



# CHANUTE AFB ILLINOIS

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## ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

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BEFORE THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

IN RE THE MATTER OF:  
CHANUTE AFB INSTALLATION  
RESTORATION PROGRAM

BOARD MEETING

Proceedings had on December 7th, 2000, at AFBCA  
Public Meeting Room, 1 Aviation Drive, Rantoul,  
Champaign County, Illinois, commencing at the hour of  
7:00 o'clock P.M., before the Restoration Advisory  
Board, before H. Lori Bernardy, a Notary Public of  
Sangamon County, acting within and for the County of  
Champaign, State of Illinois.

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PRESENT:

Gary Adams	Rantoul
Chris Hill	IEPA
Mark Britton	IEPA
Ron Steward	IEPA
Dan Brady	AFCEE
Robert Kravitz	MEC
Tim Mitchell	Rantoul
Gary Schafer	USEPA
Ray Boudreaux	RAB Member
Caryl E. Fothergill	RAB Member
Donna Kozak	UNITEC
Lorraine Wirges	RAB Member
Mark Hutchinson	AFBCA
Tom Mason	Jacobs Engineering
Charles Rice	AFCEE/ERR
Dave Heidlauf	MWA
Chris Miller	Montgomery Watson

## 1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 MR. BRECHEEN: I think we'll go ahead and get  
3 started. I guess for the reporter, let's go around  
4 the room.

5 MR. KRAVITZ: Rob Kravitz with Midwest  
6 Environmental Consultants.

7 MS. WIRGES: Lorraine Wirges, Member of Board.

8 MR. FOTHERGILL: Carl Fothergill, Member of  
9 Board.

10 MR. ADAMS: Gary Adams with the Village of  
11 Rantoul.

12 MR. BRECHEEN: Tim Brecheen, Air Force Base  
13 Conversion Agency.

14 MR. BOUDREAUX: Ray Boudreaux with the Village.

15 MR. SCHAFER: Gary Schafer, United States  
16 Environmental Protection Agency.

17 MR. HILL: Chris Hill, Illinois Environmental  
18 Protection Agency.

19 MR. BRADY: Dan Brady Air Force Center for  
20 Environmental Excellence.

21 MS. KOZAK: Donna Kozak, UNITEC.

22 MS. SMITH: Jennifer Smith, Montgomery Watson.

23 MR. MILLER: Chris Miller, Montgomery Watson.

24 MR. PIPER: Jay Piper, Montgomery Watson.

1 MR. BRITTON: Mark Britton, Illinois EPA.

2 MR. STEWARD: Ron Steward, Illinois EPA.

3 MR. HUTCHINSON: Mark Hutchinson, Air Force Base.

4 MR. MASON: Tom Mason, Jacobs Engineering.

5 MR. RICE: Charlie Rice, Air Force Center for  
6 Environmental Excellence.

7 MR. MITCHELL: Tim Mitchell, the News Gazette.

8 MR. HEIDLAUF: Dave Heidlauf with Montgomery  
9 Watson.

10 MR. KRAVITZ: Did everybody get an agenda?

11 MR. BRECHEEN: Do we want to cover the minutes?

12 MR. KRAVITZ: Sure. We don't have any new guests  
13 tonight. The minutes from last meeting, did everyone  
14 have a chance to look at those? Any comments?

15 (No audible response.)

16 MR. KRAVITZ: Do we have a motion to accept the  
17 minutes?

18 MS. WIRGES: I so move.

19 MR. FOTHERGILL: I second it.

20 MR. KRAVITZ: All in favor?

21 RAB COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Aye.

22 MR. KRAVITZ: Opposed?

23 (No audible response.)

24 MR. KRAVITZ: The meeting minutes are accepted.

1 Over to you, Tim.

2 MR. BRECHEEN: Unless there's any questions from  
3 the members, I'd like to get started with the  
4 presentation. As everyone is probably aware now -- or  
5 if any of you all have seen the paper or the  
6 television -- have you all?

7 MS. WIRGES: Thank you for getting my name to  
8 them some way or another, the television people. I  
9 wouldn't tell them what they wanted me to tell them or  
10 say what they wanted me to say about contamination, so  
11 they didn't show me on television.

12 MR. BRECHEEN: Well, I guess we'll just keep it a  
13 secret, what you said. So you were at the table?

14 MS. WIRGES: I was at the table, my back to the  
15 camera. 6:00 news, Monday night.

16 MR. ADAMS: The reason they didn't put anything  
17 on is all those things she was saying (inaudible) --

18 MS. WIRGES: I wondered how they got my name.

19 MR. BRECHEEN: The fact of the matter is that on  
20 Friday, December 1, the USEPA put a part of Chanute  
21 Air Force Base on the proposed list to be a National  
22 Priority Site. There's approximately 1200 sites  
23 across the country that are on the list.

24 MR. BOUDREAUX: On the list, not on the proposal.

1 MR. BRECHEEN: That is correct. So, 1200  
2 National Priority List Sites. And this is a step in  
3 the cleanup process that EPA felt was needed for  
4 Chanute Air Force Base, and that would provide some  
5 additional insurance - if that's a fair word - to  
6 ensure the cleanup is done and completed.

7 It does not affect the residential areas,  
8 it affects the areas in what's called Operable Unit 2,  
9 which are the landfills where you've seen all the  
10 construction. So, a couple of the Fire Training Areas  
11 and some other sites in that area. The way the EPA  
12 does this is based on a ranking system where they  
13 score the sites, and that information is available how  
14 they score it.

15 There's a 60-day public comment period, so  
16 that would be December or January, where the public -  
17 anybody that's interested - can submit comments to the  
18 EPA. They'll evaluate the comments, and then render a  
19 decision if it should be on the final list. So I  
20 guess that's kind of the facts.

21 The impact to the Air Force is that --  
22 there's an extra step. It will not slow down our  
23 aggressive cleanup schedule. We're committed to work  
24 with the regulators. We meet with them monthly. I

1 think we have a solid relationship with the  
2 regulators, and there's what you say is called a BRAC  
3 cleanup team, which is myself and Gary Schafer, and  
4 Chris Hill.

5 We're committed to clean up the base and  
6 turn it over to the Village in a way that they can use  
7 it, and if it means that we need to be on a proposed  
8 National Priority List to help that, then that will  
9 just be a necessary step.

10 MR. KRAVITZ: I want to point out that there is a  
11 fact sheet that we put together on what the NPL is and  
12 what it means, and most importantly, I included the  
13 address of where to send comments, if you wanted to  
14 comment.

