



# CHANUTE AFB ILLINOIS

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## ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

AR File Number 587017

**Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Adjournment Report**

**Former Chanute Air Force Base**

**Rantoul, IL**

**May 2, 2019**

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## **I. Purpose and Summary**

This adjournment report provides the overview of the former Chanute Air Force Base (AFB) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), documents the rationale for adjournment of the RAB, and outlines the process by which the United States Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) will ensure continued community involvement in restoration activities at the former installation.

## **II. RAB Overview**

The Chanute RAB is an advisory group comprised of government and community stakeholders, which is organized to pursue the following goals:

- To provide citizens with a meaningful way to become actively involved in the environmental restoration program, and
- To provide the Air Force with a viable means of learning citizen concerns and perceptions firsthand.

Chanute closed as an Air Force Base in 1993. The Chanute RAB, chaired jointly by an AFCEC representative and a community member, was formed in 1994 and held its first meeting on January 22, 1994. During its tenure, the RAB has given the community and the Air Force a forum for sharing information and concerns throughout the decision-making process mandated by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Over the past 25 years, all of the major Records of Decision have been finalized with the RAB playing a key role to foster public participation in these decisions.

## **III. Background**

The former Chanute AFB occupies an area of approximately 2,174 acres in Champaign County, Illinois, about 12 miles north of Champaign-Urbana in the Village of Rantoul. The Base was constructed in 1917 as Chanute Field, which served as a pilot training school and aircraft engine storage depot. It served as a training facility for all Air Corps mechanics from 1922 through 1938 and became headquarters for the Air Corps Technical Training Command in 1941. During the World War II era, aircraft maintenance, weather observation, and life support activities were performed at the Base. After the war, the Base continued to provide aerospace and weapons

system support training under several names, including the Chanute Technical Training Center and the 3330th Technical Training Wing. In July 1971, military flight operations were discontinued and Chanute AFB became a non-flying training base. The Base was included in the first Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round (1988) and was closed in September 1993.

Under authority of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), as part of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, the Air Force established the Chanute Installation Restoration Program (IRP) in 1983. The Chanute IRP is designed to protect public health and the environment by identifying and remediating environmental contamination caused by past operations and waste disposal practices at the former base. The type of contamination found from operations at Chanute has been petroleum/oil/lubricants (POLs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as trichloroethene (TCE), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and metals. The contaminants were found on base in the soil and groundwater; they entered these media through spills and leaks during normal base operations and as a result of formerly approved handling procedures.

After closure, Chanute formed a BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) consisting of an Air Force BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC) as well as representatives from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 5 and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA). The BCT is designed to help Chanute meet the accelerated environmental requirements of the base closure process. Note that by letter dated 27 May 2010, the USEPA Region 5 withdrew from the BCT and deferred to the Illinois EPA responsibility for oversight of the Air Force environmental restoration program at the former Chanute AFB. The BCT continues to meet regularly today. The Air Force's representative, who serves as the BEC, is responsible for implementing all the environmental cleanup programs.

To date, the Air Force has spent more than \$189 million on the environmental cleanup at the former Chanute AFB, and will continue to implement groundwater and soil remedies to completion. The Air Force has completed restoration at 273 of 290 environmental sites. Five of the 17 remaining open sites were closed with restrictions which the Air Force continues to monitor. Two of the 17 remaining sites are currently being evaluated for emerging contaminants. Emerging contaminants are contaminants that have a reasonably possible pathway to enter the

environment; present a potential unacceptable human health or environmental risk; and do not have regulatory standards based on peer-reviewed science, or the regulatory standards are evolving due to new science, detection capabilities, or pathways. The Air Force will continue to evaluate these sites as new information becomes available and regulatory standards are established. Of the remaining ten open sites, closure documentation is being prepared for five sites and the remaining five sites are undergoing final cleanup actions necessary to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

Records of Decision (ROD) have been completed for all sites with the exception of the recently discovered site, Chanute Field Trap Range 1. This site is being addressed following the CERCLA process which includes public participation in the selection of the remedy as part of the Proposed Plan.

In addition to the successful environmental cleanup program at the former Chanute AFB, the Air Force has worked closely with the regulatory agencies and the local community to transfer property to local control and ownership for development. To date, the Air Force has transferred most of the property from military to civilian ownership with the remaining approximately 265 acres planned for transfer within the next couple of years. The majority of the property has been transferred to the Village of Rantoul.

Historically, the Chanute Community Relations Plan has been used to guide community involvement. The latest version can be found on the Administrative Record at <http://afcec.publicadmin-record.us.af.mil>. Search Administrative Record (AR) #3024.

The Chanute RAB began meeting in January 1994 and has met regularly since then. The frequency of meetings has decreased from quarterly to semiannually. Attendance by the general public has decreased in recent years while RAB member participation has remained steady (Attachment A). However, several RAB members have recently expressed interest in adjourning the RAB because all major decisions have been completed and meeting discussions have diverged to topics not related to the environmental cleanup program. RAB members have suggested that other forums for public involvement, including participation at Village of Rantoul meetings, may be a better way to communicate the status of the remaining cleanup activities to the public.

During the May 2018 RAB meeting, RAB members raised the subject of adjourning the RAB and obtaining information on the process for doing so. The Air Force took the action to prepare a presentation on the RAB adjournment process for the next meeting. During the November 2018 RAB meeting, the Air Force provided a presentation explaining the situations under which federal law allows the Air Force to consider adjournment, which include: RODs signed for all sites, response complete at all sites, remedy in place at all sites, all RAB goals achieved, the property has been transferred out of Department of Defense control and day-to-day responsibility for making restoration response decisions has been assumed by the transferee, or there is no longer sufficient community interest. Based on community and regulatory agency feedback during the November 2018 RAB meeting, the Air Force decided to begin the adjournment consideration process.

The Air Force distributed a letter to RAB members in February 2019 (Attachment B) and a newsletter in February 2019 which included a discussion of the RAB adjournment process and FAQs on the environmental cleanup program (Attachment C).

On February 15, 2019, the Air Force began a 30-day comment period for the proposed RAB adjournment. A public notice (Attachment D) was placed in the Rantoul Press and News-Gazette (Champaign-Urbana) newspapers announcing the comment period. The public notice was also placed on the Chanute webpage. The comment period ended on March 15, 2019. Comments and Air Force responses are provided in the Responsiveness Summary (Attachment E). There were no objections to adjourning the Chanute RAB. In the letter dated April 26, 2019, Illinois EPA expressed support for the Air Force and community member's decision to adjourn the Chanute RAB (Attachment F).

#### **IV. Continuing Community Involvement Activities**

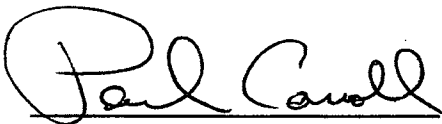
The Air Force will continue to provide opportunities for community involvement regarding the environmental cleanup program at Chanute by maintaining a point of contact at the Air Force Public Affairs Office, (866) 725-7617 or email at [afimsc.pa.workflow@us.af.mil](mailto:afimsc.pa.workflow@us.af.mil). Updated cleanup information will continue to be available on the Information Repository at <https://www.afcec.af.mil/Home/BRAC/Chanute.aspx>. Another source of information is the Administrative Record online at <http://afcec.publicadmin-record.us.af.mil>.

The Air Force will also update the Community Involvement Plan as the cleanup program progresses and will use it as a roadmap for continued community involvement. Additionally, the Air Force will perform other activities as prudent and necessary. Such activities may include periodic public meetings, newsletters, and press releases.

The Restoration Advisory Boards Rule (Part 202 of Title 32, CFR) (Attachment G) outlines the regulatory procedures governing RAB adjournment. An installation may reestablish an adjourned RAB if there is sufficient and sustained community interest and environmental restoration activities are ongoing at the installation.

**V. Recommendation for Adjournment**

As the Air Force co-chair of the Chanute RAB, I recommend adjournment of the Chanute RAB.

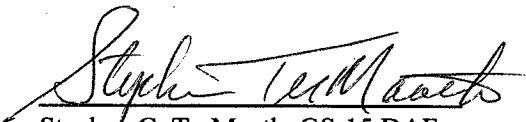


Paul Carroll, Chanute AFB BRAC Environmental Coordinator  
BRAC Program Management Division  
Air Force Civil Engineer Center

2 May 2019  
Date

**VI. Adjournment**

As the authorized representative of the Air Force Civil Engineer Center, I hereby adjourn the Chanute RAB.



Stephen G. TerMaath, GS-15 DAF  
Chief, BRAC Program Management Division  
Air Force Civil Engineer Center

3 May 2019  
Date



## **VII. Attachments**

**Attachment A**

**Attendance at Recent RAB Meetings**

**RECENT RAB ATTENDANCE  
FORMER CHANUTE AFB**

Meeting Date	Air Force and Contractor Support	Regulators	Community RAB Members	Elected Officials and Representatives	Public Members	Total
11/15/2018	4	3	5	1	3	16
5/17/2018	7	2	4	2	3	18
11/16/2017	6	2	5	2	3	18
5/18/2017	5	3	5	2	2	17
11/17/2016	7	3	6	1	1	18
5/19/2016	5	3	6	1	4	19
11/19/2015	7	4	5	2	6	24
5/21/2015	7	3	5	2	7	24
11/20/2014	9	3	5	4	3	24
5/15/2014	10	0	7	4	5	26

**Attachment B**

**February 2019 Letter to RAB Members**



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE**  
AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEER CENTER  
LUBBOCK TEXAS

12 February 2019

AFCEC/CIBE  
9801 Reese Boulevard North, Suite 210  
Lubbock, Texas 79416-2107

Subject: Restoration Advisory Board Proposed Adjournment

Dear Chanute Restoration Advisory Board Member or member of the public:

Shortly after Chanute Air Force Base (AFB) closed in 1993, the Air Force established the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) to answer questions and solicit advice on the ongoing environmental cleanup there. The RAB continues to this day and is the Air Force's main venue for communication with community members. Throughout the years, we have had great support for the RAB and have had dedicated community members.

