

**MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES
HELD THURSDAY, September 25, 2008**

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for former Mare Island Naval Shipyard (MINSY) held its regular meeting on Thursday, September 25th, at the Mare Island Conference Center, 375 G St., Vallejo, California. The meeting started at 7:03 p.m. and adjourned at 8:45 p.m. These minutes are a transcript of the discussions and presentations from the RAB Meeting. The following persons were in attendance.

RAB Community Members in attendance:

- Myrna Hayes (Community Co-Chair)
- Michael Coffey
- Chris Rasmussen
- Wendell Quigley
- Paula Tygielski
- Kenn Browne

RAB Navy, Developers, Regulatory and Other Agency Members in attendance:

- Michael Bloom (Navy Co-Chair)
- Janet Lear (Navy)
- Gil Hollingsworth (City)
- John Kaiser (Water Board)
- Paisha Jorgensen (Water Board)
- Chip Gribble (DTSC)
- Sheila Roebuck (Lennar)
- Jim Mitchell (Touro)
- Neill Morgan-Butcher (Arcadis)
- Dwight Gemar (Weston)
- Cris Jespersen (Weston)

Community Guests in attendance:

- James Jefferson
- Dijji Christian
- Benjie Ballesteros
- Ann Demerin

RAB Support from CDM:

- Carolyn Moore (CDM)
- Doris Bailey (Stenographer)
- Wally Neville (audio visual support)

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: We'll go ahead and get started. Welcome, everybody. We'll start with introductions. I'm Michael Bloom with the Navy, the BRAC Environmental Coordinator and Navy co-chair.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And I'm Myrna Hayes, the community co-chair.

MR. BROWNE: Kenn Browne of Vallejo with the Solano group of the Sierra Club.

MR. JESPERSEN: Cris Jespersen with Weston Solutions.

MR. JORGENSEN: Paisha Jorgensen, Water Board.

MR. COFFEY: Mike Coffey, RAB member from American Canyon.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Gil Hollingsworth, City of Vallejo.

MR. GEMAR: Dwight Gemar with Weston.

MS. LEAR: Janet Lear, Navy RPM.

MS. ROEBUCK: Sheila Roebuck, Lennar Mare Island.

MR. MORGAN-BUTCHER: Neill Morgan-Butcher, Arcadis here for Touro.

MR. KAISER: John Kaiser, Water Board.

MR. MITCHELL: Jim Mitchell with Touro University.

MR. QUIGLEY: Wendell Quigley, community member, Mare Island.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Chris Rasmussen, Mare Island resident.

MR. GRIBBLE: Chip Gribble, DTSC.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay, everybody. We'll go ahead and get started with our first presentation. It's on the Time Critical Removal Action, the TCRA update for Installation Restoration Site 04; and Site 05, the Paint Waste Area; and the Horse Stables Area. It's going to be given by Janet Lear with the Navy, and Dwight Gemar with Weston.

I think, Janet, you're up first.

II. NAVY PRESENTATION: *Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) Update – Installation Restoration (IR) Site 04, the Paint Waste Area, the Horse Stables Area and IR Site 05*
Presentation by Ms. Janet Lear, Navy and
Mr. Dwight Gemar, Weston Solutions

MS. LEAR: Hello, everyone. My name is Janet Lear; I'm a Navy Remedial Project Manager. I've been working on Mare Island for almost two months now, so hi, everyone. And I'm sure you all know Dwight Gemar with Weston Solutions. We are here to give you an update on the Time Critical Removal Action. And I've been told by Gil that we're on a mission to get out of here in -- what? -- An hour?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: One hour.

MS. LEAR: One hour. Okay. So --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And the last person out turn off the light's and close the door.

MS. LEAR: All right. Figured out all this good stuff. Okay.

As you all know probably better than I, the Time Critical Removal Action covers four sites on Mare Island, IR Site 04, approximately there, is the Former Sandblasting Area.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Use your microphone if you're going to hold it.

MS. LEAR: Okay, sorry. Too many things to wave around.

And the thing we're dealing with there is the Abrasive Blast Material. IR-05 is -- the removal is addressing soil that exceeds human and ecological risk criteria from munitions disposal activities at the site. The Horse Stables Area also has the Abrasive Blast Material. And then the Paint Waste Area, PWA, dealing there with paint waste debris and munitions and radiological items that were found there last year. Now, all of the soil and Abrasive Blast Material from the Time Critical Removal Action is being consolidated in Investigation Area H1 containment area. The removal action objective for the TCRA, Time Critical Removal Action, is to reduce risk to human health and the environment. And after that one slide I'm going to turn it over to the guy with the history on the project. So you only have ten minutes.

MR. GEMAR: I'll try to stay pithy.

MR. COFFEY: Sanguine would be better.

MR. GEMAR: Well, this is a slide of IR site 05 -- or excuse me -- site 04. And last year most of the work was done. We excavated 28,000 cubic yards, which is the area shown in green on this slide. However, we did run out of good weather toward the latter part of that work, and there was four small areas toward the south part of the site which are technically in the Production Manufacturing Area, but they were also known to contain Abrasive Blast Material primarily near the surface. So those areas were excavated in August this year, and we pulled out about another 900 cubic yards, and then backfilled those excavations. And since there is no sampling at this site, it's strictly by visual excavation, this work is considered complete at site 04.

And here's just a shot of the work that was done in August. Again, this was just a shallow scrape of those four areas that contained the Abrasive Blast Material. And the material was placed in off-road haul trucks and transported to the H1 containment area.

For Installation Restoration Site 05 at the south end of the island, again the areas that were completed last year are shown in green. And again, it was a fair amount of material, about 22,000 cubic yards. But again, we ran into some weather impacts late in the season for some of the areas that still exceeded the cleanup criteria, so we needed to go back just recently and re-excavate a portion of those areas shown in green that still needed to be removed, and that was recently done. And based on our confirmation sampling in that area we think that we are complete, but that data has just today been transmitted to the agencies for their review. So we'll be attempting to get their concurrence for backfilling those areas in green.

The area shown in red are also above the cleanup criteria, but they overlap some pickleweed habitat areas which, as most of you probably know is a potential home for the salt marsh harvest mouse which is one of our endangered species on Mare Island. So we, on behalf of the Navy, prepared a biological assessment which was transmitted to the Fish and Wildlife Service. And that will be reviewed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as well as with some input from Cal Fish and Game. And then they'll issue a biological opinion. And that will provide us the authority and the requirements to access that area in order to remove the remaining soil.

