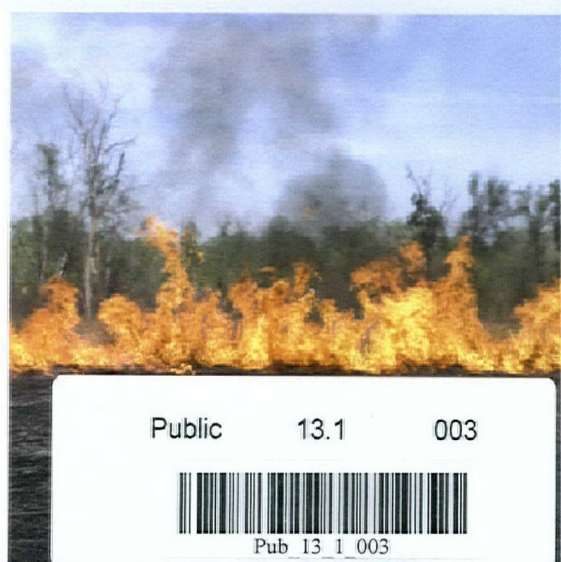


2012 Community Involvement Plan



Fort Riley Superfund Site
Fort Riley, Kansas
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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------|--|
| AGL | Abandoned Gasoline 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 |
| DD | Decision Document |
| 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 |
| IRA | Interim Removal Action |
| IRP | Installation Restoration Program |
| IWSA | Installation-Wide Site Assessment |
| KDHE | Kansas Department of Health and Environment |
| LTM | Long-Term Monitoring |
| MNA | Monitored Natural Attenuation |
| MPRC | Multi-Purpose Range Complex |
| NCP | National Oil & Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan |
| NPL | National Priority List |
| OB/OD | Open Burn/Open Detonation |
| O & M | Operation & Maintenance |
| 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 |
| RAB | Restoration Advisory Board |
| RA-O | Remedial Action-Operations |
| RC | Response Complete |
| RD | Remedial Design |

| | |
|----------|--|
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| RI | Remedial Investigation |
| ROD | Record of Decision |
| RPM | Remedial Project Manager |
| SDWA | Safe Drinking Water Act |
| SFL | Southwest Funston Landfill |
| SI | Site Inspection or Site Investigation |
| SSM | Senior Site Manager |
| T & E | Threatened and Endangered Species |
| TRC | Technical Review Committee |
| UU/UE | Unlimited Use/Unrestricted Exposure |
| 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 the 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 updating the August 2005 CIP that replaced the original 1992 Community Relations Plan. This 2012 CIP replaces the August 2005 CIP.

Community involvement is the process of engaging in dialogue and collaboration with community members. This updated plan encourages community participation 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 cleanup activities and to change planned actions where community comments or concerns have merit.

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 and how remedial action completion, construction completion, site completion, and deletion from the NPL is accomplished. The CIP lists the organizations and communities surrounding the installation and describes how they have been involved in the progress of restoration. The CIP is readily available to the community.

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 groundwater. 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: groundwater, 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 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 Superfund program and the FFA. Many of the phases and milestones in the Superfund cleanup 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 cleanup process and when Superfund milestones have been achieved to make progress towards site closeout and deletion from the NPL.

Superfund addresses NPL sites through a combination of removal and remedial authorities. Cleanup activities under removal authority include actions developed to achieve prompt risk reduction through emergency, time-critical, and non time-critical actions. Cleanup actions under removal authority are selected in an Action Memorandum (AM). Cleanup activities under remedial authority are called remedial actions.

Remedial actions include 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. Cleanup actions under remedial authority are selected in a Record of Decision (ROD).

The cleanup process of Superfund is broken down into several phases that include investigations, decisions, design and construction or implementation, post remedial action completion, site completion/NPL deletion, and site reuse/redevelopment. Not all phases are necessarily required each time an investigation/cleanup action is initiated. Various milestones within the cleanup process are reached through accomplishing specific activities and providing required documentation to EPA. The milestones include remedial action completion, construction completion, site completion, site deletion from the NPL, and site closeout. The CERCLA/Superfund phases and milestones are described briefly below.

Phase 1- Investigations

Preliminary Assessment (PA)/Site Inspection (SI) – Investigations of site conditions. 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 listed on the NPL, a roster of the nation’s most serious waste disposal and hazardous substance release 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 SI may be required.

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 short-term removal action to reduce risk, proceed to the next phase to conduct a remedial investigation and feasibility study for long-term solutions, or terminate response activities. The type and optimal sequence of site activities is identified throughout the SI.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) – An EE/CA is written for selection of a removal action to address contamination that requires reduction of the immediate threat to human health and/or the environment, while a long-term solution(s) and funding needs are being determined.

Remedial Investigation (RI)/ Feasibility Study (FS) - The RI is conducted to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Based on the results of the RI, the FS then assesses the treatability of site contamination and evaluates the potential performance and cost of treatment technologies to address the contamination. The RI and FS can be conducted concurrently. The data collected in the RI influences the development of long-term remedial alternatives (i.e., technologies) in the FS.

Phase 2- Decisions for Removal Action and Remedial Action

Action Memorandum (AM) – After the completion of an EE/CA, an AM is issued that describes the appropriate removal action for a site and documents the decision. The EE/CA and AM are public noticed by the Lead Agency prior to the removal action selection and implementation.

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 and implementation.

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 sign the ROD following 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.

Post-ROD Changes: Minor Changes, Explanations of Significant Differences, and ROD Amendments

After a ROD is signed, new information may be received or generated that could affect the implementation of the remedy selected in the ROD, or could prompt the reassessment of that remedy. An explanation of significant difference (ESD) describes to the public the nature of the significant changes, summarizes the information that led to making the

changes, and affirms that the revised remedy complies with the NCP and the statutory requirements of CERCLA. When a fundamental change is made to the basic features of the remedy selected in a ROD with respect to scope, performance, or cost, the lead agency is required to develop and document the change consistent with the ROD process.

Phase 3- Remedial Design/Construction/Design Implementation

Remedial Design (RD) - The selected remedy is then designed and constructed or implemented. The RD includes the technical analysis and procedures that follow the selection of a remedy for a site. For monitored natural attenuation (MNA) sites, installation of a sufficient monitoring well network is performed and the approved sampling and analysis plan implemented.

Remedial Action (RA) Completion/Remedy-In-Place (RIP) Milestone- Remedy-In-Place is achieved at the end of the remedial action construction phase or at the beginning of the remedial action operations/implementation phase (e.g., for monitored natural attenuation sites). RIP means that all of the physical construction for the remedy or installation of the monitoring well network for MNA sites is complete and the remedy will be operated or monitored until the cleanup objectives specified in the ROD have been met.

