RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

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Taken before KELLI K. LOWERY, a Court

Reporter and Commissioner for Alabama at Large, at

Building 215, Fort McClellan, Alabama, on the 16th day

of April, 2005, commencing at approximately 5:00 p.m.

NOBLE & ASSOCIATES

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1	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Let's call our
2	meeting to order. It's 12 after 5:00. If anybody
3	else was going to come, they should be here by now.
4	Mr. Bolton?
5	SCOTT BOLTON: I'm here.
6	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Ms. Bragg?
7	CHERYL BRAGG: Here.
8	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Mr. Burgett?
9	PHILLIP BURGETT: Here.
10	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Mr. Clendenin?
11	MONTY CLENDENIN: Here.
12	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Mr. Conroy?
13	Dr. Cox? Mr. Elser? Mr. Hall? Dr. Harrington?
14	Mr. Kimbrough? Dr. May?
15	FRED MAY: Here.
16	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Dr. Spain?
17	DR. JOHN SPAIN: Here.
18	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Mr. Wilson?
19	PENN WILSON: Here.
20	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Michelle Klomp?
21	Mr. Brittain? And Ms. Little?
22	BRANDY LITTLE: Here.
23	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Let's see. We

1	have, one, two, three
2	BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: No quorum.
3	CURTIS FRANKLIN: We do?
4	BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: No, we don't.
5	CURTIS FRANKLIN: How many do we
6	like?
7	BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: Two.
8	CURTIS FRANKLIN: We'll watch the
9	door. We are two short of a quorum. We can continue
10	our meeting but can hold no votes because of the lack
11	of quorum.
12	So let's continue with our meeting, and
13	hopefully two more people will wonder in.
14	Introduction of quests. If we could go
15	around the wall this way (pointing). Please introduce
16	yourself.
17	RICHARD HAYNIE: Richard Haynie.
18	PAUL JAMES: Paul James, Alabama
19	National Guard Training Center.
20	JOHN PENMANT: John Penmant with
21	Alabama National Guard Training Center.

22

23 Archeology.

HARRY HOLSTEIN: Harry Holstein, JSU

1	RON GRANT: Ron Grant, interested
2	citizen.
3	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Thank you.
4	BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: Actually, we
5	have some guests from ADEM here.
6	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Okay.
7	KANESHIA TOWNSEND:
8	Kaneshia Townsend with ADEM.
9	JULIE ANGE: Julie Ange with ADEM.
10	BRITTNEY STRAP: Brittney Strap with
11	ADEM.
12	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Thank you.
13	Did you get those?
14	THE COURT REPORTER: I did. Thank
15	you.
16	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Okay. We cannot
17	approve the minutes of the last minutes because of the
18	lack of a quorum.
19	Old business. Mr. Bolton.
20	SCOTT BOLTON: Okay. The thing that
21	I had on the agenda for old business is the TAPP
22	contract. Since we have a lot of things on the

program tonight, I'll keep it real short unless

23

1 somebody	has	got	а	lot	of	questions.
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2 The bottom line is: The contract did expire and was not funded for this fiscal year. The 3 basis for it, in reviewing the records, were back in 4 5 the July of '06 RAB meeting, the RAB apparently voted, 6 before my time unfortunately, so I can't give you a 7 background. The RAB apparently voted not to continue the TAPP contract in FY '07, so on that basis, the 8 9 money was basically returned, or they said that we didn't need it. 10 As far as the availability of funds, we 11 12 could certainly try to get funding for the remainder 13 of the fiscal year. I'll be honest with you, it does 14 not look real good. We can try, though. What I do 15 need to know though is: If we do want to put it on the agenda in an attempt to do it again for FY '08, 16 now would be the time because we'll have planning 17 18 meetings coming up in the next month or so nailing 19 down the next fiscal year's budget. 20 If you're interested in the type of 21 things -- and maybe this is worth while -- that a TAPP 22 contract, you know, the type of projects that are 23 eligible under TAPP is -- because it is fairly

1	limited.	There	was	some	discussion	in	the	past	about,
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- well, could we use TAPP money to go view an art site,
- 3 such as the Snake Effigy on the hill and so forth.
- 4 The short answer to that would be no.
- 5 The following types of technical
- 6 assistance projects are eligible for funding by Army
- 7 under TAPP programs: Interpreting technical
- 8 documents, assessing technology, participating in the
- 9 relative risk plan evaluation, munition response site
- 10 evaluations, understanding health implications, and
- 11 there are some instances where the RAB required -- we
- have to have some sort of specific training on a
- 13 case-by-case basis. That can be looked at. Sometimes
- 14 TAPP money can be used for that, but those are pretty
- 15 rare, and that's really the limitations as far as the
- 16 type of projects.
- 17 So it's not particularly free ranging.
- 18 It is very, very narrow in terms of scope, but if the
- 19 RAB feels that they would like or need a TAPP
- 20 contract -- because the purpose of it is the
- 21 interpretation of certain documents and so forth -- we
- 22 can certainly pursue that.
- 23 You'll find a lot of it, more frequently

1	in my experiences, is that as we go through these
2	remediation processes, such as CERCLA has a process
3	that you follow, and generally speaking, once you kind
4	of get yourself past the delineation into the phases
5	where you're picking remedies and so on, which is
6	fairly characteristic for a lot of the sites here,
7	those are the areas as you're going through those
8	procedures, where I find that the technical issues
9	come up a lot of times.
10	Again, if the RAB wants us to pursue
11	that, we certainly will, and the spreadsheets that I
12	send will try to get funding for the next fiscal year.
13	TAPP contracts are limited to as Ron said last
14	time 25,000 a year. We've never approached that.
15	We don't go in for a blanket of 25,000, but we never
16	approach that. I don't see us having any difficulty
17	spelling out the need for a TAPP contract since we've
18	had one in the past. I will have a little bit of a
19	difficulty explaining, you know, why we said no, and
20	now we're saying yes, but, again, I don't see that as
21	a major obstacle.
22	DR. JOHN SPAIN: Did you uncover any
23	rationale for any reason it was decided against

4	1
1	before?
_	DCTOTC:

- 2 SCOTT BOLTON: No. I just don't
- 3 know what the answer to that is. I believe Gary
- 4 Harvey was the one that brought it up, obviously my
- 5 predecessor, and in some vote, the RAB decided it
- 6 wasn't necessary.
- 7 MONTY CLENDENIN: Does tonight's
- 8 program become part of the technical response of this
- 9 committee?
- 10 SCOTT BOLTON: I would say probably
- 11 not. Again, it's more about -- if you'll notice, it
- goes all to risk assessment and community health,
- 13 public health issues. Those are the kind of things
- it's there for, to help explain those kind of things.
- 15 An example on my other site: We had a
- 16 big study by the Agency of Toxic -- ATSDR -- Toxic
- 17 Substance and Disease -- something or other. But
- 18 anyway, they're a subset of -- in Atlanta, the Center
- 19 For Disease Control. So that would be the kind of
- thing interpreting their finding would be a typical
- 21 example of a TAPP-type issues that you could use it
- 22 for.
- DR. JOHN SPAIN: Would you be able

as I'm

1	to proceed with this without a vote?
2	SCOTT BOLTON: As far

concerned, sure. I mean, I don't think we have to 3

4 have a -- if we need a vote, we've got time. We've

5 got sufficient meetings coming up to do it, but the

6 consensus is: If we want to pursue it, we can pursue

it. It's that simple. 7

MONTY CLENDENIN: Because I remember 8

9 when Ron made his presentation to us about the scope

of his task. One of the words that he used was 10

"preservation," and that just stuck in my head, again, 11

12 with my passion for the topic for tonight. So again,

13 I just wondered if Ron knows if there's any part of

his contract that would tap big money to talk about 14

restoration and that stuff of this site. 15

SCOTT BOLTON: Well, again, when it 16

goes to risk -- when we say "tap," I hate to use the 17

18 word "tap for money." We're talking about Technical

19 Assistance for Public Participation project, okay.

20 Let's be kind of specific so we don't confuse that

21 issue. But again, if you notice the scope is to

22 review and interpret plans, technical documents, site

23 studies, engineering decision documents, risk

1	assessment,	health	assessment,	so	it	is	fairly

- limited. They are looking at the risk and health
- 3 assessments because the mission here -- quite frankly,
- 4 the mission of this organization is to do the
- 5 environmental remediation, to be protective of human
- 6 health and the environment, and everything else -- you
- 7 know, sometimes we get lucky and get to do a little
- 8 more, but that's, you know, kind of narrowly defined.
- 9 DR. JOHN SPAIN: Yeah, but it
- 10 certainly can be broadly interpreted. You know, there
- are certainly a lot of opportunity in those line
- 12 items.
- 13 SCOTT BOLTON: Sure. Like I say, if
- 14 the consensus is: You want me to pursue funding, we
- 15 certainly can.
- DR. JOHN SPAIN: I'd say yes.
- 17 CURTIS FRANKLIN: We can see by a
- 18 show of hands. We can't take an official vote, but we
- 19 could indicate by a show of hands.
- 20 SCOTT BOLTON: I will certainly
- 21 pursue it, and we can see what we could do.
- 22 DR. JOHN SPAIN: I think it would be
- 23 good as well -- maybe we could get lucky for the

- 1 remainder of this year, perhaps not, but it's a
- 2 possibility.
- 3 SCOTT BOLTON: Just because Lisa and
- 4 I sit down and get your clocks ticked on a monthly
- basis, and it's the same pocket they keep going into,
- 6 I'm not optimistic. Certainly we will bring it up,
- 7 and we'll do your best. I'm just not optimistic.
- 8 It's tough to get money right now.
- 9 LISA HOLSTEIN: There's a process,
- 10 which the RAB did last time, but they have to -- we've
- got all the paperwork, and then you have to sign
- 12 things, so we have all the RAB members' signatures,
- and then that will go -- the request will be
- submitted, and I think it will go back up again in
- January of '08, so we'll get the money sometime next
- 16 year. I can't remember when that is that we get the
- funding for the TAPP contract, but we've missed the
- 18 cycle for this year, so we probably won't get it.
- 19 CURTIS FRANKLIN: I think if we are
- fortunate enough to get this review, we certainly
- 21 aught to learn by our mistakes and avail ourselves of
- 22 those services. I think that was what brought about
- 23 the problem, that we didn't use the services that were

1	available to us, and certainly if we're lucky enough
2	to have it again, we can use those services.
3	Any other discussion on this?
4	You will pursue that?
5	SCOTT BOLTON: Sure will.
6	CURTIS FRANKLIN: All right. The
7	program tonight is on the Snake Effigy from
8	Monty Clendenin and Dr. Harry Holstein, and so I'll
9	turn the program over to them.
10	DR. HARRY HOLSTEIN: Hello
11	everybody. It's nice to be here tonight. I've never
12	been to the RAB meeting before, but the topic that I'm
13	about to present, I think, is something that will
14	spark your interest in one degree or another.
15	I've been at JSU as an archeologist for
16	25 years now. One of the things that I've discovered
17	in those 25 years is northeast Alabama has an
18	incredible heritage, prehistoric heritage and historic
19	heritage and as far as archaeological resources are
20	concerned, and I've had an opportunity to investigate
21	a lot of cool sites, interesting sites that range from
22	Hernando de Soto to Davey Crockett to prehistoric
23	Indians that lived 8,000 years ago.

