

Community Relations Plan for the Former Chanute Air Force Base

August 2007



U.S. AIR FORCE

Air Force Real Property Agency

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SECTION 1: OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

The Air Force Real Property Agency developed this Community Relations Plan to facilitate two-way communication with the community surrounding the former Chanute Air Force Base and to encourage community involvement in site activities.

This CRP updates the Chanute Community Relations Plan released in 2004. The concerns identified and addressed within this plan are similar to those previously identified. This is to be expected, due to the relatively lengthy timeframe required by the environmental restoration program. Because of this, the Air Force understands the importance of proactive and open communication with the community. The Air Force will utilize the community relations activities outlined in this plan to keep residents informed and provide opportunities to be involved. To achieve these goals, some broadly applicable approaches will be employed as standard practices in all specific activities:

- Proactively make contact with the community and its members
- Take information directly to the community, rather than relying primarily on the media
- Tailor information to make it understandable and relevant
- Incorporate feedback mechanisms into communication efforts to help evaluate the usefulness of communication efforts

This plan is organized to allow for ease of readability. This section presents an overview of the Community Relations Plan. Section 2, Capsule Site Description, provides site history, description, and an overview of cleanup activities that have occurred at the former base. Section 3, Community Background, provides a community profile, history of community relations, key community concerns and summary of communication needs. Section 4, Community Involvement Strategy, presents the projected activities intended to respond to community concerns and communication needs. The appendices provide information on available resources.

SECTION 2: CAPSULE SITE DESCRIPTION

These subsections present an overview of the community and a general chronology of site activities during the active operations of Chanute AFB and during the follow-up cleanup operations to date, as follows:

2.1 Site History

In 1917, Chanute Air Force Base began operations as a pilot training facility on 640 acres southeast of Rantoul, Illinois. Training at the facility quickly expanded to include service mechanics, photography and communications. Upon the country's entry into World War II, Chanute further expanded its training mission to include aircraft maintenance, weather observation, life support, metal processing, and chemical warfare. In 1944, the Women's Army Air Corps School was established at Chanute. In the 1950s, Chanute became the primary training installation for the Strategic Air Command's bomber fleet maintenance crews, supporting both the B-52 and B-58 long-range bombers. With the Air Force expansion into missile defense systems, Chanute began training personnel in the use of the Atlas, Thor, Hound Dog, Bomarc and Short Range Attack Missiles. The flight training mission of Chanute ended in 1971. In the 1980s additional training programs added at Chanute included Jet Engines Maintenance and Fire Protection. Table 1 shows the history of the installation operations at Chanute AFB including activities which produced hazardous substances.

The Installation Restoration Program was established at Chanute in 1983. The goal of the program was to protect human health and the environment through the identification and remediation of environmental contamination caused by past base operations and disposal procedures. The Base Realignment and Closure Commission selected Chanute Air Force Base for closure in 1988. At that time, the base covered 2,174 acres. Chanute Air Force Base officially closed operations on September 30, 1993.

Table 1. History of Installation Operations at Chanute Air Force Base

Period	Type of Operation	Hazardous Substance Activities
1917-1922	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot training • Storage depot 	Aircraft maintenance, fuel storage, machine shops, painting, use of solvents
1922-1938	Technical Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical • Photographic • Communications technical training 	Mechanic training
1938-1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical training • Aerospace system support 	Mechanic training, aircraft maintenance, weather observation
1971-1993	Non-flying technical training	Mechanic training, aircraft maintenance, weather observation

