

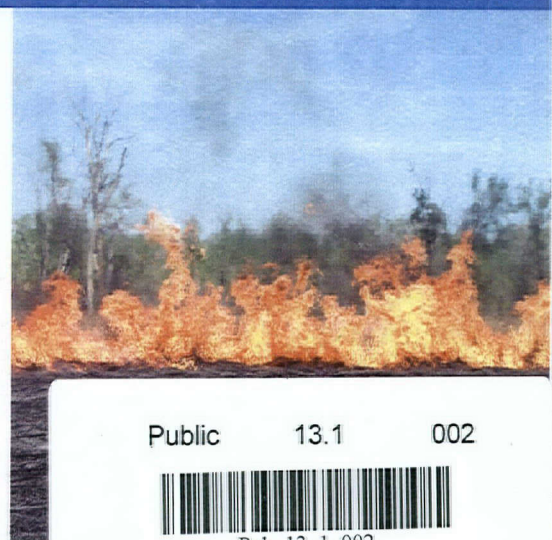


Community Involvement Plan



CAUTION
POTENTIAL UNEXPLODED
ORDNANCE
MAY BE PRESENT
IN THE AREA
AVOID ENTRY

Fort Riley Superfund Site
Fort Riley, Kansas
August 2005



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGL	Abandoned Gas Line
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CAA	Clean Air Act
CWA	Clean Water Act
DCFA	Dry Cleaning Facilities Area
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
DS/GS	Direct Support/General Support
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FFTA-MAAF	Former Fire Training Area-Marshall Army Airfield
FS	Feasibility Study
FY	Fiscal Year
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
IAP	Installation Action Plan
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
IWSA	Installation-Wide Site Assessment
KDHE	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
LTM	Long-Term Monitoring
MPRC	Multi-Purpose Range Complex
NCP	National Oil & Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priority List
OB/OD	Open Burn/Open Detonation
OU	Operable Unit
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PAOC	Potential Areas of Contamination
PP	Proposed Plan
POL/UST	Petroleum, Oil, Lubricant/Underground Storage Tank
RA	Remedial Action or Removal Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RA-O	Remedial Action-Operations
RC	Response Complete
RD	Remedial Design
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROD	Record of Decision
RI	Remedial Investigation
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SFL	Southwest Funston Landfill

SI	Site Inspection or Site Investigation
T & E	Threatened and Endangered Species
TRC	Technical Review Committee
USATHAMA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

1 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

1.1 What is the Community Involvement Plan?

Fort Riley, under the Army's Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund program, developed this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to guide communication efforts among the communities surrounding Fort Riley and the organizations responsible for remediation. Significant program milestones and events in Fort Riley's remediation program warrant this CIP that replaces the 1992 Community Relations Plan (CRP).

Community involvement is the process of engaging in dialogue and collaboration with community members. This updated plan encourages community involvement in Fort Riley's Superfund site activities. Use of the community involvement activities outlined in this plan will ensure that residents are continuously informed and provided opportunities to be involved. The community involvement is founded on the belief that people should know what Fort Riley is doing and be able to have input into the decisions that may have the potential to affect their health and well-being. The goal of Fort Riley's community involvement is to advocate and strengthen meaningful community participation during Fort Riley's Superfund site activities.

The plan presents an overview of the Superfund process and explains how the installation became an EPA National Priorities List (NPL)/Superfund site. It also covers Fort Riley's history, description, and location. It briefly describes the contaminated sites as well. The CIP lists the organizations and communities surrounding the installation and describes how they have been involved in the progress of restoration.

1.2 Why is the plan needed?

The Fort Riley installation is an EPA NPL/Superfund site under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as Superfund, due to confirmed historical releases of contaminants to the soil and ground water. Fort Riley entered into a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) on June 28, 1991 with the EPA and the State of Kansas to identify and address all environmental releases at the installation.

A CIP must be prepared for every EPA NPL site. The FFA for Fort Riley reaffirms this requirement. This CIP fulfills the requirement of the FFA to provide the public with a description of how information about CERCLA/Superfund investigations and remediation can be assessed and how community members can impact Fort Riley's restoration decisions.

1.3 What are the objectives of the plan?

The objectives of Fort Riley's CIP are as follows:

- Describe how area community members can become involved in key decisions and different methods of public participation during the investigation and remediation process.
- Identify public concerns and respond to differing points of view on human health and environmental issues, written materials, and community involvement activities.

Community members are encouraged to identify their concerns and offer suggestions in writing to improve printed materials and public meetings to better meet their needs. The CERCLA/Superfund process allows for public input through scheduled meetings at critical points in the restoration process, but anyone can write letters or e-mail to Fort Riley at any point. Comments need not be long; they only need to give a brief opinion on the issue for Fort Riley's consideration.

2 THE NPL/SUPERFUND PROCESS

2.1 What is the EPA NPL?

The National Oil & Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the EPA NPL. The EPA NPL is a list of hazardous waste sites that received Hazard Ranking System (HRS) scores above 28.5 and that require further investigation and cleanup under the CERCLA/Superfund program. The HRS is a numerically based screening system that uses information collected during the preliminary inspection to assess the relative potential of sites to pose a threat to human health and the environment. The HRS score is calculated based on four exposure pathways: ground water, soil, surface water, and air. A contaminated site may be placed on the EPA NPL based on any of these exposure pathways.

2.2 Why is Fort Riley on the EPA NPL as a Superfund site?

The EPA was alerted to the potential environmental problems at Fort Riley through a 1984 U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA) report, entitled *Installation Assessment of the Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized) and Fort Riley, KS*. The results of sampling at two sites: the Southwest Funston Landfill and the Pesticide Storage Facility, indicated potential threats to public health and the environment.

The EPA combined these two sites for scoring using the HRS and calculated a score of 33.8. Fort Riley was then placed on the EPA NPL in August 1990.

2.3 What is the Superfund cleanup process?

The NCP provides the guidelines and procedures needed to respond to releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The CERCLA/Superfund program requires federal facilities on the NPL to enter into a FFA with the EPA to carry out investigations and remedial actions to address contamination. While most investigation and many remediation steps are completed at the Fort Riley Superfund site, it is helpful to understand the full cleanup process that is followed under the CERCLA/Superfund program and the FFA. Many of the steps in the CERCLA/Superfund process involve public input (see Table 1). Fort Riley's IRP staff continues to ensure that the public is informed at each of the appropriate steps in the technical process.

The CERCLA/Superfund law authorizes two kinds of response actions:

- Short-term removals, where actions may be taken to address releases or threatened releases requiring prompt response.
- Long-term remedial response actions, that permanently and significantly reduce the dangers associated with releases or threats of releases of

hazardous substances that are serious, but not immediately life threatening. These actions can be conducted only at sites on the NPL.

The technical process of CERCLA/Superfund is broken down into five phases: investigation, decision, design, action, and operation and maintenance. Not all phases are necessarily required each time an investigation/clean up action is initiated.

Phase 1- Investigation

Preliminary Assessment (PA) - After the Lead Agency conducts a preliminary inspection, the site is assessed and scored for its potential impact on human health and the environment. If the site poses a serious threat to the community, it is placed on the NPL, a roster of the nation's worst waste disposal and hazardous substance spill waste sites. At any time during this process, the Lead Agency may conduct an emergency response action if the site becomes an immediate threat to public health or the environment. If cleanup requirements cannot be determined from the PA data, a Site Inspection may be required.

Site Inspection (SI) - After the site is placed on the NPL, the Lead Agency conducts a SI. The SI, an optional phase, is used to determine whether to initiate a removal, proceed to the next phase, or terminate response activities.

Remedial Investigation (RI)/ Feasibility Study (FS) - The RI is conducted to identify the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Based on the results of the RI, the FS then evaluates and identifies the alternatives (remediation technologies) for addressing the contamination. The RI and FS can be conducted concurrently. The data collected in the RI influences the development of remedial alternatives in the FS.

Phase 2- Decision

Proposed Plan (PP) - After all studies are completed and cleanup activities have been identified, the public is given an opportunity to comment on the proposed remedy in the PP document. This is done through public meetings and a formal public comment period. The plan is developed and published by the Lead Agency that summarizes the results of the FS and presents the preferred alternative for public consideration prior to remedy selection.

CERCLA requires the Army to conduct a public meeting/availability session about the PP at or near the facility, and a transcript of the meeting be made available to the public with a reasonable opportunity for written and oral comments. Before the public comment period begins, copies of the PP are placed in information repositories and provided to members of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) upon request. Following the PP public comment period, the Responsiveness Summary is prepared describing all comments and how the

comments have been addressed. The Responsiveness Summary, to include a transcript from the public meeting, is incorporated into the Record of Decision.

Record of Decision (ROD) - After the completion of the PP, a ROD is issued that describes the appropriate remedy for the site(s) in detail and documents the decision. The ROD serves as the legal certification that the remedy was selected in accordance with the requirements of CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

The ROD, along with the Responsiveness Summary, is forwarded through command channels for Army review. After receiving appropriate concurrence, the installation forwards the ROD for approval and signature to the appropriate authority. Regulators should not sign the ROD prior to all Army command channel concurrences.

After the ROD is signed the Army must publish a Notice of the Availability of the ROD in local newspapers and make the ROD available at the information repositories prior the commencement of any remedial action.

Phase 3- Design

Remedial Design (RD) - The selected remedy is then designed and implemented by the Lead Agency.

Phase 4- Action

Remedial Action (RA)/Interim Removal Actions (IRA) - The two major response actions are remedial actions that are a result of the technical process described in Phase 3 above and interim removal actions.

