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FORMER CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE  
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING  
NOVEMBER 20, 2014

Community Service Center  
520 East Wabash Center  
Rantoul, Illinois

1 (RAB Meeting commenced at 12:02 p.m.)

2 MR. WRIGHT: Thanks to everyone for  
3 coming. Good afternoon. My name is Paul Wright. I  
4 am a subcontractor with the Air Force. My primary  
5 purpose here is to facilitate this meeting, keep us  
6 on schedule. This meeting is scheduled to last until  
7 1:00 p.m., and we do have a lot of things to cover.

8 As a facilitator I'll just tell you what my  
9 role in all this is going to be. It's to try and  
10 keep the discussion on task. For the Restoration  
11 Advisory Board members, their purpose here is to  
12 facilitate decision making, it's to make sure the  
13 things that need to get done they have the  
14 information to make decisions.

15 So if I interrupt your discussion, it is  
16 not to stifle the content, it is not to stop the  
17 discussion or stop any kind of thought. We do have a  
18 stenographer who is keeping track of everything  
19 that's said. As you know historically, any question  
20 that is asked here is captured and answers are  
21 provided in writing to everyone. If we don't get to  
22 your discussion, that does not mean you will not get  
23 an answer. It just means your answer is going to be  
24 delayed. There may be a couple good reasons why we

1 do that.

2           One, we don't have the expertise in the  
3 room to answer the question. Number two, this is not  
4 the right forum, and we can direct that to the  
5 appropriate forum. Number three, it's off topic and  
6 it's something to be addressed at a different time or  
7 we can get to it later in the meeting.

8           So those are the reasons why we interrupt.  
9 I will generally try not to interrupt, but again the  
10 whole point here is to allow the folks who you guys  
11 have had as your advisory board members, make sure  
12 they have the information so they can communicate to  
13 the community and make decisions as needed going  
14 forward.

15           That said, our agenda for today, a couple  
16 things. I'll go over my role in all this a little  
17 bit more. I'll ask folks to introduce themselves.  
18 For members in the community, please state your  
19 affiliation. If you are a concerned citizen, say  
20 such. If you're media, say that. We do like to know  
21 who's here.

22           If you are media and you are taking  
23 pictures, I would ask that you stay in the back of  
24 the room or at least on the outside, and please don't

1 interrupt the discussion. If you do have questions,  
2 please allow people to finish answering, try to  
3 minimize interruption.

4           The whole goal here is communication.  
5 Please be polite. Please be respectful of your  
6 fellow members. We're not looking for personal  
7 attacks, and I will generally try to cut those off  
8 right away. We do want this to be a dialogue. If  
9 you have questions, I would say let the speakers go  
10 through their briefing. If it's something that's  
11 pertinent to a specific slide, then feel free to  
12 raise your hand or call out and we will try and call  
13 on you.

14           Please be respectful. Please, if you have  
15 questions, it's not "I heard this" or "I heard that."  
16 Please be specific as to the source of information  
17 you are talking about because if we don't have the  
18 source it makes it hard to respond to it. If you can  
19 cite an article, a Web page, we can go back and  
20 identify the veracity of it and references. We will  
21 respond back to you. So that's pretty  
22 straightforward.

23           Again, introduce yourself, your  
24 affiliation, and then state your question. Every

1 question will be answered. That's one of the main  
2 reasons why we have a stenographer here so nothing  
3 gets lost in the cracks.

4 So with that, our plan for today, we're  
5 going to go around the room. Everyone can introduce  
6 themselves. Then we'll go over certain action items  
7 and then we'll press through the agenda.

8 Before we start, one of our members has  
9 finally reached the drinking age, Howard. Just  
10 thought we'd kind of identify that. In any case,  
11 happy birthday, Howard.

12 I'd like to get started. If we can go  
13 around the room. We'll start with Dr. Rokke. Just  
14 go around, introduce yourself and your background.  
15 Then we'll move on to community members.

16 DR. ROKKE: My name is Dr. Doug Rokke.  
17 I'm a retired Army officer, was in the Air Force and  
18 everything, and my specialty was environmental stuff  
19 for the military and I'm a member of the RAB.

20 MS. BECNEL: Denise Becnel. I'm a  
21 member of the community and I'm also a member of RAB.

22 MR. ANDERSON: Jack Anderson, retired,  
23 member of RAB.

24 MS. RAWLINGS: Debra Rawlings, member

1 of the RAB.

2 MR. HILL: Chris Hill. I'm the  
3 project manager for the Illinois EPA.

4 MS. WIRGES: Lorraine Wirges, RAB  
5 member.

6 MR. FOTHERGILL: Caryl Fothergill, RAB  
7 member.

8 MS. GILL: Diane Gill. I'm with CB&I.

9 MR. SPARROW: Howard Sparrow, CB&I,  
10 and I'm 62 years old today.

11 MR. BUMB: Amar Bumb, CB&I.

12 MR. HUSBANDS: Jim Husbands with Booz  
13 Allen Hamilton. I'm technical support to the Air  
14 Force.

15 MR. SINGER: Rob Singer from AMEC,  
16 contractor for the Air Force.

17 MS. LANGAN: I'm Bonani Langan, also  
18 with AMEC.

19 MR. RAPPS: Mike Rapps with Rapps  
20 Engineering. I'm with the RAB group as a technical  
21 assistant.

22 MR. ANDERSON: Marc Anderson, RAPPS  
23 Engineering, contractor.

24 MR. JOHNSON: Pete Johnson, farmer and

1 an active ditch commissioner on three different  
2 drainage districts surrounding Rantoul.

3 MS. DALTON: I'm Donna Dalton. I'm  
4 the East Central region manager for the Illinois  
5 Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity.

6 MR. STREFF: Michael Streff. I'm a  
7 Chanute resident and also environmental engineer with  
8 Farnsworth Group now.

9 MR. TIMM: Jay Timm, Illinois EPA.

10 MR. DUKE: I'm Rune Duke. I'm with  
11 the Village of Rantoul government.

12 MR. PASSARELLI: Pete Passarelli with  
13 the Village of Rantoul.

14 MR. ALBLINGER: Martin Alblinger,  
15 Village of Rantoul.

16 MS. GEISSINGER: I'm Linda Geissinger.  
17 I'm with the Air Force, and I do public affairs for  
18 closing of bases in the western region, including  
19 Chanute.

20 MR. WRIGHT: Okay. Now we'll go  
21 through our action items. We'll start off with any  
22 questions on the transcripts from the May 15, 2014,  
23 meeting. We'll let Howard handle it.

24 MR. SPARROW: The transcripts were

1 sent out previously, and we want to see if there were  
2 any changes or comments to the transcript. Can we  
3 make a motion to approve the transcripts?

4 MS. WIRGES: I so move.

5 MR. JACK ANDERSON: I'll second.

6 MR. SPARROW: All in favor?

7 (RAB members in favor voice aye.)

8 MR. SPARROW: Transcripts were  
9 approved as previously submitted. I'd like to first  
10 give a little bit of update. There was some  
11 questions that were open from the last RAB meeting.

12 The Air Force has gone back and taken a  
13 look at those questions. They did provide some  
14 responses in writing to the RAB members. They  
15 drafted a response early in May and then the Air  
16 Force did a final response in November.

