



CHANUTE AFB ILLINOIS

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

AR File Number 3363.1

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS
COUNTY OF CHAMPAIGN)

BEFORE THE
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

IN RE: CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE)

PUBLIC MEETING HELD

October 8, 1998

Aviation and Development Office
One Aviation Drive
Rantoul, Illinois
7:00 p.m.



*Affirmative
Reporting
Company*

1478 Glenn Drive Decatur, IL 62526

(217) 875-1414 (800) 886-DEPO FAX (217) 875-1472

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS
COUNTY OF CHAMPAIGN)

**BEFORE THE
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD**

IN RE: CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE)

PUBLIC MEETING HELD

October 8, 1998

Aviation and Development Office
One Aviation Drive
Rantoul, Illinois
7:00 p.m.

AFFIRMATIVE REPORTING COMPANY
1478 Glenn
Decatur, Illinois 62526
(217) 875-1414 or (800) 886-DEPO
Fax (217) 875-1472

1 be here very shortly, but apparently she's running
2 a few minutes late. So there are your RAB
3 members.

4 I will make an announcement, and with
5 that, Shirley, we will pass over you and we'll go
6 around the room introducing folks. We have Shirley
7 Keery. We have Shirley Keery with us from the
8 External Affairs Office up in our headquarters.
9 And also Mr. Albert Loftin who is the Environmental
10 Coordinator from our headquarters.

11 Shirley tells me, with everybody's
12 awareness and permission, she would like to catch
13 some photographs here from different angles so she
14 can go ahead and highlight that in the newsletter
15 that the agency puts out. Is that twice a
16 month... I mean twice a...

17 MS. SHIRLEY KEERY: We try once every
18 2 months.

19 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Once every 2 months.
20 I said that wrong. Pardon me. And again, Mayor, I
21 appreciate your being here.

22 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Okay.

23 MR. VIRLON SUITS: And with that, I think
24 I will go ahead and just have people introduce

1 themselves, starting over here with Bryan, if you
2 will.

3 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: I'm Bryan Rundell. I
4 work with Jacobs Engineering, which is one of the
5 contractors that works on the base here at
6 Chanute.

7 MR. JOHN SHAPPELL: I'm John Shappell.
8 I'm just a resident here in Rantoul.

9 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Good to have you with
10 us, John.

11 MR. GARY ADAMS: I'm Gary Adams,
12 Administrator for Rantoul.

13 MR. FRED RAUCH: Fred Rauch, resident of
14 Rantoul South.

15 MS. SHIRLEY KEERY: And I'm Shirley
16 Keery.

17 MR. BILL LOFTIN: Bill Loftin.

18 MR. LOU EHRHARD: Lou Ehrhard with Jacobs
19 Engineering.

20 MS. SYLVIA DELGADO: Sylvia Delgado with
21 University of Illinois, contracting officer for
22 Chanute.

23 MR. JAY FLAGG: Jay Flagg with the Air
24 Force Base Conversion Agency.

1 MR. DAN BRADY: I'm Dan Brady, AFCEE
2 Field Engineer here.

3 MR. JEFF VILLMAN: I'm Jeff Villman with
4 The Environmental Company. I'm also one of the
5 contractors here with the Air Force.

6 MS. KIMBERLEE HOLLIS: Kim Hollis,
7 Illinois EPA.

8 MR. CRAIG THOMAS: Craig Thomas, USEPA.

9 MS. LORRAINE WIRGES: Lorraine Wirges,
10 Rantoul Garden Club.

11 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: Steve Nussbaum,
12 Illinois EPA Project Manager.

13 MR. GARY SCHAFER: Gary Schafer, USEPA
14 Project Manager.

15 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: Ray Boudreaux of the
16 (inaudible) out here at Chanute. I work for the
17 City.

18 MR. BARRY DEMPSEY: Barry Dempsey,
19 Director of the (inaudible) Research and
20 Engineering Laboratory.

21 MS. BARBARA RAUCH: Barb Rauch,
22 resident.

23 MR. JAMES SKRIDULIS: Jim Skridulis. I'm
24 the Program Manager for Jacobs' activities here at

1 Chanute.

2 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Okay. Well, thank
3 you. I hope we haven't missed anybody. The next
4 item that I do have on the agenda then is that of
5 the minutes. I believe what I indicated at the
6 last meeting was that I handed out copies and we
7 sent those to the members, to the people on the
8 list that were not here. And I guess for the sake
9 of convention here, what I will start doing is if
10 there were no further corrections or whatever to
11 those minutes, then I would go ahead and call those
12 approved as presented at the last meeting.

13 So I would entertain that at this time.
14 Were there any issues at all on the minutes for the
15 last meeting... not the last meeting, but for the
16 May meeting which I passed out then? (No
17 response.) Hearing none, then we'll go ahead and
18 we'll leave those as they were passed out then at
19 that time.

20 The next thing I've done then, I've
21 passed out minutes from the last meeting which was
22 August 6th. And with that, why we made several
23 corrections to those in addition to what was mailed
24 out to you. I'm not sure at this point I can find

1 them backhandedly. But I think one had to do with
2 the number of tests... I think it's on the middle
3 of the second page, samples from... I think the
4 ones that were mailed out to you said 8 samples
5 from 8 of the landfills. You'll have to help me
6 out, Mr. Skridulis.

7 MR. JAMES SKRIDULIS: This is
8 paragraph... I guess not paragraph, but Section 3
9 that was sent out from the last meeting. It said
10 in the middle there, there's a sentence that begins
11 "Samples from." And it said "Samples from eight
12 of the landfills test pits failed..." and what the
13 acronym is TCLP. That is the correct statement.
14 And perhaps it doesn't read as well as it should.
15 But the correct statement is that "Three" of the
16 test pit samples failed TCLP. So we've changed the
17 "8" to "3."

18 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Okay. So I would ask
19 you to... I realize they're lengthy. I will ask
20 you, if you will, to take those back with you and
21 review those once again, and then I will take
22 similar action on these at next month's meeting.
23 Unless there are some additions or corrections or
24 questions on them at this particular time.

1 MS. LORRAINE WIRGES: Jackie is missing,
2 second line from the bottom... third line from the
3 bottom.

4 MR. VIRLON SUITS: I think I... Both Mr.
5 and Mrs. Fothergill were here at that point. And I
6 think that may have been one where he asked for
7 additional detail. If someone else remembers how
8 that went about. I know that's how it was
9 captured. And I wondered about it at the time,
10 Lorraine. So I thank you for that. But I believe
11 it was actually Carl that asked the question, as I
12 recall.

13 So with that, is there any other... Is
14 there any other business that we would consider old
15 business to be brought up at this time? (No
16 response.) Otherwise, I suggest we move on to the
17 next agenda item which is that of the Landfill
18 OU-2. And once again, I can put the clear map on.
19 But I think most of you that have been here have
20 seen generally where all the landfills are
21 located. There's one, there's one here where the
22 A-13 appears, which is... And I'll start from the
23 most recent one. That's Landfill 4. This is
24 Landfill 3. Where the letter "D" is here is

1 Landfill 2. And where the "A2e" is is Landfill 1.
2 So if you want to refer to the maps that you have
3 in front of you, why you can at this time.

4 You will notice that since the last
5 meeting that we have basically completed the
6 fencing which fences off the landfill areas. And I
7 talked about that at that time for the sake of
8 security of the landfills to basically keep the
9 public off of it. So that has been completed.

10 With that then, Bryan, I will defer to
11 you. And Bryan has some slides. So I doubt if I
12 made enough copies. And I apologize for that.
13 I'll pass out what I do have here in the way of
14 slides. Go ahead and get started Bryan.

15 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Just an update, and
16 I'll try to make this brief. We've talked about a
17 quite bit of detail about the data that was
18 collected for the peer review back in March. If
19 you look up here, I was trying to summarize what is
20 going on in the landfill's project.

21 We have planning documents which dictate
22 what we do out in the field on RI for the
23 landfills. And you can see the work plan which is
24 a pretty major document which outlines everything

1 that we're going to do to characterize these
2 landfills to determine if they propose risk to
3 human health and environment. That document is
4 basically very near approval by USEPA. We expect
5 that document to be final approved in a few weeks.
6 We have two other documents which are more focused
7 on the actual field effort and tilling, our
8 personnel to you to collect samples in the field.
9 And then the second document down here which is the
10 QUAPP which is more related to how the
11 laboratories, basically the rules of the game for
12 them on how they process the samples and how they
13 follow their procedures in the lab.

14 Those two documents, drafts of those have
15 gone to the registering agencies. So kind of the
16 theme of this is that we are getting close to
17 finishing these documents to get them approved.
18 And we do anticipate starting some initial field
19 activities here in November. We have actually been
20 doing some things, which I'll speak to on the next
21 bullet, which is the wells.

22 But what, the first thing we're probably
23 going to do, which will be obvious to anybody that
24 goes by the landfills, we're going to start doing

1 pilot borings where the wells are supposed to go.
2 Basically that's where you just push a core into
3 the ground. A sample is basically taken out of
4 that core, and you observe it visually. And that
5 will help us understand what the subsurface
6 stratigraphy of the site to determine where the
7 well should be screened. And that's a common first
8 procedure to understand the underground geology and
9 lead you to where your well should be screened.

10 And so that's, when I say "fieldwork
11 research," that's basically what we're talking
12 about in the photograph. If there's any questions
13 on that, I'll take those now. Or I can launch into
14 the next topic, which kind of almost is connected
15 to this one anyway, which is the wells. Is there
16 any questions?

