

COPY

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

Taken before SAMANTHA E. NOBLE, a Court Reporter and
Commissioner for Alabama at Large, at Building 141-A,
Basement Conference Room, Fort McClellan, Alabama, on
the 17th day of November, 1997, commencing at
approximately 6:30 p.m.

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1 MR. PETE CONROY: Let's come to
2 order. I'll be chairing the meeting
3 tonight. d when I hair meetings, that
4 usually means that we hurry. That means
5 we'll e out of here in an hour.
6 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Thumbs up
7 here.
8 MR. PETE CONROY: Let's do a role
9 call. Charles?
10 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Here.
11 MR. PETE CONROY: Ron?
12 MR. RON LEVY: Here.
13 MR. PETE CONROY: Mark Anderson?
14 Ike Brown? Dr. Cox? Don Cunningham?
15 MR. DON CUNNINGHAM: Here.
16 MR. PETE CONROY: Jerome Elser?
17 MR. JEROME ELSER: Here.
18 MR. PETE CONROY: Mary Harrington?
19 MS. MARY HARRINGTON: Here.
20 MR. PETE CONROY: Ron Hood?
21 MR. RON HOOD: Here.
22 MR. PETE CONROY: Mayor Kimbrough?
23 Margarette Longstreth? James Miller?

1 Allen Faust?

2 MR. ALLEN FAUST: Here.

3 MR. PETE CONROY: Jimmy Parks?

4 MR. JIMMY PARKS: Here.

5 MR. PETE CONROY: Fern Thomassy?

6 John Johnson? James Buford? Bart Reedy.

7 MR. BART REEDY: Here.

8 MR. PETE CONROY: Chris Johnson?

9 Has everyone gotten a copy of these

10 minutes?

11 MS. MARY HARRINGTON: Yes.

12 MR. PETE CONROY: Has anybody read

13 them?

14 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Motion to

15 approve.

16 MR. BART REEDY: Second.

17 MR. PETE CONROY: Got a motion and

18 a second. Any discussion? So moved.

19 Minutes approved.

20 Tonight, guest speaker

21 presentation.

22 MR. RON LEVY: Let me take that,

23 Pete. One of the things we had discussed

1 in previous meetings was to provide some
2 information to the restoration advisory
3 board as it related to cultural,
4 historical resources on Fort McClellan.
5 Although they are not really clean-up
6 issues, I'm sure they're of interest to
7 the community in what is going on.

8 So, we put on two individuals. One
9 individual is from my office, Mr. Tim
10 Rice, who is our archeologist for Fort
11 McClellan, he's also our -- also, handles
12 the GIS system for the base.

13 And then Mr. Chris Hall from
14 Jacksonville State University, who has
15 done a lot of the work here at McClellan.
16 Knows the land out there, intimately.

17 So, let me start off by asking Tim
18 to step up and talk a little bit about
19 the programmatic agreement and what
20 that's all about.

21 MR. TIM RICE: You've got a hand
22 out that kind of places on the face the
23 details of it. My name is Tim Rice. I

1 work for Ron as cultural resource
2 manager. And I just briefly want to talk
3 about the cultural resource programmatic
4 agreement, what it is, what the status of
5 it is right now and what it does.

6 The programmatic agreement insures
7 that the Army will be in compliance with
8 section 106 of the National Historic
9 Preservation Act. What that does is any
10 historic property, which that means
11 historic buildings, historic districts,
12 or archeological sites, will be protected
13 and preserved.

14 About two years ago, our higher
15 headquarters, TRADOC, started working on
16 a boiler plate PA that would be used
17 across the board for all closing
18 installations. Well, the Department of
19 the Army decided they want to start all
20 over, so it took two years to basically
21 end up with the same agreement they
22 started with.

23 The three major players in the

1 programmatic agreement is the advisory
2 counsel for historic preservation out of
3 Washington; our higher headquarters,
4 TRADOC; and the Alabama State Historic
5 Preservation Office. They will be the
6 three signatories to the document that
7 will insure the section 106 compliance.

8 As it stands right now, back in
9 October 28th, we had a meeting between
10 the TRADOC BRAC office, our office, the
11 local Reuse Authority, the Anniston
12 Historic Preservation Commission, and the
13 Alabama SHIPO's office. And I am
14 delighted to report that the LRA and the
15 SHIPPO's office seem to be willing to work
16 hand in hand, which is very good for
17 everyone involved. The LRA wants the
18 historic districts preserved and the
19 SHIPPO is happy to hear it, because that's
20 not always the case in these base
21 closures.

22 Additionally -- okay, let me get on
23 to what we're looking at. We have three

1 national register districts, eligible
2 districts comprised of eighty-eight
3 contributing structures and we have also
4 forty-five additional, potentially
5 eligible or eligible archeological sites.

6 Just about to crank up
7 archeological phase II testing on these
8 forty-five sites. Jax State will be
9 doing the work. And from the forty-five
10 sites, we'll cut them down to a list of
11 definitely eligible sites, which will
12 then be protected by this programmatic
13 agreement.

14 In addition to the three big
15 players, signatories of the agreement,
16 we've invited other interested parties to
17 act as consulting parties. This includes
18 the Local Reuse Authority, and the
19 Anniston Historic Preservation
20 Commission, and interested native
21 American tribes.

22 During the magper (phonetic)
23 consultation, we contacted twelve tribes

1 from all over the area and had responses
2 from three of those; the floctinopa
3 (phonetic) tribal town of Oklahoma, the
4 Muscogee (phonetic) Creeks of Oklahoma,
5 and the eastern band of the Cherokee.

6 Just recently, Chief Cloud here,
7 came to visit us and talked with the
8 garrison commander, interested in some
9 property out on the corridor. And he is
10 with the Southeastern Intertribal
11 Catchamatihi (phonetic) Nation and
12 interested in going up through my higher
13 up, TRADOC, he had approached the
14 advisory counsel, (inaudible). Although
15 it's not a federally recognized tribe at
16 this moment, we want to invite them
17 aboard as consulting parties on this
18 programmatic agreement.

19 That's it in a nutshell. If
20 anybody has any questions, if I can
21 answer them.

22 MR. JIMMY PARKS: What were your
23 three districts?

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1 MR. TIM RICE: We have the
2 administrative district here up on the
3 hill, then we have the industrial
4 district down along the railroad track,
5 the brick building, then we have the
6 ammunition storage point district, which
7 is the only surviving World War I
8 building.

9 MR. RON LEVY: Tim, explain to them
10 what the qualifications are for
11 eligibility in this case for historic
12 properties.

13 MR. TIM RICE: Well, as far as
14 archeological sites, you have a certified
15 archeologist that makes the
16 recommendation. What we're looking at
17 here, we have forty-five sites, which the
18 methodology have changed over the years.
19 The early one being found twenty years
20 ago. So, we're going to revisit these
21 sites and do shovel testing to determine
22 the depth, integrity, the size of the
23 sites. If it's determined that it's an

1 eligible site, we'll continue on with
2 regular excavation work.

3 MR. RON LEVY: In terms of the
4 buildings and those structures?

5 MR. TIM RICE: Now, the buildings
6 underwent a HAER to HABS type
7 documentation through the historic
8 building inventory.

9 MR. RON LEVY: They're not going to
10 understand the acronym, so explain that.

11 MR. TIM RICE: Historic American
12 Engineering Record and Historic American
13 Building Survey. And that's the national
14 standard that is used to include
15 buildings that are significant and
16 eligible for the national register of
17 historic places.

18 MR. DONALD CUNNINGHAM: What does
19 all that mean? When it gets down to
20 where the rubber hits the road, in terms
21 of utilization of these facilities, are
22 the facilities restricted in their use,
23 are the people to whom -- I assume the

1 LRA will eventually have that
2 responsibility to transfer those
3 buildings to someone. Are those
4 buildings required to be maintained in
5 that same state?

6 MR. TIM RICE: Yes, sir. And
7 whoever ultimately ends up with the
8 buildings will have to work closely with
9 the State Historic Preservations Office.
10 They have a whole crew of architectural
11 historians.

12 For a structure to be eligible for
13 the national register, whether it's
14 listed on the register or not, it's still
15 protected by the same law. So, the
16 protection of the building, it would come
17 as a covenant in the deed which would say
18 that the new land owner would live up to
19 the Secretary of the Interior's standards
20 for building maintenance.

21 MR. DONALD CUNNINGHAM: And that is
22 essentially -- would you say that's the
23 same level of maintenance that currently

1 is and in the same integrity that it
2 currently -- that the buildings currently
3 exhibit?

4 MR. TIM RICE: Yes, sir, it's my
5 understanding that that's what everybody
6 wants. And if you're to repair the
7 building, you have to use materials in
8 kind. You have to go out and find the
9 red tile roofs and the stucco exterior,
10 if you were doing any renovations.