17 I wanted to go through and just briefly  
18 mention each one of the questions that were open from  
19 the last RAB meeting and address those briefly. If  
20 you need more information, then we can go into it in  
21 a little more detail later on.

22 First was a question to provide a list of  
23 the buildings requiring asbestos-containing material  
24 abatement. That list is provided herein. If you



1     need further information, again the Air Force can  
2     provide that.

3             The second question that was raised: "Is  
4     the chemical makeup of Agent Blue different than  
5     Agent Orange?"

6             The answer to that is that Agent Blue is  
7     unrelated to Agent Orange. They're two different  
8     herbicides that were used. Agent Blue is a mixture  
9     of two arsenic-containing compounds and is a sodium  
10    salt. It is a totally different component than Agent  
11    Orange. As a statement of fact, the Air Force does  
12    not have any information that either Agent Orange or  
13    Agent Blue were used or stored at Chanute.

14            The third question was: "Why is the Air  
15    Force not covering the cost of asbestos abatement for  
16    four buildings transferred to the State of Illinois?"

17            I think those buildings that are referred  
18    to are the buildings that are for Lincoln's  
19    Challenge. The answer to that question is that the  
20    Air Force originally identified to Lincoln's  
21    Challenge the presence of asbestos-containing  
22    materials, and they advised Lincoln's Challenge that  
23    it was there and that was in the agreement for the  
24    acceptance of the property. That property was

1 actually given free of charge to Lincoln's Challenge.

2           So they were aware of it, and they  
3 considered that when they accepted the property and  
4 the cost to do the abatement was to be provided by  
5 the Lincoln's Challenge.

6           "What is the applicability of the Zumwalt  
7 Report to Chanute?"

8           The Zumwalt Report reports certain  
9 information about exposures of certain chemicals,  
10 herbicides, particularly Agent Orange, dioxins, and  
11 other herbicides. The report deals mostly with  
12 military exposures. Those military exposures are  
13 part of the Veterans Administration Affairs, and  
14 there's an entire program set up to deal with Agent  
15 Orange and military exposures to those. So if there  
16 is an exposure issue to Agent Orange, the appropriate  
17 forum for that is to address that with the Veterans  
18 Administration.

19           The next question, question 5, "How is the  
20 Air Force communicating with the Village of Rantoul  
21 government now that Bruce Sandahl is no longer the  
22 Village Administrator?"

23           The answer to that is that the Air Force  
24 continues to communicate with the Village,

1 particularly with the mayor, Chuck Smith. They also  
2 interact with Pete Passarelli and Martin Alblinger,  
3 who are here today. The Air Force also meets with  
4 the new Village Administrator, Mr. Jeff Fiegenschuh,  
5 I think is the correct pronunciation of his last  
6 name. The Air Force does maintain current  
7 relationships and communications with the Village.

8 "Are there additional findings to chemical  
9 warfare material at Chanute based on information  
10 provided by RAB member Dr. Doug Rokke?"

11 I think Dr. Rokke provided some information  
12 during the last RAB meeting. The response to that is  
13 that the Air Force has not identified additional  
14 areas of use, storage, or disposal of chemical  
15 warfare materials based on the verbal information  
16 that they got.

17 There's no additional identification based  
18 on that information, but the Air Force is always open  
19 to additional information that people have. So if  
20 there's new information that comes out, the Air Force  
21 will take a look at that and will address it and see  
22 if there are other concerns that need to be  
23 addressed. So just bring that information forward to  
24 the Air Force, and they will address it.

1                   Then the last question that was open, "Are  
2 wells west of Chanute Air Force Base at risk for  
3 contamination?"

4                   I think the concern was that there may be  
5 some wells back over here (pointing to the Chanute  
6 AFB map) and is there any contamination that's  
7 migrating towards the west. The answer to that is  
8 that the shallow aquifer, the Wisconsinan aquifer,  
9 generally flows from the northwest to the southeast.  
10 It's flowing in this direction. The deeper aquifer  
11 flows from the north to the south.

12                   Any wells to the west of the base would be  
13 upgradient of the groundwater flow so that there's no  
14 movement of water or contamination towards the west  
15 so there will be no anticipated impact to wells to  
16 the west of the base.

17                   That's a brief synopsis. Again, there was  
18 information provided to all of the RAB members. If  
19 you have further questions regarding that, we can  
20 address those a little bit later on.

21                   I would like to introduce Mr. Michael  
22 Rapps. Mr. Michael Rapps is the TAPP (Technical  
23 Assistance for Public Participation) contractor for  
24 the Restoration Advisory Board, and he's going to

1 give you a brief presentation on his work over the  
2 past several months.

3 MR. RAPPS: Thank you, Howard, and  
4 happy birthday. This is my second meeting here. I  
5 was here three meetings ago. Nick Schneider was with  
6 us, Dr. Schneider, but he left last spring. He's  
7 doing some other things now. So I'm kind of new to  
8 many of you. We've met before, but you probably  
9 don't remember me.

10 To give you an idea of what we do, as you  
11 probably are already aware, we're here to provide  
12 technical assistance to you. If you have questions  
13 of a technical nature that deal with matters, let's  
14 say waste disposal, hydrogeology, water chemistry,  
15 chemicals of concern, that sort of thing, we're here  
16 to give you the best assistance we can to help you  
17 understand exactly what we're dealing with and  
18 hopefully prevent rumors and things that go on as I  
19 understand in communities when these issues come up.  
20 So that's our purpose in being here.

21 With me today is Marc Anderson. Marc,  
22 could you stand up and let people see who you are?  
23 Marc is a person at my shop who is always available.  
24 He actually put the slide presentation together. I'm

1 just giving it to you, as it turns out.

2 My experience, incidentally, goes back to  
3 the early seventies. When I first got out of  
4 college, I got into the environmental field, worked  
5 with the Illinois EPA. In 1973 I actually visited  
6 this facility and saw the landfill that was operated  
7 by the Air Force base. At the time I inspected it  
8 while a member of the Illinois EPA. That's how far  
9 back I go. Not to give my age away, Howard, but I'm  
10 older than you, actually.

11 That's what we're here for. You can ask us  
12 anything of a technical nature. We'll give you the  
13 best answer we can get for you. That's our role.  
14 Again, Dr. Schneider left. We reviewed the minutes,  
15 user guides. We discussed these matters with members  
16 of the Air Force and the contractors. Chris Hill  
17 with the Illinois EPA is at the end of the table  
18 here.

19 We're available, we're at your service, for  
20 anything you need in the way of a technical answer to  
21 a question. We will be doing this in the future, of  
22 course, same as we've always done. You can all read  
23 the slides.

24 There is, I think, one other thing I should

1 mention, the issue of perfluorinated compounds which  
2 are used as fire suppressants, and I believe this  
3 1,4-dioxane came up. We're reviewing that right now,  
4 and if you have questions about that please get to us  
5 and we'll help you out with it.

6 MR. MARC ANDERSON: I'd like to say a  
7 word about that. That goes back to the previous  
8 slide. It's an emerging contaminant of concern.  
9 It's not a contaminant that the EPA has presently set  
10 any human exposure guidelines to, but the Department  
11 of Defense and some state public health agencies have  
12 set human exposure guidelines to it. So it's kind of  
13 something that's in the pipeline as far as being a  
14 contaminant of concern. Currently EPA does not list  
15 it as one, so that's what we mean by emerging  
16 contaminant of concern.