17 MS. BARBARA RAUCH: What does that "FSP"
18 stand for?

19 A. This is called "Field Sampling Plan."
20 And basically it's a document that says exactly how
21 we're going to collect samples in the field. And
22 it's a document that's sent to the regulatory
23 agencies to get their approval on our procedures.
24 Because collecting these samples in the field is

1 pretty complicated. You have to go through a lot
2 of quality control procedure to ensure the samples
3 are accurate and that they're collected according
4 to its established procedures. And that's what
5 that document is.

6 And then the QUAPP, what that is, the
7 QUAPP stands for Quality Assurance Project Plan.
8 It sounds like a big word or a big series of
9 words. Basically what it is is a document that
10 tells the laboratories that work on the project how
11 to do their work. When you collect a sample, send
12 the sample to them, they have very complicated
13 instruments that they use to analyze the samples.
14 And you have to specify... There's a lot of
15 different ways to do that work. You have to
16 specify to them what is acceptable for the
17 project. And that document basically lays out the
18 acceptable laboratory procedures that will be used
19 to analyze the samples. And these are all what are
20 called "planning documents" that are pretty much on
21 any circus site, Superfund site. Even pretty much
22 any large investigation of our own investigation
23 these are required because these investigations are
24 so complicated that you have to come to some

1 agreement on how you're going to implement your
2 field procedures.

3 Yes, Dan.

4 MR. DAN BRADY: I'd like to point out to
5 you that the more detailed and accurate these
6 documents are, the less likely it is to work where
7 we will end up in the same problem as the last RI's
8 did. So that's why we're really scrutinizing these
9 documents.

10 MS. BARBARA RAUCH: May I ask a
11 question? Did we have one of those QUAPP's or
12 whatever on that first?

13 MR. VIRLON SUITS: That is correct.

14 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: That's part of the
15 job. The other part of the job is making sure that
16 the lab follows it. And you do that by a procedure
17 that's called "data validation." And that Jacobs
18 will do, as well as the Air Force will do, another
19 audit on their work to ensure that the data is
20 valid. In other words, the lab did follow the
21 procedures that they were directed to follow. And
22 that's what didn't happen the last time.

23 MS. BARBARA RAUCH: I see.

24 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Other questions?

1 Okay, I think it's, like I said, it's a pretty
2 natural fit just to go on to the next item on your
3 agenda which is entitled "Wells." Should we stop?

4 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Let me say something
5 at this point. As far as on your next slide, the
6 off-site residential wells, this was prompted into
7 action by a concern that a resident had that lives
8 off-base. And, in fact, just off the south edge of
9 the base. With respect to their well, they had a
10 relatively new well. By "relatively," I'd say it's
11 around 3 years old. And her concern was primarily
12 that that well had not been tested by the Air
13 Force.

14 Now during the time that we were the
15 active Air Force and seen since then we have had
16 occasional testings of these off-base wells. But
17 her concern was that. So she was concerned that we
18 go ahead and that we sample that again at some
19 point. So that's what prompted us to do that one.
20 And then also the other three or the other two that
21 are also in close proximity to landfills. With
22 that, go ahead, Bryan.

23 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Okay, yes, I think
24 Virlon summarized that pretty well. Three

1 residents south of OU-2. I think one of the
2 easiest way to see where those are... Dan, can you
3 point out those wells on the big map?

4 MR. DAN BRADY: We've got them up. The
5 first one sampled was Mr. Ackerman's well right
6 here, which is off the southwest corner of
7 Landfill 4, which is right here. The second one we
8 did was Mrs. Panders' well here, which is southwest
9 of Landfill 3. And we did Clifton's wells, which
10 are an 8th of like an area of, say, a half a
11 quarter mile south of the Landfill 4. And those
12 were finished at about 5:30 today, and the sample
13 should go out in the morning to the lab for
14 analysis.

15 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: And basically the
16 sampling we were going to do or the analytical
17 methods we're going to use for the same type of
18 contaminants that we did for the work we did in
19 March. I listed these. I guess do you want me to
20 explain what those are again, the type of things we
21 sample for? Would that be helpful?

22 MR. VIRLON SUITS: I would ask that you
23 go ahead and tell the people what the acronyms
24 are.

1 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: This is a pretty
2 complete sweep of analyses. And they're within...
3 And I'll explain each one of those. But within
4 these groups of analyses that were done, there were
5 some of these type of contaminants found in the
6 test pit activities. So I think it's logic that
7 says that this is what we should be sampling for.

8 And the first group, VOC's, that stands
9 for "volatile organic compounds." Basically those
10 are compounds that are generally like to be a gas.
11 They tend to volatilize. And there are, a lot of
12 them are carcinogens, meaning they have either been
13 shown to cause cancer in humans or in mice.
14 Examples of those would be Benzene which is in
15 gasoline, vinyl chloride which is a constituent of
16 a lot of things. But basically the emphasis of
17 that is those are pretty small molecules that tend
18 to like to volatilize. And so they create a hazard
19 both from drinking water. But also when you're
20 taking a shower or something, you can be exposed to
21 them because they like to volatilize out into the
22 atmosphere and then you can breathe them. It's a
23 long sweep of compounds that includes VOC's, but
24 those are some examples. Benzene, like I said.

1 The next one, SVOC's, semivolatile
2 organic compounds. They're kind of, if you want
3 to, they're kind of cousins, COC's. They're
4 often... They are also organic compounds, but
5 they're heavier. What I mean by "heavier" is the
6 molecules are larger, they tend to be a little less
7 soluble. There are certainly excesses. There are
8 also some semivolatiles found in gasoline and
9 stuff. An example would be Naphthalene. The more
10 heavy chain hydrocarbons usually they don't like to
11 volatilize as much into air. The analytical
12 methods they use to analyze for those are a little
13 bit different and they usually aren't as volatile.

14 The next group, PAH's, these group of
15 compounds is like the heaviest hydrocarbon chain,
16 so they're not very volatile at all. You can
17 usually find them in like tars, material that's
18 very heavy, coal tar, from burning, burning of
19 products. They're usually a material that is not
20 volatile at all. And so that's kind of another
21 group of compounds that they use to kind of
22 categorize their molecular properties.

23 Pesticides, I think everybody is familiar
24 with those. We do a full sweep of, fairly large

1 sweep of pesticides. And those are, range from a
2 lot of pesticides that are probably commonly used
3 to ones that are more used for (inaudible). PCB's
4 is kind of a specific group of contaminants that
5 were traditionally used in transformers for
6 electrical power. And they're also kind of a heavy
7 chain organic compound. They have been shown, I
8 think, to be cancer-causing. And they are similar
9 kind of cousins to SVOC's in their properties. But
10 they're not very volatile, it's not volatile, so
11 they tend to adhere to soils. And they're
12 typically in an oil. They're like in oil form.
13 And they, I imagine most people have heard of
14 those. They have been in the news quite a bit.
15 Herbicides or herbicides, they kill weeds basically
16 or any type of plant material.

17 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Give me just a
18 minute. Allow me to introduce Mr. Max Harmon.
19 Mr. Harmon is from Congressman Ewing's office.

20 MR. MAX HARMON: In Pontiac.

21 MR. VIRLON SUITS: And we welcome you
22 here. There's a seat here at the table, so just
23 feel free to seat yourself. We have just started
24 the meeting. I'll quickly... This is Mayor Joe

1 Brown.

2 MR. MAX HARMON: Nice to meet you.

3 MR. VIRLON SUITS: And Steven Nussbaum,
4 Gary Schafer on the end, Ray Boudreaux, Barbara
5 Rauch. I think you know Barbara.

6 MR. JAMES SKRIDULIS: Hi. I'm Jim
7 Skridulis with Jacobs Engineering.

8 MR. VIRLON SUITS: And this is Gary
9 Adams, the Village Administrator.

10 MR. MAX HARMON: Sorry for disrupting
11 your meeting.

12 MR. VIRLON SUITS: No, no. This is Craig
13 Thomas with the USEPA. And there's Kim Hollis with
14 the Illinois EPA. And some of my folks here from
15 Washington are here. That's Shirley Keery over
16 there next to the door. She is External Affairs.
17 And then Mr. Albert Loftin who is the Environmental
18 Coordinator. Mr. Jay Flagg.

19 I don't know. Pardon me here, folks. I
20 guess I don't mean to... Now I've lost track.

21 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: I was going to ask
22 if you were running for office.

23 MR. VIRLON SUITS: I'm sorry. At any
24 rate...

1 So with that, Bryan, if you will
2 continue.

3 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Okay. Metals,
4 they're probably explanatory. Lead, mercury.
5 There's basically a group of things that are called
6 "elements," and most people are familiar with
7 those. But those can be found in groundwater,
8 soils, can be toxic depending on which metal you're
9 talking about and the concentration. Cyanide is
10 probably known. Cyanide, there's some industrial
11 processes that use cyanide. It could be found in
12 landfills. So that's a possibility.

13 Then dioxin furans, there's probably been
14 some people who have probably heard of dioxins.
15 This is certain types of dioxins, toxic. They're
16 usually produced by combustion. If you're ever
17 burning trash or have an incinerator, the ash or
18 residue that's left can sometimes contain these
19 compounds. And we did find some dioxins in the
20 landfills.

21 So it's not important to remember all
22 these exactly. The importance is that that's a
23 pretty large group of compounds that we're looking
24 for. There are some assorted other ones. But

1 generally those should cover most of the types of
2 contaminants we would expect in the landfills.
3 Therefore, when we sample these residential wells,
4 we're going to look for those type of compounds
5 that could be coming from landfills.

