum 30 day comment period to receive written comments on the Proposed Plan, and host a public comment meeting to receive oral comments.
- Prepare a Responsiveness Summary and Record of Decision and publish a notice of the Record of Decision's availability.
- Revise this Community Involvement Plan.
- Issue a fact sheet and provide a public briefing, if appropriate, prior to beginning remedial action.

4.3 Operable Unit 3 ARGO Smelter

4.3.1 Community Awareness about the VB/I-70 Cleanup

All of the business representatives are aware of the VB / I-70 Site and the fact that sampling is occurring in their neighborhood. Most businesses want EPA to continue its progress at the site, while providing continuous updates and reports as necessary.

All of the businesses want to receive updates concerning the project, especially fact sheets, final reports, and any other general information. If action is proposed for the site, the business representatives want to know how they are affected in order to maintain their employees' health and safety. Another business representative would like to receive information from EPA about any long term effects associated with potential hazards in the area.

When asked how they receive information two responded with postal mail, one mentioned email, and another requested fax. Flyers advertising meetings or events could be posted at Village Inn, Best Western, the Post Office at 46th and Pecos, Safeway, Salvation Army's meeting hall, or the stairwells of First Industrial's buildings.

No one knows of any business organizations or community leaders in this area. Each business works independently without interacting with other surrounding businesses.

4.3.2 Sampling and Cleanup Activities

A majority of the businesses did not voice any concern. Representatives from one business voiced concern about the consequences of EPA's sampling activities on site. They want to be informed of the results and have any hazards removed.

Planned EPA Activities

- EPA will provide updates to residents through mailings and emails when there is a significant action or finding to communicate about the investigation. Information will include sampling results and health risk information.

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4.3.3 Additional Activities Required By CERCLA/SARA:

- Publish a notice of availability of the Administrative Record
- Publish a notice of the availability of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study and Proposed Plan
- Provide a minimum 30 day comment period to receive written comments on the Proposed Plan, and host a public comment meeting to receive oral comments.
- Prepare a Responsiveness Summary and Record of Decision and publish a notice of the Record of Decision's availability.
- Revise this Community Involvement Plan.
- Issue a fact sheet and provide a public briefing, if appropriate, prior to beginning remedial action.

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5.0
History of Community Involvement Activities

5.1 History of Community Involvement Activities at the Site

The EPA has already carried out a number of community involvement activities at the site, both required by CERCLA/SARA as well as additional activities. What follows is a brief description of some of those activities.

Identify Spokesperson

The primary spokesperson for EPA activities is the Remedial Project Manager. The Community Involvement Coordinators act as spokespeople for many community and media requests. These and other EPA contacts are listed in Appendix A.

Develop Community Involvement Plan

EPA and CDPHE conducted more than 40 community interviews in the winter of 1998/1999 in order to prepare this Community Involvement Plan (CIP). A draft CIP was distributed to the Working Group for comment in June 2000. The CIP was finalized in February 2001.

The CIP was updated from October 2004 through May 2005, after EPA signed the Record of Decision for OU1 and during the remedial action. The plan was updated for OU1 and sections about OU2 and OU3 were included as remedial investigations had begun at both. EPA conducted more than 30 interviews for this CIP update.

Establish Information Repositories and the Administrative Record

EPA has established an Administrative Record and three Site Information Repositories. The Administrative Record is housed at the EPA Superfund Records Center in Denver. The Information Repositories are located at locations in the community (see Appendix C). The locations of these repositories are announced in various fact sheets distributed through direct mail, neighborhood newsletters, and door-to–door. The Administrative Record and Information Repositories have been updated regularly, and include information for all three Operable Units.

Notify Community of Availability of Technical Assistance Grant

During Community Interviews in 1998/1999, EPA explained the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program and asked about people who might be interested in applying for a grant. TAG application materials were distributed to anyone who expressed interest or knew of someone else who might be interested, and were placed in the Information Repositories. After a letter of intent to apply for a TAG was received from the CESC Neighborhood Coalition (now CEASE), a notice announcing this was placed in the *Rocky Mountain News* on July 23, 1999. The TAG was awarded to CEASE in April 2000 and again in 2003.

Prepare NPL Proposal Responsiveness Summary

The EPA published its proposal to add the VB/I-70 Site to the NPL in the *Federal Register* on January 19, 1999. The EPA held a public comment from January 19 – March 22. A public meeting to explain the comment process was held on March 10. A Responsiveness Summary addressing comments received was published in the *Federal Register* when the Site was added to the NPL on July 22, 1999. Press releases and some local media coverage accompanied both proposal and addition of the Site to the NPL. The entire listing package including the Responsiveness Summary was placed in the Information Repositories.

Prepare Fact Sheets and Site Activity Updates

Fact sheets, flyers, and postcards have been used to advertise meetings and to update the community. All are distributed in English and in Spanish. A general fact sheet is updated regularly and on the EPA Region 8 website. The main fact sheets produced to date are listed here:

- Facts about Lead and Arsenic in Residential Soil (July 1998, updated Oct. 1998, June 1999)
- Sampling & Cleanup Information (July 16, 1998)
- Superfund National Priorities List (Oct 1998)
- The Working Group was established which has met at least every few months to discuss the technical process as it has developed at the Site. Community concerns have also been addressed in this forum.
- Public Comment Period Begins on the Proposed National Priorities Listing of the Vasquez Boulevard and I-70 Site (Feb 1999)
- Some Facts about Soil Sampling in the Neighborhood (April 1999)
- Why is the EPA in Cole & Clayton? (June 1999)
- Open House: Learn More about Risk Assessment (Sept 1999)
- Risk Assessment for the VBI70 Site (Sept 2000)
- Contact sheet: For More Information about Activities Related to Soil Sampling and Cleanup in Five Denver Neighborhoods.
- VB/I-70 Soil Sampling Results (Oct 2000)
- Neighborhood Update on Arsenic and Lead in Soil (May 2001)
- VB/I-70 Proposed Cleanup Plan (May 2002)
- Community Update: Arsenic and Lead cleanup in your Neighborhood (March 2003)
- VB/I-70 Revised Proposed Cleanup Plan (May 2003)

- EPA Announces the Final Cleanup Decision for the VB/I-70 Superfund Site (Sept 2003)
- Frequently Asked Questions about Lead and Arsenic in your Neighborhood (July 2004)
- EPA starting Soil Removals this Spring (March 2005)

Media Outreach/Contact

EPA has sent press releases for significant project happenings, notes to correspondents to announce meetings and events, and public service announcements to publicize soil sampling efforts. EPA provided media with information packets at major media events and proactively contacted reporters when significant actions were occurring.