17 MR. RAPPS: It's on the radar screen.

18 MR. MARC ANDERSON: It's on the radar  
19 screen.

20 MR. RAPPS: Thank you.

21 MR. SPARROW: Thank you, Mike. I'd  
22 like to continue and give you some updates on the  
23 environmental cleanup progress that CB&I has been  
24 working on for the past six years. We're getting

1 close to the end, and we're excited about it. We've  
2 got two more years and we're pressing hard to get the  
3 cleanups on all of the sites completed.

4 A few significant accomplishments since the  
5 last RAB meeting that we've had, and it shows the  
6 progress levels that we are attaining. First is the  
7 Record of Decision for the four landfills was  
8 finalized and approved by the Illinois EPA. That is  
9 the last of all of the RODs, the Records of Decision,  
10 that will be provided or are necessary for the  
11 cleanup program here.

12 That's the last major decision-making process  
13 for the base. That means that we've got all the  
14 decisions of how the cleanups are going to be  
15 completed. That's a significant accomplishment. It  
16 sometimes takes many, many years to achieve that at  
17 many sites.

18 We also achieved closure of seven  
19 additional sites to unrestricted land use. That  
20 information was provided to the Air Force and the  
21 Illinois EPA, and that was approved. The sites are  
22 listed on the slide. If you want more information  
23 particularly about that, those sites, there's  
24 information that we can provide and make available.



1 I'm going to use an acronym. OPS  
2 determinations were completed for fifteen sites, and  
3 I'm going to come back to that acronym in just a few  
4 minutes. Skip that, and we'll come back to what that  
5 really means at the base.

6 We also completed the site restoration at  
7 the water tower, the one on the far end of the base.  
8 There was some soil contamination by lead-based  
9 paint. We dug those soils out, tested it, made sure  
10 it was clean, submitted the information, and that  
11 site was approved for closure to unrestricted land  
12 use. We use that terminology. UU/UE means unlimited  
13 use, unrestricted exposure. It basically means the  
14 property is available for residential land use.

15 We also received the approval of the skeet  
16 range to be closed to UU/UE. If you remember, we  
17 went back and did some additional excavations at the  
18 skeet range to remove lead contamination that was  
19 remaining on that site at levels above those approved  
20 for residential use, and that site is now available.  
21 Should someone want to build a house at the end of  
22 the runway, they're more than welcome to do that.

23 Remedial process optimization, we do have  
24 approximately fifteen sites remaining where we have

1 performed remedial process optimization for  
2 groundwater. I'll go into more detail about that.  
3 It's almost clean. It's not completely clean. We're  
4 continuing to work on those sites, and again I'll  
5 give you more specifics on that.

6 We do performance monitoring for  
7 groundwater, so we do a lot of groundwater sampling  
8 around the base. We have wells that we continually  
9 monitor to make sure our remediation is being  
10 effective. Then we also have been monitoring the  
11 four landfills for compliance for the groundwater  
12 that's coming from them, the air from Landfill 4, as  
13 well as we do regular inspections and maintenance to  
14 make sure that the caps are in good condition and  
15 that they're protective of human health.

16 Just a couple of brief slides here. We've  
17 seen these quite a bit. As you notice, particularly  
18 the far right column is the one of interest now and  
19 that is the completion of the sites, environmental  
20 restoration program. We have fifteen sites (slide is  
21 incorrectly showing 16). Those are the ones that are  
22 in red that we're still working on, but you can see  
23 the seven sites.

24 So we want to see that red line disappear.

1       Once that red line disappears, we'll be done with the  
2       restoration and all of the contamination will be  
3       remediated successfully.

4                There's one site that is under the Illinois  
5       UST program, and we're still completing the  
6       remediation on that one site out of the five sites  
7       total. Four of those have been completed. There's  
8       one remaining that we're working on.

9                I mentioned OPS. OPS is a terminology  
10       that's used under the Superfund program. When the  
11       Air Force has a piece of property where we  
12       implemented a remedy but they still want to transfer  
13       that property, then they have to go through a program  
14       or process of looking at the remedy that we have  
15       implemented to make sure, first, that that remedy is  
16       operating as it was designed.

17               The Air Force has to make sure that the remedy  
18       is achieving the goals, that it is cleaning up to the  
19       standards. It may take five years or longer  
20       sometimes for these sites to clean up, but we want to  
21       make sure that the contaminants are being reduced and  
22       then also to make sure it's protective of human  
23       health and the environment, that there's not going to  
24       be an exposure.

1           Once you go through that process, then that  
2 property can be transferred from the federal  
3 government to other entities. We have submitted that  
4 determination for eleven sites. It's required for  
5 seventeen sites. We submitted the documentation for  
6 eleven sites to both the Air Force and Illinois EPA,  
7 and then we have OPS determination for the four  
8 landfills and then we have two more sites, the Fire  
9 Training Area sites and the TCE Disposal Pit Site,  
10 that we will be doing in the last part of this year.

11           The OPS determination is an important  
12 criteria, particularly for property transfer. The  
13 Air Force cannot transfer property until that OPS  
14 determination is complete. The OPS process does  
15 require the USEPA approval. If you are aware, the  
16 USEPA stepped out of this environmental cleanup  
17 program and relied upon the Illinois EPA to do the  
18 review of that program.

19           Now USEPA has to step back in, review the  
20 OPS determinations before the properties can be  
21 transferred. There is potential that there may be  
22 some delays from USEPA in completing that review  
23 because they've been gone for a long period of time.  
24 Now they've got to go back and look and make sure

1 that the remedies that we've implemented are  
2 operating properly and successfully.

3 We use the terminology remedial process  
4 optimization. These are sites where we still have  
5 some contamination that may be in place. We're  
6 getting down to two years left in our contract to get  
7 this site completed. We're trying to take a  
8 sledgehammer at this, get it completed, get the  
9 environmental restoration completed as quickly as we  
10 can. The major things that we've done over the past  
11 several months, the test cells that are down at  
12 Building 995, we went in and did some additional  
13 excavations of soil. There was some residual  
14 contamination. We went in, excavated those soils,  
15 and we are continuing groundwater treatment at that  
16 site, at Building 995.

17 The Fire Training Area 2, we went in and  
18 also did some additional excavations in areas where  
19 we had some residual groundwater contamination. Some  
20 of the times the contamination gets tied up in the  
21 soil, and so it was difficult to get and treat that  
22 soil, especially if it's tied up in the clay. We  
23 went in and dug that clay material out.

24 The good news that we've got is that we dug

1 that out in the August/September time frame. We went  
2 back and resampled it, and just in two months' time  
3 frame the groundwater is now in compliance with the  
4 remedial goals there. That's good, successful news  
5 on our part, as well as the Air Force.

6 We have fourteen groundwater sites still  
7 remaining. Very, very low levels. We're getting  
8 this close to getting closure on those sites, but we  
9 have not gotten there yet. This is a chart kind of  
10 showing the trend that we have in some of these  
11 sites, and you can see in the very far right, we're  
12 way down low.