RA is the remedy selected in the ROD. The remedial action must commence within 15 months of signing the ROD. If the selected remedy fails, the ROD will have to be altered or re-opened.

IRAs are taken to respond to and mitigate immediate threats. An IRA is limited in scope and may be a temporary measure. Fort Riley has used non-time critical IRAs to accelerate activities to reduce risks.

Phase 5- Operation and Maintenance

Long-Term Maintenance (LTM) – LTM may include: environmental monitoring, review of site conditions, and/or maintenance of a remedial action. LTM is performed to ensure continued protection of human health and the environment as stated in the ROD. Response Complete occurs when the remedy is in place and remedial actions have been completed.

NPL Delisting - The EPA may delete a Superfund site or portions of the Superfund site (subsites) from the NPL if it determines that no further response is required using one or more of the following criteria:

- The EPA, in conjunction with the state, has determined that responsible or other parties have implemented all appropriate response action required.
- RI/FS has shown that the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, remedial measures are not appropriate.

Five-Year Reviews - A five-year review evaluates subsites where contamination remains above risk-based levels in order to ensure continued protection of human health and the environment. There will be public notice and a comment period to engage the public in the five-year review. Five-year reviews will be filed in the site information repository.

If a site is cleaned up prior to the a five-year review, this finding will be documented in a no further action ROD, ROD amendment, or Notice of Intent to Delete from the NPL.

2.4 Who are the responsible organizations/agencies for cleanup?

In June 1991, Fort Riley signed the FFA with the EPA and the KDHE. The FFA outlines the investigation and remedial response processes for Fort Riley and includes a comprehensive action plan. The action plan contains the procedures and schedules by which Fort Riley as the Lead Agency, agrees to investigate potential release sites and to implement remedial actions. The FFA is a legally binding document that describes each organization's/agency's roles and responsibilities in managing, implementing, and overseeing the Fort Riley Superfund site's long-term environmental restoration.

The FFA specifies that cleanup, under the authority of CERCLA and consistent with the NCP, will be protective of human health and the environment. The range of actions at the Fort Riley Superfund site have varied from no action to intensive site construction and remedial activities, depending on the risk posed by exposure to contaminants. The FFA requires opportunities for the public to stay informed and involved in selecting cleanup remedies. The FFA also provides a means for resolving issues that may arise from the overlapping and conflicting jurisdictions of the various parties. A cooperative and collaborative on-going effort with all parties helps to avoid problems that could result in delays in the restoration program.

The investigative and remediation work is being done to meet the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements of many laws in addition to CERCLA. Laws such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Clean

Water Act (CWA), the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the Clean Air Act (CAA) may direct activities during the CERCLA cleanup process.

Cleanup of hazardous waste sites mandated by CERCLA/Superfund at defense facilities, like Fort Riley, are managed under the Department of Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) for the Army. The Army's IRP identifies, assesses, and remediates hazardous waste sites at Army installations. An Installation Action Plan (IAP) is required by the Army for each hazardous waste site. The plan is updated annually to document investigation and restoration plans and to provide cost estimates to the Army for these activities.

In support of Fort Riley, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, provide scientific and engineering oversight; and awards contracts for document preparation and restoration activities.

The EPA and the KDHE participate in the development and review of plans and selection of remedial actions. Representatives of the EPA and the KDHE have the opportunity to oversee the progress of restoration activities.

3 CAPSULE SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Site History

Fort Riley's history is closely linked to the history of American westward expansion and development. As early as the 1840s, travelers along the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails began a massive migration across the high plains of Kansas, which created the need for a series of military installations to protect them as they traveled west (Figure 1).

In 1852, Major E.A. Ogden established a temporary camp called Camp Center, north of the Kansas River, near the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers. The U.S. Congress authorized a permanent installation to be established there in 1853 and renamed the encampment Fort Riley, in honor of a distinguished veteran of the Mexican War who also commanded the first military escort along the Santa Fe Trail.

Fort Riley evolved from a frontier outpost to a military training installation in the first sixty years following its inception in 1853. Industry was limited to a few shops (e.g. blacksmiths) and storehouses in the beginning. Early sewers dumped directly into the rivers. Military operations were limited to small arms, horse-mounted cavalry, and horse-drawn artillery. Practice ranges were located near the barracks areas in the lowlands, and river bluffs were used as natural backstops for the ranges.

During World War I, there was a build-up of forces at Fort Riley. Camp Funston was established during WWI and, in approximately three months, 1,401 temporary buildings were erected there to house troops. Camp Whitside was also built-up for World War I. Military training activities became more complex and infrastructure became more elaborate. Motor pools and auto repair shops replaced stables and blacksmith shops. Marshall Army Air Field became operational in 1921. The installation areas were electrified and sewers were extended with treatment plants. Prior to WWII and through the 1940s, Fort Riley expanded its transportation and industrial activities. Many motor pools were established in Camp Funston, Camp Whitside, Camp Forsyth, and Main Post. Underground storage tanks were installed, and a gasoline pipeline was run from railroads spur on the north side of the Kansas River to Marshall Army Air Field. There were service stations for private cars. The installation infrastructure included laundry and dry cleaning facilities, numerous vehicle repair shops, boiler plants, and an asphalt plant. Through the early years of WWII, the installation included the last vestiges of horse-mounted troops, including an animal dip facility on the rail spur for animals brought on installation. The cavalry was dissolved in 1949.

The heavy weapons training was focused on the main Impact Area, which was acquired in 1942, but small arms ranges were still prevalent along the river bluffs especially in the Camp Forsyth, Camp Whitside, and Camp Funston areas.

During the period between World War II and Vietnam, many of the temporary facilities built for WWII, especially those in Camp Forsyth, Camp Funston, and Camp Whitside, became obsolete and surplus, so they were demolished. The First Infantry Division was assigned to Fort Riley in 1955. Troop barracks and tactical equipment shops were built on Custer Hill and integrated with troop support facilities for health and recreational services. Family housing also expanded. Small arms training shifted to the ranges around the Impact Area.

Prior to this period, solid, hazardous, and industrial liquid materials were disposed of in the most expedient possible way. A number of landfills were created in Funston, Forsyth, Main Post, and Whitside.

During the Vietnam Era, wastewater treatment plants and controlled landfills were put into use.

During the installation's Vietnam Era, the older industrial activities were frequently upgraded or centralized. Transportation and industrial facilities that had been abandoned were demolished and liquidated. Systematic review and upgrade of facilities proceeded with regard to several environmental concerns including underground storage tanks, PCB-containing transformers, and asbestos-containing materials used in buildings.

New weapons and training forced the installation to acquire large new areas of land for armored vehicle fire and maneuver exercises.

During the installation's Vietnam Era, environmental concerns came to the forefront. The passage of stricter Federal and State laws governing air and water pollution, protection of natural resources, waste management, and environmental regulation progressively focused on the management of industrial and military activities.

Currently, Fort Riley is home to the 24th Infantry Division, and is expecting expansion within the next couple of years. The 6th Brigade, 25th Infantry Division is slated for transfer to Fort Riley in 2005.

Fort Riley has been used to train Army personnel. The installation's history does not include large-scale manufacturing activities. Rather, development of Fort Riley included ancillary activities to support overall installation operations, including print shops, photographic process, laboratories, furniture repair, dry cleaning, paint shops, sewage treatment plants, and numerous vehicle maintenance and wash facilities. Hazardous materials used include the following:

- Ordnance (of which there is no evidence of release of toxic chemical agents and no evidence of release of radioactive substances);
- Chlorinated solvents associated with furniture repair, dry cleaning, and cleaning of printing equipment
- Pesticides, insecticides, and herbicides for clearing of brush, pest and termite control, and routine maintenance of facility grounds;
- A variety of small quantities of chemicals associated with laboratories;
- Silver-bearing solutions from the photographic processing (and x-ray) facilities;
- PCB fluids in electrical equipment; and
- Large quantities of petroleum-based fuels and cleaners associated with vehicle use, maintenance, and repair.

In addition to the wastes outlined above, the installation has generated typical, non-hazardous municipal waste and construction debris throughout its operational life.

Past activities at Fort Riley have environmentally impacted several areas of the installation, primarily as the result of spills and leaks, and from previously approved waste disposal and handling practices. Cleanup of the Fort Riley began in 1990-1991 in response to the Army's IRP and the FFA. The surrounding community has been actively involved in Fort Riley's investigations and cleanup since 1991.

Environmental Setting

Fort Riley was founded near the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers that merge to form the Kansas River. Fort Riley consists of over 100,000 acres of land with an approximately 20 square mile Impact Area (that includes multiple ranges and the Artillery and Mortar Impact Area), the Multi-Purpose Range Complex (MPRC), training areas, and maneuver areas (Figure 2). There are also six cantonment areas: Main Post, Camp Forsyth, Camp Funston, Camp Whitside, Marshall Field, and Custer Hill.

The topography of Fort Riley and the surrounding area can be described as a low plain that has been eroded by streams and rivers. The area is designated the Osage Plains section of the Central Lowlands physiographic province. The topography can be divided into upland areas with bluffs along alluvial valleys and lowland areas, which consist of alluvial plains and associated terraces. The upland areas are dissected by numerous intermittent and perennial streams; the lowland areas occur along the banks of the Republican, Smoky Hill, and Kansas Rivers.

The upland plateau is at an elevation of approximately 400 meters above sea level. The surface is covered with a thin, glacially-derived, wind-deposited soil

(loess) and decomposed sedimentary rock (residuum). The soils and subsoils typically are less than 10 meters thick on the plateau. The bedrock underlying the uplands area consists of interlayered beds of shales and limestones of the Chase and Council Grove Groups of the Permian System.

