



Libby Asbestos Superfund Site Community Involvement Plan

Updated August 22, 2016

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1. Community Involvement at the Libby Asbestos Superfund Site

1.1. Purpose of the Community Involvement Plan

The purpose of the Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is to determine EPA's site-specific strategy for informing and engaging with community members. The CIP provides a road map for the site team's use by describing outreach plans that address community needs and concerns during the cleanup process. The CIP is usually updated every five years or after decision documents are signed for the site. This CIP Update takes into consideration the previous CIP that was completed in 2010 (Community Engagement Plan) and the addendum that was completed in 2013.

This CIP update also takes into consideration the August 3, 2011 report by EPA's Inspector General (An Overall Strategy Can Improve Communications Efforts at Asbestos Superfund Site in Libby, Montana). EPA has updated key messages that were provided in the 2013 addendum to reflect new data and the current site status. We also have updated the schedule of anticipated dates for completion of activities.

1.2. Site Overview

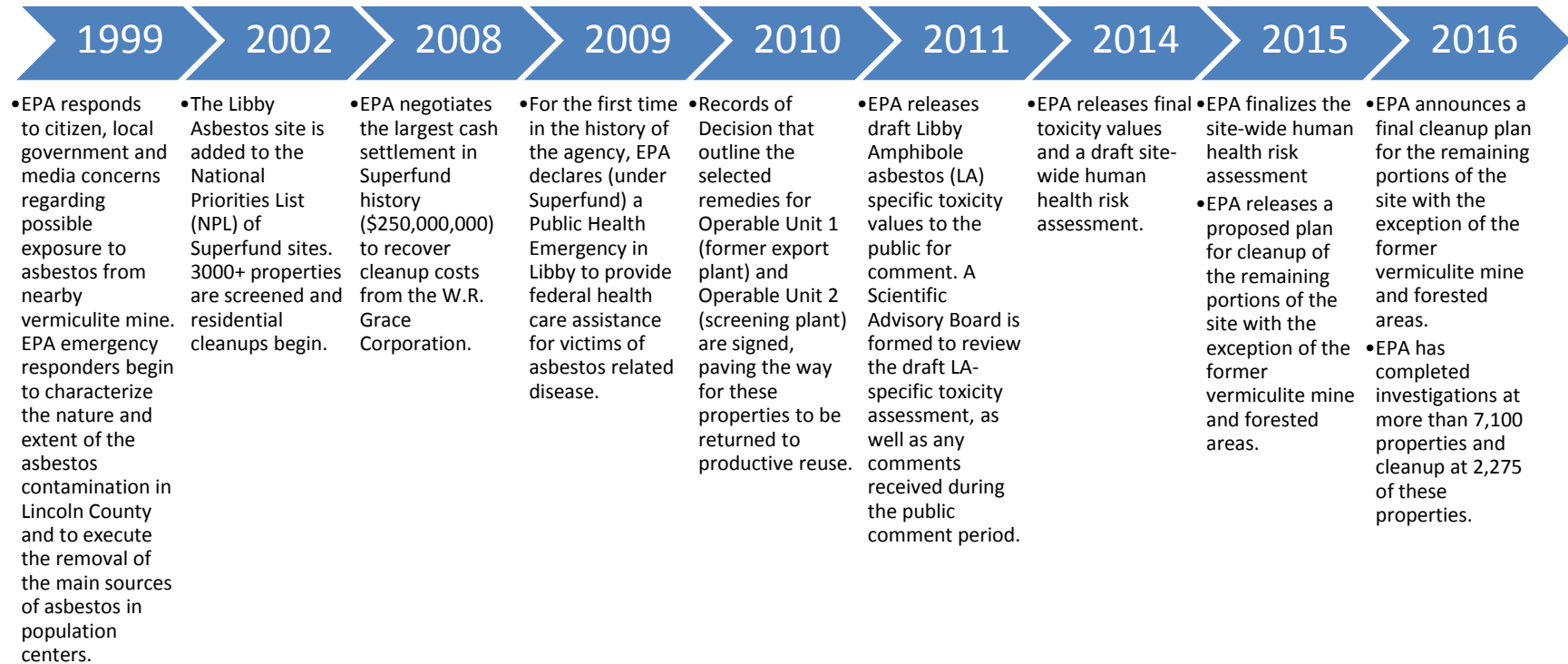
Libby Amphibole asbestos (LA) contamination in Libby originated with operations at the nearby former Libby vermiculite mine, most recently owned and operated by W. R. Grace Company. LA is co-located with vermiculite deposits at the mine. Vermiculite ore was a valuable commodity that was transported from the mine to the former Screening Plant and to local and nationwide processing facilities. Some of the ore was processed by heat expansion and exported to market via truck or rail. From the early 1960s to 1990, the Export Plant was used for stockpiling and distributing vermiculite concentrate to Grace's plants and customers nationwide. Expansion operations stopped before 1981, but milled ore was bagged and exported until 1990. As a result of these processes, contamination was widely distributed.

In November 1999, in cooperation with the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and DEQ, EPA began an emergency response action to protect public health. This response action continues today. The site was added to EPA's National Priorities List in October 2002.

Throughout the process, interim removal actions, such as removal of LA-containing materials, soil, insulation and debris, were performed in conjunction with investigation activities. The removals provided protection while remedial investigations, risk assessments, and feasibility studies were being conducted. Since 2000, work has included numerous investigations, pre-removal sampling, removals, reports, and decision documents.

June 17, 2009, EPA's Administrator determined that conditions at the site constituted a public health emergency. This was the first time that EPA made such a finding under the federal Superfund law. In making this determination, EPA recognized the serious health impacts from LA contamination in Libby, and made it possible for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to provide asbestos-related medical care to eligible Libby and Troy residents. EPA is continuing to identify and conduct activities needed to complete the remedial action so that we can lift the public health emergency.

Major Milestones



1.3. What Work Remains?

As of 2016, EPA has finalized cleanup plans for all portions of the site except for the former mine site and forested areas that make up Operable Unit 3 (OU3). The agency expects to finalize a cleanup plan for OU3 in 2018.

EPA studies have shown that previous cleanups (called removals) are protective, so the final cleanup plan for properties located within Libby and Troy mimics previous removal actions. Cleanup involves removing contaminated soil and contaminated accessible building materials such as attic and wall insulation at properties located within the Superfund site. The cleanup plan also includes designing and implementing institutional controls (ICs). ICs will protect the remedy by ensuring that human activity does not cause exposure to LA. ICs also will manage uses or activities that could pose a risk of exposure.

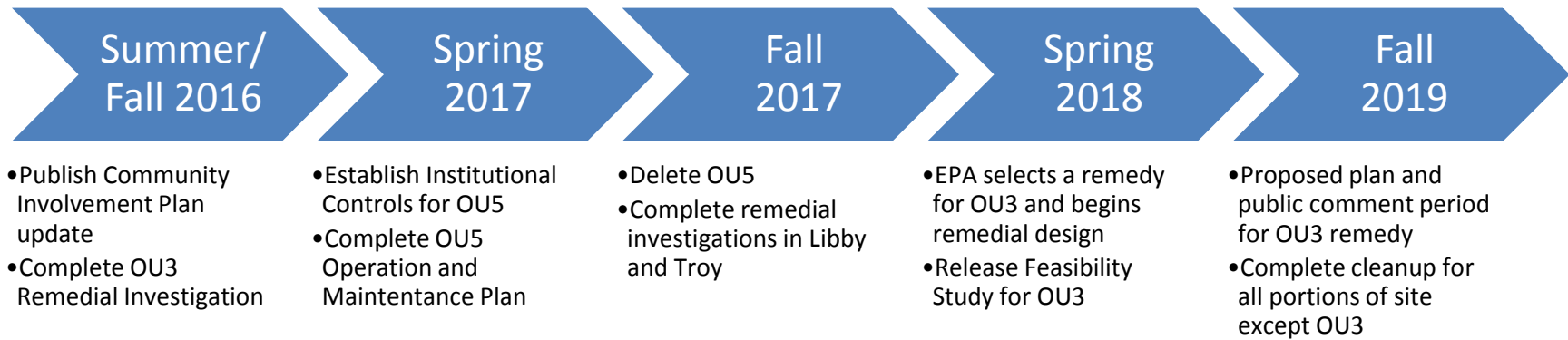
The majority of properties in Libby and Troy have been investigated or remediated. EPA has completed investigations at more than 7,200 properties and cleanup at 2,275 of these properties. We still need owners of about 400 properties to provide access for investigation. We estimate that between 200 and 300 properties will need cleanup and we expect to complete this work in the next two to three years.