A remedial action is considered complete when the actual construction of the remedy or implementation of a discrete scope of activities (e.g., monitoring well installation for a MNA remedy), designed to achieve progress toward specific remedial action objectives identified in the ROD, has been finished and implemented. A RA Report is then submitted to EPA, who determines that the RA completion milestone is achieved and the remedy is operational and functional (O & F). For Federal Facilities the document is called a Remedial Action Completion Report (RACR).

Phase 4- Post Remedial Action Completion

The post RA completion phase is the implementation phase of the cleanup process. This phase is the period during which the remedy is in place, determined to be operational and functional (making progress towards the cleanup objectives identified in the ROD or equivalent decision document). The phase may include: environmental monitoring, review of site conditions, and/or maintenance of a remedy and is performed to ensure continued protection of human health and the environment as stated in the ROD.

Site Completion (SC) Milestone (Site Closeout) occurs when the remedy is in place and the cleanup objectives specified in the ROD or other DD have been met. SC signifies the end of all response actions at the site. The site completion designation means that the response actions at the site were completed, cleanup goals have been met, and it is anticipated that no further CERCLA/Superfund response is necessary to protect human health and the environment. A site with wastes left in place and institutional controls such as a landfill site can achieve the site completion milestone but may not achieve the

site closeout milestone under CERCLA for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE). As an example, residential land use would be incompatible with the need to maintain the integrity of the containment structure and cover for a landfill. Lack of reliable information concerning the disposal history and uncertainty about a landfill's contents results in uncertainty with respect to exposure. O & M may have to be performed indefinitely for remedies that contain wastes on site and/or include institutional controls. Prior to the termination of operation and maintenance (O & M) activities at a site, EPA approval is required.

The site completion criteria are:

- All remedial decision documents have been completed and the selected remedy is consistent with CERCLA, the NCP, and EPA policy and guidance;
- All response actions have been completed and appropriately documented in the site file; and
- All institutional controls are in place.

The NPL deletion process begins once it is determined by EPA that the site completion milestone has been achieved and documented in a Site Completion Report. The site then becomes eligible for deletion from the NPL.

Five-Year Reviews – The purpose of the five-year review is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy in order to determine if the remedy is or will be protective of human health and the environment. A CERCLA Five-Year Review is conducted no less than every five years to evaluate completed cleanup actions in areas where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain or will remain above levels that allow for UU/UE. There will be a public notice and a comment period to engage the public in the five-year review process. Five-year reviews will be filed in the site information repository. Two five-year reviews were completed in July 2002 and 2007. The next five-year review is being conducted in 2012.

If a site is cleaned up prior to the 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.

Phase 5-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 cleanup response is required using one or both 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.

The Partial Deletion Rule allows the EPA to delete portions of NPL sites from the NPL provided that deletion criteria are met. If a deletion action is appropriate, the EPA, after consultation with the state, prepares a Notice of Intent to Delete (NOID). The Regional EPA Administrator is delegated authority to sign the NOID following EPA Headquarters concurrence. The signed NOID and deletion package is prepared in the EPA region and sent to the EPA Headquarters Federal Register Office for publication. A local notice regarding the NOID is published at the same time that the NOID is published in the Federal Register. The site deletion process typically begins once the site achieves the site completion milestone. The NCP states that the deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for future response actions should future conditions warrant such actions.

Phase 6-Site Reuse/Redevelopment

Once the site has been cleaned up and deleted from the NPL, the lead agency (Fort Riley) will restore the site to productivity to add to the economic, social, and ecological value of the installation and surrounding communities.

2.4 Who are the responsible organizations/agencies for cleanup?

In August 1990, the Army (Fort Riley) signed the FFA and the EPA and the KDHE followed with signatures in February 1991. 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 and 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 impact activities during the CERCLA cleanup process.

Cleanup of hazardous substance 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 the Army (Fort Riley), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, provides 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. The installation areas were electrified and a wastewater treatment plant was constructed.

Prior to WWII and through the 1940s, Fort Riley expanded its transportation and industrial activities. Marshall Army Air Field became operational in 1921. 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 the rail 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 horse-mounted 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. 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.

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 1st Infantry Division. Fort Riley has been and is currently 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 chemicals except lead 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;
- 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 hazardous materials 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 Fort Riley began in 1990-1991 in response to the Army's IRP and the FFA. The surrounding communities have 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.

Wildlife and Vegetation

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

Prairie species are the predominant vegetation inhabiting the area. 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 the Army (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 method, 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 and require no further action 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 Coyer 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 2011 IAP provides a summary of the 72 IRP sites and their status as of 2011 (see Table 2).

Upon review of the public record, Fort Riley determined in 2007 that 49 potentially contaminated sites identified during previous investigations did not have a formal decision on their regulatory status by the parties who signed the FFA. The 49 sites were organized into five groups based on similar site characteristics. A project was performed in fiscal year 2006 to conduct Expanded Site Inspections at each of the 49 sites and a formal determination of their status was made by the parties who signed the FFA (i.e., Fort Riley, EPA, and KDHE). The 49 sites have received final site closeout (No Further Action) status.

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). OUs 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 seven 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
- OU006-Open Burning-Open Detonation Ground
- OU007-WWI Incinerator, NW Camp Funston

OUs -001, 002, 003, 004, and 005 were identified in the early 1990s 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 groundwater (see Table 4). OUs-006 and 007 were designated in 2011 to allow for execution of CERCLA Remedial Investigations at these two sites. The primary contaminant of concern at OU-006 is trichloroethylene and at OU-007 metals (see Table 3). The media of concern at OU-006 is groundwater and at OU-007 soil (see Table 4).

The OUs are in various phases of the CERCLA/Superfund process and OUs 001 through 005 have reached ROD. The response complete and site closeout milestones under CERCLA/Superfund have been achieved for two OUs-OU002 and OU004. One OU, the Southwest Funston Landfill, OU001, has reached the response complete milestone but cannot achieve UU/UE and reach the site closeout milestone. As such, the site is in the LTM phase of CERCLA and five-year reviews are required by EPA to be conducted indefinitely. Below are brief descriptions of the Fort Riley's 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 operated from the mid-1950s until 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 made 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 native grass cover. Differential settlement, ponded areas were repaired in 2009. In 2009-2010, rock armor was placed over the construction debris/rubble area along the SFL riverbank slope found to be contaminated with asbestos.

Although vinyl chloride was detected in the groundwater, the sampling data results from 1992 to 2009 revealed that no concentrations of contaminants from the SFL remain in the groundwater to threaten human health and the environment. No sampling occurred in 2010. The 2012 five-year review sampling results for October 2011 show no residual contamination of concern. The SFL ROD, signed in 1997, includes a contingency for future action, the completed native soil cover, institutional controls to prevent on-site groundwater use, long-term groundwater monitoring, and further hydrogeologic characterization of surface water/groundwater interaction. Site inspections are performed annually.

