

FORMER CAMP BUTNER

**Public Meeting
Butner, North Carolina**

December 16, 2003

1 COLONEL ALEXANDER: 6:10 P.M.

2 Good evening. I'm Colonel Ray Alexander. I
3 command the Wilmington District U.S. Army Corps of
4 Engineers. I've met many of you before in the last couple
5 months. I want to thank you once again for your attendance
6 this evening. I know it's a busy time of the year.

7 This is the third meeting that I will have presided
8 over in the last three months. The first meeting we
9 conducted was to inform some of the local residents about
10 the results and status of some time critical removal
11 actions which were conducted on their properties.

12 The second meeting, which we held last month, was
13 to provide a status report, work done to date and what is
14 planned for the future to officials from the local
15 government and other stakeholders and parties of interest.

16 And then tonight -- The next slide, Bob. Tonight,
17 the purpose of this meeting is actually to formally present
18 to the public in the form of a formal public meeting, the
19 findings of site evaluation work known as an EE/CA, an
20 Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, that has been
21 conducted and has been on-going since 2000, to inform you
22 on those findings.

23 The EE/CA, itself, really -- it's purpose is to
24 identify the nature and extent of contamination that may
25 exist on a formerly used defense site, analyze the risks,

1 recommend corrective actions and then identify potential
2 costs. So tonight we'll present those findings. The EE/CA
3 will be out for review and public comment for the next 30
4 days and then following that, we'll be putting something
5 together called a RAB, a Restoration Advisory Board, co-
6 chaired by a representative from the Department of Defense
7 and a member of the community. A membership will be
8 comprised of both federal, state and local governments and
9 citizens and other people with private interests who will
10 serve in an advisory capacity to what is referred to as the
11 Installation Commander, that's me, to provide
12 recommendations as to where to go from here.

13 Knowing the risks, knowing the work that has to be
14 done and also knowing the fiscal constraints that exist and
15 what the planned use of land or actual on-going activities
16 are, and the impact of lands, and in essence, recommend the
17 priority of work be done.

18 The EE/CA, itself, is not a final work document,
19 but it is a plan for the Restoration Advisory Board to
20 start using. It's kind of a base plan of action.

21 I know that for some of you this evening, this is a
22 very sensitive situation, if not emotional, and as I've
23 said before when I've been up here, perhaps there's nothing
24 that I can say that will lead to 100% satisfaction of all
25 interested parties, but I do assure you this, that we are

1 doing the very best we can with the funding available, the
2 time available. We've actually been working this now for
3 some time. Archive work began, I believe, back in 1993.
4 This is very complex. It's a very challenging situation
5 and, of course, we've been dealing with this while
6 development and life is going on here in this community and
7 this area.

8 Just to inform those who have not been here before
9 a little bit about what the DERP-FUDS program is, DERP is
10 Defense Environmental Restoration Program and FUDS is a
11 Formerly Used Defense Site. And that's what Camp Butner, a
12 former World War II training center is. It's a Formerly
13 Used Defense Site. And the Department of Defense is
14 responsible for any environmental restoration on these
15 Department of Defense -- on these Formerly Used Defense
16 Sites. And the United States Army is the executive agent
17 for the Department of Defense in carrying out that work,
18 and in turn, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is
19 responsible for conducting this work for the Army. And
20 here in North Carolina, the Wilmington District Army Corps
21 of Engineers is responsible here for the work at this site
22 here at Butner.

23 We are working in partnership with the Huntsville
24 Engineering Center out of Huntsville, Alabama; the Corps of
25 Engineers' activity and the contractor to date that's been

1 working on our site evaluations has been Parsons and a
2 representative from their company will be speaking with you
3 tonight.

4 I'll let you know that, nationwide, there are
5 multiple projects that are similar to Camp Butner,
6 approximately 10,000 Formerly Used Defense Sites nationwide,
7 of which approximately 1,800 are ordnance-related, which is
8 what Camp Butner is, as we know it today.

9 In North Carolina alone, there are approximately
10 200 potential sites; 125 have been positively identified and
11 the Wilmington district is actively working ten sites, and
12 of those ten, three involve ordnance contamination, one of
13 which is Butner; seven involve hazardous and toxic waste.

14 A little bit about funding. We receive our funding
15 through the Department of Defense. It's a budgeted process.
16 We've got a five-year budget. I think nationwide in the
17 year 2004 alone, there's approximately \$284 million in the
18 budget of which \$70 million is allocated to the ordnance
19 portion of it. In the Wilmington District, of that \$284
20 million, we have approximately \$1 million; \$1 million to
21 apply across those ten sites we're actively working.

22 From 2004 to 2009, our five-year budget has
23 approximately \$6 million in it, of which we've allocated
24 roughly \$4 million toward this work effort here at Camp
25 Butner. To date, we've spent roughly \$3 to \$3.5 million

1 here, and what you'll hear this evening is we've estimated,
2 assuming no further development in this area, assuming no
3 further development, we've estimated at this time roughly
4 \$10 to \$12 million of work to do in order to mitigate --
5 reduce the risks, and in some cases, remove ordnance
6 contamination. So you can see there's quite a shortfall
7 with respect to dollars and, certainly, it will take a great
8 deal of time.

9 How can you help? First, you're helping by showing
10 up this evening. Take the information you hear tonight,
11 review the documentation over the course of the next month
12 and provide your comments. I ask that you actively listen
13 this evening, you respect each other's opinions, allow
14 people to present their questions and their comments, share
15 concerns with your elected officials. If funding and the
16 amount of time this is going to take is an issue or a
17 concern that you have, please share that.

18 And lastly, each of you should have received a
19 handout as you walked in this evening, a fact sheet
20 providing you information on the work-to-date here at Camp
21 Butner and what's planned, and secondly, information on this
22 Restoration Advisory Board. And I'm soliciting your
23 participation on this board because it is this board that
24 will be key in determining what the priorities of work will
25 be and it needs to reflect the interests of the local

1 government and the citizens and other private interests in
2 this community.

3 And lastly, I read a short while ago an article, I
4 think, in today's Raleigh News & Observer and the headline
5 is entitled "Army Can't Afford Butner Cleanup." And I read
6 the article and I reflected on it a little bit and I really
7 think that the headline should read "Can the Army Not Afford
8 to Clean Up Butner." The United States Army, as I said, has
9 been given responsibility from the Department of Defense.
10 It's our duty and our responsibility to, first, inform the
11 public, and we're doing that this evening. It's also our
12 responsibility to reduce the risks and we're going to
13 present recommended actions to do just that. And last, it's
14 our responsibility to work in partnership with the
15 communities and the local government and the state
16 government, all affected by this Formerly Used Defense Site.
17 And to that end, on the part of Department of Defense, I
18 want to show all of you that we're committed to that end,
19 and I know that that same level of commitment will be
20 received in the community, the local and the state
21 government and from our other federal agencies and
22 partnerships.

23 And with that, I'd like to turn it over to Mr. Bob
24 Keistler, who is my project manager from the Wilmington
25 District and he'll get this meeting rolling. And again, I

1 want to thank you for attending this evening.

2 MR. KEISTLER: 6:24 P.M.

3 As Colonel Alexander said, we appreciate you coming
4 out on a Tuesday night during Christmas shopping season.
5 Just to kind of set some ground rules, we're going to give
6 you a slideshow presentation, roughly 30 to 35 slides. At
7 the end of the slide show presentation, there will be an
8 opportunity to ask questions. If during the slideshow
9 presentation you have a question on not understanding one of
10 our acronyms or details, please feel free to raise your hand
11 and we'd be glad to answer questions as we go.

12 I'm going to start and Don Silkebakken from Parsons
13 is going to talk about some of the work and techniques they
14 have done in doing the fieldwork and preparing the EE/CA
15 documents, and then I will close and we'll go through our
16 question and answer period.

17 We have a stenographer here tonight that is
18 documenting the meeting word-for-word and this information
19 will be placed on our website and we'll get you how you can
20 get to this information as we move forward.

21 I wanted -- Before we start with the presentation,
22 I just want to talk about the team we have here. Colonel
23 Alexander stands before you in his uniform, but he's not a
24 one-man team. We have -- With the Corps of Engineers, we
25 have Colonel Charles Alexander as our commander. My name is

1 Bob Keistler and I'm the project manager. We have a
2 technical manager who is John Baden. Some of you may have
3 known and talked to him in the past. And we have Penny
4 Schmitt, who is our public affairs officer.

5 We also have Roland Belew and Alonzo Andrews who
6 are supporting this effort from the Huntsville Technical
7 Expert section. Working for Huntsville is Parsons. Parsons
8 has been here since about 2000. Don Silkebakken, who is
9 here tonight, is the project manager for Parsons. Laura
10 Kelley helps Don, and John was the site leader, and you may
11 have known John. I can't pronounce John's last name.

12 MR. BADEN: Kertesz.

13 MR. KEISTLER: John Kertesz, just like it says.
14 We have been working with the State of North Carolina on all
15 our DERP-FUDS sites, and the State of North Carolina EPA
16 served as partners in our planning process. With the State
17 of North Carolina, we have Marti Morgan, Art Shacter and
18 Dave Lown; and with EPA, we have Ken Lucas and Diane
19 Bartlett.

20 We should have put the area residents and
21 community leaders at the top of the list because this
22 discussion tonight impacts you more than it impacts anybody
23 in the room. We're talking about something that affects you
24 everyday. I want to get to the public. We do care about
25 your problems and we're trying to do our best to make sure

1 that we do the best we can with our funding and our efforts
2 as we move forward. So that's the team we have working on
3 the project.

4 Some of this you've seen before. All of the
5 information you have before you is summarized in the handout
6 that came out. We'll also have this PowerPoint presentation
7 on the website, so if there's something you don't understand
8 or would like to re-read, you can get this information.

9 What we have here before us is a current site
10 description of the Former Camp Butner Reservation. The
11 former Camp Butner Reservation is a little over 40,000 acres
12 which lies within three counties: Granville, Person and
13 Durham Counties; 75% of all the Former Camp Butner training
14 areas is in Granville County. I don't need to tell you
15 this, but it's primarily rural areas and it's a fast-growing
16 area.

17 Current Ownership -- The last time we were
18 here, I messed this up a little bit and I'm going to try to
19 correct this. Butner -- The Town of Butner is run by the
20 State of North Carolina and it's described in State House
21 Bill 105 that the State Department of Health and Human
22 Services has employees that governs the Town of Butner and
23 the Camp Butner Reservation, which is much in the form of
24 Camp Butner. All these other entities, the Agriculture
25 Department, N.C. State, National Guard base, Department of

1 Corrections, the Corps of Engineers, that's just a snapshot
2 of who's here today. Plus, there's 26,000-plus acres of
3 various private landowners.

4 Well, what was here before? Former military
5 use -- Former Camp Butner was opened and established for
6 infantry training and miscellaneous artillery training
7 units. The primary mission was to train combat troops
8 prepared to deploy and re-deploy overseas for World War II.

9 I think one key factor to note, that it only
10 lasted from early 1942 to June of 1943. So about 18 months
11 there were troops here that were actively training.
12 Approximately 15 ammunition-training ranges are on this
13 40,000 acres, all sorts of types of ranges.

14 When Camp Butner closed -- Another key factor
15 I think is the Army -- the bottom bullet here -- completed
16 yearly, from 1947 to 1967, periodic inspections on the site
17 and what they call dedudding operations where they come out,
18 talk to the public, go find any ordnance, take it away and
19 dispose of it. And this is just a snapshot of types of UXO
20 items that were found here in the past. I'm sure you've
21 seen some of those in your dealings everyday.

22 That's a written list and it's kind of hard to
23 get a picture of what was happening here in 1942. Don
24 Silkebakken found some pictures and I thought it was kind of
25 neat to show there were people here that were protecting the

1 United States from our enemies back in the '40s. And just
2 some snapshot of climbing net training, ordnance training --
3 anti-tank class that's here at Former Camp Butner; mortar
4 training, rifle squads. You may know where that is today.
5 That burm is still here today. John where is that?

6 MR. BADEN: Over in the National Guard area.

7 MR. KEISTLER: All right. And this was a
8 book that we found that was bought off e-Bay, but I thought
9 -- The headline here is "Former Camp Butner - On Duty for
10 the Nation." That was just like today, our Army was doing a
11 good job trying to protect our country.

12 Don, do you want to come up and talk about
13 what you've done to date and go through technical portions,
14 and I'll sit here and try to do the slides for you.