EPA, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and Lincoln County will work with the community to develop a plan for ICs and long-term management of the site.

The Superfund site can be deleted from the National Priorities List after cleanup is considered complete and a plan has been finalized for operation and management (including ICs). This is when DEQ will become responsible for the site and EPA will conduct reviews every five years to ensure that the remedy is still protective.



Projected Future Major Milestones*



*These are *projected* timeframes and may be adjusted as needed.

2. Previous Community Involvement

EPA began community involvement activities at the site soon after discovery in December 1999. These activities were designed to provide information to the community and to ensure opportunities for involvement in the decision making process. Community involvement activities conducted between 1999 and 2016 are summarized in brief in the following subsections.

2.1. Superfund Recommended Outreach

At every Superfund site, EPA is committed to keeping the public informed about issues and progress and opportunities for public input. Standard outreach activities under Superfund include: notification, establishment of an administrative record and information repositories, development of a community involvement plan, maintenance of a site mailing list, development of a site website, and preparation of a proposed plan for cleanup and a record of decision.

Activities conducted since 1999 include the following:

- Notifications. EPA notified those affected within the site by phone and mail as well as through local media such as newspaper and radio;
- Establishment of an Information Repository and Administrative Record; the Information Repository is located at the Libby Information Center at 108 East 9th Street in Libby and the Administrative Record is located at the Libby public library, 220 W. 6th Street in Libby and the Troy public library located at 207 Third Street in Troy.
- Support for a Community Advisory Group. EPA helped the community to establish a Community Advisory Group in 2000.
- Development of Community Involvement Plans. EPA's initial Community Involvement Plan for the site was prepared in 2001 and was revised in 2010 and 2016. For the initial plan and each revision, community interviews were conducted with community members and interested stakeholders at the site to determine concerns and issues, and to determine how best to communicate with the public. Access and land use information was also gathered.
- Site contact list. EPA has maintained lists of property owners, stakeholders, elected officials and other lists for the purposes of notifications and site announcements,
- Development of website. EPA developed a Superfund website to provide background information, document cleanup progress, present investigation and cleanup information and share team contact information. The site is at www.epa.gov/superfund/libby-asbestos.

- Proposed plans and Records of Decision (ROD) for Operable Units 1 and 2. Proposed plans for Operable Units 1 and 2 were mailed to all residents of the Libby area in 2009. Prior to issuing the proposed plans, EPA implemented an educational campaign involving a series of advertisements about the Superfund steps. EPA hosted a public meeting to present the proposed plan and to accept oral and written comment.
- Site-wide proposed plan and Record of Decision. A proposed plan for Operable Units 4 through 8 was issued May 8, 2015. EPA mailed a fact sheet describing the proposed plan and public involvement opportunities to all residents located within the site. We also placed a public notice in local papers announcing the proposed plan and opportunities for public comment. EPA hosted a public meeting for the proposed plan in Troy on May 20, 2015 and in Libby on May 21, 2015. EPA provided a brief presentation and offered the public an opportunity to provide oral or written comment. The 60-day comment period was subsequently extended to August 7, 2015. EPA announced a Record of Decision on February 8, 2016.

2.2. Libby-Specific Outreach

In addition to the standard outreach activities, EPA has conducted significant additional innovative and useful activities specifically designed for the Libby Asbestos Superfund site. These activities are described in the following subsections.

Local EPA Information Center

In December 1999, EPA established the widely used EPA Information Center or “Info Center” as it is known in Libby. The Info Center is the primary local information resource for the project. It was initially located at 501 Mineral Avenue. In September 2009, it moved to 108 E. 9th Street.



EPA Information Center

The center is staffed by a full-time office manager, who supports the EPA and fields/directs requests from the community and others. Since 2005, the EPA On-Site Project Manager has kept office hours at the Info Center. The center is a resource for the community and visitors. Here, residents can read documents, pick up copies of brochures, check the cleanup schedule, obtain information on specific properties, and meet with EPA staff. The Info Center manages citizen inquiries with a tracking database that records and assigns inquiries to a specific team member for follow up and completion.

On-site CIC Team for Property Owners and Businesses

In 2001, a team of on-site community involvement coordinators (CICs) was established to facilitate interaction between the field team and residents and to help cleanups function smoothly. Throughout the removal effort, the CICs have coordinated numerous tasks to support sampling and cleanups. These include briefing residents on the scope of work, providing information on temporary relocations, arranging for relocations, facilitating interactions between the field crew and residents, obtaining residential approval for work to be done, coordinating with residents during relocations, facilitating their return to the property, taking care of outstanding issues, and ensuring that residents were reimbursed for their costs during relocation.



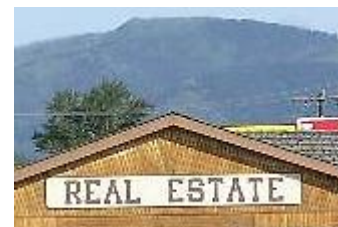
CIC meeting with residents

At the request of local businesses, EPA also developed an assistance program for businesses scheduled for remediation. CICs met with business owners scheduled for cleanup, listened to their concerns, and worked to limit any impacts.

2.3. Education Outreach to Specific Groups

Support to the Real Estate Community

Libby leaders and the real estate community were concerned that EPA's investigation and cleanup work would slow or stop home sales, make appraisals cumbersome, and make financing more difficult. The community was concerned new homebuyers would be scared to buy property in Libby and home values would plummet. They wanted assistance from EPA to prevent or minimize these potential problems.



Local real estate office

In response, EPA developed an assistance approach for the real estate community that included writing hundreds of "comfort letters" to support real estate transactions. The letters describe the work done at the property in question. Homebuyers, appraisers, and mortgage lenders have found the letters to be very useful in answering some of the uncertainties associated with a Superfund cleanup.

EPA has also talked with loan officers, appraisers and potential buyers to provide the additional information necessary to complete mortgage transactions. In 2001, EPA arranged for representatives of federal mortgage insurers, lenders and loan underwriters to attend meetings in Libby, make presentations about what they look for in loan packages and answer questions about effects of Superfund designation on real estate transactions.

EPA also makes the sampling of properties pending sale a priority, and regularly adjusts schedules to accommodate these requests.

In 2005, EPA provided a half-day workshop tailored to the needs and concerns of realtors, mortgage, lenders, appraisers and other representatives of the real estate community in Troy and Libby. Presentations were offered on lender liability, “comfort letters”, disclosure to buyers and renters, general cleanup issues, and upcoming events and process. Eighteen real estate professionals from Libby and Troy attended.

In 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, EPA provided asbestos abatement training for area contractors. Qualified instructors were contracted, informational flyers and posters prepared, and advertisements were placed in local newspapers.

Technical Advisory Group Funding and Training

EPA has funded a Libby technical assistance grant (TAG) since 2003. In 2004, EPA developed an audience-specific technical workshop to help TAG members understand the science behind analytical methods and ongoing risk management decisions. This included planning content, presentation materials and travel arrangements. Ongoing EPA support includes advertisement of meetings and attendance at TAG meetings. We have also offered periodic training to TAG representatives and administrators throughout the years.