The “site completion” report for the SFL was signed by the EPA in February 2010. The landfill was determined to be functionally stable, to have met the requirements in the ROD, and to have reached the “site completion” milestone under CERCLA. The site is eligible for deletion from the NPL. An O&M/LTM plan to implement the long-term management of the site activities presented in the “site completion” report was completed in April 2011.

Since the remedy is a containment structure for wastes left in place (i.e., a landfill) with ongoing O & M activities and institutional controls, five-year reviews are required by the EPA under CERCLA. Groundwater monitoring will coincide with the five-year reviews until termination is approved by EPA. Prior to the termination of O & M activities at the landfill site, EPA approval is required.

OU002-Pesticide Storage Facility (PSF)

The OU002 site is located at the former building 348 on Main Post. The concrete slab floor and foundations were left in place when the building was demolished. Initial sampling conducted in 1974 and 1986 detected pesticide contamination in the soils in the area behind the building and in sediments in the lined channel behind the building. The sampling was performed as part of the U.S. Army Pesticide Monitoring & Entomological Studies Program. 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. RI activities began in 1990 with field activities involving soil sampling occurring in 1992 and 1993. A removal action consisting of excavation and off-site disposal of pesticide contaminated soil was completed by June 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 the land use changes. An Explanation of Significant Difference to the ROD in April 2010 qualified the site for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. As such, the site reached the site-closeout milestone under CERCLA. The site is eligible for deletion from the NPL.

OU003-Former Dry Cleaning Facilities Area (DCFA)

The former DCFA (OU003) is located in the southwest corner of the main post cantonment area, about 800 feet north of the Kansas River. The DCFA operated until 2002. The primary dry cleaning solvent was PCE. A PA/SI was completed for DCFA in 1992 and an RI/FS initiated. Chlorinated solvent contamination above regulatory standards was found in the soil and groundwater.

The RI baseline risk assessment indicates minimal risk associated with the site under current and anticipated land use; however, the PCE-contaminated groundwater had degraded the Kansas River alluvial aquifer.

In 2006, a successful pilot study that addressed soil contamination using excavation and land farming was conducted. It also addressed the groundwater contamination through enhanced bioremediation and chemical oxidation. Soybean oil injection occurred in May 2006 to address the groundwater plume in AOC2.

In March 2008, the ROD was approved with MNA plus institutional controls as the selected remedy.

An additional bioremediation injection of soybean oil into the eastern groundwater plume at AOC2 was completed in 2010.

Groundwater sampling events since the injections occurred in September 2007, April 2008, April 2009, June 2010, September 2010, August 2011, and October 2011. Groundwater contamination levels have continued on a downward trend. PCE was reported in the 2010 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report as detected in 13 of 24 wells, five above the MCLs. Site closure will be requested when the alluvial groundwater contamination levels drop below the MCLs.

OU004-Former Fire Training Area – Marshall Army Airfield (FFTA-MAAF)

The OU004 site is located at the southern boundary of Fort Riley on the airfield and consists of a former fire training pit 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 of water taken from private wells. A soil vapor extraction

(SVE) and bioventing Pilot Study were completed in 1994 and 1995 to address the source area. A Remedial Investigation has been performed and characterized the fate and transport of the contaminants. Off-site groundwater contamination impacted private wells, which have been plugged and abandoned.

The RI was completed in 2001. Two replacement wells to supply domestic water to two off-installation properties were installed in 2002. The ROD was signed in 2005. The remedy was MNA with institutional controls. Groundwater monitoring results at the site demonstrated that there are no COCs present above the MCLs, and that there have not been any COCs above MCLs for over five years (since March 2005). Post-ROD monitoring of groundwater was conducted in October 2006, March 2007, February 2008, February 2009, June 2009, and September 2009. Based on these groundwater monitoring results, a “site completion/site closeout” report was generated in 2010 and approved by the regulators in September 2010. The site was approved for closure by EPA and KDHE and is eligible for deletion from the NPL.

OU005-354 Area Solvent Detections (354)

The OU005 site was a fuel and solvent storage and dispensing area near former building 354. The former building 354 was constructed in 1935 as a gasoline service station. The underground storage tanks, used to store fuel and possibly solvents and road oil, were removed in 1990 and 1991. Following the removal, investigation of the soil and groundwater from 1992 to 1995 revealed the presence of chlorinated solvent contamination. As a result, the 354 Area Solvent Detections was formally designated an OU in January 1997. 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 ROD for OU005 was signed in July 2006. A Final Remedial Design/Remedial Action Plan was approved by EPA in April 2007. MNA with Institutional Controls was chosen as the remedy. The ROD stated that the remedy relies on natural degradation processes already occurring at the 354 site to further reduce contaminant concentrations to levels below the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) in the alluvial aquifer of the Kansas River and uses ICs to restrict groundwater use at the 354 Site.

Groundwater sampling will be performed as required until the chlorinated VOC contaminants remain below the MCLs for a period of three consecutive years. Once that condition is met, a “site completion/closeout” report will be generated to seek site closure and NPL deletion eligibility approval from the EPA

OU006-Open Burning-Open Detonation Ground (Range 16) (OB/OD)

The OB/OD Ground (Range 16) is used for emergency ordnance disposal and training (no public access is permitted). A chlorinated solvent was supposedly used in an open burn area. This was not the normal practice. The normal practice was to use diesel. In 1993, trichloroethylene (TCE) was detected in the groundwater. Perchlorate was found in 2004. The 2008 groundwater sampling event had perchlorate levels at 7.0 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) or less. The proposed interim standard is set at 15 $\mu\text{g/L}$; therefore, the sampling for perchlorate was discontinued. Nevertheless, due to the continued presence of TCE in the groundwater and the complex site hydrogeology, the site was placed in the RI/FS phase of CERCLA in 2011. RI fieldwork began in January 2012 based on the December 2011 Work Plan.

OU007-WWI Incinerator, NW Camp Funston (WWI Incinerator)

The NW Camp Funston WWI Incinerator site was discovered at part of a 2000 effort evaluating potential wastewater plant locations. In 2001, XRF and lab confirmation sampling identified elevated levels of lead and arsenic soil contamination. In 2006, as part of the Expanded Site Investigation effort to obtain site closures, a more extensive soil sampling effort was conducted. This effort showed a higher level of contamination and a more extensive area of lead and arsenic contamination than the 2001 sampling event. In 2010, Fort Riley decided to construct a rail spur that would cover a portion of the incinerator site, which required an emergency removal. The arsenic and lead contaminated soil was disposed of as special waste.

In September and October 2010, 323 cubic yards (cu.yds) of special waste was generated when the incinerator foundation and associated contaminated soil on the terrace was excavated; however, a deeper subsurface arsenic-contaminated ash/soil layer was discovered on the slope and in the alluvial soil south of the site. Eight trenches were dug to characterize the ash layer. Lab results from composite soil samples from six of the trenches varied from 16.2 to 34.4 mg/kg arsenic. The limits (i.e., a clean line) of the alluvial ash layer contamination were not completely defined during the 2010 effort. Due to the increased complexity, the site was placed in the RI/FS phase of CERCLA in 2011.