15 MR. SILKEBAKKEN: 6:24 p.m.

16 My name is Don Silkebakken. Thanks, Bob. I'm
17 with Parsons Engineering and I've been the project manager
18 on this project since -- for three or four years now, the
19 beginning of the main EE/CA field effort; however, Camp
20 Butner sort of came to light in 1990 during a preliminary
21 assessment and during that preliminary assessment, the Corps
22 of Engineers came out and interviewed some people, walked
23 some of the site areas, potential areas, looked at the
24 records and, ultimately, that led to the decision to do an
25 Archive Search Report on the project, which goes back

1 through all the historical records, maps and things that the
2 military kept back in the '40s. That Archive Search Report
3 is basically the Bible for which the EE/CA commences. The
4 Archive Search Report was initially completed in 1993 and
5 was revised in 1997. That document is currently in the
6 repository and also -- Is that available on the website?

7 MR. BELEW: Not right now to the public
8 after 9/11. That may change, but all web access to our
9 military sites was cut off.

10 MR. SILKEBAKKEN: The hard copy is
11 available, though, in the repository. It has a lot of very
12 interesting information, headlines and articles from the
13 '40s and it builds up the story off all the potential things
14 that happened at Camp Butner in the military training.

15 In May of 2000, an EE/CA was awarded and that
16 EE/CA is an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, basically,
17 a characterization of the property -- the formerly used
18 property. There's approximately 43,000 acres that were
19 used. During that characterization, we go through an effort
20 to -- obviously, we can't look at every piece of property.
21 It's too much acreage. So what we do is we develop a
22 strategy to identify parcels throughout the property, get
23 representative coverage and make extrapolations or
24 determinations based on the findings of potentially
25 contaminated areas.

1 Part of the EE/CA project, itself, we put
2 together a work plan. We bring in the community and
3 regulatory officials in a technical project planning
4 situation where we have a number of meetings and everyone
5 gets together, as far as -- and helps develop an approach to
6 how we distribute our sampling area and collecting data and
7 reviews the (inaudible) to be done in advance of doing the
8 main field work.

9 We had several public meetings, as well as
10 during the project we had several phases of the project,
11 probably six or eight public meetings in which many of you
12 were at. I recognize a lot of faces. We also established,
13 as I mentioned, the Administrative Record, which is at which
14 library?

15 MR. KEISTLER: The south branch of the
16 Creedmoor public library.

17 MR. SIKLEBAKKEN: Which we now have all the
18 documents -- the EE/CA document, itself, the records which
19 (inaudible), as well as the Archive Search and other
20 pertinent paperwork.

21 MR. BADEN: And the EE/CA, itself, and the
22 inventory project.

23 MR. SIKLEBAKKEN: We also put together a
24 Community Relations Plan and we are in the process, as Bob
25 mentioned, of putting together a Restoration Advisory Board

1 and implementation is pending now. There will also be sign-
2 up sheets in the back for anyone who is interested in
3 possibly getting involved in that.

4 The EE/CA fieldwork, itself, we put together a
5 work plan and we get everybody we can involved in the
6 strategy of how we're going to characterize this property
7 and we go ahead and do the field work. That occurred in
8 2001 and 2002, a couple of different phases I'll go into
9 some brief details about shortly. And if I hit an acronym
10 and I don't define it, please, someone say something. I've
11 done so many of these sites, it's hard for me to slow down
12 and read them out to you.

13 Time Critical Removal Action, that's the sub-
14 set of an EE/CA activity. Part of the characterization
15 where during the course of doing the EE/CA, something is
16 identified, unexploded ordnance is found on a site that
17 might present an eminent threat to the public. When that is
18 identified, immediately we go to a side -- break off of the
19 EE/CA and removal action is conducted.

20 In this case, we've done one on the Lakeview
21 Subdivision, a 26-acre site. Some details I'll tell you
22 about shortly on that one. And also on the Blalock
23 Property, which, at this time, hasn't been intrusively
24 investigated and anomalies have not been dug from the soil,
25 but some have been identified.

1 And then, we ultimately get to an EE/CA
2 Report, which is the document sitting up here, also down in
3 the library, which we will be soliciting comments from the
4 public starting now, a 30-day period. The Time Critical
5 Removal Action is more of a summary of facts of what we
6 found during that removal action in Lakeview, and also can
7 be found in the repository and on the website.

8 The EE/CA involves three phases, two phases of
9 geophysics. Geophysics, really, is taking a glorified metal
10 detector like you would see on the beach, except this one
11 costs about \$60,000 or so, and we walk it in specific areas.
12 It records, digitally, sub-surface metallic anomalies. It
13 doesn't tell you what they are. It just gives you the idea
14 that the presence is there. It records it in a computer, a
15 laptop, which we can turn into a map, and the map is color-
16 coded, based on the intensity. So if you see a bright red
17 spot on there, this says we've got a strong signal at this
18 location.

19 We do this on a number of different grids.
20 Grids are just small parcels of the land spread all
21 throughout the project area. And we use this little -- it's
22 called an EM-61, in this particular case. We carry it
23 around -- it has bicycle tires about a meter by a meter
24 square. We walk it over the area. It's tied to a Global
25 Positioning System, so it's hooked into the satellites so

1 that this data that we record, we can come back to that spot
2 with our GPS unit and dig it up at a later date. So step
3 one of Phase I and Phase II is a geophysical survey where
4 we're walking around on pre-selected areas. We've contacted
5 the property owners and got rights of entry to go on their
6 property and record this information. And then as we get
7 the details of that, we go back and look at what we have.
8 We come back and dig those items up that are ordnance-like.
9 And they're ordnance-like by a method that we established
10 using inter-ordnance items that we've obtained that are
11 representative of the things that are known to have been
12 used at this site. We bury those in a test plot and check
13 the signatures associated with these items at various depths
14 and then we get those recordings, those signatures and
15 compare them to what we're seeing real-time in the field and
16 then decide what items we need to go after and see if
17 there's any new UXO, exploded ordnance, out there.

18 We also used the "Meandering Path" technique.
19 We didn't do a whole lot of that. That's just a technique,
20 instead of using small grids, it's just the footprint of the
21 instrument, which is about a meter, walking through the
22 woods just kind of meandering. It does the same exact
23 thing. It records subsurface anomalies, and, again, we can
24 come back and pick those up. Sometimes it's a little more
25 flexible to use that type of technique, and we used a

1 combination depending the terrain, the conditions, the point
2 of entry, variety, and other things.

3 And in very few cases we did the "Mag and Dig"
4 situation. The "Mag and Dig" situation is where we dug with
5 a geophysical instrument where, real-time, it's going on.
6 It's making noise just like you're at the beach. And we'll
7 dig up everything that goes off out of that grid that we've
8 pre-selected.

9 All this data and things that we find goes
10 back into making the decision as to whether we have
11 potential contamination throughout the rest of the certain
12 area that we've defined, and I'll detail how we broke it
13 into sectors.

14 After all this geophysical data is collected,
15 we go to Phase III, "Intrusive Investigation." During
16 "Intrusive Investigation" we now come back to our Global
17 Positioning points and we put flags in the ground, we -- our
18 UXO subcontractor digs each item up, being presumptive that
19 it could be UXO. We evacuate an exclusion zone equivalent
20 to frag distance of the type of munitions we might be
21 expecting to find in that area.

22 So while we're doing that, like I said, we do
23 the reacquisition of the ordnance-like items, the anomalies
24 that we've identified as potentially ordnance from our
25 prove-out (phonetic), and those required anomalies in this

1 case were dug up by USA Environmental, mostly former
2 military professionals who have done this for a living,
3 retired, they have come on as a private contractor and we
4 have contracted with them, USA Environmental in this case.

5 Just quickly, the dates on Phase I and Phase
6 II, both of them, again, geophysics. We came back in the
7 second phase after we mapped it all out and said, "Okay,
8 we've got a couple of data gaps." The project team looked
9 at where we have our grids and our right of entries and if
10 we have enough data to adequately characterize the site. If
11 we had a shortfall, we came back and did some more.

12 The investigation is initially the amount of
13 grids and acreage that we investigated, statistically based.
14 We statistically find out how much is the minimum number of
15 acreage that we need to investigate that would give us a 95%
16 confidence level that there's .1 UXO, unexploded ordnance
17 items, or less. So we set that up as our initial baseline
18 and then what we do, we bias -- We're here to find UXO if
19 it's out there. So we bias it to areas where we might
20 expect a target area -- there's a mock German village at
21 this particular site -- and places that are more suspect for
22 something during ground proofing that we saw and we felt we
23 needed some more grids, and we put those there.

24 As Bob mentioned, in this case there were
25 several areas -- The National Guard area was excluded from

1 the investigation. It's currently active. So what we
2 focused on are the cantonment area, the area where we're in
3 right now, and it goes -- there's a map coming up shortly --
4 but it's probably 15,000 acres, something like that.
5 Actually, 3,000; it's smaller than that; 3,000 acres.
6 There's a small ammunition storage area, seven acres; a
7 grenade training range, and, really, the big acreage, the
8 ammunition training range and impact areas where all the
9 firing of the ordnance was occurring. Some of the pictures
10 we had up there were a 37mm (inaudible), that kind of thing;
11 all the way up to 240mm shells. And then we had this area
12 that was within the (inaudible), no known historical firing
13 in any way, no military usage, other than possible obstacle
14 course-type things, and that comprised another 10,000 acres.
15 We're not excluding that from the investigation, but we
16 didn't want to focus so much of our bias grids in those
17 areas because we don't really expect that much. But as I
18 mentioned, as we've come along here, there were some things
19 found in areas where we did not expect anything.

20 As we set that up and get all of this
21 information, we kind of establish these sectors to represent
22 areas that are significantly similar, and those are the
23 areas that we break out for recommendations for further
24 action.

25 Overall, we did 132 acres of geophysical

1 survey within the 33,000 acres, excluding the National Guard
2 base, throughout Camp Butner using 118 acres of 100 by 100
3 grids, which is approximately a quarter-acre tract, and as I
4 mentioned, representative and biased distribution within the
5 site. So we covered our statistical needs. We added
6 strategic and biased sampling to make sure we got all the
7 rest of the areas covered. Of course, not everybody was
8 interested in having us on their property, so we did have
9 property owners who refused access and as a result, there
10 are gaps in some of the places we checked and we had to make
11 extrapolations as to whether or not they fit our model as
12 far as the potential residual contamination remaining.

13 The "Mag and Dig" Survey, very adaptable and
14 very flexible. We just did a couple acres. We have no
15 digital record of that and it's a real-time situation.
16 There's no screening. So it's not just ordnance, like, it's
17 everything. You get bottle caps. You get railroad spikes.
18 You get horseshoes, all kinds of things there.

19 And as mentioned, the "Meandering Path", we
20 did about nine acres of that and that really allows us to
21 get around the creeks and other environmentally sensitive
22 areas, which we want to make sure we get near, but we can't
23 really set a grid for one reason or another, or the
24 vegetation is really thick. We want to get into where we
25 can to collect the data.

1 The equipment was the EM-61 and the EM-61 MK
2 2, two very similar instruments, one sort of the prototype
3 of the new version. It gets a little bit more data. And we
4 used a Global Positioning System to find out where we are in
5 the world so we can come back and dig them up.

6 The intrusive investigation went from August
7 to October of 2002. The picture that's on the bottom there
8 is -- that's an open front barricade that's sometimes used
9 because everything that we did could be a UXO item that
10 could go off. This guy here is volunteering to jump in
11 there and see what it is and protect the rest of us by
12 having that thing there. So, in essence, it allows us to
13 have our exclusion zone reduced because that box is made out
14 of aircraft-grade aluminum and can withstand an 81mm round
15 going off, although on the one front side there, it won't be
16 so pretty.

17 Each of the locations that we decided to
18 further evaluate and intrusively investigate, we acquired
19 flags, sometimes taken from the grid corners that we
20 established just to make sure we were in the right spot, and
21 we hand-excavated over 7,000 anomalies, of which 1,400-plus
22 were military-related, that being high explosive fragments
23 from projectiles or pieces of practice mines, parts of
24 grenades, spoons, things like that. Associated with those
25 things are 13 UXO, which stands for unexploded ordnance

1 items, that had to be detonated in place where they sat and
2 there were a variety of different types, and I'll mention
3 those shortly. And then after we dug that up and did those
4 demolitions, we restored the area back to its original
5 condition.

6 All this information is in the report, also on
7 the website, and I believe this presentation will be put on
8 the website shortly, as well.

9 What we found is 13 items during the EE/CA;
10 37mm rounds. That makes sense. There was a 37mm range
11 here. We also found 105's, larger-type items, 57's, some
12 2.36 inch Bazooka rockets and a hand grenade and a couple of
13 land mines; really a variety of different things, but all
14 the kinds of things you might expect in a training range,
15 such as this.

