

CHANUTE AFB ILLINOIS

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

AR File Number 3344.1

1	BEFORE THE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
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3	IN RE THE MATTER OF:
4	CHANUTE AFB INSTALLATION
5	RESTORATION PROGRAM
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9	BOARD MEETING
10	Proceedings had on October 5th, 2000, at AFBCA
11	Public Meeting Room, 1 Aviation Drive, Rantoul,
12	Champaign County, Illinois, commencing at the hour of
13	7:03 o'clock P.M., before the Restoration Advisory
14	Board, before H. Lori Bernardy, a Notary Public of
15	Sangamon County, acting within and for the County of
16	Champaign, State of Illinois.
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1	PRESENT:
2	Carl R. Sahre Ron Steward
3	Chris Hill Gary Schafer
4	Charlie Rice Robert Kravitz
, 5	Ray Boudreaux Dave Heidlauf
6	Craig Thomas Tom Mason
7	John K. Miller Caryl E. Fothergill
8	Tom Blair Lorraine Wirges
9	Mark Hutchinson Donna Kozak
10	Bonna Rozak
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1	PROCEEDINGS.
2	MR. BRECHEEN: Thank you, everybody, for coming.
3.	Introductions? Ray, we need introductions?
4	MR. BOUDREAUX: Everybody knows everybody. We
5	may need to do it for her.
6	MR. KRAVITZ: It's a good idea to go around the
7	room and everyone say who they are.
8	I'm Rob Kravitz of Midwest Environmental
9	Consultants, Chairman of Community Relations.
10	MR. FOTHERGILL: Caryl Fothergill, RAB Member.
11	MS. WIRGES: Lorraine Wirges, RAB Member.
12	MR. BRECHEEN: Tim Brecheen, RAB Member, and work
13	with Ray Boudreaux, and Co-Chair.
14	MR. BOUDREAUX: I'm Ray Boudreaux with the
15	Village.
16	MR. STEWARD: I'm Ron Steward with the Illinois
17	EPA.
18	MR. SCHAFER: Gary Schafer with the USEPA.
19	MR. HEIDLAUF: Dave Heidlauf with Montgomery
20	Watson.
21	MR. BLAIR: Tom Blair with Hard Hat Services.
22	MR. MASON: Tom Mason, Jacobs Engineering.
23	MR. THOMAS: Craig Thomas, USEPA.

MR. RICE: Charlie Rice, AFCEE.

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1	MD MILLED. Take Millon Mitrotok Cratoma
1	MR. MILLER: John Miller, Mitretek Systems.
2	MR. HUTCHINSON: Mark Hutchinson, AFBCA.
3	MR. SAHRE: Carl Sahre, AFBCA Public Affairs
4	Office.
5	MR. HILL: Chris Hill from the Illinois EPA.
6	MS. KOZAK: Donna Kozak from UNITEC.
7	MR. BRECHEEN: Old business? Do we have any
8	comments on the minutes?
9	MS. WIRGES: No.
10	MR. BOUDREAUX: The first one I've missed in
11	probably nine and a half years.
12	MR. BRECHEEN: You've been here awhile.
13	MR. BOUDREAUX: Yes, I have.
14	MR. KRAVITZ: Does someone want to propose a
15	Motion to accept the minutes?
16	MS. WIRGES: I move the minutes be accepted.
17	MR. KRAVITZ: All in favor?
18	RAB MEMBERS: Aye.
19	MR. KRAVITZ: So moved.
20	MR. BRECHEEN: Any other old business before we
21	get started? From the members?
22	MS. WIRGES: Huh-uh.
23	MR. BRECHEEN: If you don't mind, I'll sit down
24	here at this end. You all can hear me I think. Do

you want to dim one of those lights? I think we might be able to see that a little bit better.

