

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

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**Prepared for:**



**U.S. Army Environmental Command**



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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

		<b>Page</b>
1.0	INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1	PURPOSE .....	1
2.0	INSTALLATION SITE DESCRIPTION .....	3
2.1	SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	3
2.2	HISTORY OF INSTALLATION OPERATIONS .....	3
2.3	CLEANUP PROGRAM AT FORT RILEY.....	4
2.3.1	Program Overview.....	4
2.3.1.1	Installation Restoration Program .....	4
2.3.1.2	Military Munitions Response Program .....	5
2.3.1.3	Building Demolition/Debris Removal Program .....	5
2.3.1.4	Compliance Restoration Program .....	5
2.3.2	Cleanup Process Phases .....	5
2.3.2.1	Regulatory & Policy Drivers .....	8
2.3.2.2	Responsibilities.....	8
2.3.3	Cleanup Program History .....	9
2.3.4	Current Site Status .....	9
2.3.4.1	Installation Restoration Program Sites .....	10
2.3.4.2	MMRP Sites .....	14
2.3.4.3	CRP Sites.....	15
3.0	COMMUNITY BACKGROUND .....	17
3.1	COMMUNITY SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE .....	17
3.1.1	COUNTY.....	17
3.1.1.1	Riley County .....	17
3.1.1.2	Geary County.....	17
3.1.1.3	Clay County .....	18
3.1.2	CITY .....	18
3.1.2.1	Fort Riley .....	19
3.1.2.2	Manhattan .....	19
3.1.2.3	Riley.....	20
3.1.2.4	Ogden.....	20
3.1.2.5	Junction City .....	21
3.1.2.6	Milford .....	21
3.2	HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT.....	22
3.3	COMMUNITY FEEDBACK.....	22
4.0	COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT .....	23
4.1	COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES.....	23
4.1.1	Point of Contact (POC).....	23

4.1.2	Information Repository .....	23
4.1.3	Administrative Record .....	24
4.1.4	Fact Sheets .....	24
4.1.5	Public Notices .....	24
4.1.6	Public Comment Periods .....	24
4.1.7	Public Meetings .....	24
4.1.8	Responsiveness Summaries.....	25
4.1.9	Mailing List Update.....	25
4.1.10	Speakers’ Bureaus .....	25
4.1.11	Restoration Advisory Board.....	25
4.1.12	Update Community Involvement .....	26
4.1.13	Open House.....	26
4.2	ACTIVITY SCHEDULE.....	26
4.3	COMMUNITY GRANT OPPORTUNITIES .....	26
4.3.1	TECHNICAL OUTREACH SERVICES FOR COMMUNITIES.....	27
5.0	REFERENCES .....	29

**LIST OF TABLES**

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TABLE 1 – FORT RILEY ACTIVE CLEANUP SITE IDS AND NOMENCLATURE ..... 10

**LIST OF FIGURES**

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FIGURE 1 – FORT RILEY LOCATION MAP

**LIST OF APPENDICES**

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APPENDIX A – RCRA AND CERCLA PHASE CROSSWALK  
APPENDIX B – LOCAL OFFICIALS  
APPENDIX C – STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS  
APPENDIX D – FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS  
APPENDIX E – ENVIRONMENTAL AND ACTIVE CITIZENS GROUPS  
APPENDIX F – MEDIA CONTACTS  
APPENDIX G – MEETING LOCATIONS

## LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

§	Section
Army	U.S. Department of Army
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BD/DR	Building Demolition/Debris Removal
CC	Compliance-Related Cleanup
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
COC	Contaminant of Concern
CRP	Compliance Restoration Program
DD	Decision Document
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	Department of Defense
DMM	Discarded Military Munitions
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FS	Feasibility Study
IMP(O)	Implementation (Operation)
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
KDHE	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
KRBCA	Kansas Risk Based Corrective Action
LTM	Long-Term Monitoring
MC	Munition Constituents
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
MOGAS	Motor Gasoline
MRS	Munitions Response Site
MRSP	Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol
NPL	National Priorities List
OB/OD	Open Burning/Open Detonation
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCE	Tetrachloroethylene
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
PP	Proposed Plan
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RA	Remedial Action
RA-C	Remedial Action—Construction
RA-O	Remedial Action—Operation
RAO	Remedial Action Objective

RC	Response Complete
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
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
USAEC	U.S. Army Environmental Command
USC	United States Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

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.

The Fort Riley CIP has been prepared in accordance with current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidance. 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, and the 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Act of 1984, are outlined within this CIP.

### **1.1 PURPOSE**

This CIP identifies and encourages effective communication and the timely exchange of information from Fort Riley to the community. The CIP also ensures the success of community involvement by providing the community with the opportunity to learn and comment on the IRP and progress of the sites. The purpose of the community involvement process is 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.
- Maintain a strategy that supports proactive, two-way communication between Fort Riley and the local community.

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.

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## **2.0 INSTALLATION SITE DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

Fort Riley is located in portions of Geary, Riley, and Clay counties, in northeast Kansas, and covers approximately 101,733 acres of land. The installation is bounded by the city of Manhattan to the east and Milford Lake to the west. I-70, Junction City, and Ogden are to the south of Fort Riley, and the Kansas River runs through the southern portion of the installation. Fort Riley is bordered to the north by the city of Riley. Land use surrounding the installation includes residential, industrial, and agricultural.

Today, tenants include the 1st Infantry Division, Kansas Army National Guard; Army Reserve; and the Irwin Army Community Hospital. An estimated 15,000 active-duty service members are assigned to Fort Riley, and an estimated 56,000 family members, veterans, retirees, and civilian employees live or work at the post.

### **2.2 HISTORY OF INSTALLATION OPERATIONS**

The former Camp Center was established in 1852 by a survey party conducted by Major E.A. Ogden, selected due to the proximity of the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers. The Camp was one of multiple posts established at strategic points along the Oregon-California and Santa Fe Trails to provide protection for the movement of people and trade. On June 27, 1853, Camp Center officially became Fort Riley, named after Major General Bennet C. Riley, who led the first military escort along the Santa Fe Trail in 1829.

Throughout history, Fort Riley has played a significant role in the defense of the nation and the training of United States soldiers. During the Civil War, the Fort was utilized to launch campaigns and offer a degree of protection to trading caravans using the Santa Fe Trail. The fort provided protection to railroad lines being built across Kansas in 1865 after the conclusion of the war. Prior to World War I and into the 1940s, transportation and industrial activities at the installation were expanded to include the construction of motor pools and underground storage tanks (USTs). A gasoline pipeline was installed and expanded across the installation. Infrastructure during this time included laundry and dry-cleaning facilities, vehicle repair shops, boiler plants, and an asphalt plant. Marshall Army Airfield became operational in 1921.