The EPA produced press releases for NPL proposal (Jan 29, 1999) and finalization (July 22, 1999). Both of these events were covered in various newspapers. Channel 9 News aired a television story on soil sampling on Aug 9, 1999. EPA did outreach to the Spanish media in August 1999, resulting in sampling articles in *El Semanario* and *La Voz,* a television news story on Univision, and PSAs on Spanish language radio. EPA received additional media coverage in September 2000 when Channel 9 and 4 covered public meetings around soil sampling and risk assessment.

ATSDR held public meetings in March 2002 about their draft Public Health Assessment for VB/I-70, which spurred much media interest in the VB/I-70 project. Reports about VB/I-70 were featured following those public meetings on local television and newspaper outlets including the Denver Post, the Rocky Mountain News, and Univision.

There was minimal press coverage when EPA issued its Proposed Plan in May 2002, but the Denver Post has written a number of editorials about the site that EPA staff have participated in, one in September 2002 supporting the EPA decision to re-issue its Proposed Plan.

In August 2003, EPA invited media to a construction kick off event, that drew every major area newspaper and news broadcast channel. There were many stories about the VB/I-70 project in the news in the days following that event.

There were media stories in the Denver Post and the Rocky Mountain News in October 2004 about the EPA consent decree with ASARCO.

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Coordinate Workshops, Small Group Meetings, Availability Sessions, and Meetings with Individuals

EPA has participated in and presented at a number of neighborhood organization meetings including the Cole and Clayton Neighborhood Association meetings. EPA also participated in and presented at meetings of the Cole Organizing Alliance, CEASE meetings, and others. In addition, EPA has held a number of public meetings, availability sessions and open houses. Some of the meetings are listed here:

- July 16, 1998 at Swansea Recreation Center. Public meeting on Phase I soil sampling results.
- Oct 8, 1998 at Swansea Recreation Center. Public meeting on Phase II soil sampling results.
- March 10, 1999, at Swansea Recreation Center. Public meeting on NPL proposal and public comment period.
- April 26 and 27, 1999 EPA participated in ATSDR health public availability sessions.
- June 22, 1999 at Harrington Elementary. Public meeting on Phase III soil sampling and EPA activity in Cole and Clayton.
- Sept 22, 1999 at Swansea Recreation Center and Sept 28 at Harrington Elementary. Open houses on risk assessment.
- Feb 15, 2000 at Annunciation School. Meeting for removal properties identified in Phase III sampling.
- Feb 21, 2000 at Harrington Elementary and Feb 23 at Swansea Recreation Center. Public meetings on Phase III soil sampling results.
- Sept 26, 2000 at Harrington Elementary and Sept 27 at Swansea Recreation Center. Public meetings on Phase IIIb soil sampling results and risk assessment.
- October 2001 Community Forum to update community.
- Feb 2002 Community Forum to update community.
- June 2002 Proposed Plan Public Comment Period Meetings.
- June 2003 Revised Proposed Plan Public Comment Period Meetings.
- August 2003 Construction Start Event to commemorate the beginning of Remedial Action with the community leaders and agency officials.
- August 2003 Open House to show the community the soil removal and re-landscaping procedures.

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- November 2003 Community Celebration event to announce the Record of Decision had been finalized and remedial action was beginning.
- Spring 2004 various meetings in the Communities to develop the Community Health Program.
- Community Health Program Steering Committee Meetings, begun in Spring 2004 – ongoing.
- Community Health Program Subcommittee Meetings, begun in Spring 2005 – ongoing.
- Working Group Meetings, begun in 1999 - Ongoing.

Facilitate Working Group Meetings

As noted above, the Working Group has met monthly since the early stages of this project. The Working Group includes representatives from various agencies as well as community leaders. Community concerns have been addressed in this open forum throughout the process.

Brief Local Officials

EPA briefed many local officials in July 1998 regarding results from the first phase of soil sampling. EPA has had formal and informal briefings of local officials on many occasions since, particularly around NPL proposal and finalization, but also around sampling activities. EPA has also briefed congressional staff about the Site at their request.

Attend Public Informational Meetings

EPA community involvement staff attended neighborhood association meetings, neighborhood fairs and picnics, parent-teacher meetings at schools, adult education classes, and other community meetings to update residents on sampling and cleanup activities. EPA has had regular contact and discussions with many community representatives, through community interviews, the Working Group, CEASE neighborhood coalition, business association meetings, and other neighborhood meetings.

Provide Updates through Newsletters and Flyers

EPA has distributed fact sheets as inserts to neighborhood newsletters on several occasions. Other information has been included periodically in newsletters to update residents of sampling progress or other activities. EPA has worked with neighborhood groups to distribute flyers door-to-door to invite residents to meetings and to provide information about the site.

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Maintain Accurate Mailing List

A mailing list was developed and an initial reply card with basic information about the site was mailed in January 1999. Residential information for the mailing list was gained from property data gathered for sampling. This was revised when the study area boundaries were expanded to include all of the Cole and Clayton neighborhoods, and later to include parts of the Curtis Park and Upper Larimer neighborhoods. Other entries on the mailing list were compiled from various sources (such as other mailing lists, requests, key stakeholders). The mailing list is continuously updated and has been used for various mailings.

Address Environmental Justice Goals

EPA recognizes the fact that the neighborhoods included in this site are environmental justice communities. This perspective shapes the way that all work is done at the VB/I-70 Superfund Site.

Environmental justice concerns for the Site were discussed at the March 16, 2000 meeting of the Working Group. At that meeting both EPA and community representatives presented their perspectives on what environmental justice means for the VB/I-70 Superfund Site. Included here is a summary of EPA's activities related to environmental justice as reported to the Working Group. One recurring issue in this discussion is that EPA's Superfund team working on this Site has a defined objective, to address arsenic and lead contamination in soil, while many environmental justice concerns of the community are much broader. Therefore, the following summary outlines how environmental justice applies to the VB/I-70 Superfund Site, and how it applies to other EPA work in North Denver.