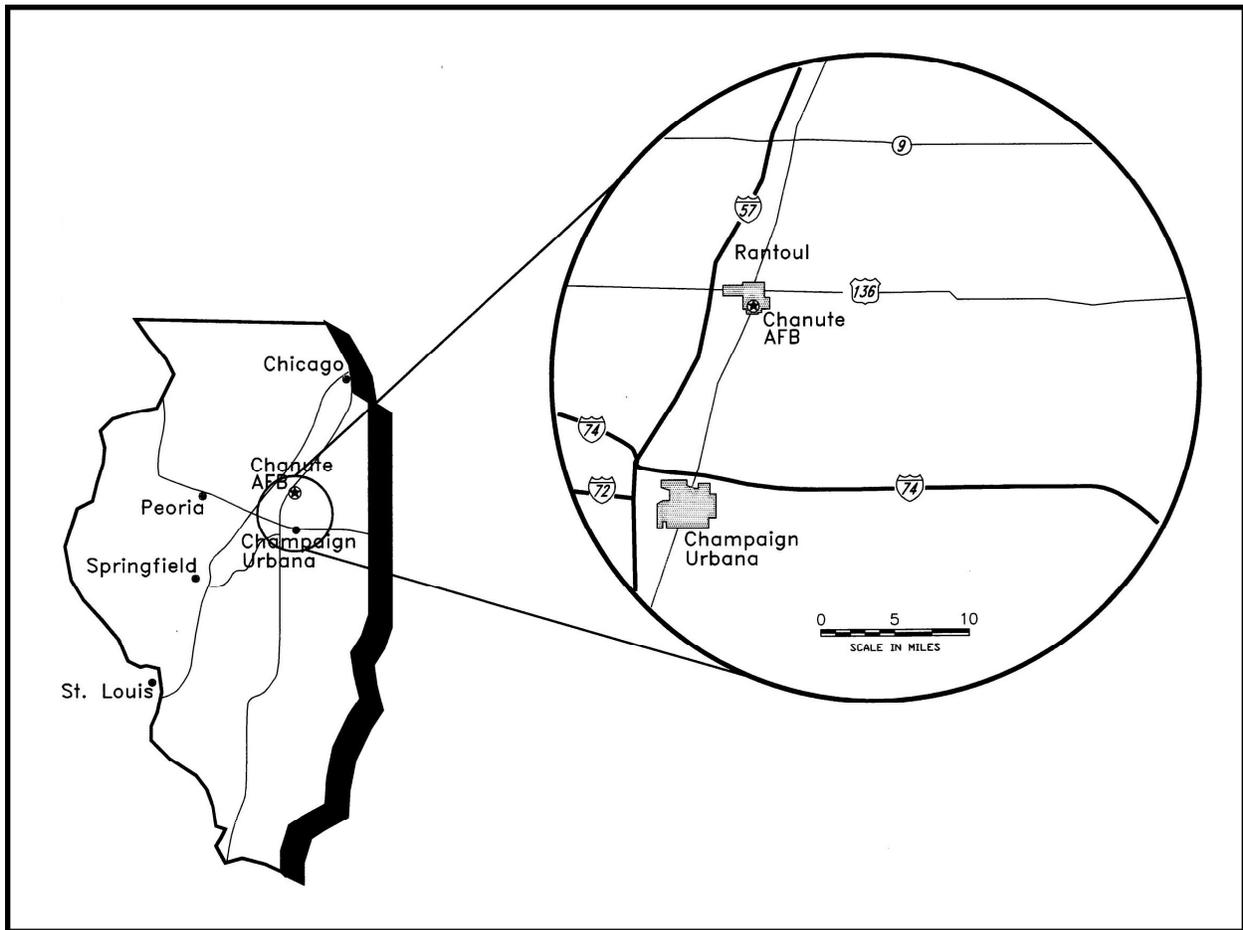
During its 76 years of use for pilot training, technical training, storage, maintenance and aerospace systems support, several areas of Chanute were environmentally impacted. The type of contamination found from operations at Chanute has been petroleum/oil/lubricants (POLs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) for example trichloroethylene [TCE], semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polyaromatic 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.

The community has been involved in Chanute's cleanup since 1994, when the Restoration Advisory Board was created. The RAB is a forum for the discussion and exchange of restoration program information among the Air Force, regulatory agencies, and the community. It provides an opportunity for RAB members to review progress and participate in a dialogue with the installation's decision makers concerning environmental restoration matters.

2.2 Site Description/Location

Chanute AFB is located in Champaign County, Illinois, immediately adjacent to the village of Rantoul. While active, the base was comprised of approximately, 2,174 acres. While the village of Rantoul borders the north/northeast portion of Chanute AFB, the remaining three sides are surrounded by farmland. A small stream, Salt Fork Creek, flows along the southern perimeter boundary and through the southeast corner of the base. The majority of the former base has been leased to the Village of Rantoul for use as a commercial airport. Additional areas were transferred to private owners to include housing developments in the northeast and southwest boundaries of the former base. Figure 1 is a representative map of the state of Illinois showing the location of Chanute AFB in relation to the cities of Rantoul, Champaign, and Chicago.

Figure 1. Former Chanute AFB site location



2.3 Site Inspection/Cleanup Activities

Detailed information about the status of the cleanup effort is available from several sources. For complete, detailed information, visit the Information Repository or the on-line Administrative Record (addresses are listed in Appendix F).

The Air Force established the IRP in fiscal year 1983. As a first step of the IRP, environmental studies were completed to determine any potential threat to human health and the environment due to past installation operations or waste disposal practices. Investigations conducted between 1982 and 1992 identified multiple potential areas of concern including landfills, fire training areas, oil/water separators (OWSs), a petroleum sludge disposal pit, jet engine test cells, underground storage tanks (USTs) and aboveground storage tanks (ASTs). Prior to base closure, cleanup activities included removal of USTs, pipelines and contaminated soils at UST sites; removal of sludge and contaminated soil at a sludge pit; and leak testing of OWSs, with leaking tanks removed.