Support for the Community Advisory Group

EPA has provided meeting support for the monthly CAG since its inception in 2000, including arranging for meeting space and a meeting facilitator, advertisement of meetings, and attendance at monthly CAG meetings.

Community-wide Redevelopment Workshops

EPA held two major workshops (in 2004 and 2006). These multi-day events included facilitated sessions with over 200 participants. Speakers came from agencies and locations around the country and included two members of Montana’s U.S. Congressional delegation.

Community response to these workshops and meetings was positive and the workshops received favorable coverage by local media. Lincoln County formed a non-profit Tourism Coalition to spearhead future efforts to enhance tourism for Lincoln County through education, promotion, and infrastructure. The workshops also resulted in development of a brand and tagline for marketing purposes and coordination among numerous groups to work for a common goal of improving the area’s economy.



Newspaper story on redevelopment workshop

These included snowmobilers, ATV enthusiasts, motorcyclists, and back country horsemen. A group comprised primarily of downtown business people, Libby Revitalization, Inc., also initiated a streetscape project to improve and enhance the Libby downtown. This economic development work continues today under the leadership of the current county commissioners and EPA continues to coordinate with and support the county on new opportunities now that cleanup in Libby and Troy is nearing completion.



Community members plant trees as part of the redevelopment at Riverfront Park

Libby Legacy Project

EPA supported the community with a project to develop a series of 90-minute lectures and sessions to educate teachers, students and the community at large about the history and the legacy of mining asbestos-contaminated vermiculite. The series culminated in 2012 and can be viewed at www.youtube.com/user/libbylegacyproject. The project also developed a timeline of events associated with vermiculite mining in Libby. This timeline is available at www.libbyschools.org/sites/default/files/page-tiles/LLP_112612_Condensed.pdf.

Support for Economic Development

EPA has implemented numerous activities throughout the years to support Libby and Troy with economic development.

Examples include:

- EPA funded and facilitated a heavily attended workshop in 2003 called Dream It. Do it! The community response was so positive that EPA organized a follow-up event.

- EPA also sponsored a series of meetings on economic revitalization in 2005 that were targeted to the real estate community and local contractors such as general construction, electricians, plumbers and roofers.
- EPA signed a cooperative agreement with the Lincoln County Port Authority in 2004 to provide \$50,000 to support land use planning at the former Stimson Mill Property. We also prioritized the cleanup at the Stimson Central Maintenance Building to support redevelopment goals of the Port Authority.
- EPA collaborated with the city, county and community members on the redevelopment of Riverfront Park. This area was one of EPA's early priorities since W.R. Grace used the property to stockpile, stage and distribute vermiculite to processing areas and insulation distributors outside of Libby. EPA was able to integrate reuse of the park into our cleanup plan, allowing for reconstruction of a boat ramp and other support needed by the community such as irrigation, grading, roads and storm water management. EPA participated in a ribbon-cutting ceremony at Riverfront Park in 2013.
- EPA helped with development of the Cabinet View Golf Course. We collaborated with the owners and adjusted our restoration based on changes being made at the golf course.
- In 2004 EPA developed a proactive assistance program for businesses scheduled for remediation.
- EPA supported the real estate community with numerous trainings and workshops (as described in the previous section on outreach to specific groups)
- EPA has participated regularly in meetings by the Healthy Communities Initiative.



Ribbon-cutting ceremony at Riverfront Park in 2013

In addition, EPA has made an effort wherever possible to spend money locally—within the constraints of federal procurement regulations. We also have encouraged our contractors to hire locally whenever appropriate.



Official opening of Libby's Riverfront Park in August 2013

2.4. Written Materials

Fact Sheets

EPA has prepared and distributed numerous fact sheets to the community about the site since 2000. EPA continues to develop and mail an annual update newsletter to all residents located in the vicinity of the Superfund site.

Fact sheets distributed throughout the years have been used to educate community members about Superfund process, site history, human health risks and the process for finalizing the risk assessment, the HEPA vacuum cleaner program, site investigations and sampling activities, asbestos removal at schools and general information about cleanup progress.

THE WESTERN NEWS

From toxic waste to Nirvana

The successful transition of Libby's Riverfront Park

By BOB HENLINE
The Western News

Libby area yoga instructor Danielle Spillman, who teaches a morning yoga class in Libby's Riverfront Park, characterizes the park and its views as "awe-inspiring."

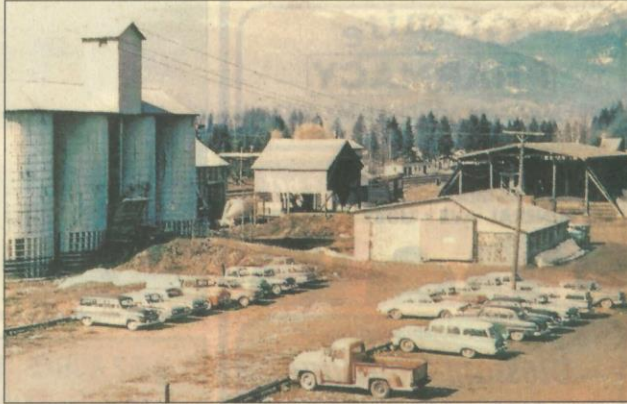
"When I started practicing and teaching at Riverfront Park, my yoga and meditation practice changed dramatically," Spillman said. "I spent my time stopping and listening and really, truly looking at the wonders that are right in front of me. When I take the time to do this first thing in the morning, it changes everything about my day and it's a very different kind of meditation. It is not about disconnecting with my surroundings. It is not about turning off my senses to be able to go deep within. It's about connecting with myself, in my surroundings and allowing my senses to be heightened. Feeling that I am both observer and part of it all. It is truly awe-inspiring."

Looking at the park today, as the sunrise colors the waters of the Kootenai River, one would be hard-pressed to believe it was once one of the most contaminated toxic sites in U.S. history. But it was.

Just a few short years ago the area now occupied by the park and the Fred Brown Pavilion were part of Operable Unit One in the parlance of the Environmental Protection Agency, the first stage of the active clean-up opera-

tions of the Libby Asbestos Superfund Site. The property, once the home of the W.R. Grace & Company mill, was surrounded by piles of asbestos-contaminated vermiculite. It was also home to the local baseball fields, with children running, sitting and playing in and around the deadly toxin. The EPA completed cleanup of the park area in 2011, more than 12 years after initially becoming involved in Libby.

"EPA completed clean-up work at the area now known as Riverfront Park in August 2011," said project manager Rebecca Thomas. "The area was one of EPA's early priorities since W.R. Grace used the property to stock-



The former W.R. Grace & Company export plant area, circa 1968. Photo courtesy Jennifer Lane, EPA.



Danielle Spillman leads a morning yoga class at Riverfront Park in Libby. Photo courtesy Danielle Spillman.

See Park, B

Press Releases and Advertisements in Local Newspapers and Radio

EPA placed a series of more than 200 question and answer advertisements titled "Ask EPA" in local newspapers between 2005 and 2007. The ads provided concise answers to basic questions about the site on a bi-weekly basis.

EPA has also supported the Libby Asbestos Technical Advisory Group (LATAG) and Community Advisory Group (CAG) by preparing and placing advertisements to announce meetings.

EPA has also paid for occasional newspaper column advertisements to educate the community about Superfund and cleanup efforts between 2005 and 2007.

EPA also has written and distributed press releases throughout the years to provide information to media outlets about the site. Recent examples are a press release to announce the final human health risk assessment and another to announce the final cleanup plan (Record of Decision).

Brochures and Other Handouts

EPA has produced a variety of materials needed to educate and engage the public on the serious health issues associated with the site. Information pieces were designed for a wide variety of audiences – from children to adults – with wide ranging levels of environmental sophistication.