15 MR. FOTHERGILL: I don't know who did it  
16 specifically, but it was a really good piece of  
17 information.

18 MR. KRAVITZ: Thank you.

19 MR. BOUDREAUX: I do have one little question on  
20 that: You have 28 and a half. What is the range of  
21 possible scores on the grading sheet?

22 MR. KRAVITZ: Good question. I don't know if  
23 there's a high score. Just like bowling.

24 MR. SCHAFFER. Gary Schafer, USEPA. I think the



1 ultimate high score would be 100. 20.5 is the cutoff  
2 point. Anything 28.5 or above, we feel is optimum for  
3 listing on the NPL; anything below 28.5, we do not  
4 move forward on.

5 MR. BOUDREAUX: Okay.

6 MR. BOUDREAUX: Does the aggressive action we're  
7 taking right now mean we may or may not get on the  
8 list if we continue in our present direction of  
9 getting all this stuff done? I mean, we're doing a  
10 lot of work now, and turning a lot of dirt. I'm  
11 really proud of the Air Force. Does that mean that we  
12 may not get put on the list then?

13 MR. SCHAFER: The decision, with respect to the  
14 placing of the site on the NPL, it does not rest with  
15 me, it rests on a number of factors. Obviously,  
16 there's all the comments generated by the public.  
17 That is what is going to be happening now. Also, we  
18 intend to begin negotiations with the Air Force and  
19 the State of Illinois to enter into a formal Federal  
20 Facilities Agreement with them.

21 Within the FFA, there is a negotiated  
22 schedule, and there are provisions for penalties if  
23 the schedule is not met. My Agency's position, as I  
24 believe is the State's, is that if we can successfully

1 negotiate a Federal Facilities Agreement with the Air  
2 Force in the interim period, that would be something  
3 to consider if we have that done and have that in hand  
4 when it's time to file.

5 MR. ADAMS: Gary Adams. So now we're in the  
6 period the 60-day time frame for public comment, and  
7 your Agency is getting with the Air Force on that  
8 agreement that may or may not be worked out. Whatever  
9 lands in the next 60 days will dictate how this might  
10 or might not go forward -- what might happen at the  
11 end of that period of time.

12 MR. SCHAFER: The interim period, Gary, between  
13 proposed and final, I'm not sure is 60 days. I think  
14 it may actually be longer than that.

15 MR. ADAMS: Sixty days just for the public  
16 comments. I apologize.

17 MR. SCHAFER: Well, that's quite all right.  
18 There are other administrative things that we would  
19 have to do, and I'm not completely sure what that  
20 length of time is.

21 MR. ADAMS: Whatever the time frame is, forget  
22 the 60 days. Whatever the time frame is, there is a  
23 period of time from when the list first came out,  
24 December 1, up until whenever, that your Agency and

1 the Air Force are at least sitting down and going to  
2 talk about and hopefully negotiate this agreement.

3           Whatever happens with that of course is  
4 between your Agency and the Air Force. If there is  
5 something successfully negotiated, it might have some  
6 impact on that final listing. It might not, but it  
7 could.

8           MR. SCHAFER: That would be a factor for us to  
9 consider.

10           MR. ADAMS: Also the public comment, I assume  
11 that that period of time is also to hear whatever the  
12 public's got to say, if anybody has anything to say,  
13 and that might also impact that in some way.

14           MR. SCHAFER: Absolutely.

15           MR. BOUDREAUX: And I know that that address did  
16 not end up in the paper. But Tim you might want to  
17 consider if there's anybody who wants to comment how  
18 to get that address. That's good. I was familiar  
19 with that process. I just want to make sure that we  
20 got that down.

21           MR. BRECHEEN: There's a lot of activity taking  
22 place. It was going to --

23           MR. BOUDREAUX: -- (continuing) mitigate some of  
24 it.

1           MR. BRECHEEN: Yes, it will. We have a great  
2 team of folks sitting around the room and everyone is  
3 working really hard. However, the cleanup won't be  
4 completed in time, in the 60-day period that would  
5 impact the score, the way we understand that.

6           MR. ADAMS: Let me also -- I think I just want to  
7 add in on behalf of the Mayor and our Board and the  
8 community, there's a much different level of the  
9 cooperation and work effort that's going on. I think  
10 anybody that's been around realizes that clearly. And  
11 I think now maybe the corner has been turned, and  
12 progress is being made between the Air Force and all  
13 the contractors and the folks at Illinois and US EPA.

14                   I think everybody is really happy. We  
15 think things are really moving along, and we're really  
16 doing a good job, on everybody's part. It's real  
17 positive, and I know the Mayor is very happy and very  
18 pleased with all the level of cooperation. I think  
19 everybody is working together, and that makes a big  
20 difference. That's just a hand of applause for all  
21 the people that are working on it. So it does make a  
22 big difference.

23           MR. BRECHEEN: If we all start saving a quarter a  
24 week, maybe we'll have this big steak cookout when

1 we're done.

2 MR. ADAMS: Gary said that USEPA is going to fund  
3 it. They would pay for it. It's in his budget. He  
4 had it set aside.

5 MR. BOUDREAUX: Yeah, I like that.

6 MR. ADAMS: If you believe that, we've got some  
7 ocean front property.

8 MR. BRECHEEN: Does anyone else have some  
9 questions on the listing? And we'll be glad to answer  
10 questions later or afterwards on that if they do come  
11 up.

12 Landfills Investigation - something that  
13 we've been working on for some time - to kind of  
14 characterize for the four landfills, Heritage Lake,  
15 Salt Fork Creek, the levels of contamination. And  
16 we're doing that through several types of sampling and  
17 testing. We're nearing completion of that phase. The  
18 Investigation Report is planned for the spring of next  
19 year.

20 After the investigation portion, we conduct  
21 a Feasibility Study to determine the alternative  
22 action. The prime action will be landfill caps.  
23 That's due in the summer of 2001. And the follow-on  
24 to that investigation is the Landfills Remedial

1 Action, which is the landfill caps, and we're planning  
2 on constructing RCRA-Equivalent Caps on all four  
3 landfills. We just learned that the Illinois EPA has  
4 signed the Interim Record of Decision, along with the  
5 USEPA.

6 (WHEREUPON participants  
7 applauded.)