In 1994, a BRAC Cleanup Team and RAB were formed. Working with the United States Environmental Protection Agency Region V and the Illinois EPA, the Air Force conducted a post closure investigation to identify areas needing investigations of environmental impacts from Air Force operations. Chanute was subsequently divided into two sections to expedite property transfer and facilitate necessary remediation. These sections are the 1,700 acre Operable Unit 1 (OU-1) located throughout the northern half and southwest corner of the installation that contains both housing units and the airport and the 425 acre Operable Unit 2 (OU-2) in the southeast corner of the installation that contains Heritage Lake.

Investigation of sites within OU-1 and OU-2 fall under the purview of two environmental restoration categories: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and Environmental Compliance Closure Related sites including petroleum-related tanks. CERCLA sites are those where Air Force operations and/or waste disposal practices may have resulted in the release of CERCLA regulated substances such as solvents. CERCLA excludes the release of petroleum-related products, therefore any petroleum areas such as USTs, ASTs, OWS and pipelines are identified as ECCR sites unless the tank was suspected to contain CERCLA constituents in addition to petroleum. CERCLA site investigations and cleanups are coordinated with both USEPA and IEPA, with cleanup guidelines agreed to by the BCT using established levels of protection for human health and the environment. ECCR petroleum-related tank cleanup guidelines are also agreed to by the BCT using State of Illinois Tiered Approach to Corrective Action guidelines, and closure is approved by the IEPA, with USEPA involved during the process of transferring property.

OU-1, which covers approximately 80% of the total land area of the former base, contains 56 sites or site groupings currently being investigated using the CERCLA process. Sites include 15 USTs, 5 former coal piles, 5 firefighting demonstration areas, an aircraft washrack, 2 water towers, a laundromat, the East and South wastewater treatment plants, 4 small auto body shops, 3 OWSs, 1 AST site, a skeet range, various hangars, sludge drying beds, an engine test cell facility, an indoor shooting range, an aircraft fuel spill site, a paint storage shed and a suspected demolitions disposal area. Multiple petroleum-related tanks are also located in OU-1 with closure being pursued using an ECCR process.

OU-2, which covers approximately 20% of the total land area of the former base, contains 33 sites where closure is being pursued using the CERCLA process. Multiple petroleum-related tanks are also located in OU-2 with closure being pursued under the ECCR process. OU-2 CERCLA sites include 4 landfills, which cover approximately 80 acres, 2 fire training areas covering 9 acres, and two sludge disposal pits. Heritage Lake, a large recreational area, is located adjacent to the east side of Landfill 2 and directly south of Salt Fork Creek. Leaching and potential sedimentation of metals was of concern at Heritage Lake. Multiple signs were placed at the lake by the Air Force, recommending catch-and-release fishing only pending completion of investigation activities. The signs have since been removed, as the investigation yielded no signs of risk to human health and the environment related to former Air Force activities.

Additional sites of concern in OU-2 include 2 jet engine test facilities, fuel and acid storage buildings and lines, 2 cryogenics training facilities, a pistol range, a water tower, the 900 Area wastewater treatment plant, 6 leaking UST sites and several chemical spills.

Basewide Cleanup Summary

In 1995, a treatability study was completed using low-temperature thermal volatilization to treat 60,000 tons of contaminated soil at 14 former UST sites throughout the former base. Forty-six thousand tons of cleaned soils were returned to the excavations as backfill, and the remaining 14,000 tons were disposed of offsite. The remaining UST sites were ranked according to the Department of Defense Relative Risk Site Evaluation Guidelines. These guidelines help identify risks to human health and the environment and establish cleanup priorities. In 1996, a groundwater pump-and-treat system was installed at Building 700, a former UST site. The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) conducted a bioremediation treatability study to determine if petroleum contamination levels at Building 950 were below cleanup criteria. Results from this test have been incorporated into the ongoing investigation of Building 950. Also in 1996, a remedial investigation report was submitted to USEPA and IEPA but was rejected based on questions of the quality of laboratory data collected. Several parcels of OU-1 were transferred to private owners, while the remainder of the land remains under long-term lease to the Village until it is permanently transferred.

In 1997, the Air Force internally reviewed and updated the BRAC Cleanup Plan; the results of this update were incorporated into an official 2004 update of the plan. The BCP is designed as a "living" document that provides the current status of the environmental program and the strategy for the cleanup completion in a comprehensive and consolidated manner. The BCP is used to improve project management, increase informed decision-making on site, and anticipate regulatory, technical, and scheduling issues and public and regulatory concerns in order to expedite site cleanup. In 1998, area surveys, geophysics studies, and cone penetrometer testing were completed for the four landfills. Planning documents for an RI of the landfills were approved. New areas requiring investigation were discovered in both OU-1 and OU-2. An interim remedial action was initiated to install caps at the four landfills. The IRA planning documents, field sampling plan and monitor well design were completed in 1999. Also initiated in 1999, were a site characterization and an engineering evaluation/cost analysis

for Fire Training Area 2 and the Building 932 sludge pit. Non-time-critical removal actions were initiated to accelerate the soil cleanup timeline.