11 MR. CHARLES TURNER: But the
12 secretary -- forgive me, Mr. Rice, but as
13 I understand it, enforcement is the -
14 can vary, depending on what type of way
15 you choose to govern it. If you have a
16 certified, local government, then the
17 state and the feds all delegate their
18 authority to that -

19 MR. TIM RICE: Right. That came
20 out during the meeting with the SHIPO's
21 office and the LRA. And Anniston is
22 certified with the historic commission.

23 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Yes. I used

1 to serve on that commission. It's a good
2 way of doing it because you aren't
3 depending on the people in Montgomery,
4 what they think you ought to do. The
5 people that are interested in economic
6 development and that kind of thing, that
7 have a more active voice than a CLG. And
8 that's something that the LRA is going to
9 be looking at. And it goes along with
10 the question of political jurisdiction,
11 which everybody has been talking about
12 lately.

13 Again, I apologize, Mr. Rice.

14 MR. TIM RICE: That's fine. And
15 from my understanding, the SHIPO and the
16 local organization have worked on a
17 number of projects and they pretty much
18 see eye to eye. Everybody wants the
19 buildings protected.

20 MR. CHARLES TURNER: It also can be
21 used as economic development incentive,
22 because you can get tax credits for what
23 you spend on commercial property, making

1 it locally listed, which is along the
2 lines of what we've been talking about.
3 But if you conform to their guidelines,
4
5 you can get a, I think, a flat-rate
6 credit or a percentage credit for what
7 you spend on it.

7 MR. TIM RICE: And too, the
8 buildings, although nomination forms
9 haven't been filled out, they will
10 probably not be nominated to the
11 register, because over the last few years
12 an incredible number of buildings have
13 been nominated and put on the register.
14 And the keeper of the register, the head
15 guy that runs the office said, well,
16 unless it's just truly, truly unique, you
17 know, we don't want to put it on the
18 register. It's still protected, but we
19 don't have to jump through that hoop.

20 MR. RON LEVY: One of the things I
21 would point out to y'all is that the
22 Army's responsibility in all this is to
23 insure the covenants are placed in the

1 deeds for the structures. Once the
2 property is transferred, the Army does
3 not have a stake in it, in terms of who
4 oversees insuring that the buildings are
5 maintained in the condition they are.
6 That falls back on the state historic
7 preservation office.

8 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Ron, what are
9 the chances I -- I missed that meeting on
10 the 28th. But what are the chances of
11 us, instead of having deed restrictions,
12 rather do it through the LRA or the
13 Anniston Historic Preservation
14 Commission?

15 MR. RON LEVY: Well, since the
16 Anniston -

17 MR. BART REEDY: Could you repeat
18 that and use a different set of words? I
19 don't think I understood your question.

20 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Which words
21 didn't you understand, Mr. Reedy?

22 MR. BART REEDY: Would you repeat
23 that?

1 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Yes. I tell
2 you what even is motivating the question.
3 Deed restrictions are completely
4 inflexible. Once they appear in the
5 deed, they're there absent some
6 extraordinary litigation. So without
7 that flexibility, you're bound by exactly
8 what the deed says and what a judge would
9 interpret it to say.

10 On the other hand, if your
11 historical assets are managed by people
12 and -- who are responsive to local
13 conditions, then I think you've got a
14 better way of maintaining those assets.

15 MR. BART REEDY: Uh-huh.

16 MR. TIM RICE: well, that would be
17 delegated, you know, to the local reuse
18 and those in the certified local
19 government. But the Army and the
20 advisory counsel and SHIPO, they're going
21 to want them on there.

22 MR. RON LEVY: Yes. In fact -

23 MR. TIM RICE: But the SHIPO will

1 be willing to work with you, I believe.

2 MR. RON LEVY: These programmatic
3 agreements apply to all BRAC '95
4 closures. So, all federal -- all
5 military installations that were closed
6 under '95 are using the same boiler plate
7 provisions that were set up by the Army
8 or in this case DoD and the advisory
9 counsel with input from the state. And
10 we did have a meeting which consisted of
11 the LRA and the state historic
12 preservation office where we went through
13 the programmatic agreement and kind of
14 hashed out what issues there were. And
15 we pretty much got to a point where we
16 were all in agreement we were going to
17 make some minor changes to the document,
18 but there wasn't any major objections to
19 the covenant coming from the LRA. I know
20 you weren't there, Charles, but there
21 wasn't any.

22 Now, there is provisions within the
23 agreement that allows for negotiation or

1 consultation, I should say the word is,
2 with the state on making changes that are
3 outside of what normally would be part of
4 the structure. So, they can go back and
5 consult separately on that, but short of
6 making any significant changes to this
7 document, I think it's pretty much going
8 to stay the way it is.

9 MR. TIM RICE: We're looking to
10 have it signed late December or early
11 January. And then it will become a part
12 of the environmental impact statement.

13 MR. RON LEVY: In fact, the state
14 was pretty happy with what was in there,
15 I would tell you.

16 MR. TIM RICE: Now, the state
17 thinks the Army has done a real bang up
18 job here at Fort McClellan. And after
19 working on other Army installations,
20 we're head and shoulders in our cultural
21 resource program above everyone else.

22 MR. CHARLES TURNER: It's obvious
23 y'all got a great -

1 MR. RON LEVY: The other part,
2 Charles, is that because Fort McClellan
3 is not in The City of Anniston, the
4 Anniston -- what's the term for it?

5 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Historic
6 preservation -

7 MR. RON LEVY: Doesn't have a
8 foothold here in that sense.

9 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Consulting
10 only.

11 MR. RON LEVY: Yes. Because of
12 that, although we're talking about
13 bringing them in anyways, really, if we
14 were to be annexed into the city, it
15 would be a different story, I think, from
16 a -

17 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Well, it would
18 just become -- they could just designate
19 it as a local historic district or the
20 three local historic districts and just
21 bring it in under their statute.

22 MR. RON LEVY: That may be -- I
23 don't know enough about that.

1 MR. CHARLES TURNER: I mean, you're
2 assuming annexation, which -

3 MR. RON LEVY: We don't know.

4 MR. CHARLES TURNER: -- I
5 understood some people have trouble
6 doing.

7 MR. RON LEVY: Well, all I'm doing
8 is just telling you what would happen if
9 that were to occur, I mean -- for if it
10 could occur.

11 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Well, Judy
12 Elliott was the one who came to the
13 meeting, right?

14 MR. RON LEVY: (Nods head in the
15 affirmative.)

16 MR. CHARLES TURNER: That's what
17 she does for a living, too, so I think
18 her advice would be helpful.

19 MR. RON LEVY: I would agree.

20 MR. PETE CONROY: Tim, are there
21 any environmental issues in association
22 with these historic buildings, radon,
23 asbestos?

1 MR. RON LEVY: Yes.

2 MR. TIM RICE: I know there is
3 radon in this particular building but
4 nothing that I'm aware of.

5 MR. RON LEVY: This building has
6 been mitigated. But there are asbestos,
7 lead base paint, and in fact, radon
8 issues associated with the structures.
9 And those will be handled under the
10 particular law requirements and Army
11 policy as it pertains to them, which
12 pretty much is transfer as is, assuming
13 no health and safety requirements or
14 impact to health and safety.

15 MR. PETE CONROY: Anything out of
16 the ordinary or anything that we need to
17 know about in particular?

18 MR. RON LEVY: Such as?

19 MR. PETE CONROY: Problems that
20 won't be solved easily?

21 MR. RON LEVY: Nothing that you
22 haven't seen in what we initially passed
23 out from the EBS shows things. We do

1 have buildings with friable asbestos in
2 them. Most of those are consolidated in
3 the heating -- or located in the -
4 somebody help me out here.

5 MR. DONALD CUNNINGHAM: Utilities.

6 MR. RON LEVY: Within the boiler
7 rooms of the buildings. And the rest of
8 it is intact and would not be defined as
9 friable. There is asbestos, different
10 from friable, in these structures. But
11 Army policy is that -- you know, that you
12 take -- that we convey as is, unless
13 impacted -

14 MR. CHARLES TURNER: That assumes a
15 willing grantee.

16 MR. RON LEVY: It does, it does.
17 The places where the Army will remediate
18 actions for asbestos and lead base paint
19 are when we're talking about child care
20 facilities or facilities that are going
21 to be conveyed for purposes of -- or
22 something that would impact on children
23 where laws truly drive clean-up issues.

1 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Yes.

2 MR. PETE CONROY: Anything else for

3 Tim? Thanks, Tim.

4 MR. BART REEDY: Tim, let me ask

5 you -- I'm sorry. Excuse me. I've got a

6 couple of questions for you right quick.