The major rivers and streams have eroded the bedrock. The major streams tend to flow to the east and south. The rivers are broad, shallow, and slow moving.

The annual precipitation in the Fort Riley area ranges between 17 and 49 inches, and the temperature ranges between -32 degrees Fahrenheit and 115 degrees Fahrenheit. Average annual rainfall is approximately 31 inches. The prevailing wind direction varies. The winds are predominantly from the south and southwest for 10 months of the year, with winds predominantly from the north during the months of February and March. Mean wind speed is fairly constant at 8 miles per hour with a normal maximum of 12 miles per hour.

Vegetation and Wildlife

Land cover on the undeveloped portions of Fort Riley consists primarily of grassland or woodland, with very little acreage devoted to crop production (Figure 3). Grasslands are comprised of warm and cool season grasses. Tree species are mostly limited to ravines or stream corridors.

Wildlife inhabiting the area is predominately prairie species. However, because of the interspersed woodlands, sylvan species are also present.

Numerous systematic surveys since 1990 have documented the presence of 13 federally and/or state Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species, and 23 rare species. Nine other listed or rare species have never been observed but could possibly occur on Fort Riley.

3.2 Superfund Site Descriptions/Locations

In June 1991, the FFA required Fort Riley to conduct a systematic site assessment to identify all potential areas of concern at the Superfund site. To meet this requirement, an Installation-Wide Site Assessment (IWSA) was performed in 1992 with the results presented in the IWSA report, completed in December 1992, and revised in February 1993. The report identified 25 groupings of potential areas of contamination (PAOCs), consisting of over 45 individual PAOCs, with 23 sites being identified for further Site Investigations. Contaminants associated with these sites varied greatly from potential lead-contaminated soils at old firing ranges to potential releases of solvents due to practices at furniture repair shops. The report provides the following list of activities and facilities that may have lead to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants into the environment:

- Infiltration pits, sumps, or dry wells
- Waste ponds or lagoons
- Industrial, sanitary, and storm sewers
- Wastewater treatment facilities
- Facilities that use or store solvents (e.g. paint stripping, parts cleaning)
- Underground tanks and pipelines
- Solid waste disposal sites, including landfills
- Storage, mixing, or application of pesticides
- Storage or repair of electrical equipment
- Explosives impact areas and small arms ranges

The systematic IWSA was conducted consistent with the EPA requirements for PAs under CERCLA. Based on the EPA's PA methodology, potential risk posed by PAOCs was estimated using the HRS. The IWSA identified PAOCs subject to RCRA corrective actions and/or CERCLA where a release of hazardous substances to the environment had occurred or was considered likely to occur, where migration pathways from the site exist, and where potential receptors are known to exist. Specifically, the 23 PAOCs were evaluated using the HRS PA score methodology. As outlined in the NCP, the results of the PA were used to identify which sites required further investigation.

3.3 Site Inspections/Investigations and Cleanup Activities

Comprehensive investigation and restoration work has been performed at the Fort Riley Superfund site following the 1992 systematic IWSA. Many sites have been fully investigated, require no further action, and/or have been cleaned up.

The PAOCs requiring further investigations were addressed under the Multiple Site Inspections project which was further broken down into groupings including the Sensitive Receptor Lead Sites, the "High Priority Sites," and the "Other Sites." The Sensitive Receptor Lead Sites investigation was expedited due to the accessibility of the areas to the general public, especially children. Only one area near the Coyler Manor Family Housing Area was identified as having elevated levels of lead in the soils and a removal action involving excavation and disposal of soil was performed. The "High Priority Sites" field investigations were completed in November 1993. The "Other Sites" grouping consisted of 14 sites which had very low PA HRS scores and have a low potential for release of contaminants to the environment. Field work for these "Other Sites" was performed in the spring and summer of 1994. Site Inspections for seven POL/UST sites were conducted from 1992 to 1995.

Fort Riley's Installation Action Plan (IAP) which is updated and revised annually, outlines the total multi-year restoration program for the IRP sites. The plan defines the IRP requirements and proposes a comprehensive approach and

associated costs to conduct future investigations and remedial actions at each IRP site. The 2006 IAP lists 72 IRP sites (see Table 2).

Upon review of the public record, Fort Riley has determined that 49 potentially contaminated sites identified during previous investigations have not had a formal decision on their regulatory status by the parties who signed the FFA. The 49 sites have been organized into five groups based on similar site characteristics. A project will be underway in fiscal year 2006 to conduct Expanded Site Inspections at each of the 49 sites and obtain formal determinations of their future status by the parties who signed the FFA. Fort Riley's project objective is to reach site closeouts for the 49 sites.

Under CERCLA, a complex site that presents numerous contamination problems can be divided into subsets of problems for separate investigation and remediation; these sites are called Operable Units (OUs). Operable Units often are based on geographical considerations, waste-type considerations, or environmental media. Any logical division or grouping of the site problems is allowed. Fort Riley has five designated OUs as follows:

- OU001-Southwest Funston Landfill
- OU002-Pesticide Storage Facility
- OU003-Dry Cleaning Facilities Area
- OU004-Former Fire Training Area – Marshall Army Airfield
- OU005-354 Area Solvent Detections

These sites were identified as sites with significant contamination due to past operational activities resulting in spills and releases to the environment. The primary contaminants of concern at these sites are chlorinated solvents and pesticides (see Table 3). The media of concern at these sites are: soil, sediment, surface water, and ground water (see Table 4). The relative risk for these sites range from low for OU002 to high for OU001, OU004, and OU005. OU003 is ranked as medium risk.

The OUs are in various phases of the CERCLA/Superfund process and three have reached RODs (see Table 5). Below are brief descriptions of the Fort Riley Superfund site OUs.

OU001-Southwest Funston Landfill (SFL)

The OU001 site is located in the southern portion of Fort Riley, adjacent to the southwest corner of the Camp Funston cantonment area. The approximately 120-acre landfill was closed in 1981. The RI indicated sporadic detections of volatile organic compounds. A bank stabilization action was accomplished in the winter and spring of 1994 and cover repairs were performed in 1995. Regrading and improving the native soil cover was completed in the spring of 1997. Minor bank stabilization repairs, re-seeding, and monitoring well abandonment were

done in 1998. A cover repair project was completed in 2002 after a spring inspection revealed that more settlement than expected had occurred. In 2003, the repaired areas were seeded with native grasses to support the evapotranspirative cover.

Although vinyl chloride has been detected in the ground water, OU001 does not present significant risk to human health and the environment under current conditions. The SFL ROD, signed in 1997, includes a contingency for future action, the completed native soil cover, institutional controls to prevent on-site ground-water use, long-term ground-water monitoring, and further hydrogeologic characterization of surface water/ground-water interaction in conjunction with LTM efforts. Ground-water monitoring is performed semi-annually and site inspections are performed annually.

OU002-Pesticide Storage Facility

The OU002 site is located in Building 348 on Main Post. Sampling conducted in 1983 and 1984 detected pesticide contamination in the soils in the area behind the building and in sediments in the lined channel behind the building. Prior to the mid 1970s, pesticide wastewater and inadvertent spills occurred when mixing pesticides and wastewater was allowed to run onto the ground in the equipment-washing area behind the facility. A removal action consisting of excavation and off-site disposal occurred in the spring of 1994, followed by the performance of a residual risk assessment and issuance of a RI Addendum.

A Pesticide Storage Facility, No Further Action ROD was signed in 1997. This decision was based on continued industrial land use and was annotated in the installation master plan for consideration if land use changes.

OU003-Former Dry Cleaning Facilities Area (DCFA)

The OU003 site is located in the southwest corner of the Main Post cantonment area, about 800 feet north of the Kansas River. A PA/SI was completed for DCFA in 1992 and an RI/FS initiated. Chlorinated solvent contamination was found in soils and ground water. A Pilot Study for Dual-Phase Ground-Water and Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) was completed. The dual-phase vapor extraction tests were unsuccessful. SVE rates were low, but yielded enough contaminant removal to extend the study to further assess sustainable removal rates. The SVE was successful in removing much of the soil contamination known at that time. Leakage from a nearby sewer servicing the laundry was corrected in 1994 and 1996.

Following review of the RI and Draft FS in 1995 it was determined, in concert with the EPA and the KDHE, that additional characterization of the adjacent alluvial aquifer was warranted. This work, accomplished in the spring of 1996,

showed contaminant levels exceeded MCLs, and the results were reported in a RI Addendum in 1998.

The baseline risk assessment indicates minimal risk associated with the site under current and anticipated land use. Exposure to impacted ground water has not occurred and is not expected to occur. A 1998/1999 Proposed Plan included a LTM with sentinel wells focusing on the Kansas River and associated alluvial ground water, institutional controls, periodic reviews, and a contingency to develop and implement a future response action, if necessary. The sentinel wells installed in 1999 indicated a need for additional investigations.

The former DCFA buildings, 180 and 181, were removed in 2000. Additional soil and ground-water screening sampling was performed at the building site and documented soil contamination made building 180/181.

The RI/FS Addendum Work Plan was completed in March 2002, with additional field work completed in 2003. The RI Addendum Report, approved in May 2004, documented that there was no soil contamination under building 183 (demolished in 2002) and the extent of the ground-water contamination in the alluvial aquifer.

With the completion of the FS Addendum in March 2005, a pilot study will be implemented to excavate contaminated soil at the former building 180/181 and remediate contaminated ground water using a chemical oxidizer.

