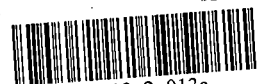


FY2009
as of Oct 2008

FORT RILEY
Compliance-Related Cleanup
Installation Action Plan



Pub 13 2 013a

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Statement of Purpose

The purpose of the Installation Action Plan (IAP) is to outline the total multi-year Compliance-Related Cleanup (CC) Program for the Fort Riley Military Reservation (Fort Riley). The plan identifies environmental cleanup requirements at each site or area of concern, and proposes a comprehensive, installation-wide approach, with associated costs and schedules, to conduct investigations and necessary remedial actions.

In an effort to coordinate planning information between the CC Manager, Fort Riley, the US Army Environmental Command (USAEC), Installation Management Command (IMCOM), executing agencies, and regulatory agencies, an IAP was completed. The IAP is used to track requirements, schedules and tentative budgets for all Army installation cleanup programs.

All site-specific funding and schedule information has been prepared according to projected overall Army funding levels and is, therefore, subject to change.

The following persons contributed to the formulation and completion of this Installation Action Plan for FORT RILEY:

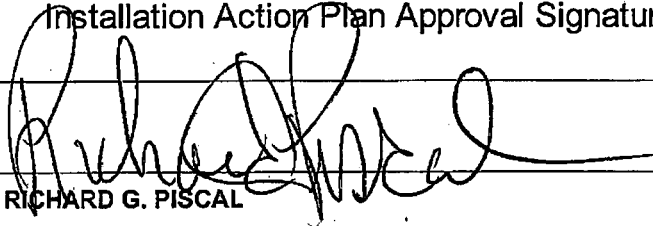
Austin, Andrea	Fort Riley
Daneke, Travis	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Henning, Leo	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Ingersoll, Courtney	Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. for USAEC
Jacobs, Jorge	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Johnson, Sophie	Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. for USAEC
Phillips, Craig	Fort Riley
Safadi, Amer	US EPA, Region VII
Shields, Dick	Fort Riley
Shimp, John	Fort Riley
Van Saun, Rick	USACE, Kansas City
Weiser, Ryan	Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Approval

Approval

FORT RILEY

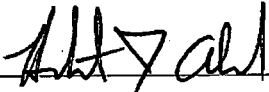
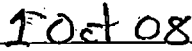
Installation Action Plan Approval Signatures

	
RICHARD G. PISCAL	Date
COL, AR	
Garrison Commander	
Fort Riley	

Concurrence

Concurrence

FORT RILEY
Installation Action Plan Concurrence Signatures

	
HERBERT J. ABEL	Date
Chief, Environmental Division Directorate of Public Works, Fort Riley	

Acronyms

AEDB-CC	Army Environmental Data Base - Compliance-Related Cleanup
AST	Above Ground Storage Tank
CC	Compliance-Related Cleanup
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CMI(C)	Corrective Measures Implementation (Construction)
CMI(O)	Corrective Measures Implementation (Operation)
CS	Confirmation Sampling
DES	Design
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
ESI	Expanded Site Investigation
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FORSCOM	US Army Forces Command
FRA	Final Remedial Action
FY	Fiscal Year
IAP	Installation Action Plan
IMCOM	Installation Management Command
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
IWSA	Installation-Wide Site Assessment
K	Thousand
KDHE	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
LTM	Long Term Management
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MOGAS	Motor Gasoline
N/A	Not Applicable
NFA	No Further Action
NPL	National Priorities List
O & M	Operation and Management
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
POL	Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCRA-D	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act, Subtitle D (SW Management)
RCRA-I	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act, Subtitle I (USTs)
RFA	RCRA Facility Agreement
RIP	Remedy-in-Place
US	United States
USAEC	US Army Environmental Command
USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
WWI	World War One
WWII	World War Two

Acronym Translation Table

CERCLA

Preliminary Assessment(PA)
Site Inspection(SI)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study(RI/FS)
Remedial Design(RD)
Remedial Action (Construction)(RA(C))
Remedial Action (Operation)(RA(O))
Long Term Management(LTM)
Interim Remedial Action(IRA)

RCRA

= RCRA Facility Assessment(RFA)
= Confirmation Sampling(CS)
= RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study(RFI/CMS)
= Design(DES)
= Corrective Measures Implementation (Construction)(CMI(C))
= Corrective Measures Implementation (Operation)(CMI(O))
= Long Term Management(LTM)
= Interim Measure(IM)

Installation Information

Installation Locale

Installation Size (Acreage): 100707

City: Junction City

County: Clay, Geary, & Riley

State: Kansas

Other Locale Information

Fort Riley is located on 100,707 acres of land in portions of Clay, Geary, and Riley Counties in northeast Kansas. Interstate 70, Junction City (population 20,000), and Ogden (population 1,600) bound the installation to the south. Fort Riley is west of Manhattan (population 38,000). Milford Lake (16,020 acres) bounds part of the western side of the installation.