The VB/I-70 Superfund team has integrated environmental justice concerns into its work by:

- Setting up the VB/I-70 Working Group to create a formal process that gives the community access to discussions among agencies and involvement throughout the development of the project;
- Outreach in Spanish and communication with Spanish media;
- Considering how environmental justice affects decisions on what action to take at the Site. Some community-specific information has already been gathered and built into the Risk Assessment assumptions, especially in defining exposure pathways.
- Holding meetings with community groups, making personal contacts, and working to understand the needs of the community, with a feedback loop to the Project Manager;
- Expediting the NPL listing process and making sure the community

was involved;

- Seeking community assistance to get access to sample properties in a more effective and appropriate manner;
- Expanding the study area in response to community concerns that soil sampling was not being offered to all owners in the Cole and Clayton neighborhoods;
- Getting management involved, both regionally and nationally, in issues where environmental justice considerations have broad implications;
- Dedicating an Environmental Justice staff person to this project; and
- Presenting a six-hour Environmental Justice Workshop for the Working Group

Although EPA's specific mission through the Superfund project at VB/I-70 is soil cleanup, EPA recognizes that environmental justice concerns are often more complicated and is committed to help initiate and coordinate other resources to meet these larger environmental concerns. EPA helped address environmental justice concerns in North Denver through:

- The Sand Creek initiative, in which EPA and the State formed a partnership and inspected all the regulated facilities in the Sand Creek area;
- Grant activity. EPA has awarded at least $950,000 in grants to organizations working in North Denver including;
  - Environmental Justice small grants;
  - Environmental Justice Pollution Prevention Grants;
  - Regional Geographic Initiative grant;
  - Grant to Northeast Denver Pollution Prevention Alliance to work with small business;
- ATSDR involvement with the community's public health questions (Superfund listing creates mandatory participation by ATSDR);
- Enforcement activities in North Denver. As a result of COPEEN's toxic tour for EPA's enforcement managers, EPA assigned a staff person for six months to focus on the use of EPA enforcement authority in North Denver. In addition, EPA has formed a partnership with the State on how to use their collective enforcement authorities to reduce pollution in North Denver; and;
- The State and City conducted blood-lead testing (with some EPA funding).

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- ATSDR and the State conducted a blood –lead study in 2002 called the "Kids at Play Health Study".
- EPA has led a collaborative air toxics reduction program called Healthy Air for North Denver (HAND) project in north Denver.

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Appendix A

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Community Involvement Plan

Contacts

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Facsimile Number Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
Government Officials City State Federal	Denver City and County Mayoral Office	John W Hickenlooper Mayor	1437 Bannock Street Room 350 Denver, CO 80202-5390	720- 865-9000 720-865-8791	Media Requests: Lindy Eichenbaum-Lent 720-865-9000	- -
	Denver City Council District 8	Elbra Wedgeworth City Councilor	3280 Downing, Unit C Denver, CO 80205	303-298-7641 303-298-9716	Aides: Stephanie Cross	District Newsletter
	Denver City Council District 9	Judy Montero City Councilor	2828 Speer Blvd., #111 Denver, CO 80211	303-458-8960 phone 303-458-4789 fax Judy.montero@ci.denver.co.us	Aide: Corrie Bonnar Corrie.bonnar@ci.denver.co.us	Community Resource Guide- -
	Governor's Office	Bill Owens Governor	136 State Capitol Denver, CO 80203-1792	303-866-2471 governorowens @state.co.us	John Swartout, Sr. Policy Analyst for the Environment 303-866-6338	- -
	State of Colorado Office of the Attorney General	Richard Lotz Site Attorney	1525 Sherman Street5th Floor Denver, CO 80203-1700	303-866-5065 Richard.lotz@ state.co.us	- -	✓
	Colorado State Congress	Rob Hernandez State Senator District 34	State Capitol200 East Colfax Avenue Room 342 Denver, CO 80203-1716	303-866-4865	- -	- -

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Facsimile Number Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
Government Officials City State Federal	Colorado State Congress	Nolbert D. Chavez State Representative District 5	State Capitol200 East Colfax Avenue, Room 271Denver, CO 80203-1716	303-866-2925 303-477-7426 nchavez@sni.net	- -	- -
	Colorado State Congress	Penfield W. Tate III State Senator District 33	State Capitol 200 East Colfax Avenue, Room 263 Denver, CO 80203-1716	303-866-4864 303-866-2910 303-861-7259 ptate@sni.net	- -	- -
	Colorado State Congress	Rosemary Marshall State Representative District	State Capitol 200 East Colfax Avenue, Room 271 Denver, CO 80203	303-866-2959		
	US Congress	Wayne Allard Senator	513 Senate Hart Bldg. Washington, DC 20510 7340 E Caley Ave Englewood, CO 80111	202-224-5941 202-224-6471 303-220-7414	Aides: Andy Colosimo-DC Dick Poole-CO	- -
	US Congress	Ken Salazar Senator	380 Russell Senate Office Bldg. Washington, DC 20510-060 519 Old Town Square No 33-Suite 238 Fort Collins, Co 80524	202-224-5852 970-224-1909		- -

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Facsimile Number Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	US Congress	Diana DeGette Representative	1527 Longworth House Office Building Washington, DC 20515-0601 1600 Grant, Suite 202 Denver, CO 80203-5033	202-225-4431 202-225-5657 303-844-4988 303-844-4996 (Fax)	Aides: Josh Freed- DC Chris Arend - CO Jessica Sewell- CO	--
Regulatory Agencies	US Environmental Protection Agency	Victor Ketellapper Project Manager	999 18th Street, Suite 300 (8EPR-SR) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-6578 303-312-6897 ketellapper.victor@epa.gov	--	✓
	US Environmental Protection Agency	Wendy O'Brien Toxicologist	999 18th Street, Suite 300 (8EPR-PS) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-6612 303-312-6897 obrien.wendy@epa.gov	--	✓
	US Environmental Protection Agency	Karen Kellen Legal Enforcement	999 18th Street, Suite 300 (8ENF-L) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-6518 303-312-6953 kellen.karen@epa.gov	--	✓
	US Environmental Protection Agency	Jennifer Chergo Community Involvement Coordinator	999 18th Street Suite 300 (8OC) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-6601 303-312-6961 chergo.jennifer@epa.gov	--	✓
	US Environmental Protection Agency	Pat Courtney Community Involvement Coordinator	999 18th Street, Suite 300 (8OC) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-6631 303-312-6961 courtney.patricia@epa.gov	--	✓

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Facsimile Number Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	US Environmental Protection Agency	Linda Armer Project Officer/Technical Assistance Grants	999 18th Street, Suite 300 (80C) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-6696 armer.linda@epa.gov	--	--
Regulatory Agencies	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)	Marion Galant Community Involvement Manager	HMWMD4300 Cherry Creek S Dr Denver, CO 80246-1523	303-692-3304 303-759-5355 303-919-5262 (Cell) marion.galant@ state.co.us	--	✓
	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)	Barbara O'Grady Project Manager	HMWMD-RP-B24300 Cherry Creek S Dr Denver, CO 80246-1523	303-692-3395 303-759-5355 barbara.ogrady@ state.co.us	--	✓
	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)	Jane Mitchell Environmental Health Scientist	Environmental Toxicology DCEEO-EE-A34300 Cherry Creek S Dr Denver, CO 80246-1523	303-692-2644 303-782-0904(fax) jane.mitchell@ state.co.us	--	✓
	Denver Department of Environmental Health	Celia VanDerLoop Project Manager	201 W. Colfax Ave. Department 1009 Denver, CO 80202	720-865-5458 720-865- celia.vanderloopl@ ci.denver.co.us	--	✓
	Denver Department of Environmental Health	Gene Hook Environmental Health Scientist	201 W. Colfax Ave. Department 1009 Denver, CO 80202	720-865-5469 720-865-5534 gene.hook@ ci.denver.co.us	--	✓