These pieces ranged from a 12-page color brochure that provided comprehensive yet easy-to-read information about asbestos risks and the cleanup in Libby to a 20-page, color piece on redevelopment targeted at the U.S. Congressional delegation. Items were directed to residents, business, parents of young children and other audiences.



Libby door tags

Magnets were used to provide contact information to residents who might be considering changes to their property such as a renovation. Door tags have also been used to make it easy for residents to provide information about their property. Tags containing contact information were hung on doors and later collected by the field team. This minimized the number of visits made by field staff to each property.

Other tools have included post cards, posters and flyers to increase public awareness and to request access for investigations.

2.5. Meetings and Workgroups

Public Meetings and Availability Sessions

EPA hosts public meetings and availability sessions to communicate new information and to get input from community members. EPA usually hosts at least one public meeting annually and in some years there have been multiple public availability sessions usually for the purpose of answering questions and getting citizen input on various topics. EPA also has provided presentations at regularly scheduled CAG or TAG meetings.

Operations and Maintenance Workgroup

The Libby operations and maintenance (O&M) workgroup was established uncharacteristically early in the Superfund process to get citizens informed and comfortable with concepts such as institutional controls (ICs). The group was comprised largely of local government employees who will be responsible for maintaining the integrity of the Superfund remedies after EPA has completed its work. This workgroup has helped to shape EPA's cleanup plans and to get ideas for institutional controls.

City Council and County Commissioner Updates

Since the early 2000s, EPA has made it a priority to regularly update the Libby City Council and Lincoln County Commissioners. These updates are made at the regularly scheduled commission meetings at a frequency of every one to two months.

2.6. Targeted Information Campaigns

EPA has focused considerable energy on educating the public about specific upcoming events. Those campaigns are briefly summarized in the following.

Remedial Investigation Outreach

Between 2002 and 2003 had a property-by-property approach to screen properties in the study area for LA sources. When teams were not able to reach an owner to obtain access for screening, a hang-tag was placed on doors requesting the owner to contact the Info Center to coordinate access and schedule a screening. If access was not obtained following two hang-tag events, or if an owner refused access altogether, the addresses were maintained on a "no contact/refusal" in the project property information database. For subsequent efforts, phone calls were made to property owners who had not been reached previously, or who had requested to be contacted at a later date. Hang-tags were used and access was updated, as needed.

Libby Area Environmental Resource Specialist

An educational campaign was conducted to launch the Environmental Resource Specialist (now known as the Asbestos Resource Program) in 2007. A letter and refrigerator magnet were mailed to all Libby residents. To save money, the materials were included in a previously-scheduled mailing of sample results.



The ERS magnet

Voluntary Recruitment Program

Beginning in 2012, the Voluntary Recruitment Program (VRP) was implemented to solicit remaining properties in Libby and Troy needing investigation. Staff track the date and type (e.g., phone calls, property visits, post cards, no contact letters) of solicitation to monitor VRP progress.

EPA has continued to conduct numerous activities to encourage property owners to provide access in recent years. The goal was to make owners aware that the risk assessment was complete and that an initial screening investigation would provide peace of mind, as most properties that undergo screening do not require cleanup. In March, post cards with the message “Let’s Get This Done!” were sent to properties that needed additional investigation after screening. In July, a post card specific to properties that had refused investigation was developed that listed key reasons for owners to participate, including protecting health, protection from future costs (of investigation and/or cleanup), and making home sales easier in future. The postcards were handed out by ARP and were placed in high-traffic locations (county courthouse, businesses, and city halls). In November, EPA developed a “Why Bother with an EPA Cleanup at your Property?” flier, which was made available at the Info Center and distributed by ARP as needed.

The Libby risk assessment is in and EPA is making decisions on property cleanups!



Our records show that your property has not yet been screened for Libby Amphibole asbestos.

Screening is easy and very few properties need to have anything else done. If a removal is needed, EPA will contact you to discuss next steps.

A clean report should bring peace of mind to you and your family AND it will be very useful in any future home sale.

Please call EPA's Voluntary Recruitment Program at 406-291-7691.

If we don't hear from you in 5 days, we will be making follow-up phone calls.



Let's Get This Done!

The Libby risk assessment is in and EPA is making decisions on property cleanups. Our records show that your property has been screened for Libby Amphibole asbestos but additional investigation is required to complete the property evaluation.

We have been unable to reach you to schedule that follow-up. Follow up is easy and very few properties need to have anything else done once that is complete.

This next step should help bring peace of mind to you and your family. It could also be very helpful to you in any future home sale.

Please call EPA's Voluntary Recruitment Program at 406-291-7691.

3. Current Community Concerns

3.1. Community Interviews

EPA conducted interviews with 25 community members located in both in Libby and Troy, Montana. We also asked for input from representatives of the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The list of interviewees was selected to best represent a broad sampling of the community, which included individuals from the following sectors:

- Local businesses
- Community Advisory Group
- Technical Advisory Group
- Center for Asbestos Related Disease
- Community organizations (churches, chamber of commerce, museum)
- School districts
- Local government
- Recreation
- Residential
- Other stakeholders (State of Montana, U.S. Forest Service)

Below is a summary of what was learned in the interviews by topic.

Citizens Are Well Informed

When asked whether they believe they are well informed about the Libby Asbestos Superfund site, every interviewee stated yes.

Examples of feedback:

- *I think that EPA puts the information out there. It's always disappointing to see the low number of people that show up at public meetings. That's the challenge we face.*
- *Get on everyone's email lists. Some people don't read the paper. I wouldn't depend on printed press. The chamber will send out anything.*
- *Yes, I think the EPA has done a good job of providing information online; we get the newsletters; there is the TAG.*
- *Yes, I really do, as a result of my experiences, including investigations, re-investigation, cleanup, and visit to the CARD clinic.*
- *The information is out there, as much as you want to learn is up to you. If I want to ignore it I still know there is a problem in town.*
- *I usually tell people that want the most updated information to call the EPA information center and I provide the number.*

- *I think the information on the asbestos site has been above and beyond what I've seen on other projects. The EPA has been really accessible to the public.*
- *The EPA has kept the Montana DEQ in its consultative role informed and involved throughout the process, listening to its concerns and involving DEQ in key happenings and discussions.*
- *More than I ever thought possible.*

Most interviewees were aware that EPA has finalized cleanup plans for all areas of the site except the former vermiculite mine and forested areas.

Most interviewees were more concerned about institutional controls, long-term maintenance and funding rather than the final cleanup plan. A number of citizens offered praise for EPA and the cleanup but said that there is a deep mistrust of the federal government no matter what the issue. The two county commissioners interviewed said they felt comfortable with the remedy. A few interviewees also praised the Asbestos Resource Program.

Examples of feedback:

- *I don't understand the consequences of some of the details. Like if I want to remodel my house, am I going to have to deal with the remaining asbestos?*
- *Who is going to be on the hook for future stuff? We've established that there will be asbestos left behind. What is considered sealed now, in 10 years might not be. If you tell the citizens they'll be on the hook, they won't tell anybody, knock the wall down, and haul it to the landfill. I'm not saying it won't be addressed, but that it needs to be.*
- *There are areas that haven't been discovered, homes that haven't been cleaned up. If people are faced with the expense of their cleanup, they're not going to do it. Give these people that have contamination a class, provide them the equipment so they can go in themselves for free and give them a place to dump it.*
- *Why is there not more pressure or control provided by EPA to say that the remaining properties need to be surveyed?*
- *Representatives of TAG referenced when Marks was Governor and that the community was told there would be no cost to the community; he said there needs to be some sort of program in place to deal with it. Another TAG member said leaving LA left here is one of their biggest concerns. What is going to happen when the EPA is gone, when a house needs a remodel or a new septic system? Concerns were also raised about where people get firewood and what happens to the ash.*
- *A representative of the county stated the following concerns: what happens after EPA is gone; what does operation and maintenance look like; what's left in place; the change in use of properties; future community issues; economic redevelopment and what about properties that haven't been investigated.*

- *The Mayor of Libby expressed concern for the health of the community and citizens, material left in place, and who is responsible. He said that he doesn't think the folks in the community should be liable for this material. He also said that he doesn't think DEQ can get stuck with the whole bill, that they're underfunded.*
- *DEQ stated that they provided "concurrence with reservations" to EPA for the selected remedy. The state concurs that the selected remedial action will be protective only after development and implementation of robust institutional controls to protect the remedy, establishment of a comprehensive operations and maintenance program to maintain remedy integrity, and creation of an EPA-lead rapid response program to address newly-discovered occurrences of LA or to address LA where changes in land use require a more stringent cleanup level.*

Most of those interviewed were aware that EPA will have a last call for investigations and cleanup, but the main concern seemed to be about how to get people to participate. Most interviewees seemed to think that there should be some sort of consequences for not participating in the project.