When the program began decades ago, we knew little about the condition of the property. Today, the cleanup is complete, or records of decision for cleanup have been reached, for more than 250 sites under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act or the state cleanup program. All cleanup systems are in place at the remaining sites and the cleanup will continue until it is finished. A separate meeting for public comment on the proposed remedy for the last site, Chanute Field Trap Range 1, will be held at a later date.

The Air Force has transferred almost 2000 acres of the former Chanute AFB to the Village of Rantoul, and other public and private recipients through public benefit conveyances, economic development conveyances, public sales and negotiated sales, which offer jobs, housing, and recreational amenities to the community. Less than 300 acres remain, most of which will be conveyed to the Village of Rantoul by the end of the year.

These accomplishments coupled with declining community attendance and participation in the RAB are reasons why we are considering adjourning the RAB. Over the past year we have discussed this with the RAB members, and have listened to their inputs. We have also brought the matter up with the state regulatory agency, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, and the local government.

Adjournment has no effect on any current ongoing cleanup at Chanute. Status updates of remaining efforts will continue to be available at our public website:  
<https://www.afcec.af.mil/Home/BRAC/Chanute.aspx>.

If you have any questions or concerns about the cleanup at Chanute, or RAB adjournment please feel free to contact me at [Paul.Carroll.1@us.af.mil](mailto:Paul.Carroll.1@us.af.mil).

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Paul Carroll". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

PAUL F. CARROLL, GS-13, P.G.  
BRAC Environmental Coordinator

Attachment:

1. Former Chanute Air Force Base Environmental News Update February 2019

**Attachment C**

**February 2019 Newsletter**

# Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center

## Former Chanute AFB Environmental News Update February 2019



### Note to Rantoul Community Members on Proposed RAB Adjournment

The Air Force has completed the cleanup, or records of decision for cleanup have been reached, of more than 250 sites under CERCLA or the state cleanup program, at the former Chanute Air Force Base (AFB). The majority of the base property has been transferred to the local community for redevelopment. All but a few acres of the remaining property will be transferred in 2019. Based on these factors, the Air Force has decided to adjourn the Chanute AFB Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The Air Force invites the public to comment on this decision. **The 30-day public comment period begins February 15, 2019 and ends March 15, 2019.** If you have comments or would like to learn more about the cleanup, the RAB, or the adjournment process, you are encouraged to contact BRAC Environmental Coordinator, Paul F. Carroll at [paul.carroll.1@us.af.mil](mailto:paul.carroll.1@us.af.mil) or the Air Force Public Affairs Office at (866) 725-7617 or [afimsc.pa.workflow@us.af.mil](mailto:afimsc.pa.workflow@us.af.mil).

### ***Why is a RAB adjourned?***

When there is no longer a sufficient and sustained community interest, all cleanup remedies are in place, all Records of Decision have been signed, RAB goals have been achieved or the land has been transferred to an entity not controlled by the Department of Defense, then a RAB may be adjourned.



### ***Who decides to adjourn a RAB?***

The Installation Commander makes that decision after consulting with and considering comments by community members, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), tribes (if applicable) and RAB members. In the case of the former Chanute AFB, the Installation Commander equivalent is Dr. Stephen TerMaath, Chief, BRAC Program Management Division, Air Force Civil Engineer Center.

### ***Have RABs been adjourned at other former Air Force bases?***

Yes. Recent adjourned RABs include the former Mather AFB, Calif., former Kelly AFB, Texas and the former Williams AFB, Ariz.

### ***What is the process for adjourning a RAB?***

The process begins with the Air Force consulting with the state, USEPA, tribes, RAB members, and the local community, as appropriate. A notice is published in the local newspaper inviting the public to comment on the proposed RAB adjournment. All responses are considered before making a final decision. Once a decision is made, a written notice is sent to RAB members and a public notice is printed in the local newspaper regarding the adjournment. This notice includes information on other ongoing public involvement opportunities available to the public once the RAB is adjourned. Finally, a memorandum is added to the Administrative Record, documenting the rationale for adjournment.



# Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center

## Environmental Cleanup Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)



### ***Is the water on the former Chanute AFB safe to drink and where does it come from?***

Yes, the water is safe to drink. The water provider for the former Chanute AFB property is the Village of Rantoul Public Works. This water meets the rigorous standards set by the Illinois EPA. The groundwater issues at the former Chanute AFB have no impact on the quality of drinking water provided through the water system.



### ***How can you be sure the water is safe to drink?***

The contaminated water is in the shallow Wisconsin groundwater system that has low yield and is not used for drinking water. Wells providing drinking water are screened in the deeper Illinoian and pre-Illinoian Aquifers and are tested regularly. Annual water quality reports are provided to water customers as required by law. The Wisconsin groundwater is separated from the deeper aquifers by a hard, clay layer. The Air Force has sampled the water from below this clay layer to ensure that shallow contaminated water has not impacted drinking water supplies.

### ***What about the soil? Is it hazardous?***

Since the investigation and cleanup began in the 1990s, the Air Force has gathered extensive information about the locations where hazardous waste was dumped, leaked or spilled. The Air Force cleaned up the soil to residential standards at almost all of the sites and to industrial standards at the Fire Training Area 2 and landfills in the former industrial area. Land use controls are in place to prevent access to these areas.



### ***Is it safe to grow vegetables or work in the soil?***

It is safe to plant a garden and grow vegetables. There are no restrictions on the former Base, except at Fire Training Area 2 and the landfills.

### ***Can I dig in my yard?***

As in any community, you must first obtain permission to avoid damage to underground utility lines and pipelines. Contact the Joint Utility Locating Information for Excavators (JULIE) One-Call System phone number (811 or 800-892-0123) two business days before digging in your yard.

### ***Is my home or business affected by the ongoing cleanup?***

There is no exposure to contamination at any home or business. However, some businesses may be located close to wells used to sample groundwater and monitor cleanup progress.

# Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center

## Environmental Cleanup Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)



### ***Is PFOS/PFOA a problem at the former Chanute AFB and where is it?***

There are a few areas where perfluorooctanesulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid, PFOS/PFOA, from previous fire training, demonstrations and fire suppression activities traveled over time into the shallow Wisconsin groundwater underneath the former Chanute AFB. However, it has not affected Illinoian and pre-Illinoian Aquifers, which are the sources for drinking water in the area. PFOS/PFOA are emerging contaminants and there are currently no promulgated cleanup standards in Illinois. The Air Force will continue to address PFOS/PFOA at Chanute following the CERCLA process.

### ***The cleanup at Chanute seems to be taking a very long time. Why?***

Even with the best technology, the removal of contaminants in soil and groundwater is a time-consuming process. To ensure human health and the environment is protected, the Air Force follows a methodical process to achieve cleanup. This ensures all investigations, monitoring and remedies are done correctly.



### ***When did the Air Force start the cleanup and when will they be finished?***



The Air Force began clean up at Chanute in the 1990s at sites such as leaking underground fuel tanks and degreasing chemical spills. Today the soil at all sites, except for one - Chanute Fields Trap Range 1 has been cleaned up. As of February 2019, groundwater at all but five sites has been cleaned up. Of the five sites, two sites have achieved the cleanup goals and are in the confirmation sampling phase. Cleanup systems at the remaining three sites are in place and continuing to reduce contamination; however, a few more years are needed to complete the cleanup.

### ***Where can I get more information about the cleanup?***

Cleanup documents are available on the Administrative Record website: [www.afcec.publicadmin-record.us.af.mil](http://www.afcec.publicadmin-record.us.af.mil). At the top of the Administrative Record webpage, select "BRAC" and choose "Chanute AFB" from the installation list. You can also refer to the Chanute BRAC page at: [www.afcec.af.mil/Home/BRAC/Chanute.aspx](http://www.afcec.af.mil/Home/BRAC/Chanute.aspx).





## Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center

### Environmental Cleanup Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

#### AIR FORCE PROPOSES RAB ADJOURNMENT FOR CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE PUBLIC COMMENT INVITED

The Air Force encourages the public to comment on the adjournment of the Chanute AFB Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). Comments may be provided in writing or verbally from February 15, 2019 to March 15, 2019. Written comments may be submitted using the comment form below. If additional space is needed, comments may be written neatly on plain white paper. Any mailed comments must be postmarked by March 15, 2019.

In addition, the Air Force welcomes written comments submitted directly to our office.

Comments may be submitted to:

Mr. Paul Carroll, P.G., AFCEC/CIBE  
9801 Reese Boulevard North, Suite 210  
Lubbock, Texas 79416-2107

or via Fax at (806) 885-5022

or via email at [paul.carroll.1@us.af.mil](mailto:paul.carroll.1@us.af.mil)

Comments will be considered before making a final decision on RAB adjournment.

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

☐ I support the Air Force's Decision of RAB Adjournment

☐ I do not support the Air Force's Decision of RAB Adjournment

Additional Comments:

**Attachment D**

**Proposed RAB Adjournment Public Notice**



# Guest commentary

## Raising minimum pay would reduce jobs

By MARK GRANT  
For Rantoul Press

The big push early in the 101st General Assembly is to nearly double Illinois’ minimum wage from \$8.25 to \$15 per hour by 2025. Raising it 80 percent over six years will have serious negative consequences for small businesses and their workers.