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As you all know, with the four landfills the investigation is kind of nearing the "eleventh hour," and all those landfills are on the southeast portion of the Base. Really, the scope of our investigation does not only include the four landfills but also Heritage Lake that is adjacent to the landfills and Salt Fork Creek, and also capturing what's called a background calculation to determine what's naturally occurring around the Base.

Our Approach covers a lot of different avenues to determine the best way to calculate the nature and extent of the contamination. Our next step, we're in the process of preparing the draft report; the investigations are meeting with the Agencies - in fact, met with them last week -- actually, two weeks ago - and spent about a day and a half, talking together as a group and determining what the results were and what the appropriate next steps would be. We're also working what's called a feasibility study process, which is really the second major step in environmental cleanup.

Along with the investigation, we already

knew we had landfills, we already knew we had waste, so we wanted to do what's called a remedial action, which is kind of a fancy term for that. The bottom line is we're constructing caps on all four landfills, RCRA-equivalent, which means it has the liners and everything to ensure that no rainwater will percolate through the waste anymore, so that would prevent any further migration of leachate that came in the water, and also it prevents folks coming into contact with that material.

To do that, there's some formal documents that we went through. But it also includes a really important phase called Waste Consolidation, where what we've done -- I don't know if you've all read the paper -- and we're going to show you some pictures, but if you drive around on the road south of the Base -- what's the name of that road?

MR. BOUDREAUX: South Perimeter Road.

MR. BRECHEEN: -- (continuing) you'll see quite a lot of activity going on out there. But a large part of this waste consolidation, what we've done is to make -- and if you check these landfills, it's fairly thick in the center and it seems to spread out fairly thin on the outside, so we took that thinner area and

we actually excavated it and placed it on the center portion. So we're kind of scooping them in and making it a smaller area so Ray can reuse the rest of it for his lineup of tenants.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Maybe a parking lot.

MR. BRECHEEN: We're scheduled to actually -- for Landfills 1, 2, and 3, to be complete in the summer time frame of 2001.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Have we started hauling yet? I haven't seen any trucks moving.

MR. BRECHEEN: They started scraping on the top soil. And, Tom, when are they going to start?

MR. BLAIR: They'll start hauling soil, and as soon as we get approval to backfill those excavations that we started, and collecting the analytical data from the excavations from where we removed the lake, collecting samples, and when those samples come back, we evaluate the data and determine they can be backfilled, it should be the next week to ten days they'll start hauling. We'll get as much done this year as the weather will allow.

MR. BRECHEEN: And that October 2 date corresponds to top soil removal, and we've got some pictures we'll show for that.

You see that blue portion? I'm sure you've all read the articles, where it's kind of a win/win situation for everybody. That's going to be our borrow source, and then they'll turn it into the Village of Rantoul's drainage pond.

MR. BOUDREAUX: There was a call about needing a letter for permission to remove the soil from the borrow pit. Did you ever get that?

MR. BRECHEEN: I think we have everything we need.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Well, I thought we did, too, but somebody asked, do we have that letter? I said I haven't written one, but if you want me to, I can write it and I'll get the Mayor to sign it. I know he wants this to go forward. It had to do with whether or not the City will allow us --

MR. BLAIR: We do have an access agreement that the Air Force can use X amount of cubic yards.

MR. BOUDREAUX: You have that?

MR. BLAIR: Yes.

MR. BOUDREAUX: I was on the road when I got the call.

MR. BRECHEEN: What we've done is for Landfills 1, 2, and 3, we've already begun all the field

activities. I mentioned before the site preparation, excavating the waste on the exterior part and consolidating it to the interior, removing the top soil as a borrow source, grading the landfill, which if you drive by, you'll see it's grown quite a bit.

And also, we're in the process of installing leachate collection systems to actually collect any of the rainwater or water that's infiltrated the landfill system. We want to collect that and take it to the waste water treatment plant.