7 Over in the industrial areas, one

8 ofthe signs in one of the areas you're

9 talking about, you had asked earlier if

10 there is anything maybe we ought to know

11 about. Well, over in the industrial

12 area, now, we are doing some

13 investigations over there. There is -

14 there are things scheduled for that.

15 Now, what the outcome is, you know,

16 beyond my prediction, we just simply

17 don't know that, yet. But there are

18 environmental -

19 MR. RON LEVY: Issues.

20 MR. BART REEDY: -- concerns over

21 there. There are some issues over there.

22 And I believe the third place you

23 mentioned were the old bunkers.

1 MR. TIM RICE: Right, ammunitions
2 storage district.

3 MR. BART REEDY: Right. And we've
4 got the same concerns only not near as
5 well founded or grounded, if you would.
6 But, you know, we'regoing to look at
7 those, as well.

8 MR. PETE CONROY: Thank you.

9 MR. BART REEDY: The second part of
10 the question: The archeological, are you
11 going to - is somebody going to speak
12 about the archeological digging?

13 MR. RON LEVY: Yes.

14 MR. PETE CONROY: Yes, that's next.

15 MS. MARY HARRINGTON: Yes, that's
16 next.

17 MR. RON LEVY: We've got another
18 speaker.

19 MR. BART REEDY: Okay.

20 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Let me ask Tim
21 one thing. Does that fall under -- do
22 archeological sites fall under 106?

23 MR. TIM RICE: Yes. That's

1 historic property. That's whether
2 prehistoric archeology, historic European
3 foreign stat, or standing historic
4 building.

5 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: On the standards
6 of -- I notice, Ron, you said awhile ago
7 that the Army standards on clean-up and
8 stuff like that. So, am I assuming that
9 if property is transferred and there is
10 say asbestos in there, then the standards
11 that when it was transferred, could
12 possibly be a higher standard than now
13 and that would be a burden for those
14 individuals to meet those clean-up
15 requirements?

16 MR. RON LEVY: I'm not sure I
17 understand your question.

18 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: Okay. The Army
19 standards that you mentioned awhile ago
20 about asbestos, they would be transferred
21 meeting Army standards, right?

22 MR. RON LEVY: No. In fact, the
23 standards will be EPA and state

1 requirements, or whatever requirements,
2 those standards will be met. The
3 transfer -- I mean, in fact, when you
4 look at some of those standards, they're
5 fairly easy to meet and the Army's policy
6 is to meet the -- those standards.
7 So, -- and you can transfer property that
8 has asbestos in them. As I was telling
9 you, the drivers for clean-up have to do
10 with exposure, health and safety and
11 exposure as it relates to kids.

12 So, yes, it will be a burden on
13 those people who assume control of that
14 property, but it's up to them whether
15 they want to do their own remediation or
16 not. And as Charles pointed out, that
17 could be a problem. But that's the
18 Army's policy on transfer.

19 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: Okay. That
20 answered my question.

21 MR. RON LEVY: I tell you what I
22 will do is: I will be glad to provide
23 you with a copy of the policies on those.

1 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: I'm familiar with
2 the ones for the public, that's why I was
3 asking, you know, if there was going to
4 be a burden, if somebody took it over, if
5 they were going to have an additional
6 burden, you know, to meet this certain
7 standard higher than what it would -
8 MR. RON LEVY: Well, unless the
9 reuse is different than what you've told
10 us originally, then, you know, again if
11 it's directly related to, you know -- to
12 children, then it would be a different
13 issue. And that's really as it relates
14 to lead base paint. The one for asbestos
15 has to do with friability and exposure.
16 Yes, Mark?
17 MR. ANDERSON: This is actually a
18 question -- continuation of discussion,
19 but it's kind of directed to Charles
20 because of his legal background. If I
21 understood this right, then you can -
22 just like with the unexploded ordnance
23 property, you can transfer a building

1 without remediating the asbestos but the
2 new owner then assumes responsibility and
3 the liability; is that correct?

4 MR. RON LEVY: I think that's
5 correct.

6 MR. ANDERSON: Would you -

7 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Absent some
8 other agreement. But you figure you're
9 going to (inaudible)-

10 MR. RON LEVY: What's that?

11 MR. CHARLES TURNER: That if you're
12 going to give me a building full of
13 asbestos, I'm going to figure the cost of
14 remediating it into what I give you for
15 it.

16 MR. RON LEVY: The way the
17 community has looked at it is based on
18 its fair market value and that's been
19 figured into the cost of the building.

20 MR. CHARLES TURNER: And so the
21 next step is to get the Army to go ahead
22 and acknowledge that the buildings have a
23 negative value and they've got to give us

1 money to take them from them.

2 MR. RON LEVY: We have a
3 requirement for full disclosure. We have
4 to tell you -- we have a requirement for
5 full disclosure. We must tell the
6 community what it is about that building
7 that we know, as it relates to asbestos,
8 lead base paint, and radon. And so we do
9 that.

10 In fact, Fort McClellan has an
11 asbestos survey going on right now that
12 is looking at structures with asbestos.
13 And we will be able to disclose to you
14 what's in that building, in terms of
15 those areas.

16 Well, anymore questions about that?
17 Let me introduce Chris, Chris Hill.
18 Chris is going to talk to you about the
19 investigations that have been going on
20 and are also scheduled. I think he's got
21 a slide show.

22 MR. CHRIS HILL: Yes, I have a few
23 slides, but not too many. Just to begin

1 with, there is a lot of archeology at
2 Fort McClellan, a lot of pre-history, a
3 lot of history. We've had investigations
4 going on out here since 1976, started by
5 the University of Alabama, Birmingham.
6 Then you've had Jacksonville State back
7 in here at around '81. Then we came back
8 in in '91. And from '91 to '96, we
9 worked primarily doing archeological
10 phase I surveys of Pelham Range. And
11 after we finished Pelham Range, we came
12 on out to the main Fort. Now, when I say
13 phase I surveys what I mean is: We
14 actually went out, walked the terrain,
15 performed shovel tests and found these
16 sites, some historic, some prehistoric.

17 On Fort McClellan here, you've got
18 archeological sites ranging from roughly
19 6000 B.C. all the way up into early
20 historic times with early pioneer settler
21 sites. So, there is a lot of archeology.

22 Actually, there is over a hundred
23 and sixty-one sites right here on Fort

1 McClellan proper. And when you think
2 about that at first, you may think, wooh,
3 that's a lot of sites for this fort. But
4 what you've got to remember is: You
5 remove the fence going around this fort
6 and you've still got a section of land in
7 northeast Alabama. And one of the things
8 we're blessed with here in Alabama is an
9 abundance of creeks, rivers, streams,
10 natural resources, good game in historic
11 and prehistoric time, therefore, that
12 leads to having habitation sites.
13 Of the hundred and sixty-one sites,
14 archeological sites that have been
15 recorded on the main fort, we've narrowed
16 it down to forty-five sites for further
17 investigation. It's going to be
18 Jacksonville State's job and my job to
19 come in, delineate the boundaries of
20 these sites, define the boundaries of
21 these sites, test them, doing shovel
22 tests, fifty centimeter by fifty
23 centimeter shovel tests to determine

1 exactly what we have, because a lot of
2 the sites are listed as say lithic
3 scatters. Well, what's a lithic scatter?
4 That means it's a scattering of rock,
5 lithic being rock. We don't know exactly
6 what they are, so we have to do some
7 subsurface testing. And we'll do this in
8 the form -- this is actually phase II-A.
9 We'll do it in the form of shovel tests.
10 And one of the main things is: We want
11 to be able to say, okay, here is the
12 boundaries for this site, you know. If
13 you want to -- if you want to impact this
14 area over here, you can. But don't come
15 a hundred and sixty feet this way or
16 you're going to run into a prehistoric
17 archeological site.
18 And therefore, after we test these
19 sites with the shovel tests, we should
20 have a lot better indication based on the
21 data recovered, looking at the soil
22 matrix, seeing if there are any features
23 there, of what is actually there. It's

1 hard to look. I mean, you can look out
2 at that golf course and what do you see?
3 Most of you here I would think would see
4 a golf course. I see two or three sites
5 throughout there, you know, because we
6 recorded them. I know they're there.

7 But there are a lot of different
8 sites. There are stone mounds, which we
9 know can be traced back to the Woodland
10 time period culture that existed here in
11 Alabama from about 1500 B.C. or 2500
12 B.C., excuse me, to about 800 A.D.

13 Now, some of these may be -- need
14 to be tested because if any of you -
15 I've got some slides that I'll show you
16 in just a minute. But, you know, just
17 because it's a pile of rocks doesn't
18 necessarily mean it's an aboriginal stone
19 mound. I mean, I can take you out in
20 White Plains to farmers lands and show
21 you piles of rocks where they've cleared
22 them for agricultural pursuits.

