FINAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
FORT RILEY
RILEY, GEARY, AND CLAY COUNTIES, KANSAS

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CC	Compliance-related Cleanup
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
CRP	Compliance Restoration Program
DD	Decision Document
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	Department of Defense
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
FS	Feasibility Study
IMP(O)	Implementation (Operation)
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
KDHE	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
LTM	Long-Term Management
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MOGAS	Motor Gasoline
MRS	Munitions Response Site
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PP	Proposed Plan
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RA(C)	Remedial Action - Construction
RA(O)	Remedial Action - Operation
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SHSAR	Sherman Heights Small Arms Range
SI	Site Inspection
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TASC	Technical Assistance Services for Communities
USAEC	U.S. Army Environmental Command
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank

1.0 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLANS

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) update has been prepared for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) at Fort Riley. The CIP provides guidance for public involvement associated with the Installation Restoration Program (IRP), Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) and Compliance Restoration Program (CRP) cleanup sites at Fort Riley. Active sites within the program are currently in various phases of remedial action activities. This 2017 CIP updates the 2012 CIP for Fort Riley.

The Fort Riley CIP has been prepared in accordance with current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidance and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), including the *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook* (USEPA, 2016) and the *RCRA Public Participation Manual* (USEPA, 2017). The community involvement requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, the 1976 RCRA, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Act of 1984, are outlined herein.

Applicable and effective communication, and the timely exchange of information are essential for maintaining community understanding and support for Fort Riley and to ensure the success of community involvement. The purposes of the community involvement process are to:

- Establish effective and comprehensive methods for informing the community of installation cleanup program actions;
- Solicit input and identify concerns that the local community may have regarding current and future cleanup program activities; and
- Maintain a strategy that supports pro-active, two-way communication between the Army and the local community.

The CIP identifies activities that encourage two-way communication between the Army installation and the local community. This communication includes providing opportunities for the community to learn about and comment on the IRP, MMRP and CRP. This CIP has been developed to provide a line of communication for sharing public information. The target audiences are local citizens and

neighbors; installation residents and tenants; federal, state, and local officials and agencies; and local businesses and civic interest groups.

2.0 INSTALLATION AND IRP BACKGROUND

2.1 Installation Location and Description

Fort Riley is located in northeast Kansas within portions of Clay, Geary, and Riley Counties. It is bound by the city of Manhattan to the east; I-70, Junction City, and Ogden to the south; and Milford Lake to the west. The installation occupies approximately 101,733 acres of land. The installation's mission is to provide a superior quality of life, through a full spectrum of services and support, to soldiers, families, civilians, and retirees; enable warfighters; and collaborate effectively with community partners. The location of Fort Riley is shown on **Figure 1**.

2.2 History of Installation Operations

During the period of America's westward expansion and development in the mid-1800s, the migration of large numbers of people along the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails created a need for a series of military installations to protect them as they moved west. In 1852, Major E.A. Ogden established a temporary camp named Camp Center near the junction of the Smokey Hill and Republican Rivers. In 1883, Congress authorized the establishment of a permanent installation. The camp was renamed Fort Riley in honor of Major General Bennet C. Riley, who led the first military escort along the Santa Fe Trail in 1829.

During Fort Riley's first 60 years, it evolved from a frontier outpost to a military training installation. In the early days, industry was limited to a few shops and storehouses, with sewers that dumped directly into the rivers. Military operations involved small arms, horse-mounted cavalry, and horse drawn artillery. Practice ranges were located near the barracks areas in the Kansas River Valley, with river bluffs used as range backstops.

During World War I, a build-up of forces occurred. Camp Funston and Camp Whitside were established during World War I, with 1,401 temporary buildings erected to house troops for Camp Funston alone. Motor pools and auto repair shops replaced stables and blacksmith shops as military

training exercises became more elaborate. Marshall Army Airfield became operational in 1921. The installation gained electricity and wastewater treatment plants during this period.

Prior to World War I and into the 1940s, transportation and industrial activities were expanded at Fort Riley. Many motor pools were established, underground storage tanks (USTs) were installed, and a gasoline pipeline was run across the installation. Infrastructure at this point included laundry and dry cleaning facilities, vehicle repair shops, boiler plants, and an asphalt plant. Horse-mounted cavalry was dissolved at the installation in 1949. Prior to this, the installation had an animal dip facility on the rail spur for animals brought on-post.

The main Impact Area was acquired in 1942 for training with heavy weapons. Small arms ranges were prevalent along the river bluffs in various Camp areas. In the period between World War II and the Vietnam War, many of the temporary buildings built for World War II were demolished.

The 1st Infantry Division was assigned to Fort Riley in 1955. Troop barracks and tactical equipment shops were built on Custer Hill, and family housing was expanded. Small arms training was shifted to the ranges around the Impact Area.

Prior to the Vietnam Era, solid, hazardous, and industrial materials were disposed of in the most expedient manner possible, with a number of landfills created in Funston, Forsyth, Main Post, and Whitside. During the Vietnam Era, amid increased environmental concerns, wastewater treatment plants and controlled landfills were put into use, and industrial activities were frequently upgraded or centralized. Abandoned transportation and industrial facilities were demolished. A review and upgrade of facilities occurred that focused on concerns such as USTs, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-containing transformers, and asbestos-containing materials. The passage of more stringent federal and state laws gave rise to environmental regulations that focused on the management of industrial and military activities.

Today, Army personnel are still trained at Fort Riley, and the installation is home to the 1st Infantry Division. Major tenants at Fort Riley include the Kansas Army National Guard, the Army Reserve, and the Irwin Army Community Hospital. Fort Riley's history does not include large-scale

manufacturing activities, but instead its development included ancillary activities to support overall installation operations, such as print shops, photographic processing facilities, laboratories, furniture repair, dry cleaning, paint shops, sewage treatment plants, drinking water systems, and vehicle maintenance and wash facilities. Hazardous materials that have been used include the following:

- Ordnance
- Chlorinated solvents
- Pesticides, insecticides, and herbicides
- Small quantities of a variety of chemicals
- PCB fluids in transformers
- Large quantities of petroleum-based fuels and cleaners

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. In 1990, Fort Riley was placed on the National Priorities List, with a Hazard Ranking System score of 33.8. DERP cleanup activities at Fort Riley were initiated during the 1990-1991 timeframe.

2.3 Overview of the Army Cleanup Program

The DERP was formally established by Congress in 1986 and provides for the cleanup of Department of Defense (DoD) sites under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. The key objective of the cleanup program is to reduce, or eliminate when possible, threats to human health and the environment that result from historical use or disposal practices. There are four categories included in the DoD environmental restoration program: the IRP category, the MMRP category, the CRP category, and the Building Demolition/Debris Removal program category. These program categories address the types of releases that are covered under the DERP.

The IRP is a comprehensive program to identify, investigate and clean up hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants at Army installations. DERP guidance requires that sites in the IRP program be prioritized for cleanup based primarily on relative risk by grouping sites or areas of concern into high, medium, and low priority categories. Relative risk is evaluated using three factors: the contaminant hazard factor (i.e., the types of contaminants present and how hazardous

they are); the migration pathway factor (whether the contaminants are moving, and in what direction); and the receptor factor (potential of humans or plants/animals to be exposed to the contaminants). For further information on how relative risk is evaluated for IRP sites, refer to the DoD *Relative Risk Site Evaluation Primer* (1996).

The MMRP addresses non-operational ranges lands that are suspected or known to contain unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituent contamination. In the MMRP, relative cleanup priorities are assigned using the DoD Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol (32 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 179). Data are gathered during a comprehensive site evaluation to identify munitions contaminant types, sources, transport processes, receptors, and exposure pathways. The data are evaluated to determine if a munitions response area requires further investigation, and to assign a priority for subsequent action.

The CRP is a program that manages the cleanup of former Compliance-related Cleanup (CC) program sites that meet the criteria for DERP eligibility as part of the IRP. CRP sites include releases from hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities; solid waste landfills undergoing RCRA closure; and releases from RCRA USTs in service prior to 1986. Like the IRP and MMRP, CRP follows CERCLA and RCRA guidelines for cleanup and closure.

Building Demolition/Debris Removal refers to the demolition and removal of unsafe buildings and structures at facilities or sites that are or were owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the DoD. Fort Riley does not have any sites that fall within this category.

Each Army installation must implement a cleanup strategy that protects human health and the environment and reduces relative risk.

2.3.1 Phases of Cleanup Process

The investigation and restoration of sites contaminated by past practices is conducted in steps, or phases, with provisions for emergency removal actions or other rapid responses if an imminent danger to public health is identified. The main steps, or phases, in the cleanup process are briefly

described below. The names used here are specific to the CERCLA process. The equivalent phase names used in the RCRA program are provided in **Appendix A**.

- **Preliminary Assessment (PA)** – This is the initial review and analysis of available information to determine whether a release is likely to have occurred. The PA describes the potential source and nature (type) of releases, includes a preliminary evaluation of threats to the health and welfare of the public and the environment, and recommends subsequent phases in the cleanup process. The relative risk is evaluated during this phase. The decision to close out a site may be made at the end of the PA phase if enough data exists to support that decision. The rationale supporting a closeout decision should be documented in a No Further Action Decision Document (DD) and reviewed by the appropriate stakeholders.

- **Site Inspection (SI)** – This phase is conducted for areas of concern that are identified during the PA, or for munitions response areas. The SI determines the relative cleanup priority, characterizes the presence or absence of contamination, and determines the next appropriate phase. Screening level human health and/or ecological risk assessments may be performed for MMRP sites during this phase. A decision to close out a site may be made at the end of the SI phase if enough data exists to support that decision. The rationale supporting a closeout decision must be recorded in a No Further Action DD.

- **Remedial Investigation (RI)/ Feasibility Study (FS)** – The nature (types) and extent (vertical and horizontal boundaries) of the contamination, and severity of any threat to human health and environment are determined in the RI. Human health and/or ecological risk assessments are conducted during the RI phase.