Examples of feedback:

- *I don't think community members are aware of the consequences because I certainly am not.*
- *A county commissioner said that he doesn't think the community completely understands what it will mean if they don't participate and said a marketing plan and education is needed so they can make an informed decision. Another county commissioner said we are at the point where we need to do a last call and then stand firm on that. If people miss it then they will incur the consequences. I think we can spell out the consequences better.*
- *A realtor said she doesn't think the community as a whole understands a last call. She said I don't think people understand that this is it and the EPA won't be here forever.*
- *Appeal to the children, it's a community health issue. If my child is playing at your house and your house hasn't been surveyed, it's a community health problem. Some sort of county ordinance, public health requirement that your property is surveyed.*
- *An educator said there are so many people in denial and distrust and that we need to appeal to the "old guard." "I don't think that a segment of the community is going to listen to Washington or Denver or Helena. They are going to listen to their friends and neighbors. I'd engage in some sort of social media campaign, utilize "satisfied customers" to provide their input that it wasn't a bad deal and we're glad we did it."*
- *I'm aware, my house is clean and I got a letter.*

- *I think if you spell it out in black and white, put it in every newspaper, social media website, everywhere you can, and if you don't you are liable – half will probably say they didn't see it. I don't know what else you can do. I think four months is appropriate.*
- *Some look at as not the health risk that it is. They look at it and say I've lived this way for the last 20 years and I can't see how it's affected my health so it can't be that bad.*
- *I just think some people are resistant.*

Most interviewees were aware that Libby Amphibole asbestos may be left where it does not present a health risk, and that a plan will be developed by stakeholders to manage this contamination into the future.

Interviewees voiced some concerns about the final cleanup plan but there was more input on the long-term management plan, also called institutional controls.

- *A county commissioner stated concerns about determining who is responsible for mitigation if LA is found somewhere, or determined at some future point to be a hazard. He believes that ICs need to be well coordinated between the state, county and citizens so that we can minimize the social and economic impacts while maintaining the remedy. He said the ICs should be a joint effort, written by state and county with approval from EPA. The state and county will be left living with it in perpetuity.*
- *What if someone wants to come in and build a swimming pool in an area that was considered a non-use area? You have to be able to track that.*
- *I think the Asbestos Resource Program has been successful because of Nick Raines. He has a good rapport with the community; he blends well with them; we're fortunate to have him.*
- *My feeling has always been if we left some stuff and people are going to remodel, etc. there will be some process for getting it cleaned up. Separate cleanup from the remodels and we have a way to help them do it. I would like to see our citizens who participate have some incentives to do it right.*
- *How does it affect me as a homeowner and my activities? Do I have unexpected construction costs; is there a premium now on everything I want to do?*
- *Hopefully there is a paper record so people know it's there.*
- *We need to start talking about permitting, and so much depend on cost and time involved in complying.*
- *Schools have to have those institutional controls. We have asbestos. Our janitors have to have some level of training to recognize asbestos. It's something schools do all over the state.*
- *I have concerns (about the final cleanup plan) but not from the EPA or PRI's perspective. My concerns are community buy in. When I say Mike Cirian is golden, I mean it in that there is a deep mistrust of the federal and government agencies and he was so good to work with.*

- *I think, at least as a community member, everyone knows that everything is not cleaned up. Obviously you can't remove 100% of everything and replace it.*
- *(Mayor) I see the advisory committee providing recommendations to the Board of Health, and then the Board of Health will be the ones that direct EPA and DEQ. I think the Board of Health should develop it, for the advice of the steering committee.*
- *I think it is irresponsible for the public to think that a public agency should remove every absolute trace when it is in walls across the country and there is a background level. I think we should adopt a building permit program, a check list. There should be land use zoning where there are identified areas with a higher propensity to have material there. Maybe that's not appropriate for residential.*
- *A realtor said she thinks incentives work best but I doesn't know how to get 100% on it. "I don't think they get 100% on the other You Digs right now. I think they need to be happy with the vast majority. People that have a license won't want to risk their license to do something (like a contractor) so that's incentive to do it. Opportunity to get them in for a class, get them certified, get their name out there. Maybe a filing fee, or maybe we'd give them dirt or an hour rental of a backhoe."*

All interviewees were aware that EPA anticipates completing remedial action within three years and all but one expressed concerns about the transition of the site to the Montana Department of Environmental Quality for Operations & Maintenance. Most of these concerns were about funding.

Examples of feedback:

- *The main question and concern is cost. Who is going to be the entity responsible for payment if additional investigations are needed?*
- *As a property owner, whether residential in town or on five acres outside, how does it impact me? What are the consequences?*
- *I would like to have some assurances that the funding is in place.*
- *There have been mixed messages from DEQ and there is the question of what is remediation and what is O&M.*
- *I don't think the state has the resources and I don't want them getting stuck with the bill. You cannot put the burden of the cleanup on the property owner. It won't be protective anymore.*
- *Who pays if ten years down the road we find that trace levels are not acceptable?*
- *Bring the language down. Remedial action, remedial completion – it's all a cleanup as far as people are concerned.*
- *My only concern is that it doesn't get delayed. The sooner we get it to that point the better off so that everyone can move forward and we can really start looking at moving the town forward.*

Most of those interviewed said they believe social media, namely Facebook, is likely to be a useful way to get information to citizens. Most interviewees continue to rely heavily on local newspapers and many were complimentary of EPA's short news updates that they receive in the mail. A number of citizens also expressed satisfaction with previous means of sharing information.

Examples of feedback:

- *Social media is obviously the best. That and the newspapers, followed by the radio.*
- *I think social media is huge. Everybody is on Facebook. I'd say 60-70+% are on Facebook. It's significant.*
- *I think social media is great. A lot of older people use it too. I would think over half, perhaps in the 70% range, have access to social media. The key is getting it on high use pages.*
- *We've had a lot of success with Facebook. The sheriff's office and EMA and county all have FB pages that have been really successful in getting information out. We also use the newspapers, radio and the electronic sign at the courthouse.*
- *Any number of entities could host a Facebook page, but probably not the Federal government. The more grassroots the better.*
- *Facebook definitely. Twitter not so much around her. The Western News.*
- *If someone were to do a Facebook page, I think it should be ARP. I think they have to share that page to different community websites so it's public to everyone, whether they have friended them or not. Get on the KRDC, the Chamber, any community page.*
- *I think what you're doing is fine. You've done the best you can. People have to have an interest to look for the information sometimes.*
- *The metal fences between Asa Wood school and the alternative school. Lots of people get their news there.*
- *General news media and accessing the schools, getting some presentations for science classes, testimonials, getting to the "old guard", network out to friends of friends of friends.*
- *The web site could use a polishing.*
- *Short, concise, one page.*

The most commonly mentioned concerns regarding the former vermiculite mine and surrounding forested areas (OU3) seemed to be forest fires and future access. A number of interviewees also had questions about funding.