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Facsimile Number Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	Denver Department of Environmental Health	Beverly Tafoya-Dominguez	201 W. Colfax Ave. Department 1009 Denver, CO 80202	(720) 865-5471 Beverly.tafoya.dominguez@ci.denver.co.us		
	Denver Department of Environmental Health	Jason Salas	201 W. Colfax Ave. Department 1009 Denver, CO 80202	(720) 865-5463 (720) 641-2077 cell Jason.salas@ci.denver.co.us		
	Denver Department of Environmental Health	Martha Hoff	201 W. Colfax Avenue Department 1009 Denver, CO 80202	(720) 913-1516 Martha.hoff@ci.denver.co.us		
	Denver Department of Environmental Health	Ali Soque OU2 Project Manager	201 W. Colfax Ave. Department 1009 Denver, CO 80202	720-865-5448 Alioune.soque@ci.denver.co.us	- -	✓
	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	Chris Poulet Regional Representative	999 18th Street, Suite 300 (ATSDR) Denver, CO 80202-2466	303-312-7013 303-312-7018 Poulet.chris@epa.gov	- -	✓
Business Associations	Globeville Business Association (GABA)	Arnold Schatz	5005 Washington Street Denver, CO 80216-2092	303-296-1684	- -	- -
	North East Metro Industrial Council (NEMIC)	Dennis Creamer	Suncor Inc. 5801 Brighton Commerce, CO 80022-4057	303-286-5711 d.creamer@suncor.com	Meets 2nd Wed. of the month at Metro Waste Water Rec. Dist.	- -

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Facsimile Number Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	Five Points Business Recovery and Development Corporation		2747 Welton Street Denver, CO 80205			
	Five Points Business Association	Marva Coleman	2713 Welton Street Denver, CO 80205	303-832-3770		
	Elyria Swansea Business Association	Larry Burgess	3 Red Fox Lane Littleton, CO 80127-5710	303-956-8572		
	Globeville Civic Association	5100 Lincoln Street, Denver, CO 80216	Leona Olguin, VP and editor of the Globville Gazette	303-377-6629	Published the last weekend of each month, due date is 7 days before publication	
	COPEEN (Colorado People's Environmental and Economic Network)	Amanda Champany	2332 East 46th Avenue Denver, CO 80216	303-292-1236 303-292-2732 Amanda@copeen.com		
	Coalition for Healthy I-70 Neighborhoods	Amanda Champany	2332 E. 46th Avenue Denver, CO 80216	303-292-1236 303-292-3341 Amanda.champany@ Copeen.org		

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Facsimile Number Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
Neighborhood Associations	Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center	Lorraine Granado	2332 East 46th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-3914	303-292-3203 303-292-3341	Raquel Holguin Rholguin8@yahoo.com	Newsletter deadline the 8th of each month
	Civic Association of Clayton	Anthony Thomas, President	3966 Adams Street Denver, CO 80205-3712	303-399-1379 303-377-1004 antthomas@juno.com		
	Clayton Neighborhood Association	Beverly Lumumba, President	3202 Madison Street Denver, CO 80205	lumumba@yahoo.com 303-377-6629	Joan Hooker 3228 Josephine Denver, CO 80205 303-322-0920	Newsletter due date:
	Denver Community Court	Sandy Douglas		303-297-8653		
	Cole Neighborhood Organizing Alliance w/ Making Connections	Mark Surma	3401 Race Street Denver, CO 80205	720-987-6337 makingconnectionsdenver.org	Meets once a month	
	Annunciation Social Action Committee	Mateos Alvarez		303-886-2745		
	Cole Neighborhood Association	Loralie Cole, president		303-465-1032 Loralie_cole@dpsk12.org	Mark Surma Newsletter 720-987-6337	
	Curtis Park Community Center		929 29th Street Denver, CO 80205	303-295-2399		

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Facsimile Number Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	Curtis Park Neighbors	David Carnicelli, President Scott Jackson, Webmaster	2700 /b Arapahoe Street Denver, CO 80205	(303) 308-1128 davidc@insituDESIGN.org scottajack@aol.com	Newsletter "Curtis Park Times"	
	United Swansea & Elyria Neighborhood Association	Michael Maes	4928 Adams Street Denver, CO 80216	303-296-4109		✓
	Elyria/Swansea Neighborhood Association	Tom Anthony				
	Upper Larimer Neighborhood Association	Brian Brainerd	P.O. Box 8784 Denver, CO 80201-8784	303-292-9437		
	Cole, Clayton, Elyria and Swansea Environmental Coalition (CEASE)	Lorraine Granado	2332 East 46th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-3914	303-292-3203 303-292-3341 lorrgranado @yahoo.com	Jim Weaver Akwe Starnes Gloria Scherer Anthony Thomas	✓
	TAG Advisor CEASE	Michael Kosnett, MD, MPH	1630 Welton St., Suite 300 Denver, CO 80202	303-571-5778 303-892-5628 Michael.Kosnett@ UCHSC.edu	- -	✓

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Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Facsimile Number Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	TAG Advisor Globeville Neighborhood	Chuck Patterson	PO Box 3007 Eldorado Springs, CO 80025-3007	303-494-3645 303-295-0171 cpatter@rmi.net		
	ACORN	Bret Ericson Head Organizer	2854 Larimer St. Denver, CO 80205	303-393-0773	--	--
	Metropolitan Organization for People (MOP)	Mike Kromery, Director	1600 Downing Street, Suite 240 Denver, CO 80218	303-399-2424 303-863-7330 303-869-7507		
	Cole Coalition	Barbara Semien	3808 Gilpin St. Denver, CO 80216			
Other	ASARCO Globe Plant	Robert Litle	495 East 51st Avenue, Denver, CO 80216	303-296-5115 303-296-0508 rlitle@asarco.com	--	✓
	Inner-City Community Development Corporation	Bert Weston	3356 Franklin Street, Denver, CO 80205	303-298-8371	--	--
	Inter-Neighborhood Cooperation (City-Wide)	Elizabeth Hamilton	P.O. Box 181009 Denver, CO 80218	720-946-4576 Hamilton.elizabeth@comcast.net	Newsletter monthly	
	Northeast Denver Housing	Wendy Hawthorne	1735 Gaylord St. Denver, CO 80205	303-377-3334		