1	And one of those things I'm fortunate
2	enough to be here in northeast Alabama is a phenomenon
3	that archeologists have contended with from the
4	Appalachian Mountains all the way from Alabama up to
5	New England, which I'll show you in a couple of
6	minutes. The Midwest has to deal with this resource.
7	It's kind of a mystery. A lot of
8	archeology is a mystery. We don't know it all. We
9	just know bits and pieces of it. The ability to study
10	sites like the one we're going to be talking about,
11	the Snake Effigy. We'll have a better understanding
12	of what it's all about, and what it's all about,
13	basically are rock piles, piles of rocks laid across
14	the landscape.
15	And the controversy comes into, very
16	simply, a lot of people pile up rocks. I bet
17	everybody in this room has piled up rocks out in your
18	yard or piled up rocks in your neighbor's yard at one
19	time or another. Like everyday rock piles, Indian
20	rock piles, the Snake Effigy, is a good example to how
21	this is to be done.
22	What I'm going to try to do over the
23	next 20 minutes or so, I'm looking at you guys like

1	you're one of my intro archeology classes. I don't
2	know how much you know about Alabama prehistory, but
3	if I just start talking about a pile of rocks that
4	look like a snake, it probably won't make much sense
5	to most people. So I want to try to put it into
6	perspective of the greater scheme of Alabama and
7	things that you are familiar with, history, Creek
8	Indian, Cherokee Indian, Civil War, that kind of
9	stuff, and try to let you know what's going on here
10	as archeologists call it the big pages.
11	You can tell sort of what people were
12	doing at certain times in this part of the world,
13	Alabama, and there's about five or six big pages. And
14	one of those pages deals with the Snake Effigy. A
15	time period in the past when people would pile up
16	rocks, and there was a reason for it.
17	So if I can, I'm going to try to show
18	you in the next couple of minutes why these piles of
19	rocks are important. They're what archeologists call
20	Woodland. It's a time period when Indians, not just
21	here in Alabama with rocks, but throughout the Eastern
22	United States, were building mounds. It's the
23	so-called mound builders. They had reasons for it.

1	They had beliefs and had other reasons. A lot of them
2	had to do with burials, and ceremonialism. So I'm
3	going to try to tie it all together best as I can, and
4	give you an idea of what's going on here.
5	One of the things, I should also thank
6	the JPA and the County Commissioners for offsetting
7	some of the funding to do this research. We did this
8	in March. We had luckily, Monty and Richard, and a
9	couple of volunteers that spent two days up on top of
10	the mountain behind us. But without the volunteers
11	and without the aid of Calhoun County Commissioners
12	and the JPA, we wouldn't have even been able to get up
13	onto this site.
14	It says "preliminarily." We haven't
15	done much other than clean it, clear it, map it, and
16	get an idea of what's by it. Let's go down memory
17	lane of Alabama prehistory.
18	If you look up here the screen real
19	quick, these are the big pages, and I don't have time
20	to go into all of the things that archeologists know,
21	but you have to realize that we've been doing
22	archeology. Not me and my mouse in my pocket, but
23	archeologists have been working in the state for over

1	200 years now. So we've got a pretty good idea, not
2	just the state here, but the whole south, the whole
3	Eastern United States, of what those pages are about.
4	But starting off, you'll see
5	Paleoindian, Archaic, Gulf Formation. Here is the
6	time frame we believe the Snake Effigy deals with.
7	It's called Woodland. It dates between about 1,000 BC
8	to about AD 700. It's followed by the Mississippian.
9	Maybe you are familiar with that. That's the
10	Moundville time period, big sites like Moundville and
11	Etowah Mound. Mexico is coming up here in this part
12	of the world and influencing the Indians that live in
13	the valleys of Eastern and Southeastern United States.
14	And then here's the death bell for
15	Indians in this part of the world too. It's called
16	Protohistoric, beginning in history in 1540 here in
17	Calhoun County, incredible event, because in 1540, the
18	world changed forever for the Indians that lived here
19	for 10,000 years prior to that, and that was in August
20	of 1540, 1,000 Spaniards, black slaves came
21	marching down probably Choccolocco Valley on their way
22	south under the command of a Spanish soldier by the
23	name of Hernando de Soto. He came, and he brought a

1	lot of nice little trinkets and glass and metal and
2	iron and brass, but unfortunately for the native
3	population, he brought a Stephen King's nightmare of
4	germs and diseases. It was terrible, chicken pox,
5	black plague. You name it, they brought it, the
6	Indians caught it. Within a few years, terrible
7	population decline, entire villages, river valleys
8	like the Tennessee were abandon. Anyway, that's
9	called Protohistoric, and it ends around 1600 AD with
10	Historic.
11	We picked this day because that's when
12	Charleston and a lot of English Colonies were
13	established, and trade was starting to move into
14	Alabama and western Georgia, so you had real history,
15	people living amongst the people, not just visiting
16	them.
17	Let's back up. Paleoindian, they are
18	your first Americans. Luckily we had a camera when
19	they crossed the barrier.
20	I'm not used to having a pointer. We're
21	so poor up there that this is my pointer. The land
22	bridge is where a lot of archeologists,
23	anthropologists believed that Native Americans first

1	entered this continent. Although there's competing
2	theories in the last couple of years, they probably
3	island hopped through the Pacific, but either way,
4	they got here during the Ice Age.
5	Next slide.
6	And we know that because we have
7	evidence. We don't just make this up. Part of the
8	big page is these famous fluted points. These are
9	called folsom (phonetic). They've got a flute, and
10	they were on a hand-held spear, and they were used to
11	kill something. Here's what's unique about it: They
12	were used to kill giant prehistoric animals like that
13	bison up there, and we know this because throughout
14	the West and all the way from Canada down to
15	Tierra del Fuego, South America, we found these
16	things, in my cases, imbedded in the ribs of these
17	prehistoic animals like elephants, giant bison, horse
18	they were all being eaten and munched on by the
19	Paleoindians.
20	We find these fluted points throughout
21	Calhoun County. We know there was a presence here.
22	There's not a heavy presence, but they were here.

Whether they were hunting elephants, we don't know,

23

1	but	we've	found	fluted	points	at	several	sites,	even
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- on Fort McClellan, former Fort McClellan.
- Next slide.
- 4 The following period is called the
- 5 Archaic. The Ice Age ended, and the world changed.
- 6 The animals changed. The plants changed. Biologists
- 7 know that all these mega animals, like, bison,
- 8 elephant, died out. You don't see to many elephants
- 9 in northeast Alabama unless it's in the circus, but
- 10 man continued to live and so did all the little
- 11 critters, the deer, the rabbits, the squirrels.
- 12 The world became basically the way it is
- 13 today, the same kind of environment and all the kind
- of trees you see out there, that pretty much is what
- 15 you would see around 8,000 BC.
- But man changed. It had to. New ways
- of life, things to exploit. One of the things we see
- 18 here in Calhoun County a lot are called fish queers,
- 19 fish traps. They're very efficient. Instead of
- 20 hunting elephants, now they're fishing. And the way
- these things worked, they piled rocks up one bank,
- 22 rocks off another bank, they leave a little opening,
- this V, and they anchored a basket facing upstream,

- 1 and the fish swim along the rocks right into the
- basket, Captain D's. They got themselves a fish
- dinner, very efficient. This is on Terrapin Creek, by
- 4 the way, just a little bit north of here in Calhoun
- 5 County.
- 6 New weapons. This is called an atlatl.
- 7 There's a lot of weird words in anthropology. Atlatl
- 8 is one of them. It's Aztec for spear thrower, and
- 9 this is the M16 of the Archaic. They changed those
- 10 hand-held spears that Paleoindians held onto to stab
- 11 these giant elephants, but now they could throw this
- 12 thing about five times further with a lot more
- 13 velocity and bring down animals like deer, which
- 14 become very popular.
- The arrowheads or spear points change.
- 16 They start that barb or serrated edges. Now you want
- 17 your spear to go into the animal and stay in it and
- 18 then track the animal, deer or rabbit or whatever you
- 19 got with the atlatl. Before when you had an elephant
- on the end of your spear, you wanted it to come back
- 21 out again, and you get the heck out of there with your
- spear, but that changes.
- People are starting to learn where to

- live, what's edible, and they start worrying about
- what they look like. These are called gorges.
- 3 They're all from Talladega County. They were polished
- 4 stone. They were worn on a chest, like a pendant that
- a woman or man would wear today. You'll see that.
- 6 You see exploitation of a lot of plants become
- 7 important. Ducks, aquatic resources, turtles,
- 8 etcetera, that's the Archaic, but notice that's 7,000
- 9 years. That's -- the United States has been here a
- 10 little over 300, so we're talking a long span of time,
- and they really got to learn their way of life in
- various parts of Alabama and the South for that
- 13 matter.
- 14 Next slide.
- There is a little quirk here in the
- 16 South. We don't have this up in Pennsylvania where I
- grew up. Down here in the South, you got what's
- 18 called the Gulf Formation. Long story short: What
- 19 happens is Mexico is leaps and bounds ahead of this
- 20 part of the world. They look like hillbilly Native
- 21 Americans compared to the folks that live in Mexico,
- 22 Middle America, Peru. You've heard of Incas and
- 23 Aztec. That's all the latter civilizations, but there

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- 2 civilization starts to trickle up into the South. It
- 3 comes along the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi River.
- 4 They are a way of life. One of the things they do in
- 5 the Gulf Formation, living along these coastal areas,
- 6 exploiting sea shells, fish, things from the Gulf of
- 7 Mexico, and shell fish are very important to these
- 8 people. They had real fancy pottery. They were well
- 9 ahead of their time for 2500 BC.
- 10 Here's a site over in St. Clair County,
- just south of Neeley Henry Dam. We call it the Shelly
- 12 Site because it's full of clam shells and periwinkles.
- 13 Here's your first escargot in this part of the world.
- 14 But all that white stuff is the shells. The Indians
- 15 bought off a muscle shoals. There have been a shoals
- up in here. Today that's Martin Lake, so it's
- 17 artificial. So it would have been rocks. It's very
- 18 shallow. The shells attach themselves to the rocks,
- 19 and Indians go out and just pluck it up, but anyhow,
- 20 that brought up stuff from Mexico into the interior of
- 21 the southeast. This came as far north as St. Clair
- 22 County.
- Next slide.