OU004-Former Fire Training Area – Marshall Army Airfield

The OU004 site is located at the southern boundary of Fort Riley on the airfield and consists of a former fire training area and former drum storage area. The former fire training pit consisted of an unlined pit filled with crushed stone. The fire training area operated from the mid-1960s to 1984. A drum of tetrachloroethene (PCE) was accidentally released into the fire training pit in 1982. Efforts were made to recover the spilled material; however, only a portion was recovered.

The IWSA indicated the activities at FFTA-MAAF potentially impacted the soils and groundwater in the vicinity of the site. Site Inspection activities conducted from 1993 – 1995 indicated off-installation groundwater contamination above regulatory limits which was confirmed by analyses taken from private wells. A SVE and Bioventing Pilot Study were completed in 1994 and 1995 to address the source area. Remedial Investigations have been performed and characterized the fate and transport of the contaminants. Off-site groundwater contamination has impacted private wells, which have been plugged and abandoned.

The RI was complete in 2001. Two replacement wells to supply domestic water to two off-installation properties were installed in 2002. The ROD was approved

in 2005. Ground-water monitoring will continue once a year until the contaminants remain below the MCLs for a period of three consecutive years.

354 Area Solvent Detections

The OU005 site was a fuel and solvent storage and dispensing area near building 354. The underground storage tanks used to store fuel were removed in 1990 and 1991. An investigation to determine the extent of fuel contamination was performed from 1992 through 1995. PCE and its breakdown products were detected above maximum contaminant levels in samples collected from monitoring wells. An initial field investigation was performed in 1997 but was not successful in delineating the extent of solvent contamination.

A RI Work Plan was developed in 1998 and RI fieldwork was conducted from June 1999 through April 2000. Monitoring wells, piezometers, and data collection platforms were installed to support the RI. A pilot study for soil remediation was conducted at the hot spot of contamination next to Building 367 in March 2004. The Proposed Plan for the 354 Area Solvent Detections has been completed. The next step is to develop a ROD. Ground-water sampling will be performed annually until the ROD is signed and annually thereafter until the contaminants remain below the MCLs for a period of three consecutive years.

Fort Riley Superfund Site (IRP Sites) Exit Strategy from the EPA NPL

The principal objectives of the Fort Riley IRP are to protect human health and the environment while working toward the ultimate goal of delisting the installation from the EPA NPL. Some of the sites will not reach unlimited use/unrestricted access but they will be continuously monitored and under the installation's control. The installation's Real Property Master Plan will preclude the utilization for unacceptable land uses. In order to accomplish these objectives, it has been determined that the efforts delineated in the following list are essential and must be achieved.

- Complete the OUs 003, 004, and 005 through ROD by 4th quarter FY06.
- Implement the alternatives selected in the PPs for each OU and begin LTM.
- Generate an Extended Site Inspection for 49 IRP sites that were improperly placed in response complete categories.
- Complete delineation and free-product recovery efforts on POL sites that contain free product that could pose a danger to down-gradient water supplies.
- Complete investigation of the WWI Incinerator site.
- Further monitoring and sampling is required at the OB/OD site to determine if there is any potential for human health or environmental

impacts. The site will remain active for UXO emergency disposal and training.

- The POL Tank Farm will require further recovery effort for the existing free product and establishing a "clean line."
- The AGL will require a removal action and an EE/CA will be implemented.
- Four sites will remain active throughout the installation's active existence: the Impact Zone, the Douthit Range, the Impact area Small Arms Ranges, and the Non-Impact Area Small Arms Ranges.
- Three sites require additional consideration: the Tactical Vehicles Maintenance Shops (approximately 71 buildings); the Former DS/GS-Bldg 1693, and the UST removal sites to determine closure status.
- The Forsyth Landfill has an on-going requirement for maintenance and upkeep of the riverbank stabilization structure and inspection of the Republican River for UXO that was washed from the former landfills prior to the bank stabilization project.

Detailed information about the status of the cleanup efforts is available from several sources. For complete, detailed information, visit the Information Repositories or Administrative Record.

4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

4.1 Community Profile

(Information taken from Economic Impact Summary 1 Oct 02 – 30 Sep 03; census info taken from US Census 2000)

Description of Surrounding Communities

The Fort Riley Military Installation covers over 100,000 acres and the area surrounding the installation is predominantly rural/agricultural, with several small to medium-sized communities and farms in the immediate vicinity. Six cities are near the installation; Manhattan, Ogden, Riley, Milford, Junction City, and Grandview Plaza (see Figure 5).

Fort Riley has a variable population of soldiers and family members that live on post. Currently (in 2005) the daytime population of approximately 24,350 and 10,948 soldiers and family members live on post. However, many soldiers are currently deployed to Iraq causing a decrease in the on-post soldier population.

Manhattan, located 14 miles east of the installation, has a population of 44,733. Ogden, southeast of the installation, has a population of 1,786. Riley, on the north boundary of the installation, has a population of 884. Milford, located west of the installation has a population of 481. Junction City and Grandview Plaza, south of the installation, have populations of 17,667 and 1,149 respectively.

Bala and Keats are unincorporated towns that border the installation to the north.

Fort Riley is included in Geary and Riley Counties, their respective populations 26,313 and 62,291.

Economic Impact of Fort Riley on Community

Fort Riley's economic impact in Kansas is \$866,702,748 including payroll, supplies, services, contracts, education, construction, health care, and the combined federal campaign.

4.2 History of Community Involvement in Superfund Activities

The following section outlines the opportunities made available for community participation.

In 1991, the public had two opportunities to participate in the CERCLA (Superfund) activities related to Fort Riley. The EPA held a public meeting in April 1991 and community interviews were held during July and August 1991. At

the time of the writing of the 1992 CRP, it was thought that as action progressed from the planning to study phase, the community interactions would increase.

A Technical Review Committee (TRC) was established in January 1992 to review and comment on Fort Riley's actions with respect to releases of hazardous substances at the installation. The TRC met twice a year but was subsequently discontinued in 1994.

In 1997, a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was established and continues today. Historically, the RAB has been the most dominant and active vehicle for public participation, providing a forum for the exchange of information regarding the cleanup program at Fort Riley.

Fort Riley's RAB orientation meeting was held September 30, 1997 for members of the community who were interested in participating in CERCLA/Superfund activities. Adjacent landowners, local environmental groups, local college professors, mayors and other public officials, members of the local Chambers of Commerce, and select individuals recommended to Fort Riley's IRP were invited to the orientation meeting by direct e-mail. Newspaper advertisements and television and radio announcements were additional methods used to announce the formation of Fort Riley's RAB.

The RAB met monthly from September 1997 to July 1999. The RAB members decided to decrease the frequency of the meeting from monthly to every other month in July 1999. In July 2002, RAB members voted to decrease the frequency of the meetings and newsletters from every other month to quarterly. Meetings are now held in January, April, July, and October. Newsletters are written and sent to the RAB members in March, June, September, and December.

The number of RAB members has been relatively consistent over the years, with an average of 18 members. The membership dropped to 14 in July 2004, 11 in July 2003, 11 in July 2004, and increased to 12 in 2005.

Besides RAB meetings and newsletters, the general public is asked to participate and/or comment on specific documents generated by the IRP. Public comment documents include: the RI report, the FS report, the PP, and the ROD. Public comments are solicited with local newspaper advertisements.

For each of the OUs that have reached ROD, public comment documents have been offered to the public via newspaper and by deposition in the information repositories in Junction City, Manhattan, and Clay Center, as well as in the Administrative Record in Building 407 on Fort Riley.

Information repositories contain key public documents for public review and are normally housed in libraries or other locations easily accessible to local residents.

Fort Riley's IRP continues to place public documents in the information repositories at Junction City and Manhattan.

An Administrative Record is a formal file containing all legal documents that record the Army's decision-making process regarding the selection of a response action. CERCLA/Superfund requires that an Administrative Record be established and made available for public inspection (and copying) at or near the installation for all information considered or relied on when selecting a response action. Fort Riley's Administrative Record was established in 1990 and has been maintained through the present.

4.3 Key Community Concerns

Members of the surrounding communities interviewed for the 1992 CRP included citizens, business people, local government officials, media representatives, and military personnel in and around Fort Riley. The issues identified were as follows.

- Issue 1:** Dissatisfaction with media portrayal/coverage of CERCLA/Superfund activities
- Issue 2:** Credibility of Fort Riley
- Issue 3:** Lack of adequate, timely information from Fort Riley
- Issue 4:** Concerns directly related to the CERCLA/Superfund action
- Issue 5:** Misinformation over Fort Riley expansion, and
- Issue 6:** Environmental problems associated with military activity

4.4 Response to Community Concerns

Fort Riley considered the issues and measures were put in place to resolve them. The resolutions to each issue have been successful over the years and are as follows.

Resolution 1

The IRP works with and encourages the Fort Riley Post (newspaper) to write and publish articles on the CERCLA/Superfund activities occurring on the installation. Newsletters are sent to the RAB members discussing the latest developments in restoration activities.

Resolution 2

Gaining the confidence of the public can be a difficult task, and measuring the public perception can also be difficult. Fort Riley defines the public as anyone living in the communities surrounding the installation. The potential audience is a large entity; however, not everyone is interested in CERCLA/Superfund activities. Fort Riley solicits for concerned citizens by newspaper advertisements,

television, and radio announcements. Those interested make up the RAB. RAB meetings are advertised in the local newspapers inviting the public. Ultimately these meetings help to establish Fort Riley's credibility in the surrounding communities and to build trust between Fort Riley and these communities. The people interested in CERCLA/Superfund activities know who to contact if they have a concern.

Resolution 3

Fort Riley has consistently held public meetings since the initial one was held in 1991; first through the TRC and now through the RAB. Fort Riley established the Information Repositories and Administrative Record with up-to-date documents deposited as they become available. Also information is available on www.riley.army.mil, search for key word 'RAB'.