Contact Category	Association or Department	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone Number Facsimile Number Email Address	Additional Information	Working Group Member
	Denver Urban Gardens (DUG)	Michael Buchenau	3377 Blake Street, Suite 113 Denver, CO 80205-2463	303-292-9900		
	Denver Urban Renewal Authority	Jennifer Miller Redevelopment Manager	1555 California Street Denver, CO 80202	303-534-3872 303-534-7303 goodgam@ ci.denver.co.us	--	--
	Northeast Downtown Plan Implementation Committee	Ellen Ittelson, planning services manager	Community Planning and Development Webb Municipal Building 201 W. Colfax Avenue, Dept. 209 Denver, CO 80202-5329	720-865-2923 Ellen.ittelson@ci.denver.co.us		

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Appendix B

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Community Involvement Plan

Information Repositories

Information Repository Name	Street Address	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number	Hours of Operation
Cross Community Coalition	2332 East 46th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-3914	Front Desk (or) Lorraine Granado	303-292-3203	Monday - Thursday 9:00 AM - 4:30 PM
Ford Warren Branch Library	2825 High Street Denver, CO 80205-4545	Circulation/Reference Desk (or) Sondra Harris Manager	303-294-0907	Monday & Thursday 10:30 AM - 5:00 PM Tuesday & Wednesday 10:30 AM - 9:00 PM Saturday 10:30 AM - 4:30 PM
US EPA Records Center (Administrative Record available here)	999 18th Street North Terrace 5th Floor Denver, CO 80202-2466 Note: Check in on 3rd Floor, South Tower	Lynn Ann Farnsworth/ Site Manager	303-312-6487	Monday - Friday 8:00AM - 4:30 PM
Valdez-Perry Library	4690 Vine Street Denver, CO 80216-2823	Pilar Castro-Reino/ Manager	303-295-4302	Monday & Tuesday 12:00 PM - 7:00 PM Wednesday & Thursday 12:00 PM - 6:00 PM Saturday 11:00 AM - 5:00 PM

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Appendix C

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Community Involvement Plan

Community Resource Centers

Resource Category	Neighborhood	Resource Name	Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/E-mail	Contact Name/ Contact Title
Elementary Schools	Globeville	Garden Place Elementary School	4425 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-3520	303-295-7785	Beth Morganfield/ Principal
	Swansea	Swansea Elementary School	4650 Columbine Street Denver, CO 80216-2833	303-296-8429	Mary Sours/ Principal
	Cole	Mitchell Elementary School	1350 East 33rd Avenue Denver, CO 80205-3978	303-296-8412	Reggie Robinson/ Principal
	Clayton	Harrington Elementary School	2401 East 37th Avenue Denver, CO 80205-3513	303-333-4293	Sally Edwards/ Principal
Middle Schools	Cole	Cole Middle School	3240 Humboldt Street Denver, CO 80205-3934	303-296-8421	Jennifer Barton/ Principal
Private Schools	Cole	Annunciation Elementary School	3536 Lafayette Street Denver, CO 80205-3948	303-295-2515	Sister Jean Panisko/ Principal
Charter Schools	Cole	Edison Project or Wyatt-Edison	3620 Franklin Street Denver, CO 80205-3325	303-292-5515	Dr. Kay Frunzi/ Principal
Other Schools	Cole	Community College of Denver's Technical Education Center	3532 Franklin Street Denver, CO 80205-3961	303-293-8737	Tia Smith Administrator
	Cole	Northeast Montessori	3503 Marion Street Denver, CO 80205-3956	303-295-2509	Mindy Rodriguez/ Director
	Cole	Family Star Montessori	1331 East 33rd Avenue Denver, CO 80205-3923	303-295-7711	Liane Martinez/ Center Director

Resource Category	Neighborhood	Resource Name	Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/E-mail	Contact Name/ Contact Title
	Clayton	Montessori-Garfield School	3993 Martin Luther King Blvd Denver, CO 80205-4970	303-388-8828	Leili Vassighi/ Center Director
	Clayton	Clayton Headstart	3801 Martin Luther King Blvd Denver, CO 80205-4972	303-331-0650	Pamela Harris/ Administrator
	Clayton	Clayton Foundation Clayton College Campus	3801 Martin Luther King Blvd Denver, CO 80205-4972	303-355-4411	Meera Mani President
Hospitals and Clinics	Globeville	La Casa Quigg-Newton	4545 Navajo St. Denver, CO 80211-2015	303-436-8700	Pat Jacobson/ Director
	Cole	Inner City Health Center	3405 Downing Street Denver, CO 80205-3972	303-296-1767	Kraig Burleson/ Director
	Swansea/Elyria/ Globeville	COPEEN (Colorado People's Environmental and Economic Network)	2332 East 46th Ave Denver, CO 80216	303-292-1236/ 303-292-3341/ Copeen @copeen.org	Laurel Mattrey
	Swansea/Elyria/ Globeville	Cross Community Coalition Family Resource Center	2332 East 46th Avenue Denver, CO 80216	303-292-3203/ 303-292-3341	Lorraine Granado/ Executive Director
Recreation Centers	Globeville	Stapleton Recreation Center	5090 Broadway Denver, CO 80216-2012	303-295-4482	Kevin Trujillo/ Program Director
	Swansea	Swansea Recreation Center	2650 E. 49th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-2946	303-295-4434	Phil Madrid/ Program Director
	Elyria	Johnson Recreation Center	4809 Race Street Denver, CO 80216-2213	303-295-4477	Victor Deleon/ Supervisor

Resource Category	Neighborhood	Resource Name	Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/E-mail	Contact Name/ Contact Title
	Cole	St. Charles Recreation Center	3777 Lafayette Street Denver, CO 80205-3357	303-295-4462	David Hallmann/ Center Director
Public Libraries	Elyria	Valdez-Perry Branch Library	4690 Vine Street Denver, CO 80216-2823	303-295-4302	Pilar Castro-Reino/ Manager
	Whittier	Ford Warren Branch Library	2825 High Street Denver, CO 80205-4545	303-294-0907	Sondra Harris/ Manager
Churches	Globeville	Holy Rosary	4695 Pearl Street Denver, CO 80216-2730	303-296-3283	Father Mesner
	Globeville	St. Joseph Polish	517 E 46th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-2751	303-296-3217	Father John Mucha
	Globeville	Grace Tabernacle	4600 Logan Street Denver, CO 80216-2728	303-296-1463	Not Available
	Swansea	Our Lady of Grace	2645 E 48th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-2930	303-297-3440	Father Patrick Kennedy
	Swansea	Church of Christ	4368 Clayton Street Denver, CO 80216-4031	303-295-2579	Not Available
	Swansea	Apostolic Assembly	4985 Saint Paul St. Denver, CO 80216-2536	303-294-0679	Pastor Daniel Salomon
	Swansea	Shiloh Temple Free Church	4008 Cook Street Denver, CO 80216-4223	303-377-5774	Not Available
	Cole	Union Chapel	3622 Marion Street Denver, CO 80205-3344	303-295-2144	Not Available