8 MR. SCHAFER: Thanks to --

9 MR. BRECHEEN: Thanks to Ron and Company for lots  
10 of hard work, and thanks to Chris Hill for being on  
11 board and helping us through the next steps.

12 So I don't know if anyone who drives around  
13 this base, there's probably quite a bit of landfill  
14 activity out there. We're consolidating the waste  
15 right now. And the plan was -- when they constructed  
16 the landfills 30 - 40 years ago, it was spread out  
17 pretty far, and sometimes the edges were only a foot  
18 or two deep worth of trash. And to put a cap over  
19 that and tie up that property forever was really not  
20 the best decision.

21 So what we did or are doing is going out to  
22 the edges and digging out that waste, and bringing it  
23 back to the middle and kind of shaping it up and  
24 making it a smaller area so that other property around

1 it can be used for something useful.

2 MR. BOUDREAU: In fact, the Mayor talked about  
3 that in another meeting, just recently, the shape and  
4 design and the slopes and hills. Even talked about  
5 somebody put a golf course out there. I don't know.  
6 But, yeah, he's anxious, if you have a recommendation.

7 MS. WIRGES: I think that one hill is almost a  
8 ski slope.

9 MR. ADAMS: We need to get the ski lift up there.

10 MR. BOUDREAU: Rope tow? There is, though --  
11 the sledding hill, I think would be great. That was a  
12 recommendation here. You know, the one out at Rotary  
13 Hill, out at the golf course, is so out in the open  
14 that the snow blows off. These have actually a bowl  
15 in them, and we might actually be able to get some  
16 snow. Never mind.

17 MR. SCHAFER: I have a question: Would you mind  
18 going back to this slide? Tim, "complete the cap  
19 construction" up there in '01, is that going to be all  
20 four of them now? Does that include Landfill 4?

21 MR. BRECHEEN: That's our goal. One step for  
22 Landfill 4 that we need to do, prior to beginning  
23 construction, is clearing the target practice and  
24 range. That is currently slated for the March time

1 frame, which is still kind of in the winter season, if  
2 that can be completed, and we can give the green light  
3 to our experts to begin construction, and the  
4 remaining part of the funding.

5 MR. SCHAFER: That's in the report, the remaining  
6 part of the funding. The funding to complete Landfill  
7 4 is not guaranteed as of yet.

8 MR. BRECHEEN: Correct. What we've done is, we  
9 have construction season this year that is fully  
10 funded, paid for, being completed, and we have  
11 construction season next year. But it's a fairly long  
12 construction season. Hopefully, from March until  
13 whenever we're completed. A pretty big chunk of  
14 money.

15 So what we're telling headquarters is give  
16 us the first part first, let us get out there and get  
17 the job done, and give us the next part, okay? That  
18 IROD signature was really important, because that  
19 released -- that signature we just got today just  
20 released a huge chunk of funds to allow us to do that  
21 first part of next year's construction activities.

22 MR. BOUDREAUX: Because we're moving right along.  
23 There's still machines out there every day.

24 MR. SCHAFER: We had some discussion about



1 Landfill 4 being moved to '02, and I was wondering if  
2 that was still the case.

3 MR. BRECHEEN: We're trying our best. And when  
4 we talk funding to Headquarters, we're talking multi.  
5 When we say, hey, we need "X" number of dollars, we're  
6 including all four.

7 MR. BOUDREAUX: You just can't imagine the  
8 difference. Well, you've been here. How long have we  
9 been talking about that?

10 MR. SCHAFER: Since before I was here.

11 MR. BOUDREAUX: Yeah, I know. It's huge. I love  
12 it.

13 MR. BRADY: I've got a question that may be  
14 of interest to everybody, that I'm interested in, and  
15 I live on the base, too, besides working here. Gary,  
16 I know it took a long time to get on the proposed list  
17 to be on - and this is a pessimistic question - if we  
18 do end up on the NPL, then how tough is it to get off?

19 Do you just have to complete your cleanup  
20 and get -- and then you're off, and we put that in the  
21 newspaper, hey, Chanute is off the list. Yeah.

22 MR. SCHAFER: It would certainly have to be  
23 cleaned up first.

24 MR. BRADY: Yeah. Oh, I understand that. But I

1 mean, is it as tough to get off as it was to get on?  
2 As lengthy as it was to get on? You know what I'm  
3 saying?

4 MR. BRECHEEN: It's kind of like, you know when  
5 you get a cavity and you start brushing your teeth?

6 MR. SCHAFER: That's a hard question to answer.  
7 We do have a process by which we de-list sites, but we  
8 don't even begin to think about de-listing sites until  
9 the cleanup is completed. And I would point out there  
10 are many, many years of cleanup in this site before  
11 that topic can even be contemplated.

12 MR. KRAVITZ: But EPA has been speeding up.

13 MR. BRADY: Yeah, but you know, getting on and  
14 getting off.

15 MR. BRECHEEN: Don't we have to go through a  
16 five-year review?

17 MR. SCHAFER: I believe that's the case. I'm not  
18 completely certain of that, but I believe that's the  
19 case. The first Five-Year Review is the earliest  
20 opportunity, and the Five-Year Review process is  
21 something that's unique to CERCLA.

22 After a site is cleaned up, there's  
23 ongoing -- there's generally ongoing data that's  
24 collected and such to evaluate the effectiveness of a

1 remedy. And a Five-Year Review is a task that looks  
2 at that data, and the purpose of the Five-Year Review  
3 is to ensure that the remedy remains protective.

4 So the Five-Year Review would be the first  
5 opportunity, I think.

6 MR. BRITTON: To start the five-year clock at the  
7 end of the Construction Completion Report which is  
8 after the last cleanup has occurred.

9 MR. SCHAFER: That's correct.

10 MR. BRITTON: Not five years from when it was  
11 listed.

12 MR. SCHAFER: Yes. It would be five years after  
13 of the last cleanup action.

14 MR. BRITTON: Eight - ten years, maybe.

15 MR. BOUDREAUX: That's why it's almost terrible.  
16 The only thing that would be positive about being on  
17 the list is if we could get a whole lot of money, and  
18 I don't think we can.

19 MR. SCHAFER: Well, the way my Agency understood  
20 this - and I believe the State does, too - is now that  
21 the site is on the NPL, it about becomes more of a  
22 compliance issue for the Air Force, rather than a  
23 decision of do we want to fund this this year or not.