Resolution 4

At the RAB meetings, the public is well informed of on-going and planned activities. IRP staff encourages and enables the public to get involved. They listen carefully to what the public is saying and identify and deal responsibly with public concerns. Fort Riley changes planned actions where public comments or concerns have merit.

Resolution 5

Misinformation is often spread through rumor, and rumors are often impossible to control. However, through constant contact with the surrounding communities, Fort Riley is able to dismiss rumors quickly.

Fort Riley's expansion is not the business of the IRP; however, since the public meetings are an open venue, other issues besides CERCLA/Superfund are sometimes discussed. Fort Riley has entered into a Joint Land Use Study (JLUS), which discusses with the public issues such as expansion. For more information on JLUS go to www.flinthillsjlus.com.

Resolution 6

Environmental problems associated with military activity are also not directly related to CERCLA/Superfund; however, during RAB meetings other environmental topics have been discussed. The RAB members are surveyed to determine which topics they would like to discuss.

4.5 Summary of Community Needs

The communities surrounding Fort Riley need access to information so they can understand what CERCLA/Superfund activities are occurring on the installation, and they need to know where to get more information if they have questions.

5 FORT RILEY'S COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

A requirement of being listed on the EPA NPL as a Superfund site is the implementation of a Community Relations Plan (CRP). A CRP specifies the outreach activities that will be used to address community concerns and expectations, as learned from community interviews. A CRP provides the guidelines for future community relation's activities for an installation.

Community relations activities are an integral part of the Fort Riley's IRP. Fort Riley seeks public involvement throughout the cleanup process. Unless an emergency situation exists, as defined by the removal action criteria in the NCP, the public is afforded an opportunity to review and comment on any cleanup plan for an IRP site.

Fort Riley's original CRP was written in 1992 and included an overview, background, community background, and public information program. Initially "community involvement" was called "community relations" and although the wording may not seem significant, the concept of public participation was new, even in the private sector. The idea of imparting information to citizens was understood, but the idea of involving citizens and using their advice in making decisions was novel. Consequently, early community relations activities mostly focused on information dissemination rather than on exchange of information and ideas with the community. Therefore, the *Community Relations Plan* was renamed the *Community Involvement Plan* to designate it as more of a participatory proposition instead of an informational one.

5.1 The Plan

After analyzing feedback from members of the surrounding communities, the following activities were identified for fulfilling the needs of Fort Riley's nearby communities.

Activity 1: Informational meetings

Re-establish and maintain the image of Fort Riley as genuinely responsive to community concerns by holding periodic, informational meetings.

The overall goal of the public information program is to provide accurate and timely responses to questions regarding the CERCLA/Superfund activities and to coordinate an open dialogue with interested parties throughout the restoration process. One of the best ways to demonstrate to the community that Fort Riley is interested in hearing their concerns is by reaching out to them. Fort Riley will continue to have discussions with local elected officials and community leaders to learn more about their communities concerns and then schedule informational meetings with the community groups at the typical gathering places. These community groups may include: the Lions Club, the Optimist Club, the American

Legion, the local Chambers of Commerce, conservation groups, farming and rural groups, church groups, and university representatives. The informational meetings will be well publicized and organized, will stay focused on CERCLA/Superfund topics, will always include a question and answer session with a panel of technical experts, and will be attended by the Garrison Commander.

Fort Riley has successfully implemented this activity. The TRC was established, followed by the RAB, which continues to meet quarterly. During these informational meetings the members of the area communities are able to speak with the IRP staff on a one-on-one basis. Fort Riley often uses visual aids, such as fact sheets and posters, to explain the cleanup activities and encourage discussion. Topics of discussion may include cleanup milestones such as completion and progress updates for IRP sites. Notices announcing the informational meetings are published in the local newspapers. Fort Riley holds most public meetings during the evening in locations convenient to the community. Informational meetings are sometimes held in conjunction with the RAB meetings or other public meetings. Meetings are required for significant regulatory issues.

Activity 2: Set up a Superfund Environmental Information Center

Set up a Superfund Environmental Information Center at the Public Affairs Office to monitor and address citizens' concerns and media inquiries.

Fort Riley did not feel it was necessary to establish a separate Superfund Environmental Information Center. Fort Riley's PAO directs all questions related to CERCLA/Superfund activities to the IRP spokesperson.

Activity 3: Identify a Credible, Accountable Spokesperson for the IRP and CERCLA/Superfund Activities

Identify a credible, accountable spokesperson at Fort Riley who will answer questions regarding the IRP and CERCLA/Superfund activities at the installation.

The Garrison Commander's position on the installation is refilled with a new person every two to three years; this turnover makes his familiarity with the ongoing IRP and CERCLA/Superfund activities difficult. Therefore, Fort Riley designated the Chief of the Conservation & Restoration Branch, Directorate of Public Works (DPW), as the Remedial Project Manager (RPM). If the Remedial Project Manager is not available, then the Senior Site Manager (SSM) is designated as the official spokesperson. (See Appendix A for the current RPM and SSM).

The spokesperson keeps the public informed of Fort Riley's progress, ensuring them that every effort is being made to restore the environment at the installation.

The spokesperson is accountable to the public, accessible to military personnel, civilians, and the media, generally knowledgeable of CERCLA/Superfund requirements and the environmental restoration progress. The PAO is the initial point of contact for community questions and concerns (see Activity 2).

Activity 4: Press Releases, Public Service Announcements, and Personal Appearances

Unify with the media to “spread the word” via press releases, public service announcements, and personal appearances to provide unbiased, timely information.

Fort Riley encompasses a large geographic area and those persons affected by the CERCLA/Superfund activities occupy an even greater region. The challenge is thus set for Fort Riley to reach out to these concerned citizens through renewed relationships with the media that are genuine and serve the public's needs.

The RPM or SSM, as spokesperson, meets with the local media to communicate project plans and milestones and announce public meetings and other opportunities for community participation. To implement this activity effectively, the head of PAO and his/her staff visit media representatives to discuss ways in which the media and Fort Riley can work together to keep the public informed of developments via unbiased, in-depth coverage.

The media has been given an open invitation to visit the installation as the restoration progresses. The PAO, as the point of contact for the media, arranges for and accompanies members of the media to interviews on the installation. Site visits are arranged by the PAO. Such visits conform with health and safety requirements. Media sources suggested by the surrounding communities include: *print* (Kansas City Star, Abilene Reflector-Chronicle, Wichita Eagle, Junction City Daily Union, Manhattan Mercury, Riley Countain, Herington Times, Fort Riley Installation, KSU Collegian, and Grass and Grain), *television* (KBLE, K6KZ, KWQC), and *radio* (KJCK and WIBW).

EPA and KDHE representatives are also available as a source of information and provide information on their respective agency's programs and requirements.

Fort Riley continually prints materials in the local newspapers to ensure the public knows of the IRP and CERCLA/Superfund activities.

Activity 5: Restoration Advisory Board

The Restoration Advisory Board was established in September 1997 to provide community members with a meaningful way to become actively involved, and to

provide Fort Riley with a viable means of learning public concerns and perceptions.

RAB meetings are scheduled to continue and allow community members to discuss topics related to the environmental cleanup of the Fort Riley Superfund site. The RAB currently meets every quarter. RAB members include community members, local governmental representatives, Fort Riley's legal council, the Fort Riley IRP project managers, the RPM, the SSM, the EPA, and the KDHE.

Activity 6: Prepare and Distribute Informational Materials

Prepare and distribute publications to provide community members with current, accurate, understandable, and regular information about the requirements of the CERCLA/Superfund program and cleanup of the IRP sites at Fort Riley.

To dispel any misconceptions and prevent further confusion about the players' roles and responsibilities, Fort Riley prepares and distributes basic information explaining the CERCLA/Superfund process in non-technical terms on a regular basis and/or as milestones are achieved. These publications are distributed to a mailing list of local citizens/business people, civic groups, regulatory officials, elected/civic officials, local and regional media, other interested parties, and information repository locations. The EPA and the KDHE may review these publications and provide information relating to agency or state programs and regulations, as appropriate. Fort Riley prepares materials when a preferred cleanup plan is identified and again when a ROD is signed.

Fact sheets, which report on or explain a single development, such as the results of a sampling event, or describe a discrete technical process, may be developed. This type of information is distributed to groups for dissemination to their members and is sent to the information repositories. More comprehensive newsletters, which contain background information and points of reference, as well as describe current site status and upcoming events, are also intended. These publications are sent to a wider audience including individual citizens, group designees, and public officials.

Fort Riley publishes the RAB newsletter and sends it out quarterly to the RAB members who then share the information with their communities. The newsletter has current site status and upcoming events listed, as well as project updates.

Activity 7: Hold Public Meetings

Hold public meetings to facilitate community input on major decisions concerning site restoration.

Public meetings are conducted as necessary at central locations, such as hotel meeting rooms or school auditoriums. Meetings required by CERCLA/Superfund

include: a public informational meeting on results of the remedial investigation/feasibility study and a public meeting on the proposed remedy in concert with the 30-day public comment period with a court stenographer present to record the proceedings. Advertisements announcing the public comment period and the public meeting to discuss the results of the RI/FS and the proposed remedy are placed in local, widely read newspapers.

The EPA and the KDHE representatives are encouraged to attend the public meetings. These agencies are given advance notice of the public meetings to ensure adequate opportunity for all parties to participate. Other informational meetings may be held to inform the community of restoration activities as the need arises or the community desires.

Fort Riley holds RAB meetings quarterly. Public comments are solicited in newspapers and at these meetings when OUs come to RI/FSs and RODs.