1	Here we go. This is what we're talking
2	about, what the Snake Effigy is all about. In various
3	parts of the world around 1,000 BC now, none of
4	these dates are set in cement. They vary. But around
5	1,000 BC, you get what archeologists term, the "mound
6	builders," the beginning of mound building.
7	Initially, the mound builders dealt
8	with, mainly, dead. A lot of these mounds are built
9	for the dead. A lot of those mounds were built as
10	memorials for people who lived at another time and was
11	built elsewhere. Either way, it has a lot to do with
12	death and rituals of death. In various parts of the
13	world, they differ. Up in the Ohio Valley, they are
14	made of dirt, and even here in Alabama in the flood
15	planes, you get dirt mounds, piles of dirt, but up in
16	the mountains that's where the Snake Effigy is
17	Alabama, if you've ever been up in the woods, you
18	can't help but notice the rocks everywhere. So
19	they're picking up the local resources, rocks, and
20	piling up rocks instead of earth.
21	Next slide.
22	And the thing about the Woodlands, it's
23	not just mounds. It's a much more complex way of

1	life. Your start getting large villages. Here's your
2	first Jim Walter Homes of Alabama. This site we
3	worked on for the City of Anniston a few years back.
4	This is a big Indian Village on Cane Creek, a place
5	near what's called the Blue Hole, otherwise known as
6	Woodland Park today.
7	This whole area you're looking at is an
8	Indian village, and if I turned it around and shot the
9	other way, it would extend that far too on Cane Creek,
10	which is off to the right, and there's a big Blue Hole
11	spring down there that attracted people.
12	But during the Woodland, you start
13	getting permanent villages. You start getting new
14	technology. The bow and arrow, it's the first time
15	you get the bow, ceramics, pottery. I mean, Gulf
16	Formational people had ceramics, but the average Joe
17	didn't in this part of the world until Woodland. And
18	it gets fancy. They start decorating it. I always
19	like to show my students, here's the back of an Indian
20	house. It doesn't look like much, but it's probably
21	more cheaper than 200 grand. We found a couple of

houses down there in Woodland Park about 24 feet in

diameter, central fire places, and they had storage

22

23

1	pits full of nuts, deer bone, there was some turtle
2	shell, and other things in those pits, but what you're
3	looking at here is the back of a circular house.
4	And just to show you very quickly, these
5	little dots, these are called post stains or post
6	molds. They form a big circular patterns. These
7	bigger dots, that's the storage pits. For
8	archeologists, that's like looking in their closets.
9	We look in these storage pits, we see what's in them,
10	tells us what kind of food, tells us what kind of
11	pollen, tells us even about these stone rocks, where
12	we could tell you what kind of vegetation, grasses,
13	and pines that were growing around that village 2,000
14	years ago.
15	Next slide.
16	A Woodland, though, is ceremonialism.
17	You've got a lot going on in Woodland, particularly, I
18	guess, the burial mound cultures are up in the midwest
19	along the Ohio River and the Scioto River Valley.
20	During the 1840s, when the first settlers were going
21	down the Ohio, they saw these huge complexes with
22	earth and walls, burial mounds, very geometric

outline, circles with a mound in the middle, just

23

1	7 1 1 7 7		
1	TITTLE	circles,	zıgzags.

21

22

23

2 This one is hard to see, but this whole 3 river valley, this is Chillicothe, Ohio. It's got all kinds of earth that's attached in circles and 5 semicircles all the way up the valley. A lot of them 6 had interior log rooms where people were buried, whole 7 families; sometimes just males; sometimes females, males, and kids. A lot of grave goods, things that 8 9 were put in for the afterlife that some folks apparently believed in. You can see their 10 ceremonialism that's going on. 11 Next slide. 12 13 Trade, going to Woodland, there's no 14 doubt the people up in Ohio are talking to people in 15 Alabama because things like conk shells are coming out of the Gulf. Mica, which comes out of the Carolinas 16 and right here in Alabama, is going up into Ohio. 17 18 Various things like sharks' teeth and native copper 19 from Michigan, all this stuff is moving around, like 20 native copper going in the Woodland. These are

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various kinds of stones that occur throughout the

Eastern United States that also are moving back and

forth. There's a stone right here in Alabama Indians

1	would kill for up in Michigan. It's called green
2	stone, and you find it up in Michigan. You find it up
3	in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, etcetera.
4	Next slide.
5	The mounds are spectacular up in the
6	Midwest. Here's what I was talking about Mica a
7	minute ago. Here's an earthing wall. This is a
8	perfect rectangle. It looks like they had a
9	surveyor's transit laying these sites out. You've go
10	earthing mounds, and this particular one was called
11	Mica Mound. There was a male, female, and two
12	children, and nearly 300 pounds of uncut Mica, and
13	what that says, this is southern Ohio. This Mica at
14	the closest would have been here in Micaville over in
15	Alabama or over in the Carolinas. That's a lot of
16	Mica to carry on your back up there to Ohio.
17	Here's one of the more spectacular
18	midwestern mounds. It's very pertinent to tonight's
19	talk because it's a big snake. Up here, you've got
20	the Great Serpent Mound. There's the tale. If you
21	look at this, it's all earth. It winds all the way
22	down here, and there the snake's got its mouth open,

23 and it's eating an egg. Archeologists in the early

1	turn of the century, they excavated certain parts of
2	that snake, and they discovered bodies. They found
3	bodies in the snake. They found bodies where the
4	snake's heart would be. They found bodies where the
5	mouth would be. And my favorite body they found, I
6	think was symbolic of the guy's personality. They
7	found a body at the back orifice of the snake, so go
8	figure.
9	But anyhow, this is a Mica snake right
10	here. It's a Mica snake that came out of that mound
11	and some beautiful pipes. Tobacco was being used.
12	Tobacco was started during the Archaic time period.
13	Here's a stone mound. Here's Cincinnati, Ohio, but
14	here's another these are called effigies, snakes,
15	birds, whatever, deer, bears. Here's an eagle effigy
16	of stone over on the eastern side of Atlanta, Georgia,
17	Putnam County. There's at least five that were
18	recorded, and it's a State Park over there now, if you
19	still want to go take a look at that. My point is:
20	They're making effigies of animals. It's part of
21	their beliefs. Whether it's birds or snakes, that's

Next slide.

very typical.

1	Okay. Here's more Alabama now.
2	Recently, we've been doing a lot of research of stone
3	mounds over the last ten years or so, so I get kind of
4	excited about piles of rocks, and we found some very
5	interesting ones over the years because we've had some
6	contracts with the National Forest. In other words
7	the National Guard out on Pelham Range, and one of the
8	things that you'll notice here, there's a site that
9	I'll be showing you on the map. It's not too far from
10	the stone effigy.
11	There's a series of these stone sites up
12	on Choccolocco Mountain. This one is incredible. We
13	just found this last March. It's called Morton Hill.
14	It's up here with in the long-leaf pines in the
15	reserve. It's walls, walls, and a few small mounds.
16	The walls run for miles. There's at least two to
17	three miles of walls criss-crossing the mounds. It's
18	one of the highest mountains in Alabama. You see wall
19	after wall, but here where I showed you here's
20	another wall. This is up in Massachusetts, you get
21	these walls.
22	This is one of our interesting
23	comparisons. We're doing a job in the Talladega

1	National Forest, and we find this strange pile of
2	rocks with an obelisk sticking up out of the middle of
3	it right off the Nogy Trail back a few years ago.
4	Well, look at this. Here's another one up in Burnt
5	Hill, Massachusetts. It's all part of this complex.
6	So there's some kind of thought pattern going on here
7	in the Eastern United States about these mounds and
8	walls.
9	Next slide.
10	Okay. Right here locally, over the last
11	winter, we just finished a report on a place called
12	Shelton Mound, again on Choccolocco Mountain a little
13	bit further north of the Snake Effigy, over White's
14	Gap Road. A.C. Shelton owns a lot of property over
15	there, and he was kind enough to let us go trace all
16	over his property, and also the US Forest Service
17	property, and we found a series of conical mounds, and
18	these little lines are walls. We don't know what the
19	walls are for. Not walls in the sense you can't get
20	over them. You can walk right over them, but they're

we saw three different clusters, but that's basically

They're three different colors because

laid across the landscape. These are all walls.

21

22

23

32

- 1 White's Gap.
- 2 Next slide.
- 3 Here's the Shelton Mound Complex. See
- 4 all the rock piles. I want to say we had, like, 113
- 5 piles of rocks. They're not real pretty, and we
- 6 cleaned them up, and that's what they look like clean.
- 7 You see the conical piles, like an ice cream cone
- 8 thing.
- 9 Here's the Shelton Wall. I forget how
- 10 many walls were in there. Some of the walls were kind
- of interesting. There's one that's kind of a U
- 12 shaped.
- 13 If you back that up for one second,
- Brenda, back it up. There we go.
- 15 Some of the walls were interesting too.
- 16 There's one we call the Z wall. It's perfectly north,
- 17 south, east, west. It's a little Z. Then we get
- 18 walls that are almost parallel. It looks like they
- were laid out with a compass and basically tape
- 20 because they're evenly spaced. Walls aren't -- again,
- 21 I've heard of the walls being used for irrigation and
- other things, and some of the walls go perpendicular
- 23 up and down the mountain. Some of them go zigzag or

1 horseshoe shap	ped.
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- 2 Next slide.
- 3 Okay. The last prehistorical period,
- 4 Mississippian Period. This is the grand dad of all
- 5 prehistory. This is where the Indians reached their
- 6 highest populations. They were the closest to being
- 7 like Mexican Indians because a lot of Mexico is here.
- New settlements. This one is in East
- 9 St. Louis, Illinois. It's called Cahokia (phonetic),
- and it, at one time, had nearly 100,000 folks living
- in it. They had a suburb, a thing called Woodhinge,
- 12 just like stone hinge for the seasons. The main mound
- is called Monk's Mound. Over here, this is Monk's
- Mound. You can't see the third level there, but it's
- 15 a truncated flattop mound. The third level, you could
- 16 put four football fields up on top of it. It's over
- 17 100 feet high. To put that, again, in perspective, if
- 18 you look at the Jacksonville State Library, it's as
- 19 high as the library. Remember, they had no D-9s.
- They had no dozers or trucks. They did this by hand.
- 21 They had a very organized society with
- four classes. There was the upper upper class, the
- 23 upper class, the middle class, and the slave class.

1	The	upper	class,	the	person	who	lived	on	this	big
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- 2 mound, he was a God on Earth, like a pharaoh. He was
- 3 called the Great Son.
- 4 We know who the God on Earth was right
- 5 here in Calhoun County. His name was Coosa. Funny
- 6 thing, they named the river after him. Chief Coosa
- 7 was the one that the Spanish ran into back in the
- 8 1540s.
- 9 Next slide.
- 10 And one reason these folks are so
- 11 important, one reason is their subsistence, what they
- 12 ate. For the first time, people are starting to
- depend on domestication, agriculture, and particularly
- 14 corn. You get Mexican triad up here in Alabama. It's
- 15 called -- it's called corn, beans, and squash.
- These are prehistoric John Deere
- 17 tractors. This is my Don Imus slide. These are green
- 18 stone hoes, but anyhow, these three artifacts came
- 19 from over on the Coosa River, and that one -- this is
- a pipe with a carved head, and it looks very Mexican
- 21 with a face on it. A lot of people think this is the
- 22 ashtray. No, this is called the chunky stone. It's a
- game that Indians played between towns. Kind of like

1 football today, but it	was their form of innertown
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- 2 entertainment.
- 3 Artifacts, that's called a monolithic
- 4 axe. That's who the great son -- that's like a
- 5 presidential seal. Only certain people in certain
- 6 areas could have any of those.
- 7 Next slide.
- 8 And this is the Protohistoric. You
- 9 know, 1540, here comes de Soto. He brings his iron
- 10 axes and glass, he brings the glass beads, but as I
- 11 said earlier, he brought disease that lead to terrible
- 12 depopulation. Indians abandoned all northern Alabama
- 13 and ended up down there in Montgomery by the time you
- get into the 1600s. The Tennessee Valley was
- 15 abandoned by the end of the 1500s, and the Cherokees
- show up in East Tennessee in the 1600s, but anyhow,
- 17 that's Protohistoric.
- 18 Next slide.
- 19 And last but not least, we have an
- interesting early historic period here in Alabama.
- 21 You had the Creek Indian wars, all fought within the
- 22 state of Alabama. Fort Struthers, over on the other
- 23 side of Neeley Henry, that's one of the staging areas

4	_	- 1		1 1	_	- ·		1010
1	ior	Jackson	and	nıs	Tennessee	volunteers	ın	1813.