16 This is a map of Camp Butner. Down here
17 (indicating) is where we're at, the Town of Bunter.
18 Cantonment Area -- in this Cantonment Area -- I have another
19 map that will come up shortly. It'll show that we really
20 didn't find anything in here. We did a number of grids.
21 Everything we found was bottle caps and just cultural debris
22 not associated with military activity, with the exception of
23 one small area near the water tower, which was known as the
24 flame thrower range. It appears to have been used for a
25 variety of different things, such as practice mine training,

1 as well as grenade training, and I'll show you that shortly.

2 North of that, right here you've got the Guard
3 facility. You see these sort of triangular shapes. These
4 are firing fans, historical firing fans that were used for
5 different ranges, different types of rounds and, like, for
6 example, up here (indicating), you've got a fire point here
7 (indicating) and below right here (indicating) is where
8 you're going to have an impact area, a mock German village,
9 that kind of thing.

10 But this information is collected, part of the
11 ASR, used to help us align where we want to sample and where
12 the potential for higher contamination areas might be. In
13 general, they're shooting from the point right here
14 (indicating) into these central areas here (indicating) and
15 that's where we expect to find the highest concentration.

16 As we were doing our investigation, like I
17 said, we checked everywhere. We're basically going to do
18 some confirmation of the negative. We're looking at some
19 places where we don't expect to find anything and,
20 hopefully, our data will bear out and, therefore, we'll say,
21 "Okay. We're comfortable there's nothing here." In that
22 process we did find a few things and so we had to use some
23 contouring, based on what we were finding to develop our
24 areas of concern, or sectors, if you will.

25 Sectors were also broken out based on what the

1 current land use is, the future land use; documented
2 development plans; terrain conditions, whether it might be
3 minimal to residential development in the future;
4 accessibility, if it's used for just hunting or something
5 like that, that might be a sector; consideration for known
6 firing fans and impact areas; presence of UXO and EE/CA
7 items such as OE-scrap, fragments of items that might
8 inherently suggest UXO would be present in those areas;
9 reported UXO findings from the public, maybe not confirmed
10 or Fort Bragg came out and there's no record anymore, or no
11 detailed record. We used all this information, historical
12 dedudding/surface clearance, which was done through about
13 1967, and as Bob mentioned, we have a number of restricted
14 areas that when the land was sold back to the public in the
15 late '40s, it was specifically restricted to surface use
16 only, and now a lot of this land is being developed. That
17 development is against what the original deed had intended
18 and the property has not been cleaned up. And TEC, which is
19 Topographic Engineering Center, what they did is they
20 collected a bunch of historical area photographs, reviewed
21 those photographs and looked for things in the -- that might
22 represent impact craters from training, possibly a building
23 being constructed or areas being cleared of vegetation for
24 some military use. We focused on those areas, as well, to
25 make sure there wasn't anything done. Sometimes, it's just

1 the building. We put some grids there.

2 All right. I know these are hard to see.

3 These maps are also over here (indicating) against the wall,
4 exactly the ones we're looking at now. What those
5 rectangular colored boxes indicate, those are grid Ids, and
6 they're color-coded based on what we found. The green ones
7 represent nothing but cultural debris, non-military items,
8 horseshoes, bottle caps, et cetera, that were found in this
9 area designated here as Area 5. With the exception of this
10 little area right here (indicating), at the water tower
11 area, we found two UXO items and several grids that had
12 ordnance-related debris in it, practice mines and related.
13 Those are yellow. So yellow grids represent one or more
14 ordnance debris items, scrap items, not hazardous, but could
15 potentially indicate the presence of something hazardous;
16 the magenta being UXO, unexploded ordnance, one more items
17 and the green, benign items that were just cultural debris.

18 So in the case of Area 5, which is all of the
19 Town of Butner and the southern portion down into the -- it
20 looks like it's the wildlife refuge down there, we didn't
21 find anything except around that water tower area, which if
22 I understand correctly, is being considered for possible use
23 as a daycare center and across the street, they're putting
24 in a hospital or something in the near future. So that area
25 is a concern that removal action be established there,

1 subsurface.

2 That's really a tough one here. Again, we've
3 got the firing fans. These are historical firing fans, some
4 of the ones in here (indicating) that are in the active
5 National Guard, some of them may still be used, but what
6 you've got is an overlay of all the places during the '40s
7 that they fired various types of ordnance, firing from this
8 area here (indicating) out into an area here (indicating),
9 using smaller 37mm-type things, maybe a 50 caliber rifle
10 range in here (indicating), those types of things. This is
11 probably a 37 or a 57 range shooting north. All of this is
12 National Guard, and this is the border right here
13 (indicating). You can see a large concentration of yellow
14 grids here. Again, the yellow grids representing one or
15 more HE, high explosive, fragment or some sort of military
16 inter-ordnance item. And magenta, which are very hard to
17 see. I think there's one here (indicating), one here
18 (indicating), one over here (indicating), those are UXO
19 items that had to be detonated.

20 The areas that are shaded with the letters
21 right here (indicating), these areas were what was
22 restricted from the resale of the land after the camp closed
23 in the late '40s, surface clearance only. You can see these
24 areas are all along Range Code C, and there's a whole lot of
25 development going on there.

1 The ordnance section, these two ranges
2 starting here (indicating) and firing from here
3 (indicating), also, all of this area here (indicating), this
4 is the 105/155mm impact range.

5 MR. KEISTLER: Why don't you point out your
6 roads?

7 MR. SILKEBAKKEN: We've got -- I believe
8 that's Enon Road running right here; Range Road running on
9 this side; Uzzle Road right here.

10 What you see is a lot of yellow grids. In
11 most of those there has been many, many, many pieces of
12 ordnance frag indicative of, yes, this was an impact area.
13 There was a lot of HE, high explosive, rounds going off here
14 and there's pieces laying all over the place.

15 You see Area A here, again, historical
16 restricted area. I'm not sure how -- back in the '40s when
17 they decided what was surface restricted, how they came up
18 with this shape here because a whole lot of other stuff was
19 going on in here (indicating), but that area was, when they
20 sold the land back, was surface restricted.

21 You'll see there's also some areas -- There's
22 one here (indicating), one down here (indicating) along
23 Range Road, that we found a UXO, an ordnance item. They're
24 not in the firing fans. Those areas -- Both of those, in
25 going through this one and this one (indicating), both

1 turned out to be Bazooka ranges; 2.36 Bazooka rockets have
2 been found there. We did find some there, as well.

3 All right. Sort of a side story here from
4 doing the EE/CA investigation. We're having our public
5 meeting. We get word that out at Lakeview Subdivision there
6 may be some things -- there has been some responses from
7 Fort Bragg to some findings, some reports. We really didn't
8 have any plans to put any grids or do anything out there.
9 That's sort of that "confirm the negative" territory. We
10 didn't have any reason to believe there was really anything
11 in that area. So we've got a dynamic process going on
12 during the EE/CA and we get word during the public meeting
13 we need to look at a couple other areas.

14 We go out to the Lakeview Subdivision, we put
15 in some grids, we find a 37mm HE round as part of the EE/CA
16 investigation 35 feet from the Cash's front door. As a
17 result, it leads us to a time critical removal action.
18 We've got the presence of ordnance in a residential area.
19 We've confirmed it. What we do is a six-inch clearance --
20 six-inch depth clearance, real-time. We cut the site up; 26
21 acres covers all seven or eight houses in that area, plus a
22 buffer zone around it. We go out there and everything that
23 rings off on our -- regardless, we don't try to interpret
24 it. We just dig it up. And as a result of doing that, we
25 found six UXO items, six unexploded ordnance items.

1 We went in there and, like I said, used a 100
2 by 100 grid network. We got 100% of everything, hand dug
3 them, used an EM-61 afterwards, after we dug our six-inch
4 clearance, we digitally mapped all 26 acres, because,
5 potentially, there might be stuff below six inches. But at
6 this point, we're trying to remove the eminent danger to the
7 public.

8 The six-inch removal occurred, just an option
9 (phonetic) of our EE/CA. Then, we come back into the
10 characterization effort and now the Lakeview Subdivision is
11 its own sector for consideration for later recommendations.

12 MR. KEISTLER: That document is also in the
13 administrative record.

14 MR. SILKEBAKKEN: The document is also in the
15 administrative record, details on all the findings during
16 that six-inch removal. These are the six items that were
17 found. A couple of Bazooka rockets, 2.36 inch Bazooka
18 rockets; 37mm rounds, HE, high explosive; practice land
19 mine, live fuze and bottom charged (phonetic); hand grenades
20 and an electric blasting cap, kind of a diverse compilation
21 of things. It doesn't really reflect any specific type of
22 range and there is no known historic range.

23 The second time critical -- Another option as
24 we're doing the EE/CA process, out at the Blalock Property,
25 this is out by the mock German village, the north side of

1 the property, north of the Guard base. A 105 and a 155mm
2 live round were found. To date -- It was also in a surface
3 restricted area. So obviously the military knew there was
4 something out there when they deeded these properties back.
5 The Corps of Engineers in Huntsville went out and mapped
6 this property digitally. That was done in June of 2003.
7 Those details have now been produced onto a map. Anomalies
8 have been selected and compared, again, with signatures, as
9 I mentioned before. And one has been identified as possibly
10 84 UXO anomalies remain on the project area, which is in the
11 works for excavation in the very near future, correct?

12 MR. KEISTLER: (Nods affirmatively.)

13 MR. SILKEBAKKEN: The spring of 2004. Do
14 you want to take over?

15 MR. KEISTLER: Go ahead.

16 MR. SILKEBAKKEN: One thing I want to make
17 sure everybody is aware of before I give up the show back to
18 Bob. Out of the 40,000-acre site, there's probably 20,000
19 acres here that have some degree of ordnance contamination
20 residual debris and potential for UXO fragments. If you
21 extrapolate the findings that we found during the Time
22 Critical Removal to date, as well as 13 items found in a
23 less than 1% sampling of the acreage, there's hundreds upon
24 maybe thousands of unexploded rounds currently out there
25 remaining on-site. Statistics suggest this is the case if

1 our statistics are considered valid and we've made every
2 effort to make sure that they were, based on how we
3 distributed the grids.

4 The flamethrower range is sort of the
5 exception to the rule here in the Town of Butner and the
6 general vicinity of the southern area, which there was
7 really nothing that we found. It appears that they had near
8 the cantonment area, where they lived and did most of their
9 day-to-day activities, they had a grenade range, a mine
10 training range and a flamethrower range sort of all wrapped
11 into one. That little area by the water tower certainly has
12 some things remaining, based on the small sample acreage
13 that we have, and will be recommended for some more
14 additional action.

15 The same map we had before. I'm not really
16 sure there's much more I can tell you, other than, like I
17 said, the key area -- this is the 20,000 acres I'm talking
18 about, this and this right here (indicating). This
19 (indicating) is all National Guard active -- We stay out of
20 that property for now. Our time critical was one here
21 (indicating). This is the Cash property in the subdivision
22 of Lakeview, and up here (indicating) is the Blalock
23 property. The Blaylock property is within the larger
24 artillery range. The Cash property in Lakeview Subdivision
25 down here (indicating) is not really within any known firing

1 range, but yet, we found some 2.36, and a variety of other
2 things.

3 Okay. What we did, we took all this data,
4 took all the sectored areas that we wanted to recommend
5 things or evaluate recommendations for, and we have to
6 consider about how to prioritize them, as well, based on the
7 land use and exposure scenarios.

8 As all of you know here, you've got
9 residential encroachment running rampant at the moment.
10 These areas are being -- houses are going up every day. I'm
11 up here all the time and every time I come up here, there's
12 that many more houses up here, especially along Range Road,
13 Enon Road, areas of concern for which we have UXO presence
14 potentially there, we found UXO in the neighborhood, and we
15 found OE-scrap inherent to that that might indicate there's
16 UXO presence.

17 So the concern here is that there is no --
18 nothing in place to -- checks or balances or controls on how
19 this development is occurring. And one of the key things
20 we're trying to do is get a RAB, Restoration Advisory Board,
21 developed and get the counties involved. We had a
22 stakeholders meeting the other day with all three counties,
23 Granville, Durham and Person, trying to get some way to
24 educate everyone in what's going on here and the cautions to
25 be taking during development.

1 One of the other things we want to do is have
2 a very active recurring review process. What we've talked
3 about today and what's recommended in the final EE/CA after
4 we get your input and we finalize this document and we
5 prioritize where we're going to do removal actions. That's
6 all complete. A couple years go by and we come back out
7 here and look and say, "What's changed? Is there any areas
8 that were wooded, we didn't think anything was going on and
9 now they're looking to put in a shopping center or something
10 like that?" That recurring review process is an ongoing
11 process to make sure that the EE/CA document doesn't become
12 obsolete. It's dynamic; you update it, you upgrade it based
13 on things that continue to happen.