World War II brought on more construction at the installation; new barracks and over 32,000 acres were added. In 1942, the Main Impact Area was acquired for heavy weapons training. Small arms ranges were prevalent along the river bluffs in various camp areas.

Prior to the Vietnam War era, solid, hazardous, and industrial materials were disposed of in an expedient manner, with several landfills created in Funston, Forsyth, Main Post, and Whitside—all established areas within Fort Riley. During the Vietnam War, wastewater treatment plants and controlled landfills were established. This era brought on increased environmental concerns, causing the installation to review and upgrade facilities and focus on areas of concern within the premises that contained USTs, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-containing transformers, and asbestos-containing material.

Fort Riley's history does not include large-scale manufacturing activities, but instead focused on developing ancillary activities to support overall installation operations, including print shops, photographic processing facilities, laboratories, furniture repair, dry cleaning, paint shops, sewage treatment plants, drinking water systems, and vehicle maintenance and wash facilities that have resulted in hazardous material generation and have environmentally impacted several areas of the installation.

## **2.3 CLEANUP PROGRAM AT FORT RILEY**

### **2.3.1 Program Overview**

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, when possible, eliminate 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 (BD/DR) program category. These program categories address the types of releases that are covered under the DERP.

#### **2.3.1.1 Installation Restoration Program**

The IRP is a comprehensive program to address required response actions for releases of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants; petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL); hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents; and explosive compounds released to the soil, surface water, sediment, or groundwater because of ammunition or explosive production or manufacturing at ammunition plants. The IRP also includes response activities to address unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), or munition constituents (MC) posing an explosive, human health, or environmental hazard that are incidental to an existing IRP site. The DERP requires sites in an IRP to be prioritized for cleanup based primarily on relative risk by grouping sites or areas of concern by high, medium, and low priority categories. Relative risk is evaluated by using three factors.

- Contaminant Hazard factor: Types of contaminants present and how hazardous they are.
- Mitigation Pathway factor: Likelihood and extent of contaminant migration.
- Receptor factor: What is the potential of humans, plants, or animals to be exposed to the contaminants.

The IRP was initiated at Fort Riley in December 1983. Historically, primary contaminants of concern (COCs) at these sites include metals, VOCs, and POL that affect the groundwater, soil, and surface water. Nine sites are currently identified for further investigation and/or remediation activities. Active sites are listed in **Section 2.3.4**.

#### **2.3.1.2 Military Munitions Response Program**

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

The MMRP was initiated at Fort Riley in March 2003, and includes two sites listed in **Section 2.3.4**. COCs are munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) and MC in soil, groundwater, sediment, and surface water. Active sites are listed in **Section 2.3.4**.

#### **2.3.1.3 Building Demolition/Debris Removal Program**

The BD/DR program lies under the DERP and focuses on 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 in the BD/DR program.

#### **2.3.1.4 Compliance Restoration Program**

The CRP, formally known as the Compliance Cleanup program, includes sites that fall under remediation of contamination at Army overseas facilities; cleanup of contamination resulting from operations that have occurred after October 1986 (non-DERP), at Active Army, Army Reserve, and Army National Guard federally owned facilities; and cleanup at non-federally owned, federally supported Army National Guard facilities. CRP sites include releases from hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities or solid waste landfills undergoing Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) closure, and releases from RCRA USTs in service prior to 1986.

The CRP was initiated at Fort Riley in April 1991, and includes three active sites listed in **Section 2.3.4**. COC includes POL in soil and groundwater.

### **2.3.2 Cleanup Process Phases**

CERCLA established the federal Superfund program in 1980 for sites where hazardous materials threatened the environment and/or public health and identified responsible parties to clean up those sites. The DERP was established in 1986 by Congress to clean up DoD sites to reduce and/or eliminate threats to human health and the environment from historical use or disposal practices, managed under CERCLA.

CERCLA addresses two categories of contamination to the environment—removal and remedial actions. Removal actions provide quick, short-term measures to stabilize or clean up contaminants or pollutants that pose an imminent threat to human health or the environment. Removal actions can be of three types—emergency, time-critical, and non-time critical.

A remedial action (RA) provides long-term action that eliminates or reduces releases of contaminants or pollutants that pose a threat to human health or the environment and are completed if the removal action does not or cannot present a complete solution. RAs take place after the final environmental remedy has been identified in a Record of Decision (ROD) or Decision Document (DD).

CERCLA involves a series of steps that are required to be performed to ensure the cleanup process is concluded. CERCLA is responsible for actions taken at the installation to identify where hazards are present, assess the potential threat the hazard possesses, and take appropriate steps for cleanup. CERCLA also requires that the public be informed and involved in the decision-making process. The main steps, or phases, in the CERCLA process are briefly described in the following paragraphs, and **Appendix A** presents a crosswalk of the environmental cleanup phases.

CERCLA Remediation Process consists of the following:

- Preliminary Assessment (PA)/Site Inspection (SI).
- Remedial Investigation (RI).
- Feasibility Study (FS)/Proposed Plan (PP).
- Record of Decision (ROD) or Decision Document (DD).
- Remedial Design (RD)
- Interim Remedial Action (IRA).
- Remedial Action—Construction (RA-C).
- Remedial Action—Operation (RA-O).
- Long-Term Management (LTM).
- Closeout and/or Five-Year Review.

The **PA/SI** are the first steps in the process and provide an initial review and analysis of historical records and review of activities at the site. The **PA** determines the location of hazardous waste disposal areas, establishes the nature (type) and extent of the contamination, and determines relative cleanup priorities characterized by the presence or absence of contamination. The **SI** includes a physical inspection to verify information during the preliminary assessment and often involves soil and water sampling. A decision to close out a site may be made at the end of the PA/SI phase if data supports that decision.

The **RI** identifies contaminants present and assesses the degree and extent of contamination. An RI characterizes potential risk to public health and the environment. This step in the CERCLA process also determines where contaminants are located. Human health and/or ecological risk assessments are conducted during this phase.

The **FS** is utilized to develop and analyze cleanup alternatives. An FS allows for the best applicable, relevant, and appropriate requirements to mitigate threats to human health and the environment. This step also includes the **PP**, which is a summary of the RI/FS that details 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 ROD or a DD.

An **ROD** or a **DD** is a legal document that specifies the selected remedy, its objectives, and its endpoint. During this step, the ROD or DD identifies a remedial action plan for the site and certifies a remedy selection process. The ROD or DD describes technical components of the remedy and provides consolidated sources of information about the site to the public. The Army is always a signatory to a ROD or DD, and federal or state regulatory signatures may be required based on a site's National Priorities List (NPL) and/or RCRA status. Further information on this process is available in USEPA's *A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents* (USEPA, July 1999).

The **RD** phase takes place after the final remedy has been selected in a ROD/DD. This phase establishes performance objectives and includes preparing technical drawings and engineering specifications for the remedial action.