RI fieldwork is scheduled to begin in late 2012 or early 2013.

Fort Riley Superfund Site (IRP Sites) Exit Strategy from the 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 NPL. The installation's Real Property Master Plan will preclude the utilization of contaminated areas 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 remediation efforts on POL sites that contain free product and dissolved phase petroleum-related contamination that could pose a danger to down-gradient or future drinking water supply wells.
- Complete investigation and potential remediation of the WWI Incinerator site.
- Complete investigation and potential remediation at the OB-OD site. The site will remain active for UXO emergency disposal and training.
- 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 (located in Camp Forsyth, at the Breakneck Lake drainage, at the National Rifle Range, at Colyer Manor Housing, and at Camp Funston north of Huebner Road from the Ogden exit to Water Tank Road).

In addition to the OUs, other cleanup activities at Fort Riley are conducted under the Military Munitions Response Program (following the CERCLA process) to manage the environmental and health issues associated with munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), munitions constituents (MC), and unexploded ordnance (UXO). In 2000, Fort Riley completed the advance range survey followed by an active/inactive range inventory in 2002 and a closed, transferring, and transferred range site inventory report in 2003. That report identified the Southeast Funston Landfill (SEFL) and the Sherman Heights Small Arms Range (SHSAR) as inactive ranges requiring further investigation. The Camp Forsyth Landfill Area 2 (CFLFA2) was later added and included in the 2005 site investigation.

In 1999, lead-contaminated soil and UXO were removed from the SEFL incinerator site and replaced with clean soil. The lead-contaminated soil was placed and covered with clean soil at the western half of the landfill (west of the highway K-18 and south of the entrance Gate 12) on Fort Riley. The eastern half of the landfill where the old incinerator is located was then transferred to the State of Kansas. The SEFL site was formally closed by the KDHE and EPA based on the 2006 Site Inspection Report. In the summer of 2008, the State of Kansas performed an UXO clearance in association with the K-18 road construction and found no UXO.

The SHSAR covers approximately 52 acres and is located above the Colyer Manor housing area in Camp Forsyth. Small arms ranges were operational from the 1880s until the 1980s. Small arms included nine millimeter (mm), .22 caliber, .38 caliber, and .45 caliber used on pistol, anti-tank (sub-caliber), and anti-aircraft machine gun ranges (sub-caliber). During the 2005 site investigation fieldwork, inert World War I, four-inch practice mortars were discovered. In 2010 and 2011, the site was characterized for MEC using a combination of digital and analog geophysical technologies. Three UXO items from post-Civil War era, Spanish-American War, and the Korean War were excavated and evaluated. Currently an RI/FS Report is being prepared with lead-contaminated soil the issue of concern. The report identifies 5.5 acres of lead-contaminated soil on the

slope above the Colyer Manor Housing area. Fort Riley will implement the remedy to be identified in the Proposed Plan.

The Camp Forsyth Landfill Area 2 covers approximately 30 acres of sandbars and riverbed in the Republican River along the southwestern boundary of Fort Riley. The River Walk, a nature trail, operated jointly by the Fort Riley and the City of Junction City, Kansas, passes by the site. A series of warning signs are posted between the site and the River Walk to warn the public of the possible presence of munitions. During the winter months, bald eagles pass over the site as they travel between their roosting site downstream on the Kansas River and their feeding areas upstream on Milford Lake.

Munitions debris was found on a downstream sandbar after the 1993 regional flood. In 1994, munitions debris consisting of 3.5- and 2.36-inch rockets, M1 mines, and expended small arms ammunitions was destroyed. In 2000 and 2001, a 1500-foot revetment was constructed to stabilize the bank on the FTRI side of the river. Between 2002 and 2009, additional debris, 2.36-inch rockets, and expended small arms ammunition was found on the sandbar adjacent to the revetment during annual inspections.

In 2011, the site was characterized for MEC and UXO using a combination of digital and analog geophysical technologies. Over 13,000 pounds of non-munitions related debris, approximately 522 pounds of munitions debris, and nine MEC items consisting of 2.36-inch rockets, rifle grenades, and one land mine were excavated and evaluated. In late 2012/early 2013 further investigation will be conducted. Fort Riley plans on mobilizing to the site in January 2013 to finish surveying for potential munitions.

Detailed information about the status of the cleanup efforts is available at the Restoration Advisory Board meetings, at the local public libraries during the public comment periods for key documents, and in the Administrative Record in building 407 at Fort Riley.

4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

4.1 Community Profile

(Information taken from Fort Riley's Economic Impact Summary March 2011; census information taken from US Census 2010)

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. Many soldiers are currently deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan causing a decrease in the on-post soldier population. In the past couple of years, Fort Riley has had approximately 12,000 soldiers stationed at the installation. The number of soldiers has gone to approximately 18,000 in 2012.

As of the 2010 census, Manhattan, located 14 miles east of the installation, has a population of 52,281. Ogden, southeast of the installation, has a population of 2,087. Riley, on the north boundary of the installation, has a population of 886. Milford, located west of the installation has a population of 502. Junction City and Grandview Plaza, south of the installation, have populations of 18,886 and 1,560 respectively.

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

Fort Riley is primarily included in Geary and Riley Counties; their respective populations for the 2010 census are 34,362 and 71,115. A small portion of the installation lies in Clay County.

Economic Impact of Fort Riley on Community

Fort Riley's total direct economic impact in Kansas in 2010-2011 is \$2,225,511,361.00 including payroll, supplies, services, contracts, education, construction, health care, and the combined federal campaign. Fort Riley estimates the total economic impact of the installation to remain at over \$2,000,000,000 through fiscal year 2013.

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 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 were held in January, April, July, and October. Newsletters were written and sent to the RAB members in the past in March, June, September, and December. In February 2006, the RAB membership voted to cease quarterly meetings and to meet only as needed to address public comment documents, or at least once, annually.

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. In 2011 and 2012, the membership has dropped to 8.

Besides RAB meetings and occasional 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. Other project related documents are available for review and comment, if requested by RAB members.

For each of the OUs that have reached ROD, key documents have been offered to the public via newspaper ads for the Public Notice of Comment Period and deposition in the

public libraries in Junction City and Manhattan, as well as the Administrative Record in building 407 on Fort Riley.

The 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.

Fort Riley's IRP continues to place key documents for review and comment in the libraries in Junction City and Manhattan during the public comment periods for 30 to 45 days. The Army (Fort Riley), as the Lead Agency, is required to review all significant public comments and provide appropriate responses. All comments with responses then become part of the formal Administrative Record.