14 The EE/CA recommendations that are in this
15 document that we're soliciting public review from will lead
16 to a final document, an Action Memo, and all the project
17 team is going to be involved in finalizing that document,
18 and then the RAB will come together and prioritize the money
19 that's available, which sites get done in which order.

20 These are our initial response alternatives
21 that were considered for all areas. Basically, no DoD
22 action indicated, we found nothing; we didn't hear about
23 anything, we didn't see anything; and the ASR, the search
24 report, no records to do anything. That site is good to go.
25 There aren't too many of those, but Area 5 does fall in that

1 category, the Town of Butner with the exclusion of the water
2 tower/flammethrower range.

3 Institutional controls, two types. Site-wide
4 measure, which is a proving measure for all Formerly Used
5 Defense Sites to educate the public, prepare brochures, have
6 a website, things we've got going on currently right now;
7 educate the children in the schools, media putting stories
8 in the newspaper, those kinds of things. That's site-wide
9 institutional controls.

10 The specific -- The site-specific
11 institutional controls might be, okay, "Are we going to
12 fence off a certain site, keep everybody out of it?" We
13 could put some signs up around that site warning the public
14 that that's trespassing, those kinds of things.

15 Alternative 3, surface cleaning. We could
16 send a bunch of our UXO qualified individuals out there with
17 magnetometers again, and what they would do, instead of
18 these 100 by 100 parcels that we checked before as part of
19 the characterization, we're going to walk the entire sector,
20 however big that sector may be, and we're just going to go
21 and anything that rings off, we're going to dig it up and
22 get it out of there. Actually, I'm sorry. Surface, we're
23 going to collect anything underneath the leaf cover, the
24 litter, the pine straw or sticking out of the surface.
25 We'll get rid of that, but we won't go -- we won't dig. We

1 could do that and combine that with some sort of fencing
2 option or other warning sign situations.

3 Then, we could move to something that involves
4 clearance to depth. Clearance to depth means we're going to
5 dig until we find whatever our instruments are hearing and
6 ringing off. We're going to follow that item and dig it up,
7 pull it out. Everything will be gone, which is within the
8 best available technology. There won't be a certificate of
9 clearance, but we'll have gotten everything we can get with
10 our instruments.

11 And lastly, you can do that and then still go
12 on and fence it off or restrict that property in some way.
13 So those are the six alternatives we consider for each
14 sector.

15 I've pretty much covered that, but that's the
16 Site-Wide Institutional Control Components with the
17 brochures, classroom education. A lot of that is going to
18 happen in the near future. These are risk management and
19 education procedures, really.

20 Response Action Approach, we looked at site-
21 specific IC, institutional controls, example: fencing.
22 Surface clearance when UXO might be present on the surface
23 in our EE/CA investigation and either the land use does not
24 suggest that they're going to build houses, put footage in,
25 things like that. They might just be hiking, hunting-type

1 things. So hiking and hunting is a recreational activity.
2 It isn't very intrusive. So if we've got surface UXO, we
3 might want to get it out, but we don't really think it's
4 necessary to go doing subsurface at this time, and if the
5 conditions change in the future, during the recurring review
6 process, that could be re-evaluated.

7 Subsurface, we've got residential development
8 We've got things going on, camping, maybe putting spikes in
9 the ground to put up tents; any variety of things that are
10 somewhat intrusive in nature and you have reason to believe
11 there's UXO present at depth. So that picks up the surface
12 and everything in the subsurface.

13 As we went through a pre-screening of this, we
14 decided site-wide institutional controls, no (inaudible).
15 We need to do something here. We've got 20,000 acres with
16 the presence of UXO or ordnance debris at a minimum. The
17 site was used, no doubt about it, for military training. So
18 it would make sense to go ahead and do some degree of
19 education, so we recommended that for the whole site.

20 Surface Clearance, none of the sub-sectors or
21 areas of the site met the criteria that suggests that that
22 would really give us the (inaudible) to do anything; either
23 we didn't have UXO presence on the surface or that just
24 doing the surface clearance, and then they're going to do
25 residential development in the near future, you're really

1 not going to get the ordnance items that they need.

2 Clearance to depth was the way we ended up
3 recommending at a variety of sites here. The flamethrower
4 range, 20 acres where a potential daycare center is going to
5 go over by the water tower. Clearance to depth being we're
6 going to find all the practice mines, the grenades and
7 things until our instruments stop ringing off.

8 The Tunstall Property which is up East Range
9 Road, an old 2.36 Bazooka rocket range; it's approximately a
10 34-acre site Mr. Tunstall has now parceled off into areas
11 for residential development. The infra-structure for that
12 is in place already. They've put in the water pipes and
13 electrical lines in there. And they've cleared several of
14 the areas, but they have not broken ground on any houses
15 yet, pending development.

16 The Veazey Property is a little bit north up
17 East Range Road; another Bazooka rocket range. Mr. Veazey
18 isn't planning to sell his property and he has a garden and
19 he's been finding debris related to 2.36 rockets, so we're
20 recommending a subsurface cleaning on the ten acres that
21 he's actively working, as well as the print of the general
22 area around his house, the manicured lawn, approximately two
23 acres around his house.

24 Lakeview Subdivision, as you recall, we did
25 the Time Critical Removal Action to six inches on that. We

1 found six items and a variety of other ordnance debris. We
2 mapped it digitally and saw a similar-type situation in the
3 subsurface beyond six inches suggesting that there might be
4 ordnance at that depth, so we're recommending a clearance to
5 depth for all those 26 acres.

6 And then we're recommending for existing
7 housing that's out throughout the northern portion of this
8 site, a footprint clearance to depth for the general living
9 area around each of the individual residential houses in the
10 area, which is estimated at 250, and changing everyday
11 higher and higher.

12 My favorite map is back. I'm not sure we can
13 do anything with that. Let's move on.

14 And I'll pass it back to Bob Keistler to let
15 him summarize where we go from here and get some of the
16 recommendations.

17 MR. KEISTLER: 7:02 p.m.

18 We've got four bullets here in front of you.
19 The first bullet there is to complete the EE/CA process.
20 What does that mean? Tonight is the first start of that.
21 We've had a draft-final EE/CA document that is -- we have a
22 copy here. We have two copies here in this building if
23 you'd like to come by and look at it. We have copies of the
24 library. We've also established a web page so you can
25 review the documents from your computer at home if you feel

1 so -- The EE/CA process, as Colonel Alexander suggested,
2 we'd like to get your comments and we'd like for you to take
3 the time to review the documents, if you have questions or
4 comments, put them down and send them back to us and we will
5 answer your comments and address the document as needed.

6 That information will be used to come up with
7 an Action Memorandum that will be used to go forward in our
8 removal action. So that completes the EE/CA process.

9 Tonight, the second purpose of our meeting was
10 to kick off a Restoration Advisory Board. Somebody is going
11 to ask, "Why do you wait until now to start the Restoration
12 Advisory Board?" The EE/CA process is completing our site
13 characterization. So until this document was final, we
14 really didn't have a complete snapshot of what the problems
15 were here at Former Camp Butner.

16 We've got a pretty good document. We've got a
17 pretty good understanding in the document of what's out
18 there. We're getting ready to start a removal phase and
19 we'd like to have input from our partners with the state,
20 our partners with EPA, our local community leaders and
21 especially the public.

22 What is a Restoration Advisory Board? It's a
23 board of ten to 20 individuals. The purpose of the RAB is
24 to serve as a liaison between the Corps of Engineers and the
25 general public. What is the Corps doing? The RAB will

1 serve as a group that will participate in meetings, probably
2 quarterly, public meetings much like this where the meeting
3 will occur, the general public is invited to come and
4 attend. Technical issues will be discussed. Your input
5 will be part of the board to help us prioritize sites,
6 identifying additional problems because you know the areas
7 better than we do.

8 How do you get onto that? If you're
9 interested, tonight we have, in the back, John Baden -- when
10 you leave, he's got a sheet, a public notice for starting
11 the RAB. It summarizes what a RAB is. The RAB member, once
12 selected, is a one to two year commitment where you agree to
13 attend public meetings, you agree to review technical
14 documents to the best of your ability and make comments.
15 It's estimated over a year period, probably 20 to 30 hours
16 of your time, and you're not reimbursed for that. But what
17 we have in the back is a summary sheet of what a RAB is, and
18 then we have two sheets for a Community Interest Format
19 where if you're interested in participating in the RAB, you
20 answer some questions and we'll have a RAB selection time.

21 What is a RAB selection time? Well, we have a
22 panel of federal individuals, Corps of Engineers, State of
23 North Carolina, EPA and we'll request local leaders to take
24 all the applications. But we want to have a diverse group.
25 We don't want to be driven just by what the Corps thinks,

1 just by what the State thinks, just by what the EPA thinks.
2 We want to have a diverse group from the Community at Large,
3 as well as your elected officials here, state officials and
4 federal officials. We're going to get a two-chaired
5 committee. The committee will be chaired by a federal
6 individual from the Corps of Engineers and a community
7 chair, which will be elected by the community portion of the
8 RAB. It's kind of like a student council for Former Camp
9 Butner. That's kind of a good way to think about it. We
10 would like to have our -- start having meetings in the
11 February/March timeframe. So tonight is the first chance to
12 see this information. It's going to be on our web page.
13 We'll be putting this information out in the paper for folks
14 who aren't here tonight, and on the radio. So when you
15 leave, if you're interested, grab a pamphlet from John Baden
16 in the back. That's what we're doing today to start off and
17 kick off our membership solicitation for the RAB. That's
18 bullet two.

19 Bullet three, "Complete Recommended Response
20 Action". Well, Don just talked about what we described in
21 the EE/CA and Colonel Alexander made a point that I think
22 needs to be repeated, that this is not a complete document,
23 but a document that's going to change over time. Based on
24 the input from the Restoration Advisory Board and available
25 funding, we're going to prioritize our work and start at the

1 top of the list and work to the bottom. And once we
2 complete the work, that's completing our response action.
3 That's not just the project manager deciding or Parsons or
4 Colonel Alexander deciding. That's going to be input from
5 the RAB. I think that's key, that we're wanting input from
6 community leaders. We want input from the community
7 citizens, as well as the EPA, the State and any other local
8 agencies.

9 The fourth bullet, "Conducting Hazardous and
10 Toxic Waste Investigations As Needed." We've had questions
11 in the past about whether an HRW (phonetic) investigation is
12 conducted on-site. And the answer is yes. In early 1994,
13 the Savannah District did some ground water and soil
14 contamination investigation in the area and all came back
15 non-touched. It was around -- What was that area, John?

16 MR. BADEN: The area known as Lightning
17 Lake.

18 MR. KEISTLER: That was a sample based on what
19 was known at the time. Does that mean we're through with
20 chemical sampling? No. We've done a lot more in the last
21 two years and we know areas that have been impacted by
22 ordnance work -- ordnance investigation, and we're in the
23 process of coming up with a sampling plan to look for
24 potential groundwater contamination and potential surface
25 water contamination and any soil contamination that may be

1 tied to Former Camp Butner activity.

2 So that's the four steps we're going to have.
3 Today we're talking about the top two, specifically,
4 complete the EE/CA process by asking for you to give us
5 comments back. Don has done his homework. It's your time
6 to grade it. We're asking you to step up, if you feel free,
7 to participate on the RAB.

8 Any questions about those four items?

9 MS. CASH: Kimberly Cash of Lakeview. I
10 just --

11 MR. KEISTLER: Let me -- Before we go --

12 MS. CASH: I just have a question
13 about --

14 MR. KEISTLER: Sure, go ahead.

15 MS. CASH: For the hazardous and toxic waste
16 (phonetic), are they going to have independent contractors
17 come in and test the water and soil? Is that going to be
18 all handled by (inaudible)?

19 MR. KEISTLER: Probably some of both.
20 That's something that will be depending on funding and our
21 contractor capacity. We'll look for the best way to get the
22 most bang for our buck. As Colonel Alexander explained, we
23 have a budget of \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 a year and we have
24 numerous ordnance-related sites and hazardous and toxic
25 waste sites will be placed in with that work and

1 prioritized. So there will be some of both.

2 MR. KENT CASH: My name is Kent Cash and I
3 have a question related to the hazardous groundwater. Since
4 you've actually found live ordnance on several sites, has
5 there ever been any groundwater analysis of those sites?
6 And if not, you mentioned there's some funding. I know the
7 Department of Environmental Management has a groundwater
8 section and maybe could offer that as a service to the State
9 of North Carolina.