- 2 They came down here, they crossed Ten Island, which is
- 3 now Neeley Henry Dam. They moved over here. The
- 4 first day they were here -- second day, on November
- 5 3rd. On November 3rd of 1813, they attacked this
- 6 site. It was called the Tallasahatchee Village,
- 7 murdered 197 men and women and children, captured 90
- 8 women and children. A few of the men escaped, but it
- 9 was the beginning of the end for the Creeks.
- 10 Next slide.
- 11 And this is the Tallasahatche
- 12 battlefield from -- some of our units back in 1988.
- 13 This is Highway 144. It's over near the Vulcan Quarry
- over there in Alexandria, if you wanted to know right
- 15 where it's at. Here is our excavation going on, and
- here is some of the stuff we found. We found rifle
- 17 flints, musket flints, we found Creek Indian pottery,
- 18 and we know from Davey Crockett and other folks who
- 19 were here, that they burned a lot of the Indians alive
- in their cabins. And we found one of the edges, we
- think, of one of their cabins. We found jewelry,
- 22 silver, we found a burnt human bone, we found all the
- 23 evidence that points to that's Tallasahatchee where

1 D	avey	Crockett	and	Jackson,	and	all	those	other	guys,
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- 2 Sam Houston was here too on this particular site.
- Next slide.
- 4 Okay. Now to the snake. Along
- 5 Choccolocco Mountain, I've just mentioned three of
- 6 those sites, up here in White's Gap. You've got
- 7 Shelton Mounds, and then down here you've got Bain's
- 8 Gap, you've got Morton Hill overlooking Bain's Gap,
- 9 and then further down, you've got the Snake Effigy,
- 10 and so they're all down that crest of that particular
- 11 mountain right here, going right up there.
- 12 Next slide.
- I can tell you, and anybody whose been
- 14 up there with us can tell you, it's not easy getting
- there. This is not something you want to do on a
- day's walk. It's on -- I think it's the second or
- third highest peak or maybe -- doesn't matter. You're
- 18 up quite a ways, very rugged terrain. The snake
- 19 itself is right on the edge or almost of a cliff going
- down one side, so you can rule out farming or anybody
- 21 up that -- somebody just have nothing else to do on a
- 22 Sunday to go up there and build this thing.
- Next slide.

1	We mapped it. We used total station,
2	which uses satellites. We also used GPS units. We
3	also used good old fashion tapes. We were up there
4	for two days. Like I said, luckily we had some
5	volunteers, and then we had our crew who we paid from
6	JSU, and the end result is: This is what your snake
7	kind of looks like from above, and I'm going to come
8	back to this in a minute. But the main part of the
9	snake that hasn't been damaged is about 196 feet long,
10	and it looks like a little head on one side.
11	Unfortunately, somebody back in either
12	the 40s or 50s came in there with a dozer and
13	disturbed this whole section here. We think some of
14	it's still left, but it's hard to tell, to be quite
15	honest with you.
16	Next slide.
17	That's kind of a 3-D shot of what the
18	snake looks like. We've got this big push pile, which
19	I'll show you a few slides in minutes. But this one
20	section of the snake is intact, and it serpentines
21	through. Now, I'm calling it a snake, maybe the
22	Indians didn't see it as a snake. They may see it as
23	something else. Whatever it is, somebody did this.

- 1 Somebody took great lengths to lay this area out in
- 2 this very rugged area.
- 3 Next slide.
- 4 The first thing we had to do was clean
- 5 off all the leaf litter and all the vines and whatnot.
- 6 Our volunteers -- there's Reverend Monty over there,
- 7 and here are our people brushing off dirt, picking up
- 8 leaves. Richard was sitting over there. He's
- 9 cleaning up one of the sections, and that took us a
- 10 while, but we got to it.
- Next slide.
- 12 That's a total station. This is a cool
- 13 little device, although these are already obsolete in
- 14 top technology. It is. It's already obsolete. I
- 15 can't believe it, but we used to use a transit. This
- is better. This really gives you accurate readings
- 17 and fairly quickly. That's the advantage of it. You
- 18 can run across and get a lot of detail with that
- 19 instrument.
- Next slide.
- 21 And it shoots a laser beam, and it hits
- 22 this stadia rod and shoots the laser back, and that's
- 23 how it interprets it. You get a computer to read it.

1	You can get an idea where we're at.
2	That's Fort McClellan. You guys are sitting down here
3	somewhere. You can see Jacksonville. You can see the
4	library. It's a very beautiful spot to say the least.
5	Next slide.
6	That's that push pile I was talking
7	about. We tried to measure all the disturbances and
8	get a handle on what's going on there as far as how
9	much is intact, how much had been potentially
10	disturbed.
11	Next slide.
12	Again, running tapes, that's the old
13	fashion way to do this type of thing. We run metric
14	tapes. In archeology, we measure using the metric
15	system and convert it to English so people know what
16	it means, so basically, that's what we're doing there.
17	Next slide.
18	Now, we had to devise a little gadget so
19	we could photograph that snake from above, and we
20	wanted to take the entire snake and get a photograph,
21	so that someday it can be projected on a wall, or if
22	you have a museum, maybe a mural. I could see a mural
23	running a long with the entire snake. By the way,

- 1 here's your Long-Leaf Pine. You can see those. But
- 2 it's a PVC with a digital camera right up the center,
- 3 and they literally walked it down the snake.
- 4 Next slide.
- 5 You can see the movement. This took a
- 6 lot of time and a lot of photographs. We took several
- 7 hundred photographs, and we had to overlap them and
- 8 make them look pretty.
- 9 Okay. What I'm going to do is just
- 10 quickly start at the head of the snake and walk you
- 11 back down it and show you some of the things that are
- 12 here. This is interesting.
- 13 We call it the dug out. I don't know
- 14 what the Indians called it, but this is an interesting
- 15 little feature. We didn't have enough time go look
- 16 around. I really wanted to send a crew out all over
- this place and see if there was any more. One problem
- 18 was UXO stuff down on this side, so we couldn't go
- 19 there, and we didn't have time to go the other way, so
- 20 maybe on some future project next fall.
- But anyhow, at the beginning of the
- 22 snake, there's a place where there's some scattered
- 23 boulders. We think it looks like they abruptly

1	stopped	the	real	nice	stuff,	and	way	out	here	looks
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- 2 like the head. Again, this is all speculation. It's
- 3 not written down anywhere. You just got to look at
- 4 it, and I'll show you what we saw. We know that
- 5 humans did this.
- 6 Next slide. Wait. I'm one slide ahead
- 7 of myself, but that's okay.
- 8 This is the composite. When we were
- 9 done with that little gadget, we have a composite, and
- 10 I've been told by our computer GIS people up there at
- our lap that we could print this thing out on paper.
- 12 We don't have the -- Scott may have this ability, but
- 13 we don't. But you could print this out on paper, and
- it would be about 66 feet long, and the detail, you'll
- see in a minute, is pretty incredible of what you
- 16 could see, so you could run this if you're having a
- 17 museum or diorama or something, you could put this up
- on the wall and overlay, I guess, the rest of the
- 19 terrain that's on the side of this.
- 20 But you start looking and seeing the
- 21 likens on the rock. Technically, if anybody disturbed
- this, we could maybe put the rocks the way they were,
- 23 but I don't know if that would ever happen or if

- they'd ever go there. But that's just showing you
- 2 sections of the rock looking down.
- Next side.
- And here's what we found as we were up
- 5 there piddling around. That's what science is all
- 6 about. You sort of stumble over things. We noticed
- 7 that a lot of these rocks have been modified. They
- 8 weren't just rocks picked up on the side of the hill,
- 9 but most of them were chipped. An archeologist can
- 10 spot a chipped rock a mile away. They have been
- 11 struck by humans and modified so that they would fit
- 12 in.
- This is unusual for our stone structures
- here in the South because they usually like loose
- 15 stone. Somebody took time to make kind of a pavement
- on this thing. That's a chipped stone. There's a
- good chipped stone. See that chip off of that stone
- 18 off the cortex of the rock, and there's a real big
- 19 chip in one right up there, piece of quartzite.
- Next slide.
- 21 And here's a close up of chipped stone.
- 22 These real sharp breaks, somebody has really slammed
- this rock against these other rocks. That doesn't

1	happen	often	in	nature.	They've	been	fit	in	to	this,
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- 2 kind of, mosaic of rocks.
- 3 Next slide.
- 4 And again, the detail -- here's our
- 5 snake head. There's a natural, kind of a triangular
- 6 shaped rock on the ground, and then somebody came and
- 7 piled rocks up on top of it. They didn't pile
- 8 themselves up. That was done by humans. That's a
- 9 shot of a Long-Leaf Pine, too.
- 10 Next slide.
- 11 Another shot of the snake head. Your
- 12 actual snake begins right back there, and it's very
- 13 clear from there on. Here it's kind of all muddled.
- 14 Whether they got muddled after, or they just never
- finished it, or maybe this isn't even the head, but
- it's there. That's all I can tell you when we're
- 17 looking at it.
- 18 Next slide.
- 19 Another view of the head, one last one
- 20 from above.
- 21 Next slide.
- There's a pile of rocks on top of the
- 23 big bolder that was laying there on the ground. Okay.

1	Next slide.
2	Now, this is looking at the pavement,
3	everybody keeps saying about the pavement. I think
4	most of you in this room can tell it's fairly compact.
5	This is fairly homogenous the whole way down, same
6	width, same length, same depth. It's like they put a
7	footer and ran this thing. That's not normal for the
8	stone working. You see a serpentine kind of winds its
9	way around.
10	Next slide.
11	There's another shot of it coming up
12	here. There's a guy standing up there. It could by
13	Reverend Monty up here with somebody standing up
14	there, and some places can get pretty close to the
15	edge.
16	Next slide.
17	Here it is right around the edge and the
18	drop off. Right down there, there's Fort McClellan
19	again.
20	Next slide.
21	Now, there is a wall that we could pick
22	up on the very edge beyond this Snake Effigy. It

doesn't look like much here. You would have to really

- 1 be up there straddling it to see. Somebody has piled
- 2 up rocks along the edge of this slope that drops off
- 3 here. My thought is it could possibly be the
- 4 bulldozer too. It could have dozed itself against the
- 5 hillside and missed the rest of the snake. It could
- 6 have been part of the snake at one time for all we
- 7 know.
- Next slide.
- 9 And that's looking south. This is
- 10 looking north, that same wall. There's a big push
- 11 pile there, and I'm standing on the snake that is very
- 12 clear that it hasn't been disturbed.
- Next slide.
- 14 And then we have this other weird
- 15 feature that had nothing to do with the snake. It's
- 16 close to it, so it's right down over the edge of the
- 17 hill. It's this U shaped pile of rocks. Some rocks
- laying here, definitely been piled up.
- 19 Next slide.
- There's Richard in this pile. Again,
- 21 you see the rocks all piled up in kind of a little
- 22 semicircular place. What he's looking at is looking
- off towards the south towards Mount Cheaha.