In 2000, field activities related to the RI for landfills, including Salt Fork Creek and Heritage Lake, were completed, and field screening investigations were completed at OU-2. Soil remediation was completed at the Veterans Parkway area, allowing construction of a new roadway to facilitate reuse. Preparation for cap construction at Landfills 1, 2, and 3 began. Removal actions at Building 932 and FTA-2 included the removal of 50,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil. A work plan was approved for the removal of 84 ASTs, USTs and OWSs. An interim Record of Decision for construction of the landfill caps for OU-2 Landfills 1, 2, 3 and 4 was signed and construction began at Landfill 1. In 2001, unused ASTs throughout the installation were removed, as well as underground piping at Building 950. A groundwater assessment was conducted at 15 UST sites. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry initiated a public health assessment for the groundwater at the installation and its effects on rural wells. The report, ATSDR document IL1570024157-001 *Health Consultation, Chanute Air Force Base – Residential Wells*, identified no apparent health hazards. For a full copy of the report, visit the ATSDR website at <http://atsdr.cdc.gov/> under the Hazardous Waste Sites, click list by state and select Illinois.

In 2002, construction of the landfill caps at Landfill 1 and Landfill 3 were initiated and planning for construction at Landfill 2 began. Reports were prepared which summarized available environmental information and related cleanup operations for the landfills, Salt Fork Creek, and Heritage Lake. Through a cooperative agreement with the Village of Rantoul, excavation of soil during landfill cap construction resulted in the construction of a storm water detention basin for the Village. Comprehensive RIs for OU-1 and OU-2 were initiated, including all usable data from previous investigations and all sites discovered to date. In 2003, planning documents for RI activities were completed and approved, and field activities began. Landfill 2 cap construction was completed. The Air Force also received closure for 122 ECCR sites.

As previously identified, CERCLA work plans included 42 investigation locations for Operable Unit 1. Ten were determined not to have contamination warranting risk analysis and were closed at the PA/SI stage. The remaining 32 sites proceeded to Remedial Investigation. Thirteen RI reports will be completed for this OU. Thirteen RI reports were submitted to U.S. EPA and Illinois EPA. Nine of these have EPA and IEPA concurrence and are final; three are still under review; and the 13th report is still being developed by the Air Force. The Air Force proposes 15 sites for no further action. EPA and IEPA have concurred with nine. Seventeen sites will proceed to the Feasibility Study.

Operable Unit 2 includes 30 investigation locations. All required risk analysis; 30 sites proceeded to RI. Twelve RI reports will be completed for this OU. Eleven have been submitted to EPA and IEPA; three have EPA and IEPA concurrence and are final, and five are under EPA and IEPA review. The remaining five are still being developed by the Air Force. The Air Force proposes 10 sites for no further action. EPA and IEPA have concurred with three so far. The remaining seven sites are pending agency concurrence. Eighteen sites will proceed to the Feasibility Study.

All remedial investigation reports are expected to be finalized in 2007. Feasibility studies, proposed plans and records of decision are planned under a performance-based contract for 2008. Completion of investigations and soil remediation actions at Fuel Storage Tank Sites is planned for 2007-2008. Remedial Actions for CERCLA sites are planned for 2008-2010.

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

The subsections that follow present an overview of the community and a general chronology of community relations and communication to date, as follows:

3.1 Community Profile

The Village of Rantoul is a small rural community located in central Illinois along Interstate 57 near the Sangamon River. It is 15.2 miles north of Champaign-Urbana, home to the University of Illinois, and 111.1 miles south of Chicago. The population of Rantoul has been declining since 1990 (according to U.S. census data). The 1990 census showed a population of 17,212 while Chanute AFB was operational. The 2000 census showed a population of 11,196, a change of 34.9%. The population is primarily Caucasian (80.9%), with only two significant minority groups: African-American (13.2%) and Hispanic or Latino (2.8%). The percentage of English-language-only households is 95.3%. U.S. Citizenship is 99%. The median age is 31.9, with 71.6% of the residents over 18 years of age.

The Village of Rantoul has a total of 5,283 housing units (2000 census). The occupancy rate is 86.9%. Of the 4,589 occupied housing units, 54.6% are owner-occupied and 45.4% are rental. Households are primarily family (63.4%), with the average household size 2.44 and average family size 3.05. Residents are primarily married (51.4%) or have never been married (24.8%).