23 I can take you on Pelham Range and

1 show you stone mounds that are there
2 because they were gathering up the
3 limestone for the early iron industry,
4 but that doesn't mean they're aboriginal.
5 But there are some that are definitely
6 going to be aboriginal sites. And **based**
7 on all the knowledge that we know, all
8 the archeological investigations, these
9 are tied to the woodland time period
10 peoples.

11 There are some historic sites that
12 need to be investigated. There is a
13 stone wall that's reminiscent to me of a
14 serpent mound in Ohio. The only
15 difference is: Serpent mound is, you
16 know, an earthen structure, where this is
17 a stone structure. So, these things are
18 going to have to be investigated. There
19 are sites that are lithic and ceramic
20 scatters. Usually, when you encounter
21 ceramics, prehistoric ceramic, that means
22 village, stationary occupation.

23 Those things -- and I was talking

1 with Robert today. And one of the things
2 that you have to realize is I have people
3 call me up all the time and say, well,
4 you know, I'm digging this site. And
5 first of all I tell them, don't dig. You
6 know, it's illegal, you shouldn't be
7 digging. But I'll say, you can, you
8 know, encounter a burial. And they'll
9 go, no, no, no, no. The burial ground is
10 over here. I'm digging the village.
11 Well, prehistoric peoples do not
12 think like we think. I mean, to do so
13 would be ethnocentric. They like to bury
14 their dead right in the village. So, if
15 you've got a village that's got pottery
16 samples coming up in the shovel tests or
17 laying on the surface, it's a fairly high
18 probability that that site definitely
19 needs to be preserved and protected
20 because it could have burials on it.
21 There are very few of those sites
22 on the main post that I know of. But
23 there are a couple. And what I've tried

1 to tell people that I've talked to about
2 this is: Our main job is to get in here,
3 delineate the boundaries of these sites,
4 and make recommendations on their status,
5 you know, what should be done from here
6 on out. Should they be totally avoided?
7 Should they be protected? Is the site,
8 you know, not worthy of protection? That
9 will be our job coming in as Jacksonville
10 State University.

11 And as I said before, it's going to
12 be quite a challenge because there are so
13 many different types of archeological
14 sites out here. We'll be testing
15 everything from house sites, early house
16 sites, to stone mound sites, to lithic
17 ceramic scatter sites, to stone walls and
18 stone mounds. So, this portion of the
19 fort here is no different than any other
20 portion of northeast Alabama.

21 MR. CHARLES TURNER: People lived
22 out here. Civilians lived out here until
23 it was bought by the government.

1 MR. CHRIS HILL: Sure they did.
2 So, you've got a lot of house sites. I
3 mean, we've found the remnants of
4 chimneys, lots of white ware plain
5 ceramics, lots of blue cobalt glass,
6 brick, you know. So, you've got that.
7 And also, it's -- I don't know of
8 any that have been recorded, but a lot of
9 times on sites like this you really need
10 to look very carefully at these old house
11 sites because you might say, okay, well
12 there is nothing there. There is a pile
13 of bricks there. Well, in olden days, it
14 was not uncommon to go right out back and
15 have a little family plot. I mean, times
16 have changed now where we take everybody
17 to a large cemetery somewhere.
18 So, you know, these things have to
19 be investigated. I know I've had people
20 go, now, what's the use, what are you out
21 there testing around a historic house
22 site that you know is 1890s or something?
23 What's the big deal with that? well, the

1 big deal would be if it were to be
2 developed and you had a bulldozer come in
3 and push up a family burial plot. And
4 we'll make sure or try our doggone'st to
5 make sure that something like that
6 doesn't happen.

7 I know we do the same thing with
8 the native American sites.

9 MR. CHARLES TURNER: So, what do
10 you do if you find burial sites of either
11 sort, do you just relocate the graves?

12 MR. CHRIS HALL: No. We would make
13 a recommendation -- our first
14 recommendation would be that the site be
15 totally avoided. After that, there is
16 the possibility that you can -- you can
17 either totally avoid the site or you can
18 go on to phase III, total mitigation
19 project. We've completed one a couple of
20 years ago down at a site called Dry
21 Branch for the western bypass. Those
22 things -- I don't know if you really want
23 to get into phase IIIs. They can go a

1 couple hundred, three hundred thousand
2 dollars, depending on the size of the
3 site.

4 MR. JIMMY PARKS: Do you have a map
5 where the hundred and sixty-one or the
6 forty-five, where they're located on the
7 post?

8 MR. CHRIS HALL: Yes, I do. And so
9 does Mr. Rice over there. That's one of
10 the things that -- that's kind of a -- I
11 don't know -- I'm probably digging myself
12 a hole here. But that is something that
13 is not necessarily for the general
14 public. Like I could have -- it would be
15 like me being -- I could not say go to
16 the general public with an archeological
17 site map and say, yes, look at this, here
18 is a hundred and sixty-one cultural
19 resources, because if I do -- everybody
20 in here, you know, we're all good people,
21 but there is a lot of people out there
22 that will come in and loot these sites.
23 And you just can't have that kind of

1 knowledge in their hand. Todo that to
2 an archeologist would be like an attorney
3 being disbarred, basically.

4 MR. JIMMY PARKS: Would you know
5 how many of them was -- say that national
6 wildlife preserve, how many of them would
7 fall into that area and how many would
8 fall into the main post area?

9 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Probably three
10 on the golf course.

11 MR. CHRIS HALL: Yes, but those
12 three aren't recommended. Those three
13 have been cleared.

14 MR. RON HOOD: How about any that's
15 going to be involved in that eastern
16 bypass?

17 MR. CHRIS HALL: There are a few in
18 that area. The sites primarily are
19 situated on the southern, the southern,
20 and southeastern regions and then some up
21 on the northern region around Riley Lake,
22 Yahoo Lake, and Riley Lake, those areas.

23 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Are there any

1 recommended sites in the eastern bypass
2 corridor?

3 MR. CHRIS HALL: Yes, there are.

4 And Auburn actually did that survey of
5 the eastern bypass. We did the western
6 bypass. Auburn did the eastern. And
7 they had several sites. I know that one,
8 just glancing at the map awhile ago I
9 noticed that one falls directly into it.
10 So, that site, I'm sure that they have
11 recommended at least phase II, which
12 would be to go in with one meter by one
13 meter test units and do a test excavation
14 of it.

15 And then if you hit features -- and
16 a feature can be anything subsurface, a
17 stain, it can be a storage pit, it can be
18 post holes from an aboriginal house or it
19 could be a burial. If you find any of
20 those, then basically you stop and
21 recommend total avoidance or phase III.

22 MR. BART REEDY: So, the -

23 MR. CHARLES TURNER: How do you -

1 MR. CHRIS HALL: One at a time.

2 MR. BART REEDY: I heard two

3 numbers, so correct me.I heard one site

4 and three sites within the eastern

5 bypass.

6 MR. CHRIS HALL: I'm not sure

7 exactly. I know --I know of one site

8 that's there.

9 MR. BART REEDY: Uh-huh.

10 MR. CHRIS HALL: They

11 recommended -- Tim,did they recommend -

12 MR. TIM RICE: I believe there is

13 three.

14 MR. CHRIS HALL: They recommended

15 three.

16 MR. TIM RICE: But then (inaudible)

17 came back through there, too. I'll have

18 to go look at everything again.

19 MR. CHRIS HALL: I know one is

20 still eligible. But they are included in

21 that total of forty-five sites.

22 MR. BART REEDY: Okay, so let's

23 just for arguments sake say there is

1 three for -

2 MR. CHRIS HALL: Sure.

MR. BART REEDY: -- talking this
4 evening, there is three. The status of
5 those three right now is, there's
6 something there, we don't know what it
7 is, yet. Is that basically it?

8 MR. CHRIS HALL: Yes. They warrant further investigation.

10 MR. BART REEDY: Right. So,
11 something needs to happen on those three
12 sites to determine what needs to take
13 place next. So, you guys are going to go
14 out, somebody is going to go out and
15 start digging around?

16 MR. CHRIS HALL: Right.

17 MR. BART REEDY: Correct? And the
18 outcome of that can be either, you know,
19 well, something -- this really isn't that
20 big of an archeological find -

21 MR. CHRIS HALL: Uh-huh.

22 MR. BART REEDY: We can go ahead
23 and build a road through it?

1 MR. CHRIS HALL: Right.

2 MR. BART REEDY: Or we can pick the
3 whole thing up and move it over there a
4 couple of hundred yards or we need to
5 move the road over that way a couple
6 hundred yards more?