For Landfill 4, there was a firing range on the landfill that requires range clearance. We're going through the process now of having that cleared, and then once that is, that work on Landfill 4 will begin. So, it's a couple months behind Landfills 1, 2, and 3, but we wanted to start on the three landfills we could, and then pick up the pace with Landfill 4.

MR. BOUDREAUX: There might be leachate out there, but I very, very, very much doubt it, because the word I had from early on is it was nothing more than training rounds that were used out there.

They're about like a firecracker.

MS. WIRGES: You're talking about the old skeet

range?

MR. BRECHEEN: No, target practice.

MR. BOUDREAUX: All the way southeast corner of Landfill 4, the very, very southeastern corner.

MR. FOTHERGILL: That's a standard procedure.

That's done on almost every Air Force base that I know for foreclosure.

MR. BRECHEEN: We also have coming up next year after the winter season, what we're going to be able to do before the winter hits, we want to get the landfills graded and the waste consolidated, so that after the winter season, come back early spring, install the rest of the cap structure, which is the leachate collection system, the liners, the clay, the topsoil, all of that next summer and early fall.

Here are some pictures. I know they're hard to see, but there's a lot of heavy equipment out there on the landfills, the excavators and dump trucks also, being sure that we maintain dust control, so we don't have dust.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Okay.

MR. BRECHEEN: This right here is part of the leachate collection system. What we've done is we're going to go in and actually install piping underneath

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the landfill mass for the purpose of the -- collecting any of the leachate that is in the landfill. It will go to this -- this right here is a lift station in construction. The lift station will pump it over, and it will be placed in the waste water treatment plant.

When we're digging the landfill, any water that we discover is pumped into these holding tanks and then sampled, and, if possible, it goes to the waste water treatment plant as well. Over on the borrow source just north of the Base, you'll see the green machine, and behind it, are hydraulically controlled scrapers.

And each of those hold 17 cubic yards, which is amazing, the volume. So what he does is he goes over to the area and scrapes the top soil, brings it back, and he's piling it up on the eastern side of the excavation so we can get down. The top soil is not what we want to take over first. That will actually remain, Ray, for you guys. But the main thing we want to take over is the clay.

Any questions on the landfills? The progress there? It's actually a tremendous amount of work going on construction wise right now, and that will continue, and we'll begin to see a lot of truck

1 movement once the hauling begins from the pond property down to the landfills. 2 3 MR. FOTHERGILL: This liner that covers this 4 landfill, it's going to cover the entire landfill 5 area? 6 MR. BRECHEEN: That is correct. And, Tom, can 7 you explain --8 MR. FOTHERGILL: This liner, does it meet certain 9 standards? Or does it have to be a certain thickness? 10 Or is there some requirements from the EPA that it has 11 to be so thick or whatever? 12 MR. BLAIR: Yes. 13 MR. BRECHEEN: Very strict and straightforward 14 requirements. 15 MR. BLAIR: The answer to all your questions is "yes." And we've worked out with both agencies what 16 17 the profile of that cap is going to be, and it's about 18 a little over 4 feet thick. You've got a foot of clay 19 compacted so that the permeability through that is 20 very low, and you've got a sheet of plastic over it,

MR. BOUDREAUX: It's welded.

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thick.

MR. BLAIR: It's welded together, so those sheets

and the plastic is probably about an eighth of an inch

are rolled out and welded together. The weld is tested to make sure that what you get when you're done is one sheet of plastic. That goes on top of the clay, and there's a drainage layer, and then 3 feet of dirt, and then seeded and vegetated. So what you'll end up with out there when it's all said and done is a rolling terrain, covered with grass.

MR. BRECHEEN: Does that answer your question?

MR. SAHRE: Yes. I've seen other landfills in my travels, and they look real nice. Once you get done, you can't see anything but a mound of dirt.

MR. BLAIR: Yeah. Actually, it won't even be that high. The way it was designed, it will match the existing grades. You know where -- out at the lake, the top of elevation of those are about a foot or two of where the top of the landfills will be.