6 I don't know if there's any questions on
7 any of that.

8 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Like on your individual
9 landfills, when will they have an answer for the
10 citizens that live there?

11 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: What?

12 MAYOR JOE BROWN: When will they have an
13 answer if there's anything in there?

14 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Our schedule right
15 here, we turn the samples in today, we have a 2-
16 week turnaround from the lab, so that's 14 days.
17 It will take us a week to do what Steve referred to
18 as data validation where you go through and look at
19 the data, make sure it's good. So our intention is
20 to have this data back to the residents within a
21 month. Is that not what we agreed to?

22 MR. VIRLON SUITS: That's correct.

23 MAYOR JOE BROWN: What happens if it's
24 (inaudible)?

1 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Well, that's a tough
2 question. I'm not sure how much detail I want to
3 go into. Or do you want to talk about that,
4 Virlon?

5 MR. VIRLON SUITS: What we will do for
6 those residents would be to provide for them an
7 alternate source of water one way, shape or form,
8 particularly drinking water. And if there are, if
9 there are some of the constituents in here that
10 perhaps are harmful to the body in the form of
11 showers, then we will go beyond that and we will
12 have plans made to either get for them a new well
13 or to once again have an alternate source of water
14 brought in. If that indeed becomes a problem.
15 Fred Rauch.

16 MR. FRED RAUCH: The farmland, would you
17 expect the pesticides and herbicides from
18 farmland?

19 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Yes, that creates a
20 problem. There's a word for that. Basically in a
21 farming community like this you are going to find
22 those compounds. So there may be some difficulty
23 deciding where that's from. But there's a pretty
24 good idea of what types of pesticides/herbicides

1 are used in this area. We could make it a
2 comparison. If it comes up that they are the same
3 ones used, that will be difficult. But it's
4 possible some of the pesticides/herbicides that
5 were used at the base but since they were used a
6 long time ago in a lot of cases or they were used
7 for more specific purposes, that we... You know,
8 it's definitely needed to still do those scans.
9 And we may find some that, for instance, the
10 farmers would have never used around here for
11 those.

12 So that does create some problems. But
13 certainly it doesn't stop us from looking for that
14 because the sweeps are so large, there's a lot of
15 different compounds that we're looking for.

16 MR. VIRLON SUITS: And if I may add,
17 Fred, it could be a good possibility, you know, if
18 there were wells in the extremely shallow aquifer
19 here. These are located in the Illinoian aquifer
20 which most of the farm wells except for the
21 irrigation wells are located in. And they are
22 predominant throughout, you know, throughout the
23 area. So that could occur or it also, they're down
24 fairly deep, you know, in the 100-foot

1 category.

2 MR. FRED RAUCH: I see.

3 MR. VIRLON SUITS: And I think both of
4 the regulators have seen an aquifer in between
5 these. So once again, there is a possibility of
6 that, particularly with lowest proximity to the
7 landfills. But on the other hand, we are thinking
8 positively, you know, pending the results of
9 those.

10 MR. FRED RAUCH: So the aquifer is the
11 lower of the three?

12 MR. VIRLON SUITS: No. This is the one
13 in the middle.

14 MR. FRED RAUCH: The middle?

15 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Yes. That is
16 correct.

17 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Other questions?

18 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: You may want to
19 take the time to explain that, for those that
20 weren't here at the beginning.

21 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: You mean more about
22 the aquifers?

23 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: Yes.

24 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Okay. Basically at

1 the base there's an upper unit which is really the
2 target of most investigation. And I think this is
3 a correct statement, most of the wells around the
4 base are screened in the intermediate one, the
5 private wells, right.

6 MR. VIRLON SUITS: The small private
7 wells are. Now the irrigation wells are all in the
8 deeper aquifer.

9 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Okay. So that water,
10 upper water bearing unit, aquifer, we have not done
11 all our tests to say exactly what their properties
12 are. We call that the Wisconsin aquifer. That's
13 the unit we're targeting, and that is not the unit
14 that these wells we are sampling are in. But
15 immediately below that unit there is... Well, not
16 immediately below. There's a unit that we call
17 "Tiskilwa" that we're not sure it's an aquifer. It
18 seems to have the properties of an aquifer. If it
19 was a true, it would not allow water from the upper
20 bearing unit to go down to that unit unless you had
21 penetrated it with the well or breached it
22 somehow. We don't have proof whether that is an
23 aquifer or not. Part of our (inaudible) prove or
24 disprove that hypothesis.

1 So the next unit below called the
2 Illinoian, that's where these units are screened
3 and that's where we are sampling. And we will have
4 the wells on base. And below that is what's called
5 your Kansin aquifer. And that one is probably the
6 one that produces the most amount of groundwater.
7 And it also is used for irrigation wells in the
8 area and a lot of the large water supply wells for
9 the city. Is that right?

10 MR. VIRLON SUITS: That is correct, yes.

11 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Is that clear? (No
12 response.) Other questions? (No response.)
13 Okay. That kind of summarizes the residential
14 sampling again. It's our goal to get the data back
15 to the residents within a month. And so before the
16 next, by the next RAB, we should have some
17 information to present about that sampling event.
18 That's kind of a quick little investigation we've
19 done to respond to this concern from one of the
20 residents. But we are certainly as part of this RI
21 investigation I've been speaking about, we're
22 trying to get these planning documents approved.
23 We're going to do a much larger what's called a
24 well canvass, a well survey.

1 Within a mile of OU-2, and basically in a
2 circle, we're right now in the process of
3 identifying all the wells we can find in any
4 records I've listed here. We've gone to the data
5 bases that ISGS, which is Illinois State Geological
6 Survey, we're looking for information we can find
7 to locate all wells within a mile of the base.
8 Then once we locate those wells, we'll contact
9 those residents.

10 We have a letter that we have prepared to
11 ask them if we can come inspect their well, take a
12 look at it, try to find out any information about
13 it, where's it screened at. For instance, I just
14 talked about those different aquifers. It's very
15 important to know where the water is coming from
16 what the condition of the well is. And then from
17 that we'll basically create this data base of wells
18 around the base, and then we'll decide which wells
19 we need to sample. And so that will be a much
20 larger effort which will be encompassing all the
21 way around OU-2.

22 And so this little sampling event we're
23 doing now is just a small subset of what the RI is
24 going to cover. And I think that pretty much

1 summarizes that. I guess is there any questions
2 about that?

3 MR. JAMES SKRIDULIS: It is important
4 that the boundaries what we're looking at is within
5 1 mile of the OU-2 boundary, not the total base,
6 but of OU-2.

7 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Right. That's really
8 a pretty large area when you... considering if you
9 look at all the wells in that area. Then we'll
10 decide which one we need to sample from that
11 subset.

12 MAYOR JOE BROWN: What if you went a mile
13 and found something? Would you go 2 miles?

14 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Basically if you went
15 a mile and you found something in a mile, you then
16 probably want to look at the wells between that
17 well and where you think, for instance, the source
18 area which might be the landfills or some other
19 place on base. If you didn't find anything between
20 those two points, if you didn't have a good well
21 network, you'd probably still need to go look in
22 more detail in between those before you made a
23 determination that's not from the base, for
24 instance.

1 So you would need more information than
2 from just one spot. But if we do find what we
3 consider contamination off base and it appears to
4 be coming from the base, that will instigate kind
5 of another investigation. We'll probably have to
6 focus on that area to delineate where that
7 contamination is coming from and where the source
8 area is at. Does that make sense?

9 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Yes.

10 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: One of the things
11 that we have to do is determine the extent of
12 contamination before we can ever consider ourselves
13 in a position to make a decision on what needs to
14 be done. So, I mean, we'll know where it is
15 contaminated and where it's not contaminated.

16 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Okay.

17 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: This will be kind of
18 the last subset of this wells category. We have as
19 part of the RI investigation, we're going to
20 install what's called "background wells." And
21 background wells are extremely important for
22 understanding and investigation. Basically what
23 we're trying to do is establish what is the water
24 quality for the area irregardless of the site

1 you're looking at, where the contamination is. So
2 generally you want to try to locate these wells in
3 an area that you don't think would be impacted by
4 base activities, which becomes pretty difficult
5 with a base this large, and with so many potential
6 source areas. And so this is a critical part of
7 the investigation.

8 This data is then used in what's called
9 the "risk assessment" where you actually assess the
10 risk to human health and the environment. It's
11 very important in some of the statistical
12 calculations to determine what is contaminant on
13 the base and what isn't. And its main focus to be
14 used for is metals because metals are naturally
15 occurring. If you (inaudible) any groundwater of
16 supply, there's going to be some level of metals in
17 the soil because it is made of (inaudible).

18 So you have to establish what is the
19 naturally occurring level of metals in the
20 groundwater before you can say, for instance, the
21 base has a lead problem in groundwater. So the
22 reason I brought this up, and is certainly
23 important to the citizens of Rantoul, that we are
24 going to be installing background wells off OU-2.

1 Some of these are going to be located in public
2 areas, public land areas owned by the city. Some
3 of these will actually be located in residential
4 areas. So in the next month or so we're going to
5 go look at the areas that we have proposed for
6 these samples, determine where we're going to put
7 these wells, determine in those areas where we
8 think we want to drill at. And we're going to send
9 letters to the owners of these properties, either
10 public or private. Then we are going to inform the
11 owners about what's going to take place. If the
12 owner agrees to have a well put on their property,
13 you're going to have to bring a rig on there.

