FY2010
as of Sep 2009

FORT RILEY
Compliance-Related Cleanup
Installation Action Plan

Pub 13 2 014a

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Statement of Purpose

The purpose of the Installation Action Plan (IAP) is to outline the total multiyear compliance-related cleanup (CC) program for an installation. The plan identifies environmental cleanup requirements at each site or area of concern (AOC), and proposes a comprehensive, installation-wide approach, along with the costs and schedules associated with conducting investigations and taking the necessary remedial actions (RA).

In an effort to coordinate planning information between the CC manager, the Installation Management Command (IMCOM) West, Fort Riley, regulatory agencies and the executing agencies, an IAP was completed. The IAP is used to track requirements, schedules and 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:

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FORT RILEY
Installation Action Plan Approval Signatures

KEVIN P. BROWN COL, IN Garrison Commander Fort Riley	Date 11 SEP 08

FORT RILEY
Installation Action Plan Concurrence Signatures

Mary Olivier 9/15/09

MARY OLIVIER — Date

Environmental Branch Chief

IMCOM, West Region

Fort Sam Houston

Acronyms

AAFES	Army, Air Force Exchange Services
AEDB-CC	Army Environmental Data Base - Compliance-Related Cleanup
AOC	Area of Concern
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene
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
MTBE	Methyl tert-butyl ether
N/A	Not Applicable
NFA	No Further Action
NPL	National Priorities List
O & M	Operation and Management
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RC	Response Complete
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
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USAEC	US Army Environmental Command

Acronyms

USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WWI	World War One
WWII	World War Two

Acronym Translation Table

CERCLA	RCRA
Preliminary Assessment(PA)	= RCRA Facility Assessment(RFA)
Site Inspection(SI)	= Confirmation Sampling(CS)
Remedial Investigation/Feasiblity Study(RI/FS)	= RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study(RFI/CMS)
Remedial Design(RD)	= Design(DES)
Remedial Action (Construction)(RA(C))	= Corrective Measures Implementation (Construction)(CMI(C))
Remedial Action (Operation)(RA(O))	= Corrective Measures Implementation (Operation)(CMI(O))
Long Term Management(LTM)	= Long Term Management(LTM)
Interim Remedial Action(IRA)	= Interim Measure(IM)

Installation Information

Installation Locale

Installation Size (Acreage): 100775
City: Junction City
County: Clay, Geary, and Riley
State: Kansas
Other Locale Information

Fort Riley is located on 100,775 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 (USACE) - Kansas City District

US Geological Survey

Regulator Participation

Federal	US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 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 (POL), Volatiles (VOC)

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil

Estimated Date for Remedy-In-Place (RIP)/Response Complete (RC): 201109/201109

Prior Funding: $945.0 K
Current Requirements: $31.0 K
Future Requirements: $1,161.0 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 US Congress authorized establishment of a permanent installation there and renamed the encampment Fort Riley, in honor of Major General 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. In the beginning, industry was limited to a few shops (e.g., blacksmiths) and storehouses. 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 three months, 1,401 temporary buildings were erected there to house troops. Camp Whitside was also built up for WWI. Military training activities became more complex and the infrastructure 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 (UST) 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. In 1949, the horse-mounted cavalry was dissolved.

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, so they were demolished.

In 1955, the First Infantry Division was assigned to Fort Riley. 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.

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. A systematic review and upgrade of facilities focusing on several environmental concerns proceeded, including USTs, polychlorinated biphenyl (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.

Army personnel are trained at Fort Riley. 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 processing facilities, laboratories, furniture repair, dry cleaning, paint shops, sewage treatment plants, and numerous vehicle maintenance and wash facilities.