Examples of feedback:

- *I'm more concerned about the boundary of OU3 and loss of access, impacts on wild fire response, impacts on land management, timber. If possible it would be nice to have it*

open to some extent. You can't do it all the way. As far as Rainy Road, open to at least Tubb Gulch.

- *Will it always be forbidden?*
- *It has to be restricted. Kids will be riding their four wheelers up there and partying up there otherwise.*
- *The project manager is very open and willing to work with the community and that makes a big difference.*
- *There are concerns to make fire fighters and public health a number one priority.*
- *I know that my kids work for the forest service and have the option to sign a waiver to fight forest fires on that property. I don't know if there is enough information or not. There is fear it will catch fire and then there will be asbestos smoke blanketing the community.*
- *I don't know how you just clean up the forest. I don't think it's reasonable to expect it's going to be cleaned and I don't think you are going to have full access to it.*
- *The concern is for our fire fighters because it is just a matter of time when a fire is there.*
- *I guess my only wish is that at some point we know enough that trees can be harvested and people can recreate in it. Hopefully we can have some benefit from it. It would be nice if it's not such a threat forest fire wise.*
- *Putting enough soil up there to get grass to grow might be the best option.*

Economic development continues to be an interest.

During the interviews, several community members raised the topic of economic development and voiced concerns about wanting to move the town forward. A county commissioner said that many of the community members believe that the cleanup has gone on long enough and that they're satisfied with the results. He said the county has a transition team in place to make a positive future in Libby and Troy.

A couple representatives of the schools said that EPA contractors leaving when cleanup is done will have a big impact on their budget; they said it would be helpful to have advance notice of what these numbers look like.

4. Communications Objectives

Based on interviews with local community members and other interested parties, EPA has developed the following objectives for community involvement and communications at the site.

4.1. Objectives

1. Continue to plan opportunities that allow for ongoing communication about the site among EPA, DEQ, community members and stakeholders. EPA should continue to rely on tools previously used at the site such as local media, public meetings and mailings.
2. Use social media such as Facebook as a way to broaden audiences reached and as a way to offer more instant communications and feedback.
3. Continue to collaborate with Lincoln County, DEQ and other stakeholders to develop a well-funded plan for long-term management of the site and institutional controls.
4. Continue to collaborate with the community and key stakeholders regarding possible cleanup options at the former vermiculite mine and surrounding forested areas (OU3).
5. Continue to offer regular and timely communications regarding wildfire preparedness and piggyback on existing communications networks to offer time sensitive updates.
6. Continue to support the community's interest in economic development.
7. Continue to offer mechanisms for identifying community concerns and collecting feedback.

4.2. Community Involvement Action Plan

Based on the above community involvement objectives, EPA proposed the following action plan for community involvement:

Objective	Actions
Plan opportunities that allow for ongoing communication among EPA, DEQ, community members and stakeholders	<p>Continue regular site-wide updates to elected officials.</p> <p>Continue to host at least one public meeting or availability session annually.</p> <p>Continue to mail short annual updates to all residents in Libby and Troy and make additional site updates available as needed regarding new information that becomes available.</p> <p>Maintain web site and add additional information to make more user friendly.</p> <p>Continue to update news media regarding new information.</p> <p>Continue to support the Community Advisory Group.</p> <p>Continue to provide technical assistance to the community through the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) or Technical Assistance for Communities (TASC) grant.</p>
Consider use of social media such as Facebook as a way to broaden audiences reached and as a way to offer more instant communications and feedback.	<p>Piggyback on social media efforts currently being conducted by stakeholders within Libby and Troy such as the county's Facebook page for the Asbestos Resource Program.</p> <p>Explore developing an EPA site-specific Facebook page for posting events, community involvement opportunities, site updates and progress.</p>
Collaborate with Lincoln County, DEQ and other stakeholders to develop a well-funded plan for long-term management of the site and institutional controls.	<p>Continue to meet regularly with DEQ, Lincoln County, and other key stakeholders regarding long-term management and ICs for each operable unit.</p> <p>Participate in an institutional controls steering committee being coordinated by the City-County Board of Health, along with other stakeholders</p>

Objective	Actions
	<p>such as DEQ, to develop ICs that are acceptable to the community.</p> <p>After ICs are finalized, issue a supplement to the Record of Decision known as an Explanation of Significant Differences to communicate the final IC plan</p> <p>Host a 30-day public comment period on the final Institutional Control Implementation Plan</p>
Continue to collaborate with the community and key stakeholders regarding possible cleanup options at the former vermiculite mine and surrounding forested areas (OU3).	<p>Continue regular meetings with Lincoln County, U. S. Forest Service, DEQ, DNRC and other stakeholders to collaborate regarding a final Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study and cleanup plan.</p> <p>Continue to offer updates to the OU3 stakeholder group.</p>
Continue to offer regular and timely communications regarding wildfire preparedness and piggyback on existing communications networks to offer time sensitive updates.	<p>Continue regular meetings and collaboration with Lincoln County, U. S. Forest Service, DEQ, DNRC and other stakeholders to plan and implement communications</p> <p>Continue to offer updates to the OU3 stakeholder group.</p>
Continue to support the community's interest in economic development.	Continue to coordinate with the Lincoln County Commission and support work with Partners Creative to share positive messages
Continue to offer mechanisms for identifying community concerns and collecting feedback.	<p>Continue to encourage every property owner who participates in a cleanup to complete an evaluation form.</p> <p>Offer comment cards and a comment box at public meetings.</p> <p>Continue to document, track and respond to concerns from citizens who contact the EPA with concern or complaints.</p>

5. Community Profile (Updated May 2016)

This section provides an updated snapshot of the communities of Libby and Troy.

5.1. Population Statistics

The following demographic information for locations in the vicinity of the site was obtained from the 2010 U.S. Census.

Libby population statistics are based on the last census in 2010. At that time, there were 2,628 people, 1,252 households, and 647 families residing in Libby. The population density was 1,375.9 inhabitants per square mile. There were 1,416 housing units.

There were 1,252 households out of which 23.2 percent had children under the age of 18 living with them, 36.7 percent were married couples living together, 11.1 percent had a female householder with no husband present, 3.9 percent had a male householder with no wife present, and 48.3 percent were non-families. 41.9 percent of all households were made up of individuals and 19.1 percent had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.02 and the average family size was 2.71.

In Libby, the population was spread out with 19.1 percent under the age of 18, 8.4 percent from 18 to 24, 21.4 percent from 25 to 44, 28.6 percent from 45 to 64, and 22.5 percent who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 45.8 years. The gender makeup of the city is 48.6 percent male and 51.4 percent female. The racial makeup of the city was 95.9 percent white, 0.1 percent African American, 1.1 percent Native American, 0.4 percent Asian, 0.3 percent from other races, and 2.1 percent from two or more races. Hispanics or Latinos of any race were 2.5 percent of the population. English is the primary language in Libby.

Based on the 2015 American Community Survey estimates, the median income for a household in the city was \$25,797 and the unemployment rate is 12.4 percent. Males had a median income of \$21,383 versus \$18,399 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$18,332. About 17.4 percent of the population was below the poverty line.

5.2. New Business Development

While Libby has a rich industrial history, it is in the process of transitioning to a more service based economy. The Libby Chamber of Commerce tracks new business development and growth. In 2015, 20 businesses joined the Chamber and as of June 2016, 24 more businesses have joined. This evolution demonstrates Libby's commitment to economic development and new business growth.

5.3. Community Government and Local Services

Libby is the county seat of Lincoln County. As such, it offers a full range of city and county services. Local, state, and federal government contacts relevant to the site are included in the site stakeholder and contact list.

City of Libby

City government is comprised of a mayor and six elected commissioners. The City Council meets weekly in the Council Chambers in City Hall and also has a less formal weekly breakfast meeting. City Hall is located at 952 E. Spruce Street in Libby. Office hours are Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., except holidays.