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 initially established the Information Repositories at the local public libraries and the Administrative Record with up-to-date documents deposited as they become available. Due to space limitations, the repositories at the public libraries can no longer be maintained. However, all key documents are made available for review and comment in the libraries during public comment periods for 30 to 45 days.

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. For example, Fort Riley has conducted discussions in concert with the Joint Land Use Study (JLUS), about issues such as expansion of the installation.

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 will 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 may 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 annually. 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 on-going IRP and CERCLA/Superfund activities difficult. Therefore, Fort Riley designated the Chief of the Pollution Prevention & Cleanup Branch, Directorate of Public Works (DPW), as the Remedial Project Manager (RPM). If the Remedial Project Manager is not available, then one of the Senior Site Managers (SSM) is designated as the official spokesperson. (See Appendix A for the current RPM and SSMs).

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 to health and safety requirements. The chief media source includes: *print* (the Junction City Daily Union, the Manhattan Mercury, and the Fort Riley Post newspapers).

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 annually. 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 may be distributed to groups for dissemination to their members and may be sent to the local public libraries. More comprehensive newsletters, which contain background information and points of reference, as well as describe current site status and upcoming events, may also be generated. These publications may also be sent to a wider audience including individual citizens, group designees, and public officials.

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 building 407 on Fort Riley. 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 as necessary and at a minimum annually. Public comments are solicited in newspapers and at these meetings when OUs come to RI/FSSs 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, when appropriate, placed in the local public libraries in Junction City and Manhattan. In the past, Fort Riley established permanent informational repositories at these locations. However, due to space limitations, the public libraries no longer serve as permanent repositories. They are currently only used to provide documents for public review and comment during the public comment periods of 30 to 45 days.

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, Pollution Prevention & Cleanup Branch, building 407, Pershing Court at Fort Riley. A current index to the Administrative Record is kept at this location. 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.

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. Establishing and maintaining the permanent Administrative Record in building 407 on Fort Riley guarantees all documents are cataloged and available to the public for review.

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 6 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 CERCLA/Superfund site.

Table 1. CERCLA/Superfund Steps with Public Involvement Noted

PHASE 1-INVESTIGATIONS

- **PA/SI** : May issue a notice through the local media and/or distribute a fact sheet to let the community know why the site is being investigated.
- **NPL Listing Process**: EPA publishes a public notice about its intention in the Federal Register and issue a public notice through the local media to notify the community, so interested community members can comment on the proposal. If, after the formal comment period, the site still qualifies for cleanup under Superfund, it is formally listed on the NPL.
- **EE/CA**: Fort Riley will issue public notices through the local media.
- **RI/FS**: Fort Riley will issue public notices through the local media and conduct public meetings, if requested by the community.

PHASE 2-DECISIONS FOR REMOVAL ACTION AND REMEDIAL ACTION

- **Action Memorandum (AM)**: Issue a public notice through the local media to notify the public that the AM is available for review and comment.
- **Proposed Plan (PP)**: Issue a notice through the local media to notify community that the PP is available for review and comment. Provide an opportunity for a public meeting on the PP. Public meeting transcript will be made available. Develop Responsiveness Summary to formally respond to public comments on the PP.
- **Record of Decision/Decision Document (ROD/DD)**: Issue a public notice through the local media to notify the community that the ROD/DD is available for review and comment. If changing the ROD/DD is necessary, a proposed ROD amendment will be developed and a public notice will be issued. A public meeting will then be held to discuss the changes and to take public comments. Develop Responsiveness Summary to formally respond to public comments received. Revise the CIP to reflect decision.
- **Post-ROD Changes: Explanations of Significant Differences and ROD Amendments**: Issue a public notice through the local media to notify the community about the nature of significant changes or amendments to the ROD.

PHASE 3-REMEDIAL DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION/DESIGN IMPLEMENTATION

- **Remedial Design/Remedial Action Construction (RD/RA-C)**: Keep community members advised about the progress of the cleanup through periodic public events, newsletters, fact sheets, and presentations to community groups.
- **Remedy in Place (RIP)/Construction Completion/Remedy Implementation**: Keep community members advised about the progress of the cleanup through

periodic public events, newsletters, fact sheets, and presentations to community groups.

PHASE 4-POST REMEDIAL ACTION COMPLETION

- **Five-Year Reviews:** Fort Riley issues a notice through the local media to notify community that the Five-Year Review report is available for review and comment. Develop Responsiveness Summary to formally respond to public comments received. Revise the Five-Year Review report to reflect the merit of any of the public comments.
- **Site Completion/Site Closeout:** Keep community members advised about the progress of the cleanup through periodic public events, newsletters, fact sheets, and presentations to community groups.

PHASE 5-NPL DELETION

- **Deletion from the NPL:** EPA publishes a notice of its intention to delete the site from the NPL in the Federal Register and notifies the community of its availability. Plan a community event to celebrate deletion of the site from the NPL.

PHASE 6- REUSE/REDEVELOPMENT: Once cleanup levels are met, work with community to return sites to productive uses.

Table 2. Fort Riley IRP Sites

| Site | Description | Site Type | Status |
|-------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| FTRI-001 | Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill | Landfill | Post Closure Monitoring |
| FTRI-002 | Whitside Construction Debris Landfill | Landfill | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-003 | Southwest Funston Landfill | Landfill | Response Complete, Eligible for NPL Deletion, LTMgt |
| FTRI-004 | Main Post Landfill | Landfill | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-005 | Custer Hill Road Rubble Dump | Surface Disposal Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-006 | DRMO Storage Area | Spill Site Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-007 | PCB Storage Building 343 | Storage Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-008 | PCB Storage Conex (Building 348) | Storage Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-009 | OB/OD Ground (Range 16) | Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area | RI/FS Phase in 2011 |
| FTRI-010 | Pesticide (2-4D) UST at Camp Funston | Underground Tank Farm | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-011 | Camp Funston Groundwater Detections | Contaminated Ground Water | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-012 | Waste Storage DRMO Secondary Area | Storage Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-013 | Abandoned VOC Tanks North of Irwin Army Community Hospital (IACH) | Above Ground Storage Tank (AST) | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-014 | Hospital Incinerator at IACH | Incinerator | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-015 | Former DRMO Location (DRMO Area 2) | Storage Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-016 | Waste Oil AST – 3 rd Battery | AST | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-017 | Waste Oil AST – 4 th Battery | AST | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-018 | Fire Training Area Facility (892) | Fire/Crash Training Area | Part of the Overall Effort to Address Improperly Closed Out Sites. Regulatory Closure in 2009 |