1	Next slide.
2	Our GIS guy did this little thing for
3	us. Here's the Snake Effigy up on top of the
4	mountain. Richard is there. What he's looking at is
5	the cone. You see this little cone? That would be
6	his view to that one little notch in the mountain,
7	Cheaha Mountain. It comes right down to Cheaha
8	Mountain. There's Cheaha right there. It's directly
9	south Cheaha is directly south of the snake, but
10	all this red stuff that you see is what you can view
11	from the top of that hill of the snake. These are the
12	mountain tops you would be able to observe. You can
13	see all the way to Talladega, all the way to
14	Jacksonville, north of Jacksonville, all the way over
15	into St. Clair County almost, the river. You can't
16	see this directly because there's some higher hills
17	behind us. That's where I wanted to go look, but we
18	never had the opportunity, up here rather. The higher
19	hills blocked this view, but you can definitely see to
20	the west, to the south, and to the north from that
21	Snake Effigy, and basically let's see
22	Next slide.
23	That's the view that Richard was looking

1	at. There's a little V in the mountain here. That's
2	Cheaha. Between these piles of rocks and that
3	Choccolocco Valley, Oxford, Target, all those stores
4	down there in that little valley, that portion.
5	Definitely a high spot, definitely a
6	beautiful spot, and what we have learned over the last
7	few years studying some of these larger stone
8	complexes, I don't think it's a coincidence that they
9	tend to be in places of natural wonder, wonder for
10	Indians, like gaps, high mountain tops, we find them
11	overlooking springs, you find them overlooking
12	waterfalls, you find them in just places where Indians
13	would be in awe. A lot of times where you would have
14	sink holes where water goes into the earth. There are
15	mounds and walls near that. Indians are fascinated by
16	nature, and this has to be something to do with that.
17	The more research we do, the better we
18	are. There's a similar stone snake that was done, I
19	guess, in the 60s. It's up in Kentucky. It's loose
20	stones, but it's not as pretty as far as the person
21	who finished it off and made it homogeneous.
22	I know I went through a lot of stuff,

but does anybody have any questions or any opinions or

1	whatever?
2	PENN WILSON: One question,
3	Dr. Holstein.
4	DR. HARRY HOLSTEIN: Sure.
5	PENN WILSON: How do you know the
6	date how can you determine the date that those
7	rocks were moved?
8	DR. HARRY HOLSTEIN: That's a good
9	question. It's sad we couldn't get all of this into
10	one talk, but we have excavated it let's see
11	well, one site is called Morgan Mountain, which used
12	to be Fort McClellan towards White Plains. We
13	excavated Morgan Mountain, and we found evidence of
14	Woodland Indians under the mounds. We found 300
15	pounds of green stone, green stone artifacts, a couple
16	was 400 foot high under a rock pile 400-foot high
17	mountain.
18	We did a job for the DOD, Department of
19	Defense, out on Pelham Range. We excavated nine stone
20	mounds out there, and in nine, we found Woodland
21	artifacts. People in the south, here in Alabama, a
22	friend of mine by the name of Kerry Oakley for the
23	University of Alabama, he's excavated stone mounds up

Τ	in the Tennessee Valley, and they found radiocarbon
2	dates for them. We didn't have the money for the
3	radiocarbon, but their radiocarbon came back to the
4	Woodland time period.
5	The artifacts we found, spear points,
6	the pottery, it's all Woodland. We don't find any
7	military items, we don't find any broken glass, we
8	don't find historic. We find Woodland stuff. Not
9	just in Alabama, but in Georgia, they've dug them and
10	radiocarbon dated them as Woodland. There's some
11	major State parks. I think a lot of you are familiar
12	with Tennessee. I think it's Manchester, Tennessee,
13	there's the Old Stone Fort, and it's just a big stone
14	wall, runs by and overlooks the Duck River or the
15	waterfalls of the Duck River. If you go up to
16	Georgia, you've got Fort Mountain, Georgia. It's
17	another stone wall up on top of the mountain. Alad
18	Mountain in Georgia, it was another stone wall. Time
19	and time again we can give you evidence of different
20	states, different places where Woodland attributed,
21	not to mention the Dean and Hopewell up in Ohio Valley

I call this the hillbilly Hopewell.

that had all those things.

22

1	Hopewell is the name of the Ohio groups. It's the
2	same thing, but they're kind of imitating this up in
3	these rugged mountains instead of in this Ohio Valley.
4	Any other questions?
5	DR. FRED MAY: Is the snake symbol
6	symbolic of anything in particular, or just a snake?
7	DR. HARRY HOLSTEIN: Well, again,
8	each culture is different. Everybody has a different
9	interpretation of what the snake is, but I'll
10	guarantee you that throughout Native American
11	tradition, snake is an important animal. One of the
12	things that Native Americans believe in is Mother
13	Earth, and the Earth, and the snake goes into the
14	Earth, the snake changes, and it's not like any other
15	of animal, that's why you get a lot of snakes drawn on
16	pottery, ceramic, you get snakes on ornaments, you get
17	snakes throughout even Historic tribes, the snake is
18	an important critter. Just like raptorial birds,
19	like, eagles, the birds with claws and talons, and
20	pox. You know, Stone Eagle over in Georgia, that's an
21	effigy of an eagle. So snakes, eagles, bears,
22	critters. You don't get too many lizards or frogs.
23	They are going to pick animals that have some sort of

1	personality.	Not	to	say	that	а	lizard	doesn't	have

- 2 some sort of personality.
- 3 MONTY CLENDENIN: The Alabama State
- 4 artifact is the two-headed serpent snake disc, I
- 5 guess, found in Moundville.
- DR. HARRY HOLSTEIN: Yeah. In
- 7 Moundville, they found a big plaque of green stone
- 8 with two heads and 15 feathers -- maybe it was 18
- 9 feathers. No doubt about it, that was the
- 10 representation of another critter down in Mexico
- 11 called ketsequatal (phonetic), the Aztec's two-headed
- 12 serpent. Ketsequatal was the rain god, and what are
- these people growing? Crops.
- There's something going on here, and I
- 15 can't narrow it down specifically, but chances are,
- 16 your Snake Effigy is important. The only thing I'm
- sad about is they bulldozed half of it. If they would
- 18 have left it alone, it would have been great. Whoever
- 19 did it didn't know what they were doing at the time, I
- 20 quess.
- 21 JEROME ELSER: Do you think that
- 22 bulldozing was an act of vandalism, or was that
- 23 something the Government did?

1	DR. HARRY HOLSTEIN: I think the
2	military on a day off had nothing else to do. It had
3	to be a big dozer. We're talking some of the rocks
4	they moved up there were natural boulders. It was
5	done before, you know, 1970, so I don't know when it
6	was done. We don't know who did it.
7	DR. FRED MAY: The location again,
8	it's on top of
9	DR. HARRY HOLSTEIN: It's on
10	Skeleton Mountain, and if you'll go to the map back
11	there behind you, that shows you Skeleton Mountain and
12	Morton Hill.
13	Now, Morton Hill is incredible too. The
14	walls just blow my mind. It looks like Mishipuchu
15	(phonetic), you know, all these walls running up and
16	down this steep mountain side, and walls going over
17	the top of the mountain, walls zigzagging through the
18	hills. We've yet to figure out how many more miles of
19	walls are up there.
20	Other questions?
21	DR. JOHN SPAIN: What is your vision
22	with this area in the future?

DR. HARRY HOLSTEIN: Well,

1	Reverend	Monty	can	tell	you	that	to	the	Indians,	this
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- is sacred. They went up there, and they really felt
- 3 that same kind of feeling. You know, I'm an
- 4 archeologist. I like to explore it, I like the
- 5 knowledge, and I like to show other people about it,
- 6 but I realized -- but I like to see it as part of
- 7 tourism. We've talked about this -- the Long-Leaf
- 8 Reserve. There's a whole string of these stone
- 9 structures all along Choccolocco Mountain.
- 10 You could really bring people in here,
- just like they go to Ohio to see all these earthing
- 12 forms. They could come see all the stone works of the
- 13 mountains of Alabama. I guarantee you -- in fact, we
- just found a new one next to Morton Hill. It's
- another little hill complex. It's one mountain over.
- In fact, we haven't even investigated it yet, so you
- 17 could do this for tourism. You could do it for people
- 18 who were interested in the past.
- I hope you guys enjoyed it, and
- 20 prehistory: You'll get an exam in the mail.
- 21 CURTIS FRANKLIN: Thank you
- 22 Dr. Holstein, and thank you, Mr. Clendenin, for the
- energy you've put into this and being implemental in

- 2 Let the record show, too, that Mr. Elser
- 3 and Dr. Harrington are now present.
- 4 BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: Excuse me. I'm
- 5 sorry. We do have a quorum, and also for the record,
- 6 Michelle Klomp from Matrix is here, and excused
- 7 absences are Bob Jackson, Jim Miller, David Steffy,
- 8 and Jim Burford.
- 9 CURTIS FRANKLIN: Okay. Should we
- 10 go back, then, and approve the minutes?
- BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: Yes, sir.
- 12 CURTIS FRANKLIN: Does everybody
- have a copy of the minutes from the January meeting?
- Do you need a moment to look those over?
- Do I hear a motion that we --
- 16 PENN WILSON: So moved.
- 17 CURTIS FRANKLIN: Okay. We have a
- motion that we approve the minutes as they're
- 19 presented.
- Do I hear a second?
- JEROME ELSER: Second.
- 22 CURTIS FRANKLIN: All in favor,
- 23 signify by raising your right hand. All opposed, same

1 s:	ign. C	okay. '	Thank	you.
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- 2 Okay. Let's go to the new business then
- and the agency reports. ADEM, do you have a report?
- 4 BRANDY LITTLE: Everyone should have
- 5 gotten the handout that we do for each RAB meeting.
- 6 It just shows all of the documents that we've received
- 7 since the last meeting, and I grouped them out based
- 8 on which agency we received them from and which ones
- 9 were completed and which meetings -- and just to show
- 10 you what our time has been drawn to over the last
- 11 three months.
- 12 As a side note, since the last RAB
- meeting, we have added Julie Ange to our Fort
- 14 McClellan review team. So now we are complete with
- four people. That's it.
- 16 CURTIS FRANKLIN: That's it?
- 17 BRANDY LITTLE: Uh-huh.
- 18 CURTIS FRANKLIN: Okay. EPA.
- 19 Mr. Brittain is not here, so we do not have a report
- 20 from the EPA.
- 21 What about from the JPA, an update?
- 22 MICHELLE KLOMP: Sure. We don't
- have anything formal to submit to you all, but we've

Τ	been making	progress on	a lot of o	our sites.	me
2	hiahliahts w	ould be our	munitions	and explosi	ive s