13 We've knocked out 99.99 percent of the  
14 contamination, but we're still above the remedial  
15 goals there. We still have to work to get it below  
16 the remedial goals. So we've gone back to a lot of  
17 these sites. This particular one was Building 995  
18 that I had mentioned, and we're continuing to work  
19 not only the excavations but groundwater treatment  
20 that we're using there.

21 This is a view of the fire training area  
22 showing the excavations. We excavated over  
23 4,000 tons of soil. Those soils were removed and  
24 taken to a secure and approved landfill. We went

1 back and put in a system to be able to treat the  
2 groundwater if necessary. We added some compounds in  
3 there to make sure we've got oxygen down there for  
4 the microbes to complete the remediation. Like I  
5 said, this fall we just tested it and we're below the  
6 remedial goals for that.

7           So the sledgehammer worked in that case.  
8 We have to continue to monitor that site for another  
9 year and a half to make sure that it doesn't rebound  
10 on us, it stays clean. So it's not just get it clean  
11 once and walk away, we have to continue to monitor  
12 and make sure that it meets its remedial goals over a  
13 period of time.

14           Like I said, we're getting close on all of  
15 these. Where we have chlorinated solvents, we gave  
16 this presentation probably several years ago about  
17 the degradation process of trichloroethene to  
18 dichloroethene to vinyl chloride. The  
19 trichloroethene in almost all of the sites is  
20 completely gone. That's been taken care of.

21           The DCE, all but in one or two very minor  
22 locations. We're down to vinyl chloride, and we're  
23 very close to remedial goals but we're not quite  
24 there. So we've got to get this thing all the way,

1 all the vinyl chloride as well, the treatment  
2 completed on that.

3           So we've gone back. The last few months  
4 you may have seen some equipment and vehicles around  
5 at different sites. We're going back and using  
6 hydrogen peroxide on these sites, the same hydrogen  
7 peroxide that you buy at the store from the pharmacy.  
8 It's a little higher concentration, but basically the  
9 hydrogen peroxide helps to degrade the remaining  
10 vinyl chloride.

11           The other thing is that vinyl chloride does  
12 like to degrade in an aerobic condition. We're  
13 changing those sites from anaerobic degradation for  
14 TCE and DCE, and now we're going aerobic. It's  
15 really a polishing step to get to site closure.  
16 Again, like I said, you probably saw injection  
17 points. We bring that peroxide around and inject it  
18 into the ground there.

19           Just an overview of the status of the  
20 sites. Twenty-two CERCLA sites have now been closed  
21 to unrestricted land use. We have three sites which  
22 we've already met remedial goals but we're doing the  
23 rebound monitoring. Hopefully those sites will go to  
24 closure this year.



1           We have thirteen sites where we are doing  
2           the peroxide injections and trying to make sure we  
3           get those sites completed. Then we're doing the four  
4           sites, the landfills. We're continuing the operation  
5           and maintenance and long-term monitoring for those  
6           sites.

7           For the underground storage tank sites, we  
8           have one site that's remaining and we're continuing  
9           to work on cleaning the groundwater up. There's a  
10          little bit of benzene in that site. It's very close  
11          to its remedial goals. It's just a little bit over  
12          it, but we still have to get it below the remedial  
13          goals. We have also closed eleven AST (aboveground  
14          storage tank) sites.

15          Finally, for 2015, what are we doing  
16          for this coming year? We're going to keep hammering  
17          those groundwater sites and you may see more  
18          injections going on. We're closed up for the winter,  
19          but we'll probably come back and we'll do some  
20          monitoring over the next several months to see how  
21          our process is working and then where we need to come  
22          back and hit it again. We're going to come back and  
23          hit it again until we get it clean.

24          Then we're also working on documentation

1 for site closure on the other three rebound  
2 monitoring sites. We feel that those sites will  
3 close out this year, and then continuing to operate  
4 the landfills.

5 That's a general status. Any quick  
6 questions on the restoration program? Sir?

7 MR. STREFF: Howard, Michael Streff,  
8 712 Pace Setter Drive. On the site map it shows that  
9 a number of sites are closed. Are you still doing  
10 groundwater monitoring at these sites?

11 MR. SPARROW: We monitored for a year,  
12 at those sites. They couldn't be closed until that  
13 year was up. After the year and with Air Force and  
14 Illinois EPA approval the monitoring wells for each  
15 site are decommissioned. Anything that we may have  
16 had in place on the closed site is removed so then  
17 that site is no longer monitored after that point.

18 MR. STREFF: So there are still  
19 monitoring wells out, for instance, at the former  
20 coal storage area because that's right across the  
21 street from me. Are there plans now to go ahead and  
22 abandon those monitoring wells?

23 MR. SPARROW: To decommission a well,  
24 we don't just abandon them. We actually go in and

1 seal those wells up before the surface completion is  
2 taken away. In the last month we have removed about  
3 sixty monitoring wells and decommissioned those. If  
4 there's one that you've got identified, if you can  
5 show it to us, we'll check it out and make sure  
6 because the wells in that area should have been  
7 removed or decommissioned, anything in that area.

8 MR. STREFF: These are flush mount  
9 monitoring wells. Are you removing --

10 MR. SPARROW: We're removing above  
11 ground, flush mounts. Any kind of monitoring wells,  
12 we're removing them all, yes. Dr. Wang?

13 DR. WANG: Yeah, I have a question.  
14 On the steam pipes, what are they working on to  
15 remove the asbestos?

16 MR. SPARROW: The steam pipes?

17 DR. WANG: Yes.

18 MR. SPARROW: In which particular  
19 building?

20 MR. WANG: Oh, no. More around the --

21 MR. SPARROW: The steam vaults. I  
22 think Mr. Husbands will address that, if that's okay.

23 MR. HUSBANDS: My name is Jim  
24 Husbands. I'm with Booz Allen Hamilton. I'm

1 pinch-hitting for Paul Carroll. Paul can't be here.  
2 He hurt himself. He broke a heel. He's not allowed  
3 to travel. He's in the middle of recuperation.  
4 Hopefully he'll be back. Well, I'm sure he'll be  
5 back for the next meeting.

6 I'm going to talk to you, bring you up to  
7 speed on what we've done on the Air Force side.  
8 We've got quite a few things to talk about. A lot of  
9 successes and a lot of progress has been made since  
10 we last met.

11 Dr. Wang, I'll touch on your question right  
12 away. Under our multiple facility demolition and  
13 abatement project, that's the steam plant as we like  
14 to call it. It actually includes three different  
15 components. The steam plant is the most visible. We  
16 have completed all the asbestos abatement that was  
17 done as of September.

18 If you've been by the site, you've noticed  
19 the building is down. Obviously the rubble pile is  
20 still there. They're working on bringing down what  
21 we call the electrostatic precipitator. It's a big  
22 metal building. They're bringing that down. The  
23 materials are being segregated, shipped off for  
24 recycling and things of that nature.

1                   They expect to have all that demolition  
2 complete in December or January. Obviously the  
3 weather has become a bit of an issue for their work.  
4 The stack is still there. That's going to be the  
5 last thing that really comes down. They're targeting  
6 about mid December to bring that down. When they're  
7 done bringing it down, they'll cut that up into  
8 smaller pieces and haul it away and likely to  
9 recycling.