Community Involvement Plan

| Site | Description | Site Type | Status |
|-------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| FTRI-019 | Former Fire Training Area – Marshall Army Airfield (FFTA-MAAF) | Fire/Crash Training Area | Response Complete, Site Closeout. Eligible for NPL Deletion |
| FTRI-020 | Industrial Wastewater System (Custer Hill) | Surface Impoundment/Lagoon | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-022 | Former WWTP and sludge beds – Camp Funston | Sewage Treatment Plants | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-023 | Custer Hill WWTP and Sludge Beds | Sewage Treatment Plants | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-024 | Forsyth WWTP and Sludge Beds | Sewage Treatment Plants | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-025 | Main Post WWTP and Sludge Beds | Sewage Treatment Plants | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-026 | Range Complex WW Lagoons | Surface Impoundment/Lagoon | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-027 | Dry Cleaning Facilities Area | Spill Site Area | Site in the Remedial Action Operation Phase for MNA |
| FTRI-028 | Former Fire Training Area Camp Funston | Fire/Crash Training Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-029 | Old Incinerator Site SE Camp Funston | Incinerator | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-030 | Pesticide Storage Facility (Mixing) | Pesticide Shop | Site Closeout in April 2010. Eligible for NPL Deletion. |
| FTRI-031 | Bldg 354 Area Solvent Detections | Contaminated Buildings | Site in the Remedial Action Operation Phase for MNA |
| FTRI-032 | Impact Zone | Unexploded Munitions/Ordnance | Active Range |
| FTRI-033 | Douthit Range | Firing Range | Active Range |
| FTRI-034 | Impact Area Perimeter Small Arm Ranges | Small Arms Range | Active Range |
| FTRI-035 | Non-Impact Area Small Arms Ranges | Small Arms Range | Active Range |
| FTRI-036 | Southeast Funston Landfill | Landfill | EPA/KDHE Closure in January 2009 |
| FTRI-037 | Old Whitside Incinerator Area | Incinerator | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-038 | Forsyth Landfills | Landfill | EPA/KDHE Closure in August 2007 |
| FTRI-039 | Consolidate Maintenance Facility | Industrial Discharge | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI- | Former Oil Testing Lab (Bldg | Spill Site Area | EPA/KDHE Closure |

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| Site | Description | Site Type | Status |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| FTRI-041 | Furniture Repair Shops (3) | Spill Site Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in January 2009 |
| FTRI-042 | TAC Vehicle Maintenance Shops | Spill Site Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-043 | Former Gas Stations/Garages | Spill Site Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2008/2009 |
| FTRI-044 | Former Asphalt Plant (near Bldg 354) | Spill Site Area | Falls under the ROD developed for FTRI-031 (See above) |
| FTRI-045 | Photo and Print Plants | Spill Site Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-046 | Former DSGS Bldg 1693 | Spill Site Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2009 |
| FTRI-047 | Former Livestock Dipping Facility | Dip Tank | EPA/KDHE Closure in November 2007 |
| FTRI-048 | Former Pesticides Facilities | Pesticide Shop | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-049 | Mercury Contamination Areas | Spill Site Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-050 | PCB Spill Areas/Transformer Sites | Spill Site Area | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-051 | Bldg 727 Waste Pit | Disposal Pit/Dry Well | EPA/KDHE Closure in January 2009 |
| FTRI-052 | Inactive Landfills – Camp Whitside | Landfill | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-053 | POL Tank Farm | AST | Transferred to the Compliance-Related Cleanup Program |
| FTRI-054 | Custer Hill PX USTS Bldg 5320 | Underground Tank Farm | Transferred to the Compliance-Related Cleanup Program |
| FTRI-055 | Milford Lake Campground/Marina Wells | Contaminated Ground Water | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-056 | Abandoned Gasoline Line | Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants Lines | Remedial Action Operation -August 2011-September 2014 |
| FTRI-057 | 6200 Area Fuel, Oil Line | Underground Tank Farm | Remedial Action Operation for POL Sites 1245, 1044, and 1637-March 2009-October 2013 |
| FTRI-059 | Remove USTs | Underground Tank Farm | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-060 | Mainpost PX Gas Station / 218 | Underground Tank Farm | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |

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| Site | Description | Site Type | Status |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| FTRI-061 | Former Gas Service Station Bldg 354 | Underground Tank Farm | Closed under the FTRI-031 354 Area Solvent Detection site ROD |
| FTRI-062 | TMP Gas Station Bldg 388 | Underground Tank Farm | Transferred to the Compliance-Related Cleanup Program |
| FTRI-063 | Former Bldg 1044 Dispensing Station | Underground Tank Farm | Site Addressed Under FTRI-057 |
| FTRI-064 | Former Bldg 1090 Dispensing Station | Underground Tank Farm | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-065 | Former Bldg 1190 Dispensing Station | Underground Tank Farm | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-066 | Former Bldg 1245 Dispensing Station | Underground Tank Farm | Site Addressed Under FTRI-057 |
| FTRI-067 | Former Bldg 1539 Dispensing Station | Underground Tank Farm | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-068 | Former Bldg 1637 Dispensing Station | Underground Tank Farm | Site Addressed Under FTRI-057 |
| FTRI-069 | Former Bldg 1890 Dispensing Station | Underground Tank Farm | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-070 | Former Bldg 2341 Dispensing Station | Underground Tank Farm | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-071 | Former Bldg 2345 Dispensing Station | Underground Tank Farm | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-072 | Bldg 8340 Fuel Oil UST | Underground Tank Farm | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-073 | Bldg 8360 Fuel Oil UST | Underground Tank Farm | EPA/KDHE Closure in 2007 |
| FTRI-074 | WWI Incinerator, NW Camp Funston | Incinerator | In RI/FS Phase in 2011 |

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

| Operable Unit | SVOC* | VOC** | Pesticide | Metal |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| OU001-SFL | | X | | |
| OU002-PSF | X | | X | X |
| OU003-DCFA | | X | | |
| OU004-FFTA-MAAF | | X | | |
| OU005-354 | | X | | |
| OU006-OB/OD | | X | | |
| OU007-CFI | | | | 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-SFL | X | X | | |
| OU002-PSF | X | | X | |
| OU003-DCFA | X | | X | |
| OU004-FFTA- MAAF | X | | | |
| OU005-354 | X | | X | |
| OU006- OB/OD | X | | | |
| OU007-CFI | | | X | |

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

| Operable Unit | PA/SI | RI/FS | PP | ROD | RACR/ESD | RC |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------|------|----------|-----------|
| OU001-SFL | 1993 | 1994 | 1994 | 1997 | Feb 2010 | |
| OU002-PSF | 1993 | 1993/1997 | 1997 | 1997 | Apr 2010 | Apr 2010 |
| OU003-DCFA | 1993 | 1995/1998 | 2006 | 2007 | | |
| OU004-FFTA-MAAF | 1995 | 2001/2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2010 | Sept 2010 |
| OU005-354 | 1998 | 2003/2004 | 2005 | 2006 | | |
| OU006-OB/OD | 1983-1998 | 1998-2014 | | | | |
| OU007-CFI | 2001-2011 | 2011-2014 | | | | |