Resource Category	Neighborhood	Resource Name	Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/E-mail	Contact Name/ Contact Title
	Cole	Missionary Baptist	3456 Gilpin Street Denver, CO 80205-4039	303-296-1177	Not Available
	Cole	Annunciation Catholic Church	3621 Humboldt Street Denver, CO 80205-3330	303-296-1024	Father Jean
	Cole	Epworth United Methodist Church	3401 High Street Denver, CO 80205-4041	303-296-6287	Not Available
	Cole	Templo El Cordero	3799 Franklin Street Denver, CO 80205-3326	303-298-1834	Not Available
	Cole	Wayside Church-God In Christ	3504 High Street Denver, CO 80205-4044	303-295-2484	Not Available
	Cole	Salem Missionary Baptist Church	1720 Bruce Randolph Avenue Denver, CO 80205-4010	303-297-9221	Reverend Ford
	Cole	Odom Memorial Church	3301 Williams Street Denver, CO 80205-4021	303-292-5250	Not Available
	Cole	Denver Gospel Hall	1631 Martin Luther King Blvd Denver, CO 80205-4001	303-292-2710	Not Available
	Cole	Union Chapel Missionary Church	3622 Marion Street Denver, CO 80205-3344	303-295-2144	Not Available
	Clayton	Community Seventh Day Adventist Church	2455 East 36th Avenue Denver, CO 80205-3506	303-329-0129	Not Available
	Clayton	People's Missionary Baptist	2501 Bruce Randolph Avenue	303-377-0414	Not Available

Resource Category	Neighborhood	Resource Name	Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/E-mail	Contact Name/ Contact Title
		Church	Denver, CO 80205-4215		
	Clayton	Paradise Missionary Baptist Church	3715 Garfield Street Denver, CO 80205-3749	303-355-8747	Not Available
	Clayton	Spottswood Ame Zion Church	3301 Milwaukee Street Denver, CO 80205-4322	303-333-2727 edsumc@mfire.com	Rev. Ed Schneider
	Clayton	Bible Way Christian Training Center	3340 Bruce Randolph Avenue Denver, CO 80205-4308	303-399-3026	Not Available
	Clayton	St Luke Cme Church	3444 Madison Street Denver, CO 80205-4358	303-329-0079	Not Available
	Clayton	Macedonia Baptist Church	3240 Adams Street Denver, CO 80205-4949	303-377-8821	Pastor Dr. Paul Martin
	Clayton	Bethsaida Temple	3930 E 37th Avenue Denver, CO 80205-3808	303-388-7317	Pastor Earl Holloman
	Clayton	Progressive Church Of God	3205 Adams Street Denver, CO 80205-4948	303-377-8983	Pastor C. L. Bryant
	Clayton	New Hope Baptist Church	3701 Colorado Blvd Denver, CO 80205-3877	303-322-5200	Reverend Dr. James D. Peters, Jr. or Naphala Mackey/ Admin. Asst.
	Five Points	Five Points Historic Association	Between Bruce Randolph	303-695-8202 Kargerdi3@aol.	Karen Brown-

Resource Category	Neighborhood	Resource Name	Address	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number/E-mail	Contact Name/ Contact Title
			Avenue and Park Avenue West	com	Gerdin
	Five Points	Concerned About You	2400 California Street Denver, CO 80205		
	Five Points	Temple of Light Church	3100 Downing Street Denver, CO 80205		

Appendix D

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Community Involvement Plan

Local Media

Publication Name	Street Address	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number	Days of Pub/Highest Readership	Costs	AD Deadline/ Dispatch
The Denver Post	1560 Broadway Denver, CO 80202	Corey Marvicka/ Sales Executive Kim McGuire, Reporter	303-820-1450/ 303-820-1212 303-820-1240 kmcguire@denverpost.com	Daily/Sunday	2 x 3 - $643.50 2 x 5 - $1072.50	Wed Noon (camera ready due Thurs) / Yes - call sales
The Rocky Mountain News	400 West Colfax Avenue Denver, CO 80204	Maria Portugal-Trujillo & M-J Huerta/Sales Executives Todd Hartman, Reporter	303-892-5170/ 303-892-2819 303-892-5048 hartmant@rockymountainnews.com	Daily/Sunday	2 x 3 - $906 2 x 5 - $1510 ($151 per inch)	Wed 5:00 pm Yes - call 303-892-5376
El Semanario The Weekly Issue (Bilingual)	1675 Broadway Suite 1800 Denver, CO 80202	Cris Frequez/ Display Ad Sales Toni Fresquez	303-575-9180/ 303-575-9197 303-672-0800 semanario@aol.com	Weekly/ Thursday	2 x5 - $145	Fri 5:00 pm/ Dispatch-Fax early - 303-575-9197

Publication Name	Street Address	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number	Days of Pub/Highest Readership	Costs	AD Deadline/ Dispatch
La Voz (Bilingual)	2885 West Third Avenue Denver, CO 80219	Vanessa Malone/ Display Ad Sales Francisco Miraval	303-936-8556/ 303-922-9632 303-936-8556 news@lavozcolorado.com	Weekly/ Wednesday	2 x 5 - $100 ($10 per inch)	Thurs 5:00 pm /No dispatch
Hola Colorado (Bilingual)	1205 South Platte River Drive, Suite 101 Denver, CO 80223-3103	Christine Jaramillo Advertising	303-722-4445/ 303-722-4446	Weekly/ Friday	2"x5" - $119.54	Tuesday 5:00 or Wednesday 5:00 (Camera ready copy)
Urban Spectrum Newspaper	2721 Welton Denver, CO 80205	Janis Mosley General Manager	303-292-6446/ 303-292-6543	Monthly (25,000)	Quarter page – $353 ($30 per col inch)	27th/ Month (Reserve 25th/month no dispatch)
Denver Weekly News	2937 Welton Denver, CO 80216	Ruth Cockrell Lenora Alexander	303-292-5158 303-292-5344 dnews@qwest.net	Weekly/ Thursday	2 x 5 - $135.58 ($13.58 per inch)	Monday 5:00 pm / No dispatch
Neighborhood Life	P.O. Box 18344 Denver, CO 80218	Rory Seeber, Editor	303-831-6090 LifeEdit@msn.com	Published monthly Deadline: 20th of the month for the following month	Advertising 303-831-8034 lifeadvertising@msn.com	