10                   As you see here, the site is ultimately  
11 going to be fully restored. Probably in about  
12 springtime they'll have to restore the turf area  
13 there. Obviously you can't grow grass around here  
14 too well in the middle of wintertime, so they'll be  
15 back. It may look a little sparse for a couple of  
16 months, but they will be back in the springtime to  
17 revegetate that area.

18                   The steam vaults. Dr. Wang, this is really  
19 what you were asking about. They've done all the  
20 asbestos removal in all the vaults that they needed  
21 to remove asbestos, piping, things of that nature.  
22 That's all been taken care of. All ninety-four  
23 vaults have been removed. The surface elements have  
24 all been taken away, and those sites have all been

1 backfilled. Again, turf has been put in place. Some  
2 of them, again they may have to come back in the  
3 spring to just dress them up a little bit more.

4 DR. WANG: I'm not a technical person.  
5 So they just removed the vaults, not what's in the  
6 pipes, insulation as well? Did they remove the  
7 asbestos right in the pipes or no?

8 MR. HUSBANDS: The only asbestos or  
9 piping that was removed was within the vaults  
10 themselves. That was the big steam distribution  
11 network. The piping that runs between the vaults  
12 across the base, there's obviously miles and miles of  
13 that, that has been left as is. It is essentially  
14 safe where it is in the vaults undisturbed.

15 What they did is at the point of entry  
16 where the pipes came into the vaults, they sealed  
17 those areas up. On the steam tunnel side, they would  
18 have abated that, a little bit of asbestos, so they  
19 can block that entry point off, sealed that up. They  
20 collapsed the walls in and took that rubble out.

21 Some of these were very, very deep, and so  
22 in those cases they would have punctured the floor so  
23 that liquids wouldn't collect in there and then they  
24 backfilled the area with soil and restored it to turf

1 if it was a grass area or asphalt if it was a parking  
2 lot. Things like that. Does that answer your  
3 question?

4 DR. WANG: Yes.

5 MR. HUSBANDS: The last thing, the  
6 Dosing and Imhoff tanks, these are funny words for  
7 waste water treatment plant features. They're just  
8 some concrete structures down on the south end of the  
9 base, southeast corner. Those have all been  
10 demolished, removed, and the area has been restored  
11 also.

12 Asbestos abatement and repair in select  
13 facilities, Howard touched on this earlier. There  
14 was a question about the seventeen facilities  
15 included in this. If you want to see that, you can  
16 reference that earlier in the slides.

17 That contract was awarded to CB&I in  
18 September. Just again to reiterate, something we  
19 have talked about, but all the occupied buildings  
20 were previously tested to ensure that even though  
21 there is asbestos present in the building that  
22 there's no health hazard to the occupants of that  
23 building. So, again, there's no health concern for  
24 the current users and current occupants in those

1 buildings.

2           The abatement and repair work, we talked  
3 with the Village. We want to be sure that they  
4 understand what's going on and we understand if there  
5 are any issues we need to be sensitive to. So we  
6 deal with both the Village and the occupants.

7           Obviously our biggest challenge is going to  
8 be Lincoln's Challenge and trying to accommodate  
9 their testing schedule and their use of the  
10 classrooms. We are in communication with the  
11 occupants just to do as much as we can to minimize  
12 any disruption to their activities.

13           CB&I is well underway. They're doing some  
14 initial investigations. They've completed with  
15 those. They're drafting the reports as we speak.  
16 They're going to use those to develop their actual  
17 approach that they're going to use to abate the  
18 materials in these facilities.

19           If you've driven by the steam plant, you  
20 saw they're going to use the same sort of technical  
21 approach. It'll be negative air. Basically put a  
22 big vacuum on these facilities. They'll use high  
23 efficiency filters to get to any asbestos that's in  
24 the airstream. It will be captured and filtered out.



1 Then they'll also be doing monitoring both of their  
2 personnel in the area and surrounding area. So just  
3 very similar to what you've seen at the steam plant.  
4 All work is projected to be complete by August of  
5 2015.

6 MS. BECNEL: Are the six occupied  
7 buildings part of Lincoln's Challenge?

8 MR. HUSBANDS: No, only one of them.  
9 Grissom Hall is one of the six. To my knowledge,  
10 that's the only one that Lincoln's Challenge is  
11 using. The others, one was the Pentecostal church.  
12 They have a boiler in the basement they're not using,  
13 but we're going to take care of that. One of them is  
14 the Rantoul Public Works facility. I'm trying to  
15 think. PolyConversions.

16 MS. GILL: We have a list of buildings  
17 and the tenants.

18 MR. HUSBANDS: If you need more  
19 information, just refer back to the slide then.  
20 White Hall demolition, this is a big one, as you can  
21 see. I don't know that I need to go into a whole lot  
22 of detail here. That contract was awarded just last  
23 Thursday. That's all I have to share with you right  
24 now because, again, it is so new we don't have any

1 details.

2           It did go to CB&I. Hopefully you like  
3 these folks because you're going to be seeing quite a  
4 bit more of them. We're all very excited that this  
5 has finally been awarded and we're going to be seeing  
6 some real progress here on White Hall soon.

7           Obviously there's some planning that's got  
8 to be done, so don't get too excited yet. It's going  
9 to probably be the spring before you see any real  
10 activity out there. Like the steam plant, they'll  
11 have to do asbestos abatement inside first before  
12 they can actually start the demolition. There's  
13 going to be a lot of action before you see the walls  
14 coming down. Again, something to keep your eyes on  
15 for the future.

16           Kind of switching gears here a little bit,  
17 property transfer, that's the other thing that the  
18 Air Force does up here. As we've briefed over the  
19 years, we've been working with the Village on an  
20 Economic Development Conveyance agreement. We  
21 finally got that all hammered out. It was approved,  
22 it's been signed, and it led to the almost immediate  
23 transfer of 178 acres.

24           If you're interested (pointing to the map),

1 there's a big area over here that went, some  
2 properties down in this area, and some other  
3 properties up in here and some other pieces scattered  
4 about. It was a very big transaction. We're happy  
5 to get it done, obviously.

6 I think of most importance to the Village,  
7 there was an intersection area right in here that got  
8 transferred. It's going to allow them to proceed  
9 with their new construction of an intersection for a  
10 new entry point to the base.

11 So it was a little bit dicey to get that  
12 done. They had a tough schedule we were trying to  
13 help them meet. We were finally able to get that  
14 completed. We're also working currently right now, I  
15 can assure you Paul is busy at this right now, he's  
16 working on the transfer of the remaining utility  
17 systems. We expect to have that done hopefully  
18 before the end of the year, but it may slip into  
19 January.

20 Then also on the property transfer front,  
21 upcoming is going to be the Federal Aviation  
22 property, some FAA, again some scattered pieces about  
23 here. I think it's got the little skeet range area,  
24 some other parcels. It totals five parcels just

1 short of fifty acres. We're working on those  
2 materials.

3 The documents, I believe, are with Chris.  
4 He's reviewed them before. We had to make some  
5 changes. We've incorporated those changes, and Chris  
6 is just taking one last look at them. We hope to get  
7 that resolved and get that property transferred  
8 perhaps by the end of the year. If not, it'll be  
9 early in the next year.