Activity 8: Establish and Maintain Informational Repositories

Establish and maintain informational repositories containing key site-related public documents for community review.

Fact sheets and limited relevant information on the IRP are placed in the information repositories. Information repositories are located throughout the area in facilities easily accessible to local residents.

Fort Riley has established and continues to maintain the informational repositories.

Activity 9: Establish an Administrative Record

Fort Riley has established a formal legal file to contain all legal documents pertaining to the sites as required by CERCLA/Superfund.

The Administrative Record is located in the Directorate of Public Works, Conservation & Restoration Branch, Building 407, Pershing Court at Fort Riley. A current index to the Administrative Record is kept at each information repository. Fort Riley continues to maintain the administrative record.

Activity 10: Internet and E-mail

The Internet and e-mail provide increased access to information about the Fort Riley Superfund site cleanup efforts, and allow the community members to request information from Fort Riley IRP representatives via e-mail.

Fort Riley maintains the website: <http://www.riley.army.mil>. This Web site includes basic information including points of contact and progress of the

CERCLA/Superfund site restoration. In addition to this website, the IRP staff may utilize e-mail as one of several methods by which to correspond with interested community members.

Activity 11: Revise the Community Involvement Plan

Fort Riley will revise the CIP as events or significant program milestones warrant. Community concerns and preferences regarding the environmental cleanup of the Fort Riley Superfund site will be identified and addressed in the revised CIP.

This CIP has been updated to document that the activities described above have occurred and will continue to occur as the public's preferred community involvement activities.

Fort Riley's IRP ensures the above activities are implemented, either on an ongoing or as needed basis. The establishment of a RAB in 1997 fulfills the need for informational and public meetings. Designating the RPM or SSM as the spokesperson satisfies the request by the public for a point of contact. Working with media enables the public to be informed. Publishing the RAB newsletter continues to educate the public about CERCLA/Superfund activities on the installation. Establishing and maintaining the informational repositories and an Administrative Record guarantee all documents are cataloged and available to the public if needed.

5.2 Time Frame Summary for Community Involvement Activities

Fort Riley's IRP, along with the EPA and the KDHE, ensure public involvement throughout the CERCLA/Superfund cleanup process at Fort Riley through public meetings, soliciting for public comments, and newsletters. Fort Riley's IRP will continue to communicate and encourage public involvement through these methods until cleanup of the Fort Riley Superfund site is complete. Fort Riley will revise the CIP as events or significant program milestones warrant. Table 7 provides a general framework for when community relations activities will be performed or are complete.

6 CONCLUSION

The Fort Riley Community Involvement Plan is a comprehensive approach for all current and future Fort Riley community involvement activities. Fort Riley's IRP will continue the strong level of community outreach activities specified above to encourage public participation in all remaining investigation and restoration activities at the Fort Riley Superfund site.

Table 1. CERCLA/Superfund Steps with Public Involvement Noted

Site Investigation
Proposed Plan (PP)
PP Notification
Public Comment on PP
Opportunity for a Public Meeting on PP
Public Meeting Transcript Available
Responsiveness Summary to Comments on PP
Response to Comments
ROD
Public Notice of ROD Availability
Revised CIP
Post ROD Significant Changes
Notice of Availability of Brief Description of Proposed ROD Amendment (if necessary)
Public Comment Period, Public Meeting, Meeting Transcript, Responsiveness Summary (if necessary)
Notice and Availability of Amended ROD (if necessary)
Remedial Design (RD) / Remedial Action (RA)
Remedial Action Begins
Operation and Maintenance
Proposed NPL Deletion in Federal Register
Public Notice of Intent to Delete in Federal Register
Proposed Deletion Information to Information Repository
Public Comment on Intent to Delete
Response to Comments
Final NPL Deletion in Federal Register
Final Deletion package in Information Repository

Table 2. Fort Riley IRP Sites

Site	Description	Site Type
FTRI-001	Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill	Landfill
FTRI-002	Whitside Construction Debris Landfill	Landfill
FTRI-003	Southwest Funston Landfill	Landfill
FTRI-004	Main Post Landfill	Landfill
FTRI-005	Custer Hill Road Rubble Dump	Surface Disposal Area
FTRI-006	DRMO Storage Area	Spill Site Area
FTRI-007	PCB Storage Building 343 -	Storage Area
FTRI-008	PCB Storage Conex (Building 348)	Storage Area
FTRI-009	OB/OD Ground (Range 16)	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area
FTRI-010	Pesticide (2-4D) UST at Camp Funston	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-011	Camp Funston Groundwater Detections	Contaminated Ground Water
FTRI-012	Waste Storage DRMO Secondary Area	Storage Area
FTRI-013	Abandoned VOC Tanks North of Irwin Army Community Hospital (IACH)	Above Ground Storage Tank (AST)
FTRI-014	Hospital Incinerator at IACH	Incinerator
FTRI-015	Former DRMO Location (DRMO Area 2)	Storage Area
FTRI-016	Waste Oil AST - 3 rd Battery	AST
FTRI-017	Waste Oil AST - 4 th Battery	AST
FTRI-018	Fire Training Area Facility (892)	Fire/Crash Training Area
FTRI-019	Former Fire Training Area - Marshall Army Airfield (FFTA-MAAF)	Fire/Crash Training Area
FTRI-020	Industrial Wastewater System (Custer Hill)	Surface Impoundment/Lagoon
FTRI-022	Former Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) and sludge beds - Camp Funston	Sewage Treatment Plants
FTRI-023	Custer Hill WWTP and Sludge Beds	Sewage Treatment Plants
FTRI-024	Forsyth WWTP and Sludge Beds	Sewage Treatment Plants
FTRI-025	Main Post WWTP and Sludge Beds	Sewage Treatment Plants
FTRI-026	Range Complex WW Lagoons	Surface Impoundment/Lagoon
FTRI-027	Dry Cleaning Facilities Area	Spill Site Area
FTRI-028	Former Fire Training Area Camp Funston	Fire/Crash Training Area
FTRI-029	Old Incinerator Site SE Camp Funston	Incinerator
FTRI-030	Pesticide Storage Facility (Mixing)	Pesticide Shop
FTRI-031	Bldg 354 Area Solvent Detections	Contaminated Buildings
FTRI-032	Impact Zone	Unexploded Munitions/Ordnance
FTRI-033	Douthit Range	Firing Range
FTRI-034	Impact Area Perimeter Small Arm Ranges	Small Arms Range
FTRI-035	Non-Impact Area Small Arms Ranges	Small Arms Range
FTRI-036	Southeast Funston Landfill	Landfill
FTRI-037	Old Whitside Incinerator Area	Incinerator
FTRI-038	Forsyth Landfills	Landfill
FTRI-039	Consolidate Maintenance Facility	Industrial Discharge
FTRI-040	Former Oil Testing Lab (Bldg 1022)	Spill Site Area
FTRI-041	Furniture Repair Shops (3)	Spill Site Area
FTRI-042	TAC Vehicle Maintenance Shops	Spill Site Area
FTRI-043	Former Gas Stations/Garages	Spill Site Area
FTRI-044	Former Asphalt Plant (near Bldg 354)	Spill Site Area
FTRI-045	Photo and Print Plants	Spill Site Area
FTRI-046	Former DSGS Bldg 1693	Spill Site Area
FTRI-047	Former Livestock Dipping Facility	Dip Tank
FTRI-048	Former Pesticides Facilities	Pesticide Shop

Community Involvement Plan

Site	Description	Site Type
FTRI-049	Mercury Contamination Areas	Spill Site Area
FTRI-050	PCB Spill Areas/Transformer Sites	Spill Site Area
FTRI-051	Bldg 727 Waste Pit	Disposal Pit/Dry Well
FTRI-052	Inactive Landfills – Camp Whitside	Landfill
FTRI-053	POL Tank Farm	AST
FTRI-054	Custer Hill PX USTS Bldg 5320	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-055	Milford Lake Campground/Marina Wells	Contaminated Ground Water
FTRI-056	Abandoned Gasoline Line	Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants Lines
FTRI-057	6200 Area Fuel Oil Line	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-059	Remove USTs	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-060	Mainpost PX Gas Station / 218	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-061	Former Gas Service Station Bldg 354	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-062	TMP Gas Station Bldg 388	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-063	Former Bldg 1044 Dispensing Station	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-064	Former Bldg 1090 Dispensing Station	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-065	Former Bldg 1190 Dispensing Station	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-066	Former Bldg 1245 Dispensing Station	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-067	Former Bldg 1539 Dispensing Station	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-068	Former Bldg 1637 Dispensing Station	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-069	Former Bldg 1890 Dispensing Station	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-070	Former Bldg 2341 Dispensing Station	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-071	Former Bldg 2345 Dispensing Station	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-072	Bldg 8340 Fuel Oil UST	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-073	Bldg 8360 Fuel Oil UST	Underground Tank Farm
FTRI-074	WWI Incinerator, NW Camp Funston	Incinerator

Table 3. Fort Riley's OUs, Initial Contaminant(s) of Concern

Operable Unit	SVOC*	VOC**	Pesticide	Metal
OU001		X		
OU002	X		X	X
OU003		X		
OU004		X		
OU005		X		

* SVOC – Semi-Volatile Organic Compound

** VOC – Volatile Organic Compound

Table 4. Fort Riley's OUs, Media of Concern

Operable Unit	Ground Water	Surface Water	Soil	Sediment
OU001	X			
OU002	X		X	
OU003	X		X	
OU004	X			
OU005	X		X	