Hazardous materials used include:
-Ordnance (of which there is no evidence of release of toxic chemical agents and no evidence of release of radioactive substances);
-Chlorinated solvents associated with furniture repair, dry cleaning, and cleaning of printing equipment;
-Pesticides for clearing of brush, pest and termite control, and routine maintenance of facility grounds;
-A variety of small quantities of chemicals associated with laboratories;

Cleanup Program Summary

Installation Historic Activity

-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, throughout its operational life the installation has generated typical, nonhazardous municipal waste and construction debris.

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 Federal Facility Agreement (FFA).

Major tenants at Fort Riley include the Kansas Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, and the Irwin Army Community Hospital. In 1990, the installation was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) with a Hazard Ranking System score of 33.8. An FFA was signed by the USEPA, Region VII, the KDHE, and the Army and became effective on Feb. 28, 1991. The FFA requires that the installation address all significant environmental releases under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980) (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: 8
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)

2 Underground Storage Tank
(CC-FTRI-09, CC-FTRI-10)

Most Widespread Contaminants of Concern

Metals, Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL), Volatiles (VOC)

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 and January 2009.

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 site closeout. 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), the Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill (CC-FTRI-08), the Fuel Dispensing Stations (CC-FTRI-09), and the Fuel USTs (Active and Abandoned) (CC-FTRI-10).

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 the extent of contaminant migration.

The Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill (CC-FTRI-08) will be sampled and the cover maintained in compliance with the post-closure monitoring plan.

At the Fuel Dispensing Stations site (CC-FTRI-09), groundwater monitoring wells will be sampled.

At the Fuel USTs site (CC-FTRI-10), soil and groundwater investigations will be conducted.

CC Previous Studies

	Sites	Title	Author	Date
2002				
	CC-FTRI-01	Draft Final Phase II Site Investigation Addendum for the Petroleum Tank Farm Facilities Area at Fort Riley, Kansas	Burns & McDonnell	AUG-2002
	CC-FTRI-01	Draft Final Phase II Site Investigation Report for the POL Tank Farm at Fort Riley, Kansas,	Burns & McDonnell	AUG-2002
2003				
	CC-FTRI-01	Work Plan Addendum Phase II Site Investigation for the POL Tank Farm at Fort Riley, Kansas	Burns & McDonnell	FEB-2003
	CC-FTRI-08	Work Plan Additional Bedrock Monitoring Wells Custer Hill Landfill Fort Riley, Kansas	Corps of Engineers - Kansas City District	NOV-2003
2004				
	CC-FTRI-01	Field Technical Memorandum for the POL Tank Farm at Fort Riley, Kansas	Burns & McDonnell	SEP-2004
	CC-FTRI-08	Final Additional Bedrock Monitoring Well Installation Report Custer Hill Landfill Fort Riley, Kansas	Corps of Engineers - Kansas City District	DEC-2004
	CC-FTRI-08	Site-Specific Sampling and Analysis Plan Custer Hill Landfill Fort Riley, Kansas	Environmental Chemical Corporation	DEC-2004
2005				
	CC-FTRI-01	Quality Control Summary Report February 2005 Groundwater Sampling Event at the POL Tank Farm at Fort Riley, Kansas	Burns & McDonnell	MAR-2005
	CC-FTRI-01	Data Summary Report Phase II Site Investigation for the POL Tank Farm at Fort Riley, Kansas	Burns & McDonnell	JUN-2005
2006				
	CC-FTRI-08	Post-Closure Monitoring Plan Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill Fort Riley, Kansas	Corps of Engineers - Kansas City District	JAN-2006
2007				
	CC-FTRI-08	Quality Control Summary Report March 2007 Sampling Event Custer Hill Landfill Fort Riley, Kansas	Environmental Chemical Corporation	MAY-2007
2008				
	CC-FTRI-01	Project Submittals for the Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant Tank Farm Custer Hill Fort Riley, Kansas	Burns & McDonnell	JAN-2008
	CC-FTRI-08	Quality Control Summary Report July 2008 Sampling Event Custer Hill Landfill Fort Riley, Kansas	Environmental Chemical Corporation	AUG-2008

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 (POL), Volatiles (VOC)
Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil

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

RIP Date: N/A

RC Date: 201109

Closeout Date: 201109

SITE DESCRIPTION

CC-FTRI-01 (alias FTRI-053) is an active 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, and slop oil (recyclable liquid petroleum products).