- 2 highlights would be our munitions and explosive sites
- 3 that are active, being MRS-1 and Southern Alfa Area.
- We anticipate completing the work in those areas
- 5 around mid May. That will at least be the field work.
- 6 We might have a few things to clean up after that.
- 7 We also have been making a lot of
- 8 progress around Landfill 3. That's one of our more
- 9 active sites. We have awarded a contract to cap it,
- 10 and we've also -- we begun -- the preconstruction work
- 11 has been started out there, and we will be mobilizing
- in a few weeks. Construction should be complete in
- about six to seven months.
- On the same site, we've also just sent
- 15 out a request for bids for completion of groundwater
- remediation at Landfill 3. Bids are due May 10th.
- 17 CURTIS FRANKLIN: Okay. Very good.
- 18 Thank you very much.
- DR. JOHN SPAIN: I've got one
- 20 question there.
- 21 CURTIS FRANKLIN: Yes, sir.
- DR. JOHN SPAIN: I think it's almost
- on a personal note, but I think other people might be

1	interested in this. Do you think there is any way
2	that you could sound some type of alarm before some of
3	these disposals? Not an alarm, like a whistle, blow a
4	whistle, or something like that?
5	I was playing golf down there. There
6	were a couple of those close in down there that were
7	quite unnerving. My swing is bad enough, but some of
8	those are I mean, you know after it happens, you
9	know what it is and all those things, but for people
10	who might come out there and play golf, that's very,
11	very close, some of those explosions. I mean, it
12	seems like we're just over the hill.
13	MICHELLE KLOMP: Some of them are
14	getting you know, we're actually starting to hear
15	them at the office now, and actually our work is
16	progressing farther away, so
17	DR. JOHN SPAIN: I mean, you hear
18	them a lot if you're out here, but some of them today
19	sounded extra loud and like they were extra close. I
20	think I could hear a whistle. I'm suggesting that you
21	might consider a prewhistle or something or maybe even
22	one of those horns or something like that.

MICHELLE KLOMP: We certainly can

1	look into it for our next contact, absolutely.
2	DR. JOHN SPAIN: I mean, it would be
3	a simple little thing, but they are very loud. I
4	mean, these over there in the back now are really
5	loud, and they're very close. So thank you very much.
6	MICHELLE KLOMP: Sure.
7	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Any other
8	questions, comments, suggestions? Okay.
9	The Army Action Summary Sheet?
10	SCOTT BOLTON: Well, again, that's
11	in your handout, and I think that you know, I'm not
12	going to spend a lot of time reading for everybody.
13	Obviously, if you've got question, please ask them.
14	What I would like to do, though, is to
15	bring your attention to an event we had occur this
16	past week and these facts sheets that we have passed
17	out. Does everybody have a copy of these facts sheet?
18	If I may, let me take some of the time
19	here because I think this goes to one of the primary
20	purposes of the RAB, okay, and it also goes to a
21	success story in a lot of ways.
22	Basically what happened was I'm

getting frazzled with my dates these days. Okay.

1	Last Tuesday, which was the 10th; is that right?
2	BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: Yes.
3	SCOTT BOLTON: We've had a lot of
4	people involved in this. Last Tuesday, on the 10th,
5	at about quarter to 4:00, I guess, JPA's contractor,
6	explosive ordinance disposal technology, in doing UXO
7	clearance of this what do y'all call it, the
8	Southern Alfa Munitions Response Area?
9	BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: Yes.
10	SCOTT BOLTON: And I'm not a
11	geologist in Knoxville. I don't get excited about
12	that, but okay. I'll have to give them your name.
13	Buy anyway, in doing their clearance in
14	this area, in an old smoke range, south of Reservoir
15	Ridge, they were digging an anomaly, and I believe
16	they had pulled a couple of practice 60 millimeter
17	rounds out of it. In the course of that, they
18	encountered some broken glass, and low and behold,
19	they saw two bottles. The bottles, they believed to
20	be come from sort of a chemical agent
21	identification set, and EODT, I guess, notified Matrix
22	who came out there and identified it.
23	Next thing I know, it's 4:30, and

1	Calvin Bohannon, Richard Saskin, and Cecil Taylor come
2	to my phone rings, of course, and they say, we need
3	to talk to you, and I said, well, come on over. Well,
4	we're at the door. I thought, this doesn't sound
5	good.
6	They come in, and they say, hey, we
7	think we have found some bottles that have something
8	to do with chemical warfare material. We need you to
9	come take a look and so on. Okay. So we do, and, in
10	fact, I belive they were correct, reflected to me.
11	They'd taken pictures. They did appropriate things
12	and protected the area, protected the items
13	themselves.
14	These things were about two feet
15	underground. They were in a hole that was probably,
16	I'd say, four feet, five-feet long and three-feet wide
17	and kind of sloped in digging, obviously, if they took
18	a scoop out at the lower end. That's when they
19	uncovered the bottles. They did all the appropriate
20	things there. They covered it with the bucket,

cleared the area, stopped work in the areas, posted

guards, all this kind of good stuff, and tenting the

hole as well, just to make sure of the bad weather and

21

22

- 1 so forth. They had photographed the objects, as well,
- before that, before they came back to the office,
- 3 here. So about 5:30 or so, I think Richard and Poe
- 4 showed back up with pictures and so on.
- 5 When we find items by Army policy, even
- 6 though it turned out -- I'll jump ahead a little bit.
- 7 It turned out that these objects were, in fact, what
- 8 we call case items. Okay. And that would go to the
- 9 fact sheet that you've got here, Chemical Agent
- 10 Identification Set Items. And the bottle that we
- found reflects the bottle on the left, the one with
- 12 the glass stopper in it.
- 13 One of them had a very dark, black fill,
- and it had an H etched in the glass of the bottle, and
- 15 the other one had a brown fill substance, and it was a
- 16 solid substance, orange brown, and it had a DM etched
- in the glass there. We believe these to be, you know,
- items from these case sets.
- 19 So the process at that point becomes --
- 20 under terms of the ESCA, the Environmental Services
- 21 Cooperative Agreement, in other words, the clean-up
- agreement that JPA is doing that the Army is funding,
- and Matrix is the executing agent for the JPA. Under

1	those	terms,	any	kind	of	chem,	rad,	or	bio	issues	the

- 2 Army takes over the site again.
- 3 So what we did was we started the
- 4 notification process. We started it that night, and
- 5 the normal procedure is: You'll call the responding
- 6 EOD, Explosive Ordinance Detachment. Normally, their
- 7 role would be to show up and take pictures. Since we
- 8 already had -- well, we had great pictures. I called
- 9 them and said, before you come, I will -- by this
- 10 time, it's dark, and we've taken appropriate measures,
- so they said, well, we'll come out in the morning. I
- said, that will be fine. So we shoot them an e-mail
- of the pictures.
- 14 So they didn't waste any time. That
- 15 evening, they sent -- I also picked up the phone and
- 16 called the 20th Support Command in Edgewood Arsenal.
- 17 The Army has, kind of, reorganized some things there.
- 18 The parent organization of the -- the organization
- 19 used to be called Technical Escort. Some of you may
- 20 be familiar with them. They are the experts in this.
- 21 They've come down here many times. We're all familiar
- 22 with them. The Technical Escort Unit is now called
- 23 22nd Chemical Battalion. We also notified them giving

1	them	а	heads	up	that	the	notice	was	going	to	be	coming

2 to them.

3 7:30 the following morning, I get a

4 could from EOD, and they said, basically, listen,

we're probably not going to respond because there's no

6 point in us taking pictures when you've already got

7 good pictures, and we've already sent it up to 20th

8 Support Command and to Technical Escort, and they

9 concur that they probably need to respond, so we're in

10 the mix there.

11 Waited a little while to hear from Tech

12 Escort. In the interim, I picked up the phone, and I

13 called ADEM because we have an agreement with them

that we'll notify them. I wanted to notify them

15 first. Normally, what happens, by Army policy, is any

of the chemical agent identification sets are to be

17 classified as recovered chemical warfare material,

18 which is kind of odd because these are not weaponized.

19 They hold very small amounts. I don't know what the

20 -- I can tell you the glass ampule, for example, holds

21 less than half a teaspoon of agent. I don't know how

22 much actual chemical material is in the bottles;

however, I do know that they told me, quote, NOSEZ,

1 the No	Significant	Effect	Zone	is	12	feet,	so	it	can't	
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- be much, and that's assuming they were laying out here
- 3 on the table. You know, at the bottom of a hole and
- 4 so forth, you're even better off.
- 5 At any rate, so I talked with ADEM. I
- 6 know Brandy was on the phone with me that night at
- 7 7:30, I think, saying, I'm sorry, I won't call again.
- 8 There's a whole lot of coordination that gets going
- 9 on. That's one of the things I want to point out.
- 10 The thing that was absolutely mind blowing to some
- 11 people who have never seen this happen before was the
- 12 coordination of all different agencies.
- 13 So ADEM was already onboard, kind of
- told them what we thought, what direction we would go,
- told them we'd get back to them. They said, that's
- 16 fine, anything we can to, we will. By 10:00 O'clock
- 17 Technical Escort called and said, okay, we're going to
- 18 respond and so on. At 1:00 clock, can you have
- 19 personnel onsite for a conference call? We'll pull
- 20 everybody together, do some planning. You know,
- 21 there's a lot of logistics and support that goes into
- these operations, and we'll go from there, and we did.
- 23 At 1:00 o'clock, our conference call

1	was we had six Army agencies, one Department of
2	Defense agency, and a couple of civilian company
3	scattered across the country, literally, and by 2:15,
4	we had a plan, and it was just amazing. I think
5	Tommy Bohannon, Michelle's UXO expert said, he said,
6	that's just incredible. He said, I just kept waiting
7	for somebody to started bickering, somebody say, no,
8	you do that piece of it or whatever. It goes from
9	everything.
10	Since it was an environmental response
11	under which these things were found, we didn't have to
12	have the upfront approval from the Department of
13	Defense Disposal Safety Board, but they were on the
14	phone, and there's a whole set of threshold criteria
15	that you have to meet that you have to be able to do
16	to make this happen, so we did that. We said, okay,
17	that's the plan. They said, all right, we'll get on
18	the road first thing in the morning. We'll come down
19	with our equipment. We'll be sending our equipment,
20	our personnel down. In the meantime, everybody else
21	is scrambling to do the logistics of the support. You
22	got to have medical support laid out. You've got to
23	have all the things that go into play here. So that's

1	what we spent the next day doing, and meanwhile back
2	at the ranch, literally, they were on the road from
3	Maryland on their way down here.
4	They called me on my cell phone about
5	7:30 that evening on Thursday evening. There's a
6	string of notifications we had to make. We had a lot
7	of help from a lot of people. County Commissioners,
8	the Mayor was in Denver, but we got a hold of him and
9	made the notifications, couldn't get a hold of
10	Commissioner Dunn, but Commissioner Downing picked up
11	the ball with the County Commissioner. We had a lot
12	of people doing a lot of stuff for us. I can say
13	ADEM I don't know how many times we talked. I do
14	remember at 7:30, Brandy calling and saying, it's me,
15	but look you know, but
16	BRANDY LITTLE: This is it.
17	SCOTT BOLTON: It's kind of funny
18	because my wife calls me and said, you've got three
19	messages at home from, you know, PM Nonstock Pile,
20	from all these strange people calling me. Because our
21	phones were tied up, my cell phone was tied up, you
22	know, people calling me, so people just started

calling my home phone, and it was driving my wife

1	crazy,	but	we	managed	to	pull	it	all	together.