An **IRA** is used as a partial solution to a complex (e.g., multi-media) contaminant problem or as a remedial action at one site included within a group of sites. IRA decisions are documented in interim DD. The final PP and DD for those sites shall include a summary of all IRAs conducted. An IRA is not a final remedial action for a site and implementing an IRA does not meet the remedy-in-place (RIP) or response complete (RC) milestones. Should an IRA become the final action, then the IRA is considered the final remedial action and meets DoD metrics for achieving RIP, and upon completion of the final action, it is considered RC. **RA-C** is the construction of and/or implemented cleanup remedy outlined in the ROD and designed in the RD phase. The ROD will include remedial action objectives (RAOs); at the end of the RA-C phase, a site is considered RIP if the RAOs will be met at some time in the future, or the site is considered RC when the RA-C phase meets the RAOs outlined in the ROD.

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 meeting the RAO goals. Once the remedy achieves the RAOs, the remedy is considered RC. Five-Year reviews are conducted during the RA-O phase to demonstrate that the remedy continues to be effective and operating as intended.

Lastly, the **LTM** phase consists of post-project activities, such as long-term monitoring or management to document effectiveness of the selected remedy. At this point in the process, when all remediation goals have been met and no further action (NFA) is required, site close out occurs. For sites that are not restored to a condition that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, the protectiveness of the remedy is reviewed during the five-year review process.

The Five-Year Review evaluates the implementation and performance of a remedy in order to determine if the remedy continues to be protective of human health and the environment. Five-Year Reviews also identify issues found during the review, if any, and provide recommendations to address them.

### **2.3.2.1 Regulatory & Policy Drivers**

The DERP statutory authority is defined in 10 United States Code (USC) Section (§) 2701-2710. The program goals are included 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 contaminate; (2) correction of other environmental damage (such as a 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 of the Department of Defense 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 CERCLA. CERCLA requires that cleanup efforts at federal facilities be conducted in accordance with the requirements in Section 120 (a), 42 USC § 9620. Executive Order 12580 delegates authority for implementing CERCLA to various federal officials, including the DoD. The Army uses CERCLA as a primary legislative authority for managing environmental cleanup. Where the Army’s military mission required a RCRA permit, RCRA Corrective Action may be an appropriate legislative authority for managing DERP cleanup. This CIP is based on guidance for CERCLA cleanup activities, 42 USC § 9601 to 9675, as implemented by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan 40 CFR Part 300. 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 NPL on August 1, 1990.

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

The NPL 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 the environment) are eligible for inclusion on the NPL. Fort Riley has a Hazardous Ranking System score of 33.8, which was a result of calculating a combined score for the Southwest Funston Landfill and the Pesticide Storage Facility. A site can be removed from the NPL if it is determined that no further cleanup response is required.

### **2.3.2.2 Responsibilities**

The Army serves as the lead agency for the cleanup activities at Fort Riley, with regulatory oversight provided by KDHE and USEPA Region VII.



### 2.3.3 Cleanup Program History

Fort Riley began environmental investigations in December 1983, initiated by the IRP, 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 (ASTs), USTs, pipelines, solid-waste disposal sites, Open Burning/Open Detonation (OB/OD) grounds, facilities that use solvents, and historic installation operations.

Some complex sites with numerous contamination issues have been grouped into Operable Units. The Fort Riley NPL site currently encompasses nine Operable Units located on the installation. The grouping of Operable Units include the Southwest Funston Landfill Site (Operable Unit 001), the Pesticides Storage Facility (Operable Unit 002), the Dry Cleaning Facilities Area Site (Operable Unit 003), the Former Fire Training Area Marshall Army Airfield (Operable Unit 004), the 354 Area Solvent Detections (354 Area) Site (Operable Unit 005), the OB/OD 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. Operable Units 002, 004, and 007 have an NFA determination status and are no longer monitored.

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. USEPA and the state regulatory agency, KDHE, provide oversight to ensure compliance with applicable agreements and requirements.

### 2.3.4 Current Site Status

Active cleanup sites at Fort Riley may be identified by different site identification (ID) numbers and nomenclature, including the installation nomenclature, the Headquarters Army Environmental System (HQAES) site ID, and the Army Environmental Database—Restoration (AEDB-R) or Army Environmental Database—Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC) site IDs. **Table 1** is a reference table for site IDs and nomenclature.

**Table 1 – Fort Riley Active Cleanup Site IDs and Nomenclature**

HQAES Site ID	Site ID	Site Name	Applicable Regulatory Program
20605.1001	FTRI-001	Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill	IRP
20605.1003	FTRI-003	Southwest Funston Landfill	IRP
20605.1009	FTRI-009	OB/OD Ground (Range 16)	IRP
20605.1026	FTRI-027	Dry-Cleaning Facilities Area	IRP
20605.1030	FTRI-031	354 Area Solvent Detections (Building 354)	IRP
20605.1055	FTRI-056	Abandoned Gasoline Line	IRP
20605.1061	FTRI-063	Former Building 1044 Dispensing Station	IRP
20605.1064	FTRI-066	Former Building 1245 Dispensing Station	IRP
20605.1066	FTRI-068	Former Building 1637 Dispensing Station	IRP
20605.1074	FTRI-001-R-02	SHSAR Impact Slope	MMRP
20605.1075	FTRI-003-R-01	Camp Forsyth Landfill Area 2 Munitions Response Site	MMRP
20605.1078	CC-FTRI-01	POL Tank Farm Site	CRP
20605.1077	CC-FTRI-09	Fuel Dispensing Station	CRP
20605.1080	CC-FTRI-11	Former Building 700 Fuels Site	CRP

**CRP – Compliance Restoration Program**

**HQAES – Headquarters Army Environmental System**

**ID – Identification**

**IRP – Installation Restoration Program**

**MMRP – Military Munitions Response Program**

**OB/OD – Open Burning/Open Detonation**

**POL – Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants**

**SHSAR – Sharman Heights Small Arms Range**

#### **2.3.4.1 Installation Restoration Program Sites**

##### **FTRI-001 (Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill)**

FTRI-001, also known as the Custer Hill Sanitary Landfill, operated as a solid waste landfill from 1981 through 1994. The site covers approximately 65 acres. The landfill 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 COCs at the site are metals in the groundwater. The site is in the LTM phase.

The site conducted sampling in 2015 and 2016 to determine if arsenic was a COC. It was determined during this time that elevated levels of arsenic were produced from the local shales, therefore requiring no Army action for remediation of arsenic. 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 was monitored in 2020. The downward trend in barium continued, and KDHE authorized the termination of groundwater sampling in a letter dated May 10, 2022.

**FTRI-003 (Southwest Funston Landfill)**

FTRI-003, also known as the Southwest Funston 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 site covers approximately 120 acres, and is designated as Operable Unit 001. COCs at the site are VOCs in groundwater. The site is currently in the LTM phase.