7 MR. CHRIS HALL: Fifty meters that
8 way.

9 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Or it could
10 be, boom, because there is UXO. You go
11 digging around -

12 MR. CHRIS HALL: I hope not.

13 MR. BART REEDY: Are those the
14 three scenarios that could happen?

15 MR. CHRIS HALL: Yes. I think,
16 with the Department of Transportation,
17 with regards to them, after phase II
18 testing, they would probably shift the
19 route. I may be speaking out of line
20 here, but I think they might. And when
21 we're talking about shifting a route one
22 way or another, most of these sites are
23 not the length of a football field long.

1 MR. BART REEDY: Uh-huh.

2 MR. CHRIS HALL: You look at the
3 official site points, most of these sites
4 are like thirty meters by thirty meters,
5 forty meters by forty meters, as such.
6 These aren't -- it's not like a highway
7 going through mountain in Alabama or
8 something.

9 MR. BART REEDY: All right.

10 MR. ANDERSON: Two questions.
11 (WHEREUPON, multiple conversations were
12 going on in the room.)

13 MR. CHARLES TURNER: The eastern
14 bypass is going to be six hundred miles
15 long and going to do that.

16 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: (Inaudible) then
17 they would have to clear the UXO -

18 MR. CHRIS HALL: Boy, I sure hope
19 so, Ron.

20 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: And then we could
21 spend all that money to clear the UXO
22 that it would be the bypass and then you
23 go in and possibly find, have a find, in

1 which you recommend to avoid it or
2 whatever, that could be a possibility.

3 MR. CHRIS HALL: You know, I hope
4 they don't have me going in digging up
5 unexploded ordnance.

6 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: Well, I'm
7 saying -

8 MR. CHARLES TURNER: We need to
9 start a special program that trains mine
10 sweepers and archeologists at the same
11 time. Have the only school like that in
12 the world, in the universe.

13 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: If you dig in
14 there and find -- (inaudible) bypass on
15 that, then we've got another area that
16 we're going to have to go and clear,
17 so -

18 MR. BART REEDY: So maybe what we
19 as the BCT ought to try and see if we
20 could make happen is to do some spot
21 clearing around the areas that are going
22 to be subject to the phase II.

23 MR. RON LEVY: I guess we really

1 need to look at the sites that they're
2 talking about here to see what it is,
3 what type of site it is, where it
4 actually is located. It may be within
5 the center line location and then again,
6 they may be just talking about in the
7 vicinity. I'm not aware myself where
8 these sites are and how they line up with
9 the eastern bypass.

10 MR. CHRIS HALL: The one site I'm
11 thinking about is pretty much in the
12 center.

13 MR. RON LEVY: It may be, depending
14 upon what your phase I came up with, that
15 the state will allow it to be written off
16 without any further investigation,
17 because I don't know enough about the
18 history of those sites. I don't know
19 what's in those sites. Tim, do you have
20 any -

21 MR. TIM RICE: Out of the
22 forty-five, I would dare say, less than
23 ten will require the phase II-B and

1 actually end up being registered -

2 MR. RON LEVY: I'm talking about
3 the ones -- we're just talking eastern
4 bypass now. Three sites that we've been
5 talking about.

6 MR. CHRIS HALL: Just the Auburn
7 sites.

8 MR. RON LEVY: And are those three
9 sites actually on the part that goes
10 through Fort McClellan? As I mentioned,
11 you said, on the very southern -

12 MR. CHRIS HALL: I'm sticking to my
13 one site. I know of one site that's out
14 there because I had to go back and record
15 it.

16 MR. CHARLES TURNER: There is some
17 UXO there.

18 MR. TIM RICE: I know there are two
19 right there side by side, nearly, south
20 of Rocky Hollow Road.

21 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: Is DOT aware of
22 this?

23 MR. RON LEVY: They have to -- as a

1 matter of fact, in NEPA documentation for
2 the eastern bypass, they have to address
3 archeological sites.

4 MR. MARK ANDERSON: Do you have
5 money programmed -

6 MR. RON LEVY: They have gotten our
7 investigations as part of their
8 documentation. We've submitted to them
9 what we have got.

10 MR. MARK ANDERSON: Ron, do you
11 have money programmed for this year for
12 their further investigation?

13 MR. RON LEVY: We do. I won't
14 say -- we have the money programmed this
15 year for further investigations. Off the
16 top of my head, Mark, I can't tell
17 whether those sites are part of that.

18 MR. CHARLES TURNER: That looks
19 like where you're pointing is good news.

20 MR. CHRIS HALL: The site I'm
21 referring to is right in this area.

22 MR. PETE CONROY: This is the
23 range, Chris. These are the fans right

1 here.

2 MR. CHRIS HALL: So, I'm out of the
3 UXO, hopefully. The eastern bypass, as I
4 understand it, will come through here --
5 and the site I'm referring to -- and I
6 don't know the official site number that
7 Auburn recorded -- is right in that area.

8 MR. PETE CONROY: Chris, when would
9 phase II start?

10 MR. CHRIS HALL: Hey, I'm ready to
11 go right now. I've been waiting on
12 the -- Mr. Rice and Reece (phonetic)
13 Engineering people to tell me when to put
14 a crew in the field.

15 MR. PETE CONROY: So, Ron, when
16 would phase II start?

17 MR. CHRIS HALL: Yes, when they
18 going to start?

19 MR. RON LEVY: I believe we'll
20 be -- we should be -- well, end of this
21 month, I think, everything should be
22 ready to go, is the best I can tell you,
23 at this point, because I know the money

1 is there. It's just a matter of
2 negotiating -- finishing negotiating on
3 the contract.

4 MR. PETE CONROY: Hopefully
5 December?

6 MR. RON LEVY: would think so,
7 but I don't -- can't give you any
8 specific dates. I think December would
9 be something I could put my hat on.

10 MR. CHRIS HALL: The sooner we can
11 get in, the sooner we will do our job,
12 make our recommendations, and get out.
13 And then, you know, you can go on from
14 there.

15 MR. PETE CONROY: Good time for
16 slides?

17 MR. CHRIS HALL: Yes, yes, let's do
18 slides. I just want to get -- with these
19 slides, we'll just quickly go through
20 them and I want to give you an idea of
21 what some of the sites look like. Of
22 course, you guys don't need to see this.
23 You know what we run into out here on the

1 fort -- I did have a laser pointer. It's
2 gone now -- what we run into out here on
3 the fort and what we ran into on Pelham
4 Range, also, is, sure, there is impact.
5 But I will say this: The sites on Fort
6 McClellan, it's been my experience that
7 they've been protected a heck of a lot
8 better than the sites outside Fort
9 McClellan. Less evidence of looting,
10 less evidence of Wal-Marts and such.
11 Of course, this is -- this is the
12 typical forest we're walking through
13 there with your pines and everything.
14 You can see that a lot of times visual
15 surface inspection is not enough because
16 we can't see the surface. And for us to
17 determine it, about every ten meters, we
18 walk transects. I put a crew in the
19 field. Say we've got five people. We
20 spread out about ten meters from each
21 other, thirty feet, and we walk -- we
22 have our compasses and our shovels and
23 our screens and we do transects. We

1 usually try and do them north to south,
2 or east to west, so that we'll cover one
3 hundred percent of the land. And then,
4 of course, we run into areas like this
5 which we definitely stay out of.

6 A lot of places on the fort have -
7 even that are archeological sites, that
8 have a little bit of archeological data,
9 have experienced such severe erosion and
10 such that there's very little there.
11 Some of these sites we may call a lithic
12 scatter and then we'll come back and say,
13 but even though it was a lithic scatter,
14 we did find a small amount of debatauge
15 (phonetic), which is the waste byproduct
16 of making tools, stone tools, we will not
17 recommend this site for further
18 investigation.

19 MR. BART REEDY: Can you back that
20 up?

21 MR. CHRIS HALL: Sure.

22 MR. BART REEDY: What are we
23 looking at right here?

1 MR. CHRIS HALL: You're looking at
2 the ground. All this right in here, this
3 is just -- it was to show you -- the
4 whole purpose of that was to show you the
5 difference in the type of vegetation that
6 we experienced on Fort McClellan.
7 Sometimes there's no vegetation. It's
8 easy to tell if there is any evidence of
9 native Americans or of any historic site
10 for that matter. Other times it's
11 walking through dense, and I mean
12 dense -

13 MR. BART REEDY: There's nothing -
14 you didn't take a picture of an object
15 here?

16 MR. CHRIS HALL: No.

17 MR. BART REEDY: Okay, that's what
18 I was getting at.

I

19 MR. CHRIS HALL: It was just a -- I
20 took it --

21 MR. BART REEDY: A picture of dirt.

22 MR. CHRIS HALL: -- just to show
23 you erosion, actually. Cane Creek, our

1 main drainage, a few years ago -- well, I
2 say ten years ago, maybe, we didn't
3 regard Cane Creek that highly. We kind
4 of tended to concentrate on the Coosa
5 River, on Choccolocco Creek, Talladega
6 Creek, Terrapin Creek, as having the most
7 archeological sites.