Installation Mission

Fort Riley, as an Installation of Excellence working in close partnership with local, regional and state communities, provides trained and ready forces to meet Joint Force requirements across the full spectrum of current and future operations; transforms and manages unit readiness as directed by the Army Campaign Plan; executes unit re-stationing as directed by US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM); executes Garrison operations as directed by IMCOM, and conducts homeland defense operations and supports civil authorities.

The Directorate of Public Works (DPW) - Environmental Division's mission is to sustain an environment in compliance with our nation's mandates that effectively supports combat forces' execution of their assigned missions and exemplary well-being for our community.

Lead Organization

IMCOM - West

Lead Executing Agencies for Installation

US Army Corps of Engineers - Kansas City District

US Geological Survey

Regulator Participation

Federal	US Environmental Protection Agency, Region VII (Federal Facilities/Special Emphasis Branch)
State	Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), Bureau of Environmental Remediation and KDHE Bureau of Environmental Field Services - North Central District Office

Installation Program Summaries

CC

Primary Contaminants of Concern: Metals, Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants, Volatiles

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil

Estimated Date for Remedy-In-Place (RIP)/Response Complete (RC): 201609/201609

Prior Funding: \$891.0 K

Current Requirements: \$100.0 K

Future Requirements: \$1,006.0 K

Cleanup Program Summary

Installation Historic Activity

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.

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. In 1853, the United States (US) Congress authorized a permanent installation be established there. The encampment was renamed Fort Riley, in honor of Maj. Gen. Bennett C. Riley, who led the first military escort along the Santa Fe Trail in 1829.

Fort Riley evolved from a frontier outpost to a military training installation in the first 60 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 (WWI), there was a build-up of forces at Fort Riley. Camp Funston was established during WWI and, in approximately 3 months, 1,401 temporary buildings were erected to house troops. Camp Whitside was also built-up for WWI. Military training activities became more complex and infrastructure became more elaborate. Motor pools and auto repair shops replaced stables and blacksmith shops. Marshall Army Air Field became operational in 1921. The installation areas were electrified and wastewater treatment plants were constructed.

Prior to World War II (WWII) and through the 1940s, Fort Riley expanded its transportation and industrial activities. Many motor pools were established in Camp Funston, Camp Whitside, Camp Forsyth, and the 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. 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 onto the 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 WWII and Vietnam, many of the temporary facilities built for WWII, especially those in Camp Forsyth, Camp Funston, and Camp Whitside, became obsolete and surplus, and 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.

A number of landfills were created in Funston, Forsyth, Main Post, and Whitside cantonments to support installation operation.

During the Vietnam Era, environmental concerns came to the forefront. The wastewater treatment plants and controlled landfills were put into use. The older industrial activities were frequently upgraded or centralized. Transportation and industrial facilities that had been abandoned were demolished. Systematic review and upgrade of facilities proceeded with regard to several environmental concerns including underground storage tanks, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)-containing transformers, and asbestos-containing materials used in buildings. With 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.

Fort Riley, as an Installation of Excellence working in close partnership with local, regional and state communities, provides trained and ready forces to meet Joint Force requirements across the full spectrum of current and future operations; transforms and manages unit readiness as directed by the Army Campaign Plan; executes unit re-stationing as directed by FORSCOM; executes Garrison operations as directed by IMCOM, and conducts homeland defense operations and supports civil authorities.

Fort Riley is 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

Cleanup Program Summary

Installation Historic Activity

maintenance and wash facilities. Hazardous materials used include the following:

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

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

Past activities at Fort Riley have environmentally impacted several areas of the installation, primarily as the result of spills and leaks, and from previously approved waste disposal and handling practices. Cleanup of Fort Riley began in 1990-1991 in response to the Army's Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA).

Major tenants include the Kansas Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, and the Irwin Army Community Hospital.

The installation was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1990 with a Hazard Ranking System score of 33.8. A FFA was signed by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region VII, the KDHE, and the Army, and became effective 28 February 1991. The FFA requires the installation address all significant environmental releases under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liabilities Act (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

In the status boxes in the CC Site Description, the highlighted phase indicates that the phase is active.