Of the available labor force, 16 years of age and over, 73% are currently employed. The majority of workers are salaried employees of private companies (79.7%), followed by government (15%) and self-employed (4.9%). Industry is primarily manufacturing (20.6%), retail (11.5%) and educational, health and social services (21.9%). While the community is rural, agricultural makes up only 1.2% of the employment. The median household income in 1999 was \$37,464.

Rantoul uses a combination of elected and appointed officials. The citizens elect the Mayor and Village Board at large. The appointed officials include the Village Administrator, Economic Development and Aviation Director, Fire Chief, Police Chief, Director of Public Works, Community Development Director, Comptroller, and City Inspectors, among others.

There are four public elementary schools in the Village of Rantoul with a current enrollment of 1139 students, one public junior high with an enrollment of 489 students and one public high school with an enrollment of 800 students. There is one private Catholic school (grades K-8), with an enrollment of 198 students. The majority of citizens over 18 years of age have completed at least high school degree (88.1%).

3.2 History of Community Relations

The following section outlines the various opportunities made available for community participation since 1994, and prior to the solicitation of feedback in 2007.

Restoration Advisory Board. Historically, the RAB has been the most dominant and active vehicle for public participation. The Chanute RAB was established in 1994 as a forum for the exchange of information regarding the cleanup program at the former base. The RAB meets quarterly to discuss environmental issues. All meetings are open to the public. Meeting locations are identified in Appendix F.

In addition to members of the local community, the RAB includes representatives from the Air Force, USEPA, the IEPA, and the Village of Rantoul. The RAB serves as a forum for the continued exchange of information between the community, the regulatory agencies, and the Air Force.

Administrative Record and Information Repository. The Chanute AFB IR includes a variety of documents relating to the environmental program. In addition to final copies of technical reports, the IR includes copies of outreach publications, news releases and newspaper clippings, RAB meeting minutes, transcripts of public hearings and meetings, and copies of certain government regulations pertaining to the Chanute IRP.

The AR is required by the CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Subpart E Chapter 300; it must include all documents forming the basis of environmental response actions. Copies of the official AR are located in the IR. Electronic documents are available on-line. Both files are available for public review. See Appendix F for locations.

Publications. Since 1982, the Air Force has developed fact sheets and a quarterly newsletter to provide information on specific environmental issues of concern to the community.

3.3 Key Community Concerns

This section describes the methodology the Air Force utilized to collect community input in order to develop this CRP update. It also summarizes the communication preferences and concerns that the interviewees voiced.

Methodology

The DoD, and thus the Air Force, follows the NCP Section 415 (n) 3 (iii), requirements for developing CRPs. The NCP requires interviews with a minimum of 10 to 15 community members. The purpose of the interviews is to obtain qualitative information about the community's level of familiarity with the cleanup, their concerns, and their

preferences for receiving cleanup information. These interviews are not intended to extract quantitative information (that is, information that can be used for statistical analysis).

The Air Force conducted 11 community interviews. Interviewees included general community members, RAB members, Village of Rantoul representatives, businesspersons, regulators, and educators. By speaking with a wide range of stakeholders, the Air Force increased its awareness of the diversity of community concerns and preferences.

Overview of Findings

Community Concerns

The primary concerns expressed by the 11 interviewees are as follows:

- Slow progress in cleaning up the contamination
- Uncertainty about the location and effects of contamination
- Perception of premature property transfer
- Deteriorating, unsafe, and unsightly buildings on the former base

These concerns, referred to as “priority issues,” are described in greater detail below. In addition to these priority issues, participants also mentioned several other, less pressing, concerns:

- Poor relationship between Air Force, regulators, and the Federal Aviation Administration.
- Uncertainty about safety of, and accessibility to, Heritage Lake .
- Air Force personnel turnover and office closure.

Priority Issues

Four categories of issues clearly represented the interviewee’s top priorities: slow cleanup progress, uncertainty about the effects of contamination, perceived premature property transfer, and deteriorating buildings.

Participants questioned the **slow progress in cleaning up the contamination**. Many concluded that the geographic location of the base and the small population of the town made the cleanup of less importance to the Air Force. All felt that the cleanup had been going on for a longer time than they expected when it started and want some sort of date set for the completion. The lack of progress is leading many to believe the base will never be cleaned and transferred.

Uncertainty about the location and effects of contamination continues to be a common theme among participants. Participants are hearing rumors of dangerous environmental, health and safety conditions on the base. The rumors range from lead in the groundwater to asbestos “free” in the air. Participants are not clear what risks truly exist to themselves and their families, and therefore are uncertain about visiting some

areas of the former base such as Heritage Lake. Participants indicated this fear could affect property transfer to the Village of Rantoul and the feasibility of on site businesses.