MR. BOUDREAUX: The interesting part of it, when the grass gets growing good out there, the pheasants will be back. Just so long as we don't get the deer back. We're very happy to have you here because the deer are gone. I figure as long as we got the guys out there it will keep the deer gone.

MR. BRECHEEN: To move on to what we call OU-1, which is really the commercial and residential portion

of the Base; multiple sites that we're in the process of beginning an investigation on, kind of a two-phased approach. The next step, we're completing some contracting action, so we can finalize work plans, and our goal is to be in the field investigating those sites in the spring, and complete our investigation

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next calendar year.

Virtually the same story with what we call OU-2, eleven sites in that area. It has been a two-phased approach. We've submitted what's called the Phase I Report, and we're in the process of going back and finalizing some work plans, completing some contracting action, and then rolling that information from the initial report into really a full RI Work Plan. Again, field work plans to begin in the spring of next year, and completed as soon as possible.

Two other sites that are actually part of the OU-2 Area is the Fire Training 2 and Building 932 where we have done a tremendous amount of excavation of soil that was contaminated with hydrocarbons and fuel contamination. There is evidence of additional contamination remaining in the soils, and currently the sites are on hold.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Is this on all walls or on the

bottom?

MR. BRECHEEN: What we went out there and did was remove what we call Priority I, which is kind of the worst portions of those sites. There is contamination, not just on the floor, but the side walls and farther out. We went down to a depth of about 12 feet at FTA-2, you know, that hard clay line,

MR. BOUDREAUX: Yeah, I know. So what's the plan?

MR. BRECHEEN: The work plan, to get into agreement with the agencies on the next step.

but did not go to the extent that the FTA is.

Do you want to say anything on that, Gary?

MR. SCHAFER: No.

MR. FOTHERGILL: You mentioned "site activities are currently on hold." I'm sure you've got a big hole where you've got dirt out. Are you just going to let that fill in with water?

MR. BOUDREAUX: There's three inches of rain in the last four days that I know of. You get a lot of water. The last time I was out there, there was.

MR. BRECHEEN: One of the main concerns is the safety of those sites. They are fenced. Actually, the FTA has what? A 6- to 8-foot chain link fence

around the sites?

MR. MASON: Yes.

MR. BRECHEEN: So that's our main concern.

MR. BOUDREAUX: But the plan, I presume, is to go ahead and excavate as much as you have to until you get down to acceptable levels.

MR. BRECHEEN: The depth is about defined because of the -- because it's just behind of the lateral extent that still needs additional work.

There's approximately 146 additional sites besides the ones we just talked about that require some sort of action prior to being able to deed the property. Those sites -- you can say they're different from the other sites: they're not landfills they're not fire training areas, they're underground storage tanks or above ground storage tanks or oil/water separators, that type of thing, that most of them have been removed in the past.

However, we do not have the documentation to say that the sites, quote, "closed." And everything that the Air Force does must be approved by the regulators, because they're kind of the check and balance for the entire thing. So, we're currently seeking administrative closure on approximately half

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of those sites, and the other half, we have a draft work plan that we are submitting.

We're working on getting out to the field hopefully late October - early November, and begin the activities for those sites. So we're kind of hitting multiple areas at the same time trying to get the job done.

MR. FOTHERGILL: I understand. There's so much to do and so few people.

MR. BRECHEEN: Yeah. There's quite a few busy people that are around, and a lot of activities are going on, a lot of good work. We've been really pleased with the staff that's here, and the contracted personnel have just really stepped up to the plate.

MR. BOUDREAUX: It's interesting you just got here and you started -- how long have you been here. About six months now? A year?

MS. WIRGES: Year. Two years.

MR. FOTHERGILL: Here? At Chanute?

MR. BOUDREAUX: Yeah.