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 annually |
| 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

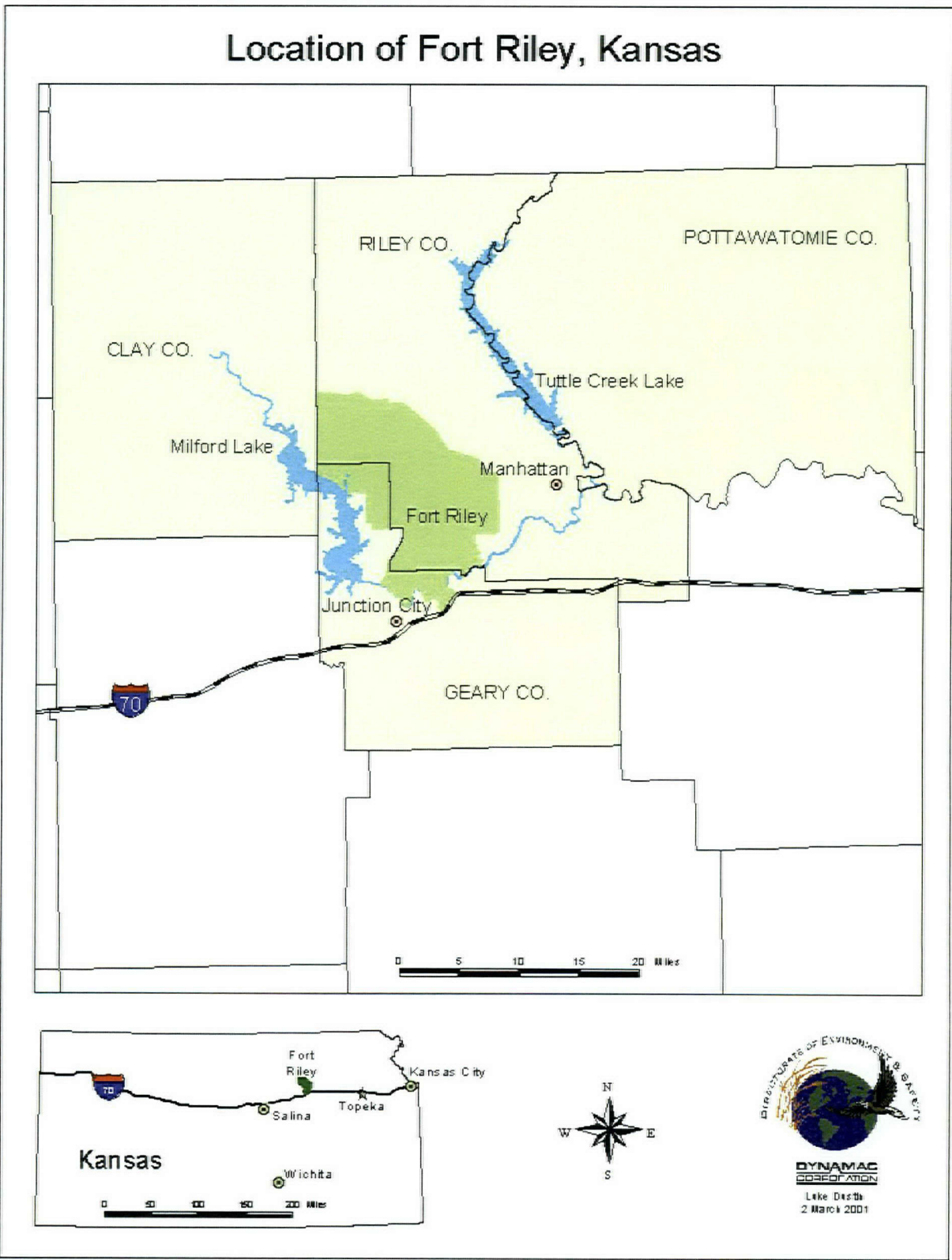


Figure 1. Location of Fort Riley in Kansas

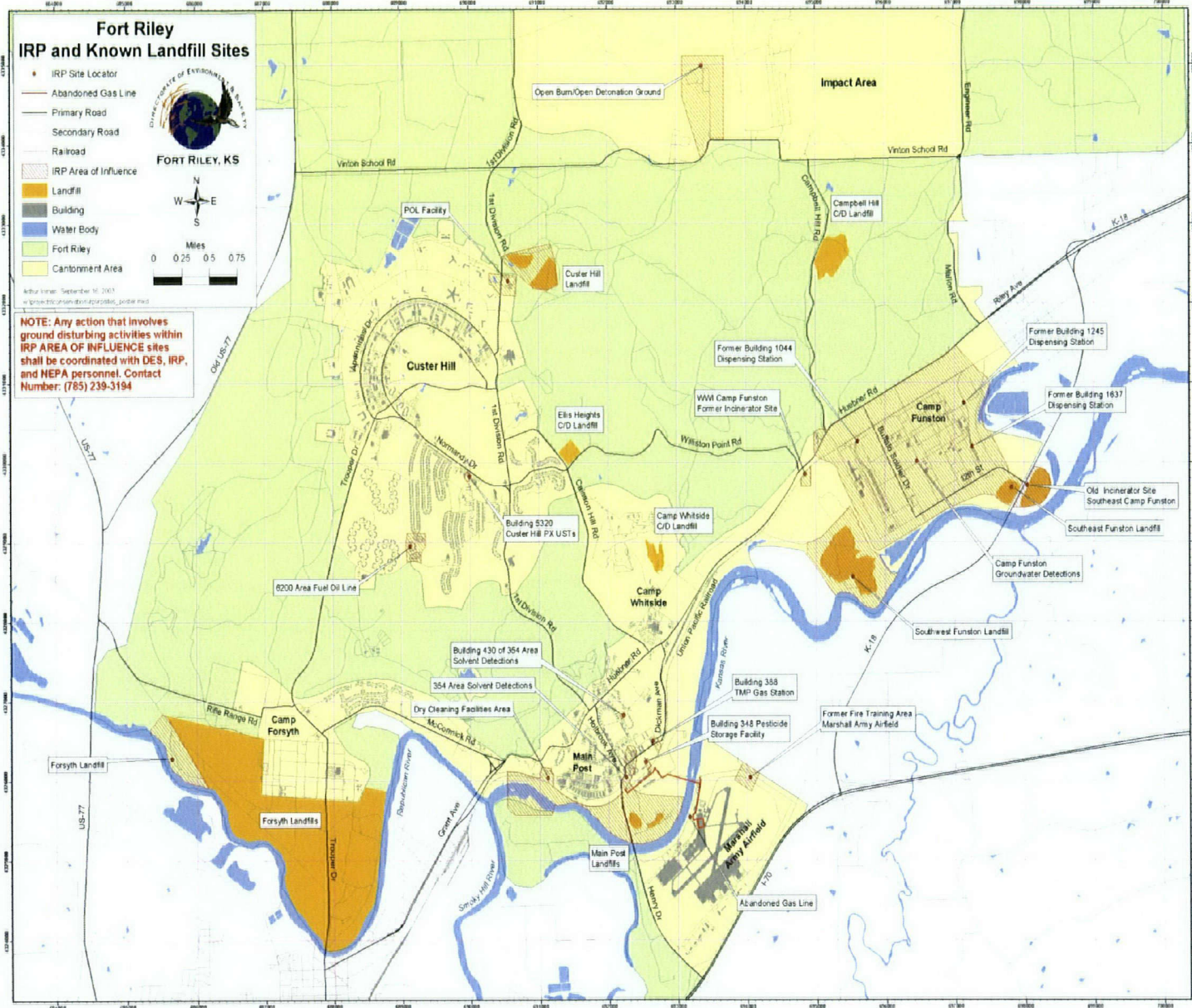


Figure 3. Fort Riley IRP Sites

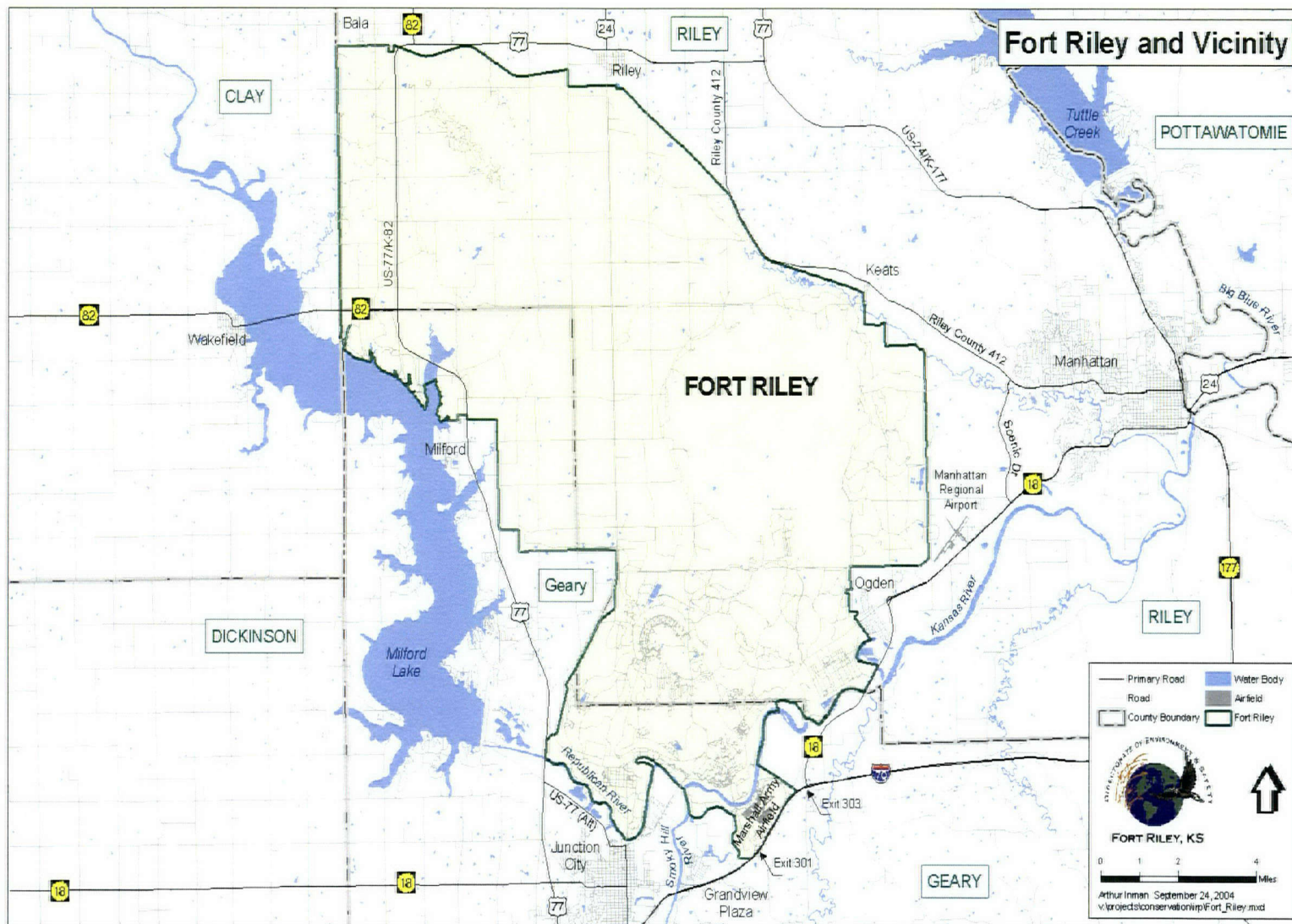


Figure 2. Fort Riley and Surrounding Communities

Appendix A. Fort Riley Installation Restoration Program Contacts

Address:

DPW-Environmental Division
Pollution Prevention & Cleanup Branch
407 Pershing Court
Fort Riley, KS 66442

Program Contacts:

Dick Clement, Branch Chief
(Remedial Project Manager (RPM))
785-239-3515

Richard Shields, Ph.D.
Project Manager
(Senior Site Manager (SSM))
785-239-3194

John Shimp
Project Manager
(Senior Site Manager (SSM))
785-239-3343

Andrea Austin
Project Manager
(Senior Site Manager (SSM))
785-239-8536

Appendix B. EPA Region 7 Contacts

Amer Safadi
Remedial Project Manager
Environmental Protection Agency, Region VII
Missouri/Kansas Remedial Branch, Superfund Division
901 N 5th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
913-551-7825

Appendix C. Kansas Department of Health and Environment Contacts

Travis Daneke
Environmental Scientist & 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
785-296-6378

Scott Lang
Environmental Geologist & Project Manager (Petroleum Sites)
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
North Central District Office
2501 Market Place, Ste. D
Salina, KS 67401-7699
785-827-9639

Kathleen Bleach
Environmental Scientist (Hydrogeologic Unit)
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Waste Management
Curtis State Office Building
1000 SW Jackson St., Suite 320
Topeka, KS 66612-1366

Appendix D. Media Contacts-2012

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

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

Appendix E. Meeting Locations

Directorate of Public Works-Environmental Division
Pollution Prevention & Cleanup Branch
Building 407 Pershing Court
Fort Riley, KS 66442
(First Floor Training Room (Room 111))

Appendix F. Repository Location

Administrative Record (Permanent)
DPW-Environmental Division
Pollution Prevention & Cleanup Branch
Building 407 Pershing Court
Fort Riley, KS 66442
785-239-8616