City departments and offices include: City Clerk, Building Inspector, Street Department, Police Department, Libby Volunteer Fire Department, Sewage Treatment Plant, and Water Department. The City also has a Board of Adjustments, an Airport Board, and a Police Commission. The City's website is at www.cityoflibby.com.

Lincoln County

County government is comprised of three elected commissioners, representing the districts of Libby, Eureka, and Troy. The commission meets every Wednesday morning, generally in Libby. On the third Wednesday of each month, the meeting is held in Eureka. The county offices are at the main courthouse (512 California Avenue in Libby) and at the north annex in Eureka. Office hours are Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., except holidays.

County departments and offices include: Clerk and Recorder, County Nurse, Clerk of District Court, County Attorney, Emergency Management, Environmental Health, MSU-Extension Agent, Personnel, Planning, Schools, Treasurer, Victim and Witness, Weed Management, and WIC. The county's website is at www.lincolncountymt.us.

The county also has three public libraries. Lincoln County Libraries consists of the main library in Libby, Montana and two branch libraries in Eureka, Montana and Troy, Montana. The service area is Lincoln County and northwest Montana (over 20,000 people). The Libby Library is located at 220 West 6th Street, phone 293-2778, email library@libby.org.

State of Montana

Several State of Montana offices are also located in Libby and provide services to the local population. These include the Assessor/Appraiser, District Court, Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Drivers Examiner, Family Services, Fish Wildlife and Parks, Highway Department, Highway Patrol, Juvenile Probation, and Kootenai Job Services. Contact information for these offices is available at www.lincolncountymt.us/state_offices.

5.4. Local News Media Outlets

Local residents have direct access to media outlets from Lincoln County, Kalispell, Missoula, and Spokane (newspapers, radio, and television). Contacts are maintained in the site stakeholder and contact list.

- **Newspapers.** There are three local newspapers within the Town of Libby. *The Western News* publishes twice a week, and the *Kootenai Valley Record* and *The Montanian* publish weekly. EPA has accounts with all three papers and regularly places advertisements in them. EPA also occasionally runs an ad in the *Daily Interlake* in Kalispell (90 miles east of Libby).
- **Radio.** Libby has a local radio station, KLCB (1230AM)/KTNY (101.7FM). EPA has an account with this station and has run advertisements for public meetings on occasion.

EPA's use of these media has generally been limited to the local newspapers and radio stations. This is likely to continue because the available television sources are not local, expensive, and have odd schedules in Lincoln County. On occasion, there has been television coverage of events at the site (e.g., when the site was added to the NPL).

5.5. Internet Access and Usage

It is difficult to determine the level of computer literacy and access in Lincoln County. EPA works with an estimate that perhaps 60 and 70 percent of the population uses the internet and this figure will only increase in the future. Based on community interviews, it appears that social networking sites could be an effective way of communicating with residents of Lincoln County.

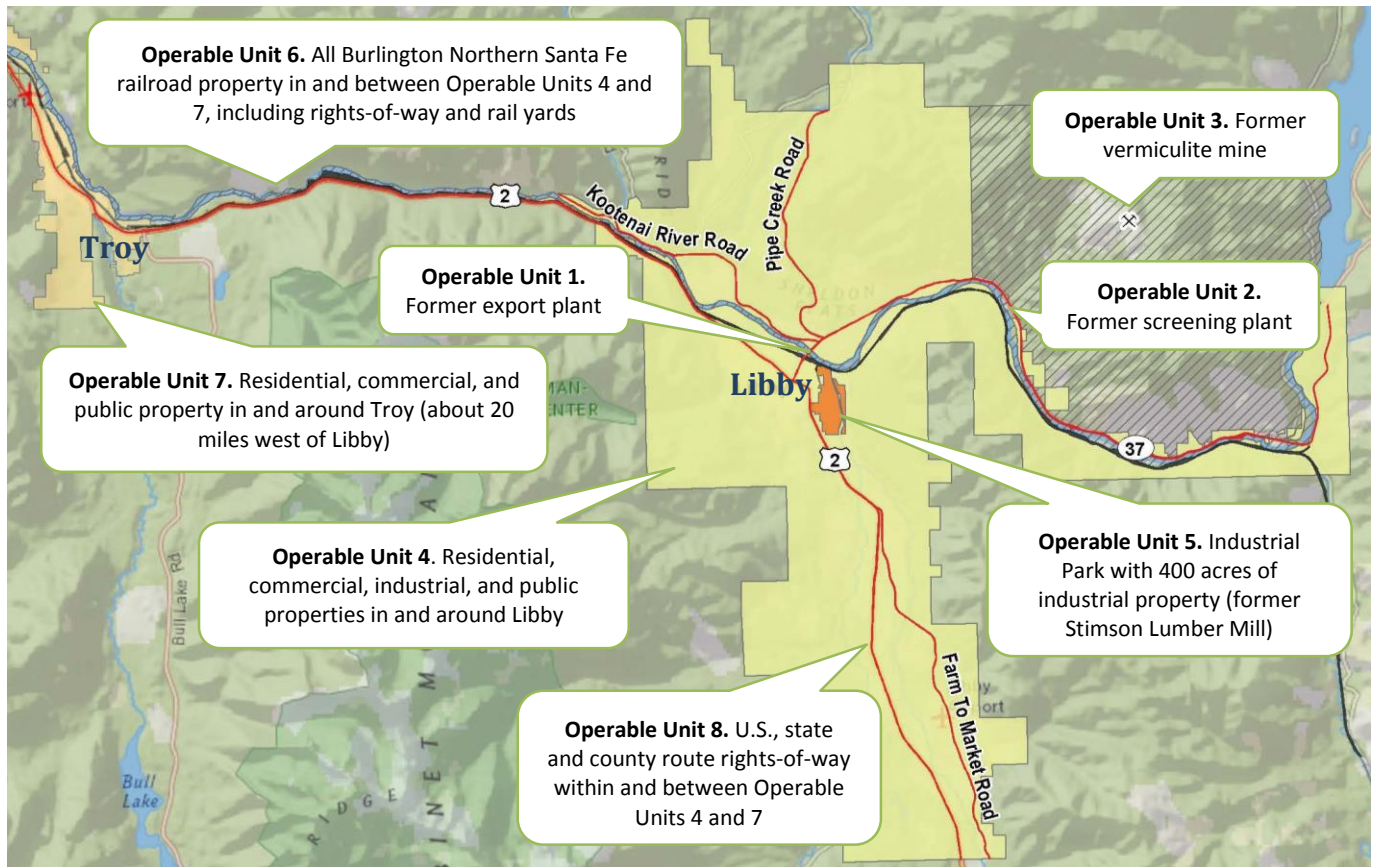
5.6. Education

- Libby School District #4 has three schools located in the Town of Libby, Montana. There are approximately 1,200 students in the district.
- **Libby Elementary and Middle School.** This school is located at 101 Ski Road. It serves approximately 600 students in Grades pre-K through 8. The student to teacher ratio is relatively low for Montana (13 to 1).
- **Libby High School.** This school is located at 150 Education Way. It serves approximately 460 students in Grades 9 through 12. The student to teacher ratio is average for Montana (17 to 1). There is also an Alternative high school program within the district. The Libby Campus of the Flathead Valley Community College offers adult college education courses at its campus at 225 Commerce Way in Libby.

6. Attachments

- 6.1 Site Map with Operable Units
- 6.2 Updated Site-wide Key Messages
- 6.3 Interview Questions
- 6.4 Community Organizations

6.1. Site Map with Operable Units



6.2. Site-wide Key Messages

Below is a list of site-wide key messages that have been updated since the human health risk assessment was finalized in 2015.