Moving down the road to the Horse Stables Area which is located in the Western Magazine Area. Here again we had some relatively shallow excavations containing Abrasive Blast Material that was placed in this area. Unbeknownst to the horses, it was used for kind of grading the corral area and some of the adjacent locations. So that material in green again was removed last year, about 1,600 cubic yards. And there was evidence at the time that there was also some green sand

showing up in some of the areas underneath the horse stable which is Building A-155 shown in red -- the footprint is shown in red -- where the floorboards were missing, so the decision was made that rather than leave that ABM or that Abrasive Blast Material there, that the building should be removed. And so that was done, and then the Abrasive Blast Material underneath the building footprint was subsequently removed this year, about another thousand cubic yards. And again, we'll be getting sample results shortly in order to determine whether we have met the cleanup criteria for this site.

And now we move onto the last site, the Paint Waste Area. And as some of you know from previous presentation, during the start of the work, a routine survey was done of the site for background radiation. And based on that activity, you can hear and -- see one of our technicians holding the Techner. They detected several locations that had elevated radiation levels above background and they were further investigated. And we removed 133 luminescent deck markers, or what we call buttons, and/or the smaller buttons, which we call cat eyes, which were used on board ships for location markers for critical pieces of equipment or phones or whatnot in case they lost illumination.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Dwight, are either of those shown in the photograph in the bottom photo, the buttons?

MR. GEMAR: No. Yeah, I'm sorry. We don't have a photograph of a button. It's basically about a two and a half inch diameter disk, pretty thin, probably less than a half inch thick. And then the cat eyes are about three quarters of an inch in diameter, so they're pretty small. But they do have enough radium in them to emit enough radiation that they can be detected down to about eighteen inches with these detectors. And so we did that.

And then we were getting ready to remove the chemically contaminated soil, and pretty quickly also ran into munitions related items. And you can see some of those items here, some empty casings and a 1.1 inch round. And that basically required us to stop and get further approvals through the Navy's branch that oversees munitions work. And so that was done over the winter or spring timeframe. We also have been communicating and coordinating with the Navy's radiological ferrous support office for doing the remaining cleanup work regarding the radiological items that we think still remain.

So in the meantime we've prepared a work plan addendum to address the radiological and munitions items that were found at this site unexpectedly. And also, more recently, an action memorandum or an addendum to the action memorandum slash interim removal action plan -- that's a mouthful -- is also being prepared, and that will be reviewed shortly or is being reviewed in order to allow this additional work to proceed at the Paint Waste Area.

So this is just a simple map of the outline of what we call the uplands area kind of shown in green there. And the boundary along the southern part is kind of where it transitions to the pickleweed dominated non-tidal wetland area where the mouse lives. But the red dots represent the locations where the radiological items were found, so you can see that they're pretty well spread out across the site. We found the one munition item way over here, which is kind of interesting. But we think that because of the type of debris that is located here, we think that an old dredge pond outfall is co-located with the paint waste debris that was the original focus of the removal action. We didn't expect to find an outfall at this location, but it looks like that's what it is. We did find a 1939 map that shows a dredge ditch that runs right along where this road is now. So we think that it's likely that sediment was discharged in this area back in the -- probably the thirties and forties, and

subsequently was covered over with dirt, and then other things were deposited there. And at this point it now looks like an old outfall.

So the approach basically, I have two slides on the approach that we'll be taking to address the radiological and munitions items. The first step is that we do a radiation survey of the surface and we remove any items that we detect from the surface. And then we excavate in twelve inch layers. And we redo the radiation survey after each twelve inch layer is removed. And the reason for that is that the detectors can only see through so much dirt for these relatively small items, so we think that typically that's about eighteen inches, so conservatively we'll limit our excavations to one foot at a time. And then we'll just keep on cutting through that debris until the debris basically ends, which basically will also probably be about where the bay mud is. And that will indicate that, for the most part, that material has been removed.

The soil that's excavated will be hauled to a separate area a little bit further to the west in order to run the soil through a sifting plant. And this is, you know, a plant that has a vibratory deck with very small holes, three quarter inch, and so as the soil goes through the holes, anything larger than three quarter inch will be rejected, which will be potentially a munitions item or other debris, of course. We also utilize magnets to remove ferrous items. And the munitions typically have a fairly significant ferrous component. So oftentimes the debris and the munitions come right off on the magnets, and then they're sorted manually by unexploded ordnance trained technicians and separate any munitions items from the debris. And then the screened soil, after it's checked one last time, would be hauled to the containment area for use as subgrade under our engineered cap.

When we're done with the excavation we do a number of checks of the site to make sure that we're done. We'll perform post excavation confirmation sampling to make sure that we haven't left any soil with chemical constituents that exceed the cleanup criteria from the paint debris or anything else that was deposited there. We also will perform a final radiation survey to make sure that all the radiological items are removed or have been removed. And then we'll also do a final geophysical survey to make sure that there are no remaining metal items that can be detected that could be a potential munition item. And the munitions items that we recover will be temporarily stored, and then will be thermally treated or basically detonated at a location at the south end of Mare Island where we have a authorized location for disposing of those type of items. And then the radiological items will be packaged and stored temporarily until the Navy can arrange for off-island disposal at a licensed landfill facility for radiological materials.

And this is a shot of actually a screening operation that Weston performed for the Navy at the Marine Corps Firing Range. And it's very similar to the type of equipment that we'll be using at the Paint Waste Area. It's commercially available equipment modified for our purposes with these magnets in order to pull off the ferrous items and then complete the screening process. Let's see. The screening material comes out here, and these bins over here and over here pick up any of the metal that's picked up by the magnets. And the magnets have a revolving belt underneath the magnet so the magnet pulls the material up to the belt, and then the belt travels beyond the edge of the magnet where it obviously loses its magnetism and then the item falls off into the bin.

The one thing that is probably one of the only things that will really be visible probably to the general public will be some detours that will have to be implemented during the excavation work. Again, the Paint Waste Area site is over here, and because of the safety arc that's applied by the type of munitions, we have to keep unauthorized personnel out beyond about a 830 foot distance. And as you can see, obviously that impacts Azuar from just about above Pintado to past G Street.

So during the daytime when we're working, Monday through Fridays, we'll need to detour traffic at Azuar over to Walnut going back off the causeway. Or for the northbound folks coming off the causeway, we'll need to direct them along Railroad and then across K and J Street back to Azuar. Again, we'll be doing that just during the daytime hours from roughly, we'll be setting up the detours probably 7:30 to 8:00, and then taking them down between 5:00 and 5:30 each day. So that will probably be the one thing that you'll notice when we do get started.