Table 5. Dates of CERCLA/Superfund Process Steps Completed for Each OU

Operable Unit	PA/SI	RI/FS	PP	ROD
OU001	1993	1994	1994	1997
OU002	1993	1993/1997	1997	1997
OU003	1993	1995/1998	2006	2007
OU004	1995	2001/2003	2004	2005
OU005	1998	2003/2004	2005	2006

Table 6. Time Frame Summary for Community Involvement Activities

Activity	Time Frame
Informational Meetings	As needed or as requested
Superfund Environmental Information Center, Public Affairs Office	PAO directs all concerns and media inquiries to the Spokesperson for the IRP and CERCLA/Superfund activities
Identify a credible, accountable spokesperson for the IRP and CERCLA/Superfund activities	Complete
Press Releases, Public Service Announcements, and Personal Appearances	As needed
Restoration Advisory Board	As requested by RAB members; currently quarterly
Prepare and Distribute Informational Materials	Event-driven; as needed
Hold Public Meetings	As required
Establish and maintain information repositories	Complete and maintenance ongoing
Establish an Administrative Record	Complete
Internet and e-mail	Ongoing
Revise the Community Involvement Plan	As needed

Location of Fort Riley, Kansas

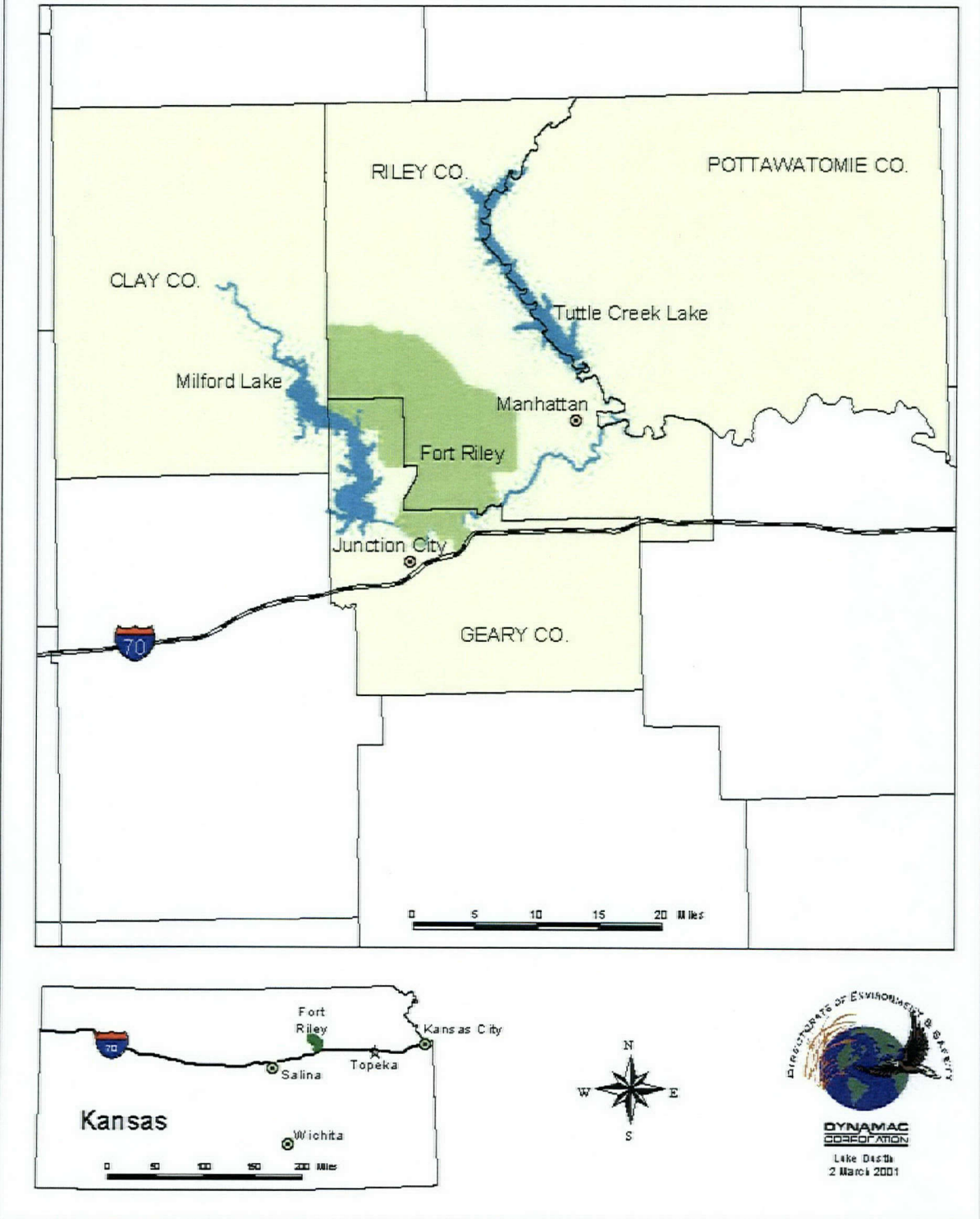


Figure 1. Location of Fort Riley in Kansas

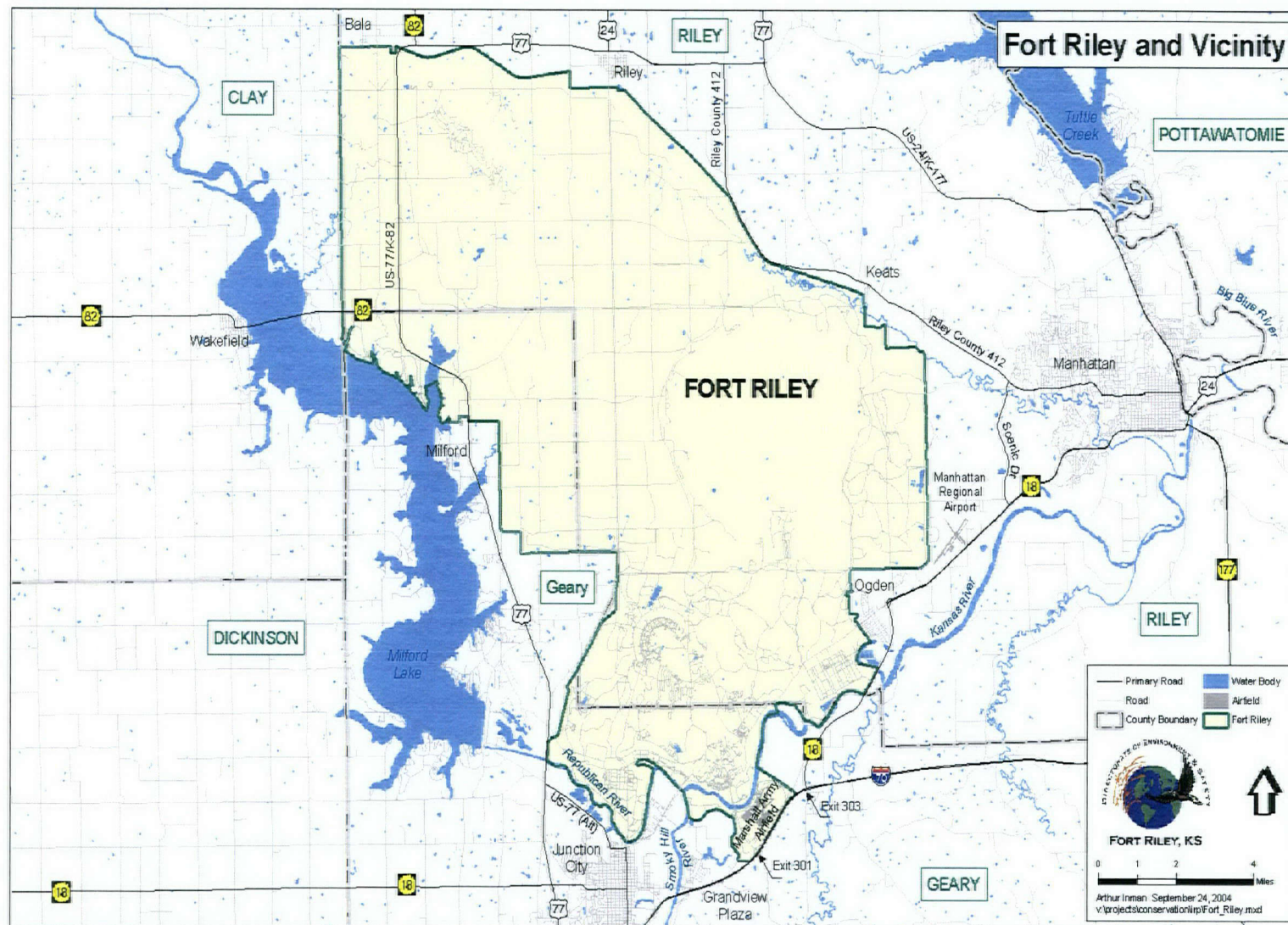


Figure 2. Fort Riley and Surrounding Communities

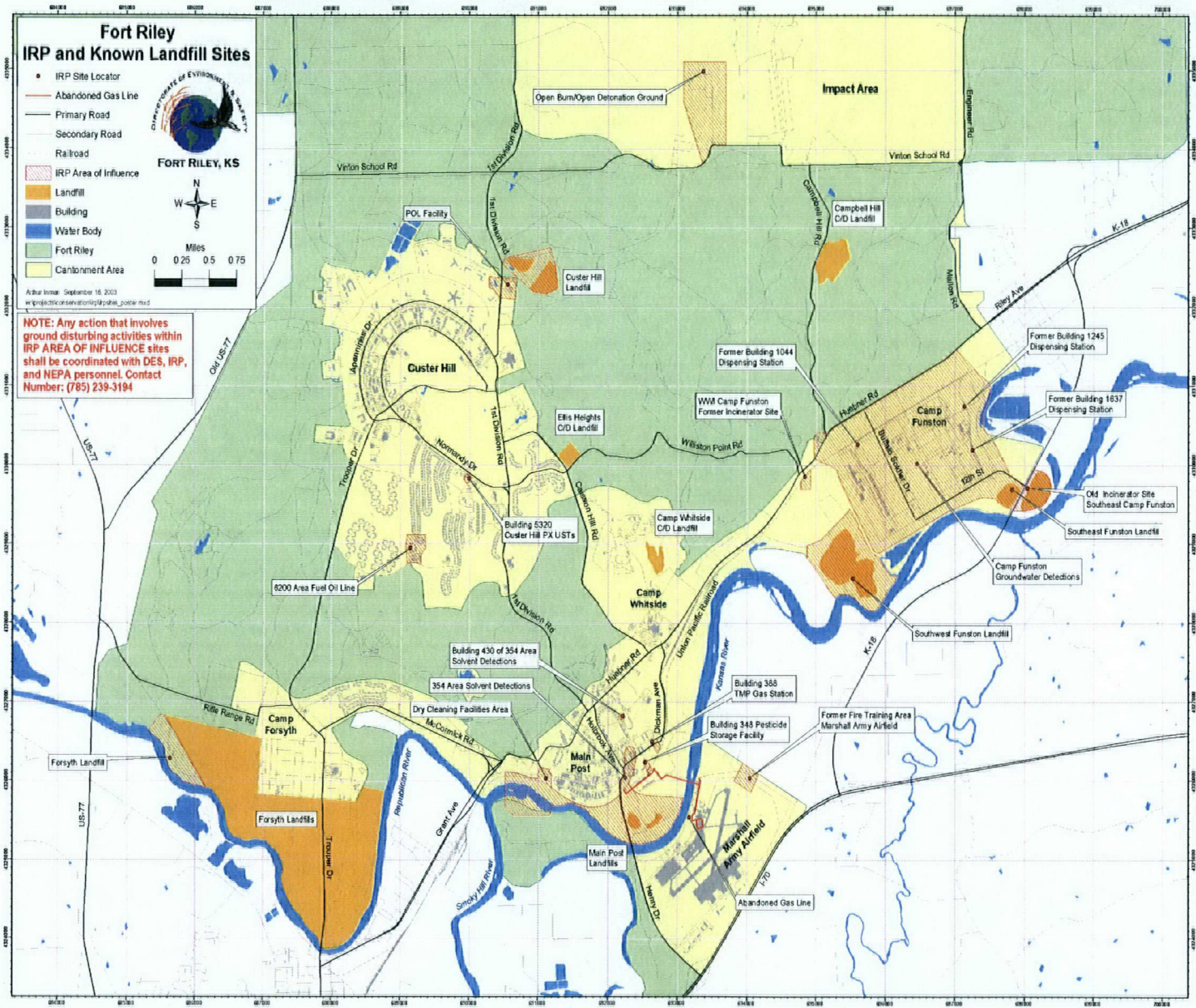


Figure 3. Fort Riley IRP Sites

Appendix A. Fort Riley Installation Restoration Program Contacts

Remediation Project Manager
B. Craig Phillips, Chief
DPW-Environmental Division
Conservation & Restoration Branch
407 Pershing Court
Fort Riley, KS 66442
785-239-8574

Richard Shields, Ph.D.
Senior Site Manager/Geologist
DPW-Environmental Division
Conservation & Restoration Branch
407 Pershing Court
Fort Riley, KS 66442
785-239-3194

John Shimp
Project Manager/Chemical Engineer
DPW-Environmental Division
Conservation & Restoration Branch
407 Pershing Court
Fort Riley, KS 66442
785-239-3343

Andrea Austin
Project Manager/Environmental Health Scientist
DPW-Environmental Division
Conservation & Restoration Branch
407 Pershing Court
Fort Riley, KS 66442
785-239-8536

Appendix B. EPA Region 7 Contacts

Remediation Project Manager
Robin Paul
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7
Federal Facilities/Special Emphasis Branch
901 N 5th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
913-551-7742

Appendix C. Kansas Department of Health and Environment Contacts

Robert Weber
Professional Geologist & Unit Manager
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Environmental Remediation
Superfund Unit/Assessment & Restoration Section
Curtis State Office Building
1000 S.W. Jackson St., Suite 410
Topeka, KS 66612-1367
785-296-8801

Jim Anstaett
Geology Associate & Project Manager
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Environmental Remediation
Superfund Unit/Assessment & Restoration Section
Curtis State Office Building
1000 S.W. Jackson St., Suite 410
Topeka, KS 66612-1367
785-291-3249

Appendix D. Local Officials

Manhattan

Mayor
Brad Everett

Mayor Pro Term
Ed Klimek

Manhattan City Commissioners
Bruce Snead
Mark Hatesohl
Mark Taussig

City Manager
Ron Fehr

Assistant City Manager
Diane Stoddard

Assistant to City Manager/Redevelopment Coordinator
Jason Hilgers

City Clerk/Community Manager
Gary Fees

City Hall
1101 Poyntz Ave
Manhattan, KS 66502
785-587-2404
785-587-2409
www.ci.manhattan.ks.us

Junction City

Mayor
Mick Wunder

Vice Mayor
Ken Talley

City Commissioners
Kay Blanken
Terry Heldstab

Jack Taylor

Junction City Manager
Rod Barnes

Municipal Building 2nd Floor