Potential remedial (cleanup) alternatives are developed and evaluated during the FS phase to address any threats to human health and the environment. The remedial alternatives are evaluated based on an established set of USEPA criteria. The criteria evaluation allows the Army to identify the remedial alternative that best meets the applicable, relevant and appropriate requirements and mitigates threats to human health and the environment.

The proposed plan (PP) is a synopsis of the RI/FS that summarizes for the public what the remedial alternatives are, how they were evaluated, how they compared to one another, and which alternative the Army identified as the preferred remedy. The PP is distributed to the public and to the regulatory community for review and comment before a final remedy is selected. A summary fact sheet is also made available to the public at this point in the process. After the public and relevant regulators' review and comment on the PP, the selected remedy is revised as needed and documented in a Record of Decision (ROD) or a DD. A ROD or DD is a legal document that specifies the selected remedy, its objectives, and its endpoint. While the Army is always a signatory to a ROD for one of its installations, federal or state regulatory signatures also may be required based on a site's National Priorities List and/or RCRA status. Further information on this process is available in *A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents* (USEPA, July 1999).

- **Remedial Design (RD)** – This phase begins after the final remedy has been selected and documented in a ROD. The RD phase includes establishing information and performance objectives, obtaining design information from the military installation, and discussing the design concept with technical experts.

- **Remedial Action-Construction (RA-C)** – The RA-C phase is the construction of and/or implemented cleanup remedy noted in the ROD and designed in the RD phase. When the RA-C phase is complete, the Army classifies the site as Remedy-in-Place.

- **Remedial Action-Operation (RA-O)** – The RA-O phase takes place while the remedy is operating or in progress, and the performance of the remedy is monitored to measure progress toward the remediation goals.

- **Long-Term Management (LTM)** – Post-project activities such as long-term monitoring or LTM may also be required to document the continued effectiveness of the selected remedy. At the point in the restoration process when restoration goals have been met and No Further Action is warranted, "closeout" occurs. For any site that is not restored to a

condition that allows unlimited use/unrestricted exposure, the protectiveness of the remedy is reviewed during the five-year review process.

2.3.2 Regulatory/Policy

The DERP is the statutory authority that establishes an environmental restoration program for DoD. The scope of the DERP is defined in 10 USC § 2701(b), which states:

"Goals of the program shall include the following: (1) identification, investigation, research and development, and cleanup of contamination from a hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant; (2) correction of other environmental damage (such as detection and disposal of unexploded ordnance) which creates an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or to the environment; (3) demolition and removal of unsafe buildings and structures, including buildings and structures of the DoD at sites formerly used by or under the jurisdiction of the Secretary."

When Congress established the DERP, they directed that DoD cleanup efforts be consistent with the CERCLA. CERCLA requires that cleanup efforts at federal facilities be conducted in accordance with the requirements in Section 120 (a), 42 USC § 9620 of CERCLA. Executive Order 12580 delegates authority for implementing CERCLA to various federal officials, including the DoD. In order to have a common framework for managing a national cleanup program, the Army uses CERCLA as the primary legislative authority for managing environmental cleanup. According to CERCLA and the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan, the Department of the Army is the lead agency responsible for all remedial actions at the installation that are not solely related to USTs, with oversight by the USEPA and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE).

The RCRA regulates how the remedial actions, pertaining to solid and hazardous wastes and USTs, should be managed to avoid potential threats to human health and the environment. RCRA is implemented by the USEPA, but it allows for the authorization of the state governments to enforce hazardous waste regulatory programs. The role of the state is outlined in CERCLA §120(f) and 40 CFR §300.500 and grants the state the opportunity to identify the maximum contaminant levels to be used for cleanup requirements as applicable, relevant and appropriate requirements, and to

review and comment on all draft documents. When a state law or regulation becomes an applicable, relevant and appropriate requirement, the remedial action must meet those requirements.

Environmental restoration-related investigations began at Fort Riley as a result of the 1982 closure activities of the Southwest Funston Landfill, where groundwater contamination had been identified. The installation was evaluated and subsequently placed on the National Priorities List on August 1, 1990.

On February 28, 1991, Fort Riley entered into a Federal Facility Agreement with the USEPA Region VII, KDHE, and the Army. The Federal Facility Agreement requires the installation to address all significant environmental releases under the CERCLA and RCRA. The general purpose of a Federal Facility Agreement is to ensure that environmental impacts are thoroughly investigated, and necessary remedial action is taken to protect public health, welfare, and environment; establish a framework and schedule for response actions; and facilitate involvement of all parties in those actions.

The National Priorities List is a list of national priorities among the known or threatened releases of hazardous substances throughout the United States. Sites that score higher than 28.5 on the Hazard Ranking System (a screening device to evaluate a site's relative threat to human health or environment) are eligible for inclusion on the National Priorities List. Installations on the National Priorities List are tracked under the USEPA's Superfund Program and may require further investigation by the USEPA. Fort Riley has a National Priorities List score of 33.8 that was a result of calculating a combined score for the Southwest Funston Landfill and the Pesticide Storage Facility. A site can be deleted from the National Priorities List if it is determined that no further cleanup response is required.

2.4 Cleanup Program at Fort Riley

The IRP was initiated at Fort Riley in December 1983, followed by the CRP in April 1991, and the MMRP in March 2003. Restoration sites at Fort Riley include areas impacted by leaks and spills from aboveground storage tanks, USTs, and pipelines; solid waste disposal sites; Open Burning/Open Detonation Ground; facilities that use solvents; and historic installation operations.

Some complex sites with numerous contamination issues have been grouped into Operable Units. The Fort Riley National Priorities List site currently encompasses nine Operable Units located at the post. The grouping of Operable Units can be based on geographical, waste-type, or environmental media considerations. The seven active Operable Units include: the Southwest Funston Landfill Site (Operable Unit 001); the Dry Cleaning Facilities Area Site (Operable Unit 003); the 354 Area Solvent Detections (354 Area) Site (Operable Unit 005); the Open Burning/Open Detonation Ground (Operable Unit 006); the World War I Incinerator, Northwest Camp Funston Site (Operable Unit 007); the Sherman Heights Small Arms Range – Impact Slope Site (Operable Unit 008); and the Camp Forsyth Landfill Area 2 Site (Operable Unit 009). If a site belongs to an Operable Unit, it is specified in the individual site description.

Since 1990, multiple site investigations and groundwater monitoring events have been conducted at sites across Fort Riley in accordance with the requirements under CERCLA and RCRA. The USEPA and the state regulatory agency, KDHE, provide oversight to ensure compliance with applicable agreements and requirements.

In accordance with DoD guidance (DoD Manual 4715.20, March 2012) and U.S. Army environmental policy (AR 200-1, 2007), this installation-specific CIP is an integral requirement of the IRP and is implemented by Army personnel. The plan serves as a guide and toolbox for IRP-related personnel and contractors, as well as for installation officials and personnel, in their efforts to inform and involve the local community. This plan is available to the public as part of the Administrative Record and Information Repository. The repository location and contact information are provided in **Appendix B**.

3.0 ACTIVE CLEANUP SITES AT FORT RILEY

Sites currently under the Fort Riley IRP are defined as FTRI-001, FTRI-003, FTRI-009, FTRI-027, FTRI-031, FTRI-056, FTRI-063, FTRI-066, FTRI-068, and FTRI-074. Sites CC-FTRI-01, CC-FTRI-09, and CC-FTRI-11 are part of the CRP. Sites currently under the Fort Riley MMRP are defined as FTRI-001-R-02 and FTRI-003-R-01. Contaminants of concern include metals; perchlorate; petroleum, oil, and lubricants; volatile organic compounds; munitions and explosives of concern; and munitions constituents influencing the soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater

at the installation. Site descriptions and cleanup/exit strategies are discussed in the following sections.

3.1 IRP Sites

The schedule for active Fort Riley IRP sites, defined as FTRI-001, FTRI-003, FTRI-009, FTRI-027, FTRI-031, FTRI-056, FTRI-063, FTRI-066, FTRI-068, and FTRI-074, are summarized in **Table 1**.

3.1.1 FTRI-001 (Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill)

Site FTRI-001 is an approximately 65-acre closed landfill. The landfill operated as a solid waste landfill from 1981 through 1994, and was closed through a regulator approved closure plan in 1995. A Consent Order from the State of Kansas imposed post-closure requirements such as annual inspections, cover maintenance and repair, groundwater monitoring, and/or remediation of post-closure groundwater contamination (if determined to be a threat to human health and the environment). The contaminants of concern identified at FTRI-001 were metals in the groundwater. This site is in the LTM phase.

Arsenic was believed to be a contaminant of concern. However, sampling conducted in 2015 and 2016 determined that arsenic is naturally occurring in the local shales, therefore no Army action is required to remediate arsenic. Site-wide five-year groundwater sampling for volatile organic compounds, metals, and other contaminants of potential concern is planned for 2020 and 2025. Annual inspections will determine if landfill cover repair is required. KDHE reduced sampling requirements in June 2017. Annual sampling of all wells except one was discontinued. One well in which barium was detected will be monitored in either 2019 or 2020. If the predicted downward trend in barium continues as expected, then termination of sampling will be considered by the KDHE.

3.1.2 FTRI-003 (Southwest Funston Landfill)

Site FTRI-003, known as the Southwest Funston Landfill, is an approximately 120-acre closed landfill. The Southwest Funston Landfill was designated as Operable Unit 001. The landfill operated as a solid waste landfill from the mid-1950s through 1981, and was closed through a

regulator approved closure plan from 1982 to 1983. The contaminants of concern at FTRI-003 are volatile organic compounds in the groundwater. The site is in LTM phase.

During the initial groundwater sampling in the 1990s, VOCs, metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons were detected and identified as contaminants of potential concern. In 1994 and 1995, cover repair improvements and construction of a revetment (i.e., stabilizing and strengthening the river bank) along the Kansas River were performed. The ROD was signed in 1997, establishing the post closure requirements for the landfill.