And I tried to show this once before but this shows a small area inside of one of the former dredge ponds at the south end of the island. You can see Carquinez Strait over here, and there's a small corner of this area that we use for detonating recovered munitions items. And basically the way we do that is we place the munitions items, usually multiple at a time, inside of a sheet of C4 explosives, and then we wrap the explosives over the items to basically make like a burrito and put a det cord on it, and a plastic cap, and then run away. Oops, let me try to get this back here. I'll get this right eventually. So it's not too impressive.

(Thereupon a video presentation was shown.)

MR. GEMAR: So that's really about all it is, it's not too impressive.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: When we were at Salt Lake City at a RAB Marine Corps co-chairs conference, Doug Murray gave a presentation. And anytime he did those, they were always detonations and blowing up Soviet tanks and things. Everybody was like, oh, do that again, and he kept having to push the button in his presentation.

MR. GEMAR: Well, the UXO technicians pretty much live for blowing things up; they have a lot of fun with that part.

We do put several feet of sand over the items before they're detonated so that suppresses the sound and also helps to, you know, make sure that we get a good detonation of all the materials. And so we try to keep it very soft, almost like a gunshot, a shotgun blast is about all you really typically hear from a distance.

So to kind of wrap it up, the summary of the schedule is that we're, as I mentioned, currently working on or have prepared the work plan addendum. Agencies are going through that now. And also this action memorandum, interim remedial action plan amendment is also getting ready to make the rounds. We're patiently awaiting -- or I should say impatiently awaiting the biological opinion from the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Horse Stables, again, is complete pending a review of the sample results. So, again, this is kind of a general summary. We're done with IR-04. We think we're done here, we're just waiting for the biological opinion to try to finish up IR-05. We're hoping that we might be able to get that in October and complete the work in November. And the Paint Waste Area we're saying the end of the year, hopefully we can get started, we think it will be about a two month activity in the field once we get going. So obviously we're anxious to get started as soon as possible.

So I'd be happy to entertain any questions for either me or Janet.

Everybody's kind of taking Gil's directive.

Go ahead, Myrna.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Too bad, Gil, I have a question.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Surprise. Surprise.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. I'll be quick however. IR-04, that additional work you did in the PMA, did you encounter any munitions there or did you expect to?

MR. GEMAR: No, we did not encounter munitions there. We did look at -- I think the closest munition item to be found is -- from previous removal actions was several hundred feet away. So there was a potential, but probably not a very high probability, and we didn't find anything.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Next, on IR-05 how many cubic yards do you think are remaining in that area that you're waiting for an opinion on?

MR. GEMAR: About 10,000.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: That's quite a lot. And when you mentioned that on the Horse Stables that unbeknownst to the horses they were tromping around in abrasive blast grit, it was also unknown to my new vet for my dog who's very ill. He was the horse's veterinarian in the eighties. And he was very interested to hear that they had all been exposed to high levels of metal.

MR. GEMAR: Lead or zinc, nickel.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Metals of various sorts. Tributyl. It was really pretty in the parade though, it was the evening parade.

(LAUGHTER.)

CO-CHAIR HAYES: On the Paint Waste Area I find this kind ironic because, if I'm not mistaken, this is the area that's still held by the Navy that was dreamed of being transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service. And it's ironic to me because the Navy talked about the horses kicked a few people in the teeth with their little hooves over this property, because it set off a chain reaction, both Skaggs Island and this property, nationwide, that caused -- forced the Department of Interior to withdraw their applications for fed to fed transfers from the Department of Navy. Because the Department of Navy came up with a new scheme to get rich quick, so that anybody who had any problem with the transfer of dirty property, another fed to fed, not a deed transfer, but a management transfer, could just go pound ABM. So as a result, the Fish and Wildlife Service, San Pablo Bay Refuge, we lost that economic generator, great neighbor, all of that, because they didn't feel, as an agency, that they could be stuck nationwide with the costs of unknowns like this property -- this particular site which, I think, if I'm not mistaken, their own staff found for you.

So I hope some of them are getting a kickback out of this big job. But just brings up the issue of, as far as I'm concerned, that these federal agencies that are being sort of strong-armed to either take the property as is by the Navy or, you know, walk away, it's a good thing that their counsel decided to tell them to walk away. Because I don't know about you, but the Department of the Interior is not quite as well equipped financially to take care of somebody else's mess as the people who made the mess are. And that's just for the record that this is so ironic that this is a fairly expensive little operation, little gig you've fixed up here, and it is really disappointing to me. I don't like to, you know, kick my hooves around either, but I think it's really disappointing that we had the opportunity to have a world class natural wildlife refuge facility here, the only thing that stood in the way was something that the Navy's ended up having to be stuck with the bill for anyway. So it's a real lesson learned that I hope you as Navy staff take back and, you know, shoot on up the line. You're stuck with the property whether you clean it up or not, so you know, ought to do it right the first time. There's always enough time to do it right -- never enough time to do it right, but always time to do it over.

So did you find any construction debris at that site?

MR. GEMAR: No, Myrna. Pretty much just things that looked like outfall debris, spoons, knives, forks, dishes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Because in some of the photos that I picked up at the national archive of the building, of Building 505, there are photos of what are described by Navy Public Works as there are these dredge pipes and there's just open water flowing into the property to raise the elevation, so it wasn't necessarily -- it probably was dredge material, but in that respect the purpose was to raise the elevation so that they could have a flat form to build the building on.

And it just has a ton of just pallets and junk that they're clearly just going to fill in with the dredge material while they're at it. So I was just curious to know whether that was in any of that area.

MR. GEMAR: Well, we could certainly run into that once we start the excavation.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And luckily, that's the last question and comment I have on that topic.

MR. GEMAR: Anyone else? Okay. Give me just a couple moments here and I'll shift gears.

III. NAVY PRESENTATION: *Sanitary Sewage Treatment Plant (SSTP) Outfall Sampling Update*
Presentation by Mr. Dwight Gemar, Weston Solutions

MR. GEMAR: Okay. Well I did a little cut and paste on this. I'll give Janet a break she won't have to talk about the outfall.