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, ethylbenzene, 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 continued 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 was not aggressive enough in recovering the quantity of free product present within the POL Tank Farm.

In March 2008, the belt skimmer was removed, a new product recovery well was installed, and new recovery systems were installed on these two wells. Between May and December 2008, 41.4 gallons of free product were recovered.

Cleanup Strategy

Continue free-product recovery until free product has been removed to the extent technically and economically feasible and sample 4 monitoring wells (2010 and 2011).

In 2011, the site will be re-evaluated to determine if further site characterization is required, or if this effort will be delayed until the facility is closed.

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 groundwater monitoring for 30 years. The original Post-Closure Monitoring Plan written in 1995 was replaced by a revised plan in January 2006.

Arsenic and barium are currently detected above regulatory groundwater levels in one well. There are no completed pathways and no ecological impacts have been found. Groundwater is not to be used as a drinking water resource. The latest cover repair was conducted in 2008.

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 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.

Site ID: CC-FTRI-09
Site Name: Fuel Dispensing Stations

STATUS

Regulatory Driver: RCRA I

Contaminants of Concern: Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)
Media of Concern: Groundwater

Phases	Start	End
ISC	200810	200811
LTM	200812	202501

RIP Date: N/A

RC Date: 200811

Closeout Date: 202501

SITE DESCRIPTION

This site consists of 2 active fuel dispensing stations. Building 388 is a transportation motor pool dispensing station. In 2008, free product was recovered from the site and the groundwater has benzene contamination above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 ug/l.
Building 5320 is an AAFES service station that also has benzene groundwater contamination above the MCL.
Both sites are in the "monitor" status in KDHE's Buried Tank Leak Assessment database.

The Kansas Department of Health & Environment has approved Fort Riley's proposal to sample 3 groundwater monitoring wells per site every 5 years while the sites are active.

Once a facility is shut down, the site may require cleanup action.

Site ID: CC-FTRI-10
Site Name: Fuel USTs (Active & Abandoned)

STATUS

Regulatory Driver: RCRA I

Contaminants of Concern: Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)

Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil

Phases	Start	End
ISC	200810	200810
INV	201001	201109

RIP Date: N/A

RC Date: 201109

Closeout Date: 201109

SITE DESCRIPTION

These two sites have active and abandoned-in-place USTs. Building 1460 has two active fuel USTs that are adjacent the former Building 1044 UST site that has extensive soil and ground water contamination. There is also an used oil UST that was abandoned in place, requires site characterization, and is in the "hold" status in KDHE's Buried Tank Leak Assessment database.

Building 2597 is an AAFES service station. Two fuel USTs were abandoned in place in 2008, has POL soil contamination, has 2 new fuel ASTs, and is in "active" status in the KDHE Buried Tank Leak Assessment database.

The proposed site investigation at the two building 1460 fuels USTs will determine if they are contributing to building 1044 groundwater plume and if there is soil and/or groundwater contamination associated with the used oil UST. The proposed site investigation at building 2597 will determine the extent of soil and/or groundwater contamination from the abandoned-in-place, fuels USTs.

The likely contaminants at both sites are BTEX, MTBE, and Naphthalene.

This investigation could provide the information required for site close out. If groundwater contamination is encountered, multi-year funding may be requested.

Site Closeout (No Further Action) Summary

Site ID	Site Name	NFA Date	Documentation
CC-FTRI-03	Frmr 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	Received site closures from EPA Region VII and KDHE in November 2007.