8 However, since then, we have
9 started concentrating with the contracts
10 we've received with Fort McClellan on
11 Cane Creek and we've discovered that low
12 and behold, it's got as many
13 archeological sites on it as any of the
14 others. And we've got a lot of evidence
15 to support that.

16 One site is this site right here
17 that doesn't look this way now. But this
18 is called Woodland Park, which is located
19 on Cane Creek, a complex. Well, three
20 years before it became a softball
21 complex, we went in and excavated an
22 extensive late Woodland, early
23 Mississippian village. So this is -- and

1 this is just right over there. So, it's
2 on the same drainage as what we have
3 coming through the fort and through Fort
4 McClellan.

5 These projectile points did come
6 from Fort McClellan. Most of them, when
7 you see different time periods make
8 different shape points -- for instance,
9 this one is a Copina (phonetic)
10 triangular point, more of a late
11 Woodland. And when I say that, I'm
12 talking about a 500 A. D. point.
13 Whereas, this is your typical corner
14 notched stem point, an early to middle
15 Woodland point.

16 But by far, most of the sites that
17 we have found, archeological sites we
18 have found, have been either late archaic
19 or Woodland sites out here. No
20 Mississippian or at least -- might be
21 one, I don't know. When we investigate,
22 might have a small Mississippian
23 component. Mississippians are the ones

1 that really started developing the
2 agriculture to the maximum and
3 everything. So, the large villages.
4 But the reason we don't have them
5 is: Most of these Woodland Indians, when
6 they really started getting more into
7 their agricultural pursuits, they moved
8 from the small drainages like Cane Creek
9 down to the larger rivers, the Coosa,
10 Tennessee, the Mississippi.
11 A few more diagnostic points off
12 the fort. A green stone hoe, this was a
13 rock that was pretty much treasured by
14 prehistoric native Americans. It's
15 filite (phonetic) shists (phonetic). And
16 what makes it important is we find it on
17 aboriginal sites on Fort McClellan and on
18 Pelham Range. And this particular hoe
19 came from Pelham Range, by the way, an
20 excavation we did out there a few years
21 back. But this filite shists (phonetic)
22 was brought in. The closest out-crop is
23 going up 78, right before you get into

1 Heflin, so it's sort of a system of -- or
2 an example of prehistoric economists.
3 You started getting a trading of say this
4 green stone into the people here for the
5 Knox chert that they've got here, sending
6 it elsewhere.
7 This is one of our main concerns in
8 sites that should be protected. And this
9 is a stone mound, a rather large one
10 that's located here on the fort.
11 To you, I know you're looking at
12 this going: Well, that's a pile of
13 rocks. Well, that's what it is. The
14 only difference is: It was piled up
15 about four thousand, five thousand years
16 ago. And that makes it important because
17 stone mounds have been a bit of an enigma
18 to archeologists because we're not
19 exactly sure what they are. If you go -
20 some stone mounds, upper Bear Creek,
21 places like that, they've been excavated
22 and they've been found to have burials
23 beneath them. Other stone mounds that we

1 have excavated have revealed no burials.
2 Indian folklore and legends state
3 different reasons, everything from
4 directional markers to honor mounds, that
5 when a young man became of age, they
6 built a stone mound.

7 So, you know, that's one of the
8 problems with these things is we don't
9 know exactly. We know there have been
10 burials found.

11 MR. JIMMY PARKS: What are you
12 going to do with that? Do you pick every
13 rock up and look under it or -

14 MR. CHRIS HALL: We've done it,
15 believe it or not. It's an
16 archeologist's nightmare when you come to
17 one of these things, because, yes, you
18 not only have to identify every rock, you
19 have to weigh every rock, you have to
20 remove it, and then you have to excavate
21 beneath.

22 You'll go through a level of about
23 usually ten, fifteen centimeters of humus

1 and then you'll hit soil. And then
2 around twenty, fifteen to twenty
3 centimeters, that soil will either be a
4 sterile yellow clay. If it is, it's
5 culturally sterile. You stack the rocks
6 back up like you found them. That's it.

7 On other times, we have found that
8 there are features beneath those that do
9 occasionally yield artifacts. Of the
10 artifacts we've recovered, they all, once
11 again, tend to point towards the Woodland
12 time period.

13 MR. CHARLES TURNER: And you found
14 stuff under these mounds?

15 MR. CHRIS HALL: Yes, we have.

16 MR. CHARLES TURNER: But just not
17 burials?

18 MR. CHRIS HALL: Not burials, no
19 burials. And I'm speaking we, as in JSU.
20 University of Alabama has found burials.
21 Certainly, the University of Tennessee
22 has found burials. But not us, not
23 today.

1 MS. MARGARET LONGSTRETH: Isn't
2 that a long, drawn-out process?

3 MR. CHRIS HALL: Yes, it is. It's
4 a lot of hard work, a lot of hard work.

5 In association with stone mounds,
6 in the southeast, you get stonewalls.
7 We have those on Fort McClellan. The
8 snake effigy that's up on top of Skeleton
9 Mountain is a good example. Sometimes
10 they may just be lines of walls,
11 sometimes semicircular. But usually, if
12 you have a stone wall like this,
13 somewhere you're going to have a stone
14 mound. And that's the other relationship
15 I should point out between these stone
16 mounds is in archeology, you always do
17 what we call predictive models about
18 where we think we'll find the sites.

19 Well, one predictive model that we
20 know works is if you find a Woodland
21 village, if you go up on the hill,
22 usually the nearest hill, most of the
23 time -- I'm not going to say every

1 time -- but most of the time, you're
2 going to find these stone mounds and vice
3 versa.

4 If you find the stone mounds, go
5 down to the flat area near the stream and
6 you'll find the Woodland village. That's
7 another association.

8 There is one of the stone mounds
9 that we did excavate out on Pelham Range
10 a few years ago under the supervision of
11 Mr. Bill Garland, when he was a forester
12 here.

13 They range in size. Sometimes you
14 may have a stone mound that's one and a
15 half meters high by, you know, two meters
16 in width. And you may have sixty of them
17 just all over the top of the mountain.

18 Other times, you may have one singular
19 mound and it may be three meters in
20 height by, you know, nine or ten meters
21 in width. So, there are different sizes.

22 MR. MARK ANDERSON: This is kind of
23 a dumb question but, you know, this is an

1 Army installation. What's the
2 probability that soldiers did any of
3 these and that you're wasting your time?
4 MR. CHRIS HALL: I doubt very
5 seriously that soldiers did this. As a
6 matter of fact, I've even -- in the field
7 when I've ran across soldiers, I've even
8 asked them, because a lot of times they
9 would be good references. I would always
10 say, hey, have you seen any of these
11 stone mounds and talked to them about it.
12 But, no, I doubt very seriously.
13 And a lot of people say, well,
14 white settlers lived here before it was
15 in an installation. You know, why
16 weren't they clearing their field? If
17 this were at the edge of a field, I would
18 say, yes, you could have a point there.
19 But most of the time you're going to find
20 these things at the very top of the
21 mountain. And a lot of times it's stones
22 that are prevalent down at the base of
23 the mountain that they've brought all the

1 way up. And no farmer in his right mind
2 is going to clear his field by taking all
3 the stones up to the top of the hill.

4 The only -- the only relationship
5 or I should say the only time that I have
6 found reason to doubt these being
7 aboriginal was a couple of sites on
8 Pelham Range. And the reason is: I went
9 back and I looked at the type of rocks
10 they were. And these are chert, by the
11 way. And I looked at the types on Pelham
12 Range. And there was a complex there of
13 limestone rocks. And they were oh about
14 say a wagon load size and they were
15 within a two mile distance of what would
16 have been the old Cane Creek iron works.
17 And so I think that possibly those were
18 white settlers gathering limestone to use
19 as a fluxing agent in their iron works.
20 But other than that, you know, I would
21 have to say most of these are aboriginal.

22 There is another one. Things are
23 hard to spot. They're hard to spot in

1 the summertime because of the vegetation
2 and in the wintertime they get covered
3 with leaves and limbs and things, so it
4 can be quite difficult.
5 Here we are. You were asking about
6 excavating one. Yes, this was a large
7 stone mound that revealed absolutely
8 nothing except for the fact that it had a
9 pothole in it and it had been dug into
10 before. But that was on Pelham Range,
11 part of a stone mound excavation. And
12 Bill Garland watching, looking on.
13 But these are what the features
14 will look like. Features are features.
15 You know, they show up. And you just
16 about have to be blind not to see this.
17 Out of these particular small features,
18 one appeared -- this one appeared to
19 actually be like a small fire pit, while
20 the others revealed a few pieces of
21 debatauge (phonetic) and I think one
22 projectile point. That's another thing
23 about these -- and John Warthaw

1 (phonetic) and a lot of other
2 archeologists in the southeast have
3 excavated stone mounds. And the one
4 thing we have come to a conclusion about
5 is that they do tend to be Woodland in
6 nature, so they're diagnostic of the
7 Woodland time period. And you're not
8 going to find a lot of artifacts under
9 the ones that aren't burials, I guess.
10 It's typical to find one or two
11 projectile points, three or four pieces
12 of debatauge (phonetic), maybe a piece of
13 pottery. There was a -- one Woodland pot
14 chirt that came out of this.