In February 2010, regulators determined that the Remedial Action at the site was complete and remediation goals laid out in the ROD had been achieved. The Southwest Funston Landfill became eligible for deletion from the National Priorities List, and it was moved to the LTM phase. The LTM and Care Plan required the care of the landfill to include land use controls, groundwater sampling, and reporting. Five-Year Review reports from 2002 to 2017 did not reveal any threats to human health and the environment. The October 2016 groundwater sampling event recommended that groundwater sampling be terminated. Site closure will be pursued for the Southwest Funston Landfill contingent upon results from LTM.

3.1.3 FTRI-009 (OB/OD Ground [Range 16])

The Open Burning/Open Detonation Ground (Range 16) is an open range that is currently used for emergency ordnance disposal and training for explosive ordnance disposal personnel. The site is located in the Impact Area. FTRI-009 has been designated as Operable Unit-006. The contaminants of concern at FTRI-009 are metals, perchlorate, and volatile organic compounds in the groundwater, soil, and surface water. The site is in the RD/RA phase.

The RI, FS, PP and ROD have been approved for the site. The ROD was signed in September 2016 with a selected remedy of soil removal with disposal or treatment, groundwater/surface water monitoring, and institutional controls through the Fort Riley Real Property Master Plan. It is assumed that FTRI-009 will need only five years of sampling before contamination levels drop below regulatory limits based on similar sites. Progress at the Open Burning/Open Detonation Ground (Operable Unit 006) will be monitored through groundwater and surface water sampling at

the site. RD was completed in 2016, at which time groundwater and surface water monitoring began. The site is included in the 2017 Five-Year Review.

3.1.4 FTRI-027 (Dry Cleaning Facilities Area)

The Dry Cleaning Facilities Area consists of two areas: the former Buildings 180/181 Area and the former Buildings 183/184 Area, where dry cleaning operations were conducted. The site is located 800 feet north of the Kansas River. The Dry Cleaning Facilities Area has been designated as Operable Unit-003. The Dry Cleaning Facilities Area used tetrachloroethylene as the dry cleaning solvent, and ceased operations in 2002. A leaking sanitary sewer line from the Dry Cleaning Facilities Area resulted in soil contamination, and eastern and western plumes of groundwater contamination. The contaminants of concern at FTRI-027 are volatile organic compounds in the soil and groundwater. The site is in the LTM phase.

During a Pilot Study in 2006, contaminated soil was excavated, and the eastern and western groundwater plumes were treated with enhanced bioremediation and chemical oxidation, respectively. The ROD, approved in 2008, selected Monitored Natural Attenuation and institutional controls as the remedy. The eastern plume was treated once more during 2010. The eastern plume currently has one well with contaminants above regulatory levels. In the western plume, groundwater contamination has shown upward trends. The rebound will require a remedial action. Past Five-Year Reviews did not indicate any threat to human health or the environment, and the site is included in the 2017 Five-Year Review. A Remedial Action Completion Report will be developed once contaminant levels drop below maximum contaminant levels for three consecutive monitoring events.

3.1.5 FTRI-031 (354 Area Solvent Detections [354])

The former Building 354 was constructed in 1935 as a gasoline service station. In addition to gasoline and diesel fuel, it may have been subsequently used as a storage site for solvents and road oil. Two 10,000-gallon steel USTs, one 12,800-gallon steel UST, and one 8,500-gallon steel UST were installed at the site circa 1935, and were used for gasoline and diesel storage. Two 10,000-gallon steel USTs were installed at the site in 1980 and were used for diesel storage. Five of the six USTs were removed in 1990 and 1991. The sixth tank, the 8,500-gallon steel UST, was not found.

FTRI-031 was created out of a group of chlorinated solvent detections around former Building 354. FTRI-031 has been designated as Operable Unit-005. While solvents were known to have been stored at the site, it is not known if they were held in USTs, drums, or aboveground storage tanks. The contaminants of concern at FTRI-031 are petroleum, oil, and lubricants and volatile organic compounds in the groundwater. Tetrachloroethylene and its degradation products specifically have been identified. The site is currently in the RA(O) phase. Contaminants have not been reported above maximum contaminant levels at the Kansas River alluvial aquifer since April 2004.

The ROD for the site, indicating Monitored Natural Attenuation as the remedy, was signed in 2006. Groundwater data collected in 2014 indicated that concentrations of tetrachloroethene in Monitoring Wells in three wells have rebounded to 2008 levels and indicates that monitored natural attenuation is no longer effective in treating Tetrachloroethylene contamination at the 354 Area site. An Explanation of Significant Differences was produced in 2015 that requires an in-situ treatment around the wells with elevated contaminant concentrations, and groundwater monitoring for five years post-treatment.

3.1.6 FTRI-056 (Abandoned Gasoline Line)

The Abandoned Gasoline Line site consists of USTs and a steel pipeline that runs for 1.1 miles. The pipeline was installed in 1937 to transfer aviation fuel from the railroad at the main post to the Marshall Army Airfield. The Abandoned Gas Line terminus area is located between Buildings 754 and 748B at the airfield. In 1951, a portion of the line was destroyed in a flood, and the pipeline was removed from service. The associated USTs were removed in 1987. A 1998 investigation found that the pipeline had been cut in several places in the terminus area during utilities installation. Contaminants of concern at FTRI-056 are petroleum, oil, and lubricants in groundwater and soil. The site is currently in the RA(O) phase, known as the Implementation (Operation) [IMP(O)] phase in RCRA UST terminology.

A 2004 assessment confirmed earlier studies (1993 PA and 2001 SI) that had indicated that contaminants in the northern terminus area were above the Risk-Based Standards for Kansas. A chemical oxidant and oxygen source were injected into the areas of contamination, followed by groundwater monitoring for the next three years. Additional investigations in 2010 documented the

extent of the soil and groundwater contamination post-treatment. A DD was approved in 2011, indicating excavation and land farming of contaminated soil and injections to treat contaminated groundwater. Performance sampling and Monitored Natural Attenuation will then be conducted until cleanup goals are met. An investigation recommendation report/long-term monitoring report for the Abandoned Gas Line was completed in July 2016. The purpose of this investigation recommendation report is to perform additional delineation of the groundwater on the river side of the levee, to monitor the groundwater plume, and to perform associated reporting requirements. The investigation recommendation report recommended that groundwater monitoring and potential treatment of the groundwater to continue through at least 2019. The cleanup/exit strategy for the site will involve future sampling to determine the actions needed to obtain site closure.

3.1.7 FTRI-063 (Former Building 1044 Dispensing Station); FTRI-066 (Former Building 1245 Dispensing Station); and FTRI-068 (Former Building 1637 Dispensing Station)

Sites FTRI-063, FTRI-066, and FTRI-068 are located in Camp Funston. The sites were constructed during World War II and used as fuel dispensing stations. Multiple USTs were the source of contamination from fuel and fuel byproducts. The tanks were removed in the 1990s. High levels of soil and groundwater contamination are present from fuel-related petroleum hydrocarbons at Buildings 1044, 1245, and 1637. The contaminants of concern at FTRI-063 are petroleum, oil, and lubricant byproducts and volatile organic compounds in the soil and groundwater. The sites are in the RA(O) phase (also known as the IMP(O) phase).

Sites 1044, 1245, and 1637 have been investigated since 1992. A limited Bioventing/Vapor Extraction Study was completed at the site from 1994 to 1995. A Pilot investigation began in 2006 and the initial findings prompted the Army to expand the scope of Phase I. A work plan was put in place to include dual-phase extraction and free product recovery. The operation of the system began in 2010. Free Product Recovery activities were initiated on April 25, 2012 at some of the wells. Recovery activities are scheduled to occur monthly. The dual-phase extraction system was converted to a Soil Vapor Extraction system in March 2017 to more effectively remove contaminants. Due to the existence of data gaps, the cleanup/exit strategy will involve further characterization work and data analysis.

3.1.8 FTRI-074 (WWI Incinerator, NW Camp Funston)

The Camp Funston Incinerator site is located in the western portion of the Camp Funston cantonment and occupies approximately two acres. The site sits approximately 300 feet southeast of the Huebner Road/Williston Point Road roundabout, directly southeast of the Union Pacific Railroad grade, and directly southwest of Threemile Creek. Site FTRI-074 was discovered in 2000, as part of an effort to evaluate potential wastewater plant locations. Only very limited information regarding the operation practices of the World War I Incinerator is available. FTRI-074 has been designated as Operable Unit-007. The contaminants of concern at FTRI-074 are metals in the soil. The site is in the RI/FS phase.

In 2001, soil sampling using x-ray fluorescence analysis identified lead and arsenic above regulatory levels; however, no further action was taken until 2006. In 2006, extensive soil sampling was conducted as part of expanded site investigation efforts. A higher level of contamination over a more extensive area was discovered. In 2010, an emergency removal was required so that Fort Riley could construct a rail spur over a portion of the incinerator site. The removal excavated and disposed of the incinerator foundation and associated contaminated soil; however, a deeper ash contaminated soil layer was discovered. The limits to this new alluvial ash layer were not fully defined during the 2010 effort. An RI phase was opened at the site, with a Revised RI Work Plan defining two sampling phases. In September 2016, the RI was completed. The draft FS was completed in April 2017.

Table 1. Fort Riley Active IRP Sites and Schedule

Site ID	Site Name	Phase	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22+
FTRI-001	CUSTER HILL SANITARY LANDFILL	LTM						
FTRI-003	SOUTHWEST FUNSTON LANDFILL	LTM						
FTRI-009	OB/OD GROUND (RANGE 16)	RD						
		RA(C)						
		RA(O)						
FTRI-027	DRY CLEANING FACILITIES AREA	LTM						
FTRI-031	354 AREA SOLVENT DETECTIONS (354)	RA(O)						
FTRI-056	ABANDONED GASOLINE LINE	RA(O)						
FTRI-063	FMR BLDG 1044 DISPENSING STATION	RA(O)						
FTRI-066	FMR BLDG 1245 DISPENSING STATION	RA(O)						
FTRI-068	FMR BLDG 1637 DISPENSING STATION	RA(O)						
FTRI-074	WWI INCINERATOR, NW CAMP FUNSTON	RI/FS						

- phase underway

3.2 MMRP Sites

The schedule for active MMRP sites, defined as FTRI-001-R-02 and FTRI-003-R-01, are summarized on **Table 2**.