24 It becomes a must fund rather than an

1 elective thing. So my Agency feels very strongly that  
2 this action will force the Air Force to treat Chanute  
3 as a priority, because Chanute is competing nationally  
4 with other sites; many other sites that the Air Force  
5 has, and the other National Priority List Sites in  
6 other states are getting funded before this base is.

7 That is a fact of life. So, Chanute has  
8 been at a disadvantage for funding for many, many  
9 years because it's not been on the NPL. So we feel  
10 that this is going to put Chanute up in that top tier  
11 of projects of sites that are going to get attention  
12 from the Air Force.

13 MR. BOUDREAUX: Not necessarily from the other  
14 money, from the Air Force money.

15 MR. BRECHEEN: And that's a big distinction.  
16 When an industrial site gets on the National Priority  
17 List, they do get special funds called Superfunds.

18 MR. KRAVITZ: If they're not able to do it  
19 themselves. If they refuse to do it themselves.

20 MR. BRECHEEN: However, the same people who were  
21 funding Chanute last year will fund it this year and  
22 next year, and that's the Air Force Base Conversion  
23 Agency. But EPA feelings that this would give the Air  
24 Force Conversion Agency a different view of

1 prioritizing, but it will still be the same pot of  
2 funds.

3 MR. SCHAFER: That's true. The same people that  
4 would do the funding -- in our view, it simply puts  
5 Chanute in a position to get a bigger piece of the  
6 pie. Funding is slowing down, and it's going to be  
7 incredibly competitive. There are no more BRAC  
8 Associations that I'm aware of. And the site has been  
9 around for 12 years. The cleanup is not complete, and  
10 that BCT pot of money is going away.

11 So the -- there are other sites that aren't  
12 finished either. So the Air Force is going to find  
13 itself competing not only internally with the Air  
14 Force for the funding, but I think the day is coming  
15 very shortly where they're going to be competing with  
16 the Army and the Navy for cleanup dollars, too.

17 And the sites that are compliance sites,  
18 they're NPL Listed Sites, they're going to have an  
19 Enforcement Order. Those are going to be the "must  
20 funds" for the military. And the stuff that's not  
21 "must fund," it's going to be pretty tough for them to  
22 get the money that they need. Especially if they have  
23 a lot of work facing them still left to do.

24 MS. WIRGES: Should we have been on this list

1 several years ago? Was there a possibility of getting  
2 on this list prior to now?

3 MR. SCHAFER: Yes. Yes, there was.

4 MS. WIRGES: Thank you.

5 MR. BRECHEEN: I guess jumping back to the  
6 landfills, as most everyone is aware, and a great deal  
7 of the Village of Rantoul, the system -- the Detention  
8 Pond and capture of the soil for our landfill cover,  
9 which started back in early August - we've been  
10 hauling for a couple months now. I'm sure everyone  
11 has seen the flaggers out here and everything.  
12 There's quite a huge hole.

13 Dan, do you know how many cubic yards?

14 MR. BRADY: Roughly, about 100,000 cubic yards so  
15 far.

16 MR. BRECHEEN: And all that soil has gone to  
17 assist with the construction of the covers.

18 MR. BRADY: I think we also hauled about 14 for  
19 Veterans Parkway, and that was mostly topsoil.

20 MR. BRECHEEN: Okay. And that's a diagram of  
21 where that property is at.

22 MR. KRAVITZ: It shows the haul route.

23 MR. BRECHEEN: So what we're currently doing at  
24 Landfills 1, 2, and 3 is preparing the sites for

1 consolidating the waste, bringing it in from the  
2 outside, putting it on top, bringing the bar source  
3 from the detention pond area. We're grading it, of  
4 course, clearing any new brush or any trees, and  
5 installing what's called leachate collection systems  
6 to capture any water inside the landfill itself.

7 MR. BOUDREAU: The forced main to the POW's, are  
8 you doing that yet?

9 MR. BRECHEEN: Construction's started.

10 MR. BRADY: This week. The water one is a  
11 30-day; the forced one, there's not a requirement on  
12 it. The water was a requirement because of MSCI and  
13 fire fighting ability.

14 MR. BRECHEEN: In the spring, we plan to come  
15 back and start Landfill 4 with the range clearance  
16 that we talked about, and conduct the same work for  
17 Landfill 4 to kind of catch that up to 1, 2, and 3.  
18 Which, we'll be installing the leachate collection  
19 systems, the gas venting systems, the caps with all  
20 the liners, and final site grading.

21 And our goal is to complete all that next  
22 year. It's a lot of activity, but we've got some  
23 really sharp folks to help out in the field and  
24 coordinate all that. This is earth moving equipment

1 that are grading the sites and moving the soil for us.  
2 A lot of excavation of the soil from the outside,  
3 that's why we see so much growth in the pile. It's  
4 not just bringing in a lot of new dirt, but we're  
5 consolidating from the exterior. This is right on the  
6 edge of Salt Fork Creek.

7 Those steel pilings that get hammered to  
8 the ground that kind of lock together. The landfill  
9 was constructed right up to the edge of the creek, and  
10 was actually pushing into the creek, so part of our  
11 effort was to excavate back and grab all the other  
12 construction debris and other material in the landfill  
13 and pull it back away from the creek, and then come  
14 back in with clean topsoil and borrow soil along the  
15 edges of the creek, and that would eliminate any  
16 pathway for leachate water or any other type of media  
17 to be contaminated.

18 MR. FOTHERGILL: So that steel piling fence is  
19 going to stay right at the present location? You  
20 didn't move it?

21 MR. BRECHEEN: We have not moved it yet.

22 MR. BRADY: But it's going to come out  
23 eventually, and there's going to be gabions, which is  
24 an interlocking basket type thing that goes along that



1 bank between the landfill and the creek, and those  
2 gabion baskets will then be filled with big rift raft  
3 rocks.

4 MR. SCHAFER: I'd like to clarify one thing:  
5 With the work that they are doing, pulling the waste  
6 away from the creek, putting in the leachate  
7 collection system around the perimeter and putting the  
8 cap on, what that effectively does is that will reduce  
9 anything from eroding or coming into the landfill,  
10 first of all, and that's why the sheet piling was  
11 there, is to try and stop that.

12 But anything running off of the landfill  
13 and getting into the creek, this should cut that off.  
14 One question that's still open, however, and what the  
15 remainder of our studies are going to address that we  
16 don't know, is whether the impact of groundwater  
17 getting into the creek from beneath the landfill.