15 Historic sites, sure, they're easy
16 to recognize here because most of these
17 early house sites -- if you can't find
18 the house site, more than likely you'll
19 find the trash dump. Which was fairly
20 common practice, you take your trash out
21 in the back to the ditch or whatever and
22 you dump it. And if you find the trash
23 dump, then you'll find the house site

1 sooner or later in there.

2 MR. ALLEN FAUST: When does a
3 historical site start? What is the time
4 period?

5 MR. CHRIS HALL: In Alabama, we say
6 the historic period begins roughly 1540.
7 Actually, we call that time period the
8 proto-historic (phonetic). And the only
9 reason for that is because Hernando
10 Desoto coming through and you get the
11 Spanish Chronicles of his journey
12 through. So, yes, here we say that
13 prehistoric native Americans basically
14 coming to an end at -- with the
15 introduction of Desoto.

16 This is on Cane Creek. But
17 certainly, we had a lot of cemeteries out
18 here. And although none, I don't
19 believe -- certainly, we're not going to
20 go do any shovel tests in these
21 cemeteries, but one thing I've learned is
22 to not exactly go by a fence, to always,
23 when you're looking at a cemetery,

1 especially one that's been around awhile,
2 just because that fence is right there,
3 that doesn't mean that on up there a
4 little bit there is not some more burials
5 maybe without head markers. So, we
6 always check those out, kind of a free of
7 charge thing.
8 And lastly -- I know you're ready
9 for this -- this is one of my major
10 concerns. This is what a site looks like
11 that's pot hunted. It doesn't exactly
12 look like our nice, little, neat square
13 units there, does it? This is illegal
14 looting. We call them pot hunters
15 because they like to find vessels that
16 they -- pottery vessels that they can
17 sell on the black market. And this is -
18 our job is hopefully to try and preserve
19 and protects these sites. And this
20 certainly -- progress is progress, but we
21 certainly don't want to see anything like
22 this happening. But then again, you
23 know, we can't be everywhere at once,

1 either.

2 All right. We can hit the lights
3 now and I'll try and answer any questions
4 that any of you may have on the
5 archeology. Come on, now, don't make me
6 feel so bad. Y'all are just ready to go
7 home, aren't you? It's Miami Buffalo
8 night, that's what it is.

9 You had a bunch of questions for
10 Tim Rice.

11 MS. MARY HARRINGTON: He didn't
12 have slides.

13 MR. JIMMY PARKS: On the average,
14 how long will it take you to do one of
15 those forty-five? Can you get with
16 somebody -

17 MR. CHRIS HALL: We're hoping -- of
18 the forty-five sites -- and boy, this is
19 going to be kicking some butt, but we're
20 hoping to be out of here in two months,
21 forty work days. So, we're going to have
22 to average better than one site a day.

23 Some days we may not complete one

1 testing of one site. Other days, we may
2 knock three out. At least that's what
3 I'm hoping.

4 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: That's to
5 determine if you go to the next phase?

6 MR. CHRIS HALL: Yes.

7 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: And if you go to
8 the next phase, then what?

9 MR. CHRIS HALL: Well, that's a
10 different ballgame right there. We would
11 have to just wait and see what type of
12 sites it turned out to be.

13 If it's one of these huge stone
14 mounds that I can look at and say, well,
15 it's going to take us seven workdays just
16 to move the rock. If it turns out to be
17 a village site or something, we wouldn't
18 know, we wouldn't be able to make a
19 recommendation -- I mean, a bid on that
20 until we (inaudible) the site.

21 MS. LONGSTRETH: You mentioned some
22 people will dig illegally. How would
23 they know where to dig if they weren't

1 archeologists?

2 MR. CHRIS HALL: well, some people,
3 it's like a hobby with them, ma'am. They
4 go out -- you know, they've either grown
5 up on farms or something and just know
6 where to look. In Alabama, that's one of
7 the great things -- I mean, Alabama is a
8 great place to be an archeologist because
9 of the many streams and creeks and rivers
10 that we have, that if you've got a nice
11 say, terrace overlooking a stream in
12 Alabama, you can almost bet the farm that
13 there will be an archeological site
14 there.

15 MS. MARGARETTE LONGSTRETH: I
16 remember when I was a child, living in
17 southeast Alabama, Atmore, Alabama
18 really, in my aunt's yard there were,
19 like you go out playing and digging and
20 get arrowheads -

21 MR. CHRIS HALL: Sure -

22 MS. LONGSTRETH: -- and, you know,
23 little, small cups, I guess saucers or

1 something, just digging in the yard.

2 MR. CHRIS HALL: Pieces of pottery
3 and stuff.

4 MS. LONGSTRETH: Yes.

5 MR. CHRIS HALL: Sure. Alabama was
6 heavily, heavily populated throughout
7 pre-history. I mean, beginning all the
8 way fifteen thousand years ago with Paleo
9 Indians all the way through. I mean,
10 even today, we've got the second largest
11 prehistoric town in North America in The
12 State of Alabama, a little place called
13 Moundville. There is only one larger
14 than that and that's Cohokia (phonetic).
15 So, it's a heavily populated area.

16 If we can get in and test these
17 forty-five sites, make our
18 recommendations, hopefully everything
19 will go smoothly. Any other questions?

20 MR. PETE CONROY: Thanks, Chris.

21 MR. CHRIS HALL: I was waiting on
22 someone to throw one of those acronyms at
23 me. Thank you.

1 MS. MARY HARRINGTON: I enjoyed
2 those slides. I like this kindof stuff.

3 MR. PETE CONROY: I understand that
4 there are no reports of committees, so
5 we'll go straight to old business. Ron?

6 MR. RON LEVY: We had mentioned at
7 previous RAB that we were going to try to
8 hold our next meeting in Weaver. Mayor
9 Kimbrough, are we prepared to do that?

10 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: When now?

11 MR. CHARLES TURNER: It's January.

12 MR. RON LEVY: The January meeting.
13 The December meeting we had -

14 MS. MARY HARRINGTON: Cancelled.

15 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: I hope so.

16 MR. RON LEVY: Is that a
17 commitment?

18 MR. MARK ANDERSON: Inspiring of
19 confidence.

20 MS. LISA KINGSBURY: Y'all make
21 sure you read your next send out I send
22 you.

23 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Send out.

1 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: I think it will
2 be ready.

3 MR. RON LEVY: We're going to
4 attempt to coordinate that with The City
5 of Weaver. If we can't, we'll be looking
6 to bring it back here.

7 MAYOR KIMBROUGH: We can have it
8 somewhere. I was hoping our new facility
9 would be complete at that time.

10 MR. RON LEVY: We'll be talking
11 with you about it and see that we can't
12 do that or not.

13 I don't know that -- I don't know
14 that we had any other old business that I
15 needed to discuss.

16 MS. MARY HARRINGTON: Did you talk
17 about the range rule?

18 MR. RON LEVY: Yes, I'm going to
19 talk about that under new business.

20 MR. BART REEDY: Ron -

21 MR. RON LEVY: Yes.

22 MR. BART REEDY: I'm sorry. Go
23 ahead and finish your thought there.

1 MR. RON LEVY: I've got the
2 policies, DoD, Department of Defense's
3 policies on asbestos, on lead base paint,
4 and on radon. And just for the record, I
5 wanted to read you at least part of the
6 policy as it relates to asbestos. So, if
7 you would just bear with me.

8 The Department of Defense's policy
9 with regard to asbestos containing
10 material is to manage asbestos containing
11 material in a manner protective of human
12 health and the environment and to comply
13 with all applicable federal, state, and
14 local laws and regulations governing
15 asbestos containing hazards.

16 Therefore, unless it is determined
17 and by a competent authority, that
18 asbestos containing material in the
19 property does pose a threat to human
20 health at the time of transfer, all
21 property containing asbestos containing
22 material will be conveyed, leased, or
23 otherwise disposed of as is through the

1 base realignment closure process.

2 So, as is is the term that you need

3 to understand. There is another part to

4 this. It says, asbestos containing

5 material shall be remedied prior to

6 property disposal only if it is of the

7 type and condition that is not in

8 compliance with applicable laws,

9 regulations, and standards, or if it

10 poses a threat to human health at the

11 time of the transfer of the property.