3.2.1 FTRI-001-R-02 (SHSAR Impact Slope)

FTRI-001-R-02, also known as the Sherman Heights Small Arms Range (SHSAR) Impact Slope, is located in Camp Forsyth above the Colyer Manor housing area and encompasses 52 acres. The site was used as a small arms range from the 1880s to the 1980s. Weapons training on the range included nine millimeter; .22 caliber, .38 caliber, and .45 caliber pistols; small caliber anti-tank machine guns; and .22 caliber anti-aircraft machine guns. The contaminants of concern at FTRI-001-R-02 are munitions and explosives of concern and munitions constituents in the soil and groundwater. The site is the RA(C) phase.

The site is undeveloped. Ground cover ranges from exposed bedrock to grass interspersed with small trees. Access to the Sherman Heights Small Arms Range Impact Slope munitions response site is currently unrestricted; however, the rugged nature of the ridge limits access by foot traffic.

In 2010 and 2011, site characterization was performed using geophysical technologies. Three munitions and explosives of concern items were found: a three-inch Hotchkiss projectile, a three-inch common projectile, and a 2.36-inch anti-tank rocket. No munitions of concern were found. An approximately 5-acre area of lead-contaminated soil was found on the eastern portion of the slope. The RI/FS was completed in 2014. Land use controls were recommended to reduce the potential for exposure to lead-contaminated soil. The ROD was approved in 2015. An RD/RA plan is underway to construct fencing and signage, and LTM activities will begin in 2017.

3.2.2 FTRI-003-R-01 (Camp Forsyth Landfill Area 2 MRS)

FTRI-003-R-01 is located along the southwestern boundary of Fort Riley, and encompasses approximately 30 acres of sandbar and riverbed in the Republican River. In 1993, munitions debris was discovered on a sandbar downstream of the site after a flood. A nature trail called The River Walk passes by the site. Warning signs are posted between the site and the trail in order to warn the public of the possible presence of munitions. The contaminants of concern at FTRI-003-R-01 are munitions and explosives of concern and munitions constituents in sediment and surface water. The site is in the RI/FS phase.

In 1994, munitions and explosives of concern consisting of 3.5- and 2.36-inch rockets, and M1 land mines were destroyed. Also, expended small arms ammunitions were destroyed. From 2000 to 2001, the bank on the Fort Riley side of the river was stabilized with a revetment project. During annual inspections between 2002 and 2009, additional munitions were found on the sandbar near the revetment. An MMRP RI Work Plan was approved in 2011, at which time the revetment project was extended upstream to prevent erosion into the landfill site. The River Walk was rerouted outside the hazardous zone, and site characterization for munitions and explosives of concern was performed using geophysical technologies. While no munitions constituents or lead contamination was found during this MEC characterization, nine munitions and explosives of concern items were found on Republican River sandbars, including a stick of TNT and rifle grenades. Due to the high number of discoveries, additional field work was required. The site characterization was completed in 2015 and no other munitions were found. The RI was completed in February 2017. An FS is planned for the future and will determine the path forward.

Table 2. Fort Riley Active MMRP Sites and Schedule

Site ID	Site Name	Phase	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22+
FTRI-001-R-02	SHSAR IMPACT SLOPE	RA(C)						
		RA(O)						
FTRI-003-R-01	CAMP FORSYTH LANDFILL AREA 2 MSR	RI/FS						

- phase underway

3.3 CRP Sites

The schedule for active CRP sites, defined as CC-FTRI-01, CC-FTRI-09, and CC-FTRI-11, are summarized on **Table 3**.

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

CC-FTRI-01 is an active fuel tank farm in the Custer Hill Troop Area that has been in use since 1989. The facility was constructed to consolidate the storage of petroleum products. Five of the six tanks at the site contain diesel, motor gasoline (MOGAS), F24 fuel, and off-specifications (slop) oil; one tank is empty, but formerly contained Stoddard solvent. Records indicate that releases have occurred since the facility began operations, with a last known release occurring in 2001 of 1,236 gallons of diesel in Building 8314. The contaminants of concern for CC-FTRI-01 are petroleum, oil, and lubricants in the soil and groundwater. The site is in the RA(O) phase, known as the IMP(O) phase in RCRA UST terminology.

Between 2005 and 2008, secondary containment was installed around the four tanks containing diesel and motor gasoline (MOGAS), the slop oil tank, and Building 8314. In 2007, 91 tons of contaminated soil were excavated from within the walls or the original slop oil secondary containment. Contaminants have also been discovered in groundwater monitoring wells above Risk-Based Standards for Kansas. Semi-annual free product recovery is occurring at three wells, and will continue along with groundwater sampling as long as free product is present. Remediation beyond free product recovery is not being conducted because the Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants Tank Farm is an active facility. Installation of two new monitor wells was completed in 2017 to assess groundwater downgradient of the Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants Tank Farm. The tank farm

is scheduled to be decommissioned prior to 2020 and once all tanks, piping and appurtenances are removed, a full-scale site investigation will be initiated.

3.3.2 CC-FTRI-09 (Fuel Dispensing Stations)

Site CC-FTRI-09 consists of two fuel dispensing stations: an active transportation motor pool dispensing station located at Building 388 (FTRI-062) and a closed fueling station at Building 5320 (FTRI-054). Building 388 has free product in the groundwater due to the failure of the sump, and a previously existing associated contaminant plume. Building 5320 has fuel-related hydrocarbons present in the groundwater above regulatory levels. The contaminants of concern for CC-FTRI-09 are petroleum, oil, and lubricants in soil and groundwater. The site is in the RA(O) phase, known as the IMP(O) phase in RCRA UST terminology.

While the dispensing station has been reopened, semi-annual groundwater sampling and free product bailing were conducted in 2016 and 2017. Sampling will continue through 2018.

Efforts are underway to address the fuel leak at Building 388. At Building 5320, the fueling station has been closed and all pipes, pumps, aboveground storage tanks, and secondary containment have been removed. The limited groundwater contamination above regulatory levels at Building 5320 was determined to not be impacting human health or the environment. A groundwater sampling event was conducted in 2016. Total petroleum hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds were detected in groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells at the site. The May 2016 groundwater sample results exceeded the KDHE Risk-Based Standards for Kansas or maximum contaminant level at three monitoring wells locations. It is recommended that the site be evaluated for a cleanup plan and/or additional monitoring be performed in monitoring wells.

3.3.3 CC-FTRI-11 (Former Building 700 Fuels Site)

CC-FTRI-01 is a former fuel dispensing site located along Ray Road on Marshall Army Airfield. A total of nine USTs were once present in the former Building 700 area. Four 25,000-gallon USTs were installed in 1964; four 20,000-gallon jet propellant USTs were installed in 1987; and one 550-gallon used-oil UST was installed in 1987. All USTs were removed December 1997. The

contaminants of concern for CC-FTRI-11 are petroleum, oil, and lubricants in the soil and groundwater. The site is in the RD phase, known as the Design phase in RCRA UST terminology.

During geotechnical drilling operations, hydrocarbon odors were noticed and a groundwater sample was collected. Contamination was found that required further definition. An SI was conducted in 2015, after which an Investigation Recommendation Report was produced in 2016. Based on evaluation of the data collected during the 2012 and 2015 investigations, remedial action is recommended. Based on the effectiveness, implementability, and cost of the alternatives evaluated, the recommended remedial alternative for the site is Excavation and In-Situ Treatment. A Project Management Plan is being drafted in 2017 based on those recommendations. The recommendations in the report will be implemented in a Final Project Management Plan once regulatory approval is obtained.

Table 3. Fort Riley Active CRP Sites and Schedule

Site ID	Site Name	Phase	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22+
CC-FTRI-01	POL TANK FARM SITE	RA(O)						
CC-FTRI-09	FUEL DISPENSING STATIONS	RA(O)						
CC-FTRI-11	FORMER BUILDING 700 FUELS SITE	RD						
		IMP(C)						
		RA(O)						

- phase underway

4.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The following subsections present an overview of the surrounding community and a general chronology of community participation and communications to date, as well as the results of the community interviews conducted for this CIP.

4.1 Riley County

Riley County was established in northeast Kansas in 1855 as one of the first 36 counties in the state.

Census data from 2010 for Riley County showed the following:

- 71,115 people
  - 52.1% male
  - 47.9% female
- 28,212 housing units

Riley County Population by Race:

- 83.2% Caucasian
- 6.4% African American
- 5.6% Other
- 0.6% American Indian/Alaska Native
- 4.2% Asian

Riley County Population by Age:

- 12% - 0 to 9 years
- 51.3% - 10 to 29 years
- 14.7% - 30 to 44 years
- 14.7% - 45 to 64 years
- 7.3% - 65+ years

4.1.1 Fort Riley

Fort Riley is located within Geary, Riley, and Clay Counties. The information and data below are from the U.S. Government 2010 census as well as from the 2016 Fort Riley Economic Summary and Fort Riley staff.

The 2016 Economic Summary provides the demographic information below. Population data reflects the surrounding Flint Hills Region including Clay County, Dickinson County, Geary

County, Morris County, Pottawatomie County, Riley County, Saline County, and Wabaunsee County.

- Military 15,417
- Family Members 19,686
  - On Post 10,197
  - Off Post 9,489
- Family Quarters 4,415

The U.S. Government 2010 census provided demographic data that did not distinguish between military and non-military. The 2010 census showed 64% of the population was male and 36% female. The 2010 census also categorized the Fort Riley Population by race and age.

Fort Riley Population by Race:

- 72.6% Caucasian
- 15.9% African American
- 1.1% American Indian/Alaska Native
- 2.4% Asian
- 8% Other

Fort Riley Population by Age:

- 24.1% - 0 to 9 years
- 57.5% - 10 to 29 years
- 17.1% - 30 to 44 years
- 1.2% - 45 to 64 years
- 0.1% - 65+ years

4.1.2 Manhattan

The city of Manhattan is located within Riley County and is the county seat.