Supporters of the hike say we need to raise the minimum wage because you can’t raise a family on \$8.25 per hour, but we think that premise is a red herring. The minimum wage is actually a starting wage. It is not and never was meant for experienced hourly workers. It’s what an employer pays new inexperienced workers who are learning job skills.

When the Illinois Legislature took up a similar bill in 2017, the NFIB Research Center crunched the numbers and concluded that raising the state minimum wage to \$15 per hour would result in the loss of more than 93,000 jobs over the first 10 years it goes into effect. Here are some reasons why:

One, obviously, is the impact of the government dictating that employers give workers who currently earn the state minimum wage an 80 percent pay raise. According to the latest figures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, about 18,000 people earn the state minimum wage.

Secondly, and this is very significant, employers would have little choice but to give a raise to hourly workers who earn a more than minimum wage. Starting pay here is \$8.25 an hour. Suppose you have an employee who’s been on the job a few months and does a great job. Their hourly wage is, say, \$12 an hour. If the state tells you that someone with no experience must start at \$15 per hour, you’ll need to pay the experienced employees a few dollars on top of that.

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better job down the road. Most folks earning minimum wage are either under 25 or working part-time, a 2012 study conducted by the Cato Institute found. Last week, when the Senate voted to ramp up the minimum wage to \$15 an hour by 2025, Pritzker said, “If you live in this state and put in a hard day’s work, you should be able to afford to put a roof over your head and food on the table.” But the Cato study

It’s government-mandated inflation.

Think about the thousands of Illinois small businesses along the borders of our neighboring states that have lower minimum wages. These businesses will be forced to raise prices and/or reduce employee hours. They will eventually lose business to their competitors just across state lines. Price is king for consumers, they’ll shop next door.

Supporters also want the \$15 minimum wage to apply statewide. They are ignoring the cost of living difference between Chicago and the rest of Illinois. Our small businesses across our state, in our communities who are our neighbors, will get hit the hardest.

What’s especially frustrating about all this is that economists say raising the minimum wage would have a negligible impact on working families. Supporters also claim it will help the working poor. Again, University of Washington researchers who have studied the effects of the \$15 minimum wage in Seattle found that while low-wage workers got raises, they lost hours. The study said for an average low-wage workers in Seattle, that would translate into a loss of about \$125 per month.

Illinois has seen a steady stream of taxpayers and businesses leaving over the last several years. This will undoubtedly worsen the trend. Can we afford this?

Small businesses say absolutely not. If the General Assembly is serious about helping working families, it will focus less on forcing wage hikes and more on solving Illinois’ debt and pension crises and creating an environment where small businesses can grow and create good paying jobs.

**Mark Grant** is the National Federation of Independent Business state director for Illinois. He lives in Springfield.

## OBITS

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### Virginia Ashworth

Virginia Ashworth, 86, of Villa Grove, mother of two Fisher residents, died Sunday, Feb. 10, 2019.

Services will be at 11 a.m. Wednesday, Feb. 13, at Joines Funeral Home, Villa Grove. The Rev. Bill Henry will officiate. Burial will be in Villa Grove Cemetery

Visitation will be one hour before the services.

Mrs. Ashworth was born Nov. 25, 1932, a daughter of Vern and Rema (Elkins) Fulk in Olney. She married Ben Ashworth Dec. 10, 1948. He preceded her in death.

She is survived by one daughter, Barbara Reifsteck of Fisher; two sons, Benny (Julie) Ashworth of Arcola and Charlie Ashworth of Fisher; and five sisters, Jean Houchin, Dorothy Gumble, Violet Buckels, Marilyn Buckels and Carolyn Sue Fleshner.

She was also preceded in death by her parents, three brothers, one daughter and two granddaughters.

Mrs. Ashworth took great pride in being the loving matriarch of an abundant family. She was a wife for 57 years, a mother for 69, a grandmother for 48, a great-grandmother for 28 and a great-great-grandmother for six.

She put the Lord God first in all she did every day. She also enjoyed playing bingo, crossword puzzles, cross-stitching and making crafts.

She was a member of Cornerstone Baptist Church, Villa Grove, and the Ladies Auxiliary of the Villa Grove VFW.

toul woman, died at 10 a.m. Saturday, Feb. 9, 2019, at Carle Foundation Hospital, Urbana.

A memorial visitation will be held from 5 to 7 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 13, at Renner-Wikoff Chapel & Crematory, Urbana.

Mrs. Deaville was born Nov. 5, 1947, in Honolulu, Hawaii, a daughter of Jack W. and Roseline G. (Roque) P e t e r - s o n . She married Kenneth Deaville Jr. Jan. 13, 1968, in Champaign. He survives.

A l s o surviving are their children, Jeff Deaville of Urbana, Kimberly Briggs of Lexington, N.C., Scott Deaville (Teresa) of Rantoul and Angela Lusk (Travis) of Urbana; siblings, Gwen Brokaw (Jim) of Princeton, Donna York (Jim) of Thom- asboro, Jack Peterson Jr. of Sidney, Bruce Peterson (Grace) of Orange Park, Fla., and Cindy Thomas (Jon) of Newman; and seven grandchildren.

She was preceded in death by her parents and a brother, Donald Peterson.

She will forever be known as “mom” to the Scottswood children who grew up with her kids. She loved the Cubs, bowling, bingo and scratch-off tickets.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Cham- paign County Human Soci- ety in Mrs. Deaville’s honor.

Condolences may be offered at renner-wikoffcha- pel.com.



DEAVILLE

### James Bergan

James Bergan, 60, of Fisher died at 8:50 a.m. Monday, Feb. 11, 2019, at home.

Funeral arrangements were incomplete at Heath and Vaughn Funeral Home, 201 N. Elm St., Champaign.

### Jo Ann Deaville

Jo Ann Deaville, 71, of Urbana, mother of a Ran-

### Esther Hethke

Esther M. Hethke, 79, of Fisher died Saturday morn- ing, Feb. 9, 2019, at OSF Heart of Mary Medical Center, Urbana.

Funeral services will be at 10 a.m. Saturday, Feb. 16, at River Valley Church, Fisher. The Rev. Andy Baker will officiate. Burial will be at 1 p.m. Saturday in Ridge-

## WANG

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Greenbridge Pottery Studio in Baltimore. I was excited to see several pieces of art pottery in the shape of Ohr’s art work displayed in the studio.

I asked the studio master potter and owner, Rebecca Moy Behre, if she made these pieces.

She said: “Yes and no; I throw the pots on my pottery wheel, put them on the work station for them to be dried and glazed before I fire them in the kiln. But some of my cat artists like to walk and sleep on them. When my cats did that, the wet potteries were crushed or made into some unexpected but interesting shapes and forms.”

She said she glazed them according to their sculptural formation and fired them in her kiln. And since she regards cats and chickens as her Greenbridge Studio associate artists, she holds the cat artist’s paw to mark and sign the artwork before she fires it.

Behre’s explanation made it clear how her cats took part in, and how she made, those pots. It also made me wonder how Ohr did his famous Mad Pots, which are recognized as abstract art

pottery.

I found on the internet some answers to my curios- ity about Behre’s art career and Ohr’s unique ceramic art.

Behre grew up the child of practical parents of Chinese descent who valued educa- tion and the ancient history of the art and culture from which they came. It was no coincidence she found the combined engineering, sculpture and usefulness in the making of functional pottery ultimately appeal- ing. Her passion for ceram- ics began in high school, led to setting up her first studio and kiln in her parents’ home and selling her first works by 1976.

Indulging a childhood love for nature and the beauty of gardens and plants, she com- pleted a B.S. in Ornamental Horticulture at the Universi- ty of Maryland College Park (1977), while simultaneously working on an M.F.A. in Ceramics from Antioch University (1978). She was invited to stay on as a full- time instructor at Antioch, eventually being promoted to associate professor.

In 1984, she left teach- ing and spent time working periodically at Red Truck Clayworks, a production pottery in upstate New York. During this time, with the help and support of her parents, husband, family and

land Township Cemetery, Thawville.

Visitation will be from 5 to 7 p.m. Friday at Lux Memorial Chapel, 1551 E. Grove Ave., Rantoul.

Mrs. Hethke was born Jan. 29, 1940, in Farmer City, a daughter of Chester and Flora (Whitehouse) Tor- rence. She married Arnold Hethke April 15, 1956, in Farmer City. He preceded her in death April 12, 2009.

She is survived by three sons, Michael (Alice) Hethke of Hazard, Ky., Norman (Teresa) Hethke of Rantoul and Tim (Sara) Hethke of Rantoul; four grandchildren, Michael Hethke of Hazard, Ky., Richard Hethke of Ran- toul, Rebecca (Andy) Land- strom of Dewey and Darrell Hethke of Farmer City; and four great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Hethke loved old- time country music, and she loved to travel to vari- ous musical events. She was also an avid Illini fan. She was a member of River Val- ley Church in Fisher, where she was involved in the Bible studies and women’s groups. She loved to spend time with her family and great-grandchildren.

Memorials may be made to the American Heart Association.

### Otis Noble Jr.

Otis Noble Jr., 71, of Champaign, formerly of Rantoul, died Thursday, Feb. 9, 2019.

A celebration of life was at noon, Monday at Salem Baptist Church, Cham- paign, with the Rev. Byron Smith officiating. Burial was in Danville National Cemetery.

Visitation was from 11 a.m. to noon Monday at the church.

Leek & Sons Funeral Home, Urbana, was in charge of arrangements.

Mr. Noble was a son of Ruby Wheeler and Otis Noble Sr., of Chicago. He married Alice Powell in 1966. She survives.