12 And that -- you got to go back to

13 the law to find out what those standards

14 are. And friable asbestos, in a lot of

15 cases, is that which is crumbly and

16 coming off is asbestos that we would

17 remediate if it impacts human health and

18 safety.

19 MR. PETE CONROY: From what are you

20 reading?

21 MR. RON LEVY: This is a DoD policy

22 memo. Does anybody want to hear about

23 the lead base paint one or any other -

1 MR. CHARLES TURNER: It's more of
2 the same, isn't it?

3 MR. JIMMY PARKS: Just paint over
4 it, I think, for lead base paint.

5 MR. RON LEVY: Lead base paint,
6 what lead base paint turns out to be more
7 is a full disclosure issue, except as it
8 applies to, as I said, housing that's
9 going to be used for child care and such.

10 But, yes, it's a lot like the
11 asbestos policy. And the radon policy is
12 even -- pretty much just the same.

13 MR. JIMMY PARKS: What was the
14 remediation for lead base paint?

15 MR. RON LEVY: What was the
16 remediation?

17 MR. JIMMY PARKS: Well, what is it?

18 MR. RON LEVY: How do you do it, is
19 that what you're asking?

20 MR. JIMMY PARKS: Yes, what's your
21 remediation for it? Just paint over it,
22 isn't it?

23 MR. RON LEVY: That would be

1 encapsulation. It depends on the
2 condition of the paint. If the paint is
3 flaking, you know, and curling up, in
4 those, you can't just paint over it. You
5 would have to abate it by removing it.
6 And there is special procedures on how to
7 do that. So, the condition of the paint
8 makes a big difference in how you -- what
9 you do to abate it. But you can in fact
10 paint over it, if it's in good condition
11 and you encapsulate it. If it's not,
12 then it's got to come off.
13 Any other questions?

14 MR. PETE CONROY: Mark?

15 MR. MARK ANDERSON: One other piece
16 of old business. If I'm looking at last
17 month's minutes right, EBS, we still on
18 track?

19 MR. RON LEVY: We expect the EBS
20 out in January -- no, excuse me.
21 December.

22 MS. LISA KINGSBURY: The end of
23 this month.

1 MR. RON LEVY: The end of this
2 month, December. Yes, Bart?

3 MR. BART REEDY: We've got a draft
4 document in that is something that we've
5 all been working on. We got it from one
6 of our contractors, one of the Army
7 contractors. It's kind of a base wide
8 approach to handling the sites that we
9 know about from a risk point of view.
10 We've talked about that before. We
11 have -- the first cut at that document
12 came in about two weeks ago.

13 MS. LISA KINGSBURY: What are you
14 talking about, Bart, background?

15 MR. RON LEVY: The background?

16 MR. BART REEDY: No. The one from
17 Jeanie, IT.

18 MS. KINGSBURY: Draft work plan.

19 MR. RON LEVY: The work plan?

20 MR. BART REEDY: The draft work
21 plan.

22 MR. RON LEVY: Yes, I was going to
23 mention that.

1 MR. BART REEDY: Oh, I'm sorry.

2 MR. RON LEVY: That work plan, it's

3 a -- there's a generic health and safety,

4 there is a generic work plan, and then

5 there is a site specific work plan. And

6 the site specific work plan covers our

7 south site out on Pelham Range -- well,

8 actually, covers a number of DURA sites

9 out on Pelham Range.

10 The document is intended to cover

11 site health and safety, work plan

12 requirements, generically, so that we

13 won't have to do it each and every time

14 as we move into the actual work. Now,

15 the work itself is different that -

16 we'll have specific plans for those.

17 And they are also on that table to

18 my right, so, if anybody wants to go over

19 and take a look at those, they're welcome

20 to do that. If you want a copy, please,

21 let me know. But just remember, if

22 you're going to read it, that's one

23 thing. If you're just going to place it

1 somewhere, we can always provide you an
2 opportunity to come down here and read it
3 or go to one of the libraries. If you
4 want us to reproduce something like that,
5 it's a real hellacious -

6 MR. CHARLES TURNER: I just want a
7 binder that size.

8 MR. RON LEVY: The other thought to
9 that was -- other that I wanted to
10 mention that other RABs have a specific
11 subcommittee, a technical review
12 committee, people who really like to do
13 that kind of thing. In other words, and
14 have a desire to go through those -

15 MR. CHARLES TURNER: We don't have
16 anybody like that.

17 MR. RON LEVY: -- documents and can
18 report back to the RAB. That's a
19 consideration that I think you might want
20 to look into. If you want specific
21 individuals to become within the RAB a
22 technical review committee, to look at
23 technical documents for the RAB, as those

1 opposed who can't stand looking at a book
2 this thick, you know, I would -- you
3 know, you might want to seriously
4 consider doing that. I'll leave that
5 open as an issue that we can get back to
6 maybe next RAB.

7 MS. LISA KINGSBURY: Well, if
8 that's what they want, if they want to
9 look into it -

10 MR. RON LEVY: All I would do is
11 tell you to think about that and then we
12 could bring it up as an issue at -

13 MR. CHARLES TURNER: So, the
14 masochists are supposed to stand up and
15 say, let me read it, right?

16 MR. RON LEVY: Charles, we can load
17 you up.

18 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Well, the
19 springs on my truck won't hold that
20 thing.

21 MR. RON LEVY: These documents
22 become part of the public record. So, we
23 will put them in the repositories; JSU,

1 Abrams Library, Anniston Library, they'll
2 be there. And we will make them
3 available to the RAB upon their asking.
4 And these are generic documents that are
5 available to look at. If you ask, we
6 will provide.

7 MR. PETE CONROY: Other new
8 business?

9 MR. RON LEVY: Yes. One of the
10 things that I wanted to ask you about was
11 whether or not you wanted Larry Bryant.
12 Larry Bryant is from Alabama Department
13 of Environmental Management. He is the
14 chief of -- help me out here, Lisa.

15 MS. LISA KINGSBURY: Land
16 Management?

17 MR. RON LEVY: No, he's under -
18 he's over the federal facilities or
19 actually he's over the restoration
20 process for the Alabama Department of
21 Environmental Management. He's Chris
22 Johnson's boss. And he is the individual
23 who has worked the range rule for The

1 State of Alabama. And would -- we would
2 attempt to put him on to talk about the
3 range rule. And that gets back to the
4 UXO and the clean-up issues and what's
5 coming down the pike for the January
6 meeting. If people are interested in
7 hearing Larry speak, we'll -

8 MR. PETE CONROY: I would recommend
9 that.

10 MR. RON LEVY: I'm not promising,
11 but we did ask him at one point and he
12 said he would be interested in doing
13 that. Though, I don't think we set any
14 dates up with him. Do you want to take a
15 count?

16 MR. PETE CONROY: Anybody opposed
17 to that? Let's invite him.

18 MR. RON LEVY: Okay. We've got it
19 on the schedule. That's all I've got for
20 new business, unless anybody has got
21 anything else.

22 I did want to introduce somebody.

23 Paul McGuire. Paul is from the public

1 affairsoffice on Fort McClellan. And
2 he'll be working with the RAB. He
3 replaces Joe -

4 MR. PAUL McGUIRE: Joe Baker.

5 MR. RON LEVY: -- who left for
6 Europe or Korea.

7 MR. PAUL McGUIRE: Kuwait.

8 MR. RON LEVY: Kuwait. He'll be
9 covering the RAB in the future.

10 MR. PETE CONROY: Glad to have
11 you.

12 Motion to adjourn?

13 MR. CHARLES TURNER: Done.

14 MS. MARY HARRINGTON: Here.

15 MS. LISA KINGSBURY: Wait, wait.

16 What do you guys want to do for January?

17 MR. PETE CONROY: We've got -

18 MS. LISA KINGSBURY: The range
19 rule?

20 MR. PETE CONROY: Yes. Ron is
21 going to invite Larry.

22 WHEREUPON, the proceeding was concluded.)

23

1 C E R T I F I C A T E

2 STATE OF ALABAMA)

3 CALHOUN COUNTY)

4

5 I, SAMANTHA E. NOBLE, a Court

6 Reporter and Notary Public in and for The

7 State of Alabama at Large, duly

8 commissioned and qualified, HEREBY

9 CERTIFY that this proceeding was taken

10 before me, then was by me reduced to

11 shorthand, afterwards transcribed upon a

12 computer, and that the foregoing is a

13 true and correct transcript of the

14 proceeding to the best of my ability.

15 I FURTHER CERTIFY this proceeding

16 was taken at the time and place and was

17 concluded without adjournment.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto

3

set my hand and affixed my seal at

4

Anniston, Alabama, on this the 24th day

5

of November, 1997.

6

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10

11

SAMANTHA E. NOBLE

12

Notary Public in and for

13

Alabama at Large

14

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16

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 11-14-97.

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