10 Next item, the Archives Search Report,  
11 there was a brief question, I don't recall who asked,  
12 but this is the area down at the corner, intersection  
13 really of Chandler and Century Boulevard. This is a  
14 site that came to light just recently with some  
15 archive search report work that the Corps of  
16 Engineers has been doing for us.

17 They identified this chemical agent  
18 training building as a feature that we hadn't  
19 thoroughly investigated. I actually met with them  
20 earlier this week. We then went down and walked that  
21 area again. They're right now in the midst of trying  
22 to get a better understanding of what went on there.  
23 We have this report, so they're very up to speed on  
24 that. They're trying to nail down what kind of

1 investigation it's going to be and get a contractor  
2 on board to do this.

3 We are deferring a lot of this to the Corps  
4 of Engineers and their experts that do this for a  
5 living because it's got an environmental component to  
6 it but a lot of it is also, again given the chemicals  
7 of concern, these chemical agents, we've got to have  
8 these experts assist us.

9 We hope to award that contract in the  
10 spring. You won't see a whole lot of activity  
11 because it's probably going to be a very brief  
12 investigation. They'll do some geophysical work,  
13 basically metal detector type work out there, and  
14 we're just going to have to wait and see what we find  
15 and see where the investigation takes us.

16 DR. ROKKE: On that last one, the  
17 NCOIC for that facility is still here in the  
18 community. So myself, the NCOIC, and others are  
19 still here in the community. They've been to the  
20 meetings before.

21 MR. HUSBANDS: We will get their  
22 contact information from you, and we'll be sure that  
23 we get in touch with them because right now we're in  
24 the early stages of planning that investigation so

1 this would be a very good time to get that sort of  
2 information and reach out to those folks.

3 MS. GEISSINGER: Is that an action  
4 item to get that contact?

5 MR. HUSBANDS: We've got it. Thank  
6 you.

7 Emerging contaminants. Marc kind of  
8 touched on this. The perfluorinated compounds, PFCs,  
9 it was a product that was a constituent of AFFF, as  
10 we see here, aqueous fire-fighting foam. It's things  
11 that they used here at the base. We are in the very  
12 early stages of doing an investigation.

13 Again, as an emerging contaminant, we're  
14 kind of out in front of the regulatory community.  
15 They don't know specifically what the health effects  
16 are. They're still studying that. There has been  
17 some advisory numbers put out there. We're using  
18 those to kind of guide an investigation.

19 Just to give you a little bit more  
20 information here, the PFCs, widely used material.  
21 It's not just fire-fighting foam, it's in a lot of  
22 commercially available products. So I hear things  
23 such as microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes,  
24 stain-resistant carpeting. Again, very widely

1 available. Not just in the product that we're  
2 looking at, but there's a lot of stuff out there that  
3 perhaps is contributing to this. The science is  
4 still being developed. So we are currently  
5 investigating some sites.

6           Again, our focus right now is on fire  
7 training areas. That's been what's identified under  
8 the current Air Force policy. So we are out trying  
9 to again look at some sites, collect some samples,  
10 and see what it tells us. There's some additional  
11 details. I think we've touched on a lot of this.

12           Again, it's an emerging contaminant. There  
13 is DoD policy which is, again, we in the BRAC  
14 community are out in front of this and so we are  
15 again just doing an initial investigation. We're at  
16 what we consider a site inspection, in the CERCLA  
17 world an SI. So we are not doing a very thorough  
18 investigation. We're just doing an initial  
19 investigation to determine the presence or absence of  
20 this material. We're doing this. It's Air Force  
21 wide, BRAC wide, so every base is looking at this.

22           If we go back to the map, I'll just point  
23 out the areas that we're looking at. Of course you  
24 have it in your handout, but it's the fire training

1 area, which was down here, and then there were some  
2 demonstration areas up here and a couple more down  
3 here as you can see on your figure.

4           Again, we're just in the very early stages.  
5 I have nothing more really at this time to share with  
6 you other than to tell you we're conducting an  
7 investigation. That does it for me. Any questions  
8 before I turn it back over? Thank you.

9           MR. WRIGHT: At this point we'll take  
10 questions, but first we'll go around the table for  
11 the board and then the community. If you have  
12 questions, please feel free to speak up at that time.  
13 So I'll start going around the table. Sir?

14           DR. ROKKE: As we talked about, it is  
15 mentioned in here, the Air Force has stated that the  
16 VA has responsibility for the medical care. As for  
17 those with VA disability, it doesn't deal with  
18 individuals under Tri-care under military retirees.

19           Overall, because of the severe hazards and  
20 failures involved, we hear of what's now called the  
21 air-borne hazards registry and this new medical  
22 program through the VA that we've been able to get  
23 implemented, and it mandates medical care for all  
24 air-borne hazards, including all stuff generated at



1 Chanute.

2           So one of the concerns that I have is we  
3 have the past history of known contaminants here in  
4 the facilities, which we can get to them, but the  
5 other thing, too, is we take down all of these  
6 structures. We didn't do that with Lincoln's  
7 Challenge stuff. We got air-borne hazards, all kinds  
8 of stuff, contaminants in there.

9           The concern that I have and what I'm asking  
10 to be done, whether the EPA has to do it, the air  
11 force, that we establish some type of air monitoring  
12 protocol and procedures to determine if there are any  
13 air-borne hazards coming off of the remainder of the  
14 steam plant taken down and especially with White Hall  
15 so that we can identify all of this information such  
16 that we can then, military or the Air Force, whoever  
17 it is, provide that information up to Dr. Reinhard at  
18 the WRIISC Clinic in Washington, DC, to coordinate  
19 the new air-bornes and environmental pollutants  
20 hazards registry.

21           So I guess what I'm asking -- I don't have  
22 the answer. The two of us talked about this a little  
23 bit before. In order to get that type of total  
24 monitoring, that takes a sense of inorganic and

1 organic chemistry. That's HPLC, gas probe  
2 spectrometry, atomic absorption, mass spectrometry.  
3 All of this stuff is going to need to be done after  
4 we do air monitoring.

5           When we were doing extensive research at  
6 the Nevada test site for all of this stuff, what we  
7 did is we set up air monitors all around the stuff to  
8 find out and gather the stuff as it came off of our  
9 sites in order to do an analysis. We even ran into a  
10 problem with air monitoring there because with air  
11 filters and the gradients and how the stuff deposited  
12 all over, you couldn't collect it all.

13           So I guess the question I have and a  
14 concern that I have is Lincoln's Challenge stuff is  
15 all down. We know the dust and everything came down.  
16 As they were taking that down, went all over  
17 creation. Medical care has already been provided and  
18 coordinated for individuals that got sick from that.  
19 Now we're taking the steam plant down, and the mass  
20 concern I have is White Hall. Now, this program,  
21 obviously, that Dr. Reinhard has put together is  
22 specifically for the military personnel. They go in,  
23 they compare the registry, identify where they were  
24 at, what did they do, were they involved in any

1 insulation, what were the exposures to insulation.  
2 Then they decide to get an evaluation at the VA.  
3 They go to the VA for their initial evaluation.

4           If they can't do it, then they go to the  
5 three WRIISC clinics. One is in Washington, DC,  
6 one's in East Orange, New Jersey, and one's in Palo  
7 Alto, California.