18 That's still an open question, and that's  
19 something that we're going to be evaluating as we go  
20 on. So some of the contaminate pathways to the creek  
21 have been cut off by the construction cap, but not  
22 all. Groundwater is still an open question that we're  
23 going to have to deal with.

24 MR. BOUDREAUX: The collection doesn't take care

1 of that? The leachate collection system doesn't take  
2 care of that?

3 MR. SCHAFER: The leachate collection system gets  
4 basically leachate mounted water that's at a level  
5 that's comparable to the waste.

6 MR. ADAMS: It's down below.

7 MR. SCHAFER: Groundwater is typically below that  
8 level, and probably fairly close to creek level. I  
9 guess I would look to Jacobs for something a little  
10 more specific than that.

11 MR. BOUDREAUX: As far as 10 feet below the  
12 surface.

13 MR. BRADY: The other thing we'll be doing is to  
14 keep water from coming in from the lake into the  
15 landfill too, we're going to put a slurry wall, a  
16 slurry of clay between the lake and the landfill, and  
17 that will keep any water that could possibly come from  
18 the lake level being higher than groundwater in the  
19 landfill. That will stop that water from leaching  
20 through the landfill.

21 MR. BRECHEEN: And if it's shown that's  
22 required -- because one of the things we need to do is  
23 measure the water level differences in the lake versus  
24 the groundwater versus the head on the creek, and just

1 see what sort of communication there is.

2 And that's one of the things out there now  
3 - I don't know if you all saw the drilling rig out  
4 there - is to install wells very close to the creek,  
5 and to measure the water differences in the creek  
6 versus the well, to see which way is the water being  
7 pushed, and that could fluctuate by the seasons, but  
8 to see if the groundwater is in fact moving towards  
9 the creek and vice versa and from the lake, and that's  
10 kind of a good intro to the next slide.

11 MR. SCHAFER: Right. The groundwater getting to  
12 the landfill is doing one of two things, and the  
13 testing we're going to do is going to give us the  
14 answer. I believe, it's either -- we believe it's  
15 moving toward the creek and coming up through the base  
16 of the creek, through the sediments and the bottom of  
17 the creek, and basically discharging into the creek.

18 But there's the possibility maybe that the  
19 groundwater is moving under the creek all together.  
20 So we need to figure out which of those two  
21 relationships are going on.

22 MR. BOUDREAUX: And do we know yet what the  
23 groundwater is carrying? I don't know. Is it  
24 carrying anything?

1 MR. SCHAFER: The Air Force does have some  
2 results. There are various things that are coming out  
3 of the landfills.

4 MR. BOUDREAUX: But that's what this cap  
5 hopefully will stop.

6 MR. SCHAFER: To a certain extent. It will stop  
7 any future rainwater from percolating down through the  
8 waste, and getting into the water.

9 MR. BRECHEEN: And you could really call the caps  
10 a solution for the soil problem. It's not a solution  
11 to the groundwater problem. So now we have to  
12 determine to what extent do we have a problem in the  
13 groundwater. It hasn't really been determined yet,  
14 and that's what --

15 MR. BOUDREAUX: I think it's important that  
16 everybody understand we don't drink groundwater or  
17 surface water. Our wells for drinking are much lower.  
18 Groundwater is typically what?

19 MR. SCHAFER: We understand that, but there are  
20 still regulations required.

21 MR. BOUDREAUX: No, I think that's important to  
22 do that. But we don't drink that.

23 MR. BRITTON: Groundwater is any from ground  
24 surface to below, so even water 80 to 100 feet may not

1 be the same water, but it is groundwater. Any well is  
2 groundwater. It just may not be the groundwater  
3 that's in connection with the landfill groundwater  
4 type of stuff.

5 MR. BRECHEEN: And all of the groundwater is  
6 going to be investigated on a base-wide investigation  
7 which covers not just the sites on the southeast  
8 portion of the base, but some sites that are up on the  
9 main part of the base.

10 MR. FOTHERGILL: One quick question. Could you  
11 go back to the previous slide? On Landfill 1, where  
12 the firing range used to be, is that that old firing  
13 range? The content, and lead and all that, is that  
14 being moved out of the landfill?

15 MR. BRECHEEN: And placed underneath.

16 MR. BOUDREAU: In fact, it's already in there.  
17 It's pretty much gone.

18 MR. BRECHEEN: There's approximately 38 sites,  
19 including some that are near residential areas that we  
20 need to investigate. After we investigate them, we'll  
21 conduct a feasibility study to evaluate what sort of  
22 cleanup alternatives we will go forward with. Really,  
23 we start with developing site conceptual models using  
24 different sorts of data collection techniques, define

1 the boundaries of the sites.

2 A lot of these sites are just from simply  
3 looking at aerial photographs, or somebody coming in  
4 and saying, I remember when I was here and this  
5 activity took place. I think it took place over  
6 there. So we kind of have to start with a broad  
7 brush, and do the activities we can, to narrow in  
8 where the true problems are.

9 And we're doing that for both Operable  
10 Units. Operable Unit 1 ,which is closer to the main  
11 portion of the base, and Operable Unit 2 which is on  
12 the southeast portion.

13 MR. KRAVITZ: If I may interject: The reason I  
14 put "including several near residential areas," we're  
15 looking at a couple of -- where the rifle range is,  
16 pistol range is, that are near housing units now, and  
17 we're going to be starting activities fairly shortly  
18 in terms of doing some geophysics at the beginning of  
19 the year, and then later in the spring, some geo-probe  
20 or drilling activities.

21 So we want to sort of get word out, and  
22 we're going to do formal communications as well with  
23 the residents, but as RAB Members in the community,  
24 just so you're aware of what's going on out here,

1 there's going to be some activities probably starting  
2 right around the first of the year.

3 MR. BOUDREAUX: Can you show us? Probably  
4 someone else would be better. Tom, can you point out  
5 those?

6 MR. KRAVITZ: I know there's one down in here.

7 MR. BRADY: Yeah, right in there. And then  
8 there's one right up on the edge of the golf course,  
9 right in that area.

10 MR. MASON: Those are the two rifle ranges.  
11 There's also a skeet range that we'll be looking at.

12 MR. BRADY: And there's another rifle range right  
13 up there where -- see right above Landfill 1? Right  
14 in there.

15 MR. MASON: And there's also some water towers up  
16 here that we'll be looking at. So there will be some  
17 activity starting right after the first of the year  
18 where they'll actually be taking -- it's pretty neat  
19 technology that they take electromagnetics -- because  
20 it's metals we're looking at.