In the 1990s, initial groundwater sampling conducted at the site identified VOCs, metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons as contaminants of potential concern. In 1994 and 1995, cover repair improvements and construction of a revetment (i.e., stabilizing and strengthening of the riverbank) 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 RA 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 NPL, and the site 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 2022 did not reveal any threats to human health or the environment. A recommendation was submitted to KDHE and USEPA in May 2018 to terminate the requirement to further test the groundwater. The request was not granted in whole. Regulators approved a reduced strategy to sample groundwater every five years for VOCs, metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons in order to verify the remedy remains protective.

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

FTRI-009, also known as the OB/OD 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 and is designated as Operable Unit-006. The COCs at the site include VOCs in groundwater, soil, and surface water. The site is currently in the RA-O 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. RD was completed in 2016, at which time groundwater and surface water monitoring began. Field activities for cleanup began in April 2018. Approximately 1,700 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated and moved to a landfarm treatment cell in 2019. Soil tilling operations of the excavated soils occurred to volatilize the COCs. Point grid sampling in the landfarm in 2021 and 2022 found the soil no longer exceeded KDHE risk-based screening levels for trichloroethylene and 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane. In November 2022, the landfarm soil was transported for reuse at Fort Riley's construction and debris landfill. A RACR for the soil remediation is being prepared. Groundwater monitoring will continue until the contamination no longer exceeds remediation goals.

### **FTRI-027 (Dry-Cleaning Facilities Area)**

FTRI-027, also known as 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 and is designated as Operable Unit-003. The Dry-Cleaning Facilities Area ceased operations in 2002. Prior to the closure of the site, dry-cleaning operations utilized tetrachloroethylene (PCE) as the dry-cleaning solvent. A leaking sanitary sewer line from the area resulted in soil contamination, as well as eastern and western plumes of groundwater contamination. The COCs at the site include VOCs in soil and groundwater. The site is in the LTM phase.

A pilot study was conducted in 2006; contaminated soil was excavated, and the eastern and western groundwater plumes were treated with enhanced bioremediation and chemical oxidation. The ROD was approved in 2008, and included monitored natural attenuation (MNA) and institutional controls as the remedy. The eastern groundwater plume was treated again in 2010. The eastern plume currently has one well that is contaminated above regulatory levels. Past Five-Year Reviews from 2012–2022 did not indicate any threat to human health or the environment. An RA Completion Report was finalized on June 29, 2022.

### **FTRI-031 (354 Area Solvent Detections [Building 354])**

FTRI-031, also known as 354 Area Solvent Detections, contains the former Building 354, which was constructed in 1935 as a gasoline service station. In addition to gasoline and fuel service, the building may have been utilized 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 in 1935 and stored gasoline and diesel storage. Two 10,000-gallon steel USTs were installed at the site in 1980 and were utilized for diesel storage. Five of the six USTs were removed in 1990 and 1991. The remaining tank, the 8,500-gallon steel UST, could not be found.

Chlorinated solvents were detected around former Building 354, and the site has been designated as Operable Unit-005. Solvents were known to be stored at the site; however, it is not known if they were stored in USTs, drums, or ASTs. COCs are POL and VOCs in groundwater. PCE and its degradation products 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 MNA as the remedy, was signed in 2006. Groundwater data collected in 2014 indicated that concentrations of PCE in monitoring wells in three wells have rebounded to 2008 levels, indicating that MNA is no longer effective in treating PCE contamination at the 354 Area site. An Explanation of Significant Differences was produced in 2015, which requires an in-situ treatment around the wells with elevated contaminant concentrations, and groundwater monitoring for five years post-treatment. Fort Riley and regulators agreed in 2018 to install four more wells to better delineate the plume. Installation was completed in the fall of 2019. The cleanup/exit strategy is to continue monitoring via the current ESD until PCE concentrations show a decreasing trend. If approved by the regulator, a new ESD will be completed in order to revert to the original remedy, MNA, as specified in the ROD. If approved, MNA in groundwater will continue until remediation goals are met for PCE.

### **FTRI-056 (Abandoned Gasoline Line)**

FTRI-056, also known as the Abandoned Gasoline Line, 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. COCs at the site include POL 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 found that the 1993 PA and the 2001 SI 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 MNA will be conducted until cleanup goals are met. An investigation recommendation report/LTM report for the Abandoned Gas Line was completed in July 2016. The purpose of this investigation recommendation report was 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 continue through at least 2019. Historical monitoring results showed a significant reduction in groundwater contamination; however, benzene, total lead, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)-gasoline range organics, and TPH-diesel range organics remained above regulatory standards in one well preventing site closure. The site was moved to the Kansas Risk Based Correction Action (KRBCA) program in 2021. At the completion of the program, a decision will be made whether or not the site closes or undergoes a remedial action.

### **FTRI-063 (Former Building 1044 Dispensing Station), FTRI-066 (Former Building 1245 Dispensing Station), and FTRI-068 (Former Building 1637 Dispensing Station)**

FTRI-063, FTRI-066, and FTRI-068 are located in Camp Funston. The sites were constructed during World War II and were used as fuel-dispensing stations. Multiple USTs at the sites resulted in contamination from fuel and fuel byproducts. The tanks were removed in the 1990s. High levels of fuel-related petroleum hydrocarbons are present in the soil and groundwater at Buildings 1044, 1245, and 1637. COCs are POL byproducts and VOCs in soil and groundwater. The sites are in the RA-O phase.

The sites have been investigated since 1992. A limited Bioventing/Vapor Extraction Study was completed at the sites 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 at all three sites. 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

systems at Buildings 1044 and 1245 were converted to soil vapor extraction systems in March 2017, to remove contaminants more effectively. A characterization report was completed in June 2018 as well as a site-systems evaluation. The evaluation recommended bypassing the catalytic oxidation units as well as pulsing the system. Pulsing the system began August 2018. The exit strategy is to continue free-product recovery and disposal and perimeter performance groundwater monitoring. In 2022, the site was moved into the KRBCA program, which is intended to produce a DD, ending the RFI/CMS phase and will begin the CMI(C) phase.

#### **2.3.4.2 MMRP Sites**

##### **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 includes 52 acres. The site was used as a small-arms range from the 1880s to the 1980s. Weapons training on the range included 9-millimeter; .22-caliber, .38-caliber, and .45-caliber pistols; small-caliber anti-tank machine guns; and .22-caliber anti-aircraft machine guns. COCs at the site are MEC and MC in soil and groundwater. The site is in the RA-C phase.