- Friday morning at 6:00 o'clock,
- 3 literally, I rolled in here at ten till 6:00. Lisa
- 4 and Liz had already beat me in here. We couldn't even
- 5 offer them doughnuts because the bakeries weren't open
- 6 yet, but we did get some. Literally, I mean, I pulled
- 7 in at ten till 6:00 and said, well, let's all start
- 8 working, the ambulance guys were here. I hear the
- 9 rumble of diesel, and here they were, it was Tech
- 10 Escort.
- 11 At 6:00 o'clock, it was amazing. We
- 12 started the situation briefing. As we said, they had
- 13 site-specific questions, Matrix was here, plus all
- these other elements. We had probably 25 people in
- the room, and by 6:40, they said, all right, we're
- ready to go, and they went out in the field. They
- 17 identified the agent. They verified that the H --
- 18 which was the dark substance was -- in fact was Sulfur
- 19 Mustard and charcoal, and the DR is a compound called
- 20 Adamsite. It's an industrial chemical. It's also a
- 21 riot control agent.
- 22 And so, it took the better part of the
- day, just to get the site set up to do -- there's a

1	whole series of things you have to do. You have to
2	get out there with your equipment, you have to get
3	your air monitor and equipment out there. You got to
4	make sure that the you know, the fire department
5	agreed to fill up our scuba tanks if we needed to do
6	that. I mean, you have all those things going into
7	place. ADEM sent personnel on, I guess it was
8	probably about 8:00 o'clock with personnel onsite. PM
9	Nonstock Pile flew some people in.
10	So the reason they do this it's
11	ironic. Sometimes it seems like an overreaction for
12	this small item because they really don't pose a
13	significant health risk, but it also ties into the
14	treaty issues that get involved with, like what you're
15	seeing out at the D Mill Site. Those are stock-pile
16	issue, and so the reason some of these are handled the
17	way they are links back to the treaty issues so people
18	can't cheat. I guess like Hitler saying, you know,
19	we're really not making tank engines. We're making
20	big Mercedes engines. You know, in 1938, 1939, we

So like I say, about 6:40, they actually

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knew what kind they were. All that gets involved in

these kinds of issues.

21

22

1	started	getting	out	to	the	field,	setting	up	the	site.	
---	---------	---------	-----	----	-----	--------	---------	----	-----	-------	--

- There's a whole list of things you've got to do,
- 3 everything from standard hazard modelling to -- once
- 4 you're set up and you've got everything operational,
- 5 you run through a preop where people actually dress
- 6 out, and you walk them through with the site safety
- 7 people and all these kinds of things, so it was late
- 8 in the afternoon by the time we actually went into the
- 9 hole after the items, which we did.
- 10 Tech Escort went in -- I don't know what
- 11 time they actually went in -- probably around 4:00 or
- 12 4:30, so we were finished with the operation by about
- 13 5:30.
- What they did was they went in and they
- 15 removed the items. The Adamsite -- since it was an
- industrial chemical, they verified that they were
- intact, that there hadn't been any spills. They had
- 18 miniaturized continuous air monitoring systems, like
- 19 mini cams, sitting there sniffing it, so if you have
- 20 any release out of those things, they volatilize very
- 21 rapidly, and you know, it would have rung out an
- alarm, and we didn't, so they were very much intact.
- They got them out of the hole, and in

1	addition, what Tech Escort did, which I think was a
2	real good thing, they excavated the hole an additional
3	foot, and then went all the way around the perimeter
4	another foot to depth, to the same depth, to make sure
5	there was nothing else there, and there wasn't, which
6	was good news. Okay.
7	The reason they do that, in case there
8	were other items, they wanted to have everything out
9	of the hole at the same time before they went to the
10	next phase of treating the stuff. The Adamsite is an
11	industrial chemical, and it's a very small amount, so
12	it can be treated as a hazardous waste. Those of you
13	who are under RICRA, it's not a reportable quantity.
14	So it was handled straight up, stuck it in a DOT
15	container, and stuff like that, set it up as haz waste
16	right out of the box.
17	The Sulfur Mustard, that had to be
18	neutralized, and then once neutralized, it becomes
19	hazard waste, so they used the system which is your
20	second fact sheet called SCANS. And then the SCANS
21	is Single Case Access and Neutralization System, and
22	actually here at Fort McClellan, we pioneered this bad
23	boy about four years ago, three and a half years ago

1	when	they	invented	this.	When	we	were	cleaning	up
---	------	------	----------	-------	------	----	------	----------	----

- 2 training area T-38 on top of Reservoir Ridge, which is
- 3 about a half mile north of this site, maybe a little
- 4 more.
- 5 We found that one of the ampules, which
- 6 you see in your fact sheet here -- if I remember
- 7 right, it had mustard. Maybe it was Lewisite. I
- 8 don't remember right off the top of my head. They had
- 9 to overpack that. We had to bring in an interim
- 10 holding facility, and then ultimately brought this
- 11 SCANS unit in.
- 12 The SCANS unit itself, what it is, it's
- about a basketball size -- maybe a little bigger --
- 14 round thing. A few years ago, I referred to it as --
- 15 I said, God, it looks like Sputnik or something. The
- 16 engineer that invented it, I think I hurt his
- 17 feelings. I didn't know he invented this thing.
- 18 Apparently, it's made out of this special plastic so
- 19 it can be incinerated without having any issues at the
- 20 treatment storage and disposal facility incinerator,
- 21 like at Texas.
- 22 What it is? There's a spot for the --
- that's designed specifically for ampules or bottles

1	that come out of these case sets, and there's also a
2	decon agent in them, and literally, you seal the two
3	up together, and then there's a big striker bar that
4	they hit breaking both items, and they will then
5	agitate the items, and then will then agitate the
6	mixture. They literally torque it down to 15 PSI.
7	This is very involved. I'm giving you the Reader's
8	Digest version. They don't mess around. I mean, the
9	technology they have is okay, this bolt is torqued,
10	this bolt is torqued. It's a step-by-step military
11	procedure, but it's to make sure you follow it and get
12	it done right.
13	After ten minutes of the agitation, any
14	agent you had has long since neutralized, and what
15	you've now got is hazardous waste, so they then pack
16	it in a container as hazardous waste.
17	We've coordinated with ADEM, as far as
18	our storage and stuff like that, and so the items have
19	been packaged as hazardous waste, just like you would
20	any other hazardous waste you might find. They're
21	stored and secured pending shipment to a TSDF, which
22	is the treatment, storage, and disposal facility.

We're hoping for that to be on Friday.

1	Last word I got was the profiles. Last
2	Friday during kind of a lull in the action, setting up
3	the mini cams and everything else, I came back here,
4	and they had e-mailed out a friend in Ohio had
5	e-mailed me a profile, we signed those, sent them
6	back. So it looks like we're going to shoot for this
7	Friday, and I don't anticipate any big problems to
8	actually ship it out to a TSDF. I don't know exactly
9	which one we send it to. I think we were looking at
10	Fort Arc, but I don't know that to be a fact at this
11	point.
12	The important thing about it is the
13	things I want people to recognize is: That first of
14	all, everybody did everything they were supposed to
15	do, and it just literally went seamless. Their own
16	public affairs person can't believe it. I was talking
17	to Karen Druin from the Public Affairs of the 22nd
18	Chemical, and she said, I can't believe you guys
19	pulled off a SCANS operation in two days. She said,
20	it's just unheard of. It took us four months last
21	time. It just went you know, unfortunately, the
22	issue is: 22nd Chemical has done a bunch of those.
23	It's our second or third one here, third one I think.

1	They done a bunch elsewhere, so the system has become
2	established with pioneers three and a half years ago,
3	and it did come fairly well home. That's fortunate.
4	These things are ubiquitous. They weren't specific to
5	just chemical training, so they're across the board,
6	they've found just oodles of them. So they're not
7	you know, these aren't specific to obviously,
8	chemical soldiers are trained at a way higher level
9	with different stuff than any soldier that you see.
10	We don't know the exact dates of these,
11	but we think they could have used from the 1960s or
12	back. They were probably in the ground for 35 or 40
13	years. But like I say, on Friday, they were
14	neutralized, and there's no indication that there's
15	anymore of them there. There's no indication there's
16	been any spill or anything else, and so we're kind of
17	back to work as normal, everybody is, with the
18	exception of there's a lot of reporting that goes
19	on in this as well, and we're still kind of doing some
20	of that mop up.
21	DR. JOHN SPAIN: What would be the
22	effect if you were in that 12-foot zone?

SCOTT BOLTON: That's a no

23

1	significant effect. In the parlance of the chemical
2	weapons folks, I think, they actually talk about an
3	MCE, which would be a 1 percent lethality zone, and
4	those things are usually about a meter for this kind
5	of stuff. So within a meter, I guess if you drop it
6	and you well, if you were kneeling, and you dropped
7	it at your knees, you would have a 1 percent chance of
8	some lethality. I don't know. We could get a CWM
9	expert and find out that. I talking off of my
10	recollection from past experience.
11	DR. JOHN SPAIN: For instance, if
12	you dug into it with a backhoe and broke it.
13	SCOTT BOLTON: Probably none. You
14	probably wouldn't might not even know it
15	necessarily. You would know it because you would
16	probably see staining, you'd see fragments, stuff like
17	that. These things volatilize pretty fast. They
18	break down pretty fast. Of course, in these case
19	sets, they are very, very small because they were
20	designed for, you know, for somebody's detector to go
21	off so the troops could identify this, or they would
22	use this particular piece of equipment and be able to
23	say that this is this type of agent and so forth. You

1	know, and that's how the things are designed, and
2	that's what their purpose was. So, yeah, as far as
3	public health risk and even with the folks working
4	there and so on, it's minimal. I'll never say there's
5	no risk because, you know, something could happen in
6	some fashion.
7	PENN WILSON: Scott, I might have
8	read about it in the paper or something
9	SCOTT BOLTON: You did.
10	PENN WILSON: but I'm sure you'll
11	close this thing out with
12	SCOTT BOLTON: Yeah, sure. The Army
13	procedures are: We are required by regulation to
14	treat this as a recovered chemical warfare event,
15	which means it becomes a Chemical Event Report is
16	required, a category one Chemical Event Report. As
17	far as somebody with expertise saying this is what you
18	got, or this is chemical agent, then we are required
19	to immediately notify the Army Operations Center,
20	okay, and then within three hours of that, I have to
21	have a Chemical Event Report up at the Army Operation
22	Center. This is the same guys that work in Iraq. I
23	mean, it goes to that high level very quickly. Let's