TBD To be determined

Media Type	Media Name	Street Address	Contact Information	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number
Television Stations	KCEC Channel 50 Univision (Spanish)	777 Grant Street Suite 110 Denver, CO 80203	PSAs (by fax) Uriel Posada	303-832-0050/ 303-832-3410 uposada@entravision.com
	KMAS Channel 60 Telemundo (Spanish)	2727 Bryant St, Suite 430 Denver, CO 80203	PSAs (by fax) Juan Pinzon	303-477-3031 303-477-8287 jcpinzon@telemundo.com
	KCNC Channel 4 (CBS)	1044 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80203	Assignment Desk (News) or Community Affairs (PSAs)	303-830-6397/ 303-830-6380 or 303-830-6510/ 303-830-6537
	KDVR Channel 31	501 Wazee Street Denver, CO 80204-1858	Public Affairs Scott Lucero	303-595-3131/ 303-595-8312 Fox31news@fox31.com
	KMGH Channel 7 (ABC)	123 Speer Blvd Denver, CO 80202	Assignment Desk or Community Affairs Newsroom	303-832-0162/ 303-832-0119 or 303-832-0600/ 303-832-0138 7newsdesk@kmgh.com
	KRMA Channel 6 (Public)	1089 Bannock Street Denver, CO 80204	PSAs by fax	303-892-6666 303-620-5600 (fax)

Media Type	Media Name	Street Address	Contact Information	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number
	KUSA Channel 9 (NBC)	500 Speer Blvd Denver, CO 80204	Assignment Desk or Community Affairs Newsroom	303-871-1499/ 303-698-4700 or 303-871-9999/ 303-871-1801 desk@9news.com
	KWGN Channel WB 2	6160 S Wabash Way Englewood, CO 80111	Assignment Desk or Community Affairs newsroom	303-740-2855/ 303-740-2803 or 303-740-2222/ 303-740-2898 Wb2news@wb2.com
Radio Stations	KJME (1390 AM) La Jota Mejicana 1	828 Santa Fe Drive Denver, CO 80204-4345	PSAs by fax	303-623-1390/ 303-595-01
	KBNO (1220 AM) (Spanish) 2	2727 Bryant Street Suite 100 Denver, CO 80211	PSAs by fax	303-292-5266/ 303-433-1330
	KCUV (1150 AM) Que Suave (Spanish) 3	1580 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80203	PSAs by fax Attention: Tino	303-861-1156/ 303-861-1158
	KJMN (92.1FM) Radio Romantica (Spanish)4	5660 Greenwood Plaza Blvd Greenwood Village, CO 80111	PSAs by fax	303-721-9210/ 303-721-1435
	KDKO (1510 AM) Power 1510	4155 Grape St. Denver, CO 80202	News Desk PSAs	303-295-1225/ 303-295-1521
	KDJM (92.5 FM)	1560 Broadway#1100 Denver, CO 80202		303-832-5665/ 303-861-1003

Media Type	Media Name	Street Address	Contact Information	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number
	Jammin' 92.5			
	KCFR (90.1 FM) Colorado Public Radio 7	2249 S Josephine Street Denver, CO 80210	PSAs only by mail (Mark PSA on envelope)	303-871-9191
	KBCO (97.3 FM) 1190 AM	1380 Lawrence Street Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80204	News Desk (No PSAs)	303-893-8500/ 303-892-4700
	KBPI (106.7 FM)	1380 Lawrence Street Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80204	News Desk (No PSAs)	303-893-8500/ 303-892-4700
	KEZW (1430 AM)	10200 E Girard Avenue Denver, CO 8031	Metro News	303-477-1221/ 303-477-0131
	KHOW (1190 AM)	1380 Lawrence Street Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80204	News Desk (No PSAs)	303-893-8500/ 303-892-4700
	KOA (850 AM)	1380 Lawrence Street Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80204	News Desk (No PSAs)	303-893-8500/ 303-892-4700
	KOSI (101.1 FM)	10200 E. Girard Avenue Denver, CO 80231	Metro News	303-477-1221/ 303-477-0131
	KQKS (107.5 FM)	1095 S Monaco Parkway Denver, CO 80224	News Desk PSAs	303-321-0950 x314/ 303-320-0708
	KRVX (103.5 FM)	1380 Lawrence Street Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80204	News Desk (No PSAs)	303-893-8500/ 303-892-4700

Media Type	Media Name	Street Address	Contact Information	Phone Number/ Facsimile Number
	KTCL (93.3 FM)	1380 Lawrence Street Suite 1300 Denver, CO 80204	News Desk (No PSAs)	303-893-8500/ 303-892-4700
	KUVO (89.3 FM)	2900 Welton Street Denver, CO 80205	10 days advance for PSAs (by mail only)	303-480-9272/ 303-291-0757
	KYGO (98.5 FM)	1095 S Monaco Parkway Denver, CO 80224	News Desk PSAs	303-321-0950 x314/ 303-320-0708
	Associated Press	1444 Wazee Street Suite 130 Denver, CO 80202-1326	News Desk	303-825-0123/ 303-892-5927
	Commerce City Beacon	7631 Brighton Blvd Commerce City, CO 80022-1545	News Desk	303-288-4770/ 303-288-3344

Appendix E

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Community Involvement Plan

Public Meeting Locations

Meeting Location Name	Neighborhood	Street Address	Phone Number	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Capacity (number of people)	Hours of Operation	Cost ($)
Globeville Community Resource Center	Globeville	4400 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-3521	303-295-0171	Toni Riley	50	Monday - Friday 8:30am-2:00pm	Free to Community
Stapleton Recreation Center	Globeville	5090 Broadway Denver, CO 80216-2012	303-295-4482	Annie Bolden/ Program Director	20	Crafts Room for Globeville Community only	Free - Need Advance Notice
Orthodox Hall	Globeville	4700 Logan Street Denver, CO 80216	303-296-2400 Ext. 104	Margaret Escamilla			
Swansea Recreation Center	Swansea	2650 East 49th Avenue Denver, CO 80216-2946	303-295-4434	Phil Madrid/ Program Director	50-75	9am-9pm M-F 9am-5pm Saturday Closed Sunday	Free
St. Charles Recreation Center	Cole	3777 Lafayette Street Denver, CO 80205-3357	303-295-4462	Joe Abeyta/ Center Director	150 (60' x 90' Gym-nasium)	Monday-Thursday 10:30am-9:00pm/ Friday 10:00am-6:30pm/Saturday 10:00am-2:00pm	$25/hr 2 hr minimum with 1 week notice
Johnson Recreation Center	Elyria	4809 Race Street Denver, CO 80216-2213	303-295-4477	Victor Deleon/ Program Director	20	Mon, Wed, Fri 11:00am-9:00pm Tues, Thursday 10:00am-9:00pm	Free