14 So this is a big effort. It involves the
15 community. It's going to involve the permission of
16 landowners. I guess I'd ask Dan again to point to
17 where most of the wells are at. Most of the
18 background wells are going to be located up north
19 of the base, up...

20 MR. DAN BRADY: Yes. We have looked at
21 all of these areas in these parks where there's a
22 lot of grass exposed area where we don't think
23 there will be any other contamination from anything
24 else. Some out in this area, some over in here,

1 here, up in this area. We basically, me and one of
2 the Jacobs personnel drove the whole city in one
3 week out in these areas. But they are mostly to
4 the north. Because, in general, the flow in those
5 aquifers that are under here generally flow to the
6 south. So if we want to find something that hasn't
7 got any contamination in the base in it, we've got
8 to go to the north.

9 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: Will any of the
10 previous off-base wells be concerned, or will you
11 use the area around them and drill another one
12 or...?

13 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Yes. We spent a lot
14 of time.

15 MR. VIRLON SUITS: I'll catch up. Gary
16 has a question. Do you want to interject that
17 now?

18 MR. GARY SCHAFER: Well, just a
19 question. The parks or whatever, is someone going
20 to talk with the Village about where you're going
21 to put these wells down.

22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes. These are in
23 the preliminary stages.

24 MR. GARY SCHAFER: Okay.

1 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: This is kind of a
2 preview of coming attractions.

3 MR. GARY SCHAFER: So someone will get
4 with us before...

5 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Yes. We'll go
6 through the whole formal process of talking with
7 everybody, sending letters discussing what we're
8 going to do well before we do anything. And we'll
9 have to get the permission of anybody who we're
10 going to do anything to their property.

11 MR. GARY SCHAFER: Okay.

12 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: But I think the
13 question was from Ray.

14 MR. JAMES SKRIDULIS: Could you mention,
15 give us some idea of numbers, how many we're
16 talking about?

17 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Sure. We're talking
18 about, I think about a dozen locations. There's
19 going to be nesting wells. One will be installed
20 in this aquifer that we're calling the Wisconsin,
21 which is the shallow water bearing unit. And there
22 will be background wells installed in the deeper
23 Illinoian aquifer, which is the one that is off-
24 base, is going to be sampled in.

1 In answer to Ray's question, we spend a
2 lot of time looking at the old wells, background
3 wells that were installed. Unfortunately, in
4 almost every case there was something that
5 basically within discussions within the BCT which
6 is, you know, the group that meets here before
7 these meetings, there was something that made them
8 fail. You know, some of them, there was
9 construction characteristics that were just not
10 acceptable. I think some of them were installed in
11 areas that are somewhat questionable about whether
12 or not there really was no impact from the base.
13 And one sampling event that was done, you know, the
14 data although it was so suspect show that those
15 wells could be contaminated. So they wouldn't be
16 useful as background wells. I'm not exactly sure
17 if there's any locations that are exactly the same
18 but they are pretty close. I think the new
19 locations we're proposing are pretty close.

20 The biggest issue was well construction.
21 Can we take the old well logs that were prepared
22 and basically prove to ourselves and demonstrate to
23 anyone else who asks tough questions do we know
24 where these wells are, wells are screened, do we

1 believe they are constructed properly? Because,
2 like I say, this data is extremely important when
3 we go to make decisions later on. And if we have
4 any questions about the integrity of these wells or
5 the possible location of the screens, then that
6 really reduces our level of confidence in our later
7 assessment of risk.

8 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: Then those old wells,
9 you do plan... Are you planning on abandoning them
10 and filling them with concrete or...? Because they
11 do have to be properly sealed.

12 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Yes, yes. That kind
13 of summarizes that bullet. I guess I would ask if
14 there are other questions about these issues?

15 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: I don't know in
16 the old RI when they were doing this, this was a
17 major problem between Illinois EPA, USEPA, and the
18 Air Force and their contractors before because of
19 the elevated background levels metals that they
20 found on the base and they ended up having to go
21 off the base and get some sample.

22 That delayed the process quite a while in
23 terms of getting that finalized. And the reason it
24 became controversial was the state has some

1 background, groundwater data that we use kind of as
2 a benchmark that we publish. And the numbers that
3 were gotten before here at the base were higher
4 than what our background documents said they should
5 be. So, again, this is extremely important because
6 (1) we don't want to spend money cleaning up
7 something that doesn't need to be cleaned up and
8 (2) we want to clean up what needs to be cleaned
9 up. And we need information to know.

10 MR. DAN BRADY: I'd also like to point
11 out that in the survey that I did with Jacobs, the
12 pick-out sites, we picked out more sites than we
13 really need so that we have some alternatives in
14 case the City or the property owner didn't want us
15 to put a well in a certain place. So we have
16 larger than a 12-well location population, and
17 we'll discuss them all whoever we need to discuss
18 them with.

19 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Any other questions?
20 Yes.

21 MS. BARBARA RAUCH: I have a question,
22 but it goes back up to 3. Did you talk about 3?

23 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Stilling wells.
24 Sorry, I think I skipped over that. Going back to

1 the landfills. There are some pretty basic field
2 activities that we have started that don't really
3 involve drilling or anything like that. One of
4 them is installing stilling wells. And I think for
5 one of the reasons that's on the agenda and it's
6 probably a good thing to talk about is because you
7 may drive by and see these wells. What they
8 basically are, they're very simple. It's really
9 nothing more than if you take a pipe that's hollow
10 that, you know, basically... We're more stringent
11 than that because we have rules about making sure
12 they're stainless steel.

13 But to measure a surface water elevation
14 like in Sulfur Creek or the lake, you drive that
15 pipe into the ground and you put in... There is a
16 machine that will measure the water level basically
17 continuously. And we need that information so we
18 can compare it to groundwater levels to decide if
19 we have a landfill event or if we have leachate
20 coming off the landfill, how does changes in
21 surface water to site affect the groundwater? Also
22 because Heritage Lake is already occasionally
23 recharged.

24 So I understand the groundwater flow

1 directions at the site, we need to know how to.
2 And those stilling wells, we've installed one to
3 date. And that's what they are if you drive by and
4 see them. We're trying to put them in areas where
5 they don't attract attention. They're inside.
6 We're putting them inside areas that are fenced.
7 But I think the one at Heritage Lake, we can't put
8 it inside the fence. It will be just basically a
9 piece of steel driven into the base of the pond or
10 the lake or the creek, and then it will have a wire
11 that goes into it. And we'll have it pretty well
12 secured.

13 But that's just another part of the
14 investigation. We put that in there because there
15 is one installed, and we're in the process of
16 putting in five more. There will be four put in
17 the creek and then one put in the lake. And then
18 those stilling wells will be measured continuously
19 for about basically the duration of this
20 investigation for approximately the months or so.
21 And then we'll compare that to groundwater
22 elevations. Does that make sense? Yes.

23 MR. DAN BRADY: We will also be getting
24 with the Recreation Department about putting this

1 stuff in Heritage Lake. Because we wouldn't, we
2 really wouldn't like to have one of the paddle
3 boats run over it or something like that. But we
4 also know that you guys still want to use the
5 lake.

6 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: We're proposing to
7 put it in the... I don't know if I can see it. It
8 doesn't really matter. We're putting it over in
9 the corner of the lake in an area that should be...
10 have minimal impact on people using the lake. So
11 we're going to try to put it in an area where it's
12 not disturbing people's activities. It's not very
13 big. We're talking about a pipe this big
14 (gesturing approximately 3 to 4 inches).

15 Other questions? (No response.)

16 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Well, thank you,
17 Bryan.

18 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Sure.

19 MR. VIRLON SUITS: With that, we'll move
20 on to what we have come to know as the Seven Sites
21 Operable Unit-2 Project. And with that, we have
22 Jeff Villman with us with The Environmental
23 Company. I'll pass out some slides here again. I
24 apologize, I'm not sure we'll have quite enough for

1 everybody. We'll see how far they go.

2 MR. JEFF VILLMAN: What I'll do, I'm
3 going to take probably 5 minutes at most, I think,
4 and talk about two things: (1) kind of the status
5 of where we're at today with our project and then
6 (2) what we have planned for the next couple of
7 months. And I brought a bunch of maps with me back
8 there that I'd be happy to talk to people about
9 afterwards if you have any questions about some of
10 the activities rather than try to hold them up and
11 show those. I'll save those for questions later.

12 As Vernon said, I'm the Project Manager
13 With Environmental Company for what we call the
14 7 Sites R. It's actually 8 sites. So Fire
15 Training Areas 1 and 2, Building 916, 922, 927,
16 932, 950 and 975 and 995, I believe is the list.
17 Earlier this year we developed a draft work plan
18 which we submitted to the Air Force and both EPA's.
19 We got comments back on our work plan which we have
20 now responded to. The way the process works, once
21 we get comments from the agencies, we then propose
22 revisions to our plan and give those proposed
23 revisions back to the agencies for one more
24 change. They now have those responses. So much so

1 if they find those are okay, we can go very
2 quickly.

3 Our sampling and analysis plan which
4 includes the items Bryan mentioned before, a field
5 sampling plan and a quality assurance plan, that's
6 scheduled to go out to the agencies for review on
7 about the 23rd of October. We, as a part of our
8 original work plan, there were a couple of things
9 that the agencies didn't have any direct comment
10 on, so they allowed us to go out and execute those
11 activities. And one of those was a penetrometer
12 survey; the other was a geophysics survey. And,
13 again, I have maps back there to highlight some of
14 the results of those studies.