The interviewees added that there is a **perception within the community that property is being transferred prematurely to the Village of Rantoul**. In other words, the Air Force may be trying to “get rid” of property that is still contaminated without the Village of Rantoul’s knowledge. The interviewees were fully aware that previous attempts had been made to transfer the property but were halted pending further investigation of the contamination by the receiving party.

One final concern is **deteriorating, unsafe, and unsightly buildings on the former base**. Participants were clear that a productive and beneficial use for the land and buildings must be found quickly. Safety and health issues are becoming higher concerns the longer the buildings sit unoccupied. Participants were confused about who owned the buildings and who was ultimately responsible for dealing with the buildings before conditions get worse. Most wanted a clear schedule for the long-term cleanup and maintenance of buildings. Because this concern is falls outside the purview of the Air Force’s responsibility, AFRPA can only act as conduit of information by channeling questions regarding this issue to the appropriate agency/organization.

Preferred Communication Methods

In order to obtain a general idea of the community’s preferred communication methods, AFRPA also asked participants what methods of communication they prefer to use. The newspaper distinguished itself as the top preference among participants, with television and radio following closely behind. Participants also frequently accessed e-mail/Internet in order to obtain information and specifically identified that newsletters they had received were effective. Friends/family/neighbors were generally ranked low as preferred sources of information.

SECTION 4: CHANUTE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT STRATEGY

The Air Force made the following observations after analyzing feedback from the community interviews discussed in Section 3 above:

- The community is most concerned about the timeline for base cleanup and property transfer.
- The best way to communicate with the public is by an Air Force generated newsletter and articles in local newspapers.
- The focus of future community relations activities should proactively address the three priority issues expressed in the interviews:
 - Slow progress in cleaning up the contamination
 - Uncertainty about the location and effects of contamination
 - Perception of premature property transfer

These community relations activities will be periodically evaluated and adjusted to best meet the needs of the community, the Air Force, and other key stakeholders.

4.1 Community Involvement Activities

The overall goal of AFRPA's community involvement program is to promote two-way communication between citizens and the Air Force, and to provide opportunities to the community for meaningful and active involvement in the process. AFRPA will conduct the activities outlined below, in order to address issues identified as being important to the community.

Activities required by environmental regulations

Activity 1: Information Repository

Objective: To provide the community with access to all documents and resources related to the environmental cleanup.

Description: 40 CFR Part 300.415 and 300.430 required the establishment of an Information Repository. The Information Repository is located in the Government Documents section of the Rantoul Public Library. It includes hard-copies of documents contained within the Administrative Record (see below) and additional materials such as fact sheets, RAB meeting materials, and other general program information.

Timing: The Information Repository is updated when applicable documents become available.

Activity 2: Administrative Record

Objective: To provide the community with access to the documents and resources used by the Air Force to reach decisions about the site cleanup.

Description: CFR Part 300.800(b) required the establishment of the Administrative Record. Administrative Record documents are available in hard-copy at the Information Repository, and available electronically on-line at <https://afrpaar.afarpa.pentagon.af.mil/ar/docsearch.aspx>

Timing: The Administrative Record is updated when draft final or final technical documents become available.

Activity 3: Public Meetings, Comment Periods, and Notices

Objective: To give community members an opportunity to review and comment on cleanup milestones. This provides citizens with the chance to become actively involved in the cleanup process, while giving the Air Force valuable feedback to use in decision making.

Description: 40 CFR Part 300.415, 300.430, and 300.435 require these activities at various milestones in the restoration program. These three activities are interrelated.

Public meetings are held to allow the community an opportunity to speak with the Air Force staff and contractors face-to-face. AFRPA uses visual aids, like fact sheets and posters to explain the cleanup and encourage discussion. Public meeting dates, times, and locations are announced in the public notice for the cleanup milestone. Most meetings are held during the lunch hour.

Public comment periods provide a specified timeframe in which the community can submit written comments on cleanup milestones. Public comment periods are usually between 30-60 days in length; beginning and ending dates are announced in the public notice.

Public notices describe the proposed action and announce any associated public meetings and/or public comment periods. Notices are published in the newspaper of largest circulation in the area.

Timing: Milestone driven.

Activity 4: Community Relations Plan Update

Objective: To outline the Air Force's strategy for conducting community involvement activities that changes as site conditions change.

Method: 40 CFR Part 300.415, 300.430, and 300.435 required the preparation of this CRP. Additionally, the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 requires government plans to cover a five-year period and be revised every three years, as long as the site is active.

Timing: Revised as needed.

Activity 5: Restoration Advisory Board

Objective: To provide an opportunity for stakeholder involvement in the environmental restoration process, and a forum for the discussion of the environmental program through the decision-making process.