8           So, in other words, the concern is how do  
9 we monitor any air-borne hazards coming off any of  
10 these structures as we take them down, how do we  
11 coordinate the medical care with the VA for those  
12 air-borne hazards with any military personnel or  
13 others, but then how do we coordinate that medical  
14 care for any civilians. Obviously this has to go  
15 back for eternity here with the military as we  
16 identify contaminants and get that all transferred  
17 over to the VA or to the military MEDCOM, such under  
18 Tri-care, so people can get medical care.

19           MR. WRIGHT: I guess the question is  
20 in the act of taking down the facilities, are the  
21 contractors who are doing that meeting the  
22 requirements and meeting the established EPA  
23 requirements, and so far I think the answer would be  
24 yes, they are.

1           I think what you're discussing are  
2 additional or more extensive monitoring, more  
3 extensive air sampling, et cetera, than is required  
4 by the EPA. As we discussed earlier, the way to  
5 enact that change, that change has to be done  
6 contractually through the EPA standards and through  
7 both the state and the federal standards. It's not  
8 something that the Air Force can do unilaterally, say  
9 we're just going to take the taxpayer dollars and go  
10 do this.

11           I think that has to come through the state  
12 or the federal EPA, and I think if you address it  
13 through those avenues I think you would be much more  
14 successful in enacting that from a contractual  
15 standpoint. It has to be in the contracts for the  
16 contractors to do it. Right now they're meeting all  
17 the contractual standards that are currently  
18 established by the EPA.

19           DR. ROKKE: Well, then we should be  
20 able to have the VA call up and get any air-borne  
21 hazards that are known to come off of the facilities  
22 here immediately.

23           MR. WRIGHT: As a private citizen, I  
24 think you can contact EPA. You can contact the VA.

1 I think those avenues are completely open. I think  
2 right now contractually it's not something that the  
3 Air Force or these contractors --

4 DR. ROKKE: Well, I think the Air  
5 Force has an overall -- we've discussed this ad  
6 nauseam. Just to reiterate, the Air Force has an  
7 overall responsibility to protect the health and  
8 safety of the community and respond to any health  
9 effects previously from the contaminants here. We  
10 now have the program at the VA, but the VA needs to  
11 know what was here and what's being sent out still.

12 MR. WRIGHT: Sir, I think the Air  
13 Force actually doesn't disagree with you that they  
14 have a requirement to do this. I think what you're  
15 asking for is not something that this group has any  
16 control over. I think what this group is doing is  
17 providing for the welfare of the community in terms  
18 of meeting the requirements that the EPA has  
19 established.

20 What you're talking about is additional  
21 monitoring, additional activity, that really this  
22 group has no control over. Even the RAB here has no  
23 control over it. I would say even the local, the  
24 mayor, the citizens and elsewhere, don't have control

1 over that. So this group, I don't think they can  
2 answer that question for you.

3 MR. SPARROW: Well, I can just add a  
4 little bit. I know particularly for White Hall or  
5 any of the other asbestos abatements, before those  
6 projects go on, we actually go in and seal those  
7 buildings, clean off any contaminants that may be  
8 there, test that air inside the building, test the  
9 air outside the building to make sure it's compliant  
10 before any demolition so the material is not being  
11 generated and dusted and going off with exposure  
12 outside.

13 We also monitor perimeters, so there is  
14 perimeter air monitoring that's going on for asbestos  
15 particles that may be there. So there is monitoring.  
16 I personally haven't worked at the boiler or the  
17 other facilities, but I assume those are the same  
18 regulations and requirements. So there is air  
19 monitoring that's going on.

20 That's totally unrelated to the Veterans  
21 Administration that deals with issues that are  
22 military exposures to chemicals while they're in  
23 military service. This is an environmental issue,  
24 and we comply with both the state and federal

1 regulations and it is monitored both before it's  
2 completely cleaned and monitored as the demolition is  
3 taking place.

4           Again, I can't speak for the other ones. I  
5 do know the standards that we comply with as  
6 contractors before building demolition, and you can  
7 rest assured that there's not one particle of  
8 material that's getting loose in terms of harmful  
9 materials. I mean, there may be some dust that comes  
10 off, concrete dust or something like that that's  
11 there, but all the asbestos and any other  
12 contaminants that are there are removed before the  
13 demolition.

14           MR. JACK ANDERSON: Thank you for that  
15 explanation. Very clear.

16           MR. SPARROW: Absolutely, sure.

17           MR. WRIGHT: Any other questions from  
18 the RAB members. Sir?

19           MR. FOTHERGILL: This publication that  
20 we received in the mail that Howard went over on  
21 questions on the inside first page, and then there's  
22 all this information following, the history of the  
23 U.S. Department of Defense programs for testing,  
24 evaluation, and storage of tactical herbicides, why

1 did they put that in there?

2 MR. WRIGHT: That was in response to  
3 the question at the last meeting we had. There were  
4 several discussions about what was stored on Chanute,  
5 was there potential Agent Orange, what was included  
6 in that. All of that information was provided.  
7 Howard?

8 MR. SPARROW: Right. It was meant to  
9 be additional information for the RAB. Just general  
10 information about particularly Agent Orange and --

11 MR. FOTHERGILL: Well, I read through  
12 some of this and I find a lot of information that's  
13 inaccurate. When I say inaccurate, just by using a  
14 map, like on page 30 where it says assessment,  
15 herbicide Orange was released at the disposition rate  
16 of three gallons an acre over an area of  
17 approximately seventeen acres. So if you take three  
18 times seventeen, that's fifty-one. Is that correct?

19 MR. JACK ANDERSON: Yes.

20 MR. FOTHERGILL: Okay. In six trials,  
21 935 gallons, seventeen drums of Orange were  
22 disseminated on the test area. Now, if I take six  
23 trials times fifty-one, I get 306 gallons. That's  
24 not 935.



1                   MR. SPARROW: That was a report that  
2 was provided a number of years ago that was providing  
3 the level of information that the Air Force has and  
4 has investigated at various uses and locations for  
5 Agent Orange. I can't testify to the report. I  
6 think the report was prepared in 2006. We were just  
7 trying to answer the question about Agent Orange and  
8 Agent Blue.

9                   MR. FOTHERGILL: I find the  
10 information very interesting, very interesting. The  
11 further I read through it, it's nice. I enjoyed the  
12 reading, but some of it was -- somebody didn't learn  
13 their math very well.

14                   MR. SPARROW: Kind of a technical  
15 report. It may be too extensive, but again we're  
16 trying to be helpful with the community with that.

17                   MR. FOTHERGILL: Good. Thank you.

18                   MR. WRIGHT: Any additional questions?  
19 Yes, ma'am.

20                   MS. BECNEL: Okay. I don't have a  
21 question, but I would like to give a short report, I  
22 mean when I'm able, about the contact with the local  
23 schools.

24                   MR. WRIGHT: Okay. Is that something

1 you wanted to do today?