15 One other activity that we did back in
16 June, and I think Joyce Mageesh at the last RAB
17 meeting briefed everyone on it, we went back out
18 and we did a very thorough reconnaissance and
19 records search of all of our sites in part in
20 response to agencies we got on our original plan.
21 We went out and looked up and down and sideways all
22 the records we could get our hands on and other
23 areas we felt we needed to explore a little
24 further. So that's an activity we have done.

1 And in part based on that, I should, I
2 guess, shift into what we're up to in the next
3 couple of months. This is a field strategy we put
4 together again in large part because of the
5 information we found out in June. We determined
6 that the original strategy that we had put together
7 to investigate our sites I think needed some
8 revision. So we have worked hard in the last
9 couple of months to adopt that strategy. I think
10 through the efforts of a lot of people in the last
11 month we have come up with a plan that I think is a
12 real good plan and get us out in the field to
13 collect some decent information.

14 What we've got planned, and I'll go
15 through this kind of briefly... And, again, if you
16 have questions, I'll be happy to answer them. It's
17 a screening level investigation is what we're going
18 to start. We're looking around the first part of
19 November to get out in the field on this. It would
20 include five basic activities. And all 8 sites we
21 anticipate doing something in each of these areas.
22 Some sites are in different shape than other sites,
23 so we don't necessarily do all these activities
24 everywhere, but some piece of them will get done in

1 all sites.

2 And the way this is designed, really it's
3 designed to be kind of interactive. So results of
4 our first step are used to help us decide what to
5 do in the second step. And then we continue to
6 build a data base as we go along that refines the
7 whole process and gives us much better
8 understanding of what we're dealing with. The
9 first step is what we call the source
10 identification. And really this part is really
11 done. It includes basic things like the
12 reconnaissance and records search effort. Now we
13 have done both of those. The reconnaissance work
14 was done in June. Geophysics work was done, I
15 believe, shortly thereafter in July when we were
16 out doing this. And I have surface geophysic maps
17 back there. Through these efforts we've identified
18 all the areas of interest at the 8 sites that we
19 need to take a look at one way or the other.

20 The next activity, once we know the
21 sources, the next thing that we've got to do is do
22 a lithologic investigation. We mentioned, and I
23 know Bryan has done some penetrometer surveys.
24 Through Bryan's project they laid out a grid. We

1 come in and put 35 more sites around our sites.
2 And really what we found is the geology...

3 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: You may want to
4 explain that term to the folks again.

5 MR. JEFF VILLMAN: It's really kind of a
6 remote technique to investigate the subsurface to
7 try to decide where we have sands and silts and
8 clays and where the water might be. It's a very
9 fast and rapid technique to a TCB survey. But,
10 again, we're not directly observing a coil core
11 when we do that work. So what we've found, it's a
12 more complex environment than what we thought. And
13 it changes from one end of the site to the other.
14 From one end of OU-2 to the other it changes
15 somewhat dramatically.

16 In essence, what we have under a lot of
17 our sites, unless of a 2 or 3 or 4 feeds, we have
18 lots of. And our problem now is deciding which of
19 those samplings might be contaminated, if any,
20 tracking those down and figuring out what's going
21 on with it. So a big part of what I think we need
22 to do at our sites is to confirm what the CPT
23 survey told us with more direct observation of the
24 lithology. So we'll go out with different kinds of

1 drill rigs and we'll take core samples all the way
2 down to still formation Bryan mentioned, so,
3 visibly observe them and log them so we know where
4 the sand lines and where we need to focus our
5 investigation. So that's a key activity. Again,
6 we'll log the four holes continuously down to the
7 Tiskilwa so we'll know what's going on at those
8 sites.

9 MS. BARBARA RAUCH: Would you explain the
10 Tiskilwa. Is it a boundary?

11 MR. JEFF VILLMAN: Tiskilwa, it's a
12 formation beneath the shallow water bearing unit
13 that Bryan was talking about. It's a formation
14 that we would refer to maybe as an aquifer. It's
15 not a formation that transmits a lot of water. It
16 would probably act as a barrier to groundwater
17 movement and transport. So we need to know where
18 that's at and make sure it's the type of formation
19 we think it is.

20 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: If you find the
21 names for these formations difficult, you need to
22 blame the geologist.

23 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: They did it a long
24 time ago, too.

1 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: They named them
2 based on their properties and how they were
3 deposited and when. So...

4 MR. BARRY DEMPSEY: What is the hydraulic
5 volume of this?

6 MR. JEFF VILLMAN: John, do you know?
7 Bryan?

8 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: We don't know. But
9 the evidence we have, just to give an example what
10 it's like, it's a very hard unit. And you'll have,
11 for instance, you'll go through the upper water
12 bearing unit and you'll have wet, wet material
13 showing that transmits water. When you get to this
14 unit of Tiskilwa, it's submitted, and it appears to
15 be dry. So the chances are the conductivity is
16 very low. It's a submitted silt stone is what I
17 would call it, a very fine material that has been
18 submitted. But it could be fractured. We don't
19 know that. With a core, that's a problem with
20 looking at a unit like this. When you have just a
21 little core of that material or you just have a few
22 still samples, it may appear to be dry, but it
23 could have a few fractures that could transmit a
24 lot of water.

1 That's why we need to look at this unit
2 in detail. Because it's critical in understanding
3 and focusing our investigation on where the
4 contamination is. If we assume that unit doesn't
5 transmit water and it does, then that's a false
6 assumption that will lead us in the wrong
7 direction. But we don't have the specific
8 information. But if it is a silt stone, I'd think
9 conductivity would be much less than even a fine
10 sand, for instance, very, very low conductivity.
11 Probably no one in here understands this 10 to the
12 minus 7, greater or less, is probably what a unit
13 like that typically is.

14 MR. JEFF VILLMAN: Certainly determining
15 those properties is a key aspect of what we'll do
16 before this whole project is over. So the next
17 step of our investigation... And I should
18 reiterate, when we get out to do this, we're
19 talking about having several crews out there and
20 several drill rigs running around different sites
21 drilling holes. So to give you a sense of the kind
22 of activity we're planning, again beginning around
23 the first part of November.

24 The next step in the sequence, once we

1 know what the geology or underground formations are
2 like, is more of a hydrologic investigation.
3 Again, there's been a couple references already
4 tonight to the importance of understanding the
5 direction of groundwater flow at our sites. And
6 Bryan referred also to Salt Fork Creek.
7 Understanding surface water/groundwater
8 interactions and the direction of groundwater flow
9 at the sites is critical. So if we do our... We
10 now know where that is we're targeting. Now we
11 have to go in and put in piezometers and wells to
12 determine exactly which direction groundwater is
13 moving out there.

14 That's what this investigation will be
15 about. Part of what we're doing if we put a boring
16 in the ground, for example, to confirm lithology
17 then at certain locations, if we're smart about how
18 we pick, we can convert that boring into a
19 piezometer and get more information out of the same
20 spot.

21 Bryan also mentioned the stilling wells
22 and the work that's being done in that regard.
23 We'll be putting in continuous water level
24 monitoring stations in some of our bore holes and

1 our piezometers in coordination with Bryan's
2 project, again, to get a good record of what's
3 happening with the hydrology of these sites.

4 Two more to do, and then I'm done. The
5 beta zone examination. This is what we've got
6 planned. As Steve mentioned, the nature and extent
7 of is absolutely critical. Beta zone is the
8 unsaturated zone. It's the dry soil. Out here
9 it's going to be fairly shallow, probably the upper
10 5 to 10 feet. But what we're doing here, we're
11 focused on actually with the first activity I put
12 up, source identification, we know where potential
13 oil/water separators are, we know where potential
14 dry wells are. All the sources that have
15 contamination, we will go back with soil auguring
16 equipment and take samples of the soils, the
17 shallow soils at those locations. And with about
18 4 or 5 screening techniques in the field, we'll
19 sniff those for contamination and move very quickly
20 from site to site to figure out how much
21 contamination we have and where it might be.

22 I should emphasize again, this is what I
23 call a screening level investigation. So the
24 results of this study we would build back into

1 recommendations for final sample locations. We'd
2 come back sometime in the February/March time frame
3 and collect different samples at hot spots. Those
4 samples would go through laboratories for the full
5 quality assure kind of samples that we use for risk
6 assessment and decision-making on sites. This is
7 screening level work designed to be very rapid and
8 quick.

9 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: And cheaper.

10 MR. JEFF VILLMAN: Cheap.

11 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: Not "cheap."

12 "Cheaper."

13 MR. JEFF VILLMAN: Then the last part of
14 our screening investigation is what we call the
15 Wisconsin groundwater. Again, on all these, we'll
16 go back out one more time and put in what we call
17 DPT holes, direct penetration holes, where you just
18 basically push a pipe into the ground and then we
19 can suck some water samples out of that. And we
20 run those water samples through an on-site
21 screening lab for a variety of constituents to get
22 an idea whether or not we have a groundwater
23 contamination.

24 Again, a key of this was having done the

1 hydrologic work to begin with. Now we know what
2 direction the groundwater is moving and what sand
3 zones to go looking for it in. When we get to this
4 stage, we'll go to those spots and put in our wells
5 for the groundwater sample. That's our plan
6 starting, again, around the 1st of November. That
7 whole effort is probably on the order of ten people
8 and several months to get through. So that's the
9 kind of effort we have planned.