10 MR. KEISTLER: That's a question that we're
11 working with the State. The State is partnering with us.
12 We have quarterly meetings that we meet with the State and
13 we're working on that the best we can.

14 I didn't want to start the questions. We'll
15 get to all these questions, I promise. I'm not trying to
16 cut you off. We're getting ready to go to questions. I'll
17 just kind of set the ground rules here.

18 Lindsey is our court reporter and she's doing
19 her best to get everything we say down. So if you have a
20 question, we'll stay here and answer your question to the
21 best of our ability. If you will, first, state your name
22 clearly so she can get it for her records and do your best
23 to speak clearly so we can document everything we have. If
24 we can't answer your question tonight, and that's a
25 possibility, we will do our best to get you an answer and

1 get that answer back on the website. So we're going to
2 document all our questions tonight, and if we can, we'll
3 give you an answer tonight. We have individuals here with
4 the State, with the Corps, with Parsons and we'll do our
5 best to answer your questions.

6 We'll go around and work one side of the room
7 to the other. Do you want to say anything before we start,
8 Colonel Alexander?

9 COLONEL ALEXANDER: 7:13 p.m.

10 Looking around the room, correct me if I'm
11 wrong, it doesn't appear that there's anybody of age to have
12 been a soldier there in 1942, is there? Okay. I think it's
13 fair to say there's nobody in this room who's personally
14 responsible for any of the ordnance contamination that we
15 believe may exist out there.

16 So we're all problem solvers here and we're
17 trying to deal with what we believe to be potential ordnance
18 contamination and what we are responsible for now is to take
19 these findings, look at the recommended courses of action,
20 assess and analyze the risks and corporately (phonetic),
21 based on community input, local government, state and other
22 federal agencies, and the Department of Defense and come up
23 with a plan of action. For the next 30 days it's critical,
24 in terms of digesting this report, and then selecting
25 individuals to serve on this Restoration Advisory Board who

1 really -- their interest is to work on solving these
2 problems and to provide recommendations to me on how to
3 proceed and decide on what course of action we want to
4 implement. And this is probably something that's going to
5 go on for years, and after I'm gone, my successor, and
6 probably after he or she is gone, their successor. So we're
7 all in this together.

8 So if there's any questions this evening, I
9 ask that you be respectful of each other and please keep in
10 mind there's no one here who is personally responsible for
11 the problem that's out there today, but we are all
12 responsible now that we know of it, to digest this
13 information and decide what we're going to do about it.

14 MR. KEISTLER: Before we get to questions,
15 one last slide. "Project Information Resources." We've
16 gone over a lot of information. Where can you get it? If
17 you'd like to read -- This (indicating) is a copy of the
18 draft-final EE/CA. It's a lot of information. That's the
19 book that Don talked about tonight. The Time Critical
20 Removal Action is a lengthy document, the same size.
21 Administrative -- The ASR is a document the same size. All
22 the documents are large, lengthy and technical. We have
23 established two, what we call, administrative records. Tom
24 McGhee has agreed, and I appreciate it, he's got copies of
25 this document in his office and I'm going to give Tom

1 another copy. If you'd like to come by, I'm sure Tom will
2 let you read this document.

3 We also have an Administrative Record in
4 Granville County Library in Creedmoor.

5 MR. BADEN: I just want to say this is the
6 South branch of the Granville County Library and that's over
7 there at the community college just across on Highway North
8 Carolina 56, just when you cross the Interstate 85 up here
9 going east at that time. You go down one or two traffic
10 lights and then you turn right and it's there to your right
11 in the community college. So it's not down in Creedmoor.
12 It's just that they have that address there, that's the
13 south branch there.

14 MR. KEISTLER: Okay. Something that's new
15 since our last public meeting. We've established a Corps of
16 Engineers website. This is our web address and it's in the
17 packet you have in your hand. You don't have to write it
18 down. The information is there. On our website, we have
19 history information. We have links that will get you to
20 these documents on your computer, if you like. We have the
21 pictures you saw. They're on the computer. We'll have our
22 minutes from all our meetings, our public meetings. When
23 our RAB gets up and running -- We're going to track our RAB
24 and that kind of information. That's a website that you
25 ought to write down and track and keep up with. That's new

1 since the last time we're here. That's two sources. If you
2 don't have a computer, you can come here to see Tom or you
3 can go to the south branch of the Granville County Library
4 and the information will be at both locations, or you can
5 look at the information on your web page.

6 We're going to start with questions, and I'll
7 start with you, Amy. If you don't mind, if you'll state
8 your name and if you can't hear, let me know and I'll --
9 we'll ask it again. Go ahead and ask your question.

10 MS. BLALOCK: My name is Amy Blalock. I am
11 one of the Blalock's that was referenced earlier. My
12 husband and I are the folks that live on Uzzle Road. We
13 have ten acres out there. Just a little bit of background.
14 We are the folks that found two bombs on our property, the
15 155 near our kitchen door and a 105 that my husband stepped
16 on back in the spring. My question to you is, under the
17 "Recommended Response Action", we were not listed. Now, I
18 know that you said that you were coming in March of 2004 to
19 look at our yard, which is, like, three acres out of ten to
20 check on 84 anomalies that you found in our yard, alone.
21 That leaves 70% of our property not checked. The most
22 recent bomb that we found was not in the clear areas and we
23 have a high suspicion that we have large objects out there
24 that are highly dangerous and I want to know why we're not
25 listed up there under the "Recommended Responses" and why

1 you're not going to do all ten acres of our property?

2 MR. KEISTLER: To answer your first
3 question, until we complete your TCRA, we'll know much
4 better what we have on your property. Just because you're
5 not on our recommended responses doesn't mean -- you are in
6 the general area of Area 4 so you're in -- The entire mock
7 German village is in the recommended responses. You are in
8 the recommended responses.

9 Do you want to talk, Don, about the
10 differences of treating areas that are open versus treating
11 areas that are wooded, as far as cost? I don't --

12 MR. SILKEBAKKEN: Cost?

13 MR. KEISTLER: What was the recommendation?
14 One of the actions we said when we started was that we'd
15 make sure we did our best to treat every homeowner the best
16 we can. To date, we have found -- we've done two -- we've
17 completed one TCRA in the Lakeview Subdivision and we've
18 completed the mapping portion of your TCRA. The reason we
19 came to those two locations is because items were found that
20 we felt were eminent danger to the residents, and you would
21 agree with that. That's why we're there. There are other
22 residents that are just like you that have not found those
23 problems yet. So the reason we're at Lakeview already and
24 we're at your property is because you have found items.

25 When we come back for your property, your ten

1 acres, you said 70% of it is wooded. We're going to do what
2 we can to get the areas where you do your gardening and any
3 future construction around your house, where you park your
4 cars, where you walk around everyday. That's where we're
5 going to target first. The areas that are wooded, we're not
6 going to look at at this time, partly because of funding and
7 partly because of a technical issue with that type of
8 screening.

9 When we did the TCRA work at the Lakeview
10 Subdivision, a large part of that work was clearing. So we
11 ended up tearing up or clearing property. And I'm not sure
12 that's something that -- each person wants -- Do you want to
13 talk about the differences of --

14 MR. SILKEBAKKEN: Well, as I mentioned when I was
15 talking before, how we do our TCRA and things like that.
16 One of the key things here is the part of your property that
17 you referenced is, like you said, wooded. And if there was
18 subsurface clearance, we would have to go out there and take
19 everything out and basically -- a lot of the trees, all the
20 vegetation and that type thing to do it adequately. Based
21 on the fact that the land use is a non-intrusive use -- I
22 know it's your property, but you're not actively doing
23 things on there, gardening and what not, that kind of thing.
24 It's not -- It's in the middle of 20,000 acres of other
25 properties that fit that same bill. We have to prioritize

1 and go after these areas that are certainly potential for
2 contamination. As far as the future development and
3 decisions, and doing other things on that property, the
4 findings during the TCRA may change that decision, but right
5 now the key thing is to dig up those 84 anomalies in the
6 Spring of 2004, see what you have and find out what your
7 plans are going to be with the other 70% of your property.
8 If you plan to leave it in a wooded-condition, if that's the
9 case, it's probably in everyone's best interest not to
10 destroy that situation.

11 MR. KEISTLER: And the Blalock Property is
12 part of what section of our EE/CA?

13 MR. PARSONS: It's 4-C.

14 MR. KEISTLER: So you are 4-C. So you are
15 part of one of the recommendations. So the Lakeview
16 Subdivision, it was just easy to call that as one spot; 4-C
17 included the Blalock Property and I think eight houses in
18 that Uzzle Road area. So you are part of our
19 recommendation.

20 Any other questions?

21 MS. CASH: Kimberly Cash, formerly of
22 Lakeview Subdivision, now, living out of county. I just
23 wanted you to know that my son, at nine years old, was
24 (inaudible) at Lakeview Subdivision bringing a 2.36 live
25 Bazooka round to my front door. After numerous contacts

1 with DoD with no response, we eventually did get in touch
2 with Parsons, who has done a wonderful job in the
3 investigational process looking for rounds at my location.
4 My three-year-old son, tomorrow, is now receiving yet
5 another surgery and has to undergo general anesthesia at
6 three years old due to probable contamination and
7 neurotoxicity issues. So when you're looking at
8 contamination, that's a big issue not only for my son, but
9 for the public safety at-large here in Butner. You can
10 throw a rock and hit the reservoir from my house.

11 My bigger question is to the county officials.
12 There are quit claim deeds on this property currently and
13 it's a criminal act when those deeds are being
14 misrepresented as general warranty deeds and county
15 officials are aware of that. I want to know what the
16 government is going to do to help the county become very
17 duly aware of what is going on with these deeds and letting
18 them know that they need to do something now to stop all
19 this that's going on so another child, another family,
20 somebody else doesn't have to go through what we have,
21 personally, gone through and what we, as a family, have been
22 personally devastated with. This doesn't have to happen to
23 anybody else and it does rely on the county officials, but
24 if they don't do anything and they're putting their head in
25 the sand, like they currently are, I think it falls back on

1 the government and DoD to make sure those quit claim deeds
2 that are on that property are being made well aware of, they
3 are in the county deeds office. We have researched them.
4 We have looked at them ourselves. They do say, "No
5 subsurface clearance." That means you can't drag a rake
6 through it. Those need to be enforced. And that's what
7 needs to happen. I'd like to know who's going to make sure
8 that's done so no other family goes through what we,
9 personally, have.

10 MR. KEISTLER: That would be --

11 COLONEL ALEXANDER: You're a law enforcement
12 official; is that correct?

13 MS. CASH: Uh-huh.

14 COLONEL ALEXANDER: I think you're probably
15 well aware that the Department of Defense is prohibited by
16 law from conducting any type of law enforcement here within
17 the continental United States, plus on the job site. So I
18 have no authority to direct county, state, local officials
19 to do anything. All I can offer you is, again, through this
20 restoration in Butner, the community officials, local
21 government, state government, federal officials address
22 these issues. Address these issues and you continue to
23 raise public awareness. Go directly through your elected
24 officials. But I believe it's fair to say the Department of
25 Defense cannot and will not get involved in enforcing local

1 state governments in any legal issue.

2 MS. CASH: The quit claims deeds also say
3 that you're allowed to go back in and search for other
4 items, such as plutonium. So you can go back in under those
5 quit claim deeds and search for items of value to the
6 government, yet you won't step in and stop the development
7 on those quit claim deeds as they're set now? I think
8 that's a definite that needs to be raised. Public safety is
9 at danger and at risk in these areas.

10 COLONEL ALEXANDER: As I've stated, I do not
11 believe we have authority to do that, but your point is
12 noted.

13 MS. CASH: Thank you.

14 MR. ALLEN (PHONETIC): I'm Ron Allen
15 (PHONETIC) and I'm the commissioner down in the Butner area,
16 but I'm going to let the county manager of Granville address
17 this.

18 MR. WATSON: I'm Dudley Watson and I'm the
19 county manager and we received by FedEx the report today at
20 my office about 4:00 and I haven't had a chance to look
21 through it, except for Chapter 5 under "Institutional
22 Analysis." The recommendations that are in Chapter 5 for
23 institutional controls or institutional analysis are pretty
24 significant and they are things like public notification,
25 zoning deeds and things that Ms. Cash is talking about. I'd

1 like to invite the court to be at the county's planning
2 retreat. We're going to be meeting in January. These are
3 the kinds of recommendations that we're going to have to
4 look at. There are a few things like the notification on
5 the deed issue. We'll have to determine whether we have the
6 authority to actually put it on the deed, itself.