Also surviving are daughters, Deotis Noble and Simone (Noble) Smith

and husband Byron Smith; son, Otis Noble III and wife Safiya Noble; and daughter, Nicole Noble-Pruitt and husband Troy Pruitt; and grandchild- ren, Cree Noble, Jlylan McQuown, Chloe Smith, Jazmine Smith, McKenna Pruitt, Quinlan Pruitt, Nico Noble and Stanley Smith. Also surviving are his siblings, Larraine, Lawrence and Patricia, and a host of nieces and nephews.

Mr. No- ble joined the Air Force in 1966. To- g e t h e r , he and his wife journeyed f r o m country to county and lived at various Air Force bases around the world. Their first station, after giving birth to Deotis in Chicago, was Michigan, where they gave birth to Simone. They moved over- seas to Italy, where Mrs. Noble gave birth to Otis in Germany. Their next ad- venture was to Maryland, where they gave birth to Nicole, and then they moved on to Kansas, while Mr. Noble was enlisted in Thailand, and then making their way to Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Noble eventually re- tired at Chanute Air Force Base in Rantoul, where they raised their family and became active in the local community. They joined Cannan Mission- ary Baptist Church shortly thereafter.

Mr. Noble loved watch- ing science fiction movies, reading, playing with his grandchildren, telling sto- ries about his family and friends, and trips to Chi- cago with his lifelong love, Alice. He was known for his generous smile, friendly conversations and love for Chicago.



NOBLE



## County executive to visit

RANTOUL — New Champaign County Execu- tive Darlene Kloeppel has scheduled two community conversation lunches in Ran- toul in the coming months to meet with residents.

They are set for Wednes- day, March 20, at TK’s Cheesteaks, 112 E. Con-

gress, and Wednesday, June 19, at The Red Wheel, 741 Broadmeadow.

Both stops will last from noon to 1 p.m.

To reserve a seat at the ta- ble, contact Tammy Asplund at 217-384-3776 or by email at tasplund@co.champaign. il.us.

Former Chanute Air Force Base  
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)  
Proposed RAB Adjournment  
Public Comment Period

The Air Force has completed the cleanup, or records of decision for cleanup have been reached, of more than 250 sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act or state cleanup program, at the former Chanute Air Force Base. The majority of the base property has been transferred to the local community for redevelopment under the Base Realignment and Closure Act. All but a few acres of the remaining property will be transferred in 2019, and a separate meeting for public comment on the proposed remedy for the last site, Chanute Field Trap Range 1, will be held at a later date. Based on these factors, the Air Force has decided to adjourn the Chanute AFB RAB. The board is composed of volunteer community members, as well as state and local representatives who meet to advise the Air Force on environmental restoration efforts at the former base. The Air Force now invites the public to comment on this decision.

**The 30-day public comment period begins  
February 15, 2019, and ends March 15, 2019.**

Remediation will continue until complete. Information on these efforts will be available to the public as necessary through news releases, public notices and public briefings, and online at:  
<http://www.afcec.af.mil/Home/BRAC/Chanute.aspx>

**Public questions or comments on RAB adjournment should be sent to:**  
Mr. Paul Carroll, P.G., AFCEC/CIBE  
9801 Reese Boulevard North, Suite 210, Lubbock, Texas 79116-2017  
Fax: (806) 885-5022 or Email: [paul.carroll.1@us.af.mil](mailto:paul.carroll.1@us.af.mil)  
**Media requests:**  
Air Force Public Affairs Office: (866) 725-7617 or Email: [afimsc.pa.workflow@us.af.mil](mailto:afimsc.pa.workflow@us.af.mil)

Former Chanute Air Force Base

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## AREA UPDATE

## Oakwood taps Potomac school chief as new supt.

OAKWOOD — One Vermilion County school district has wrapped up its search for a new leader, while another district will be launching one.

The Oakwood school board approved a three-year contract with **Larry Maynard** to serve as superintendent.

Maynard, Potomac Grade School's superintendent/principal for the last 1½ years, will start his new assignment on July 1. His salary was set at \$115,000 the first year.

"I'm very thankful for the opportunity ... and I look forward to working collaboratively with the school board, staff, students, parents and the community," Maynard said Tuesday. He added he believed the opportunity came about due to "the many people throughout my career that invested in me and helped me grow and develop."

He will succeed **Gary Lewis**, who will be sworn in as the regional superintendent of schools for Champaign and Ford counties on July 1. Lewis has been an educator for 22 years, and an administrator for 19 of them. He has led the Oakwood district since 2015.

The district launched a search for Lewis' successor at the end of October. It received 14 applications, conducted interviews with four candidates and then narrowed those down to two finalists.

Maynard is also a veteran educator. A Dwight High School alumnus, Maynard studied education and played football at Joliet Junior College and Millikin University.

He earned a master's in sports administration from Illinois State University and later a master's in education administration from Eastern Illinois University. He earned his superintendency endorsements from EIU in 2014.

After graduating from Millikin, Maynard was a graduate assistant at Illinois Wesleyan, where he coached football and track. While working on his first master's, he was hired to teach and coach at Normal Community High School.

Later, he served as head football coach and dean of students at Eureka High; a teacher and head football coach at Paxton-Buckley-Loda High; and a teacher as well as football and track coach at Rantoul Township High.

While earning his second master's, he was hired as principal at Judah Christian School. He then returned to Rantoul Township High as dean of students and assistant principal for three years, then served as principal of



MAYNARD



LEWIS

## CHAMPAIGN COUNTY COURT

## Pot possession nets probation

By **MARY SCHENK**  
mschenk@news-gazette.com

URBANA — A local man who admitted having 3 pounds of cannabis intended for sale in a car he was in last summer has been sentenced to 30 months of probation.

Ellis Woodland, who listed addresses in the 800 block of North Division Street, Urbana, and the 1600 block of Cruising Lane, Champaign, pleaded guilty before Judge Heidi Ladd on Tuesday to possession with intent to deliver cannabis.

As part of his probation, he was ordered to pay more than \$6,700 in fines and

perform 50 hours of public service. In exchange for his plea, the state agreed not to revoke his probation in a 2017 theft case.

The charge stemmed from a stop made by an Illinois state trooper of a southbound car on Interstate 57 in Champaign County about 9 p.m. Aug. 23 because the female driver was going 91 mph in a 70-mph zone.

The trooper could smell cannabis and found 1,380 grams in three bags in the trunk. Woodland, the passenger, admitted it was his.

Court records show he also had a 2012 cannabis conviction.

## URBANA POLICE

## Robbery, shooting investigated

By **TIM MITCHELL**  
tmitchell@news-gazette.com

URBANA — Police are investigating an armed robbery over the weekend in which shots were fired.

According to a Urbana police report, officers were called to the 1200 block of Brookstone Court at 10:21 a.m. Saturday. There, a 24-year-old woman and a 22-year-old woman,

both from Urbana, told the officers they had been approached by a 16-year-old male who displayed a handgun and demanded money from them.

As the women got into a vehicle to drive away after being robbed, they said the 16-year-old fired several shots at the vehicle.

No arrests were reported as of Tuesday.

Hoopeston Area High School for 10 years.

Maynard left Hoopeston to lead Potomac in 2017.

Lewis believes Maynard will be a great fit for Oakwood and "has enough experience to come in and take over without any problem."

That said, Lewis is looking forward to working "side by side" with Maynard on some matters that will affect the coming school year before he leaves.

Maynard and his wife, **Tracy** — a wellness director at Gibson Area Hospital and a personal fitness trainer — reside in Paxton. They have two daughters — **Jori**, who earned a degree in elementary education from ISU recently, and **Kellyn**, who will graduate from ISU with a business degree in December.

NOELLE MCGEE

## CITY OF CHAMPAIGN

## Suit alleges improper arrest by police

CHAMPAIGN — A Champaign man has filed a federal lawsuit accusing a Champaign police officer of forcing his way into a home in October and beating him, both without justification.

**Davonte Wright** and his fellow plaintiffs are demanding a jury trial. They are represented by three Chicago attorneys, including **Shneur Nathan**, who has filed other suits against local police officers.

The complaint said that on Oct. 7, Wright, then 24, pulled into the driveway of a friend's home in Champaign, and Officer **Tyler Darling** then parked his squad car behind Wright's car and told Wright to get back in his vehicle. The suit said Darling suspected Wright of driving without valid registration.

The suit said Wright went into the house and tried to shut the door, and Darling then allegedly forced his way into the home, struck Wright in the face, pushed him into a wall and eventually handcuffed him.

Champaign Assistant City Attorney **Jennifer Bannon** said the legal department is aware of the suit, but the two attorneys handling it were not available for comment Tuesday.



NATHAN

TIM DITMAN  
WDWS 1400-AM

## FORD COUNTY BOARD

## Hog facility loses nonbinding vote

PAXTON — Though it is not legally binding and could be viewed merely as symbolic, the Ford County Board voted to not recommend to the Illinois Department of Agriculture that a proposed hog-finishing facility



be built about a half-mile west of Sibley.

Several trustees of the town of 272 in western Ford County addressed the county board, asking for the action.

A letter addressed to the board from the village trustees said the facility does not meet the last of eight siting criteria set forth by the state and questioned whether the new construction is "consistent with specific projects involving community growth, tourism, recreation or economic development." That's mainly due to the potential odor of manure and the facility's potential impact on local recreation, community tourism, downtown renewal and potential new business, and attracting or retaining residents.

**Nic Anderson**, a business developer for the Illinois Livestock Development Group, was present at the meeting on behalf of the Hartman family, who would own and operate the facility. Anderson reminded the board that, according to the Department of Agriculture, the proposed facility had indeed met all eight siting criteria and that no opponents have contacted the Hartmans personally.

Board members against the facility cited odor concerns and asked if the Hartmans could re-site the facility on their own property to mitigate those odor concerns.

Anderson told the board it would be valuable if it forwarded comments against the facility to the state so there would be a record.