- EPA strongly cautions that citizens not work with vermiculite or disturb it any way.
- Exposure to Libby Amphibole asbestos should be limited; asbestos-contaminated vermiculite should be handled with extreme care.
- Take care not to bring any contaminated clothing or material back to your home or business.
- Treat any asbestos-containing material as regulated material and comply with all state and local regulations.
- The health risk from exposure to all asbestos depends greatly on the amount of asbestos in the material you are disturbing and how long the exposure lasts.
- Contact the Asbestos Resource Program's hotline at 406-291-5335 if you see any vermiculite on your property, even if you are unsure, if you plan to renovate home and/or if you intend to do any large excavations on your property. This program is available to the Libby and Troy community at no cost.
- Don't disturb areas that contain vermiculate.
- Take measures to avoid generating dust. If you are conducting an activity in or around your home that could create dust take measures to reduce dust generation as much as possible.
- Rinse any tools or equipment in a work area before returning them.
- After working outdoors on your property wash and wipe your feet and/or remove your shoes before going indoors.
- Maintain your lawn. A healthy lawn reduces dust and contact with bare soil.
- Avoid gathering and burning wood from locations near the former vermiculite mine.

6.3. Interview Questions

1. Do you feel you are well informed about the Libby Asbestos Superfund site?
2. Are you aware that EPA has finalized cleanup plans for all areas of the site except the former vermiculite mine and forested areas? Do you have any concerns about the final cleanup plans?
3. Are you aware of EPA's Last Call for investigations and cleanup? Do you think community members understand the consequences of not participating in the project? Any ideas on how to encourage those who have not participated to do so?
4. Are you aware that Libby Amphibole asbestos may be left where it does not present a health risk, and that a plan will be developed by stakeholders to manage this contamination into the future? Do you have any ideas about this long-term management plan, also called institutional controls?
5. Are you aware that EPA anticipates completing remedial action within three years? Do you have any concerns about this and transition of the site to the Montana Department of Environmental Quality for Operations & Maintenance?
6. What is the best way to get information to the community? Please be specific. Please also tell us whether you think social media such as Facebook and Twitter could be a useful way to get site information.
7. EPA expects to complete the investigation at the former vermiculite mine and surrounding forested areas soon. Do you have any thoughts or concerns about a remedy for this area (OU3)?
8. Is there anything else you would like to add today?
9. Who else do you recommend we speak with about the site?

Note: EPA also asked interviews if they have thoughts or ideas about another Superfund site located within Lincoln County known as the Libby Groundwater Superfund site. Answers to this question were not used in this community involvement plan update but may be used to plan future communications associated with the groundwater site.

6.4. Community Organizations in Lincoln County

Al-Anon

Wed. 12 noon

Christ Lutheran Church

Contact: Maureen, 293-2965

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)

Troy: 7:30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church

218 East Missoula Ave.

Contact: Larry, 295-9577

American Legion #97 Auxiliary

2nd Thurs. 1 p.m.

319 California Ave., Libby

Contact: Ginny Schewning, 293-3601

Avid Gardeners

1st Fri. 4:30 p.m.

Call for meeting location

Bingo

Tues. 7 p.m.,

Libby VFW

Contact: 293-7316

Bingo

Sat. 7 p.m.

Libby Senior Citizen Center

Contact: 293-7222

Brain Injury Support Group

Troy: 3rd Wed. 6 p.m.

Senior Citizen Center

Contact: www.nvsg.org

Libby: 3rd Thurs. 5 p.m.

Families in Partnership

Contact: www.nvsg.org

Cabinet Back Country Horsemen

2nd Tues. 7 p.m.

Heritage Museum cook shack

Contact: Cindy Betlach, 295-5781

Cabinet Odd Fellows #68

1st and 3rd Thurs. 7 p.m.

104 W. 4th St.

Contact: John Beebe, 293-5187

County Commissioners

Wed. 10 a.m.–4 p.m.

Courthouse

Contact: Dallas Shaw, 283-2312

David Thompson Search & Rescue

3rd Tues. 7:30 p.m.

301 City Service Rd.

Contact: Susan Ague, 293-3801

Diabetes Awareness & Support

2nd Tues. 7 p.m.

Christ Lutheran Church

200 W. Larch St.

Contact: 238-7319

Elks BPOE

2nd & 4th Tues. 7 p.m.

Contact: 293-7828

Granny & Grandpa Bowling League

Wed. 2 p.m. (August–March)

Lincoln Lanes

Contact: 293-3123

Igniters Car Club

1st Wed. 8pm

Contact: Darren Short, 283-1062

Kiwanis
Tues. 12 noon
Venture Motor Inn
443 Hwy 2

Kootenai Pets for Life
2nd Mon. 6 p.m.
Lincoln County Campus

Kootenai Bird Club
2nd Thurs. 7 p.m.
Libby High School Library

Kootenai Stargazers Astronomy Club
3rd Fri. 6 p.m.
Contact: Gene McGlasson, 406 293-2552

Kootenai Valley Quilt Guild
2nd Mon.
Christ Lutheran Church

Libby Area Technical Assistance Group
1st Tues. 6–8 p.m.
Lincoln County Campus
Contact: Mike Noble, 293-3539 or
Tracy McNew, 293-9274
Tjmcnew@gmail.com

Libby City Council
1st and 3rd Mon. 7 p.m.
952 E. Spruce St.
Contact: Audray McCollum, 293-2731 x2

Libby Fine Arts, Inc.
2nd Thurs. 1:30 p.m.
Contact: Marilyn Irwin 293-7091

Libby Food Pantry
Tues. & Fri. 10 a.m.–2 p.m.
724 Louisiana Ave.
Contact: 293-3332

Libby Scatter Guns
Wed. & Sat. 12–4 p.m.
Farm-to-Market Rifle Range

Libby Spinning Square Dance Group
Contact: Ted Jewell, 293-1165

Libby School Board
2nd Mon. 7 p.m.
724 Louisiana Ave.
Contact: Craig Barringer, 293-8811

Libby Senior Citizen Activities
Board meeting: 2nd Thurs, 9 a.m.
Libby Senior Center
206 E. 2nd St.
Contact: 293-7222

Kootenai Valley Christian School
Contacts: 293-2303

Lincoln County Democrats
2nd Wed. 6 p.m.
Contact: 291-1610

Lincoln County Sno-Kats
1st Thurs. 7 p.m.
First Montana Bank, Libby
Contact: David Nitschke, 293-8307

Open Quilting Education
3rd Sat. 9 a.m.
Libby High School
Home Economics Room
Contact: Mabel, 293-3316

Polar Bear Club
Sun. 2 p.m. (October–April)
Libby Creek Bridge
Farm-to-Market Road
Contact: 293-5014

Red Cross Blood Drive
3rd Thurs. every other month
Libby VFW
Contact: 293-7316

Republican Club
Thurs. 12 noon
Venture Motor Inn

Rotary Club
Mon. 12 noon
Venture Motor Inn
Contact: Chris Savage, 208 699-7229

St. John's Lutheran Hospital Auxiliary
2nd Wed. noon
Contact: Jan Kendall, 293-7048

Sons of Norway, Norhaven536
3rd Sat. 7 p.m.
165 Garden Rd.

TOPS #126
Mon. 6:30 p.m.
Church of God
1007 Utah Ave.
Contact: Millie Duff: 293-5154

TOPS #505
Thurs. 11 a.m.
724 Louisiana Ave.
Contact: Dorothy McCarty, 293-3100

Troy Snowmobile Club
1st Wed. 7 p.m.
Troy County Shop
Contact: Jerry Wandler, 295-4322
wanzy@frontiernet.net

U Serve Libby Inc. (tennis)
1st Wed. 6 p.m.
724 Louisiana Ave.
Contact: Laurie Mari, 293-8260

VA Service Officer
2nd Mon.
Troy Senior Center 11 a.m.-noon
Libby Senior Center 1:30-4pm

VFW Ladies Auxiliary (Libby)
1st Wed. 7 p.m.
Contact: 293-7316

VFW Ladies Auxiliary (Troy)
1st Tues. 7:30 p.m.