21 And so they can take this technology and  
22 having miniature electrical fields that they can  
23 measure resistance of the different compounds in the  
24 soil, and put that on a map that shows kind of like a

1 infrared map. It can show different levels of  
2 resistance, and different levels of resistance would  
3 correspond to different amounts of things other than  
4 soil, such as larger areas of lead.

5 It was used extensively on the landfills  
6 because you can take that over a landfill and see  
7 exactly where the trash is, because it has a different  
8 resonance than native soil. So it's fairly quick  
9 technology, so if you see guys out there walking with  
10 these big poles and different things -- but very  
11 effective. So we'll see more activities like that.  
12 We might see work trucks.

13 We'll start seeing stamping vehicles, kind  
14 of like miniature drill rigs out there. So we'll  
15 start to be seeing a lot more activity, and we want to  
16 make sure we're communicating with the Village and  
17 then doing everything we can to let the folks know  
18 we're out there doing this.

19 We don't want to disturb people anymore  
20 than we need to, but that means activity, and that  
21 means progress. So we want to do this as quickly and  
22 painlessly as possible. We're right now in the  
23 planning stages, and like Rob said, after the first of  
24 the year, the first screen, the first portion will



1 begin.

2 And then, full data collection, which means  
3 sampling, sampling soil, sampling groundwater,  
4 sampling deep soil, all that will take place next  
5 spring and summer, and hopefully be completed by  
6 winter of next year. So next year, there's going to  
7 be a lot of activity out here, a lot of construction,  
8 because we're serious about taking care of the  
9 situation.

10 MR. BRECHEEN: In addition to those 38 or so  
11 sites, we have about 180 sites that are mainly  
12 underground storage tanks, petroleum tanks or  
13 separators and that type of thing, that we need to  
14 resolve. Of those sites, approximately 70, we know we  
15 need to move forward with sampling, doing what's  
16 called visual site inspections on 36 sites, which is  
17 step one.

18 And then we feel about a little over 70 of  
19 those sites, we just need to complete the paperwork.  
20 A lot of these sites were tanks that were taken out a  
21 long time ago, some that were taken out when the base  
22 was closed. But we want to make sure we're dotting  
23 our "I's" and crossing our "T's" on everything.

24 We're not just looking here at just the big

1 landfills, but everything. We want to make sure we're  
2 doing the right thing, and toward that end, we've  
3 already conducted 64 soil borings, located wells,  
4 prepared tech memos, cleaning some tanks, removed some  
5 tanks, and kind of prioritize the ones for reuse for  
6 the Village; clean up smaller separators.

7 Kind of in the future, what we have from  
8 now until late in '01, is several steps to completing  
9 all the actions. And, again, everything we do has to  
10 be approved by the regulators, so when we're done, the  
11 regulators have approved and it's not just our word,  
12 it's part of the process that we get their approval.

13 MR. BOUDREAUX: We observed today they're working  
14 on the sulfuric tank by Hangar 4. And I took Steve  
15 over around and showed him there's still those four  
16 barrels.

17 MR. BRECHEEN: They've already worked that with  
18 the museum.

19 MR. BOUDREAUX: Because those came out of 21?

20 MR. BRECHEEN: We're also conducting sampling for  
21 four residential well locations south of the base.  
22 Four rounds have been completed. I think we sent you  
23 a letter.

24 MS. WIRGES: Some interesting statistics there.

1           MR. BRECHEEN: I don't know if we sent you the  
2 letter from the Department of Public Health.

3           MS. WIRGES: No.

4           MR. BRECHEEN: We will have that one sent to you  
5 as well. Because one of the things that was  
6 established was that we send the results to the  
7 residents, but also, the Illinois Department of Health  
8 has an independent review of the things found, and the  
9 levels of the constituents(sic). And they write a  
10 separate letter to each resident, explaining in  
11 laymen's terms, if there are any problems. So that's  
12 provided to us.

13           Like Gary Schafer said, we currently do not  
14 have a clear picture of the overall groundwater  
15 situation, and it's going to take us about another  
16 year or so before we have the whole picture, and we  
17 install all the wells and all the different aquifers  
18 we need. We've done the computer modeling, and we've  
19 researched to have the full extent of any potential  
20 contamination.

21           And until we do that, we're committed to  
22 help the residents, and we do that by sending a letter  
23 out to them and saying we want to come back and every  
24 quarter sample your well.

1 MS. WIRGES: That's what I was going to ask is  
2 how you determine the time element for sampling,  
3 because it seems to me, looking at these statistics,  
4 that there is correlation between fall fertilizing and  
5 pesticides and herbicides in the area in the fall, and  
6 then again in the spring that affects the statistics.

7 MR. BRECHEEN: Okay, one of the things we wanted  
8 to do by doing it quarterly is eliminate the seasonal  
9 fluctuations with rain and whatever. We haven't  
10 really come to that same conclusion on those results,  
11 but we met with the landowners actually two nights  
12 ago, with the regulators here.

13 We appreciate Mark Britton from Springfield  
14 coming over from Illinois EPA, and we also had Gary  
15 Wear(sp) with the Department of Public Health, and met  
16 with the folks and just talked with them, and I think  
17 had a great meeting, answered their questions, had a  
18 few comments and concerns and questions, and seemed to  
19 appreciate what they heard.

20 MR. BRITTON: We're going to try and talk to them  
21 next week and do the same.

22 MR. BRECHEEN: Yeah, thanks for bringing that up.  
23 We are scheduled to do what's I guess we'll call the  
24 fifth round next Tuesday. We are still committed to

1 providing bottled water if they want it. And again,  
2 just because we don't know, has the Air Force caused a  
3 problem with these wells?

4 We don't know, but because there's the  
5 potential, we want to do what's right. And then when  
6 we have all the facts, then we'll sit down with the  
7 agencies and evaluate it, and determine what the  
8 appropriate long-term steps are.

9 MR. FOTHERGILL: Are you still going to monitor  
10 their wells after the cap installation?

11 MR. BRECHEEN: Yes, sir.

12 MR. FOTHERGILL: For how long?

13 MR. BRECHEEN: Well, if the cap installation is  
14 solving the soil problem, part of this base-wide  
15 investigation is going to look at the groundwater, and  
16 that's going to take about a year or so, maybe a  
17 little bit longer.