10 Yes.

11 MS. SYLVIA DELGADO: Sylvia Delgado.
12 When do you expect to have results available on the
13 beta zone?

14 MR. JEFF VILLMAN: The way this is set up
15 with the screening technology, we'll be basically
16 collecting data on a real-time basis. So we'll
17 have... If we go out on a day and put in five bore
18 holes, by probably two days later we'll have a good
19 idea of what we think we have to deal with there in
20 a gross sense. I'm not collecting the kind of
21 information that Bryan was talking about at this
22 point. I'll be screening for broad classes of
23 organic contaminants, for example. I'll be
24 screening with an FRS for broad classes of metal

1 contamination. But that stuff will be available
2 quickly.

3 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Gary, I'm kind of dumb
4 on this. But like at our old Rantoul landfill, we
5 capped it. I guess that's what it's called,
6 "capping it," putting dirt all over it. Now if it
7 hurts the water, how does capping it stop hurting
8 the water?

9 MR. GARY SCHAFER: Stops the rainfall
10 from going down.

11 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: The new caps, Mayor,
12 are much, much more strenuous than anything in the
13 last... How lately are they? About the last
14 10 years. They require like 4 feet of clay.

15 MAYOR JOE BROWN: But, I mean, there's
16 still dirt on it. Water runs through dirt. How
17 does capping it keep the water from going down?

18 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: Well, it's
19 compacted clay. And it's also high density
20 polyethylene of 40 mil, 60 mil, thick plastic, much
21 thicker than is used for anything around your
22 house. It's even hard to bend. But it's put down
23 over top of the compacted clay. And there's three
24 feet of compacted clay. You compact it to 10 of

1 the minus 7 hydraulic conductivity. Very low
2 permeability. And then you put that plastic over
3 top of it. Then you put soil over top of that to
4 grow grass, to keep it from eroding off.

5 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Well, okay. I never
6 did understand that. He wanted to cap it; I didn't
7 know why he was doing it.

8 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: One of the reasons
9 you cap the landfills, as landfills age they kind
10 of get differential settling. And then when it
11 rains, it collects all that ponded water. It
12 doesn't run off, and then it just soaks through the
13 landfill and it creates a condition where it's
14 pushing all the contamination out.

15 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Okay. If our landfill
16 here, if they decided to cap them, how many years
17 are we talking about roughly before we talk about
18 that?

19 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: Before the
20 decision is made or...?

21 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Yes, before they're
22 capped. And the reason I ask that is we have a
23 serious runoff problem in Rantoul and they always
24 talk about buying land, which is like \$500,000.00

1 they want for it. We've got land out here that can
2 be used at no cost. So why should we buy
3 \$500,000.00 worth of land when we can dig one out
4 here to cap yours?

5 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: What he's talking
6 about is digging a lake, a retention pond, and
7 using that dirt to go on top of the landfills.

8 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Instead of Rantoul
9 paying a lot of money getting it dug and buying the
10 land.

11 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: Well, within
12 3 years the Air Force should be in a position where
13 they'll know, you know, what requirement they have
14 to borrow soil.

15 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Okay.

16 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: As a matter of
17 fact, I'll make a point. If you have specific
18 things you're looking at, Bryan is going to be part
19 of the remedial investigation. Part of that is we
20 collect data to be able to select the remedy. And
21 so when he's out there collecting samples to
22 determine if there's a risk or not, he's also going
23 to take some sample areas from some potential
24 borrow or source areas, the cover material or clay

1 or whatever else it is.

2 So that's part of what he's doing. So
3 that when we calculate how much it's going to cost
4 to put a cap on, we already kind of have an idea
5 where the source of that borrowed material is and
6 how much it would cost, transportation and
7 everything to get there.

8 MAYOR JOE BROWN: It would seem more
9 reasonable to me in Rantoul if all the land we got
10 here at Chanute would be available, dig the lakes
11 here, then go out here to some farmer and take more
12 farmland out of production and bite it off a
13 farmer, because we're going to have to get the dirt
14 somewhere. And if we got the reasonable kind of
15 dirt, we might as well use Rantoul's dirt.

16 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: If it's good dirt,
17 you know.

18 MR. BRYAN RUNDELL: Yes. In answer to
19 that question, Rantoul is lucky. The kind of soil
20 that's in this area easily can be compacted to the
21 10 to the minus 7 as Steve mentioned. And it's
22 part of the RI, as also Steve mentioned. We are
23 looking... We're going to take soil, samples of
24 soil basically at OU-2, and that should be very

1 similar to the properties of the soil.

2 So yes, I think a potential possibility
3 would be, if you want a lake, you dig the lake and
4 we'll take your dirt. It's definitely a
5 possibility.

6 MAYOR JOE BROWN: It just seems to me
7 like it would save everybody a lot of money.

8 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: It would. We're
9 aware of that and we're looking into it. And maybe
10 that's something that we could talk about in more
11 detail at the next RAB. I could bring more
12 information where we're doing that. And if you
13 have specific areas where you think you want a
14 lake, we can talk about doing some borings at those
15 locations.

16 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Yes.

17 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Generally a candidate
18 for that type of requirement would be what we just
19 got through talking about twice, and that's this...
20 that's this zone that's in between the two
21 aquifers, the upper aquifer and then the Illinoian
22 aquifer. And that's generally a very hard blue,
23 and, once again, as somebody said, a dry clay. And
24 many of the interstate highways here utilize that

1 in the process of the fill construction, you know,
2 for the abutments. So it's a very hard blue clay.
3 And that is the type of material. As long as it
4 doesn't have sands in it. So...

5 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: But in terms of
6 when that would be used, I think the schedule puts
7 us at deciding that record of decision is around
8 the Year 2000, 2001. So actual construction would
9 probably not start until 2002.

10 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Yes.

11 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: I'm just giving
12 you an idea of the relative time frames.

13 MAYOR JOE BROWN: It gives me an idea,
14 because some people want to get us to buy the land
15 right now and start, you know, digging the
16 landfill... not landfill, but a pond. But if we
17 can wait 2 or 3 years and get it done frankly for
18 nothing and not have to buy the land, it would help
19 all taxpayers that way.

20 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: Sure.

21 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Both what you've got to
22 spend and what we've got to spend.

23 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: Sure.

24 MS. BARBARA RAUCH: Now if we wait

1 until... I mean, you're saying 2000, 2002, and the
2 discussion at our last meeting was that the money
3 is federal money and it's going to be short?

4 MR. VIRLON SUITS: There won't be as much
5 in the federal... There won't be as much in the
6 way of the overall BRAC funding at that period as
7 what there was this past year or the year before.

8 MS. BARBARA RAUCH: So how are we going
9 to be sure we get it then?

10 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Well, the assurance
11 that I had made last time at the meeting as far as
12 what comes out of our headquarters, that all of the
13 environmental projects are basically what they call
14 "funded" and will be funded.

15 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: That was as a result
16 of a letter the Mayor wrote and got that done by...

17 MAYOR JOE BROWN: They promised \$21
18 million or something at least.

19 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: They promised they
20 would fund those landfill caps and those projects
21 to get the remedy complete.

22 MAYOR JOE BROWN: The other way is
23 reelect Congressman Ewing.

24 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: See, the problem

1 is, and I'm not trying to be a "Nay" sayer here,
2 but the problem is we don't even have a handle on
3 what it's going to cost. The estimates, early
4 estimates for just capping, you know, the three of
5 the landfills are in the \$30 million range. That's
6 just for the cap. And if there's a groundwater
7 problem or if this creek has a problem, Guys, it
8 might get more expensive than that by the time it's
9 over with. I don't know, but the whole thing
10 is... I cannot, our agency can't believe that it's
11 fully funded when you don't even know what the
12 costs are going to be. We don't. We're being
13 honest with you. We don't even know what the costs
14 are going to be. So I can't say that it's fully
15 funded.

16 MR. GARY SCHAFER: Another point is the
17 calculations done in the past I believe are based
18 on 1997/1998 dollars. We all know that the cost of
19 things is going up. So what would cost \$30 to
20 \$36 million to complete in 1998 dollars is, in all
21 likelihood, is going to cost more by the time you
22 get to 2002. So that's another factor that will
23 inflate the cost, just the inflation involved.

24 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Of course that brings

1 up another thing. It would seem to me like it
2 would be well for all of us... They talk about a
3 budget surplus in the federal and they don't know
4 what to do with it. It would be well for all of us
5 to write and say "Look, we've got military bases
6 that you're closing down and we've got problems
7 here. Why don't you save some of that surplus to
8 make sure this is all taken care of instead of
9 leaving us out holding the bag, you know. And just
10 like here in Rantoul, you've got some old buildings
11 that need to be torn down, you know. It's our
12 expense. But certainly it would be helpful to use
13 some of that surplus to aid military bases that are
14 being closed. Because each of us has got a lot of
15 problems caused by the Federal Government.

16 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: The position that
17 we're in right now is pretty much the Air Force has
18 made a decision not to obligate the money or put
19 the money down on the table until we get the
20 remedial investigation and feasibility study
21 completed. And as far as our agency is concerned,
22 we're going to do everything we can to get that
23 done as soon as possible. Because, obviously,
24 we're not going to be able to secure any moneys for

1 remedy in Illinois unless we get that done.

2 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Sure.

3 MR. BARRY DEMPSEY: Can I ask a
4 question? That OU-2, if you go through and take a
5 look at those samples and find it contaminated,
6 does that open the door for us to do some beta zone
7 excavation come springtime, April, May?