7 MS. CASH: It's on the deeds.

8 MR. WATSON: Well, what our Registrar of
9 Deeds does as a county agency, today we lost a summary
10 judgement as far as ordinance that we challenged where we had
11 tried to put on the deed, a notification that the land
12 (inaudible).

13 MS. CASH: The deeds are being changed
14 without mediation. They're just being changed. They're not
15 -- There's no remediation process going on from the quit
16 claim deeds to a general warranty deed. They're changing
17 the deeds wholesale.

18 MR. WATSON: The county doesn't do anything,
19 other than record the deed presented by the attorney. So
20 that's essentially what our role is, to record the deed and
21 the attorney can record whatever. So I guess all I'm saying
22 is there are definite legal issues. The issues around
23 zoning and notification, I know we take things very
24 seriously by the County Commissioner. It was not until we
25 received this report that we understood what the extent of

1 it was. And I think that places the responsibility on the
2 County Commissioners.

3 MS. CASH: That's also what you (inaudible).
4 You said you didn't have time for us when we had this
5 information two years ago. Your office and the office of
6 the County Commissioners --

7 MR. KEISTLER: We're going to ask questions
8 and we're going to be respectful and we're going to ask one
9 question at a time. This is not a place for (inaudible).

10 MR. BOBBY CASH: I'm Bobby Cash and I'll
11 invite anybody over (inaudible) to try to schedule
12 (inaudible). I think that will be a time where we can do
13 that. The recommendations are significant and I'm sure
14 (inaudible).

15 MR. KEISTLER: We'd like to propose -- The
16 county did receive the documents and there were changes in
17 the documents, and there will be changes to documents as we
18 move forward. So we'd like to propose that we come to your
19 office and sit down with you any time and talk about
20 whatever (inaudible). I appreciate your invitation.

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER (MR. SCHACTER): Sir,
22 of course, Granville County -- We know Camp Butner is here,
23 but in relationship to the areas that we're talking about
24 tonight or that we've talked about previously, the problem
25 is that Granville County has no way of knowing that, other

1 than what was transcribed on the deed as it came to the
2 Registrar of Deeds' office. But in relationship to we not
3 doing anything, the only thing we know anything about is
4 transfer of land. We don't know what goes on the market for
5 sale from one owner to another, not until the deed becomes
6 before the Registrar of Deeds' to be recorded.

7 MR. KEISTLER: Okay. That's something we
8 can talk about on the RAB, that's fine. The issue seems
9 like the notification of a deed is important, but probably
10 would require some type of legislative approval from the
11 state.

12 Did you have a question, sir?

13 MR. MOORE: Yeah, my name is Don Moore. I
14 live in Lakeview (phonetic), and a lot of the information
15 that's been said tonight we've heard before and it's a great
16 communication channel for us, but I see something that has
17 happened in the last week that is also not being addressed
18 and the commissioners are trying to get information from you
19 on actions that they can take. At the end of our private
20 drive, it has -- Some of that property is owned by the
21 National Guard. And I'd like to ask a question. Is a
22 National Guard representative here for the Camp Butner site
23 that is still active that you are not searching on?

24 MR. KEISTLER: I don't believe anybody is
25 here tonight.

1 MR. MOORE: At the end of the private drive,
2 is property still owned under their control? That land is
3 being timbered at this point right now across the road with
4 very large equipment and there is intrusiveness on that land
5 right now. We spoke to one of the contractors -- they've
6 probably been subbed out -- about the danger we have lived
7 with, and he turned as white as a ghost because he did not
8 know the potential danger in the area he is removing the
9 timber.

10 I would think that the National Guard would
11 communicate that danger to who they're contracting with.

12 MR. KEISTLER: Don talked with the
13 contractor today, so --

14 MR. MOORE: We met a contractor who was
15 cutting timber, and he knew a little bit, but not the area
16 he was cutting, that there was potentially a UXO there. So
17 that just shows that a lot of people aren't aware of the
18 problems and there seems to be a disconnect somewhere with
19 that process of getting the information to the people that
20 are possible putting themselves in that situation.

21 MR. KEISTLER: I think that will be part of
22 our institutional controls, to figure out ways to get
23 information out. I know this is a hot area for hunters,
24 where people come that don't live here, somebody that comes
25 in trying to find a way for a hunting licensure a pamphlet

1 might be handed out. Or when new construction -- somebody
2 comes up for a permanent construction permit, they're
3 required to have a pamphlet that describes the problem that
4 points them to areas of --

5 MR. MOORE: I would like to pass on direct
6 knowledge of something like that. I'm a member of a hunting
7 organization here in North Carolina and last year, we have
8 an annual hunt over some of that area that is designated
9 game lands and in Parsons' crews selecting some of their
10 statistical grids that they were searching for, they placed
11 flags in one of the agricultural fields and some people, as
12 you mentioned, coming from other portions of the state, had
13 no clue what those flags actually meant. They were tromping
14 through your research areas and then they found out because
15 I happened to mention to them, "That's areas they're looking
16 for unexploded ordnance." And they said, "Oh." So that's a
17 good recommendation. You need to be trying to get some
18 things out there. This has already happened the past two
19 years.

20 MR. DANIELS: I'm Will Daniels in the
21 Lakeview Subdivision, also. In reference to what Don was
22 just saying, as far as notification, I think all of us that
23 live there, we left going to work and came back home and
24 they were clearing the land and I stopped and talked to the
25 National Guard representative sitting there because I was

1 kind of shocked as I came home and the end of the street was
2 cleared off. They were currently logging. I asked him what
3 was going on and he said, "Oh, they've run out of money and
4 they need to -- they're selling pulp wood. They're not
5 damaging the hardwoods or anything." And I said, "I just
6 assumed maybe you all had found some more munitions." His
7 response to me was, while he was watching this crew working
8 is, "If I was you, I wouldn't worry about that." So that
9 line of communication -- I realize y'all are doing a job
10 trying to get all the information, but no one else seems to
11 be concerned, similar to what the Cash's were saying. This
12 guy is right here watching over the site and he doesn't even
13 -- he knew exactly what I was making reference to by his
14 comment. And if Don talked to the contractor, and they've
15 been there for several days, there hasn't been anything
16 explained to them at all and the National Guard is going to
17 sit there and watch them work and won't even tell them
18 what's going on. I don't understand when the information is
19 going to start going out to the public, how dangerous it is
20 to be out there on the land.

21 MR. KEISLER: We'll get that with the RAB.
22 We're working as hard as we can to get that.

23 MR. DANNY CASH: I'm Danny Cash, Lakeview
24 resident. My concern goes back to what Colonel Alexander
25 said with the DoD. Apparently from what he said in previous

1 meetings we've been to, everything comes down to a
2 recommendation. There's no -- The DoD, the military have no
3 way of enforcing the county to make the county do something.
4 Like my wife said, we've spoke with the county. We have
5 talked with Risk Management, we've talked to Doug Logan from
6 Emergency Services back in 2001 when our son found the first
7 round that (inaudible) the TCRA. My question for DoD, for
8 the county, for whoever would like to answer it is where is
9 there going to be something -- You say it all comes down to
10 a RAB. Well, what if the RAB decides this or this, then
11 somebody else steps in. You're pushing off months and
12 months of getting stuff done. Us, personally, we don't even
13 live in our house anymore because of the contamination
14 issues and stuff that we have going on on our property. But
15 who, then, if the DoD, who is the one who is ultimately
16 responsible on the FUDS for the site of Camp Butner, if DoD
17 doesn't have the authority to recommend and go forward with
18 these actions, it has to wait on a RAB board or wait for the
19 county to decide if they want to do it. There's no
20 enforcement for DoD to make the county put something on the
21 deed or something, then who is going to enforce that, if DoD
22 can't?

23 MR. KEISTLER: Let me talk about the RAB for
24 a second. The purpose of the RAB is to come up with
25 recommendations and be a liaison between the Department of

1 Defense and the community. The RAB makes recommendations.
2 Our institutional commander makes decisions based on the
3 recommendations. Just because a recommendation is made, it
4 may or may not have (inaudible). I think if the RAB does a
5 good job of digging the information and being proactive and
6 providing the input, I believe the institutional commander
7 will follow its recommendations.

8 Until we finished our sight characterization,
9 we really didn't have a snapshot of the total impact of our
10 problems here at Camp Butner. And I understand your
11 frustration with things not moving fast, not moving to your
12 speed. We've got a document that's coming out. Actually,
13 it's scheduled to be done late January, early February
14 timeframe. At that time, we'll be looking for ways to come
15 back and do ordnance removal, site -- HRW contamination
16 clean-up, investigation tentative, if needed. It's a
17 process that we have to follow. We have an established
18 process that we'll follow.

19 MR. DANNY CASH: I understand that. I
20 understand what's going on. My question is because if it
21 goes, even to Colonel Alexander, you said it will actually
22 come down to him deciding who's going to go through what,
23 but there's no check or balance check force. The RAB may
24 decide the institutional controls are needed, but it doesn't
25 have the authority to make the county -- he just said, to

1 make the county institute those institutional controls.
2 They may recommend that we need something on the deeds or
3 something like that, but he can't make them put it on the
4 deeds. That would go back to the county and if the county
5 is saying, "Well, do we need to talk to the state because
6 the state's the one that has to decide if we can get some
7 kind of law or something that says we can add stuff to the
8 deeds?" Then all we're doing is bouncing the problem around
9 back and forth.

10 We didn't know when we bought our property
11 that there was a quit claim deed that said that because in
12 the time that it had changed hands, whether it be the
13 county's fault or not, had allowed a new deed to be put in
14 place to give a general warranty deed. When we did our deed
15 inspection through our attorney, it said the land was clean
16 and proper just like any other purchased property. We
17 didn't know until we found this stuff. The same thing is
18 going on now with the subdivisions that are going up around
19 our house. Those same homes -- One of the quotes in the
20 paper was from a county representative today saying that it
21 was the developer's responsibility to disclose if there was
22 a danger. We found out through our problems at our location
23 that that's not true. The developers even have told
24 reporters, themselves, that it's not their responsibility to
25 disclose if there's a problem on the property. They're

1 selling the property as clean because they're getting that
2 general warranty deed from the county. So they're basing it
3 off what the county is doing. So where does the check and
4 balance come in to say -- If the county is saying the state
5 has got to do it, the government is saying the county or the
6 state has got to do it, nobody can make anybody do it
7 because they're all bouncing the problem around. Then even
8 if the RAB says, "Well, Lakeview subdivision --" We went to
9 the TCRA meeting. Our property, specifically, Lakeview
10 Drive, our house, physically, is covered in those red dots
11 that Don talked about earlier. There is a numerous amount
12 of ordnance that needs to be cleaned. In that TCRA, we were
13 told that's one of the places that's probably going to get a
14 high priority when they go through the RAB stuff, and in the
15 meantime, we have to wait for the RAB to get together to
16 decide, "Yes, you are a high priority. You need your stuff
17 cleaned up," then to get the funding to clean it up, but
18 who's going to enforce the county or the state to keep, not
19 our property, but the 150 houses that's going in behind us
20 or the next 250 houses because the government -- I don't
21 know how many millions y'all said based on the property
22 that's here now. And everyday, the county is allowing
23 another subdivision to go in and another subdivision to go
24 in out here. So your problem is only going to grow. The
25 Corps of Engineers' problem is going to grow because

1 there's, as a new house comes in, it's probably going to be
2 a need or a possibility for another TCRA or another
3 footprint around that property to make sure it's safe where
4 that house is going in, and then the next house. And my
5 problem with the Corps is if they can't enforce it, who do
6 we need to go to, then, to get that in enforcement power? I
7 understand that the Department of Defense -- I'm a law
8 enforcement officer. I understand that. We're going to
9 bring that to the SBI to investigate why the deeds can't be
10 changed and whether it's a criminal act with the attorneys
11 in this area or whether it's with the counties and the
12 Registrar of Deeds. We're going to bring that investigation
13 up. But who's going to do the enforcement if the Corps of
14 Engineers can't enforce it and the county is saying they
15 can't enforce it because they can't do anything with deeds?
16 If they've got to refer to the state, then how's there going
17 to be some kind of enforcement action to make sure these
18 institutional controls are in place. If they don't get in
19 place because nobody can enforce them, nobody can make it --
20 It's all voluntary. Then you may have developers like they
21 said in the paper and "We're going to build these 250 houses
22 and sell them because you can't make us do anything."