Description: 32 CFR Part 202 established the general, operating, and administrative support, funding and reporting requirements of the Chanute RAB. In addition to members of the local community, the RAB includes representatives from AFRPA, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Meetings of the RAB are held at a public place easily accessible to the community. The Air Force publishes meeting notices in the *Rantoul Press* and *News Gazette*.

Timing: The RAB will meet continue to meet until such time when the criteria for adjourning RABs outlined in the RAB Final Rule have been met.

Activities inherent to the environmental restoration program

Activity 6: Responses to Requests for Information

Objective: To provide interested stakeholders with a venue to submit requests for information and receive feedback directly from the Air Force.

Description: Requests for information are received in writing, through e-mail, or phone; responses are provided in the same format.

Timing: Initial responses will be provided within 24 hours of receipt; follow-up responses within 21 days, if required.

Activity 7: Media Affairs

Objective: To encourage accurate media coverage of major events or milestones, and establish a stronger relationship with the media to communicate progress and success stories.

Description: News releases are distributed and/or a “Media Day” is hosted upon reaching major milestones. Also, any media requests for information are answered as quickly as possible.

Timing: Milestone driven.

Supplemental activities

Activity 8: Public Information Line

Objective: To enable citizens to get the latest information available when they want it, rather than having to wait for a meeting or a fact sheet, and without incurring any cost.

Method: AFRPA has established and continually advertises the availability of this line. The line is answered during normal business hours, and it is checked daily for after-hours messages. Questions and responses are documented in a database.

Timing: Daily.

Activity 9: Newsletters

Objective: To provide area residents with updates on the status of the cleanup program.

Method: AFRPA mails newsletters to approximately 8,000 area residents.

Timing: As necessary.

Activity 10: Fact Sheets and Other Information Materials

Objective: To provide stakeholders such as tenants and area residents with detailed information about specific aspects of the environmental program.

Method: The Air Force distributes information in many different formats (i.e. fact sheets, community bulletins, postcards). AFRPA continuously looks for new methods of distribution.

Timing: Preparation and distribution of materials is milestone driven.

Activity 11: Mailing List Maintenance

Objective: To facilitate the distribution of site-specific information to people who want to be kept informed regularly about the cleanup program.

Method: AFRPA maintains a mailing list that includes who have participated in a community involvement activity and have expressed an interest in being kept informed. Mailed materials include items such as agendas to upcoming meetings.

Timing: AFRPA maintains the mailing list and revises it regularly.

Activity 12: Public Web site

Objective: To provide increased access to information about the Chanute cleanup in an electronic format accessible from any location with a computer and Internet connection.

Method: AFRPA will launch a public Web site which will include RAB-related materials such as agendas, minutes, transcripts, presentations and handouts; fact sheets; and maps. The Web site will also provide contact information for public affairs.

Timing: The website is currently being redesigned.

Activity 13: Face-to-face interactions

Objective: To keep stakeholders such as local elected officials and community members informed about the cleanup, while providing AFRPA with feedback from the community.

Method: AFRPA provides information to the community by offering speakers at local civic and business clubs, neighborhood associations, local schools, and other local organizations.

Additionally, the AFRPA works to keep government officials, elected officials and other local leaders informed on cleanup progress through briefings. AFRPA provides tours of the base and cleanup systems to any individual or group on request.

Timing: Presentations to community-based events are provided as requested.

Appendix A: Regulatory Contacts

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Owen Thompson
Remedial Project Manager
USEPA Region V
77 West Jackson Boulevard, SR-6J
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Phone 312-886-4843

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Chris Hill
Project Manager
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Springfield, Illinois 62794
Phone 217-782-9292

Appendix B: *Federal, State, and Local Elected Officials

Federal Elected Officials

The Honorable Dick Durbin
United State Senate
Illinois Office
525 South 8th Street
Springfield, Illinois 62703
Phone 217-492-4062

The Honorable Barack Obama
United States Senate
Illinois Office
607 East Adams Street
Springfield, IL 62701
Phone 217-492-5089

The Honorable Timothy Johnson
United State House of Representatives
District Office
2004 Fox Drive
Champaign, Illinois
Phone 217-403-4690

State Officials

The Honorable Michael W. Frerichs
Illinois State Senator
45 E University Ave
Suite 206
Champaign, IL 61820
Phone 217-355-5252

The Honorable Bill Black
Illinois State House Representative
District Office:
7 E. Fairchild
Danville, IL 61832
Phone 217-431-1986

The Honorable Naomi Jakobsson
Illinois State House Representative
District Office:
206 N. Randolph
Suite 120
Champaign, IL 61820
Phone 217-373-5000

Local Elected Officials

Mayor Neil Williams
512 North Sheldon Street
Rantoul, Illinois 61866
Phone 217-893-1661 ext. 254