This work actually falls under the Weston Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement which is actually a different contracting vehicle than what I just described for the Time Critical Removal Action that Weston is performing. This work is through a grant from the Navy to the city. And then the city in turn has flowed down those requirements to Weston to implement the environmental cleanup. And one of the areas that were originally going to be transferred in 2002 was an area around the end of the pipeline from the old sanitation sewage treatment plant which is on the west side of the island out in the mudflat area. And fairly late in the negotiations, I think it was DTSC, was not -- was not too happy with the amount of characterization work that had been done, and so basically a carve-out was established of about a 500 foot square box centered on the end of that pipe. And so that piece was not part of the 2,824 acres that was transferred from the Navy to the state in September of 2002. So this area is kind of the hole in the doughnut as it were. And the Navy still owns it, but would like to not own it.

This is a shot of the pipeline going out into the mudflat area at low tide. You can see where it's exposed in the water part here, and then it runs underground through what's now the tidal marsh back to the sanitary treatment plant. It's a 36 inch diameter pipe as I recall.

MR. GRIBBLE: Dwight. Actually the depth was carved out not because it wasn't adequately characterized -- it was carved out not because it was not adequately characterized, it was cut out of the early transfer because State Lands wouldn't take it because it was contaminated, and they're very risk averse of taking property that's contaminated, especially to a non-defined degree. So it was carved out to accelerate the remaining Western Early Transfer Parcel.

MR. GEMAR: Okay. Thanks, Chip. So at the site, based on prior sampling, there were two contaminants of concern that were known. One is a polychlorinated biphenyl Aroclor, it's called

1254, one of the congeners of PCBs, and the other was mercury. There was an area, based on prior sampling, that was more heavily contaminated than other areas, and this was a small rectangular area just at the outlet of the pipe 20 feet wide by 40 feet long and four and a half feet deep. And part of the remedy was to remove the sediment within that box, if you will. And that was done back in June of 2002.

However, after some samples were taken of the edges of that excavated sediment box, if you will, there were still evidence of contamination, so that required some other additional work. These are just kind of some of the conservative values that were originally assigned for action at the site for Aroclor 1254. The screening value for further investigation was 25 micrograms per kilogram, or parts per billion, with a maximum value of 180 ppb. For mercury that mean value was to be less than a half of a milligram per kilogram, or a part per million, and maximum value of less than .71.

And here's a little breakdown, again, of the history. Confirmation sampling was initially performed in 2001 prior to the transfer. And as Chip just clarified, because of the levels that were found there State Lands had that area carved out. In June of 2002 we did that sediment removal that I just described and removed 138 cubic yards and did confirmation sampling. And based on those results we went out a little bit further on each side of the area that was excavated in the next month and pulled out 45 samples. And based on those results even more sampling was done in November of 2003, about another 59 samples. At that point the priority kind of shifted to Investigation Area H1, the landfill area and also the Western Magazine area in IR-05. So just recently we've tried to get this one back up toward the front of the line.

And based on discussions back and forth with the agencies, a larger area was requested to be characterized, and so that accounts for 127 samples at 31 locations, and these samples are down to seven and a half feet. And there are multiple depths that we sample which I'll describe in a little bit.

So here's what I call the U.S.S. Minnow heading out to collect samples.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I thought it was your corporate party boat.

MR. GEMAR: Well it -- on the weekends. You probably thought that there were sample jars in the cooler, but -- not.

So not a very impressive vessel. This is a shot from the western levee. You can barely see it next to the outfall little timbers there. And here the guys are doing their thing. Basically from this tripod they hang a vibrocore, and it vibrates a core, a tube down into the mud. And they have a little catcher on the bottom that keeps the sediment in the core when they pull it out. So they have a little hole in the boat, and they run it right down the bottom there and collect the core and extract it. And as indicated on the slide we did -- actually that's a typo there, it should be 31 locations -- collected 127 samples. There was seven locations where we only collected a sample at depth at six and a half to -- or six to seven and a half feet, and that was because all of the previous sampling above that had shown no real problem, but we didn't have anything at six feet. So we collected another sample there.

And then at 24 locations we sampled at five intervals, each interval a foot and a half down to seven and a half feet. And this is what the core looks like when it's opened. It basically just splits open in half and there's a plastic sleeve inside of the tube, the aluminum tube. And that's sliced open so that the geologist can check the color, texture, grain size, etcetera. And then we cut the sausage, as it

were, in foot and a half lengths, and put those individually in baggies to be analyzed. And again, we analyze for mercury and PCBs.

Here's a map showing the grid system. The red squares were the seven locations where we just collected one sample at six feet -- six to seven and a half feet. And then the kind of purplish dots were sampled at every foot and a half down to seven and a half feet in depth. So a pretty good coverage of that area with this latest round of sampling. And here is the eye chart slide. And I call this a partial result because we actually got about half of the data sent in yesterday, and unfortunately I wasn't able to get it incorporated into the table from the first half of the data.

But nevertheless, it shows some trends that will probably bear out once the remaining part of the data is incorporated into the table. But it's a little busy slide, but we list the mercury values up here for each of the depth intervals, A through E. And then for Aroclor 1254 we do the same.

We show the minimum detected concentration in the first column, and then the maximum concentration in the next column. And then for comparison purposes, the mercury we compare to -- the average value or the mean value we compare to 0.5. And for the Aroclor we compare it to 0.25. And then in the last column we show the maximum value in how many samples out of each of these, this first half of the dataset, exceeded the maximum value. And so a couple of just generic conclusions that we can get. And, again, this data was just given to the agencies today, so there's going to be further discussion.

But it looks like in both cases for mercury and PCBs the highest concentration is at the surface, the top foot and a half. For mercury it runs fairly consistent throughout the depth intervals. For the PCBs it tends to drop off a bit with depth, but still a little sporadic. The average value shown here is running a little bit higher than the desired average value of a half a part per million or less. And so what means is we'll have to make some additional risk management decisions based on this data. And we also had, for mercury especially, a fair number exceed the 0.71 target ceiling level, if you will, four in the upper foot and a half, three and three, and then it drops to zero and one. So it looks like, at least from a maximum concentration standpoint, those levels decrease with depth. And then in this first half of the dataset only one of the Aroclors exceeded that speed bump of 180 parts per billion.

So that's just real kind of qualitatively what the data is showing. And, again, there will be more discussions with the agencies to evaluate this latest information and determine what, if any, appropriate actions are still required to close out that site. So I'll be happy to entertain any questions.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, Gil, you go first.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: About the third time you see the thing you kind of run out of questions.

MR. GEMAR: All right. We're on a mission. Thank you.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Thanks, Dwight. All right. We'll go into our first public comment period. Any public comments?

Okay. We'll go ahead and take our break.

(Thereupon there was a brief recess.)

