

FINAL
OPERATIONAL RANGE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM
PHASE I QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT REPORT
CAMERON PASS
ARAPAHO AND ROOSEVELT NATIONAL FORESTS,
COLORADO

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ARID-GEO	Army Range Inventory Database-Geodatabase
COARNG	Colorado Army National Guard
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
DoD	Department of Defense
JFHQ CO	Joint Forces Headquarters Colorado
MCOC	Munitions Constituents of Concern
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
ORAP	Operational Range Assessment Program
RFMSS	Range Facility Management Support System
U.S.	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States (U.S.) Army is conducting qualitative assessments at operational ranges to meet the requirements of Department of Defense policy and to support the U.S. Army Sustainable Range Program. The operational range qualitative assessment (hereinafter referred to as Phase I Assessment) is the first phase of the U.S. Army Operational Range Assessment Program. This Phase I Assessment evaluates the operational range area at Cameron Pass to assess whether further investigation is needed to determine if potential munitions constituents of concern (MCOC) are or could be migrating off-range at levels that may pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. In conducting the Phase I Assessment, MCOC sources, potential off-range migration pathways, and potential off-range human and ecological receptors are evaluated as appropriate.

Cameron Pass encompasses approximately 45,395 acres in Larimer County, Colorado. It is located within the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests, approximately 40 miles west of Fort Collins, Colorado. The U.S. Forest Service, Department of Interior owns Cameron Pass; however, this area is leased to the Colorado Army National Guard (COARNG) via a memorandum of understanding. According to the Army Range Inventory Database-Geodatabase (2005), one training and maneuver area is present at Cameron Pass.

Currently, no training activities are conducted at Cameron Pass because the memorandum of understanding between the U.S. Forest Service and COARNG expired in 2005; however, the COARNG is in the process of developing a Business Management Plan. This Business Management Plan outlines proposed future COARNG training activities at Cameron Pass. Historically, this area was used for mountaineering and winter survival training. Potential sources of MCOC were not identified at Cameron Pass. A review of available records and background data, as well as an interview with installation personnel, indicates that training activities at Cameron Pass do not involve, and historically have not involved, the use of military munitions, except for small caliber blanks. Small caliber blanks contain no projectile and are not considered to be a source of MCOC. Therefore, potential off-range migrations pathways and potential off-range human and ecological receptors were not evaluated, and the training and maneuver area at Cameron Pass is categorized as Unlikely.

Installations with operational ranges where no munitions or only small caliber blanks have been utilized are categorized as Unlikely. That is, based on a review of available information, there is sufficient evidence to show that due to the lack of munitions use there are no known releases or source-receptor interactions that could present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Ranges categorized as Unlikely are required to be re-evaluated at least every five years. Re-evaluation may occur sooner if significant changes (e.g., change in range operations or site conditions, regulatory changes) occur that affect determinations made during this Phase I Assessment. **Table ES-1** summarizes the Phase I Assessment findings.

Table ES-1: Summary of Findings and Conclusions for Cameron Pass

Category	Total Number of Ranges and Acreage	Source(s)	Pathways(s)	Human and Ecological Receptors	Conclusions
Unlikely	One operational range; 45,395 acres	No source—no current or historical use of live-fire military munitions	Not evaluated (no source identified)		Re-evaluate during the five-year review.