FORT RILEY
Compliance-Related Cleanup

CC Summary

Total Number of AEDB-CC Sites: 6

Number of sites with site inspection/confirmation sampling complete: 4

Number of sites with remedy selected (RI-FS/CMS/RFI complete): 2

Number of sites with construction completed (RA(C)/CMI(C)): 1

Number of sites with closeout complete: 4

CC Site Types with Future and/or Underway Phases

1 Contaminated Ground Water
(CC-FTRI-01)

1 Landfill
(CC-FTRI-08)

Most Widespread Contaminants of Concern

Metals, Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants, Volatiles

Media of Concern

Groundwater, Soil

Completed Remedial Actions (Interim Remedial Actions / Final Remedial Actions (IRA/FRA))

Site ID	Site Name	Action	Remedy	FY	Cost
CC-FTRI-08	Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill	FRA	CAPPING	1996	\$835.0 K

CC Contamination Assessment

Contamination Assessment Overview

Prior to the establishment of the CC Program in FY05, Fort Riley's investigation and cleanup activities occurred under the IRP.

Upon completion of the Phase II Site Investigation at the Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL) Tank Farm (CC-FTRI-01), further work may be planned to address the extent of the dissolved phase contaminants. Free product recovery will be ongoing to the extent technically and economically feasible.

The Expanded Site Investigation (ESI) sites received regulatory closure in November 2007.

Arsenic and barium are currently detected above regulatory levels in one well in the groundwater at the Custer Hill Landfill.

Cleanup Exit Strategy

The principal objective of the CC Program is to protect human health and the environment while working toward the ultimate goal of close-out of the sites. In order to accomplish these objectives, it has been determined the efforts delineated in the following descriptions are essential and must be achieved.

The potentially contaminated sites being addressed under the CC Program include: the POL Tank Farm (CC-FTRI-01) and the Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill (CC-FTRI-08).

The POL Tank Farm site (CC-FTRI-01) requires further recovery effort for the existing free product. There may be a requirement to install additional monitoring wells to determine any down-gradient contamination.

The Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill (CC-FTRI-08) will be sampled and the cover maintained in compliance with the Post-Closure Monitoring Plan.

CC Previous Studies

CC-FTRI-01

Title	Author	Date
Draft Final Phase II Site Investigation Addendum for the Petroleum Tank Farm Facilities Area at Fort Riley, Kansas	Burns & McDonnell	AUG-2002
Draft Final Phase II Site Investigation Report for the POL Tank Farm at Fort Riley, Kansas,	Burns & McDonnell	AUG-2002
Work Plan Addendum Phase II Site Investigation for the POL Tank Farm at Fort Riley, Kansas	Burns & McDonnell	FEB-2003
Field Technical Memorandum for the POL Tank Farm at Fort Riley, Kansas	Burns & McDonnell	SEP-2004
Quality Control Summary Report February 2005 Groundwater Sampling Event at the POL Tank Farm at Fort Riley, Kansas	Burns & McDonnell	MAR-2005
Data Summary Report Phase II Site Investigation for the POL Tank Farm at Fort Riley, Kansas	Burns & McDonnell	JUN-2005
Project Submittals for the Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant Tank Farm Custer Hill Fort Riley, Kansas	Burns & McDonnell	JAN-2008

CC-FTRI-08

Work Plan Additional Bedrock Monitoring Wells Custer Hill Landfill Fort Riley, Kansas	Corps of Engineers - Kansas City District	NOV-2003
Final Additional Bedrock Monitoring Well Installation Report Custer Hill Landfill Fort Riley, Kansas	Corps of Engineers - Kansas City District	DEC-2004
Site-Specific Sampling and Analysis Plan Custer Hill Landfill Fort Riley, Kansas	Environmental Chemical Corporation	DEC-2004
Post-Closure Monitoring Plan Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill Fort Riley, Kansas	Corps of Engineers - Kansas City District	JAN-2006
Quality Control Summary Report March 2007 Sampling Event Custer Hill Landfill Fort Riley, Kansas	Environmental Chemical Corporation	MAY-2007

FORT RILEY
Compliance-Related Cleanup
Site Descriptions

Site ID: CC-FTRI-01

Site Name: POL Tank Farm Site

STATUS

Regulatory Driver: RCRA I

Risk Score: 1A

Contaminants of Concern: Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants, Volatiles

Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil

Phases	Start	End
ISC.....	199104.....	200509
INV.....	199809.....	201109
IRA.....	200709.....	201109

RIP Date: N/A

RC Date: 201609

Closeout Date: 201609

SITE DESCRIPTION

CC-FTRI-01 (alias FTRI-053) is the POL Tank Farm, located on First Division Road on the eastern side of the Custer Hill Troop Area. The construction of the POL Tank Farm facility began in 1987 and was completed in 1989. The facility was constructed to consolidate storage of petroleum products for the Custer Hill Troop Area. The products currently stored at the POL Tank Farm in six aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) consist of Motor Gasoline (MOGAS), diesel, slop oil (recyclable liquid petroleum products), and kerosene.

POL records indicate that spills varying in magnitude have occurred since the facility began operations. Free-product recovery events have resulted in only partial recovery. The POL Tank Farm has undergone several phases of an ongoing site investigation that found measurable free product and levels of benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylene that exceed maximum contaminant levels in the groundwater. Low concentrations of fuel-related contaminants were also detected in some sediment samples collected from adjacent, intermittent streambeds.

A free-product removal pilot study was conducted west of the POL Tank Farm beginning in December 1999 and continuing through September 2004, when the systems were removed. Field activities were performed from March 2003 through February 2005 to assess groundwater conditions and the extent of subsurface free product. Additional deep and shallow monitoring wells were installed in the bedrock formations beneath the site to determine the maximum extent of free product, to establish a groundwater analytical baseline, and to determine seasonal groundwater gradients. Manual removal of free product reduced, but did not remove, the presence of free product within the POL Tank Farm.

A free product recovery system (a hydroskim belt- skimmer and associated product storage tank system) was installed in 2004 on one of the wells within the POL Tank Farm. The belt-skimmer has not been aggressive enough in recovering the quantity of free product present within the POL Tank Farm. In March 2008, the belt skimmer was removed from one well, a new product recovery well was installed, and new remediation systems were installed on these two wells. The system startups and testing were performed in early April 2008. Operation and maintenance (O & M) of the systems will begin in mid-April 2008. Depending on the need for and effectiveness of the system to recover free product, O & M on these systems may occur through 2012.

Cleanup Strategy

Continue free-product recovery until free product has been removed to the extent practicable (three years). Sample annually during free product recovery the down gradient well with elevated benzene concentrations, PTF-03-08.

Site ID: CC-FTRI-08

Site Name: Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill

STATUS

Regulatory Driver: RCRA D
Risk Score: 2A
Contaminants of Concern: Metals
Media of Concern: Groundwater

Phases	Start	End
RFA.....	198805.....	198909
CS.....	199004.....	199405
DES.....	199310.....	199406
CMI(C).....	199404.....	199606
LTM.....	199607.....	202509
RIP Date: N/A		
RC Date: 199606		
Closeout Date: 202509		

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill was operated from 1981 to 1994. The state of Kansas issued a consent order in 1996 to provide for the post-closure care of the landfill to include landfill cover maintenance and ground water monitoring for 30 years. The original Post-Closure Monitoring Plan written in 1995 was replaced by a revised plan in January 2006.

The ground water at this landfill is above MCLs in one well for arsenic and barium. There are no completed pathways and no ecological impacts have been found. Ground water is not to be used as a drinking water resource.

CLEANUP STRATEGY

The Post-Closure Monitoring Plan requires site-wide sampling in nine wells in 2010, 2015, 2020, and 2025. Landfill cover repair is scheduled for 2008, 2013, 2018, and 2023.

Invasive weed control, spot repairs and reseeding will be conducted annually. Prescribed burns or mowing will be conducted annually to provide for cover inspection and to enhance the native grass cover.

Two factors contributed to the reduction in the cost-to-complete estimate: 1) the FY10 landfill cover repair is being implemented in FY08, which reduced the remaining landfill cover repairs from 4 to 3, and 2) as a result of a remedial process optimization effort the state of Kansas approved deletion of the annual ground-water sampling requirement (5-year sampling remains), which eliminated 13 sampling events - saving \$247K.

Site Closeout (No Further Action) Summary

Site ID	Site Name	NFA Date	Documentation
CC-FTRI-03	Fmr Livestock Dipping Facility (Anchor)	200711	Received site closures from EPA Region VII and KDHE in November 2007.
CC-FTRI-04	Fuel UST Monitoring & Remediation	199505	Transferred to ER,A program.
CC-FTRI-06	Active Transformer Sites	200702	December 2006 soil samples were non-detect at all sites. Site considered Response Complete.
CC-FTRI-07	Installation-Wide Closeout Documentation	200703	The Draft Reports were completed in March 2007 and submitted for approval. The Site considered Response Complete.