CAROL THILMONY  
Ford County Record

## ELECTION '19: PIATT COUNTY

## Six file to run as write-in candidates

MONTICELLO — Six candidates have filed to run as write-ins for Piatt County elected offices, including two current Bement school board members.

**Trixie Stoerger-Flavin** and **Todd Scott** did not file nominating petitions for re-election by the Dec. 17 deadline. Candidates can still run as write-ins, but are required to declare their intent to do so at least 61 days before the election, which was Jan. 31 for the April 2 local elections.

Stoerger-Flavin and Scott bring the Bement school board candidate list to four, with incumbents **Jeff Funk** and **Layna Somers** already having filed. There are four seats expiring in April.

Also filing to run as write-in candidates:

→ **Jessica Bartley** and **April Manning** for Mansfield village trustee.

→ **Erin M. Farrar** for a two-year Atwood Village Board term.

→ **Martha Taylor** for a seat on the Blue Ridge Township Library board.

STEVE HOFFMAN  
Piatt County Journal-Republican

## Rescuers on ice



Stephen Haas/The News-Gazette

Firefighter Taylor Clark slides across the ice Tuesday on Champaign's Kaufman Lake to rescue fellow firefighter Adam Kownacki, in the role of victim, during the Champaign Fire Department's ice rescue training. Firefighters practiced sliding around and behind the victim without breaking the ice, tethering themselves together and being pulled safely back to shore.

## CRIME REPORT

By **The News-Gazette**

Area police report the following:

## CHAMPAIGN

— 100 block of Chalmers Street: Keys, credit cards, identification items and a wallet taken in a burglary Sunday.

— 800 block of North McKinley Avenue: Vehicle stolen Saturday. It was later located when it was involved in a hit-and-run crash in Urbana.

— 1700 block of Bloomington Road: Front door forced open and an electronic gaming system and four computer games stolen Sunday.

— 400 block of East John Street: Stained glass window broken Monday.

— 100 block of West Clark Street: Several packages delivered to the victim's doorstep stolen Monday.

— Activities and Recreation Center, 201 E. Peabody Drive: Coat stolen between 10:30 and 11 p.m. Wednesday.

— 400 block of Edgebrook Drive: Cellphone accessories, television and cash taken in a residential burglary Sunday.

— 1400 block of Westfield Drive: The identity of a 38-year-old Champaign man fraudulently used to purchase a new car Sunday in Ohio.

## URBANA

— Wiley Elementary School, 1602 S. Anderson St.: Tablet device stolen Feb. 7.

— 1900 block of North Lincoln Avenue: Packages that had been delivered were stolen Feb. 1.

## SENTENCING

## Man admits to sexual abuse

By **MARY SCHENK**  
mschenk@news-gazette.com

URBANA — A Rantoul man who pleaded guilty to inappropriately touching a teen after being found with her in the back seat of a van has been provisionally sentenced to four years of probation.

Ronnell Throw, 21, who listed an address in the 400 block of Marco Drive, pleaded guilty Tuesday before Judge Roger Webber to aggravated criminal sexual abuse.

Throw was arrested Dec. 12 after a deputy on patrol found

him in the back seat of a van with a 13-year-old girl. The deputy said he had stopped to see if the people in the van, parked north of Urbana not far from the intersection of Leverett and Martin roads, needed help.

Throw and the girl talked to the deputy separately. Throw admitted touching her for his own sexual gratification.

Webber ordered Throw to cooperate with a sex-offender evaluation and, depending on its outcome, will confirm his sentence March 29.

## INTERSTATE 57 FATALITY

## Local driver killed in head-on crash

By **MICHAEL KISER**  
mkiser@wdws.com

BRADLEY — A Champaign man was killed Monday night in a head-on crash with a semitrailer truck in Kankakee County.

Illinois State Police said that about 7:30 p.m., Oscar Valdivinos, 23, was southbound on Interstate 57 about 2 miles north of Bradley when he lost control

of his car. It went through the median, then into the northbound lanes, where it hit a semi head-on.

A state police spokesperson said icy conditions were a contributing factor to the accident.

Mr. Valdivinos was pronounced dead at the scene by the Kankakee County coroner. The driver of the semi was not injured, police said.

**Former Chanute Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Proposed RAB Adjournment Public Comment Period**

The Air Force has completed the cleanup, or records of decision for cleanup have been reached, of more than 250 sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act or state cleanup program, at the former Chanute Air Force Base. The majority of the base property has been transferred to the local community for redevelopment under the Base Realignment and Closure Act. All but a few acres of the remaining property will be transferred in 2019, and a separate meeting for public comment on the proposed remedy for the last site, Chanute Field Trap Range 1, will be held at a later date. Based on these factors, the Air Force has decided to adjourn the Chanute AFB RAB. The board is composed of volunteer community members, as well as state and local representatives who meet to advise the Air Force on environmental restoration efforts at the former base. The Air Force now invites the public to comment on this decision.

The 30-day public comment period begins February 15, 2019, and ends March 15, 2019.

Remediation will continue until complete. Information on these efforts will be available to the public as necessary through news releases, public notices and public briefings, and online at: <http://www.afcec.af.mil/Home/BRAC/Chanute.aspx>

Public questions or comments on RAB adjournment should be sent to:  
Mr. Paul Carroll, P.G., AFCEC/CIBE  
9801 Reese Boulevard North, Suite 210, Lubbock, Texas 79116-2017  
Fax: (806) 885-5022 or Email: [paul.carroll.1@us.af.mil](mailto:paul.carroll.1@us.af.mil)  
Media requests:  
Air Force Public Affairs Office: (866) 725-7617 or Email: [afimsc.pa.workflow@us.af.mil](mailto:afimsc.pa.workflow@us.af.mil)

**Former Chanute Air Force Base**



**Attachment E**  
**Responsiveness Summary**

**RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY  
PROPOSED RAB ADJOURNMENT  
FORMER CHANUTE AFB**

Comment/Question	Air Force Response
<b>Community Member #1</b>	
<p>I just read your article from some time ago about the clean up at Chanute AFB. I wondered how the work is progressing in light of new information coming out on PFAS and PFOA contamination of ground soil and ground water (wells). I understand that Chanute is being repurposed as residential and wondered whether potential new residents are depending upon municipal water providers or if their water is coming from wells.</p> <p>I write a blog informing individual residents about how they can test and filter their tap water to ensure it's safety and cleanliness. It appears that EPA standards aren't keeping up with the chemical regulation standards. Plus, in Central Illinois, municipal systems allow higher levels of nitrates than ideal due to heavy application of agricultural chemicals.</p> <p>If you have any updates on Chanute I would love to know more!</p>	<p>The Site Inspection Report for Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) Areas can be found on the Administrative Record (AR). Residents on the former Chanute AFB receive water from the Village of Rantoul. The perfluorooctanesulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOS/PFOA) contamination is limited to the shallow Wisconsin groundwater system. The Air Force has sampled water from the underlying Illinoian Aquifer (drinking water source for wells outside Rantoul Village limits), and did not detect PFOS/PFOA. Additionally, the Village of Rantoul has sampled their municipal water supply wells which are completed in the Mahomet Aquifer, and have not detected PFOS/PFOA.</p>
<b>RAB Member #1</b>	
<p>I didn't mark the above "blocks" one way or the other (<i>refers to check boxes supporting or not supporting decision to adjourn RAB</i>), because I've been a member of RAB since 1996 and I'm amazed that this amount of clean-up has been accomplished so far. Whatever you decide will be what the RAB will live with.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
<b>RAB Member #2</b>	
<p>I support the Air Force's Decision of RAB adjournment</p> <p>Additional comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The RAB once functioned as a two-way flow of information. Citizens who had worked and/or lived on the former Chanute Air Force Base brought in-depth knowledge to the table of the day-to-day operations and land uses. Over the</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comment noted.</li> <li>2. The Air Force will discuss with the Mayor the recommendation to present at a public meeting of the Rantoul Village Board. The Air Force will continue to keep the community informed of the remaining cleanup progress through newsletters, media outlets, and periodic public meetings.</li> </ol>



<p>course of the clean-up the former base has been well-mapped out. The well of citizen information has run dry. In fact, more recent "information" brought to the RAB by individuals less knowledgeable and familiar with the base have resulted in no-finding investigations. I believe the RAB has outlived its usefulness.</p> <p>2. However, the need for public transparency and accountability remains. I have suggested before that presentations be made at a public meeting of the Rantoul Village Board. Because the public is present, and because the meetings are live-streamed, such presentations would reach a much larger audience. It would directly reach the elected officials who make village policy. Village board meetings are also covered by the Rantoul Press, providing an additional avenue of dissemination. The presentations should be made on a regular basis -- perhaps remaining on the current six-month schedule or annually.</p>	
<b>RAB Member #3</b>	
<p>In preparation for any possible consideration of RAB board adjournment as a beginning within 2 weeks time by February 26, 2019 please provide to me, the community, and all other rab board members a complete list of all buildings on Chanute:</p> <p>A. That have had all asbestos;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. removed from within the structure</li> <li>2. encapsulated within the structure</li> <li>3 that still contains asbestos in any form</li> <li>4. that has had remaining asbestos both incapsulated and removed</li> </ol> <p>B. a map of chanute terrain and surrounding terrain areas that had had or still has any measurable quantity Perfluorinated compound contamination</p> <p>C. a map of chanute terrain and surrounding terrain that has had or still has any measurable quantity of tce contamination</p> <p>D. a map of chanute terrain that has had or still has any measurable quantity of any pesticide and/ or dioxin contamination</p>	<p>A. Asbestos in buildings is not the purview of the RAB. However, the Air Force has consistently reported progress related to Asbestos abatement, demolition, regulatory requirements, and Air Force policy on Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) in buildings transferred to the Village or other entities. A notification including ACM presence and legal requirements is included in every property deed where ACM is present within buildings.</p> <p>B. The Site Inspection Report for Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) Areas contains information concerning Perfluorinated compounds sampling and analysis, and can be found on the Administrative Record (AR#585644, 585644.1).</p> <p>C. The Remedial Investigation Reports contain information about Trichloroethene (TCE) contamination where applicable and can be found on the AR. Currently, Trichloroethene (TCE) contamination exceeding remedial action cleanup goals in shallow Wisconsin groundwater is limited to only two sites (LF017, SS041). The most recent Illinois EPA-</p>