The site is currently undeveloped. Ground cover ranges from exposed bedrock to grass interspersed with small trees. Access to the SHSAR 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 MEC items were found—a 3-inch Hotchkiss projectile, a 3-inch common projectile, and a 2.36-inch anti-tank rocket. No MC items were found. A 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. LUCs include public education, physical access restrictions to include fencing and signage, and inclusion in Fort Riley's Real Property Planning documents. Fencing was implemented in 2017. Sampling in 2018 found lead concentrations in soil outside of the fence in excess of the regulated standard. Further soil delineation and realignment of the fence was completed in 2022 and the RACR was approved on September 21, 2022. LTM consists of annual fence inspections and groundwater and soil sampling conducted once every other year.

##### **FTRI-003-R-01 (Camp Forsyth Landfill Area 2 Munitions Response Site)**

FTRI-003-R-01, also known as Camp Forsyth Landfill Area 2 Munitions Response Site, is located along the southwestern boundary of Fort Riley and encompasses approximately 35 acres of sandbar and riverbed in and along the Republican River, as well as approximately 88 acres of land north of the riverbank and either side of Breakneck Creek. A nature trail called the River Walk passes by the site. COCs are MEC and MC in sediment and surface water.

In 1993, munitions debris was discovered on a sandbar downstream of the site after a flood. In 1994, MEC consisting of 3.5- and 2.36-inch rockets, and M1 land mines, along with 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 MEC was performed using geophysical technologies. While no MC 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 trinitrotoluene (TNT) and rifle grenades. The findings of the RI field efforts show that MEC had been identified cross gradient and upgradient from the Camp Forsyth Landfill Area 2, confirming that the fill area is not the source of the MEC and munitions debris. Due to the high number of discoveries, additional fieldwork was required. The site characterization was completed in 2015, and no other munitions were found. The RI was completed in February 2017. A FS was completed August 2018 that compared four alternatives. A draft proposed plan was completed in October 2018. A ROD was signed in 2020. Warning signs are posted between the site and the River Walk in order to warn the public of the possible presence of munitions. The site is in the RA(C) phase. In 2022, the remedial design began, with the intent to remove MEC hazards and contamination from the site by 2025. After MEC removal, LTM will begin.

#### **2.3.4.3 CRP Sites**

##### **CC-FTRI-01 (POL Tank Farm Site)**

CC-FTRI-01, also known as the POL Tank Farm Site, is an active fuel tank farm in the Custer Hill Troop Area that has been in operation 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 oil (slop oil). One tank at the site 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. COCs are POLs in 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 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. Remediation beyond free product recovery is not being conducted because the POL Tank Farm is currently an active facility. Installation of two new monitoring wells was completed in 2017 to assess groundwater downgradient of the POL Tank Farm. The exit strategy is to continue free-product recovery and disposal, as well as perimeter performance groundwater monitoring. In 2022, the site was moved into the KRBCA program, which is intended to produce a DD ending the RFI/CMS phase and will begin the CMI(C) phase.

### **CC-FTRI-09 (Fuel Dispensing Station)**

CC-FTRI-09, also known as the Fuel Dispensing Station, consists of two areas—an active transportation motor pool dispensing station located at Building 388 (FTRI-062) on Main Post and a closed fueling station at Building 5320 (FTRI-054) on Custer Hill. 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. COCs at the two areas are POL in soil and groundwater. The site is in the RA-O phase, known as the IMP(O) phase in RCRA terminology.

Efforts are underway to address the fuel leak at Building 388. Semi-annual groundwater sampling and free product bailing were conducted between 2016 and 2022. At Building 5320, the fueling station has been closed and all pipes, pumps, ASTs, and secondary containment have been removed. A groundwater sampling event was conducted in 2021. Building 5320 has fuel-related products present in the groundwater above regulatory levels; however, the limited groundwater contamination above regulatory levels at Building 5320 was determined to not be impacting human health or the environment.

The exit strategy is to move the site into the KRBCA program. In 2022, the site was moved into that program. At the completion of the program, a decision will be made whether or not the site closes or undergoes a remedial action.

### **CC-FTRI-11 (Former Building 700 Fuels Site)**

CC-FTRI-11, also known as the Former Building 700 Fuels Site, 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 in December 1997. COCs are POLs in soil and groundwater. The site is in the RD phase.

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. The contaminant plume was further delineated in 2017. In-situ treatment pilot testing began in April 2018. Three- and six-month post-performance monitoring were conducted in 2018, followed by a preliminary design investigation that concluded in 2019. In 2022, further investigation occurred as the site was moved into the KRBCA program.



### **3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 COMMUNITY SOCIOECONOMIC 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 for this CIP.

Fort Riley is located in northeast Kansas, within parts of Riley, Geary, and Clay counties, and surrounded by five cities.

##### **3.1.1 COUNTY**

###### **3.1.1.1 Riley County**

Riley County was organized in 1855 due to the establishment of Fort Riley and settlement in the near vicinity.

Census data from 2020 for Riley County showed the following:

- 72,208 people.
  - 53.0% male.
  - 47.0% female.
- 31,409 housing units.

Riley County Population by Race:

- 83.5% Caucasian.
- 7.0% African American.
- 0.7% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 4.9% Asian.
- 3.9% Other.

Riley County Population by Age:

- 5.4% 0–5 years.
- 16.3% 6–18 years.
- 68.5% 19–64 years.
- 9.8% 65+ years.

###### **3.1.1.2 Geary County**

Geary County was organized in 1855 and, along with Riley County, was one of the first 36 counties established in Kansas. Census data from 2020 for Geary County showed the following:

- 36,739 people.
  - 52.4% male.
  - 47.6% female.
- 15,346 housing units.

Geary County Population by Race:

- 69.5% Caucasian.
- 18.1% African American.
- 1.5% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 3.3% Asian.
- 7.6% Other.

Geary County Population by Age:

- 11.7% 0–5 years.
- 30.8% 6–18 years.
- 48.5% 19–64 years.
- 9.0% 65+ years

**3.1.1.3 Clay County**

Clay County was founded in 1857 and is located northwest of Fort Riley.

Census data from 2020 for Clay County showed the following:

- 8,117 people.
  - 49.6% male.
  - 50.4% female.
- 4,128 housing units.

Clay County Population by Race:

- 95.7% Caucasian.
- 1.0% African American.
- 0.6% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 0.5% Asian.
- 2.2% Other.

Clay County Population by Age:

- 5.9% 0–5 years.
- 23.4% 6–18 years.
- 47.2% 19–64 years.
- 23.5% 65+ years.

**3.1.2 CITY**

Cities of interest that surround Fort Riley include Manhattan, Riley, Ogden, Junction City, Milford, and the fort itself.

### **3.1.2.1 Fort Riley**

Fort Riley is located within Geary and Riley Counties.

Census data from 2020 for Fort Riley showed the following:

- 9,230 people.
  - 64.3% male.
  - 35.7% female.

Fort Riley Population by Race:

- 71.2% Caucasian.
- 16.5% African American.
- 0.7% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 2.2% Asian
- 9.4% Other

Fort Riley Population by Age:

- 13.3% 0–5 years.
- 22.5% 6–18 years.
- 64.2% 19–64 years.
- 0.0% 65+ years.