MR. FOTHERGILL: Fifteen years.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Oh, yeah? The thing that's interesting is all this work was done before. Most of this was already done once or a lot of it was already

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done once, and, basically, some errors were made and because of the errors made, we're doing a lot of it again, and we're finding out that maybe the work was done very good. We should have been done when?

Probably five years ago? Four or five years ago.

MR. SCHAFER: If you're looking for an example of a typical site, this scale would probably go through RI/FS in 24 to 36 months, and depending on the complexity of the cleanup action, you'd be talking a couple of years with design and construction. It's a typical site.

MR. BOUDREAUX: So we could have been done long ago?

MR. SAHRE: At the very first, I don't think the Air Force took the seriousness of it at hand, and realized the man hours and manpower that are required to do all this assessment and the quoting and stuff, so then they decided we better send some people here to help out.

MR. BOUDREAUX: You know, I think that it's interesting that about 15 years ago they did what was called the -- help me out.

MS. WIRGES: (Inaudible.)

MR. BOUDREAUX: No, they did that about 10 years

ago. About 15 years ago --

installation Restoration Program:

MR. FOTHERGILL: Are you talking about the Installation Restoration Program?

MR. BOUDREAUX: The IRP Phase I showed pretty much a lot of this stuff, and I think what happened is, it just never ever got going. I don't know why, but maybe it was because we were so early in the process and didn't have a good idea. I thought it was interesting you seem to understand a lot about this stuff. I thought maybe you'd like to know.

MR. FOTHERGILL: I was involved in quite a bit of hazardous waste when I was in the military, and when it first started, I mean, just everybody was standing around like, what do we do now? With no guidelines and no training, and when they finally started to take the seriousness of it, they decided we better start training.

And it was just one class right after another, and still, you maybe retained 15 percent of what was thrown at you, to go back to the workplace and do the best job you could. But you know, I understand right now it's falling together.

MR. BOUDREAUX: We're just so excited to see dirt moving. When I first got here, I think I was here

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maybe three months when they had the first briefing on all this stuff - we're talking about the middle of 1991 - and at that meeting, I asked when are we going to turn any dirt? Because they were presenting feasibility studies and investigation reports and all this kind of stuff that had already been done since 1988, and the question was then: When are we going to turn dirt?

Oh, we're going to get that started next year, and now we are ten years from there. So it's all quite interesting. It's great to go out there and watch it. You can't get very far, but you sure can look at it from outside the fence. It's hard to miss.

MR. BRECHEEN: But it is -- this is a huge undertaking. A lot of folks -- and we're going to see that over the next several months. We're vamping up pretty seriously to get it all done.

The future for the 146 or so sites is --

MR. BOUDREAUX: I have one question on the last one: I notice we got some trucks pumping the basements out. Have we found anything in the basements of 105, other than water?

MR. HEIDLAUF: There's a 25,000 gallon former heating oil tank in both of them. One of them was

fixed in 806, and in 805 it was detached. The one in 806 had about 1500 gallons in liquid, as well as some other debris that had been placed in the tank.

The one in 805 has about 3,000 gallons of oil/water material, and they'll be working out there through Friday, and they may complete the work in the buildings by then.

MR. BOUDREAUX: What are you going to do to empty them out?

MR. HEIDLAUF: We emptied the liquids out into a big tanker truck, and we'll sample the materials for characterization for disposal, and once we get the characterization back, we'll know where we can dispose of it. The other debris that was placed in the tank, it may have been insulation or drywall, but it's oil saturated, so they're bagging that. They're going to put it in the roll-off dumpster, and we're going to remove that after the removal activities over to a secure area while again we test it prior to disposal.

MR. BOUDREAUX: That's a lined dumpster?

MR. HEIDLAUF: Correct.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Is all the water out?

MR. HEIDLAUF: They de-watered 806, and overnight with the rain, we got another 6 inches back in it. I

think they had a similar situation at 805. But today, when I was down there, they were having to continue to pump to keep the water out while they were doing the work in the basements.