2 MS. BECNEL: Yeah. I mean, it'll only  
3 be about five minutes.

4 MR. WRIGHT: Unless there's any  
5 objection from the board. I mean, it's 1:00 o'clock,  
6 but I think we're okay.

7 MS. BECNEL: Go ahead?

8 MR. WRIGHT: Yes.

9 MS. BECNEL: All right. So in May I  
10 made initial contact with the local schools. That's  
11 Rantoul High School, St. Malachy, and also the junior  
12 high school. I established initial contact with the  
13 principals, as well as with at least one science  
14 teacher. I did state this time to let them know that  
15 CB&I and the Air Force are available to make  
16 presentations to support certain curricular  
17 activities regarding the environment, ecology, and  
18 that kind of thing.

19 So they're aware that these possibilities  
20 exist, and if they're interested they have all the  
21 contact information. They have Howard, myself, and,  
22 you know, other members of the RAB. So if they're  
23 interested, whenever they become interested, they can  
24 contact the appropriate people. I'll be letting them

1 know of the next meeting in case they, you know, want  
2 to come. I've been encouraging all of the schools to  
3 send representatives to the meetings.

4 I'd really like if they could make contact,  
5 direct contact, with CB&I, with the Air Force, for  
6 future reference so that, you know, they know who  
7 they are. If they have questions they can contact  
8 them. So far only the assistant principal of the  
9 junior high school came last meeting and a science  
10 teacher. Unfortunately, he's transferred to Atlanta.  
11 We have a new principal at the junior high school.

12 I think everyone is interested. I'm sure  
13 they have a lot of curricular responsibilities, you  
14 know, they already have lesson plans, you know. I  
15 think all schools do environmental activities,  
16 ecology, but I'm sure they already have established  
17 programs so they might not be able to fit in  
18 everything, but I've been encouraging everyone to at  
19 least consider the possibility that CB&I and the Air  
20 Force are here to present that kind of information.

21 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you. Any  
22 additional questions or comments? I thought we had a  
23 member of the public who wanted to speak. Sir, did  
24 you want to make some comments?

1                   MR. JOHNSON: Yeah, I'd like to make a  
2 comment. As I mentioned earlier, I'm an acting  
3 member on three drainage boards and, I don't know, I  
4 guess we've got a problem, some flooding that's  
5 caused by a box culvert out here by Heritage Lake.

6                   I've done a survey on it and challenged the  
7 Village to do it. I think Pete might have done some  
8 out there, too, and come up with the same conclusion  
9 I did that the box culvert that we've got is holding  
10 back quite a bit of water and causing a lot of  
11 flooding on the agricultural ground back to the  
12 southwest and also to a lot of the businesses that  
13 are on Route 45 just south of Rantoul.

14                   I didn't know if -- that's one of the  
15 reasons I'm here -- whether there's anything to be  
16 done by the Air Force, the Village, a combination of  
17 all, or with the drainage districts involved to speed  
18 up the waters just a little bit. Like I say, it's  
19 holding up quite a bit, and to me it's creating quite  
20 a bit of flooding in Rantoul.

21                   I checked it out with some other engineers  
22 and they said it's definitely causing the trouble  
23 there. I brought it to their attention three or four  
24 years ago, and nothing's ever been done. I just sort

1 of let it ride. I figured I'm just one bird in a  
2 flock like that.

3 But I have one other problem here. I used  
4 to farm -- my son and I used to farm the ground out  
5 here on the Air Force base about ten or twelve years,  
6 and to me there's a large potential hazard of all of  
7 the storm drain tiles that are running under farm  
8 ground, under the runways, places like that.

9 I know I had one individual on a tractor.  
10 The ground would just fall away, and I had one  
11 individual that was going along with the tractor and  
12 threw him completely off the tractor. Luckily the  
13 tractor went out of gear and he didn't get hurt. But  
14 there's tile holes.

15 I talked to an individual that's farming  
16 the ground now, and he said he was going along last  
17 year and a hole opened up and broke the whole front  
18 axle out from underneath the tractor. Just the  
19 potential hazard of anybody in agriculture or anybody  
20 going across the ground and getting killed out there.

21 My main concern, what I found out like on  
22 the runways, I've gone inside these tiles, fifty inch  
23 tiles with a strong light, you know, I've gone in at  
24 the ditch end and gone in so many feet and measured

1 it and be right by the runways and I can stick my  
2 whole hand up to my elbow through the tile.  
3 Underneath the runways dirt just falls inside the  
4 tile.

5           How big a cavity there is underneath the  
6 runway, to me it's a large safety hazard for any  
7 planes that are landing on the runways. Like I say,  
8 just a matter of concern on my part. I just thought  
9 I'd bring it back up to the attention of the Village  
10 of Rantoul, to the Air Force. You know, I don't feel  
11 like quite all the safety network has been done as  
12 far as on the storm drain tiles. I feel like that  
13 should be looked into a little bit better.

14           And the other matter, what I started on as  
15 far as improving drainage, I'm on three different  
16 commissions and we spend -- probably the three I'm  
17 on, we spend over a million dollars a year with all  
18 three districts improving drainage. And like this  
19 one site that we're looking at here on the Air Force  
20 base, to us it looks like it's going to cost  
21 somewhere in the neighborhood a little bit under a  
22 million dollars just to improve the water flow  
23 through the base.

24           The main network is all good except for

1 just one area, and that's a bottleneck. If it could  
2 be removed or expanded on, you know, it would help  
3 the Village of Rantoul. I mean, they wouldn't even  
4 need a retention basin, I don't think, because I've  
5 ran through the soil conservation, their figures when  
6 we done the survey, and they said by removing that  
7 one structure the Village of Rantoul would just have  
8 no flooding anymore.

9 MR. WRIGHT: Sir, I'm not sure what  
10 the Air Force can do in that respect, but what we can  
11 do is we can work with the base closure folks to see  
12 what's available and somebody can get back to you on  
13 that one. So we will have a record of your comments  
14 and you will have a response when the meetings come  
15 out, if not directly to you. More than likely  
16 someone will contact you directly.

17 MR. JOHNSON: About like anything,  
18 squeaky wheel gets the oil sometimes. I just don't  
19 want anybody to get hurt. Like I say, one fellow  
20 flew completely over the front of the tractor and he  
21 could have been killed if the tractor kept going, but  
22 the wheel went down in the hole and stopped. I mean,  
23 it is a big safety hazard, the storm drain tiles.

24 MR. WRIGHT: Thank you, sir. Any

1 other public comments? Okay. Thank you for bringing  
2 that to our attention, sir. Appreciate it. The  
3 review actions, board actions for next meeting.

4 MR. SPARROW: I think we only had one  
5 action item.

6 MR. BUMB: Two.

7 MR. WRIGHT: Next meeting, May 21st,  
8 2015. If anything changes, you'll of course have  
9 correspondence between now and then. Other than  
10 that, the meeting minutes will be out. If anybody  
11 has any comments that come up afterwards, you have  
12 the contact information for the Air Force  
13 representative as well as the local point of contact.  
14 That being said, I believe this completes the  
15 meeting. Thank you for coming.

16 (RAB Meeting concluded at 1:09 p.m.)

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1 STATE OF ILLINOIS )  
 )  
2 COUNTY OF CHAMPAIGN )

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4 I, JANET E. FREDERICK, CSR, do hereby  
5 certify that the foregoing is a true and correct  
6 transcript of proceedings had in the above-entitled  
7 matter, taken at the time and date as hereinabove set  
8 forth.

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JANET E. FREDERICK, CSR  
LICENSE NO. 084-003526

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