<p>E. a list of all buildings on Chanute that had or still may have any measurable radiological contamination</p> <p>F. a list of all organic compounds , inorganic compounds , biological materials, and radiological materials that may have been spilled or disposed of any any terrain on Chanute or the surrounding terrain</p> <p>G. A list of all equipment that was returned to Chanute AFB from Operation Desert Storm area of operations and then disposed of either by incineration or burial in any Chanute land fill or community landfill</p> <p>H. A map showing completion of bio-remediation with the compounds used to complete bio-remediation and the identification of the contaminant targeted for bio-remediation</p> <p>I. A map of all drainage tile and/ or sewers that may have or did distribute any contamination to any other location on Chanute or any off base location.</p> <p>J A summary of all physiological effects of any and all contaminants by contaminant found on all Chanute terrain, water, or the surrounding terrain and water or within any structure as specified in CHPMM 230A.</p>	<p>approved groundwater sampling results can be found on the Administrative Record.</p> <p>D. The Remedial Investigation Reports contain information about pesticide and/or dioxin contamination where applicable and can be found on the AR.</p> <p>E. Radiological contamination of buildings is not the purview of the RAB.</p> <p>F. The Remedial Investigation Reports contain information about hazardous substances spilled, released, and/or disposed at Chanute and can be found on the AR.</p> <p>G. There were no operating incinerators or open landfills at Chanute during or after Desert Storm.</p> <p>H. The Remedial Action Work Plans and annual Remedial Action Groundwater Monitoring and Process Optimization Reports contain information about bioremediation where applicable and can be found on the AR.</p> <p>I. The Remedial Investigation Reports contain information about migration pathways including drainage tiles and sewers where applicable and can be found on the AR.</p> <p>J. The Human Health Risk Assessments provide information on physiological effects of contaminants of concern and can be found on the AR.</p>
<b>Community Member #2</b>	
<p>I was stationed there in 1985-86. What chemicals, if any, have they found?</p>	<p>The Remedial Investigation Reports contain information about chemicals found in soil and groundwater at Chanute and can be found on the AR. In general, the most common chemicals found were related to spills, leaks or releases of petroleum and degreasing solvents.</p>

The Air Force Administrative Record (AR) online can be accessed at <http://afcec.publicadmin-record.us.af.mil/Search.aspx>

**Attachment F**

**April 2019 Letter from Illinois EPA**

**ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276 • (217) 782-3397

JB PRITZKER, GOVERNOR

JOHN J. KIM, ACTING DIRECTOR

(217) 782-9292

April 26, 2019

Mr. Paul F. Carroll, P.G.  
AFCEC/CIBE  
2261 Hughes Avenue, Suite 155  
JB SA Lackland, TX 78236-9853

Re: 0198170001 – Champaign County  
Chanute Air Force Base  
Superfund/Technical Reports

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Adjournment

Dear Mr. Carroll:

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) is writing this letter to support the Air Force and community members decision to adjourn the RAB at the former Chanute Air Force Base. The Air Force has committed to continue community involvement opportunities despite adjournment of the RAB by maintaining a point of contact in the Air Force Public Affairs Office, providing updated cleanup information through the Information Repository and Administrative Record. Other activities may include public meetings, newsletters, and press releases, as needed.

The RAB has provided invaluable public input in the remedial decision-making process. The Illinois EPA thanks the community members who have served on the RAB over the years for service to their community and the State of Illinois. The Illinois EPA also thanks the Air Force for providing a forum and facilitating the meetings to gain the public's input.

4302 N. Main St., Rockford, IL 61103 (815) 987-7760  
595 S. State St., Elgin, IL 60123 (847) 608-3131  
2125 S. First St., Champaign, IL 61820 (217) 278-5800  
2009 Mall St., Collinsville, IL 62234 (618) 346-5120

9511 Harrison St., Des Plaines, IL 60016 (847) 294-4000  
412 SW Washington St., Suite D, Peoria, IL 61602 (309) 671-3022  
2309 W. Main St., Suite 116, Marion, IL 62959 (618) 993-7200  
100 W. Randolph St., Suite 4-500, Chicago, IL 60601

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Adjournment

April 26, 2019


Page 2 of 2

If you have questions or require additional information, please contact me at (217) 782-9292, or by e-mail at [christopher.hill@illinois.gov](mailto:christopher.hill@illinois.gov).

Sincerely,



Christopher A. Hill, P.E.  
Federal Site Remediation Section  
Division of Remediation Management  
Bureau of Land

  
NMW:CAH:cah:P:\Chanute\Site-Wide\190426 RAB Adjournment.docx

**Attachment G**

**DoD RAB Rule**

**Pt. 199, App. A**

procedures for the effective administration of the TYA Program and may authorize exceptions to requirements of this section, if permitted.

[78 FR 32119, May 29, 2013, as amended at 82 FR 45460, Sept. 29, 2017]

**APPENDIX A TO PART 199—ACRONYMS**

AFR—Air Force Regulation  
 AR—Army Regulation  
 ASD (HA)—Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)  
 CCLR—Claims Collection Litigation Report  
 CEOB—CHAMPUS Explanation of Benefits  
 CFR—Code of Federal Regulations  
 CHAMPUS—Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services  
 CRD—Chronic Renal Disease  
 CT—Computerized Tomography  
 DASD (A)—Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration)  
 D.D.S.—Doctor of Dental Surgery  
 DEERS—Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System  
 DHHS—Department of Health and Human Services  
 D.M.D.—Doctor of Dental Medicine  
 DME—Durable Medical Equipment  
 D.O.—Doctor of Osteopathy  
 DoD—Department of Defense  
 DSM-III—Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (Third Edition)  
 ECHO—Extended Care Health Option  
 EEG—Electroencephalogram  
 EST—Electroshock Therapy  
 FAR—Federal Acquisition Regulation  
 FEHBP—Federal Employees Health Benefits Program  
 FMCRA—Federal Medical Care Recovery Act  
 FR—Federal Register  
 HBA—Health Benefits Advisor  
 HL—Hearing Threshold Level  
 Hz—Hertz  
 ICD-9-CM—International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification  
 ICU—Intensive Care Unit  
 IQ—Intelligence Quotient  
 JCAH—Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals  
 L.P.N.—Licensed Practical Nurse  
 L.V.N.—Licensed Vocational Nurse  
 MBD—Minimal Brain Dysfunction  
 MCO—Marine Corps Order  
 M.D.—Doctor of Medicine  
 MIA—Missing in Action  
 NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
 NAVMILPERSCOMINST—Navy Military Personnel Command Instruction  
 NAVPERS—Navy Personnel  
 NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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OCHAMPUS—Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services  
 OCHAMPUSEUR—Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services for Europe  
 OCHAMPUSPAC—Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services for the Pacific Area  
 OCHAMPUSSO—Office of Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services for the Southern Hemisphere  
 OMB—Office of Management and Budget  
 PKU—Phenylketonuria  
 R.N.—Registered Nurse  
 RTC—Residential Treatment Center  
 SNF—Skilled Nursing Facility  
 STF—Specialized Treatment Facility  
 U.S.C.—United States Code  
 USPHS—U.S. Public Health Service

[51 FR 24008, July 1, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 35097, June 30, 1997; 63 FR 48448, Sept. 10, 1998; 69 FR 44952, July 28, 2004; 69 FR 51569, Aug. 20, 2004]

**PART 202—RESTORATION  
ADVISORY BOARDS****Subpart A—General Requirements**

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.* and 10 U.S.C. 2705.

SOURCE: 71 FR 27618, May 12, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

## Office of the Secretary of Defense

## § 202.1

## Subpart A—General Requirements

## § 202.1 Purpose, scope, definitions, and applicability.

(a) *Purpose.* The purpose of this part to establish regulations regarding the scope, characteristics, composition, funding, establishment, operation, adjournment, and dissolution of Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs).

(b) *Purpose and scope of responsibilities of RABs.* The purpose of a RAB is to provide:

(1) An opportunity for stakeholder involvement in the environmental restoration process at Department of Defense (DoD) installations. Stakeholders are those parties that may be affected by environmental restoration activities at the installation.

(2) A forum for the early discussion and continued exchange of environmental restoration program information between DoD installations, regulatory agencies, tribes, and the community.

(3) An opportunity for RAB members to review progress, participate in a dialogue with, and provide comments and advice to the installation's decision makers concerning environmental restoration matters. Installations shall give careful consideration to the comments provided by the RAB members.

(4) A forum for addressing issues associated with environmental restoration activities under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) at DoD installations, including activities conducted under the Military Munitions Response program (MMRP) to address unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, and the chemical constituents of munitions. Environmental groups or advisory boards that address issues other than environmental restoration activities are not governed by this regulation.

(c) *Definitions.* In this section:

(1) *Community RAB member* shall mean those individuals identified by community members and appointed by the Installation Commander to participate in a RAB who live and/or work in the affected community or are affected by the installation's environmental restoration program.

(2) *Environmental restoration* shall include the identification, investigation,

research and development, and cleanup of contamination from hazardous substances, including munitions and explosives of concern, and pollutants and contaminants.