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS (Myrna Hayes and Michael Bloom)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: With that we'll go ahead and get started. All right. Folks, hello. We'll go ahead and get started with the second half. First on the agenda is announcements and administrative business.

If you have any comments on the minutes, please get them to Myrna or myself.

Myrna, do you have any other comments on the admin business?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay. We'll go into the focus group reports.

V. FOCUS GROUP REPORTS

a) Community (Wendell Quigley)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Wendell, community.

MR. QUIGLEY: There's nothing to report. Thank you.

b) Natural Resources (Jerry Karr)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. Jerry is not here, so anybody have anything for that? You hear anything, Myrna, natural resources?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No.

c) Technical (Paula Tygielski)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Nope. Paula, technical.

MS. TYGIELSKI: Nothing to report. Gil.

d) City Report (Gil Hollingsworth)

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Oh, I'm sorry, I was checking -- never mind. We don't have anything.

e) Lennar Update (Sheila Roebuck)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay. Lennar update.

MS. ROEBUCK: Guess what, it's me. I don't know if everyone has a copy of this, it's basically the same update that you see or at least the format is the same. All three photographs are photographs of Building 85 where there's a fuel oil pipelines that's shown. The photographs on the right are just showing some of the obstructions and obstacles to the work. That's inside the building. And the photograph on the left is from vacuum testing the pipeline to see if it would hold the vacuum. The other work that's going on, there's some work going on in IR-15, Installation Restoration Site 15 which is right here. Where there's some active work going on to establish a cleanup decision for that area.

And then you've heard about building -- or Underground Storage Tank Site 231, and that's shown here. There was a RAB presentation in July about that, and that work, the first phase has been completed. There are three buildings that are going to be demolished to allow some additional excavation to occur, we expect that to happen in the next couple of months.

The only other things that I wanted to note here are that there are some additional documents in review, and there are a couple of upcoming public comment periods for remedial action decisions at the Crane Test Area and at Building 461. Once the regulators have had a chance to review and

comment on the proposed decisions, once their comments are received and incorporated that will go out to public comment so that the public can have input before the decision is made. And that's it. Wendell.

MR. QUIGLEY: I heard some talk -- I don't know if you can talk on this or not. The old jail right off of Flagship -- yeah, the jail there -- I was informed they had found several storage tanks under it and now they're going to have to demolish that building. Is this true?

MS. ROEBUCK: There are storage tanks under it. There are several challenges associated with that, and that's one of them. And if we can't figure out a way to make that building safe for use, then demolition would be the next potential option. That's been discussed very briefly with the Historic Landmarks Commission, but no decision has been made because not all the activities that we want to take potentially have been taken. So that's an option, but it's not one that at this point we know for sure is going to be proposed.

MR. QUIGLEY: Do they know what was in the tanks?

MS. ROEBUCK: I think it's petroleum. But honestly, that's not the biggest challenge with that piece of property. The bigger challenge is that there is contamination in the building by PCBs. And, you know, CH2M Hill has taken really extraordinary measures to try to remove that so that the indoor air would be acceptable for use. And there's one more piece of work that's going to be done to try to remove some PCB sites in the building, and we'll see where we are after that. Beyond that, we would have to decide if that could be resolved, then we would get to the underground storage tank issue and figure out just how we address it.

MR. QUIGLEY: Thank you.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I would just like to follow up on that. That's a really important building -- not that many of the buildings on Mare Island aren't that are being rather just glibly destroyed -- but I would think that you would make some -- that the technology seems to be out there to do just about anything anybody wants to do.

MS. ROEBUCK: And you know, Myrna --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And you'd really have to make a case, I think this would be a good venue to do that, that you absolutely could not fix the problem.

MS. ROEBUCK: And we would not even begin to make that request unless we felt we had done everything we could possibly think of. And at this point, you know, there have been a lot of measures taken, including taking out the entire floor of the building. Everything that we could do, you know, and leaving the structure intact. So, like I said, we're not finished, we're still going to do some more work there. And until we do, we don't know all of our options, but we're certainly exploring them because we understand it's an extremely important building.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And I guess the only other thing that I would like to say, and not to necessarily jump down your throat if it seems like that's what I'm doing, but I'll just play fair, you know. That it's disappointing to me that if you have a property that has that significant of an issue that you would bring it to the Historic Commission and not get on our docket at the RAB.

MS. ROEBUCK: It hasn't been taken to them. It's been mentioned in passing that there's an environmental issue associated with that that we're trying to address. So no more formal discussion of that there than has been here, because we don't feel like we have all the information yet. Once

we have the information and we feel like we've done everything we can think of, we're absolutely going to discuss it with the RAB.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But this is an example of where the RAB has, in the past, surprisingly there have been cases, where the RAB was able to actually help you with the solution rather than this idea that it seems like some RP's have of, well, we're going to come to you after we have it all figured out and we're going to make a pitch to you, and it's a done deal or we have already done it. And I would like to remind you, just using this illustration, remind all of the RP's and potential RP's, thinking of Touro, that the RAB is for early and often communication about environmental cleanup issues at Mare Island. So early and often means before you have a solution or don't have a solution. And I just urge you as soon as you think that there's enough information to bring it here or show us where the holes are, show us what you're up against, it will be instructive to the surrounding community as well as productive communication between the RAB.

MS. ROEBUCK: That's it. Thanks.

f) Weston Update (Cris Jespersen)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Weston update, Cris.

MR. JESPERSEN: Thank you, Michael.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: What's new?

MR. JESPERSEN: As you can see under document status, we have not submitted any new documents to the agencies for review this month. You'll see a list there of the following documents that are planned for the next few months. Submitting the Western Early Parcel Remedial Action Plan five year review for agency review. The area H1 Post Closure Plan again for agency review and comment. And submitting the IR-05 Western Magazine area munitions Response Action and Conceptual Site Model. We'll be submitting the draft version of that document to agencies.

Dwight already spoke at length here on both IR-05 and the Sanitary Sewage Treatment Plant Outfall, so I'll just cut it back to discussing what's going on in Investigation Area H1. The completed portion of area H-1's containment area and the engineered cap remains at about 80 percent complete. The schedule for completing the remaining portion of the cap is going to be extended into 2009, and that's going to allow us to consolidate the soil that Dwight mentioned that will be removed from IR-05, once we get the receipt of a biological opinion from the Fish and Wildlife Service. Also soil from the Paint Waste Area under a different Time Critical Removal Action that was approved last year for cleanup is also going to be incorporated within the containment area and under the cap. And also in the interim we're going to complete a portion of the final perimeter road that's going to be installed around the landfill cap.