18 MR. FOTHERGILL: But until you find out which way  
19 the water is going, we'll keep monitoring the well?

20 MR. BRECHEEN: Yes, sir.

21 MR. BRITTON: And the caps do help the  
22 groundwater because if there is a source from normal  
23 rainfall going through landfills and contributing  
24 continuously, it cuts that route off. And so if it is

1 found that the landfills contribute to the  
2 groundwater, the landfill caps in effect will stop  
3 that from continuing from now on.

4 But then you still have to deal with  
5 anything that's moving through until it's intitulated.  
6 And we do have sites throughout the state that  
7 sometimes it's determined that the natural elements  
8 are going to break things down, and we basically let  
9 the earth kind of take care of it themselves, and  
10 there are other ones that I know of that have -- you  
11 know, give an indication that hundreds of years from  
12 now, a problem will still exist. So the range on what  
13 can happen in a groundwater investigation is enormous.

14 MR. BRECHEEN: The caps -- you know, like how you  
15 have the straw in the cup. You place your finger on  
16 the top of the straw and lift up, and the water stays  
17 in the straw until you let go -- until you let go of  
18 your sister or something like that. That's what the  
19 cap does.

20 It's like putting a finger on top of that  
21 straw. It holds anything from moving and then also  
22 prevents anything else from entering. So it's very,  
23 very effective, and that's why it's our first  
24 scenario. That kind of concludes the slides, but I'll

1 be sure and answer any questions.

2 MS. WIRGES: Do these people live approximately a  
3 mile from the south line of the base?

4 MR. BOUDREAUX: Closer than that actually.

5 MR. BRITTON: Some within 50 - 60 feet of the  
6 well, and some over a mile.

7 MS. WIRGES: Then how close together are these  
8 people?

9 MR. BRADY: The farthest distance apart is about  
10 a mile. Mrs. Peters lives about a mile south of  
11 Mr. Cricken(sp), but the rest of them are within a  
12 quarter mile of each other.

13 MR. BOUDREAUX: If you stop in my office, you can  
14 see the houses on the aerial photograph. They're all  
15 right there.

16 MR. BRITTON: And depending on how deep the wells  
17 are, it depends on what aquifers you'll be in, and  
18 even if two of them, let's say, have their wells the  
19 same foot depth, it doesn't mean they're the same  
20 aquifer, because natural geologic or underground  
21 structure could be sloping different ways.

22 So it's very complicated, and that's why it  
23 takes as long as it does. To determine something that  
24 is 100 feet deep at one point could be 10 feet at

1 another or vice versa. Or it could be everyone that  
2 has an 80 foot well are all drinking the same water  
3 out of the same aquifer.

4 You don't know that until you do a real  
5 extensive, full investigation. And going to quarterly  
6 monitoring, since it had been a six-month monitoring,  
7 that will increase the number of data and the results  
8 that we have to analyze things.

9 MS. WIRGES: Most of the wells in this area are  
10 150 foot deep.

11 MR. SCHAFER: No, I think a couple of these that  
12 we're looking at are less than that.

13 MS. WIRGES: When we had a well put in, it was  
14 150, and there's people in that area -- yours out  
15 there was 150, right?

16 MR. BOUDREAUX: Yes, ma'am. And it was great  
17 water. And my well was within -- less than a mile  
18 from the old landfill, the City landfill that's out  
19 there. You're only what? Three miles north of that  
20 landfill?

21 MS. WIRGES: I'm not even that.

22 MR. BOUDREAUX: Not even that, and it's great  
23 water out there. I know.

24 MS. WIRGES: Less than a mile.



1 MR. BOUDREAUX: RCRA caps are pretty effective.

2 MS. WIRGES: And then, those wells are all  
3 inspected before anybody can move in and use it.

4 MR. BOUDREAUX: I used to send mine in annually  
5 to Public Health.

6 MR. BRITTON: That's a whole different testing.

7 MS. WIRGES: They were high in sodium.

8 MR. BOUDREAUX: What the Public Health Department  
9 does is a very minimal test compared to what they do.

10 MS. WIRGES: Right, I realize that, but I'm just  
11 saying they do require -- they just don't dig a well  
12 and move into the home in the country.

13 MR. BRITTON: And I think you referred to the  
14 fluctuations that you saw from pesticides and  
15 herbicides?

16 MS. WIRGES: Uh-huh.

17 MR. BRITTON: That's much more associated with  
18 surface water supplies. I'm from Springfield, and  
19 every spring they pray it doesn't rain for three weeks  
20 after the farmers apply, because otherwise we get  
21 atrazine in our lake.

22 But these wells, once you get beyond 30 -  
23 40 feet deep, unless there's something wrong with the  
24 well, as far as going down, like you have a cracked

1 pipe or something, the surface applications of  
2 pesticides and herbicides have very little effect on  
3 the actual wells.

4 There's something called a seep well that a  
5 farmer houses -- they used to dig them 20 feet deep,  
6 and the water from around the farm would drain into  
7 it. Those are dangerous because those can get  
8 surface. But I think -- who from Jacobs -- what are  
9 the shallowest wells? I think it's like 80 feet?  
10 65 - 80 feet?

11 MR. MASON: In that range. I don't know the  
12 exact depth, but it's not a surface well like you  
13 described.

14 MR. BRITTON: So they wouldn't have any of the  
15 pesticide/herbicide things coming in from the surface.  
16 It really wouldn't make it down through 80 feet of  
17 soil in the period of applying in spring and showing  
18 up in the next quarter.

19 MS. WIRGES: There's been a lot of concern in the  
20 area though. The Farm Bureau has had meetings to try  
21 to train people in how to cover or seal their farm  
22 wells, the farmsteads that are being deserted because  
23 of the potential dangers.

24 MR. BOUDREAUX: It's important that he explain

1 when they dig a well for sampling purposes, whether  
2 it's shallow, medium well, or deep well; they use  
3 proper digging techniques, Number One. And Number  
4 Two, when they're done with that, they're required to  
5 abandon with the right procedure. I mean, there is a  
6 procedure to do that, and I don't know what that is.  
7 But to prevent anything from the surface getting to  
8 any of those levels or from below up, there's a whole  
9 process.

10 MR. BRITTON: Yeah, if you don't abandon a well,  
11 think about it: You drilled a hole down -- or you dug  
12 a hole 30 feet deep, and they leave, and somebody else  
13 comes in and drills a new well and the old one is out  
14 there. That basically is a sewer pipe directly from  
15 the surface down, and it doesn't allow the soil to do  
16 its job of insulating.