Meeting Location Name	Neighborhood	Street Address	Phone Number	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Capacity (number of people)	Hours of Operation	Cost ($)
						Sat 11:00am-4:00pm	
Garden Place Elementary School	Globeville	4425 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80216-3520	303-764-3352	Kim Hanley /Denver Public Schools Facility Use	Not Available	Negotiable	Category B Facility* $35/hr
Swansea Elementary School	Swansea	4650 Columbine Street Denver, CO 80216-2833	303-764-3352	Kim Hanley /Denver Public Schools Facility Use	Not Available	Negotiable	Category B Facility* $35/hr
Mitchell Elementary School	Cole	1350 E 33rd Avenue Denver, CO 80205-3978	303-764-3352	Kim Hanley /Denver Public Schools Facility Use	Not Available	Negotiable	Category B Facility* $35/hr
Harrington Elementary School	Clayton	2401 East 37th Avenue	303-764-3352	Kim Hanley /Denver Public Schools Facility Use	Not Available	Negotiable	Category B Facility* $35/hr
Curtis Park Community Center King Trimble Building	Curtis Park	2980 Curtis Street, Denver, CO	720-641-2077	Jason Salas			
Annunciation Services Center	Cole	3627 Humboldt Street	303-296-1024	Anita Kennedy			
El Centro Su Teatro	Elyria	4752 High Street	303-296-0219	Tony Garcia			

Meeting Location Name	Neighborhood	Street Address	Phone Number	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Capacity (number of people)	Hours of Operation	Cost ($)
Annunciation Elementary School	Cole	3536 Lafayette Street Denver, CO 80205-3948	303-295-2515	Sister Jean Panisko/ Principal	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Epworth UME Church	Cole	3401 High Street	303-296-6287	King Harris			
Odom Memorial Church	Cole	3301 Williams	303-295-6352	Jackie Hope			
Mt. Calvry Lutheran Church	Clayton	3542 York Street					
New Hope Baptist Church	Clayton	3701 Colorado Blvd.	303-322-5200 303-322-0920	Rev. Peters Joan Hooker			
Macedonia Baptist Church	Clayton	3200 Adams Street	303-377-8821	Maxine			

Meeting Location Name	Neighborhood	Street Address	Phone Number	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Capacity (number of people)	Hours of Operation	Cost ($)
Community College of Denver's Technical Education Center	Cole	3532 Franklin Street Denver, CO 80205-3961	303-293-8737	Delores Duran/ Administrator			

Appendix F

Vasquez Boulevard/Interstate 70 Community Involvement Plan

Community Interview Questionnaire

Community Interview Questionnaire

Interview Questions
Community Interviews
OU1 VB/I-70
2004-2005

1. Are you aware of the soil sampling and cleanup activities in your neighborhood?
What do you know about it?

2. How did this information come to your attention?

3. Is EPA viewed as a credible, trustworthy source of information?

4. Do you think that most people in the area are aware of this project?
Why or why not?

5. Do you feel that you understand the health and environmental risks at this site?

6. If not, what information do you need to better understand the risks at the site?

7. Do you have any concerns or questions about the sampling and cleanup activities?

8. Do you have any concerns or questions about how EPA is leading this project?

9. What things would you like to see EPA doing that it's not already doing?

10. What kinds of information would you like to get about EPA's activities in your neighborhood?

11. How do you currently get most of your information about what's going on in your neighborhood?

12. What is the best way to get information to people in your neighborhood?

13. Is there a community newsletter or local newspaper that you know of?
Do you read it?
How do you get it?
Who produces it?

14. Where would be a good place to put flyers advertising meetings or other events?

15. Have you attended any meetings about the VB/I-70 Superfund Site?
If so, was it useful? Why or why not?

16. Where would be a good place to hold meetings in your neighborhood?

17. Do you know who to contact if you have questions about the cleanup?

18. Have EPA representatives or other contacts been responsive to your questions in the past?

19. How often would you like to receive information about the VB/I-70 site?

20. When you want to know what's going on in your neighborhood or have questions, whom do you trust for information?

21. When you get information about the site, whom do you share it with?

22. Who are your community's leaders?

23. Are there other people in the neighborhood we should talk with

24. Would you like to be on the mailing list?

25. Do you want to be involved in site related activities that EPA and other agencies are conducting?

26. Is there anything else you would like to add?

Community Interview Questionaire
VB/I-70
OU2
September-October 2004

1. Are you aware of the environmental sampling and investigation activities in this area?
   What do you know about it?

2. How did this information come to your attention?

3. Do you have any concerns or questions about the sampling and investigation?

4. What information would you like to receive from EPA about this site?

5. How are you currently getting information about this site?

6. What is the best way to get information to people in this area?

7. Is there a community newsletter that you read?
   How do you get it?
   Who produces it?

8. How often would you like to receive information from us?

9. When you want to know what's going on in the area, who do you contact?

10. When you want to know what's going on about this investigation, do you know who to

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contact?

11. Who are the community or business leaders in this area?

12. Are there other people we should talk with?

13. Would you like to be on the mailing list?

14. Is there anything else you would like to add?

COMMUNITY INTERVIEW
Vasquez Blvd. I-70 Site (OU3)

_____
Interviewee

_____
Date

1) What do you know about the soil sampling and cleanup in your neighborhood?

2) Do you have any concerns about the Superfund site?

3) What kinds of things would you like to see EPA do?

4) How much do you want to be involved in what EPA does?

5) What kinds of information do you want to receive from EPA?

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6) What is the best way to get information to the business community? For instance, the newspaper, fact sheets?

7) Where would be a good place to put flyers advertising meetings or events?

8) Is there a Business newsletter that you know of?
Do you read it?

9) When you want to know what is going on in your community, or have questions, whom do you contact?

10) When you get information, with whom do you share it? Are there people that you regularly talk to about what's going on in the community?

11) Who are the business leaders?

12) Do you have meetings, when? Where?

13) Are there other people we should contact?

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14) Is there anything else you would like to add?

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