And then finally, one other item of note, we are potentially looking at beginning construction of the public access trail along the former dredge pond levees potentially as early as next month pending some final design changes and approvals from the city. So that's it for the Weston portion.

MR. QUIGLEY: On the trail, do they have a new -- do you have some kind of a map that you could show us? I kind of know where the old one went, but it's been revised so many times.

MR. JESPERSEN: I'll refer to Dwight who can probably at least speak to that better than I can.

MR. QUIGLEY: Oh, he already spoke.

MR. GEMAR: Thanks. I don't have a map handy but we can certainly get you a map. But in general terms, the plan currently is to have the trail head out near the H1 landfill where you'd walk out to the west, to the western levee, go all the way to the end of the southernmost dredge pond, and then there's also a little branch that will take you back down to the Western Magazine area, which hopefully eventually would link it up to going through that area to the south shore. And we also are putting in a little smaller loop around one of the dredge ponds just west of the landfill. So for the most part it's going to be, you know, starting at H1 and then going out to the south end if you want to go that far, and then you'd have to hoof it back and you can go back to H1 is the way that the current alignment is.

MR. QUIGLEY: Will our feet glow in the evening like the horses hooves?

MR. GEMAR: No. No. No Abrasive Blast Material, no RAD items, no.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Unless you decide to wear your favorite outfit, that's up to you.

MR. COFFEY: And your Don Johnson shoes.

(LAUGHTER.)

MR. JESPERSEN: Any other questions?

Thank you, Dwight.

g) Regulatory Agency Update (Chip Gribble, Paisha Jorgensen, Carolyn D'Almeida)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. Next is regulatory update.

Chip.

MR. GRIBBLE: We've been reviewing documents.

MR. COFFEY: That's the shortest he's ever spoken.

MR. QUIGLEY: Next.

MR. GRIBBLE: We actually started a conversation recently about kind of an overall plan of how to address or maybe address the issue of ordnance in the offshore sediments. We really haven't gotten very far with that but, you know, maybe we might have a -- depending on what we can make of that, maybe that might make a good presentation here in the coming months.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Yeah.

MR. GRIBBLE: But it seems like they're starting to get a focus on where we might want to go with that, so that's about it.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Thanks Chip.

Paisha, Water Board.

MR. JORGENSEN: Water Board reviewing many, many documents like Chip said. We also, along with the other agencies, are working with the Navy and Touro University at the IR-17 Building 503 Investigation Area. And they're on an accelerated schedule for an investigation and removal action in the coming months. So we're working fast and furious on lots of documents that come in the door and have shortened review times for everyone. It's been interesting. Other than that, nothing specific.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Thank you. Carolyn is not here? Nope.

VI. CO-CHAIR REPORTS

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Next is the co-chairs report, you want to go first or you want --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: First.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I just want to pass around flyers for the U.S.S. Wahoo Mare Island Memorial, and that is coming up on October 11 which is Saturday this year. That is the 65th anniversary of the loss at sea of the Wahoo. And she was built at Mare Island and launched in February of 1942. And this year we'll also honor the other six submarines that were also built at Mare Island and lost at sea during World War II. Fifty-two submarines total were lost, 3,507 men, but Mare Island built seven of them. And that flyer will give you the details. The website isn't quite up yet, but I encourage you to come out.

I have been really getting far behind on some of the planning and some of the requests for sponsorship, so if you think this is something that would be worth sponsoring, please give me a call or drop me an e-mail. I think it's important for this community while we're trying to move ahead to a new era that we also remember people of the past and the purpose of the shipyard and the context in which we're doing the environmental cleanup.

So again, the programs are free, and they start with the flag raising in the afternoon on Saturday at Morton Field. A memorial service at St. Peters, which will include a new presentation by Larry Maggini of Weston on those seven boats. And he calls them the lost boats of Mare Island. And then followed by a wreath laying at Berth 6 in the evening. So one or all of those services I encourage you to attend.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Thanks, Myrna.

Next we'll go to the Navy report. Let's see. First thing is the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office or the DRMO area, the defense scrap yard area was re-fenced. We finished the Non-Time Critical Removal Action there and issued the Final Completion Report. So with that, we just fenced that area back up. That was done last month.

I believe last month we also had the presentation on the offshore sampling, the first phase, and also the second phase, kind of briefly talked about it. But we went out on September 11th and performed the first phase. I believe we finished about a week, around the 17th, so we were out there six days. You can see a couple pictures. One is the field crew collecting sediment samples, and then the other is a nice picture of the Pacific Staghorn Sculpin being measured.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Was that a big deal?

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: It is for us.

MR. COFFEY: It probably is because you found one.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But this isn't what you were looking for?

MR. COFFEY: No, huh-unh.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: No.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Is it rare or --

MR. GRIBBLE: That one got away.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It's hiding.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: And we've also been very busy. We submitted seven documents during this last reporting period. Finished the Final Work Plan for the Investigation Area K which I just mentioned. We issued the final revision RI, for the former North Building Ways area last Monday. We also issued the SAP for Investigation Area K. And for Site 17 we issued the Draft Subsurface Vapor Intrusion Methodology Report to the agencies for their review along with a Sampling and Analysis Plan to go out there and perform the active sampling, along with the active soil gas sampling at IR-17. We did a presentation; I believe it was two months ago at the RAB, when we talked about the passive and active soil gas sampling. We received a few comments from the agencies the last month, mainly on the Site 17 plans. We had a BCT meeting today. And that is the report. Any questions?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Paisha mentioned that you were on a fast track for IR-17, and you said to me that you were going to inform us about that, but you didn't say anything. What's the fast track?

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Yeah. So we are on a fast track with that. The fast track is fast track of reviewing the documents and getting out in the field. We've issued the Draft Sampling and Analysis Plan and it was finalized today. That was for the active soil gas sampling and then the soil sampling and the groundwater sampling along Site 17. We'll be out in the field on Monday. And I believe we'll be out in the field for two weeks.

Then once we get the samples, the results, we're putting those together with the passive soil gas that we've already gotten, and we will be putting together an EE/CA for the area to go out and perform whatever needs to be done there which is most likely excavation of soil.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And are you planning to excavate this season or this year? Or when you talk about fast track and you talk about meeting with Touro and -- I guess I'm just missing out on part of the process, I think.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: No. No. No. I don't think you're missing out. But we wouldn't be able to excavate this season. I mean we're issuing the EE/CA, right now. It's scheduled to come out the beginning of November, and then, of course, there's a public comment period on it, etcetera, and the weather, and so we're talking about next spring going out in the field. And there will definitely be presentations.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Since February the Navy has been under considerable pressure by the city, using our political influence, to decrease the timeframe for cleanup of IR-17. And because of some very excellent work of coordination by DTSC, Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Navy, the city reps -- who am I leaving out? -- oh, EPA -- the Navy has been able to decrease the schedule for IR-17 for completion of the field work by five months, which moves us within six months of the date that Touro desired to start construction.