8 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: The beta zone
9 soils that... The screening we're going to be
10 doing is screening and it's not what we call
11 "definitive data." Schedulewise, we may be in a
12 position where we're actually collecting definitive
13 data during the wintertime, sometime during the
14 wintertime, maybe early spring. But it's the
15 definitive data, it's the data samples we send to
16 that fixed lab that our agency uses to make risk
17 assessment decisions with. So we won't be making a
18 risk assessment decision using the screening level
19 data. That just gives us an idea of what to look
20 for so we don't have to take so many expensive
21 samples later.

22 MR. GARY SCHAFER: I think the point in
23 time where we would have definitive information
24 that we could base decisions on would be completion

1 of the remedial investigation. Which coincides
2 with completion of the baseline risk assessment. I
3 guess I've looked to Mr. Skridulis and his schedule
4 to tell to tell you about when that would be.

5 MR. JAMES SKRIDULIS: We're looking at
6 the completion of the remedial investigation report
7 basically in early 2000 as the completion of the
8 full report with all of this risk assessment
9 analysis and the give and take between a draft
10 report goes to the agencies. They have comments.
11 The comments are responded to. So that's what
12 we're looking at.

13 MR. BARRY DEMPSEY: I have an opportunity
14 to put a \$2 million site for a site just to the
15 east of our 933 building starting next summer.
16 Which is, it's in the test section looking at the
17 first top 1 or 2 feet.

18 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: Right here.

19 MR. BARRY DEMPSEY: If that can't be
20 done...

21 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: I can't see where
22 you're pointing, Ray.

23 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: North of the road.

24 MR. DAN BRADY: Just west of 975.

1 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: Right there.

2 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: I mean what we're
3 supposed to do is work with local communities to
4 address reuse concerns. And if there are reuse
5 concerns, my advice is to talk to the Air Force and
6 express the reuse concerns and maybe something can
7 be done to accelerate the investigation of that
8 area. We'd be happy to do that. But it starts
9 with the Air Force.

10 MR. GARY SCHAFER: The Air Force sets the
11 sequence and the priority of things as the...

12 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: We can talk a little
13 bit and also ask some questions, "What are you
14 planning on doing in that particular area?" That's
15 an area that is not in the past been considered
16 because it's in between the landfills, it's not
17 really... The landfills are centered here and
18 here. This area is more than centrally located
19 between them and extensive investigation.

20 MR. JAMES SKRIDULIS: You mean for the
21 landfills' activities it's... Literally we're
22 dealing with the landfills. So I mean, I guess
23 that I would have to defer to Jeff for information
24 about things that are basically away from the

1 landfill.

2 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: We haven't used
3 spectrographic or anything else out there. I mean
4 that's an area that is pretty much pristine.
5 Nothing has pretty much been there. Well, we don't
6 think anything.

7 MR. GARY SCHAFFER: I don't think we have
8 any information to base that on.

9 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: I mean it's very
10 common for the USEPA and the services to work
11 together to address issues like yours on closing
12 bases. We do it all the time.

13 MR. VIRLON SUITS: And, Barry, you can
14 write that to me and I'll elevate it on up to
15 Mr. Loftin and folks. We'll discuss it.

16 Okay. Agenda Item No. 6, I have had this
17 a number of times, and I hope I do come through.
18 But our base, once again, is divided up in an
19 Operable Unit 2. This is this area that we have
20 primarily been discussing. And then all of the
21 rest of the base is Operable Unit 1. Over the past
22 year there have been several areas of interest that
23 have manifested themselves into what we now call
24 some areas of concern. I attempted to take my red

1 pen here and outline some of those.

2 I guess first and foremost the one I
3 would point out is over here at the playground
4 where some lead fragments and chunks were found.
5 So there's a first item. Another item is over here
6 where I attempted to put an "X." And that's where
7 an area resident now that used to be an employee of
8 the Air Force indicated to us that there had been
9 some amounts of carbon tetrachloride over the years
10 and starting in the 40's have been poured outside
11 of that apron. So that turned into a second area
12 of concern.

13 Also on some older photographs, during
14 the Air Force open house there were some fire
15 demonstrations here at the base. In the course of
16 those demonstrations what they did is they burned
17 off property and then basically set fire inside,
18 inside of that, and put it out to demonstrate how
19 it's done to the public that was here visiting. So
20 that's Number 3.

21 You'll recall over the past number of
22 months we have repeated or we have talked about the
23 old airplane hangar, Building 747. In that area we
24 have had some chlorinated solvents show up in the

1 groundwater. So we will be investigating that
2 further. And then finally, in consultation with
3 both, particularly Gary Schafer, there have been
4 certainly over the country areas where coal has
5 been stored to where I think it was used as an
6 antidusting type of agent, to where that has
7 penetrated into the ground surface in those areas.

8 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: The coal piles...

9 MR. VIRLON SUITS: ...were sprayed with
10 this stuff and then it has happened at other
11 installations to where that has gotten into the
12 ground surface. If you want to elaborate a little
13 more on that, Gary, please do so.

14 MR. GARY SCHAFER: My agency is involved
15 with in autumn weather of closing Air Force Bases
16 in the Midwest. There's a couple in Ohio, a couple
17 in Michigan. And we found a trend where it
18 appeared to have been a fairly standard practice of
19 the Air Force to use solvents, spent solvents as a
20 dust suppressant on the coal. I guess it probably
21 achieved two things, three things. It got rid of
22 the solvent, as Ray said. And that's the first
23 thing.

24 Secondly, it pretty much contained the

1 dust problem. I have no doubt it probably helped
2 the coal burn a little bit hotter. The problem
3 with that is there's numerous problems. With the
4 solvents, if you're dumping solvents on coal,
5 there's a chance you can mobilize inorganic
6 contamination that would be associated with coal,
7 metals.

8 There's also the obvious risk of the
9 contamination from the solvents themselves. Not
10 all of it got in the coal obviously. If they dump
11 large quantities around the coal, a lot of it
12 probably leaked into the ground and very likely
13 impacted the groundwater. Again, we seen that on a
14 number of sites. It seems to be a fairly common
15 problem. It's hard to think it would be unique
16 here. So it's something we feel needs to be looked
17 at.

18 MR. VIRLON SUITS: At any rate, those at
19 a minimum five areas, that will be rolled into what
20 is called an OU-1 remedial investigation. And if
21 additional things are found, we will include those
22 with that.

23 We are currently in the process of
24 development of the so-called programming and

1 project documents for that to where we will be
2 going on up to headquarters and requesting the
3 funding to look into those areas substantially
4 further and then also prepare in a remedial
5 investigation and a feasibility study report. So
6 that's the status of where that is at right now.

7 Within the next month, within the next
8 month or so, why we will begin to finalize those
9 documents, and those will go on up to headquarters
10 at that point for subsequent funding. So over the
11 course of meetings here for particularly going into
12 next year, why these will be discussed as we pick
13 up more on these. Once again, all of those, all of
14 those sites which I mentioned occur in the area
15 which is called the Operable Unit 1. And they are
16 areas that have manifested themselves within, as I
17 say, the last year or so.

18 Were there any questions with respect to
19 that?

20 MS. BARBARA RAUCH: Do you know when this
21 document will be completed or...?

22 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Pardon me?

23 MS. BARBARA RAUCH: When you talk about
24 development of this document.

1 MR. VIRLON SUITS: We will have that
2 basically completed here towards the end of
3 November.

4 MS. BARBARA RAUCH: Okay.

5 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Any other questions?
6 (No response.) Okay. Thank you.

7 Ray, it's your turn to shine here as far
8 as what we've done in terms of reuse here in the
9 past.

10 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: Thank you very much,
11 Virlon. Just a few things for you. As far as
12 projects, you know, this year we put the new ramp
13 in front of the FTO hangar. We put a new taxiway
14 to Hangar 2.

15 And we installed an AWOS, which is an
16 automated weather observation system, on our site.
17 So the Air Force now has the AWOS. In fact, if you
18 want to find out what the weather is, call
19 892-4999, and that little automated voice will say
20 "Rantoul weather at..." such and such a time and
21 tell you what the weather is. You'll have to
22 understand Celsius if you want to know what the
23 temperature is.

24 MS. BARBARA RAUCH: What was the number?

1 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: 892-4999. It's good
2 for pilots, but it's open to anybody. TV stations
3 use it to find out.

4 So those are the three projects that were
5 earlier this year. In the next few days we'll
6 start a construction project which will essentially
7 do some grading and some... remove this old
8 foundation and do some work out here in the area
9 that has been designated for the new T hangar
10 site. We're looking now to find a gentleman or
11 somebody, a contractor, a developer that would like
12 to build a T hangar. The site has been designed
13 for, now it will probably hold three hangars of ten
14 airplane hangars each. These are private hangars,
15 unheated hangars, but they're private. So a person
16 who has an airplane can put his airplane or her
17 airplane in the building. Actually it will have a
18 private entrance off the street where you can pull
19 your car in, take your airplane out, and lock your
20 car in the garage. It's an airplane garage
21 typically for smaller private airplanes. It's the
22 preferred type of hangar for most pilots. If you
23 can afford an airplane, you can certainly afford a
24 private hangar for that airplane.

1 The second project we've got coming up
2 early next year and will probably take 6 to 10
3 months is the project to resurface and rebuild the
4 entire north-south runway to its full length of
5 5,000 feet with lights and complete overlay and
6 crack and seal that runway. That project has been
7 approved for federal funding. So we expect that to
8 start early in the year. The design is underway at
9 this time. As a matter of fact, the University of
10 Illinois will be doing some test pavements on that
11 runway, which is kind of interesting.