Census data from 2010 for Manhattan showed the following:

- 52,281 people
  - 50.9% male
  - 49.1% female
- 21,619 housing units

Manhattan Population by Race:

- 83.5% Caucasian
- 5.5% African American
- 5.4% Other
- 0.5% American Indian/Alaska Native
- 5.1% Asian

Manhattan Population by Age:

- 9.8% - 0 to 18 years
- 55.2% - 19 to 29 years
- 13.4% - 30 to 44 years
- 14.1% - 45 to 64 years
- 7.5% - 65+ years

4.1.3 Riley

The town of Riley is located within Riley County, north of Fort Riley.

Census data from 2010 for Riley showed the following:

- 939 people
    - 50.1% male
    - 49.9% female
- 406 housing units

Riley Population by Race:

- 96.6% Caucasian
- 0.6% African American
- 1.5% Other
- 1.3% American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0% Asian

Riley Population by Age:

- 17.2% - 0 to 9 years
- 26.1% - 10 to 29 years
- 22.3% - 30 to 44 years
- 24.8% - 45 to 64 years
- 9.6% - 65+ years

4.1.4 Ogden

The town of Ogden was established in 1854, and is located within Riley County, east of Fort Riley.

Census data from 2010 for Ogden showed the following:

- 2,087 people
    - 50.7% male
    - 49.3% female
- 992 housing units

Ogden Population by Race:

- 76.8% Caucasian
- 11.2% African American
- 9.1% Other
- 1.2% American Indian/Alaska Native
- 1.7% Asian

Ogden Population by Age:

- 20.4% - 0 to 17 years
- 38.8% - 18 to 34 years
- 20.7% - 35 to 49 years
- 15.8% - 50 to 64 years
- 4.3% - 65+ years

4.2 Geary County

Geary County, located in northeast Kansas, was established in 1857.

Census data from 2010 for Geary County showed the following:

- 34,362 people
    - 49.5% male
    - 50.5% female
- 14,517 housing units

Geary County Population by Race:

- 66.2% Caucasian
- 18.4% African American
- 11.2% Other
- 1.0% American Indian/Alaska Native
- 3.2% Asian

Geary County Population by Age:

- 19.8% - 0 to 9 years
- 34.9% - 10 to 29 years
- 19.6% - 30 to 44 years
- 18% - 45 to 64 years
- 7.7% - 65+ years

4.2.1 Junction City

Junction City is located within Geary County and is the county seat.

Census data from 2010 for Junction City showed the following:

- 23.353 people
    - 48.9% male
    - 51.1% female
- 10,480 housing units

Junction City Population by Race:

- 60.7% Caucasian
- 22.3% African American
- 12.2% Other
- 0.9% American Indian/Alaska Native
- 3.9% Asian

Junction City Population by Age:

- 18.3% - 0 to 18 years
- 34.2% - 19 to 29 years
- 19.8% - 30 to 44 years
- 19.3% - 45 to 64 years
- 8.4% - 65+ years

4.2.2 Milford

The town of Milford is located within Geary County, between Fort Riley and Milton Lake.

Census data from 2010 for Milford showed the following:

- 530 people
    - 54.2% male
    - 45.8% female
- 272 housing units

Milford Population by Race:

- 83.4% Caucasian
- 5.7% African American
- 9.6% Other
- 0.4% American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.9% Asian

Milford Population by Age:

- 16.2% - 0 to 9 years
- 28.1% - 10 to 29 years
- 23.8% - 30 to 44 years
- 22.7% - 45 to 64 years
- 9.2% - 65+ years

4.3 Clay County

Clay County, located in northeast Kansas, was established in 1860.

Census data from 2010 for Clay County showed the following:

- 8,535 people
  - 49.5% male
  - 50.5% female
- 4.042 housing units

Clay County Population by Race:

- 97.3% Caucasian
- 0.4% African American
- 1.6% Other
- 0.4% American Indian/Alaska Native
- 0.3% Asian

Clay County Population by Age:

- 13% - 0 to 9 years
- 22% - 10 to 29 years
- 16.9% - 30 to 44 years
- 27.7% - 45 to 64 years
- 20.4% - 65+ years

4.4 History of Community Involvement

Fort Riley's community involvement began in 1991, when the community had the opportunity to participate in CERCLA activities related to Fort Riley in the form of public meetings and

community interviews. A Technical Review Committee was established in 1992 and met twice a year until 1994. A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was established in September 1997 for environmental restoration work at Fort Riley. The RAB meets on an as-needed basis, at least once annually to address public comment documents. The RAB consists of community members, Army representatives, and federal/state/local regulators.

A RAB is a partnership between the surrounding community, the installation, the State, and the USEPA that provides a forum for discussions to increase community understanding and support for cleanup efforts. It helps with improving the soundness of government decisions and ensuring cleanups are responsive to community needs.

In response to community concerns identified during local community interviews in 1992, Fort Riley implemented a number of response measures. Fort Riley has worked with and encouraged the 1st Infantry Division Post (the installation's newspaper) to publish articles on the CERCLA/Superfund activities occurring on the installation. Newsletters were sent to RAB members discussing developments in restoration activities. Fort Riley solicited for concerned citizens to attend the RAB through multiple media sources. Occasionally, issues unrelated to CERCLA/Superfund activities have been discussed during RAB meetings, as the meetings are open venues.

Fort Riley's Environmental Division also maintains a website and a public Facebook page, available at:
http://www.riley.army.mil/Services/Fort-Riley-Services/Environmental
https://www.facebook.com/FortRileyEnvironmentalOffice

4.5 Community Feedback

This section describes the methodology that Fort Riley used to collect community input during the CIP process. This section also summarizes the communication preferences and concerns of the interviewees.

4.5.1 Interview Participants

To prepare this CIP, the Army conducted community interviews from April 5 to April 18, 2017, with people who work and/or live in the communities adjacent to Fort Riley. Interviewees included general community members and residents who live in close proximity to the installation, local government officials, educators, and business persons.

4.5.2 Issue Identification Approach and Findings

The primary purpose of collecting input from the community is to identify issues and concerns so that the Army can address them via community involvement efforts. To obtain this information, a total of 25 people from the surrounding communities were surveyed and interviewed regarding the issues and concerns associated with the installation. The comments and insights from members of the community provided information to help design the Fort Riley community involvement program. These findings are representative only of the individuals who participated in the community interviews and should not be construed as directly representative of the larger population. The interview questions and responses are provided in **Table 4**.

Table 4. Community Interview Responses

Question	Response
1.) How long have you lived in the (Fort Riley, Ogden, Riley, Milford, Manhattan, Junction City, or Keats) community?	Less than 5 years = 1 5 to 10 years = 3 10 to 20 years = 6 20+ years = 15 Respondents lived in the following communities: Milford = 2 Manhattan = 9 Ogden = 5 Junction City = 7 Fort Riley = 1 Riley = 2

Question	Response
2.) What is your occupation?	Answers included the following (several professions listed were used in multiple answers): Retired, Biologist, University employee, Public Information Officer, Human Resources Coordinator, History Museum employee, Librarian, Development/ Fundraising, Communications Center Director, Teacher, Sales, Higher Education Administrator, County Extension Agent, Professor, City Official, County Clerk, Maintenance, Mayor, Public Works employee
3.) How do you view the relationship between Fort Riley and the surrounding communities?	Positively = 25 Negatively = 0 Neutral = 0
4.) a) Are you aware that Fort Riley is listed as a Superfund site? b) What do you know about the Army's cleanup and environmental restoration activities at Fort Riley? c)Are you interested in learning more about the environmental restoration and cleanup activities at Fort Riley?	a) Yes = 6 No = 19 b) Nothing = 16 Somewhat familiar = 3 Familiar = 6 c)Yes = 17 No = 8
5.) a) How would you prefer to get information regarding the cleanup and environmental restoration activities at Fort Riley? b) What is the best way to distribute information about the cleanup and environmental restoration activities to the community? Feel free to name specific social media and news outlets.	a) Newspaper = 17 Social Media = 13 Radio = 8 Television News = 5 Email = 4 Website = 4 Mail = 1 (Note: Many interviewees indicated multiple answers) b) Newspaper = 15 Social Media = 10 Television News = 4 Radio = 5 Community Forum = 2 Local Government Sources = 3 Website = 1

Question	Response
6.) a) If you had questions about the Army's cleanup and environmental restoration activities, do you know who/where to go for assistance? b) What channels/venues do you prefer to use when you have questions/concerns (for example: email, direct phone call, website comment submission, etc.)?	a) Yes = 11 No = 14 b) Email = 17 Direct Phone Call = 2 Website Comment = 4 Face-to-face = 4 (Note: Several interviewees indicated multiple answers for 6b)
7.) a) Are you aware Fort Riley has a public Information Repository containing documents pertaining to the investigation and restoration efforts at Fort Riley? b) Or that Fort Riley Environmental has a Facebook page?	a) Yes = 7 No = 18 b) Yes = 5 No = 20
8.) Some installation restoration programs that have sufficient interest in the cleanup and environmental restoration activities have a formal Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) that serves as a forum for two-way communication between the installation, the community and other stakeholders, such as the state and local Tribes, regarding the investigation and restoration. Is this something that interests you?	Yes = 7 No = 14 Somewhat = 4
9.) Do you have any suggestions for how the Army could more effectively communicate regarding its cleanup and environmental restoration activities in Clay, Riley, and Geary Counties?	Use smaller newsletters/newspapers = 4 Morning radio show = 5 Use a variety of media sources = 8 Make multiple announcements = 3 Attend local meetings = 2 Correspond with City and County Government = 4 Create a mailing list = 1 No suggestions = 6 (Note: Several interviewees indicated multiple answers)