Board of Trustees

Village of Rantoul
333 South Tanner
Rantoul, IL 61866

Trustee Margurette Carter
Phone 217-892-2115

Trustee Herman Fogel
Phone 217-893-0068

Trustee Jim Stubblefield
Phone 217-893-4309

Trustee Joe Bolser
Phone 217-892-4365

Trustee Charles Smith
Phone 217-896-1427

Trustee Clifford White
Phone 217-893-3304

Appendix C: Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)

Government Members

Paul Carroll

Government Co-Chair

AFRPA/COO-Kelly

143 Billy Mitchell Blvd, Ste 1

San Antonio, TX 78226

Phone 866-725-7614

Paul.Carroll@afropa.pentagon.af.mil

Owen Thompson

USEPA Region V

77 West Jackson Blvd., SR-6J

Chicago, Illinois 60604

Phone 312-866-4843

Thompson.owen@epa.gov

Chris Hill

Illinois EPA

1021 North Grand Avenue East

Springfield, Illinois 62794

Phone 217-782-9292

Christopher.hill@epa.state.il.us

Community Members

David Johnston

Community Co-Chair

Village of Rantoul Administrator

333 South Tanner

P.O. Box 38

Rantoul, Illinois 61866

Phone 217-893-9955

Caryl Fothergill

Helen Lewis

Dr. Doug Rokke

Dr. Ian Wang

Lorraine Wirges

Appendix D: Associated Agencies

Chanute-Rantoul National Aviation Center Redevelopment Commission

David Johnston
Executive Director
333 South Tanner
P.O. Box 38
Rantoul, Illinois 61866
Phone 217-893-9955

Village of Rantoul Economic Development and Aviation

Reed Berger
601 South Century Blvd., Suite 1402
Rantoul, Illinois 61866
Phone 217-893-9955

Appendix E: Media Contacts

Newspapers

Rantoul Press

P.O. Box 909
Rantoul, Illinois 61866
Phone 217-892-9613
Fax 217-892-9451

News-Gazette

P.O. Box 677
Champaign, Illinois 61824
Phone 217-351-5275
Fax 217-351-5291

Radio

WIXY - 100.3 FM

2603 West Bradley
Champaign, Illinois 91821
Phone 217-355-2222
Fax 217-352-1256

WDWS - 1400 AM

P.O. Box 3939
Champaign, Illinois 61826-3939
Phone 217-351-5300
Fax 217-351-5385

WKIO - 92.5 FM

504 South Neil
Champaign, Illinois 61820
Phone 217-352-1040
Fax 217-356-3330

WPXN - 104.9 FM

361 North Railroad Avenue
Paxton, Illinois 60957
Phone 217-379-4333
Fax 217-379-4334

WZNF - 95.3 FM

400 North Broadway
Champaign, Illinois 61801
Phone 217-367-1195
Fax 217-367-3291

WJCI - 1460 FM

129 North Garrard Street
Rantoul, Illinois 61866
Phone 217- 839-1460

Television

WCIA 3

509 South Neil Street
Champaign, Illinois 61820
Phone 217-356-8333
Fax 217-356-3663

WICD 15

250 South Country Fair Drive
Champaign, Illinois 61820
Phone 217-351-8500
Fax 217-351-6056

WAND 17

904 Southside Drive
Decatur, Illinois 62521
Phone 800-252-1601
Fax 217-424-2583

WILL 12

Campbell Hall
300 North Goodwin Avenue
Urbana, Illinois 61801
Phone 217-333-1070
Fax 217-244-6386

Appendix F: Meeting and Repository Locations, and Other Local Resources

Meeting Locations

Restoration Advisory Board Meetings

Rantoul Corporate Technology Center (formerly Smith Hall)

601 South Century Boulevard

Rantoul, Illinois 61866

Meeting Time: 12:00 p.m.

Meeting Day: Fourth Thursday (excluding November: Third Thursday)

Meeting Months: February, May, August, November

Information Repository Location

Rantoul Public Library

(Government Documents Section)

225 South Century Boulevard

Rantoul, Illinois 61866

Phone 217-893-3955

Administrative Record

<https://afarpaar.afarpa.pentagon.af.mil/ar/docsearch.aspx>

Other Relevant Documents and Guidance

DERP Management Guidance, September 2001

http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/Policies/DERPMgt/DERP_MGT_GUIDANCE_0901.pdf

32 Code of Federal Regulations Part 202 - Department of Defense Restoration Advisory Boards Final Rule

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_99/32cfrv2_99.html

RCRA Public Participation Manual

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/permit/pubpart/manual.htm>

Community Involvement Handbook

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/index.htm>

U.S. Air Force Installation Restoration Remedial Project Manager's Handbook, May 2000

<http://64.241.27.44/ILEVR/Greenbook/home.html>