Past Phase Completion Milestones

1988

RFA (CC-FTRI-03 - Fmr Livestock Dipping Facility (Anchor))

1989

RFA (CC-FTRI-08 - Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill)

1994

CS (CC-FTRI-03 - Fmr Livestock Dipping Facility (Anchor), CC-FTRI-08 - Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill)

DES (CC-FTRI-08 - Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill)

1995

ISC (CC-FTRI-04 - Fuel UST Monitoring & Remediation)

RFA (CC-FTRI-07 - Installation-Wide Closeout Documentation)

1996

CMI(C) (CC-FTRI-08 - Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill)

RFA (CC-FTRI-06 - Active Transformer Sites)

CS (CC-FTRI-06 - Active Transformer Sites)

2005

ISC (CC-FTRI-01 - POL Tank Farm Site)

2007

CS (CC-FTRI-07 - Installation-Wide Closeout Documentation)

RFI/CMS (CC-FTRI-06 - Active Transformer Sites)

Projected Phase Completion Milestones

See attached schedule

FORT RILEY CC Schedule

= phase underway

SITE ID	SITE NAME	PHASE	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14+
CC-FTRI-01	POL Tank Farm Site	ISC						
		INV						
		IRA						
SITE ID	SITE NAME	PHASE	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14+
CC-FTRI-08	Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill	RFA						
		CS						
		DES						
		CMI(C)						
		LTM						

CC Costs

Total Funding through FY 2004: \$0 K

Prior Funding

FY	Phase	Site ID	Obligations	FY Total
2005	CS	CC-FTRI-07	\$213.0 K	\$333.0 K
	LTM	CC-FTRI-08	\$120.0 K	
2007	CS	CC-FTRI-07	\$20.0 K	\$558.0 K
	RFI/CMS	CC-FTRI-06	\$10.0 K	
	IRA	CC-FTRI-01	\$84.0 K	
	LTM	CC-FTRI-08	\$444.0 K	

TOTAL PRIOR FUNDING: \$891.0 K

Current Requirements

FY	Phase	Site ID	Requirements	FY Total
2008	IRA	CC-FTRI-01	\$58.0 K	\$100.0 K
	LTM	CC-FTRI-08	\$42.0 K	

TOTAL CURRENT REQUIREMENTS: \$100.0 K

TOTAL FUTURE REQUIREMENTS: \$1,006.0 K

TOTAL PROGRAM COST: \$1,997.0 K

Required Cost-to-Complete

SITE ID	SITE NAME	Phase	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	Out Yrs	Total	Description of Work
CC-FTRI-01	POL Tank Farm Site	INV			13							13	Site Close Out Documentation
		IRA	20	20	21							61	Long-term Operation
												74	Site Total
CC-FTRI-08	Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill	LTM	11	88	2	2	175	2	79	2	571	932	Monitoring, Army Analytical Suites - Water - 2 Suites; Load & Haul, Off-Highway; Landscaping; Monitoring - Groundwater; Well Abandonment
												932	Site Total
Totals			31	108	36	2	175	2	79	2	571	1006	
												1006	Site Total

Community Involvement

Formation of Fort Riley's Restoration Advisory Board:

Fort Riley held its orientation meeting September 30, 1997 for members of the community who may be interested in participating on a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). 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 the Directorate of Environment and Safety were invited to the orientation meeting by direct mail. Newspaper advertisements and television and radio announcements were additional methods used to announce the formation of Fort Riley's RAB.

At the orientation meeting, interested community members were asked to complete an application, a biographic information form and a demographic information form, if they had not completed and returned an application to Fort Riley before the meeting. A Community Co-Chair was elected by community representatives in attendance. Due to the number of applications received at that time, everyone that applied to be a member of the RAB served. Approximately 20 people attended the orientation meeting.

RAB Membership

The current members include representatives from the Fort Riley military community, local environmental businesses, private business; Unified School District 475, Geary County Extension Office, Riley County Planning Board, Geary County (Commissioner), Clay County (Commissioner), Kansas State University, City of Ogden (former Mayor and Mayor), USEPA, and KDHE.

RAB Activities

Two RAB meetings were held in 2007. The RAB meets on an as-needed basis or once per year in January. A meeting was held in April 2008.