23 Who's going to enforce -- You know, we've
24 questioned that we want hazardous and toxic waste sampling
25 done for our property and our property flows into the water

1 for Butner Proper. What if that comes up with toxic waste?
2 You know, is there going to be an enforcement official there
3 who's going to say -- Does it have to be the EPA or is the
4 Corps going to then be able to step in with some other
5 federal agents and enforce it?

6 My question to Colonel Alexander is, if he
7 can't enforce the stuff that needs to be done here, then who
8 is higher in the Corps of Engineers? Who goes -- How far up
9 do we have to go in the Department of Defense, the Army, or
10 whatever, or does it have to go to the FBI to enforce the
11 stuff, to get it done, to help?

12 COLONEL ALEXANDER: That was a long
13 question. I'd like to say, first of all, it's our problem.
14 It's not my problem. It's not the Corps' problems. It's
15 our problem. You're right, I don't have the authority to
16 make the Town of Butner do anything and I don't have the
17 authority to make Granville County do anything, and I don't
18 believe any of you want me to have that authority to do
19 that. That's just not the way our constitution was
20 developed and it's not the way this country operates.

21 You've asked a lot of hypothetical questions,
22 which I believe we need to establish -- We need everybody to
23 digest the site evaluation. We need your comments. We need
24 to establish a Restoration Advisory Board and it needs to
25 have a fair representation of local government, private

1 citizens, state and federal officials and then we need to
2 deal with those. I learned long ago, try not to speak out
3 of my limit, but the only thing I can venture here is, in a
4 hypothetical scenario, if you have an instance where you
5 have a local government unwilling to do something and
6 there's great risk they're not being attentive, then I can
7 only say, then, I imagine checks and balances are
8 (inaudible) the citizenry, bring that to an elected
9 official. That's why we have congressmen, that's why we
10 have senators, U.S. Senators.

11 But we're dealing with hypotheticals, but you
12 are right. I don't have the authority and you don't want me
13 to have that authority to do that. But I've got to believe
14 that now that we've taken the time and vested the effort
15 into coming up with our best estimate on what we believe to
16 be the extent, the major contamination out there, that we're
17 going to be able to come together and corporately develop
18 some kind of plan of action. As the gentleman here from
19 Granville County just said, we just got the report. I
20 certainly didn't expect for him to come here this evening
21 armed to be able to address his response to anything.
22 That's why we have a 30-day response time, and I'm more than
23 willing to sit down with him and address a number of these
24 issues. I don't have one good answer for your question.

25 MR. DANNY CASH: Didn't y'all just say that

1 a week ago or so y'all met with county officials, local and
2 state officials and stuff to go over these things?

3 COLONEL ALEXANDE: No, what I said was --

4 MR. DANNY CASH: The stakeholders meeting?

5 COLONEL ALEXANDER: What I -- If you recall,
6 October we did the TCRA Review, I believe. The first
7 meeting -- I've been involved in three meetings. The first
8 meeting, I believe, in October in this room. It was
9 primarily you, your family and the Blalock family and other
10 individuals who were interested, to discuss the Time
11 Critical Removal Action.

12 The second meeting occurred about two to three
13 week later and we primarily met with representatives from
14 the counties and from the Town of Butner, shared with them
15 what's been done to date, shared with them information from
16 the meeting we held with the Blalocks and yourself and
17 discussed what was next with respect to this. So, no, I
18 haven't been having any separate meetings.

19 MR. DANNY CASH: But they've been aware --
20 they've been made aware that there is an issue going on.

21 MR. WATSON: We received today at -- At
22 about 4:00 today, that's the first time I've ever looked at
23 the institutional controls by DoD, and the Board has not
24 seen them yet.

25 COLONEL ALEXANDER: So those are the three

1 meetings in terms of public awareness. I know that we have
2 issued press releases. I've heard several news articles
3 recently. To look around the room, there are
4 representatives here from the press and different media
5 levels. So I think the public interest and public
6 notification is highly taking place and I know it will
7 continue.

8 MR. KEISTLER: Yes, sir?

9 MR. KENT CASH: My name is Kent Cash and
10 I've got a couple questions, and also a couple suggestions.
11 One question is at the Lakeview Subdivision, you said that
12 because live ordnance was found there, that you did a six-
13 inch depth inspection because of the residential area; is
14 that correct?

15 COLONEL ALEXANDER: No.

16 MR. KEISTLER: No.

17 MR. KENT CASH: Why did you do the six-inch
18 eminent danger inspection there, then?

19 MR. BELEW: Let me answer that. I'm Roland
20 Belew with Huntsville. Normally, when we do emergency
21 removal, it's a surface only. Because children were playing
22 there and slightly digging into the soil, everybody thought
23 it was wise, at that time, to go a little bit deeper because
24 a 37mm was found at three inches and that's why, in the
25 interim, we went to six inches and then came back to study

1 it for future development and finally came up with the
2 alternative to go ahead and dig everything in the future.
3 And that's how that came about.

4 MR. KENT CASH: If the six-inch was because
5 it was close to the surface, why wasn't the same philosophy
6 applied at the Blalock Property when one was found right at
7 the surface and one just slightly under the surface? It's a
8 residential property, also.

9 MR. KEISTLER: I'm going to try to answer
10 this question here. The Blalock Property or Area 4-C is in
11 the middle of the mock German village and we have large
12 items, 155's, 150's. At the Lakeview Subdivision, that area
13 was originally not known to be any firing areas. And when
14 the item came forward, it was a small item and when we came
15 back and did our TCRA investigation, we found six UXO items
16 that were not all the same type. We found a lot of
17 different types of items and they were smaller in size.

18 MR. BELEW: Size discrimination is the
19 answer.

20 MR. KEISTLER: Size discrimination. The
21 Lakeview TCRA was smaller items that were -- that were
22 easily missed. The items at the Blalock site are large
23 items that our instrument is going to find and we're
24 recommending clearance to depth. So we come along, we find
25 one of those 84 items, it beeps off, we're going to dig

1 until we find this horseshoe or different size
2 discrimination.

3 MR. BELEW: It's easy to find an ordnance
4 item discriminating in an anomaly mass on the Blalock's
5 Property. Even if a large fuze broke off, we can identify
6 it.

7 MR. KENT CASH: But even in the wooded area
8 where things are right there at the surface, obviously, it's
9 not feasible to take down all the trees, but there are
10 cleared areas around the trees that could be checked for --

11 MR. BELEW: If I can regress about ten
12 minutes. I was going to comment on that, too. That is in
13 an area where we know there is contamination, but because
14 the Colonel has previously said he wants to make every
15 single residential area safe, we've got to do -- we've got
16 to take step one and that is where we came up with a
17 footprint of two acres per residential area. Let's get
18 everybody immediately safe and then we'll move into whatever
19 the next phase is. But that's why two acres came up first.

20 MR. KENT CASH: And now, this is kind of a
21 suggestion. This is probably something you could put on
22 your website. Obviously, OSHA didn't come into effect until
23 1968 and I know there's been Material Safety Data Sheets on
24 the ordnance. So somebody in the organization must know
25 what the chemical composition -- what's in that ordnance as

1 far as the chemical end and provide a chemical list of what
2 chemicals are in that ordnance and post it on your website.

3 MR. KEISTLER: Okay.

4 MR. BELEW: We'd be happy to do that.

5 MR. KENT CASH: I think it's a moral
6 obligation to do that. That would be the perfect place to
7 put it, on the website. People could take that chemical
8 list and look at what physical hazards those chemicals have
9 and what the health hazards are and do some -- If you can't
10 do the analysis, at least they can do a self-analysis.

11 And the other suggestion may be for the
12 Granville County people. I mean, there are, obviously,
13 houses built, residents have been -- But at some point, if
14 someone wants to build from this day forward and it's in one
15 of those footprint areas, there should be somebody that has
16 a red flag and says, "This is in that footprint area here
17 that I'm talking about." But you might not have the
18 enforcing ability, but you're going to inherit some more
19 liability if they build a house in any of those footprint
20 areas. That's something -- It looks like somebody could
21 quickly do a quick look and say, "Wait a minute. They want
22 to build -- get a permit to build a house and it's in the
23 footprint area." That's something that you can do with
24 anything from this day forward. It might not do anything
25 for what was built from 1947 until today, but we can start

1 tomorrow and check that footprint.

2 Then, the other question I have is -- This
3 will probably be my final question. You mentioned that
4 there is obviously -- and in fact, you provided the
5 information -- that there's going to be shortfalls in
6 funding, and then as the public, the people that are
7 affected here in this room, people that aren't here tonight
8 are still affected. What do you suggest their lines of
9 communication be as far as seeking increase in funding for
10 this project? Do we start with congressmen? I mean, the
11 White House has a line where you can call and get a live
12 person. Should we go that far? I mean, what do you suggest
13 we do to try to offset the funding shortfall that you've
14 obviously got?

15 COLONEL ALEXANDER: Let your concerns be
16 known. Let your concerns be known.

17 MR. KENT CASH: Keep pushing until all
18 possible avenues for the media, circulations, all the way to
19 Congress and up to the White House?

20 COLONEL ALEXANDER: Yeah, I mean, that's why
21 you have elected officials. We've identified the
22 requirements. We're estimating the costs. Those all get
23 thrown in with the requirements, along with 10,000 other
24 sites across the continental United States. There's a
25 limited plot of money and it's all split out. I think the

1 only way to secure more is probably this site get ranked
2 higher priority-wise, nationwide. You get elected officials
3 that are able to, you know, do congressional ads or what
4 have you, get more money in the budget.

5 MR. KENT CASH: I mentioned earlier the State
6 has assets. They have a groundwater section in Raleigh that
7 has a sector, a quadrant in each area of the state. So
8 that's a resource that the State might be able to provide,
9 at least to do groundwater assessment. If they can pull
10 samples out of wells, that would be great. I mean, the
11 State has that ability. I'm not talking about just looking
12 for a bacteria count like is done on a normal well
13 assessment, but a person that actually does a chemical
14 analysis. And Groundwater has that ability. They do it
15 every time an underground storage tank is being pulled.

16 COLONEL ALEXANDER: Do you have a
17 Restoration Advisory Board application?

18 MR. KENT CASH: I'm going to get one.

19 COLONEL ALEXANDER: Okay. You sound like a
20 good candidate to fill one out.

21 MR. KEISTLER: John?

22 MR. BADEN: I'd like to address Mr. Cash's
23 concern about the constituents in the Archive Search Report
24 that's at the library. It's not a secret in all the
25 ordnance that was used here.

1 MR. KENT CASH: I'm talking about the
2 chemical composition, the name of the chemicals.

3 MR. BADEN: Yes, sir.

4 MR. KENT CASH: Are those on there, also?

5 MR. BADEN: Yes, sir.

6 (Several people talking at once -- not able
7 to be taken down.)

8 MR. KEISTLER: Our website is about a week
9 old. We're working on it.

10 MS. SCHMITT: We just put this site up
11 literally yesterday and we are adding to it everyday.

12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And it's on the
13 international website. The compositions, they're not a
14 secret.

15 MS. BLALOCK: But we want it from you.
16 You're our Department of Defense. We trust your sources.

17 MR. BELEW: Oh, that's not a problem. Sure.
18 We'll be happy to do it. I'll be happy to --

19 MR. KEISTLER: We'll get that information.
20 I think that's a good recommendation.

21 MR. MOORE: Don Moore, again. I agree
22 with Colonel Alexander that it's our problem, okay. And
23 I've learned a little bit tonight that we have singular
24 different sub-problems within. There's funding issues;
25 there's acknowledgement that we only record deeds for the

1 county. The questions I have is the definition of the
2 Review Advisory Board, it's going to be just one more entity
3 that's going to try and recommend some things, but it's
4 going to be a toothless tiger in regards to some timeline
5 enforcing the issues we've all addressed as problems. It
6 will give us advisories through its actions, but there's
7 nothing to back it up. It has no power. And I'm just
8 wondering, can you explain how that's going to, you know,
9 maybe be a catalyst for some of these problems to be solved?

10 MR. BELEW: That's what I've been waiting to
11 clarify for about ten minutes, if I could just say a couple
12 of words here. I think there's some confusion in here about
13 what the EE/CA leads to, and some people are tying that to
14 the RAB. It's unrelated to the RAB. We're doing an EE/CA
15 and you have 30 days to comment on that. If you like the
16 recommendations, fine. If you don't like the
17 recommendations, tell the Corps of Engineers why you don't
18 like it, but once everything is consolidated, who knows, we
19 may have to meet again and work these out if there's big
20 differences. If not, then we'll consolidate and Don
21 Silkebakken will incorporate those comments and that will
22 lead to what we call an Action Memorandum, which is a
23 decision document. This is the structure of how it flows.
24 I don't believe that was covered. So I think that's part of
25 the confusion.