And for transfer of the property they've been able to at least schedule a decrease of 16 months of -- I'm going to call it paperwork for lack of something else. And I'm not saying it to insult anybody who does that kind of stuff, but it, you know, there's an enormous amount of documentation after you do the field work. In fact, to me 90 percent of the work is done in paperwork after the field work. I know in the cost, a major part of the cost is the paperwork, not the field work itself. But anyway, we have done a series of meetings which basically has been done this month. The majority -- the heavy hitters, the heavy work has been this month by the Navy and DTSC and Regional Water Quality Control Board, and recently EPA, to decrease that schedule down. We

haven't got where we want to be. Where we wanted to be was a lot closer, but I will tell we are enormously closer. Now we're saying okay, so we're going to finish the field work, how can we get Touro onto the property early? Because, let's face it, the land is just sitting there while we're doing the paperwork. And so now we're working on the legal ways of doing that.

So, you know, it's a major amount of coordination which has gone on and we've been very successful in that endeavor.

MR. GRIBBLE: Well, I'm glad to hear -- is it on? Hello?

Gil, I'm glad to hear that you're so satisfied. I wish it were more founded right now.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: The next action item is due tomorrow morning, Friday morning, so we'll see how satisfied I am then.

MR. GRIBBLE: So although, you know, this is -- there are potential problems and ways that this can be undone or not succeed every step of the way, and we're actually at one of those points right now where a few comments were made on the part of the IR-17 site that is west of, I guess you call it Azuar, which is the habitat or wetlands area. And right now currently the Navy wants to carve that out to keep the schedule on track for the removal action or at least for the SAP. We're fine with keeping that on track to keep the immediate construction schedule on track, but ultimately the whole thing falls apart, especially at the transfer point if part of that parcel is not cleaned up.

And we're particularly concerned that those comments get addressed to everybody's satisfaction very immediately, such as next week, so that we can keep moving forward with a removal action that's intended to deal with the entire site and to keep us all moving ultimately toward transfer of that entire parcel rather than having it carved up again into smaller chunks. So I think the crucial point right now is to have those outstanding comments related to the wetland part, to have those resolved very quickly next week to make sure that the entire thing moves forward as it was originally laid out to happen.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Well, I know where you're going because we've already discussed it today for two hours, but I will point out -- and this is more of a commercial than anything -- but the interest of the city, the interests of the citizens of Vallejo is that we are in the process of building a \$1.2 billion area that up to today, for the last fifteen years, we have not been able to find anybody who would develop it. We've gone through three developers up to this point who had to walk, and they had to walk because there was no money. We now have someone who has the -- there was no profit. And we now have a facility who's willing to come in there and invest \$1.2 billion, and hire a significant number of people, not to mention that we will have the largest cancer treatment center of its kind in the nation and in the world at the Mare Island. So I understand and I know that both U.S. -- excuse me, California Fish and Game is very interested in ensuring that the wetlands to the west of Azuar Boulevard gets cleaned up, and I appreciate that that is part of your tasking and everything, and part of my tasking is to get \$1.2 billion worth of construction done on time. And we're getting very close.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Gil, Chip, DTSC, City of Vallejo, I'm also a resident of the City of Vallejo, and I'm all for \$1.2 billion worth of investment. And if that's really true and that's really in the pipeline, can you tell me, either one of you, how much money we're talking about for this measly little wetlands that you want to carve out or delay or whatever this is? Are we talking a couple hundred thousand dollars? What percentage of that is one point -- what -- is that the percentage of in 1.2 billion?

If this isn't a pipe dream, and this isn't just a, you know, a lot of talk, I would think that you would just be hustling, and Touro would be hustling, the whole family would get together and put a buck in and get the job done. What's with this back and forth across the table business? Why waste two hours? Why not just say, "Here's the money, here it is on the table?" That's been done before on Mare Island. What is it? Roosevelt Terrace I can think of, and there was someplace else on Mare Island that was done. It was just like let's get it done. And so I'm curious about this dance that we're doing. What's that all about? Can you shed any light on that?

MR. GRIBBLE: There's no dance, this is an issue between the Navy and the regulatory agencies in terms of comments and responses to comments, so --

MR. QUIGLEY: No comment.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Yeah, it's not a money issue, I mean, per se, a money issue. What it is is that we're set to issue the SAP, Sampling and Analysis Plan, and go out in the field on Monday. We have drillers were lined up, everything is lined up. Yesterday we received comments from Fish and Game, extensive comments on that one little portion of the wetland. But in order to move forward we couldn't address those comments at that particular time to get the SAP out in that wetland area.

So we're issuing the Sampling and Analysis Plan moving forward for, basically, at least 98 percent of the area that was already planned to do, we're just not doing the one sample in the wetlands right now. They also requested a few more. That was part of their comments.

So we talked about it today. We're talking about it again early next week to how to resolve those comments. But in the meantime we're going out in the field and doing our Sampling and Analysis Plan on all of Site 17 with the exception of that one, area. At least right now.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Did you just forget that area or what?

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: No. No. No. We did not forget that area.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh.

MR. GRIBBLE: Let me add to that. We're in an extremely accelerated schedule, all of us. The Navy has very limited time to prepare these documents. We have very little time to review them and comment. We were given five days according to the schedule, two of which were the weekend. So that's the kind of intensity that we're all working under. And in all fairness to the Navy, the schedule gives them -- what is it? -- two days, a day and a half to prepare responses to comments and then finalize, spit out a final document.

And Michael, what Michael just said, and I'll speak for him, is that they felt that they did not have time to resolve those and finalize that SAP according to that schedule. Which I can understand. I mean I think that's easy enough for anybody to grasp.

The concern is that those comments still get resolved in a timely fashion to get that part of the investigation completed to move forward with a planning of a removal action that addresses the entire site, not just a portion of the site. Okay.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: And the Navy is on the same wavelength, I mean that is what we want to do. But for this particular moment to get out in the field we're not going to do that one sample in the wetland area west of Azuar.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, I'm all for getting out in the field, and I'm all for getting this job done, but I think I could quote myself from earlier tonight, there's never enough time -- you know, there's not enough time to -- whatever that is -- to do it, there's always --

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Early and often.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No. No, it wasn't the early and often.