MR. BOUDREAUX: And that water, you pump into the sanitary?

MR. HEIDLAUF: Yes. We tested the water earlier this spring, and we have a permit, and we're putting it through the sanitary.

MR. BOUDREAUX: How big of a pump would it take for us if we wanted to keep those basements dry?

MR. HEIDLAUF: A standard sump pump, probably.

MR. BOUDREAUX: It's only been two days, and you got six inches in there already. That's got to be a pretty big sump pump.

MR. BLAIR: I haven't actually been in the basements. I was talking to the field engineer.

MR. BOUDREAUX: The only reason I'm asking is:
Now, gee whiz, now that it's pumped out of there --

MR. HEIDLAUF: I understand the current lessee had run a sump pump previously, and had kept at least 806 dry when they left it operational.

MR. SAHRE: I think the same guy who made those basements in those buildings probably did mine.

MR. BOUDREAUX: I've been in those basements, and those buildings are a huge, major construction. We're going to demolish them, and we're looking at big dollars. I know it's not a big deal to you guys, because you're spending millions and millions and millions, but when you're talking about our reuse program, it's going to cost \$150,000 to take those buildings down, apiece, and that's just what we think. Those are big numbers. It will look great out there to have a green field, but when you demolish something, you have nothing.

MR. BRECHEEN: Okay. So we'll continue this field work over the fall and winter season over this next year.

Residential well sampling. Actually, a very important topic. The fourth round of sampling was completed in June, with the validation of the data completed at the end of September. We're in the process of issuing letters to the four residents that are affected to keep them informed of the results.

MS. WIRGES: Are those results releasable?

MR. BRECHEEN: To the residents first.

MS. WIRGES: To the Board?

MR. BRECHEEN: And to the Board.

We would just hate for folks to find out -- we kind of feel obligated.

MR. FOTHERGILL: I understand. I think that's the way instead of -- everything is secondhand information.

MS. WIRGES: Will we be notified by letter or will we wait until the next meeting?

MR. BRECHEEN: I will get that for you.

MR. SCHAFER: I don't think the RAB has ever received -- I don't think the RAB has ever received any of that data. If my recollection is correct, the Air Force has provided that to the residents and, of course, they've provided the regulators with that.

MR. BOUDREAUX: We got the data later. I have copies of the original data.

MR. BRECHEEN: We'd be glad to do that. In fact, the Illinois Department of Public Health also writes a letter to the nine residents giving the Department of Health's opinion of that information. And you're sure welcome to those copies, if you like.

MR. FOTHERGILL: I think that material or data should be presented to the next meeting.

MR. BRECHEEN: Okay.

MR. FOTHERGILL: To save on mailing costs and

stuff like that.

MR. BRECHEEN: So, Caryl, you just prefer to present it at the next meeting?

MR. FOTHERGILL: That's fine. If you send it out to individual members, you're talking mailing costs.

MR. BOUDREAUX: The thing I worry about is there are only three of us that are citizens anymore. What happens if it will go to the residents and go to the Public Health Department, and the first thing you know it will be in the paper, and it will be in the paper before any one of us know anything about it.

MR. FOTHERGILL: Well, I'd rather still have it in a meeting like this, because --

MR. BOUDREAUX: But you might be -- as a member of this committee, you might be asked.

MR. FOTHERGILL: Well, that's true, but I'd rather have it in a meeting instead of getting it from secondhand information, a newspaper.

MR. BOUDREAUX: You hear what I'm saying? They would get it by mail, and we would not.

MR. FOTHERGILL: Correct.

MR. BOUDREAUX: And then it might end up in the paper before we would even be briefed in a meeting.

MR. FOTHERGILL: Absolutely. And my response if

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I was asked is: I have no comment.

MR. BOUDREAUX: Okay.

MR. BRECHEEN: We can sure do it however you all would like it.

MR. FOTHERGILL: I think that would be the best way, is to present it at the next meeting.