### **3.1.2.2 Manhattan**

Manhattan is located in Riley County to the east of Fort Riley. The city was established in 1870 and is the county seat.

Census data from 2020 for Manhattan showed the following:

- 54,100 people.
  - 51.1% male.
  - 48.9% female.

Manhattan Population by Race:

- 81.5% Caucasian.
- 5.6% African American.
- 0.3% American Indian / Alaska Native.
- 5.9% Asian.
- 6.7% Other.

Manhattan Population by Age:

- 5.0% 0–5 years.
- 15.4% 6–18 years.
- 70.8% 19–64 years.
- 8.8% 65+ years.

### **3.1.2.3 Riley**

The city of Riley was founded in 1870 and borders Fort Riley to the north.

Census data from 2020 for Riley showed the following:

- 1,265 people.
  - 49.2% male.
  - 50.8% female.

Riley Population by Race:

- 96.6% Caucasian.
- 0.0% African American.
- 0.1% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 0.7% Asian
- 1.9% Other

Riley Population by Age:

- 9.6% 0–5 years.
- 18% 6–18 years.
- 60% 19–64 years.
- 12.4% 65+ years.

### **3.1.2.4 Ogden**

Ogden is located in Riley County to the southeast of Fort Riley. The city was established in 1857.

Census data from 2020 for Ogden showed the following:

- 2,211 people.
  - 50.1% male.
  - 49.9% female.

Ogden Population by Race:

- 75.9% Caucasian.
- 6.5% African American.
- 1.0% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 2.3% Asian.
- 14.3% Other.

Ogden Population by Age:

- 4.7% 0–5 years.
- 14.1% 6–18 years.
- 66.9% 19–64 years.
- 14.3% 65+ years.

### **3.1.2.5 Junction City**

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

Census data from 2020 for Junction City showed the following:

- 22,932 people.
  - 53.3% male.
  - 46.7% female.

Junction City Population by Race:

- 60.1% Caucasian.
- 20.8% African American.
- 1.2% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 3.4% Asian.
- 14.5% Other.

Junction City Population by Age:

- 10.4% 0–5 years.
- 29.3% 6–18 years.
- 50.9% 19–64 years.
- 9.4% 65+ years.

### **3.1.2.6 Milford**

Milford is located within Geary County, between Fort Riley and Milford Lake.

Census data from 2020 for Milford showed the following:

- 1,698 people.
  - 48.9% male.
  - 51.1% female.

Milford Population by Race:

- 77.8% Caucasian.
- 4.8% African American.
- 1.0% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- 1.9% Asian.
- 14.5% Other.

Milford Population by Age:

- 6.2% 0–5 years.
- 23.5% 6–18 years.
- 52.7% 19–64 years.
- 17.6% 65+ years.

### **3.2 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

Fort Riley began community involvement activities in 1991. Community members participated 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 met on an as-needed basis, at least once annually, to address public comment documents. The RAB consisted of community members; Army representatives; and federal, state, and local regulators. Due to insufficient community interest, Fort Riley’s last RAB meeting adjourned on October 6, 2014.

A RAB is a partnership between the surrounding community, the installation, the State, and 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. As indicated in the Office of Secretary of Defense Restoration Advisory Board Handbook (March 2007), “the Installation Commander will review community interest to establish a RAB at least every 24 months.” Fort Riley last solicited community interest to re-establish a RAB on January 4, 2022. No responses were received to this solicitation.

### **3.3 COMMUNITY FEEDBACK**

The primary purpose of collecting input from the community is to identify issues and concerns that the Army can address via community involvement efforts. There was no community feedback received during this CIP update process.

## 4.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

### 4.1 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

The community involvement activities presented in this section are based on regulatory guidance outlined in USEPA's *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook* (USEPA, 2016). 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.

#### 4.1.1 Point of Contact (POC)

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

- **Fort Riley Environmental Division, Directorate of Public Works (DPW)  
IRP Specialist**  
Building 407 Pershing Court  
Fort Riley, KS 66442  
785-239-3194

#### 4.1.2 Information Repository

An Information Repository is established and maintained at the Hale Library, Kansas State University campus, Manhattan, Kansas. 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.
- Collections of press releases, community notices, public meeting minutes, and fact sheets.

#### **4.1.3 Administrative Record**

CERCLA requires that an Administrative Record be established at or near the facility under investigation. The Administrative Record for Fort Riley is located and maintained on post at 407 Pershing Court, Fort Riley, Kansas, 66442. The Administrative Record includes information that may form the basis for selection of a response or RA. 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.

#### **4.1.4 Fact Sheets**

Fast sheets will be prepared as part of the Fort Riley community outreach program. Fact sheets will provide detailed information about site history, planned technical activities, schedule updates, and special-interest items. Fact sheets will be made available at the Information Repository and prepared as handouts to support Public Meeting presentations.

#### **4.1.5 Public Notices**

CERCLA requires notice and a brief description for remediation of sites to be published in a major local newspaper of general circulation. Public notices will be published for plans of environmental activities, upcoming public involvement opportunities, and the availability of documents at the Information Repository.

#### **4.1.6 Public Comment Periods**

The purpose of the comment period is to provide all interested parties, including local, state, and federal officials, residents, and interested groups, an opportunity to express their opinions at specific phases or milestones in the cleanup process, depending on the regulation that is guiding the cleanup at the particular site. The comment period lasts for at least 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. **Appendices B, C, and D** present the local, state, and federal officials for Fort Riley. **Appendix E** presents the Fort Riley interest groups.

#### **4.1.7 Public Meetings**

Public meetings, both informal and formal, are intended to inform the community about ongoing site activities and for the installation 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. Media contacts are presented in **Appendix F**. Meetings will be held at a location that is easily accessible to the general public. Fact sheets will be prepared as handouts



to support the presentation and provide contact information for additional information. Suggested meeting locations are presented in **Appendix G**.

#### **4.1.8 Responsiveness Summaries**

A Responsiveness Summary will be prepared and issued to address comments received from the public and includes documentation of significant comments, criticisms, and new relevant information submitted during the public comment period and the lead agency's response to each issue. The Responsiveness Summary is issued as part of the document under comment and made available in the Information Repository listed in **Section 4.1.1**.

#### **4.1.9 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 is used to distribute news releases, fact sheets, and other types of pertinent information for project activities.

The installation will update this mailing list as necessary and appropriate and 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 for those community members and stakeholders who prefer to receive information in an electronic format.

#### **4.1.10 Speakers' Bureaus**

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 activities. 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 POC listed in **Section 4.1.1**.

#### **4.1.11 Restoration Advisory Board**

A 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, and local regulators. Fort Riley's last RAB meeting occurred on October 6, 2014. The decision was made at that meeting to discontinue the RAB. No requests to reinstate the RAB have been received since that time.