(3) *Installation* shall include active and closing DoD installations and formerly used defense sites (FUDS).

(4) *Installation Commander* shall include the Commanding Officer or the equivalent of a Commanding Officer at active installations; the Installation Commander or other Military Department officials who close the facility and are responsible for its disposal at Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) installations; or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Project Management District Commander at FUDS.

(5) *Public participants* shall include anyone else who may want to attend the RAB meetings, including those individuals that may not live and/or work in the affected community or may not be affected by the installation's environmental restoration program but would like to attend and provide comments to the RAB.

(6) *Stakeholders* are those parties that may be affected by environmental restoration activities at an installation, including family members of military personnel and civilian workers, local and state governments and EPA for NPL properties, tribal community members and indigenous people, and current landowners, as appropriate.

(7) *Tribes* shall mean any Federally-recognized American Indian and Alaska Native government as defined by the most current Department of Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs list of tribal entities published in the FEDERAL REGISTER pursuant to Section 104 of the Federally Recognized Tribe Act.

(8) *RAB adjournment* shall mean when an Installation Commander, in consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), state, tribes, RAB members, and the local community, as appropriate, close the RAB based on a determination that there is no longer a need for a RAB or when community interest in the RAB declines.

(9) *RAB dissolution* shall mean when an Installation Commander, with the



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appropriate Military Component's Environmental Deputy Assistant Secretary's approval, disbands a RAB that is no longer fulfilling the intended purpose of advising and providing community input to an Installation Commander and decision makers on environmental restoration projects. Installation Commanders are expected to make every reasonable effort to ensure that a RAB performs its role as effectively as possible and a concerted attempt is made to resolve issues that affect the RAB's effectiveness. There are circumstances, however, that may prevent a RAB from operating effectively or fulfilling its intended purpose.

(d) *Other public involvement activities.* A RAB should complement other community involvement efforts occurring at an installation; however, it does not replace other types of community outreach and participation activities required by applicable laws and regulations.

(e) *Applicability of regulations to existing RABs.* The regulations in this part apply to all RABs regardless of when the RAB was established.

(f) *Guidance.* The Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environment shall issue guidance regarding the scope, characteristics, composition, funding, establishment, operation, adjournment, and dissolution of RABs pursuant to this rule. The issuance of any such guidance shall not be a precondition to the establishment of RABs or the implementation of this part.

[71 FR 27617, May 12, 2006; 71 FR 30719, May 30, 2006]

**§ 202.2 Criteria for establishment.**

(a) *Determining if sufficient interest warrants establishing a RAB.* A RAB should be established when there is sufficient and sustained community interest, and any of the following criteria are met:

(1) The closure of an installation involves the transfer of property to the community,

(2) At least 50 local citizens petition the installation for creation of a RAB,

(3) Federal, state, tribal, or local government representatives request the formation of a RAB, or

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(4) The installation determines the need for a RAB. To determine the need for establishing a RAB, an installation should:

- (i) Review correspondence files,
- (ii) Review media coverage,
- (iii) Consult local community members,
- (iv) Consult relevant government officials, and

(v) Evaluate responses to communication efforts, such as notices placed in local newspapers and, if applicable, announced on the installation's Web site.

(b) *Responsibility for forming or operating a RAB.* The installation shall have lead responsibility for forming and operating a RAB.

(c) *Converting existing Technical Review Committees (TRCs) to RABs.* In accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2705(d)(1), a RAB may fulfill the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 2705(c), which directs DoD to establish TRCs. DoD recommends that, where TRCs or similar advisory groups already exist, the TRC or similar advisory group be considered for conversion to a RAB, provided there is sufficient and sustained interest within the community.

[71 FR 27617, May 12, 2006; 71 FR 30719, May 30, 2006]

**§ 202.3 Notification of formation of a Restoration Advisory Board.**

Prior to establishing a RAB, an installation shall notify potential stakeholders of its intent to form a RAB. In announcing the formation of a RAB, the installation should describe the purpose of a RAB and discuss opportunities for membership.

**§ 202.4 Composition of a RAB.**

(a) *Membership.* At a minimum, each RAB shall include representatives from DoD and the community. RAB community membership shall be well balanced and reflect the diverse interests within the local community.

(1) *Government representation.* The RAB may also include representatives from the EPA at the discretion of the Regional Administrator of the appropriate EPA Regional Office, and state, tribal, and local governments, as appropriate. At closing installations where BRAC Cleanup Teams (BCT)

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exist, representatives of the BCT may also serve as the government representative(s) of the RAB. The Department encourages individuals and agencies involved with BRAC to participate in RABs at closing installations.

(2) *Community representation.* Community RAB members should live and/or work in the affected community or be affected by the installation's environmental restoration program. While DoD encourages individual tribal members to participate on RABs, RABs in no way replace or serve as a substitute forum for the government-to-government relationship between DoD and Federally-recognized tribes.

(i) To support the objective selection of community RAB members, installations will use a selection panel comprised of community members to nominate community RAB members. The Installation Commander, in consultation with the state, tribal, and local governments and EPA, as appropriate, will identify community interests and solicit names of individuals who can represent these interests on the selection panel. The panel will establish the procedures for nominating community RAB members, the process for reviewing community interest, and criteria for selecting community RAB members. The panel will transmit the list of RAB nominees to the Installation Commander for appointment.

(ii) Following the panel nominations, the Installation Commander, in consultation with the state and EPA, as appropriate, will review the nominations to ensure the panel fairly represents the local community. The Installation Commander will accept or reject the entire list of RAB nominees for appointment.

(b) *Chairmanship.* Each RAB established shall have two co-chairs, one representing the DoD installation and the other the community. Co-chairs shall be responsible for directing and managing the RAB operations.

(c) *Compensation for community members of the RAB.* The community co-chair and community RAB members serve voluntarily. DoD will not compensate them for their participation.

[71 FR 27617, May 12, 2006; 71 FR 30719, May 30, 2006]

**Subpart B—Operating Requirements****§ 202.5 Creating a mission statement.**

The installation and community co-chair, in conjunction with the RAB members, shall determine the RAB mission statement in accordance with guidance provided by the DoD Components.

**§ 202.6 Selecting co-chairs.**

(a) *DoD installation co-chair.* The DoD installation co-chair shall be selected by the Installation Commander or equivalent, or in accordance with Military Component-specific guidance.

(b) *Community co-chair.* The community co-chair shall be selected by the community RAB members.

[71 FR 27617, May 12, 2006; 71 FR 30719, May 30, 2006]

**§ 202.7 Developing operating procedures.**

Each RAB shall develop a set of operating procedures and the co-chairs are responsible for carrying them out. Areas that should be addressed in the procedures include:

(a) Clearly defined goals and objectives for the RAB, as determined by the co-chairs in consultation with the RAB,

(b) Meeting announcements,

(c) Attendance requirements of members at meetings,

(d) Development, approval and distribution procedures for the minutes of RAB meetings,

(e) Meeting frequency and location,

(f) Rules of order,

(g) The frequency and procedures for conducting training,

(h) Procedures for selecting or replacing co-chairs and selecting, replacing, or adding RAB members,

(i) Specifics on the size of the RAB, periods of membership, and co-chair length of service,

(j) Review of public comments and responses,

(k) Participation of the general public,

(l) Keeping the public informed about proceedings of the RAB,

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(m) Discussing the agenda for the next meeting and issues to be addressed, and

(n) Methods for resolving disputes.

**§ 202.8 Training RAB members.**

Training is not required for RAB members. It may be advisable, however, to provide RAB members with some initial orientation training regarding the purpose and responsibilities of the RAB, familiarization on cleanup technologies, chemicals of concern, and sampling protocols, as well as informing them of the availability of independent technical advice and document review through EPA's Technical Assistance Grant program and DoD's Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) program, to enable them to fulfill their responsibilities. Training should be site-specific and beneficial to RAB members. The DoD installation may also provide in-house assistance to discuss technical issues. Funding for training activities must be within the scope of administrative support for RABs, as permitted in § 202.12.

**§ 202.9 Conducting RAB meetings.**

(a) *Public participation.* RAB meetings shall be open to the public.

(1) The installation co-chair shall prepare and publish a timely public notice in a local newspaper of general circulation announcing each RAB meeting. If applicable, it is recommended that the meeting also be announced on the installation's Web site.

(2) Each RAB meeting shall be held at a reasonable time and in a manner or place reasonably accessible to and usable by all participants, including persons with disabilities.

(3) Presentation materials and readable maps should be provided to all meeting participants as appropriate.

(4) Interested persons shall be permitted to attend, appear before, or file statements with any RAB, subject to such reasonable rules or regulations as may be prescribed. Open solicitation of public comments shall be permitted and members of the public will have a designated time on the agenda to speak to the RAB committee as a whole.

(b) *Nature of discussions.* The installation shall give careful consideration to all comments provided by individual

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RAB members. Group consensus is not a prerequisite for RAB input. Each member of the RAB may provide advice as an individual; however, when a RAB decides to vote or poll for consensus, only community members should participate.

(c) *Meeting minutes.* The installation co-chair, in coordination with the community co-chair, shall prepare the minutes of each RAB meeting.

(1) The RAB meeting minutes shall contain a record of the persons present; a complete and accurate description of matters discussed and comments received; and copies of all reports received, issued, or approved by the RAB. The accuracy of all minutes shall be certified by the RAB co-chairs. RAB minutes should be kept in the information repository; however, if the RAB minutes reflect decision-making, copies should also be documented in the Administrative Record.