Question	Response
10.) Who in the community do you trust most to provide information about the cleanup and environmental restoration activities at Fort Riley?	Chuck Otte = 2 Dewey Terrill = 2 An Independent Group = 3 Fort Riley = 17 City/County Government = 4 Chamber of Commerce = 1 (Note: Several interviewees indicated multiple answers)
11.) What is your perspective of the Army's handling of the Fort Riley cleanup and environmental restoration?	Positive = 9 Negative= 2 Not Sure = 14
12.) Are you familiar with your neighbor's/other community members' thoughts regarding the restoration?	Yes = 3 No= 22
13.) What would be the best location for Fort Riley to hold any public meetings related to environmental restoration?	Junction City Opera House = 4 Ogden Community Center = 4 Manhattan City Hall = 4 Junction City Library = 3 Manhattan Library = 3 Hotel Conference Room = 3 University = 2 The following locations were suggested by only 1 person each: Milford Nature Center, Riley County High School, Fort Riley, Junction City City Hall, Manhattan Chamber of Commerce, Manhattan Conference Center, Manhattan Fire Station, and Pottorf Hall (Note: Several interviewees indicated multiple answers)
14.) a) What key community concerns would you cite regarding environmental restoration and cleanup activities? b) How do you think those concerns could be resolved?	a) No concerns = 10 Groundwater/waterways = 8 Air contamination = 2 Compliance issues = 2 Anything that prevents Fort Riley from being used to a full extent = 1 Concerns unrelated to Fort Riley = 2 b) Education = 6 Provide accurate/up-to-date information = 6 None/NA = 13

4.6 Responses to Concerns

Based on the results of the interview process, the surrounding community is generally unaware of the restoration program's existence and process. The majority of respondents were unaware that Fort Riley is listed as a Superfund site, though interviewees were slightly more likely to be aware that Fort Riley had an environmental restoration program. Those that were aware of the cleanup and restoration activities tended to be those involved in local government, those that worked in some capacity with Fort Riley, and current or past RAB members. All interviewees strongly believe there is a good working relationship between the installation and the surrounding community. Some interviewees expressed that while people are generally aware of the economic dependence of the communities on Fort Riley, the installation leadership was viewed to have a genuine respect and desire for collaboration with the community. Though the consensus regarding the installation/community relationship was positive, most interviewees were unaware of the information available to them or how to request more information from the applicable point of contact at the installation. While some respondents expressed a desire for increased communication with regard to the environmental restoration program, others indicated that they have trust in what is currently taking place and do not feel a need to know more. Overall, community members expressed a generally positive reaction toward the possibility of increased information flow with regard to the environmental restoration program.

While many respondents expressed an interest in learning more about the environmental restoration program, a much smaller number is interested in participating in the RAB. Several respondents indicated that while they believed forming a RAB would benefit the community, they were not interested in becoming personally involved. One individual expressed concern that boards such as the RAB could be used to push personal business interests. Some of those wanting to know more but not interested in participating in the RAB suggested increased news articles, brochures, or radio spots discussing the restoration program and its progress, indicating a desire for more passive participation.

Two respondents who indicated knowledge of other community members' thoughts regarding restoration stated that people were initially concerned when the installation was first listed as a Superfund Site (particularly regarding potential drinking water contamination), but

interest/concern has since waned. The third respondent stated that there is no interest in the community. Several respondents indicated that they didn't believe people would be interested in restoration activities unless they were directly impacted. One individual stated that there would be low turnout at any public meetings unless people were "riled up." Alternatively, one individual stated that they believed the Army tends to not mention things that may have a negative connotation, and it may appear that there is low interest when people may just be unaware.

Most interviewees indicated that they would trust a Fort Riley representative to provide information about environmental restoration activities; one respondent listed "Fort Riley's Liaison Officer" [Public Affairs Officer] in particular. Another stated that while they trusted information coming from Fort Riley, an advocate for information delivery may help disseminate information. The remainder of interviewees felt that information should either be provided by local government officials, a trusted local community member (Chuck Otte from the RAB and Dewey Terrill from local radio station KJCK were mentioned by name), or an independent third party. Most respondents replied that they did not have a perspective of the Army's handling of Fort Riley's restoration, as they were not aware of the program prior to the interview. Of those with an opinion, the majority of the responses were positive. Of the two negative respondents, one stated that it seemed that the cleanup had been going on for a long time, but admitted to not knowing how long it should take. The other stated that they felt restoration was being conducted too quietly, as they were not aware it was occurring; this made them suspicious.

When asked about key community concerns regarding restoration, a large majority of respondents indicated that they personally did not have any concerns, but mused about the potential concerns of other citizens. Groundwater and the potential to impact waterways were listed as primary concerns, as this could have the potential to affect areas outside of the installation. One individual was worried that the restoration activities or past contamination could render areas of the installation unusable. Another respondent stated that while the community cares for the individuals working on Fort Riley, concerns are always much greater if activities impact the surrounding communities. Other respondents suggested air contamination from prescribed burns or pollution as a concern, and compliance issues such as the improper disposal of hazardous waste both on and off-post. One interviewee stated that the algae bloom in

Milford Lake is currently the biggest environmental concern in Milford, and while it is primarily related to fertilizer runoff, could be misconstrued to be associated with Fort Riley. Education and increased information flow were the primary means suggested to resolve concerns.

When asked about potential locations to hold public meetings, many interviewees requested that meetings not be held on Fort Riley due to access concerns. The most popular meeting locations were the Junction City Opera House, Ogden Community Center, and Manhattan City Hall, followed by the Junction City and Manhattan Libraries. One individual stated that the meeting place would need to be carefully selected to be neutral; i.e., not on Fort Riley, and not in city halls or municipal buildings, as people may not feel as inclined to speak freely.

4.7 Summary of Communication Needs

Many interviewees expressed a desire for broader media coverage over a range of media types, with newspaper and social media (specifically Facebook, followed by Twitter) listed as the top responses. One respondent stated that social media was important to catch people's attention, but should be followed up by more traditional news sources to combat "fake news". Radio was also a popular answer, with many respondents listing morning programming on the local radio stations, KJCK or KMAN, as a great way to receive local news. While a few individuals suggested TV news as a possible media outlet to broaden the installation's coverage and potential audience, the general consensus of most respondents was that they did not watch TV for any local news, as the closest "local" station was based in Topeka. The individual who listed a website as the best way to distribute information to the community used the example of the noise/training advisory schedule being posted online; the person stated that this was a good example of how Fort Riley can deal with people's concerns and complaints.

Respondents were relatively evenly split over using email or making a direct phone call as their first choice to provide input or relay concerns regarding restoration; however, email was the preferred method when second choices were considered. Some interviewees suggested that the preferred method of contact depends on the sensitivity of the issue. Some people preferred to have a record of correspondence with email, while others felt that they would get a more straightforward answer over the phone or even face-to-face.

When asked for suggestions regarding how to more effectively communicate in the surrounding counties, several individuals suggested using smaller newsletters or smaller distribution newspapers (Ogden Sun, the Riley Countian, and Grass & Grain), to reach more rural communities. Local morning radio shows were also suggested. Some felt that making announcements over a variety of media sources multiple times would reach more people. Others suggested taking advantage of the information distribution networks that the city and county governments already have in place, or having Army representatives attend and speak at local events such as Lions or Rotary Club meetings, the leaders retreat in Kansas City, city council meetings, or intergovernmental meetings. It was also suggested that brochures and fliers be posted at the Ogden Community Center and town hall meetings, or sent home with children from school, and for the Army to maintain a booth at the County Fair. A few respondents felt that the Army should tout their accomplishments and provide routine updates on restoration efforts to allow people to understand what's been done.

5.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

The community involvement activities presented in this section are based on regulatory guidance outlined in the USEPA's *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook* (USEPA, 2016) and the *RCRA Public Participation Manual* (USEPA, 2017). The activities are presented below in the order of those required to occur at particular milestones throughout the program followed by those that are appropriate for the program based on community interest or project circumstances.

5.1 Points of Contact

For questions related to the environmental cleanup actions at Fort Riley, community members should contact the following office.

Fort Riley Environmental Division, Directorate of Public Works (DPW)
Installation Restoration Program Specialist
Building 407 Pershing Court
Fort Riley, KS 66442
785-239-2630

Additional contact information including media, citizens groups, regulatory and federal, state and local elected officials are provided in **Appendix C.**

5.2 Information Repository/Administrative Record

An Information Repository is established at the Federal Document Repository at Hale Library on Kansas State University. A public Information Repository is required under CERCLA to provide interested parties with background and technical information about the environmental cleanup program at Fort Riley. The Information Repository includes work plans, technical reports, summary documents, and other information of public interest (e.g., fact sheets and news releases). Examples of items currently contained in the Information Repository include:

- The Installation Action Plan;
- Facility Assessments;
- Facility Investigation Reports;
- Cleanup Work Plans and Reports;
- Site Closure Documentation;
- Correspondence with the regulatory community; and
- Collections of press releases, community notices, public meeting minutes, and fact sheets.

The Administrative Record for Fort Riley is located and maintained on-post at 407 Pershing Court, Fort Riley, Kansas, 66442. For sites undergoing CERCLA investigations, the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan NCP requires that an Administrative Record be established at or near the facility under investigation. The Administrative Record includes information that may form the basis for selecting a response or remedial action. It includes all documents leading to the selection of any response action at the installation and contains documents similar to those located in the Information Repository.

The addresses for the locations of the Information Repository and Administrative Record are presented in **Appendix B**.

5.3 Fact Sheets

Fact sheets will be prepared, as appropriate, to support Fort Riley's community outreach program. Fact sheets are designed to provide information about site history, planned technical

activities, schedule updates, and special-interest items. Fact sheets will be available at the Information Repository.

5.4 Public Notices, Meetings, and Comment Periods

The installation will comply with the requirements for public notification, the review of PPs and public comment periods. Public notices will be placed in local newspapers to serve as official notification to the local community of plans for environmental activities, upcoming public involvement opportunities, and the availability of documents at the Information Repository.

Public meetings, both informal and formal, are intended to inform the community about ongoing site activities and to discuss and receive feedback from the public on proposed courses of action. All meetings will be announced through public notices, news releases, direct mailings, or a combination of the three. Meetings will be held at a location that is easily accessible to the general public. Fact sheets, including contact information for additional information, will be prepared to support all PPs and, as necessary, to support other meetings and presentations. Suggested meeting locations are provided in **Appendix D**.