MR. BRECHEEN: Do you all have any other questions on the progress?

(No audible response.)

Any comments on reuse?

MR. BOUDREAUX: Yes, I can give you a quick reuse. We did our briefing to the State of Illinois this past week for the Five-Year Program on the airport redevelopment. I can tell you that it looks like the extension of Runway 0927 is in the program for 2002, and in 2001, we'll be doing environmental investigations to extend the runway out to the east, and do a relocation of East Perimeter Road, and that will be all in and along with the project to extend the runway up to 6500 feet.

That project will be Federal, State, and local funded, which is 90 percent Federal, 5 percent State, and 5 percent local funding. The T-Hangar project is coming along very well. I don't know if

you've noticed, but if you've been out and about,
you've seen that the buildings are up. And we were
hoping to have residents of those hangars moved in by

tomorrow, but not quite.

We still have a lot of skin to put up.

There are remaining doors that are up and open which has made me nervous with the wind like it has been the last few days, because those T-Hangars are not designed to take wind with those doors open. In fact, there are cautions and warnings and all kinds of things on the buttons saying don't open in high winds.

Unfortunately, they opened them up and were using a generator so they could pour the concrete and did not put them back down. So that's all we need, is contractors' responsibility in case something went wrong. But, hopefully, those will be done sometime next week and get final inspections and punch lists done, and hopefully by the middle of month, we can get tenants moved in. We've got leases assigned for all of them, so it's important.

We've been working several projects to a lease. I have a prospect that looks like we'll have a tenant in Building 66, which is the former police building, and that's a very unusual building, and it's

been difficult to find a tenant, but it looks like we have done that. We'll be making a proposal to them Monday, and I'm pretty sure we can come to agreement with the lease costs.

There will be substantial modifications to the building. The building was initially a test cell. It was modified in like mid-'80s or early '80s to be an office building for security police, and the Information Management Division. At some of the former engine running test cells that they had in the building were used to stack hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of documents they used during training.

So that building -- to have another tenant would be kind of interesting to go from a test cell to an office building to a, quote -- I can't really say what it is yet because it's not releasable yet -- a good reuse.

I've got a couple other prospects looking at buildings now. We've also got a prospect looking at construction of a new building on the site. So things are still moving right along. As you know, we only really have -- on the property, we only really have one empty building that is really a fine building and that is the Smith Hall.

Smith Hall is currently being occupied by several tenants just in the storage business as far as the back Base, because we need help paying the heat bill, and I'm unwilling to not heat that building during the wintertime. I just don't want that to deteriorate; it's too nice of a building. So we're spending an awful lot of money to heat it, so we've got several tenants renting the Base for storage.

We're not making a lot of money, but we're paying part of the heat bill, and I mean part of it.

You've seen out on the west end of the property, on the west end of the runways, the cross entry where we have the U of I football training camp. Three soccer fields, if you'll notice west of there, we've got soccer fields under construction. There will be two additional fields. We've got soccer programs coming in next year, next summer, large soccer training camps and then competitions which will bring people to town.

While they don't pay a lot of rent for use of the property, they do bring in a lot of folks. If you bring a 15-person soccer team to town - that's mom and dad and the player, plus brother and sister - and they stay a couple of days in the hotels, and they eat

hamburgers, stuff like that, so the economic impact is pretty impressive.

We are also considering using Hangar 2 as a sporting complex for the winter months. I've been picking away at getting the building back up to standard. I put a new roof on it for about \$60,000 this past summer. It's got a brand new roof on both the side bays. I just had the high bay roof tightened up over the last three weeks.

In fact, today was a good measure of that high bay roof. We did find three additional small leaks. The contractor has gone back, as we speak today, and repaired those three small leaks. So we should have a real tight hangar now that will be usable for other things. Right now, we're using it for some storage.