MS. ROEBUCK: Time to plan for but time to do it over, something like that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Something like that. Why in the schedule didn't you make this extra half a day or one-third or one-eighth of a day to kind of make sure that little chunk got done. But I'm not going to go on, we're wasting time obviously. But I'm just concerned when my staffer at the city makes such a poignant plea for and pitch for a big project that we certainly don't want to lose out on. And it made it sound like -- your presentation did, Gil -- like it was going to be derailed because of these two sillies here, you know.

And I guess I'm just trying to get where this little piece of property fell through the cracks. And you're just saying that the timeframe was so compressed that you didn't get time to get the comments in, get them addressed, and get this contract let, and that you're going to come in and fix it later before you actually get in the field.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: That was the plan.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. Well then, we're nothing to worry about, right, Gil? Sounds like it's all cool.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: I'm not Chip, ask him. He says there's something to worry about.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No, you. You're the one that was all tweaked about this.

MR. RASMUSSEN: My question is, are there issues related to this particular parcel that are different than the rest of that area that's under investigation? It sounds like there are, there must be. So what are they, and what is going to be done to resolve those issues? What will it take?

MR. GRIBBLE: And to respond to what you were saying to Gil about worrying about this, if this is as important as it -- as Gil says it is, as the city makes it out to be, I wouldn't be comfortable until this were a done deal. I mean it's big -- that's what I got from Gil, that's what I heard him say, it's big. And so all I'm saying is if it's that big of a deal to the city and to the people here, I think it's worth them paying attention to what happens every step of the way to ensure that the city gets what they and the community get what they want. That's all, I'm just trying to be informative. What are the issues? I don't know, do you want to make take that one, Michael?

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Your agency made the comments, I mean, the state.

MR. GRIBBLE: The state made the comments. There were comments from Fish and Game and from DTSC. They're related to ecological concerns for the part of IR-17 that extends west of Azuar Street or Avenue.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Drive.

MR. GRIBBLE: Which, you know, immediately over the road the vegetation is all disturbed, it's where the tank farm used to be. But, you know, leading on from there within a matter of feet you get into the pickleweed and the salt marsh habitat. So some of the concerns are -- just off the top of my head -- that were expressed that Fish and Game wants to ensure that proper salt marsh

avoidance measures are implemented in any field activity that's undertaken out there. They wanted some additional samples taken to, in terms of investigation samples. And then the Navy SAP was really focused on human health risk, not ecological risk. That was not a component of their SAP. And in reality, if we want to get this done, you know, have this removal action effectively be a final action, we're going to have to take into account ecological risk as well as human health risk. And so the Navy is going to need some time, as they say, to be able to integrate that into their plans.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, if the urgency is what it is, and it sounds like it is, and it was only focused on humans even though there was clearly wetlands within the boundary, it's not a brand new just discovered installation restoration site, it's been there for ages, then what about carving out, like you did with the -- your little waterfall or wet --

MR. COFFEY: Outfall.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Outfall or whatever that is? Couldn't that work?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: That's what we're doing. That's exactly what we're doing.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Then what are we having this conversation for?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: You started it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No, you did.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: No, I just commented on what you said. Don't put that in.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: I don't know if Chip wants to talk, but all we're doing right now is carving it out of the --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No. No. I mean of the transfer.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: I know what you're saying, but right now what we're doing is we're carving it out of the field work, this particular phase of the field work.

You want to say something else?

MR. GRIBBLE: Yeah. And the additional concern that I expressed today is that we do not want to see this carved out of the removal action or anything more of the project because ultimately what we see as appropriate or necessary is to have the whole thing done and transferred so we can get out of our business at the north end and the city can have free rein to develop it however they choose.

Carving things up into smaller and smaller pieces and taking away the most economically viable and leaving the least economically valuable parcels has its own downside, and we've seen some of that before, and I think you understand that part. So I think it would be a mistake to carve it out and have it not transfer all as one chunk. And I believe that view has been expressed by Touro before. I think that view has been expressed by the city that they have an interest in getting it all done all at once. And if this is carved out in the context of the removal action planning, that's going to derail the goal of having it transferred in a final complete block. So that means it's important that we get the comments resolved next week to allow the whole thing to move forward as one project for removal action.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Anything else on that? All right. With that we'll go into -- oh, no, pardon me.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I wanted to mention -- I'm sorry, I forgot -- on my co-chairs report, I don't see that we've had any planning around a RAB orientation tour. And I know a lot of stuff's been going on on the island, and time's a wasting here, the weather is not going to be good for a whole lot longer. So when are we going to have that tour?

MR. COFFEY: You've been talking about that for a while.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Let me plan it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Cool

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And I want to be able to go on that one, and it's not quite fair to have it during the Flyway Festival, it aced me out.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: But we got way more people to attend.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, that's because I wasn't on it. But I got you the people, so at least maybe I get my own tour, I don't care. All right. So just two other things. The Flyway Festival. If some of you actually are planning this far ahead, do put the first Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of February on your calendars; Friday, February 6th through Sunday, February 9, 2009, for the 13th annual Flyway Festival. We don't know where it's going to be held yet but the birds are coming in already, you've seen that, they're heading south. So now is the time to be thinking about that too.

And I forgot in talking about the Wahoo on Saturday to say that on Sunday we'll be hosting the second Saturday public access day on Sunday, October 12 at the regional park at the Mare Island Shoreline Heritage Preserve. So that's open 10:00 to 7:00 and welcomes you then. We've got Halloween mask making with gourds and pumpkins and a scary tour of the cemetery and those kinds of things. So it's called Be Wary of Scary.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. Thanks, Myrna.

Our second public comment period is now. Any public comment?

(No response.)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. If not, we will adjourn. See you next month.

(Thereupon the foregoing was concluded at 8:45 p.m.)

LIST OF HANDOUTS:

The following handouts were provided during the RAB meeting:

- Presentation Handout – Time-Critical Removal Action (TCRA) Update – Navy
- Presentation Handout – Sanitary Sewage Treatment Plant (SSTP) Outfall Sampling Update – Weston Solutions
- Features within the EETP – CH2MHill/Lennar Mare Island
- Mare Island RAB Update September 2008 – Weston Solutions
- Navy Monthly Progress Report Former Mare Island Naval Shipyard September 2008
- USS Wahoo Mare Island Memorial Flyer