Public comment periods will be held at specific phases or milestones in the cleanup process depending on the regulation that is guiding the cleanup at a particular site. A public comment period lasts for at least 45 calendar days under RCRA guidance and 30 calendar days under CERCLA guidance, allowing time for review and comment on the proposed action. Public comments will be recorded at these meetings and during the comment period, and will be responded to through a responsiveness summary.

5.5 Responsiveness Summaries

Responsiveness summaries will be prepared and issued to address comments received from the public. At the conclusion of public comment periods, the Army will prepare, or support the state regulator in preparing, a responsiveness summary or minutes that summarize and respond to the comments received during the public comment period, including those comments given at the public meeting. The responsiveness summary is issued as part of the document under comment and made available in the Information Repository listed in **Appendix B**.

5.6 Mailing List Update

Mailing lists are an important component of effective community outreach that ensure that interested community members, as well as other stakeholders and communities impacted by or interested in response activities, are kept informed of activities and opportunities for community involvement. A mailing list can be used to distribute news releases, fact sheets, and other types of pertinent information for project activities.

The installation will add individuals upon request to a mailing list, and will update the list as necessary and appropriate. The installation will provide information during all community participation activities as to how individuals and groups can be added to the mailing list. Additionally, an email mailing list can be developed upon request for those community members and stakeholders who prefer to receive project information in an electronic format.

5.7 Speaker Bureaus/Open House

As program milestones are achieved, project representatives notify and meet with stakeholders (including regulatory agency representatives and the public, as needed) to discuss project status and field questions about proposed restoration actions. Additionally, speakers from the installation may be available upon request to meet with and discuss restoration program activities with civic and/or environmental organizations. Interested organizations should contact the point of contact listed in Section 5.1.

5.8 CIP Updates

The CIP will be updated at least every five years or earlier if there are significant program changes. This CIP is a working document to guide the project staff. All or part of this plan may require revision due to new information or changes in community concerns and needs. The plan will be re-evaluated at these times to ensure that the schedule of community participation activities is appropriate.

5.9 Activity Schedule

The public will be notified of any PPs, public meetings and comment periods. Exact dates of the cleanup activities are not provided for two reasons. First, the exact date that each phase in the

Army cleanup process will be completed is not known. Second, different sites can be in different phases in the process depending on when each site was discovered, the relative risk or cleanup priority of the site, and funding available for cleanup.

5.10 Community Grant Opportunities

The Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) is funding available to community members of an established RAB who need technical assistance in interpreting scientific or engineering issues connected with proposed cleanup activities. If an Army installation does not have an established RAB, community members are not eligible for TAPP. Community members of an established RAB who are interested in applying for TAPP must contact their applicable point of contact to confirm eligibility and request Army funding.

The Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program, which is partially funded by grants from the USEPA, helps communities understand the environmental cleanup and site reuse process. This program provides communities with independent educational and technical information needed to actively participate in solving environmental problems. While TASC primarily supports the Superfund program, support may also be provided to communities impacted by the RCRA or federal facilities, or dealing with air or water environmental problems. Specific information regarding the TASC program is available at the following website: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/tasc.

6.0 REFERENCES

DoD Manual 4715.20, *Defense Environmental Restoration Program Management,* March 2012.

DoD *Relative Risk Site Evaluation Primer,* 1996.

Fort Riley, *2012 Community Involvement Plan,* August 2012.

Fort Riley Directorate of Public Works, *Fort Riley and Surrounding Area Roads and Perennial Streams,* May 15, 2017.

Office of the Secretary of Defense, *Restoration Advisory Board Handbook,* February 2007.

U.S. Army, Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement,* 2007.

U.S. Army, Army Regulation (AR) 360–1, *The Army Public Affairs Program,* October 15, 2000.

USAEC, *The Fort Riley Installation Action Plan,* July 2016

USAEC, *Restoration Advisory Board and Technical Assistance for Public Participation Guidance,* 2005.

USEPA, *A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents,* July 1999.

USEPA, *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (The NCP),* January 1992.

USEPA, *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Public Participation Manual,* 2017.

USEPA, *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook,* January 2016.

factfinder.census.gov

ks-geary.manatron.com/

www.claycountykansas.org

www.epa.gov

www.rileycountyks.gov

FIGURES

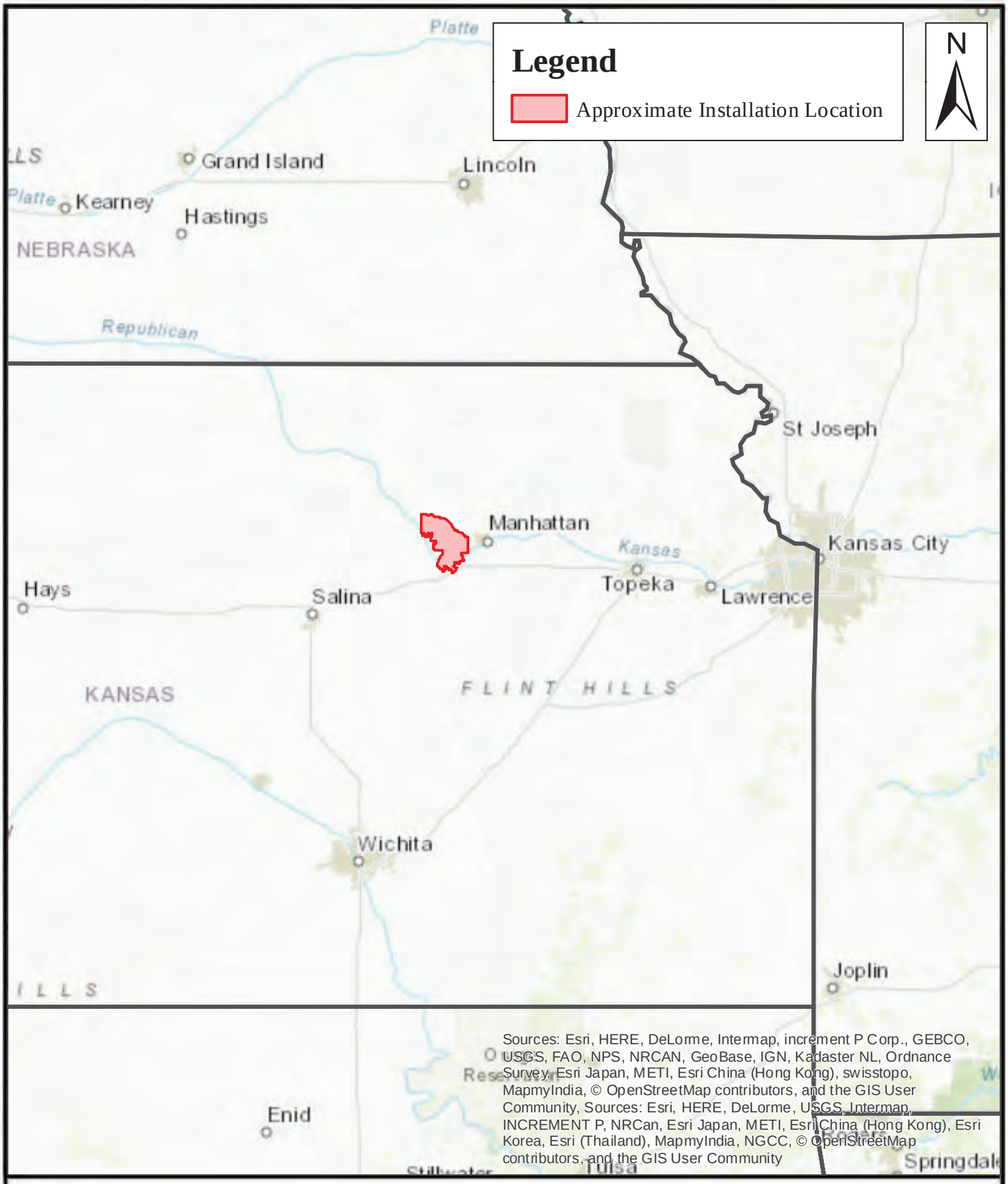

FIGURE 1. INSTALLATION LOCATION MAP

DAWSON

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
FORT RILEY
RILEY, GEARY, AND CLAY COUNTIES, KANSAS

0 20 40 80 Miles

1 in = 55 miles


Fort Riley and Surrounding Area
Roads and Perennial Streams
Hardened Tank Trail
Road Hierarchy
PRIMARY
SECONDARY
TERTIARY
Maneuver Area Boundary
Training Area Boundary
Fort Riley
Recreation Pond
Water Body
Stream
Perennial Stream
Intermittent Stream
Ephemeral Stream
Impact Area
Milford Lake
Republican River
Kansas River
Custer Hill
Camp Whitside
Camp Funston
Camp Forsyth
Main Post
Marshall Army Airfield
Junction City
Grandview Plaza
Ogden
Keats
Milford
Riley
Bala
FOUO
Directorate of Public Works
Fort Riley, Kansas
0 0.5 1 2 Miles
GIS Office 15 may 2017 GIS\DPW\Projects\DPW\Environmental\Compliance\Water\Streams

APPENDIX A

CERCLA/RCRA Equivalents

CERCLA	RCRA
Preliminary Assessment (PA)	RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)
Site Inspection (SI)	Confirmation Sampling (CS)
Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)	RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study (RFI/CMS)
Proposed Plan (PP)/ Record of Decision (ROD)	Statement of Basis
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)

CERCLA	RCRA UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) TERMS
Preliminary Assessment (PA)	Initial Site Characterization (ISC)
Remedial Investigation (RI)	Investigation (INV)
Feasibility Study (FS)	Corrective Action Plan (CAP)
Remedial Design (RD)	Design (DES)
Remedial Action (Construction) (RA-C)	Implementation (Construction) (IMP-C)
Remedial Action (Operation) (RA-O)	Implementation (Operations) (IMP-O)
Long-term Management (LTM)	Long-term Management (LTM)
Interim Remedial Action (IRA)	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)