(2) The records, reports, minutes, appendixes, working papers, drafts, studies, agenda, or other documents that were made available to or prepared for or by each RAB shall be available for public inspection and copying at a publicly accessible location, such as the information repositories established under the installation's Community Relations Plan, a public library, or in the offices of the installation to which the RAB reports, until the RAB ceases to exist.

[71 FR 27617, May 12, 2006; 71 FR 30719, May 30, 2006]

**§ 202.10 RAB adjournment and dissolution.**

(a) *RAB adjournment*—(1) *Requirements for RAB adjournment.* An Installation Commander may adjourn a RAB with input from the community when there is no longer a need for a RAB or when community interest in the RAB no longer exists. An Installation Commander may consider adjourning the RAB in the following situations:

(i) A record of decision has been signed for all DERP sites on the installation,

(ii) An installation has achieved response complete at all sites and no further environmental restoration decisions are required,

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(iii) An installation has all remedies in place,

(iv) The RAB has achieved the desired end goal as defined in the RAB Operating Procedures,

(v) There is no longer sufficient, sustained community interest, as documented by the installation with RAB community members and community-at-large input, to sustain the RAB. The installation shall continue to monitor for any changes in community interest that could warrant reactivating or reestablishing the RAB, or

(vi) The installation has been transferred out of DoD control and day-to-day responsibility for making restoration response decisions has been assumed by the transferee.

(2) *Adjournment procedures.* If the Installation Commander is considering adjourning the RAB, the Installation Commander shall:

(i) Consult with EPA, state, tribes, RAB members, and the local community, as appropriate, regarding adjourning the RAB and consider all responses before making a final decision.

(ii) Document the rationale for adjournment in a memorandum for inclusion in the Administrative Record, notify the public of the decision through written notice to the RAB members and through publication of a notice in a local newspaper of general circulation, and describe other ongoing public involvement opportunities that are available if the Installation Commander decides to adjourn the RAB.

(b) *RAB dissolution—(1) Requirements for RAB dissolution.* An Installation Commander may recommend dissolution of a RAB when a RAB is no longer fulfilling the intended purpose of advising and providing community input to an Installation Commander and decision makers on environmental restoration projects as described in §202.1(b).

(2) *Dissolution procedures.* If the Installation Commander is considering dissolving the RAB, the Installation Commander shall:

(i) Consult with EPA, state, tribal and local government representatives, as appropriate, regarding dissolving the RAB.

(ii) Notify the RAB community co-chair and members in writing of the in-

tent to dissolve the RAB and the reasons for doing so and provide the RAB members 30 days to respond in writing. The Installation Commander shall consider RAB member responses, and in consultation with EPA, state, tribal and local government representatives, as appropriate, determine the appropriate actions.

(iii) Notify the public of the proposal to dissolve the RAB and provide a 30-day public comment period on the proposal, if the Installation Commander decides to proceed with dissolution. At the conclusion of the public comment period, the Installation Commander will review the public comments, consult with EPA, state, tribal and local government representatives, as appropriate, and, if the Installation Commander still believes dissolution is appropriate, render a recommendation to that effect.

(iv) Send the recommendation, responsiveness summary, and all supporting documentation via the chain-of-command to the Military Component's Environmental Deputy Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) for approval or disapproval. The Military Component's Environmental Deputy Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) shall notify the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment) (or equivalent) of the decision to approve or disapprove the request to dissolve the RAB and the rationale for that decision.

(v) Document the recommendation, responsiveness summary, and the rationale for dissolution in a memorandum for inclusion in the Administrative Record, notify the public of the decision through written notice to the RAB members and through publication of a notice in a local newspaper of general circulation and describe other ongoing public involvement opportunities that are available, once the Military Component's Environmental Deputy Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) makes a final decision.

(c) *Reestablishing an adjourned or dissolved RAB.* An Installation Commander may reestablish an adjourned or dissolved RAB if there is sufficient and sustained community interest in doing so, and there are environmental

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restoration activities still ongoing at the installation or that may start up again. Where a RAB is adjourned or dissolved and environmental restoration activities continue, the Installation Commander should reassess community interest at least every 24 months. When all environmental restoration decisions have been made and required remedies are in place and are properly operating at an installation, reassessment of the community interest for reestablishing the RAB is not necessary. When additional environmental restoration decisions have to be made resulting from subsequent actions, such as long-term management and five-year reviews, the installation will reassess community interest for reestablishing the RAB. Where the reassessment finds sufficient and sustained community interest at previously adjourned or dissolved RABs, the Installation Commander should reestablish a RAB. Where the reassessment does not find sufficient and sustained community interest in reestablishing the RAB, the Installation Commander shall document in a memorandum for the record the procedures followed in the reassessment and the findings of the reassessment. This document shall be included in the Administrative Record for the installation. If there is interest in reestablishment at a previously dissolved RAB, but the Installation Commander determines that the same conditions exist that required the original dissolution, he or she will request, through the chain-of-command to the Military Component's Deputy Assistant Secretary, an exception to reestablishing the RAB. If those conditions no longer exist at a previously dissolved RAB, and there is sufficient and sustained interest in reestablishment, the Installation Commander should recommend to the Deputy Assistant Secretary that the RAB be reestablished. The Deputy Assistant Secretary will take the Installation Commander's recommendation under advisement and may approve that RAB for reestablishment.

(d) *Public comment.* If the Installation Commander intends to recommend dissolution of a RAB or reestablish a dissolved RAB, the Installation Commander shall notify the public of the

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proposal to dissolve or reestablish the RAB and provide a 30-day public comment period on the proposal. At the conclusion of the public comment period, the Installation Commander shall review public comments; consult with EPA and state, tribal, or local government representatives, as appropriate; prepare a responsiveness summary; and render a recommendation. The recommendation, responsiveness summary, and all supporting documentation should be sent via the chain-of-command to the Military Component's Environmental Deputy Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) for approval or disapproval. The Installation Commander shall notify the public of the decision.

**§ 202.11 Documenting RAB activities.**

(a) The installation shall document information on the activities of a RAB in the Information Repository. These activities shall include, but are not limited to:

(1) Installation's efforts to survey community interest in forming a RAB,

(2) Steps taken to establish a RAB where there is sufficient and sustained community interest,

(3) How the RAB relates to the overall community involvement program, and

(4) Steps taken to adjourn, dissolve, or reestablish the RAB.

(b) When RAB input has been used in decision-making, it should be documented as part of the Administrative Record.

[71 FR 27617, May 12, 2006; 71 FR 30719, May 30, 2006]

### **Subpart C—Administrative Support, Funding, and Reporting Requirements**

**§ 202.12 Administrative support and eligible expenses.**

(a) *Administrative support.* Subject to the availability of funding, the installation shall provide administrative support to establish and operate a RAB.

(b) *Eligible administrative expenses for a RAB.* The following activities specifically and directly associated with establishing and operating a RAB shall

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qualify as an administrative expense of a RAB:

- (1) RAB establishment.
- (2) Membership selection.
- (3) Training if it is:
  - (i) Site specific and benefits the establishment and operation of a RAB.
  - (ii) Relevant to the environmental restoration activities occurring at the installation.
- (4) Meeting announcements.
- (5) Meeting facilities.
- (6) Meeting facilitators, including translators.
- (7) Preparation of meeting agenda materials and minutes.
- (8) RAB-member mailing list maintenance and RAB materials distribution.
- (c) *Funding.* Subject to the availability of funds, administrative support to RABs may be funded as follows:
  - (1) At active installations, administrative expenses for a RAB shall be paid using funds from the Military Component's Environmental Restoration accounts.
  - (2) At BRAC installations, administrative expenses for a RAB shall be paid using BRAC funds.
  - (3) At FUDS, administrative expenses for a RAB shall be paid using funds from the Environmental Restoration account for the Formerly Used Defense Sites program.

**§ 202.13 Technical assistance for public participation.**

Community members of a RAB or TRC may request technical assistance for interpreting scientific and engineering issues with regard to the nature of environmental hazards at the installation and environmental restoration activities conducted, or proposed to be conducted, at the installation in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2705(e) and the TAPP regulations located in 32 CFR Part 203.

**§ 202.14 Documenting and reporting activities and expenses.**

The installation at which a RAB is established shall document the activities and meeting minutes and record the administrative expenses associated with the RAB in the information repository at a publicly accessible location. Installations shall use internal department and Military Component-specific

reporting mechanisms to submit required information on RAB activities and expenditures.

**PART 203—TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (TAPP) IN DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACTIVITIES**

Sec.

- 203.1 Authority.
- 203.2 Purpose and availability of referenced material.
- 203.3 Definitions.
- 203.4 Major components of the TAPP process.
- 203.5 TAPP process.
- 203.6 Cost principles.
- 203.7 Eligible applicants.
- 203.8 Evaluation criteria.
- 203.9 Submission of application.
- 203.10 Eligible activities.
- 203.11 Ineligible activities.
- 203.12 Technical assistance for public participation provider qualifications.
- 203.13 Procurement.
- 203.14 RAB/TRC reporting requirements.
- 203.15 Method of payment.
- 203.16 Record retention and audits.
- 203.17 Technical assistance provider reporting requirements.
- 203.18 Conflict of interest and disclosure requirements.
- 203.19 Appeals process.

**APPENDIX A TO PART 203—TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION APPLICATION REQUEST FORM**

**AUTHORITY:** 10 U.S.C. 2705.

**SOURCE:** 63 FR 5261, Feb. 2, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 203.1 Authority.**

Part 203 is issued under the authority of section 2705 of Title 10, United States Code. In 1994, Congress authorized the Department of Defense (DoD) to develop a program to facilitate public participation by providing technical assistance to local community members of Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) and Technical Review Committees (TRCs) (section 326 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995, Pub.L. 103-337). In 1996, Congress revised this authority (section 324 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, Pub.L. 104-

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