17 So that's why the State has a very  
18 aggressive program to get a hold of old wells to get  
19 them sealed, because then you do have  
20 pesticides/herbicides going straight down a pipe and  
21 getting into a lower supply, where they normally,  
22 naturally could not do that.

23 MS. WIRGES: They've really been preaching that  
24 around here the last year.

1 MR. BOUDREAUX: I think it's important to know  
2 when they say they abandon a well, that means they --

3 MR. MASON: -- dig it out or use concrete.

4 MR. BOUDREAUX: Essentially, what they've done is  
5 they've done it right. They've abandoned it right.

6 MR. BRITTON: We even come out and do it for  
7 free.

8 MR. SCHAFER: The well and everything has been  
9 physically removed, with the shallow wells pulled out.  
10 For the deeper wells, I think the State requires they  
11 be overdrilled, and either way, whether the well stays  
12 in or not, it's overdrilled or it's backfilled with  
13 rock cement.

14 MR. BRECHEEN: An upside down statue.

15 MR. BRADY: We did about 200 of them this year.

16 MR. BRECHEEN: Well, do you all want to move on  
17 to reuse? Or do you have any questions?

18 MS. WIRGES: I thought Ray was done.

19 MR. BOUDREAUX: I could be done. I only have  
20 four little things. I think last time, I told you  
21 that the T-Hangars were full. Did I tell you that?  
22 And it's interesting, right now we're in an  
23 investigation to find out if there is a requirement  
24 for another one.

1           The State has authorized \$100,000 estate  
2 money, and our money is about 20,000 to do a second  
3 taxi-way project, but the first thing we have to do is  
4 find out if there's enough need, and that's one of the  
5 research projects we're doing right now. We've got a  
6 core sampling project coming tomorrow.

7           I've notified Steve of that. We will be  
8 doing some core samples down the Runway 0927 in  
9 preparation for the project in the spring. We should  
10 be doing the 5/8 inch overlay and repair of the  
11 unusual cracks that are out there that we've talked  
12 about at this meeting, and we're pretty comfortable  
13 just because the surface plates are moving in  
14 different directions. They're going to core sample  
15 and find out, and that's going to happen tomorrow.

16           I'm sure you saw in the paper a couple of  
17 interesting projects: A new computer company moving  
18 in which we're real happy about. That's our first of  
19 hopefully many. We've had meetings with the people  
20 who provide fiber optics, monitoring, and those kinds  
21 of things, and we're working with those folks to  
22 hopefully get those installed in the next 60 days,  
23 which means even you all will have your fiber. So,  
24 Steve will be a happy camper. That's all, unless

1 there's any questions.

2 MS. WIRGES: I have one question off the record.

3 MR. BRITTON: And you didn't make it on the TV?  
4 I understand we need to do an otter study now because  
5 of the otter eating the fish, and so they would be an  
6 upgrade. If we check them, we can find out whether  
7 it's in the fish or not. There's several of them out  
8 in the lake.

9 MR. KRAVITZ: The fish are not glowing, right?

10 MR. BRADY: I ate the fish last summer; do you  
11 want to test me?

12 MR. BRECHEEN: I guess to answer your question,  
13 no, they're not glowing, and we did go fishing and  
14 collect a lot of fish samples, and it's a fairly  
15 scientific process where different species of fish and  
16 different size fish, you either blend-o-matic, you  
17 know, and you take the whole fish, put it in a  
18 blender, and sample an entire fish -- because some  
19 species are feeder fish, and so a larger fish will eat  
20 the smaller fish, so you have to look at the whole  
21 fish.

22 But then when we get into the larger fish,  
23 like your bass, you also have to separate the filets,  
24 so you cut off the head, and tail, and the guts, and

1 sample just the filet.

2 MS. WIRGES: Scale them a little bit, too.

3 MR. BRECHEEN: Yeah, that helps. But you do all  
4 this different type of scientific testing, and that's  
5 been completed. And so, we have all of the numbers  
6 from all of that testing. And now the question is:  
7 What do you do with the numbers? And that's kind of  
8 the stage we're at right now.

9 MR. BOUDREAU: What do the numbers mean?

10 MR. BRECHEEN: Yeah, that's another way to say it  
11 is there are some compounds that were in the fish  
12 samples, and certain types of fish done certain ways.  
13 Are those compounds at unsafe levels? We are right  
14 now putting together kind of our methodology, our  
15 recipe for how to take all those numbers and do the  
16 calculations to say, what is the level of risk? Or  
17 what's the appropriate action?

18 We'll be submitting that to the agencies  
19 for their review. If they agree with our recipe,  
20 we'll go back and run those numbers, and we'll come to  
21 an agreement if is there a risk or not, do we need to  
22 do a fish advisory or not. And at that time, we would  
23 make that information public. But, certainly, if you  
24 guys have anything to add --

1 MR. SCHAFER: No. That's correct.

2 MR. BOUDREAU: Early on, I think the one reason  
3 that we were all told is that since the lake has a  
4 head pressure that's greater than anything around it,  
5 you anticipate that there wouldn't be much of an  
6 infiltration - and I think that came from you, Gary -  
7 that doesn't mean anything. It still has to be  
8 investigated, and you still have to find out.

9 MR. BRECHEEN: But we are trying to do that as  
10 quickly as possible, because if it is, then it's upon  
11 us to take the right approach.

12 MR. BOUDREAU: Make sure about the otters.

13 MR. BOUDREAU: I move we adjourn.

14 MR. FOTHERGILL: I second it.

15 MR. BRECHEEN: All in favor?

16 RAB MEMBERS: Aye.

17 MR. KRAVITZ: February 8 I think is the next one.  
18 Thank you all for coming.

19 HEARD AND TAKEN

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C E R T I F I C A T E

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I, H. Lori Bernardy, a Notary Public,  
Certified Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify that  
on the said date, December 7th, 2000, the foregoing  
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting was taken down in  
shorthand by me and afterwards reduced to typewritten  
form, and that the foregoing transcript contains a  
true and accurate transcription of all such shorthand  
notes.

I further certify that I am a disinterested  
party to the proceedings herein, and that I am not a  
relative of any of the parties hereto, or their  
attorneys, that I am not in the employ of any of the  
attorneys for the parties hereto, and am not otherwise  
interested in the outcome of this cause of action.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my  
hand affixed my seal this 21st of December A.D., 2000.

*H. Lori Bernardy*  
Notary Public and  
Certified Shorthand Reporter

License No. 084-004126



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**ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**

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