1	see. It would be my boss's, boss's, boss's,
2	boss's boss who gets it. It goes to the Assistant
3	Secretary of the Army For Installations and
4	Environment at that level. So you're getting right up
5	into the top five or six people of the Army that this
6	thing hits when you do the Chem Event Report. It's a
7	category one Chemical Event Report in this case, which
8	is informational, but there's a whole lot of things
9	that go into the report, even the support that I'm
10	requesting, so on and so forth, that makes it a record
11	there, although the coordination is done separately.
12	And then when you finally dispose of the items so
13	today I sent another Chem Event Report, closing it out
14	basically.
15	PENN WILSON: When does the
16	remediation go to local news media, like
17	SCOTT BOLTON: I sent a news release
18	to the Star, I want to say on the 12th. We probably
19	would have tried to be earlier normally. I mean, I
20	sent it out to the Star and to the television media.
21	We have kind of a list that we sent it to. We sent
22	that out, I want to say, it was on the 12th. Murphy

was alive and well in this deal. Liz was out at a

23

1	doctor's appointment and so was Lisa. So you got
2	critical players that were out. Like, it was me and
3	one security guard, and then the phone started
4	ringing. So it got, you know so things were
5	probably delayed a little more. You know, if you got
6	a staff of 24 like we had I had 24 people working
7	for just me in operations three and a half years ago.
8	We were real fast then. So it did take a little time.
9	You know, literally, I was scrambling around getting a
10	hold of people at 4:00 or 5:00 o'clock still the next
11	day.
12	We sent the news release out. The Star
13	knew about it. Dan has got good sources. What can I
14	say? Dan Whisenat called, and I talked to him. I
15	think that's why you saw the blurb in the Star. I
16	tried to get him I said, why don't you wait until
17	tomorrow when I send a news release out to everybody,
18	but you know how that is. They get a chance to scoop
19	each other, I'm sure they do. I guess that's just
20	part of the business. There was I noticed that
21	there was something in the Star. The next day is when
22	the formal news release went out again to the Star and
23	the other news media as well. We sent one out today

1	telling	them	what	had	happened	on	Friday
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- 2 PENN WILSON: Good presentation.
- 3 CURTIS FRANKLIN: Very good. Any
- 4 other questions or comments?
- DR. JOHN SPAIN: What, again, was
- 6 the location? How close was it to the populated area?
- 7 SCOTT BOLTON: It was probably --
- 8 the nearest inhabited building was probably a half
- 9 mile. I'm not going to disclose the exact location
- just because, you know -- but the good news is that it
- 11 was behind the gate, not in a fenced area, but it was
- out in the woods behind the gated area where there's
- 13 limited access to it and so on. I think the nearest
- 14 inhabitants -- but I just kind of did a quick estimate
- as half a mile, at least. So, again, public health
- threat, about as low as it could be in these
- 17 circumstances. Plus, don't forget, it was at the
- 18 bottom of a hole with a bucket stuck over the top of
- 19 it. Kind of field expedient protection, but it works
- 20 good. Stuff a plastic bucket over the top of it, and
- 21 even if it did break and volatilize, you would have --
- and the Adamsite is actually a solid of powder, they
- 23 tell me.

1	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Okay. Any other
2	questions?
3	Thank you very much for that.
4	Any upcoming programs, any information
5	on anything? Nothing there?
6	SCOTT BOLTON: Planned or suggested?
7	I don't have any planned for that, if that's what
8	you're asking, but we could certainly look at that.
9	BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: Maybe if the RAB
10	would like to see a program
11	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Anyone have any
12	suggestions for the next meeting that you'd like to
13	see or hear?
14	PENN WILSON: I'd like a report out,
15	if we could, a report out for status of Riley Lake.
16	SCOTT BOLTON: Can you narrow that
17	down a little bit?
18	PENN WILSON: Yeah, when
19	SCOTT BOLTON: When can we go
20	fishing again?
21	PENN WILSON: When can we go
22	fishing? Maybe you can already. I stay on the road a

1	Lake.
2	MICHELLE KLOMP: I guess the quick
3	presentation or somewhat the preview would be with the
4	cap construction starting up pretty soon, we'll be
5	done with construction hopefully in six to seven
6	months if everything goes well. I wouldn't think that
7	Riley Lake would be open any time before then.
8	PENN WILSON: So at least six
9	months?
10	MICHELLE KLOMP: Yes, sir.
11	PENN WILSON: Next fishing season
12	maybe?
13	MICHELLE KLOMP: It might be, yes.
14	SCOTT BOLTON: When Riley got
15	closed I mean, we closed it, the Army did, because
16	initially we had access to it, before all the work
17	started up and so on. When we could still safely
18	allow access, it just became such a disaster. We had
19	so much litter, so much trash taken out there, and so
20	on and so forth that we just decided to close it as we
21	were starting the ESCA negotiations and all that
22	rather than having it just completely being trashed or

destroyed.

1	PENN WILSON: The City of Anniston
2	now, do they have control of Riley Lake, or is it the
3	Army or
4	SCOTT BOLTON: It's JPA property.
5	MICHELLE KLOMP: It's still JPA
6	property.
7	DR. JOHN SPAIN: If there's no other
8	presentation, I'd be interested in a presentation of
9	the physical security of these areas. You know, you
10	hear stories about hunters slipping in and those types
11	of things, what's being down to help mitigate those
12	risks.
13	SCOTT BOLTON: I can almost give you
14	the presentation, kind of in a nut shell, Dr. Spain,
15	and it's not to down play it. It's a real problem.
16	It's a real challenge, okay, because, basically, most
17	of the physical security and warnings and so on and so
18	forth are really intended to stop the reasonable man.
19	Even when we were a full-blown installation with lots
20	of MPs and maintained fences and all of the kinds of
21	controls that you had, we had chronic problems with
22	poachers and individuals like this slipping through
23	and so forth. It's just one of the problems with

2 The reasonable man will usually respond 3 to gates, fences, signs, these kind of things, patrols, and we do patrol and so on. Fish and 4 5 Wildlife have their people as well, but we would be 6 remiss if we left anybody the impression that you 7 could stop the individuals that want to come in. They 8 cut holes in the fence. It's incredible what people 9 would do. When we first started -- when we first 10 closed the post in 1999, we thought that, well, using 11 12 gates -- because we were used to a military 13 population. Military population tends to follow the 14 rules. And so you talk about naive, okay. When we weren't physically doing work that required that the 15 road be closed, we thought it was okay for people to 16 go to Yahoo Lake, Riley Lake and fish; right? So we 17 started off with barricades and signs of road closed 18 19 because there was work going on. That didn't work. 20 Well, then you went to gates. That didn't work. I 21 mean, I can recall having some of my DOD guards 22 calling me and saying, would you come out here. I go 23 out there, and there's this gal, she's pulling her

1	bicycle over top of the barricade, right, and the
2	police officer is there. So I said, what are you
3	doing. She goes, I'm riding my bike down this road.
4	I said, no, ma'am. Do you not see the sign? You've
5	got a \$1400 bicycle. I'm assuming you can read. And
6	she goes, well, I like to ride my bike there. I said,
7	I understand that, but you can't ride your bike there
8	right now. It was crazy. Finally we just said,
9	here's the deal: You go to jail and your bike gets
10	heaved in the back of that pick-up truck and
11	impounded, how's that; whereupon, she gave us a
12	certain salute and left. You'd be amazed how
13	prominent the people we have busted doing that same
14	thing, and that's all I'll say, that you would be
15	absolutely stunned at who we have policed up doing
16	those things.
17	DR. MARY HARRINGTON: I wouldn't be.
18	SCOTT BOLTON: We'd pull up and say,
19	did you not see? You know, I know you're an attorney.
20	Did you not see the sign? You can read. You've been
21	to law school. Oh, yeah, but I didn't think it
22	applied to us. It's a real challenge with individuals

and stuff, and I'm just, you know -- so most people

23

1	are	fairly	reasonable	and	so	on,	but	those	folk	that

- are just intent on doing it, it's tough to stop them.
- 3 There's no doubt about it.
- 4 DR. JOHN SPAIN: Well, I understand
- 5 it's tough. I understand it's very tough, and it's
- 6 very hard, but I'm still curious as to what the actual
- 7 risk is there. I think people -- is this person
- 8 that's riding a bicycle have to get out there and --
- 9 you know, be exposed to some harm and danger.
- 10 SCOTT BOLTON: Probably not staying
- on a paved room, but if Michelle's folks are doing
- 12 active demolition in proximity to a road, and this guy
- goes flying down the road, yes, there's always that
- chance. That's why every time they've got guards up,
- 15 they're on the phone telling them -- you know, our
- guards know where their people are operating, you
- 17 know, all those kinds of things. You know, you do
- 18 what you can do to be reasonable. Certainly there are
- 19 those types of risks out there. We can try to put
- some sort of presentation together.
- 21 DR. JOHN SPAIN: I would still be
- interested in a presentation to the extent of the
- 23 problem, incidents, some type of summary of incidents,

- 1 you know, those types of things. I would be very much
- 2 interested.
- 3 SCOTT BOLTON: We'll see what we've
- 4 got. I don't want to guarantee what we've got
- 5 anymore, and I'll have to get with Matrix and stuff,
- 6 but we'll see.
- 7 CURTIS FRANKLIN: Any other
- 8 questions? Any audience comments? One at a time,
- 9 please. Okay.
- 10 LISA HOLSTEIN: I have one comment.
- 11 CURTIS FRANKLIN: Yes, ma'am.
- 12 LISA HOLSTEIN: It's in your action
- 13 summary, but I just wanted to let you know that the
- 14 FOST on the property transfer of 266 acres to Alabama
- 15 Department of Transportation will be out next week.
- And I'll have Brenda send you the notice of intent
- that's going into the newspaper, and it will be
- available for a 30-day public review period.
- 19 CURTIS FRANKLIN: Is that this end
- 20 (pointing), the end next to Highway 21?
- 21 LISA HOLSTEIN: Actually, it's this
- 22 middle portion.
- 23 CURTIS FRANKLIN: Middle portion,

NOBLE & ASSOCIATES

1	okay. All right. Thank you.
2	Anyone else?
3	We certainly appreciate the presentation
4	tonight, very good, and we appreciate that.
5	Do I hear any motions for adjournment?
6	Our next meeting will be July the 16th at 5:00 p.m.
7	Do I hear a motion?
8	DR. MARY HARRINGTON: I move we
9	adjourn.
10	DR. JOHN SPAIN: Second.
11	CURTIS FRANKLIN: Any discussion
12	before we vote?
13	All in favor? All opposed, same sign?
14	(Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned at 6:50 p.m.)
15	
16	
17	
18	
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21	
22	
23	

1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF ALABAMA)
3	CALHOUN COUNTY)
4	
5	I, KELLI K. LOWERY, a Court
6	Reporter and Notary Public in and for The State of
7	Alabama at Large, duly commissioned and qualified,
8	HEREBY CERTIFY that this proceeding was taken before
9	me, then was by me reduced to shorthand, afterwards
10	transcribed upon a computer, and that the foregoing is
11	a true and correct transcript of the proceeding to the
12	best of my ability.
13	I FURTHER CERTIFY this proceeding
14	was taken at the time and place and was concluded
15	without adjournment.
16	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have
17	hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal at Anniston,
18	Alabama, on this the 14th of May, 2006.
19	
20	KELLI K. LOWERY
21	Notary Public in and for Alabama at Large
22	Arabama at Darge
23	MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 09-15-2009.