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 Fort Riley Post, the installation's newspaper, to publish articles on 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 related 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:

<https://home.army.mil/riley/index.php/about/dir-staff/dpw/env-div>

<https://www.facebook.com/FortRileyEnvironmentalOffice>

#### **4.1.12 Update Community Involvement**

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 added information or changes in community concerns and needs. The plan will be reevaluated at these times to ensure that the schedule of community participation activities is appropriate.

#### **4.1.13 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 to 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 POC listed in **Section 4.1.1**.

### **4.2 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 separate 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.

### **4.3 COMMUNITY GRANT OPPORTUNITIES**

The Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program, which is partially funded by grants from USEPA, helps communities understand the environmental cleanup and site reuse process. This program provides communities with independent education problems. While TASC

primarily supports the Superfund program, support may also be provided to communities impacted by RCRA or federal facilities or dealing with air or water environmental problems.

Specific information regarding the TASC program is available at the following website:

<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-services-communities-tasc-program>.

#### **4.3.1 TECHNICAL OUTREACH SERVICES FOR COMMUNITIES**

The Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) opportunity is available only 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 this applicable POC to confirm eligibility and request Army funding.

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## 5.0 REFERENCES

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<https://home.army.mil/riley/index.php>

<https://gearycounty.org/>

<https://www.ogden-ks.gov/>

<https://www.rileycountyks.gov/>

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USAEC, 2005. *Restoration Advisory Board and Technical Assistance for Public Participation Guidance*. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 1999. *A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents*. July.

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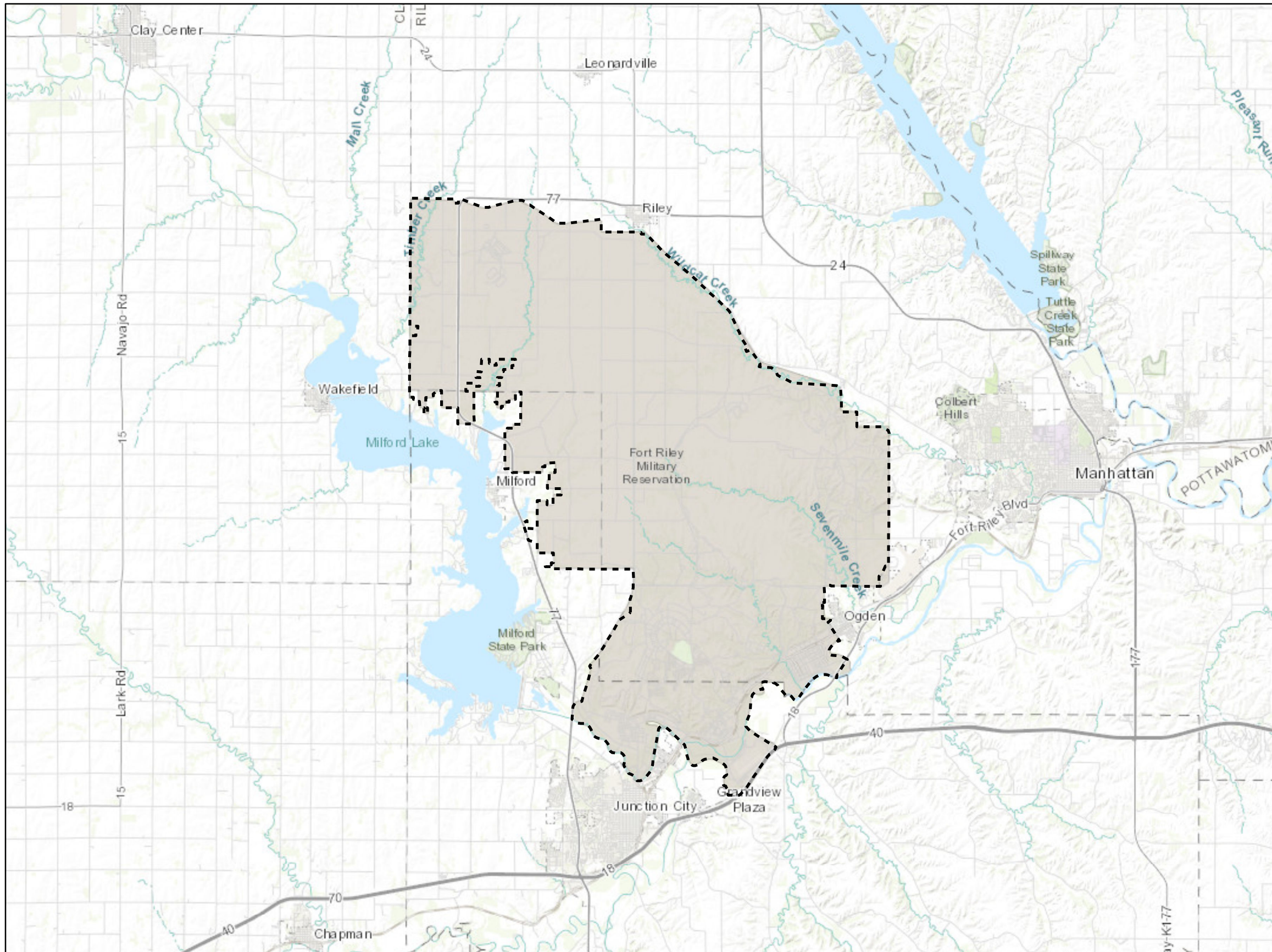
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**FIGURE**

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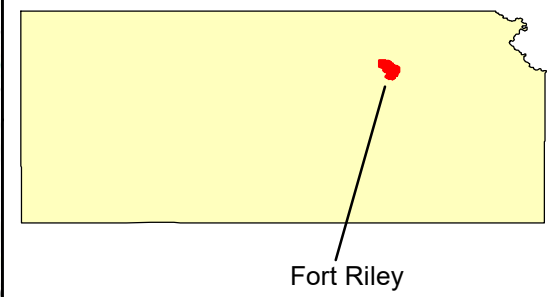




**FIGURE 1**  
**INSTALLATION LOCATION MAP**  
**FORT RILEY, KANSAS**

----- Installation Boundary

Installation Location  
 Kansas



0 2 4 Miles  
 1 inch = 4 miles



Service Layer Credits: Sources:  
 Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap,



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**APPENDIX A  
RCRA AND CERCLA PHASE CROSSWALK**

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CERCLA Phases/Milestones	RCRA Phases/Milestones	RCRA UST Phases/Milestones
Preliminary Assessment (PA)	RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)	Initial Site Characterization (ISC)
Site Inspection (SI)	Confirmation Sampling (CS)	Investigation (INV)
Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS)	RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study (RFI/CMS)	Corrective Action Plan (CAP)
Remedial Design (RD)	Design (DES)	Design (DES)
Interim Remedial Action (IRA)	Interim Measure (IM)	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)
Remedial Action (Construction) (RA(C))	Corrective Measures Implementation (Construction) (CMI(C))	Implementation (Construction) (IMP(C))
Remedial Action (Operations) (RA(O))	Corrective Measures Implementation (Operations) (CMI(O))	Implementation (Operations) (IMP(O))
Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)	Long-Term Management (LTM)