APPENDIX B

Information Repository and Administrative Record Locations

Information Repository:
Federal Document Repository
Hale Library
Kansas State University
137 Hale Library
Manhattan, Kansas 66506
785-532-3014

Administrative Record:
407 Pershing Court
Fort Riley, Kansas 66442
785-239-3194

APPENDIX C

Additional Contact Information

Media Contacts:

- 1st Infantry Division Post newspaper
  https://www.dvidshub.net/publication/678/the-1st-infantry-division-post

- The Manhattan Mercury
  318 North 5th Street
  Manhattan, KS, 66502
  785-776-2200
  http://themercury.com

- Junction City: The Daily Union
  222 West 6th Street
  Junction City, Kansas 66441
  785-762-5000
  m.editor@thedailyunion.net
  www.yourDU.net

- The Ogden Sun
  Ogdencommunitycenter@ogden-ks.gov
  785-537-0351

- The Riley Countian
  117 North Broadway Street
  Riley, Kansas 66531
  785-485-2290

- Grass and Grain
  1531 Yuma
  P.O. Box 1009
  Manhattan, Kansas 66505
  785-539-7558

- KJCK News Radio 1420 AM
  Kjck.com
  785-762-5525

- KMAN News Radio 1350 AM/93.3 and 93.7 FM
  2414 Casement Road
  Manhattan, Kansas 66502
  785-539-1000 (Business Line)
  785-537-1350 (Studio Line)

Environmental and Active Citizens Groups:

- Manhattan Area Chamber of Commerce
  501 Poyntz Avenue
  Manhattan, Kansas 66502
  785-776-8829

- Junction City Chamber of Commerce
  222 West 6th Street
  P.O. Box 26
  Junction City, Kansas 66441
  785-762-2632
  info@jcacc.org

- Friends of the Kaw
  P.O. Box 1612
  Lawrence, Kansas 66044-3502
  785-312-7200
  friendsofthekaw@gmail.com

- Northern Flint Hills Audubon Society
  P.O. Box 1932
  Manhattan, Kansas 66502-1932
  www.nfhas.org

- Nature Conservancy of Kansas
  2420 NW Button Road
  Topeka, Kansas 66618
  785-223-4400
  kansas@tnc.org

Regulatory Contacts:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VII
  11201 Renner Boulevard
  Lenexa, Kansas 66219
  913-551-7003
  1-800-223-0425
  http://www.epa.gov/ks/forms/contact-us-about-epa-kansas

- Kansas Department of Health and Environment
  Bureau of Environmental Remediation
  Kelly Peterson, Professional Geologist, Remedial Section
  1000 SW Jackson, Suite 410
  Topeka, Kansas 66612-1367
  785-291-3245
  Kelly.Peterson@ks.gov

- Kansas Department of Health and Environment
  North Central District Office
  Jennifer Nichols, North Central District Environmental Administrator
  2501 Market Place
  Salina, Kansas 67401-7699
  785-827-1544
  KDHE.NCDOadmin@ks.gov

- Kansas Department of Health and Environment
  Bureau of Waste Management
  Bob Bider, Director
  1000 SW Jackson, Suite 410
  Topeka, Kansas 66612-1367
  785-559-4252

- Riley County Health Department
  2030 Tecumseh Road
  Manhattan, Kansas 66502
  785-776-4779

- Geary County Regional Health Department
  1212 West Ash Street
  Juction City, Kansas 66441
  785-762-5788

- Clay County Health Department
  820 Spellman Circle
  Clay Center, Kansas 67432
  785-632-3193

Federal Elected Officials:

- Senator Pat Roberts (R-KS)
  - Washington Office
    109 Hart Senate Office Building
    Washington, DC 20510-1605
    202-224-4774

  - Topeka, KS Office
    Frank Carlson Federal Building
    444 SE Quincy – Room 392
    Topeka, Kansas 66683
    785-295-2745

- Senator Jerry Moran (R-KS)
  - Washington, DC Office
    Dirksen Senate Office Building, Room 521
    Washington, DC 20510
    202-224-6521

  - Manhattan Office
    923 Westport Place, Suite 210
    P.O. Box 067
    Manhattan, Kansas 66502
    785-539-8973

- Representative Roger Marshall (R-KS, 1st District)
  - Washington, DC Office
    312 Cannon House Office Building
    Washington, DC 20515
    202-225-2715

  - Salina Office
    200 East Iron Avenue
    Salina, Kansas 67401
    785-829-9000

State Elected Officials:

- Governor Sam Brownback
  Statehouse Address
  300 SW 10th Street
  Topeka, Kansas 66612
  785-368-8500

- Lieutenant Governor Jeff Colyer M.D.
  Statehouse Address
  300 SW 10th Street
  Topeka, Kansas 66612
  785-368-8500

- Senator Tom Hawk (D, District 22)
  - Capitol Office
    Room 135-E
    300 SW 10th Street
    Topeka, Kansas 66612
    785-296-7360
    Tom.Hawk@senate.ks.gov

  - Home Office
    2600 Woodhaven Court
    Manhattan, Kansas 66502
    785-537-8000
    tom@tomhawk.com

- Senator Jeff Longbine (R, District 17)
  - Capitol Office
    Room 341-E
    300 SW 10th Street
    Topeka, Kansas 66612
    785-296-7361
    Jeff.Longbine@senate.ks.gov

  - Home Office
    2801 Lakeridge Road
    Emporia, Kansas 66801
    620-343-1614
    jlongbine@longbineauto.com

- Representative Susie Swanson (R, District 64)
  - Capitol Office
    Room 519-N
    300 SW 10th Street
    Topeka, Kansas 66612
    785-296-7642
    Susie.swanson@house.ks.gov

- District Office
  1422 5th Street
  Clay Center, Kansas 67432
  785-587-7483

- Representative Lonnie Clark (R, District 65)
  - Capitol Office
    Room 352-S
    300 SW 10th Street
    Topeka, Kansas 66612
    785-296-7483
    Lonnie.clark@house.ks.gov

  - Home Office
    P.O. Box 991
    Junction City, Kansas 66441
    785-375-2428
    Lgclark6266@yahoo.com

- Representative Tom Phillips (R, District 67)
  - Capitol Office
    Room 512-N
    300 SW 10th Street
    Topeka, Kansas 66612
    785-296-7402
    Tom.phillips@house.ks.gov

  - Home Office
    1530 Barrington Drive
    Manhattan, Kansas 66503
    785-537-2194
    Tphillips3@cox.net

- Representative Sydney Carlin (D, District 66)
  - Capitol Office
    Room 451-S
    300 SW 10th Street
    Topeka, Kansas 66612
    785-296-7657
    Sydney.carlin@house.ks.gov

- Home Office
  1650 Sunny Slope Lane
  Manhattan, Kansas 66502
  785-539-6612
  Sydcar44@gmail.com

- Representative Dave Baker (R, District 68)
  - Capitol Office
    Room 167-W
    300 SW 10th Street
    Topeka, Kansas 66612
    785-296-6997
    Dave.baker@house.ks.gov

  - Home Office
    P.O. Box 252
    Council Grove, Kansas 66846
    620-767-6403
    Davebaker_cg@yahoo.com

Local Elected Officials:

Riley County

- County Commissioner District 1 Ben Wilson (member)
  1409 Yuma Street
  Manhattan, Kansas 66502
  785-565-6214

- County Commissioner District 2 Marvin Rodriguez (vice chair)
  P.O. Box 166
  1288 Westloop
  Manhattan, Kansas 66502
  785-537-6357

- County Commissioner District 3 Ron Wells (chair)
  3609 Anderson Avenue
  Manhattan, Kansas 66503
  785-565-6213

Geary County

- County Commissioner District 1 R. Ben Bennet
  785-238-4300
  Ben.Bennett@gearycounty.org

- County Commissioner District 2 Charles Stimatze
  785-238-4300
  Charles.Stimatze@gearycounty.org

- County Commissioner District 3 Keith Ascher
  785-238-4300
  Keith.Ascher@gearycounty.org

Clay County

- County Commissioner District 1 Jerry Mayo
- County Commissioner District 2 Eric Carlson
- County Commissioner District 3 David Thurlow
  cyclerk@claycountykansas.org

Mayors/City Council:

- **Manhattan**
  Mayor Usha Reddi
  1101 Poyntz Avenue
  Manhattan, Kansas 66502
  785-587-2404

  City Manager Ron R. Fehr
  1101 Poyntz Avenue
  Manhattan, Kansas 66502
  785-587-2404

- **Riley**
  Mayor Tim Sharp
  222 South Broadway Street
  Riley, Kansas 66531
  785-485-2802

- **Ogden**
  Mayor Robert R. Pence, Jr.
  Ogden City Hall
  222 Riley Avenue
  P.O. Box C
  Ogden, Kansas 66517
  785-410-0803

- **Junction City**
  Mayor Phyllis Fitzgerald
  700 North Jefferson
  Junction City, Kansas 66441
  785-307-1472

- **Milford**
  City Clerk
  201 12th Street
  Milford, Kansas 66514
  785-463-5490

APPENDIX D

Meeting Locations

Meeting Locations:

Note: Locations were recommended by (three or more) interviewees.

Junction City Opera House
135 West 7th Street
Junction City, Kansas 66441
785-238-3906
www.jcoperahouse.org/

Ogden Community Center
220 Willow Street
Ogden, Kansas 66517
785-537-0351

Manhattan City Hall
1101 Poyntz Avenue
Manhattan, Kansas 66502
785-587-2489

Junction City (Dorothy Bramlage) Public Library
230 West 7th Street
Junction City, Kansas 66441
785-238-4311

Manhattan Public Library
629 Poyntz Avenue
785-776-4741

Any local hotel conference room

Pottorf Hall*
1710 Avery Avenue
Manhattan, Kansas 66503
http://www.rileycountyks.gov/363/Pottorf-Hall-Fairgrounds

*Pottorf Hall was referenced by one interviewee but is a well-known Manhattan location.