12 Since the advanced transportation
13 research engineering laboratory is on our site here
14 in Rantoul, it's a nice opportunity to be able to
15 have them do that, some test pavement out there
16 that they can go out and look at every day, if they
17 want to, very closely.

18 Other redevelopment projects, currently
19 there is an expansion plan now for the Hangar No. 1
20 by Textron Automotive Company, Rantoul Products.
21 They are currently in the planning stages and
22 design stages to add a 16,000 square foot addition
23 to that building. We were fortunate enough after
24 quite a few letters and a lot of correspondence and

1 several phone calls to get the Advisory Council and
2 Stewart Preservation in Washington, D.C. to grant a
3 waiver to allow us to put an addition on Hangar
4 No. 1. So that addition, I don't know how soon it
5 will be approved by their Corporate Headquarters,
6 but essentially they're waiting for that approval.
7 Once that approval is received, they want to have
8 that project started fairly soon.

9 So I think that's probably the major
10 things going on, Virlon. Unless there are any
11 questions? Yes, sir. Fred.

12 MR. FRED RAUCH: How close is Mr. Rustler
13 to finishing his mini storage? Do you know?

14 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: He was working on it
15 today and yesterday. I think they got behind
16 because there were termites found in the building
17 and they had to do an eradication. Termites, I
18 guess, are not unusual in this part of the
19 country. You can ask Mr. Suits. I guess there are
20 a lot of places where termites have been found.
21 But when they took all the surface paneling and
22 the... What do you call it? ...the siding off
23 that building, they found several areas that were
24 infested and had to be treated. So that's that.

1 Any other questions I might answer?

2 MS. LORRAINE WIRGES: What about our
3 beloved Mr. Hayes?

4 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: I will let Mr. Suits
5 answer that.

6 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Thank you.

7 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: You're welcome.

8 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Thank you very much,
9 Lorraine. How so very kind of you.

10 We have sent a letter here to the Village
11 of Rantoul basically bringing them up to speed as
12 far as the status of Parcel P which includes White
13 Hall. An August 28th letter went to Mr. Hayes
14 basically cancelling the purchase contract on the
15 related lease that was associated with that
16 parcel. And what we have said here to the Village
17 is before further disposal of that property can
18 take place, certainly we're going to have to
19 determine the conditions of those buildings and
20 also the surrounding related land. It has been in
21 somewhat neglect. And in terms of priority, what
22 we have identified are some immediate things that
23 we feel we must document. And I think first and
24 foremost on that is on Building 16, which is the

1 frame building, the Korean War building. Ray may
2 kindly point it out there. I know you know where
3 it's at, but maybe for the rest of the people.

4 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: What do we call that?

5 MR. VIRLON SUITS: The People Center, for
6 those that are familiar with that.

7 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: The one that looks
8 like it's about ready to fall done.

9 MR. VIRLON SUITS: But we do need to
10 secure that building to keep people, and if there's
11 pets loose, you know, to keep people out of that
12 building. We mentioned termites. There are also
13 termites in that building. So I have no, I have no
14 degree of comfort as far as the shape of the floors
15 and that type of thing.

16 So the building has been allowed to fall
17 into quite extensive disrepair. So that's one
18 thing we will be doing first, a quickie contract to
19 where we can at least secure it at least, where
20 vandals have broken in windows and that type of
21 thing to where we have that closed off. That will
22 be done immediately.

23 The second thing, then we will address
24 the landscaping and do some general cleanup with

1 respect to the trees that have grown up in front of
2 the windows on the Building 3 and also to attend to
3 the air grounds in some fashion as far as grants,
4 that type of thing. That's as far as I have plans
5 at this point to go. But once again, Barbara and
6 Lorraine, we will be taking these in priority.

7 MS. LORRAINE WIRGES: Okay. Thank you.

8 MAYOR JOE BROWN: You know, one of the
9 things, they discussed it, and I presume maybe not
10 this month, but probably next month, there's three
11 or four buildings on Century Avenue that are wooden
12 ones, the old Red Cross Building and all those.
13 Apparently the City has gotten a 100-foot easement
14 there as the deeds cross through there. Mayor Vest
15 wanted to do some kind of development over there,
16 and one thing was to burn the buildings down. But
17 right now, beings our easement, we've got to take
18 them down, or we give them the easement and they've
19 got to take it down. I would suspect that we'll
20 probably give them the easement and not have quite
21 as much. And I, again, suspect early next spring
22 that they will tear down those... It's either
23 three or four buildings.

24 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: Well, there's

1 actually four buildings. And one of them was where
2 the Happles had their place. But they're also
3 talking about using one of those long thin
4 buildings for an after-school program for the kids
5 that live in the area. So I don't know if they're
6 going to take that down or not.

7 MAYOR JOE BROWN: And that may be. And
8 the other thing I want to send to our... well, give
9 to Ray and our Fire Department, hopefully early in
10 the spring and next summer a lot of old buildings
11 on Chanute that just... You know what they look
12 like ...hopefully with the Fire Department and EPA
13 we can get that... We have to get an okay from
14 EPA, I know that.

15 MR. STEPHEN NUSSBAUM: Take the asbestos
16 out and stuff.

17 MAYOR JOE BROWN: And maybe burn some of
18 those done. With the City, we may have down to
19 where we still got the concrete there, but at least
20 get it down and then next year budget to tear the
21 concrete out of there. You know, we can't do it
22 all in one year because there's too many buildings
23 like that.

24 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: That's big money.

1 Big money.

2 MR. VIRLON SUITS: What we have done with
3 you, we'll work with you over that as far as the
4 standpoint since they are still under lease. And
5 what we simply do is take them off the real
6 property records once they have been removed. I
7 know it started off at the very beginning with the
8 gate houses at each of the entrances. And so no,
9 you know, in the interest of reuse and to make this
10 place look more nonmilitary, why we will certainly
11 go along with you there as far as what the desires
12 are.

13 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: We might consider
14 tearing down or burning down or something P16
15 before it falls down.

16 MAYOR JOE BROWN: And the other thing, if
17 we can just get Ray when he repaints his building
18 to quit going with that old military tan and make
19 them go to white or blue or something else.

20 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: Whoa. Yes, sir,
21 Boss.

22 MAYOR JOE BROWN: Everybody's paint is
23 getting back to that old tan like we have always
24 had.

1 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: This nice green trim
2 for the new buildings I thought looked pretty
3 good.

4 MR. VIRLON SUITS: We've drifted somewhat
5 into community involvement.

6 Any other issues? Dan. I'm sorry.

7 MR. DAN BRADY: I also wanted to point
8 out we're searching for a contractor now and a
9 contracting officer for you guys to tear down the
10 two buildings and tear the (inaudible) out of
11 there. And it's more in preparation for the RI
12 that's going on. That's something we'll be doing
13 in the near future.

14 MR. RAY BOUDREAUX: If you're not
15 familiar with what he's talking about there, it's
16 right here. There's an old fire range here that
17 needs to be torn down. It's got a building
18 associated, plus a building out here, that used to
19 be the skeet range, plus skeet towers and some
20 other things. Those all need to be torn down.

21 MS. LORRAINE WIRGES: That was a big
22 building at one time.

23 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Okay. Anything else?
24 (No response.)

1 Next meeting. I've been chastised on
2 this several times already because of the close
3 proximity to Christmas. We have a clean-up team
4 meeting on the 9th and 10th of December. And so it
5 is our plan, with the consensus of the group, to
6 have another Restoration Advisory Board meeting
7 here on the evening of the 10th at 7:00, if you
8 wish to mark your calendars. And if that works out
9 for everybody. I realize that's only a couple of
10 weeks before Christmas. But I think it's also
11 important, and the way it worked out for us, since
12 we meet once every 2 months, it seemed to make
13 quite a bit more sense than to meet with you as the
14 public here on, what do you call it, a bimonthly
15 basis and six times a year rather than four times a
16 year. Because from this point on there should be
17 more and more and more work starting in. And I
18 think it's important just to keep you informed
19 about what we are doing here and as progress goes
20 forward with the fieldwork. So that's our plans.

21 And so, once again, if you'll mark your
22 calendars in that regard.

23 Any final things? (No response.)

24 Shirley. I'm sorry.

1 MS. SHIRLEY KEERY: I would like to ask
2 if I could have two more shots, please, of the
3 group without the... I would like to get a group
4 from the front, if I could move.

5 MR. VIRLON SUITS: You're saying you
6 don't want this?

7 MS. SHIRLEY KEERY: If you can move that
8 out of the way. And Steve.

9 (Additional pictures taken.)

10 MAYOR JOE BROWN: I have found this very
11 informative. And I will be at every meeting from
12 now on because I got a lot out of it and I need to
13 be informed in the position I've got. So I will be
14 at every meeting unless something comes up that,
15 you know, I can't avoid. But...

16 MR. VIRLON SUITS: Well, on behalf of the
17 Air Force, we very much appreciate your presence
18 here, Joe. It's very good to have you here. I
19 think that's what, you know, that's what makes
20 community involvement, that's what makes this
21 work.

22 Okay. And finally here, Mr. Harmon,
23 thank you for being here this evening.

24 MR. MAX HARMON: Thank you for having

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

me.

(Which were all of the
proceedings made of record
in this cause on this date,
hearing being adjourned at
8:45 p.m.)

FINAL PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

FINAL PAGE