700 N. Jefferson
Junction City, KS 66441
785-238-3103

Appendix E. State Officials

Kathleen Sebelius, Governor of Kansas
Office of the Governor, Capitol
300 SW 10th Ave., Ste 212 S
Topeka, KS 66612
800-748-4408
www.ksgovernor.org

Kansas State Senate

Senator Mark Taddiken (District 21)
Room 422 South, Capitol Building
Topeka, KS 66612
785-296-7371

Senator Roger Reitz (District 22)
Room 136 North, Capitol Building
Topeka, KS 66612
785-296-7360

Kansas House

State Representative Bruce Larkin (House District 62)
Room 272 West, Capitol Building
Topeka, KS 66612
785-296-7643

State Representative Kathe Decker (House District 64)
Room 303 North, Capitol Building
Topeka, KS 66612
785-296-7637

State Representative Barbara Craft (House District 65)
Room 181 West, Capitol Building
Topeka, KS 66612
785-296-7692

State Representative Sydney Carlin (House District 66)
Room 284 West, Capitol Building
Topeka, KS 66612
785-296-7665

www.kslegislature.org

Appendix F. Federally elected officials

U.S. Senate
Sam Brownback
303 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
202-224-6521

Pat Roberts
109 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
202-224-4774

www.senate.gov

Congressman

Jerry Moran, 1st District, Hays

1200 Main Street, Suite 402
P.O. Box 249
Hays, KS 67601-0249
785.628.6401
785-628-3791

1 N Main, Suite 525
P.O. Box 1128
Hutchinson, KS 67504
620.665.6138
620-665-6360

2443 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
202-225-2715
202-225-5124

Jim Ryun, 2nd District, Topeka

800 S.W. Jackson, Suite 100
Topeka, KS 66612
785-232-4500
785-232-4512

The Stilwell Hotel
701 N. Broadway

Pittsburg, KS 66762
620-232-6100
620-232-6105

1110 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515
202-225-6601
202-225-7986

Dennis Moore, 3rd District, Overland Park

8417 Santa Fe Drive #101
Overland Park, KS 66212
913-383-2013
913-383-2088

500 State Avenue #176
Kansas City, KS 66101
913-621-0832
913-621-1533

1727 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-2865
202-225-2807

Todd Tiaht, 4th District, Wichita

155 North Market Street
Suite 400
Wichita, KS 67202
316-262-8992
316-262-5309

2441 Rayburn Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-6216
202-225-3489

www.house.gov

Appendix G. Media Contacts

Fort Riley Post
Building 405
Fort Riley, KS 66442
785-239-3410
www.riley.army.mil

Manhattan Mercury
318 N 5th
P.O. Box 787
Manhattan, KS 66505
785-776-8808
www.themercury.com

Kansas City Star
1729 Grand Ave
Kansas City, MO 64108
800-726-2350
www.kansascity.com

Abilene Reflector – Chronicle
303 N. Broadway
P.O. Box 8
Abilene, KS 67410
785-263-1000
www.abilene-rc.com

Wichita Eagle
825 E. Douglas
Box 820
Wichita, KS 67201
800-825-6397
www.kansas.com/mld/eagle

Topeka Capital – Journal
616 SE Jefferson
Topeka, KS 66502
800-777-7171
www.cjonline.com

Salina Journal
333 South 4th Street
Salina, KS 67401
785-827-6363
www.saljournal.com

Junction City Daily Union
222 W 6th Street
Junction City, KS 66441
785-762-5000
www.dailyu.com

Appendix H. Meeting Locations

Directorate of Public Works-Environmental Division
Conservation & Restoration Branch
Building 407 Pershing Court
Fort Riley, KS 66442
(First Floor Training Room)

Appendix I. Repository Locations

Administrative Record

DPW-Environmental Division
Conservation & Restoration Branch
Building 407 Pershing Court
Fort Riley, KS 66442
785-239-8616

Information Repositories

Dorothy Bramlage Public Library
230 West 7th St.
Junction City, KS 66441
785-238-4311
www.jclib.org

Manhattan Public Library
Juliette and Poyntz
Manhattan, KS 66502
785-776-4741
www.manhattan.lib.ks.us