CC Schedule

Past Phase Completion Milestones

1988	
RFA	(CC-FTRI-03 - Frmr Livestock Dipping Facility (Anchor))
1989	
RFA	(CC-FTRI-08 - Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill)
1994	
CS	(CC-FTRI-03 - Frmr 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	
RFA	(CC-FTRI-06 - Active Transformer Sites)
CS	(CC-FTRI-06 - Active Transformer Sites)
CMI(C)	(CC-FTRI-08 - Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill)
2005	
ISC	(CC-FTRI-01 - POL Tank Farm Site)
2007	
RFI/CMS	(CC-FTRI-06 - Active Transformer Sites)
CS	(CC-FTRI-07 - Installation-Wide Closeout Documentation)
2008	
RFI/CMS	(CC-FTRI-03 - Frmr Livestock Dipping Facility (Anchor))

Projected Phase Completion Milestones

See attached schedule

FORT RILEY CC Schedule

= phase underway

SITE ID	SITE NAME	PHASE	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15+
CC-FTRI-01	POL Tank Farm Site	ISC						
		INV						
		IRA						
SITE ID	SITE NAME	PHASE	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15+
CC-FTRI-08	Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill	RFA						
		CS						
		DES						
		CMI(C)						
		LTM						
SITE ID	SITE NAME	PHASE	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15+
CC-FTRI-09	Fuel Dispensing Stations	ISC						
		LTM						
SITE ID	SITE NAME	PHASE	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15+
CC-FTRI-10	Fuel USTs (Active & Abandoned)	ISC						
		INV						

CC Costs

Total Funding through FY 2004: $.0 K

Prior Funding

FY	Phase	Site ID	Obligations	FY Total
2005	CS	CC-FTRI-07	$213.000 K	$333.000 K
	LTM	CC-FTRI-08	$120.000 K	
2007	CS	CC-FTRI-07	$20.000 K	$558.000 K
	RFI/CMS	CC-FTRI-06	$10.000 K	
	IRA	CC-FTRI-01	$84.000 K	
	LTM	CC-FTRI-08	$444.000 K	
2008	IRA	CC-FTRI-01	$30.000 K	$54.000 K
	LTM	CC-FTRI-08	$24.000 K	

TOTAL PRIOR FUNDING: $945.0 K

Current Requirements

FY	Phase	Site ID	Requirements	FY Total
2009	IRA	CC-FTRI-01	$20.000 K	$31.000 K
	LTM	CC-FTRI-08	$11.000 K	

TOTAL CURRENT REQUIREMENTS: $31.0 K

TOTAL FUTURE REQUIREMENTS: $1,161.0 K

TOTAL PROGRAM COST: $2,137.0 K

Required Cost-to-Complete

SITE ID / ACTIVITY	SITE NAME / Phase	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Out Yrs	Total
CC-FTRI-01	POL Tank Farm Site										
	INV		13								13
	IRA	30	31								61
Continue free-product recovery, then determine if further site characterization is required.										Site Total	74
CC-FTRI-08	Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill										
	LTM	88	2	2	175	2	79	2	2	569	921
The Post-Closure Monitoring Plan requires site-wide sampling and landfill cover repair.										Site Total	921
CC-FTRI-09	Fuel Dispensing Stations										
	LTM	24					24			24	72
Sample groundwater at the 388 and 5320 UST sites while the sites are active.										Site Total	72
CC-FTRI-10	Fuel USTs (Active & Abandoned)										
	INV	94									94
Investigate 1460 and 2597 UST sites to determine if groundwater has been negatively impacted.										Site Total	94
Totals											
		236	46	2	175	2	103	2	2	593	1161
										Site Total	1161

Community Involvement

Formation of Fort Riley's Restoration Advisory Board
Fort Riley held its orientation meeting Sept. 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 citizens from Riley and Geary Counties in addition to the USEPA, KDHE, and representatives from the Geary County Extension Office and the city of Ogden (former mayor).

RAB Activities
The RAB meets on an as-needed basis or once per year. A meeting was held in April 2009.