It's not really good for that even though we're making some good money off of that storage. If we could get some winter sporting events in there -- it doesn't look like we're going to get airplanes in there and that's what I've always wanted. If you try and don't succeed you go to something else. I think that's all I've got, unless you got questions.

MR. FOTHERGILL: Are you going to put in an

1 indoor track?

MR. BOUDREAUX: Yeah. You know, we took the old one, we picked it up, we rolled it up, and we were very careful, but it has sat now for so long, and it's sat in an area where there was no environmental controls, and it's gotten fused together, and there is no way we could put it back down.

There is an opportunity we may be putting an indoor -- well, you know the U of I football team at the stadium? That field and all the grass in there is being replaced. We've asked for that turf, and it's in pretty good shape.

Now, in order to put astroturf down, you can't put it on concrete; you have to go down about a two-inch asphalt base, so there's a lot of expense issues on whether we want to spend that kind of money, and whether or not if we did anybody would use it.

Already we had an estimate, and the Board last Tuesday night evaluated estimates for -- I can't remember the type of heating. It's called indirect heating, where you put these big -- it's not like the tubes like we have over in the hangars. They're these big square panels. They're called radiant. They use ceramic that's heated up to 1800 degrees, and they're

1 directional.

It's like \$85,000 to do that, to heat the bay only. And that high bay is over 70,000 square feet, so it's a big bay, but it's also 98 feet to the apex. So you want to keep the heat down. Well, this will do the trick, but it doesn't address the side rooms. So I don't know what's going to happen. This is one of Gary's big projects.

I think that's all. No, I've got one other thing: We will start in the spring, in the April letting the projects that will be let for the Airport Improvement Program. Runway 0927 rebuild with a 5/8 inch PFC, or porous friction course overlay, new paint, and the reason is because we've got some real problems with subsidence and some cracking, some unusual cracking of Runway 0927.

In fact, the U of I doesn't know what's causing it, our engineering company doesn't know what's causing it, the Division of Aeronautics doesn't know what's causing it, and we're going to dig all that out. And once that's all excavated and we find out what's actually causing it, they're actually going to cut the pavement on the edge and cut that all the way down and cut that pavement so we eliminate panels

on the outside and the panels on the inside, and then fill that in and redo it and put it for storage.

That happens this spring, and we build another T-Hangar taxi, so we can build another building. That's what I need is to go through all that frustration. That's enough. I haven't talked in a long time. Since you guys were so short, I can still get home before 8.

MR. BRECHEEN: Are there any other questions?

(No audible response.)

Well, Caryl, we'll take your suggestion at the next meeting and brief the results, along with normal presentation. Currently, it's proposed for December 7, if that's still a good date.

MR. BOUDREAUX: That's a very important date.

You know what happened, don't you? Have you been reading the military history? It didn't happen that late in the evening.

MS. WIRGES: I can visualize that day forever.

MR. BRECHEEN: Where were you at?

MS. WIRGES: Where I was at, and what I was doing, and hearing the radio and the news, and my dad was out getting a load of fodder for the cattle, and I just couldn't believe it. I ran out when he came back

from the barnyard. I was just stunned.

It certainly affected people in our era, with all the things that happened, and all of the things that happened because of it, and how people worked together and cooperated and meshed.

MR. BRECHEEN: Was there a lot of questions on what does this mean? Or was that pretty clear?

MS. WIRGES: I think we knew what it meant, and we knew what we had to do, and we knew we had to all pull together and work for one goal, and that was to save our country. And I think we've lost a lot of that. Well, the kids don't understand what happened.

MR. BRECHEEN: Well, thank you all very much for coming. You all have a good night.

HEARD AND TAKEN

(Whereupon the next RAB meeting is scheduled for December 7, 2000.)

CERTIFICATE

I, H. Lori Bernardy, a Notary Public,

Certified Shorthand Reporter, do hereby certify that

on the said date, October 5th, 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 13th of October A.D., 2000.

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Motary Public and

Certified Shorthand Reporter

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