1 The RAB is a group of people that takes those
2 recommendations and implements those recommendations. The
3 RAB does not, as people were saying earlier, make the
4 decisions on what will be done, or as Danny said, "We will
5 be doing this, or doing institutional controls here or there
6 that is in the EE/CA document." That EE/CA document is
7 fixed in time and then the RAB will take that information
8 and you guys will have to implement it.

9 As far as the Department of Defense goes, we
10 cannot enforce things, but the local agencies, the local
11 offices will, then, take this information and go forward and
12 try to figure out these restrictions and so forth, you know,
13 what to do.

14 I was at Camp Wheeler in Georgia a week ago in
15 the Savannah District with the same thing. We went through
16 planning and zoning. We went to all of these offices and
17 the only restricted land -- All they do is hand the guy who
18 wants to build a house a piece of paper and he signs the
19 document saying, "Hey, I'm not doing anything out of the
20 ordinary. I'm not building on restricted land," hands it to
21 them and they hand him a permit. That doesn't work.

22 But anyway, the RAB is where you guys work
23 together to solve the problem after we've given you an EE/CA
24 that you concur with with recommendations that's agreeable
25 to everybody.

1 MR. KEISTLER: I'll answer part of that
2 question. My title is project manager and I work with
3 Colonel Alexander. What the hell does that mean? Well, I'm
4 responsible for project scheduling, for project costs.
5 Restoration Advisory Board is a tool that our team is going
6 to use to get help from other agencies and local entities.
7 If the board really works together, it's something we're
8 going to use. If it (inaudible) and it's more trouble than
9 it's worth, obviously, it's something we'll shut down and
10 continue to move forward. Just like Roland said, we're
11 going to come up with an Action Memorandum that has
12 recommendations that are driven by all projects, whether
13 they're (inaudible) scheduling and that's my job to make
14 sure that I do my best to maintain the schedule.

15 The RAB is a tool we're trying to use to help
16 us do a better job to communicate with you, communicate with
17 counties, communicate with the State, get resources, like
18 Mr. Cash said back here, "State, you have resources we'd
19 like to tap." Any money we can get to help solve any pieces
20 of the pieces of the pie, we will look at.

21 You had a question, Danny?

22 MR. DANNY CASH: Danny Cash, Lakeview,
23 again. My question is our subdivision, Lakeview, was, as
24 John explained, not originally identified in the EE/CA, in
25 the EE/CA. Due to circumstances where my son found a round,

1 and then hearing about a public meeting Don and I came to,
2 we brought up that my son had carried the round. Of course,
3 they had moved the grid and they went to the TCRA and
4 everything else that's going on here. My question is for
5 Parsons or the Corps is, if our area, which is now slated as
6 one of the high priorities to be dealt with, it was not even
7 included in one of the grid areas that was known to be a
8 danger. Now, because there wasn't sampling everywhere, how
9 dangerous is it to the public for the areas that wasn't
10 identified? How much -- You're talking about sampling .1%
11 per acre or something like that. If our area, which wasn't
12 originally identified and had we not come to a public
13 meeting and brought it up, probably wouldn't have been
14 imparted into that conclusion zone. Then our subdivision
15 would have been left out with all the live rounds that have
16 been found there so far. How dangerous is it to the public
17 that's not involved and not included in those areas that you
18 listed, as areas that's going to be checked?

19 MR. KEISTLER: This map -- We have -- The
20 cantonment area, as we've said, is basically clean, except
21 for the water tower area and we have 20,000 acres that
22 doesn't include the active Guard area. We have areas that
23 we have identified to have some type of work done. We've
24 also, as part of the work, for each house in the areas --
25 What's the section area?

1 MR. SILKEBAKKEN: Four. All through four.

2 MR. KEISTLER: All of this (indicating).

3 Every house, every residence in Area Four, we're going to do
4 a residential screening, a footprint of the property. So
5 the discussion you just had is what drove us to do that.

6 The squeaky wheel gets the grease sometimes. The Blalocks
7 found something, the Lakeview residents found something.

8 I'm sure there are residents out there that walk around in
9 their yard and haven't found it yet, and we're going to come
10 -- To date, there's 250 or so houses in Area Four that we're
11 going to come and do a footprint screening.

12 Did you have something you wanted to say?

13 MR. SILKEBAKKEN: Yeah, I just wanted to
14 say, Danny, you bring up a good question. One of the key
15 things I mentioned before is that it's prudent to do what's
16 identified in a Formerly Used Defense Site, institutional
17 controls, site-wide. We've got to educate everybody, but at
18 the same time, you're never going to get, even on the
19 property that you didn't find anything or you didn't look,
20 there's no certificate that this stuff is clean. And you've
21 got property that was used by the military. We don't know
22 everywhere they fired; everywhere they trained. We did
23 everything we could in the historical record review and then
24 we followed that up by putting grids in place and we didn't
25 expect to find anything, and most of the time that panned

1 out. In your case, we didn't have a grid at that property.
2 We have public meetings and what you find, or what people
3 hear, they bring that to us and we react in the field real-
4 time. We move grids around. We moved grids on the Blalock
5 Property, very similar.

6 You're never going to get 100% surety that
7 there's nothing in an area just because it wasn't at the
8 firing range or we didn't check it. It's a Formerly Used
9 Site and therefore, site-wide institutional controls are
10 prudent.

11 MS. SCHMITT: I would like to add, also,
12 that as you leaf through the EE/CA, you will see that in
13 every area there is a statement that if something is
14 discovered, then the recommended action can be changed,
15 based on what's discovered and what needs to be addressed in
16 that area. And you'll find that consistently as you go
17 through the EE/CA for every area, including Area Five, which
18 does not have anything recommended against it.

19 So -- And the other part of that is that the
20 EE/CA recommends consistent returning and review to see if
21 new issues have arisen. So I think that what we are
22 contemplating is that this may be a little bit of a moving
23 target. Over time, we may find things that we didn't know
24 about and we didn't anticipate and they're not incorporated
25 in the plan, to address those things as they come up.

1 MR. DANNY CASH: I understand the movement
2 and the versatility of the plan, as we found out from coming
3 to these meetings and stuff. The way the system is set up
4 now, say, I found a munition, a live round now. Fort Bragg
5 DoD would come out, take care of it and before, there was no
6 plan in place, like, when our round was found in 2001,
7 nobody from Fort Bragg, even though there was since 1993,
8 some kind of study going on around here, nobody from Fort
9 Bragg notified the Corps of Engineers or anybody else to
10 say, "Well, another live round was found." It took almost a
11 year, from November to May, before we even attended a public
12 meeting and brought it to y'all's attention.

13 The Corps of Engineers took it to Parsons to
14 get a grid moved out there to get it checked. So had there
15 been -- had that been done, which I assume the Department of
16 Defense could do since the deal with Fort Bragg, and, you
17 know, the Army (inaudible), that Fort Bragg's DoD could come
18 out, which I know they've come out since the EE/CA has been
19 going on because they've recovered other rounds. They have
20 a notification process now. When Butner Public Safety or
21 Granville County Sheriff's Department is notified that a
22 round is found, do they automatically notify -- Does Fort
23 Bragg DoD automatically notify the Corps of Engineers and
24 say, "You may need to adjust your EE/CA or your time
25 schedule or whatever because we just took three rounds out

1 of this persons yard," or I did hear where they were
2 logging, these loggers found three 155 rounds. Is there a
3 plan in place for that now where there wasn't before?

4 MR. KEISTLER: We are getting feedback from
5 Camp Butner -- I mean, from Fort Bragg. John, do you want
6 to talk about -- Sometimes when they come in -- when items
7 are disposed of, we may or may not know if it was a live
8 round or a practice round. It's information we put in our
9 process, we put it in with our EE/CA and use that
10 information. If there's something that we see as eminent
11 danger, it would trigger another TCRA.

12 MR. BADEN: Danny, we're also finishing a
13 community relations plan and that is the document we'll have
14 (inaudible) as well as future brochures that we'll finish up
15 shortly. That will have where to go and who's doing what.

16 MR. DANNY CASH: Another question. The
17 same thing with this notification of -- I spoke to John
18 about this at the last meeting and I just want to get
19 clarification on it. All this, as I said before, was based
20 on voluntary stuff. So if you have -- if Parsons, the Corps
21 of Engineers, the federal government, whoever, has to obtain
22 a right of entry to be able to go onto a property to even
23 look for some contamination problems, whether it be a live
24 round or something that's based on right of entry, what if,
25 you know, speculative, but we've been running into this.

1 You have property owners that are planning to subdivide.
2 They were part of the EE/CA. You've identified a major
3 area, say, the Blalocks. They have 10 acres. They have a
4 major contamination issue and they decide to sell off four
5 or five of their acres to let houses be built on it.
6 There's no right of entry things if somebody revokes it,
7 correct?

8 If my land has been designated as a high
9 priority area, if I were to revoke my right of entry, then
10 that would mean the federal government's job, in partial,
11 you would have to stop what you're doing, correct? There's
12 nothing you can do any further because the right of entry
13 has been revoked. So even though there's a known danger and
14 a problem, there would be nothing that could be followed
15 through to that?

16 COLONEL ALEXANDER: I believe if you're a
17 private landowner and you don't want someone on your
18 property, we can't go on your property.

19 MR. DANNY CASH: That's public safety and
20 public safety can override privacy. I know that from being
21 a law enforcement officer.

22 COLONEL ALEXANDER: Okay. Then what's your
23 question?

24 MR. DANNY CASH: I know that there is things
25 that you're telling me, that y'all have no ability to

1 override that, but if there's a known public safety risk and
2 somebody revokes that --

3 COLONEL ALEXANDER: Again, you're asking a
4 lot of hypotheticals. I don't know if we're addressing the
5 issue. What we have is -- There's going to be community
6 involvement in this, local officials, public safety
7 officials. The community is going to decide who all is
8 going to be on this Restoration Advisory Board. I'm not
9 going to go in isolation and determine what the (inaudible).
10 We have public safety issues. I suspect the community will
11 deal with them and address them. I really don't know how to
12 answer your question. Who's going to make the government do
13 their job?

14 MR. DANNY CASH: I'm trying to find the
15 right of entry information because the right of entry, we're
16 given, just like the things we're given. But do people have
17 that authority to revoke that right of entry and say, "I
18 don't want you to come on the property anymore"?

19 COLONEL ALEXANDER: I believe they do. Does
20 anyone know if they do?

21 MR. BADEN: That is correct, sir. And the
22 rights of entry may be up to two years. So after that two
23 years runs out, if we want to come back on your land, we
24 need a new right of entry. So the right of entries are not
25 an indefinite time. If you tell us -- you're a private

1 landowner and you tell us you don't want us there, then we
2 won't come.

3 MR. DANNY CASH: Has anybody revoked their
4 right of entry since the EE/CA has started?

5 MR. KEISTLER: Not to my knowledge.

6 MR. DANNY CASH: You said nobody has?

7 MR. KEISTLER: Not to my knowledge.

8 MR. BELEW: One guy who found a 155
9 (inaudible).

10 MR. KEISTLER: We've had individuals here
11 who did not give the right of entry and then changed their
12 mind to allow us to come on. We did have that on one
13 occasion.

14 If we could remember -- Our purpose tonight
15 was to give you the document, request your input for public
16 comment, let you know that we're putting out a public notice
17 for the Restoration Advisory Board. If you would like to
18 fill out an application and submit that, Mr. Baden in the
19 back has that information. It's a one to two-year
20 commitment.

21 I think y'all, from your questions, your broad
22 questions, you've thought through the process. I think it
23 will be valuable to have you on the RAB. We look forward to
24 working with you.

25 I think what Colonel Alexander said is

1 important. It's "our" problem. It's not -- It's our
2 responsibility to handle it. We're looking for input from
3 local officials, state officials, EPA and the residents.

4 If there's no other questions, we'll go ahead
5 and close the meeting. I appreciate Tom allowing us to use
6 this room again. I appreciate you coming out.

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MEETING CONCLUDED AT 8:14 P.M.

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CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY - COURT REPORTER

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF WAKE)

I, Lindsey D'Anne Cline, Court Reporter, Notary Public in and for the above county and state, do hereby certify that this Public Meeting was taken before me at the time and place hereinbefore set forth; that this meeting was duly recorded by me by means of stenomask; which is reduced to written form under my direction and supervision, and that this is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and correct transcript.

I further certify that I am neither involved in this matter, nor do I have a personal interest in the outcome.

Lindsey D'Anne Cline
Notary Public, Wake County,
North Carolina

My commission expires
August 6, 2005