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**APPENDIX B  
LOCAL OFFICIALS**

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**LOCAL OFFICIALS  
(By County)**

**Riley County**

- Commissioner—District 2  
Greg McKinley  
110 Courthouse Plaza  
Manhattan, KS 66502  
785-537-6357
- Mayor—Riley  
Tim Sharp  
222 South Broadway  
Riley, KS 66531  
785-485-2802  
[criley@eaglecom.net](mailto:criley@eaglecom.net)
- Mayor—Manhattan  
Linda Morse  
1101 Poyntz Avenue  
Manhattan, KS 66502  
785-776-6140
- Mayor—Ogden  
Robert Pence Jr.  
222 Riley Avenue,  
P.O. Box 843,  
Ogden, Kansas 66517  
785-539-0311  
[cityhall@oxfordal.gov](mailto:cityhall@oxfordal.gov)

**Geary County**

- Commissioner—District 1  
Trish Giordano  
200 East 8th Street  
Junction City, KS 66441  
[Trish.Giordano@gearycounty.org](mailto:Trish.Giordano@gearycounty.org)

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**APPENDIX C  
STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS**

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## STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

- Governor—Laura Kelly  
State Capitol  
300 Southwest 10th Ave.  
Suite 241S  
Topeka, KS 66612  
785-296-3232
- Lieutenant Governor—David Toland  
State Capitol  
300 Southwest 10th Ave.  
Topeka, KS 66612  
785-368-8500

### Kansas State Senate

- Senator—Jeff Longbine (R, District 17)  
State Capitol  
300 Southwest 10th Ave.  
Room 235-E  
Topeka, KS 66612  
785-296-7367  
[Jeff.Longbine@senate.ks.gov](mailto:Jeff.Longbine@senate.ks.gov)
- Senator—Usha Reddi (D, District 22)  
State Capitol  
300 Southwest 10th Ave.  
Room 135-E  
Topeka, KS 66612  
785-296-7360  
[Usha.Reddi@senate.ks.gov](mailto:Usha.Reddi@senate.ks.gov)

### Kansas House of Representatives

- Representative—Sydney Carlin (D, District 66)  
State Capitol  
300 Southwest 10th Ave.  
Room 451-S  
Topeka, KS 66612  
785-296-7657  
[Sydney.Carlin@house.ks.gov](mailto:Sydney.Carlin@house.ks.gov)

- Representative—Michael Dodson (R, District 67)  
State Capitol  
300 Southwest 10th Ave.  
Room 352-S  
Topeka, KS 66612  
785-296-7402  
[Mike.Dodson@house.ks.gov](mailto:Mike.Dodson@house.ks.gov)
- Representative—Kenny Titus (R, District 51)  
State Capitol  
300 Southwest 10th Ave.  
Room 165-W  
Topeka, KS 66612  
785-296-7310

**APPENDIX D  
FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS**

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## FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

- Senator—Jerry Moran (R-KS)
  - Washington, DC Office  
Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Room 521  
Washington, DC 20510  
202-224-6521
  - Manhattan, Kansas Office  
1880 Kimball Avenue  
Suite 270  
Manhattan, KS 66502  
785-539-8973
  
- Senator—Roger Marshall (R, KS)
  - Washington, DC Office  
Russell Senate Office Building  
Suite 479A  
Washington, DC 20510  
202-224-4774
  - Salina, Kansas Office  
204 South Santa Fe Ave.  
Suite 1  
Salina, Kansas 67401  
785-829-9000
  
- Representative—Tracey Mann (R-KS, 1st District)
  - Washington, DC Office  
522 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510  
202-225-2715
  - Manhattan, Kansas Office  
121 South 4th St.  
Suite 205  
Manhattan, KS 66502  
785-370-7277

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**APPENDIX E  
ENVIRONMENTAL AND ACTIVE CITIZENS GROUPS**

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#### Environmental and Active Citizens Groups:

- Manhattan Area Chamber of Commerce  
501 Poyntz Avenue  
Manhattan, KS 66502  
785-776-8829
- Junction City Chamber of Commerce  
222 West 6th Street  
P.O. Box 26  
Junction City, KS 66441  
785-762-2632  
[info@jcacc.org](mailto:info@jcacc.org)
- Friends of the Kaw  
P.O. Box 1612  
Lawrence, KS 66044-3502  
785-312-7200  
[info@kansasriver.org](mailto:info@kansasriver.org)
- Northern Flint Hills Audubon Society  
P.O. Box 1932  
Manhattan, KS 66502-1932  
[www.nfhas.org](http://www.nfhas.org)  
[info@nfhas.org](mailto:info@nfhas.org)
- Nature Conservancy of Kansas  
PO Box 4345  
Topeka, KS 66604  
785-223-4400  
[kansas@tnc.org](mailto:kansas@tnc.org)

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**APPENDIX F  
MEDIA CONTACTS**

Media Contacts:

Newspaper:

- The Fort Riley Post  
Fort Riley Public Affairs Office  
<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>
- The Junction City Union  
222 West 6th Street  
Junction City, KS 66441  
785-762-5000  
[m.editor@thedailyunion.net](mailto:m.editor@thedailyunion.net)  
<http://www.yourDU.net>
- The Riley Countian  
207 S Broadway Street  
Riley, KS 66531  
785-485-2290
- Grass and Grain  
1531 Yuma  
P.O. Box 1009  
Manhattan, KS 66505  
785-539-7558



Radio:

- KJCK News Radio 1420 AM  
1030 Southwind Dr  
Junction City, KS 66441  
785-762-5525  
[Kjck.com](http://Kjck.com)
- KMAN News Radio 1350 AM/93.3 and 93.7 FM  
2414 Casement Road  
Manhattan, KS 66502  
785-776-1350 (Business Line)  
785-537-1350 (Studio Line)

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**APPENDIX G  
MEETING LOCATIONS**

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## Meeting Locations:

- Junction City Opera House  
135 West 7th Street  
Junction City, KS 66441  
785-238-3906  
[www.jcoperahouse.org/](http://www.jcoperahouse.org/)
- Ogden Community Center  
220 Willow Street  
Ogden, KS 66517  
785-537-0351
- Manhattan City Hall  
1101 Poyntz Avenue  
Manhattan, KS 66502  
785-587-2404
- Junction City (Dorothy Bramlage) Public Library  
230 West 7th Street  
Junction City, KS 66441  
785-238-4311
- Manhattan Public Library  
629 Poyntz Avenue  
785-776-4741

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