



# **FINAL MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting Minutes**

**HELD THURSDAY, January 27, 2011**

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for former Mare Island Naval Shipyard (MINSY) held its regular meeting on Thursday, January 27<sup>th</sup>, at the Mare Island Conference Center, 375 G St., Vallejo, California. The meeting started at 7:06 p.m. and adjourned at 8:50 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)
- Chris Rasmussen
- Michael Coffey
- Wendell Quigley
- Paula Tygielski

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

- Janet Lear (Navy Co-Chair)
- Reginald Paulding (Navy)
- Cris Jespersen (Weston)
- Neal Siler (Lennar Mare Island)
- Steve Farley (CH2MHill)
- Janet Naito (DTSC)
- Gil Hollingsworth (City of Vallejo)
- Carolyn D'Almeida (U.S. EPA)
- Elizabeth Wells (Water Board)

**Community Guests in attendance:**

- Dijji Christian
- Bill Musgrave
- Jim Porterfield
- Cindy Spears

**RAB Support from CDM:**

- Carolyn Moore (CDM)
- Doris Baily (Stenographer)
- Wally Neville

## **I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Welcome, everybody, to the first RAB of 2011.

MR. COFFEY: Another year.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Another year.

MR. COFFEY: Wow, it's all because they're dragging it on.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: So we'll start with introductions. I'm Janet Lear, I'm the BRAC Environmental Coordinator and the Navy Co-Chair.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And I'm Myrna Hayes, and I'm the Community Co-Chair, and I live in Vallejo.

MR. RASMUSSEN: My name is Cris Rasmussen, I'm a resident of Mare Island.

MR. COFFEY: I'm Mike Coffey, I'm a resident of the City of American Canyon.

MR. QUIGLEY: Wendell Quigley, former resident of Mare Island.

MR. FARLEY: Steve Farley with CH2M Hill.

MS. WELLS: Elizabeth Wells with the Water Board.

MS. NAITO: Janet Naito with DTSC.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Gil Hollingsworth representing the City of Vallejo.

MR. NEVILLE: We're going to resurrect this handheld mic with a different amplifier, so speak right into the end of it and if you want to turn it off, it works the same way, and we'll see how it works.

MR. COFFEY: Wow.

MR. JESPERSEN: I'm Cris Jespersen with Weston Solutions.

MR. PAULDING: I'm Reginald Paulding with the Navy.

MR. PORTERFIELD: Jim Porterfield, ex-Mare Islander.

MR. SILER: Neal Siler, Lennar, Mare Island.

MR. MUSGRAVE: I'm Bill Musgrave with the Iowa project. We're in San Jose, but we're moving to Mare Island.

MS. CHRISTIAN: Diji Christian. Can you hear me? Let's see, what do I say? Community volunteer, I guess.

MS. MOORE: Carolyn Moore with CDM.

## **II. PRESENTATION: *Marine Corps Firing Range Update* Presentation by Mr. Reginald Paulding (Navy)**

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. We can start with our first presentation which is a Marine Corps Firing Range update. And that will be presented by Reginald Paulding, project manager with the Navy.

MR. PAULDING: All right. Good evening. And so, for some of you people who have been attending RAB meetings for a while, you will recognize, I'm sure, a number of the slides here

that I have used to update tonight. We'll step through the presentation. I'll give you a brief overview of the Marine Corps Firing Range history. Go into two specific investigations. We'll look at some of the Time Critical Removal Actions to deal with the munitions and explosives of concern and radiological items. And then we'll talk about the current ongoing Record of Decision remedial action plan and land use controls remedial design. And then briefly talk about property transfer, the path forward, and address any questions hopefully.

So to start out, the Marine Corps Firing Range is almost dead center in Mare Island there, in between the Western Early Transfer Parcel and the Eastern Early Transfer Parcel. Here is more of a closeup aerial photo of the Marine Corps Firing Range. What you're looking at here, you'll see some dredge ponds, and then you'll see some of the more recent development in the eastern area.

Two things to point out that will be important for later. You'll see Historic Outfall 4S and, this Grid KK10 Outfall Area. Both of these are outfalls from dredging activities in these -- the 4S Dredge Pond and the 4M Dredge Pond. Originally the area that the Marine Corps Firing Range is on now was filled in with dredge fill. Dredge ponds on the western half of Mare Island were established in stages between 1914 and 1965. The Marine Corps Firing Range area was filled in between 1938 and 1947. Ponds 4M and 4S were constructed in 1948. And you have the two historic dredge outfalls in the Marine Corps Firing Range, Outfall 4S, and the later discovered KK10 Outfall.

Important information is that reportedly it was not common for ordnance to be thrown overboard and/or off the sea wall into the strait. And there are munitions and explosives of concern and radiological items have been identified or were identified in the fill in the dredge ponds and levee berms. In the forties the Marine Corps Firing Range was constructed and it was used until the close of Mare Island in 1996. The firing range had a rifle range with a 500, 300, and 200 yard targets, and three pistol ranges (north, central, and south) containing fourteen separate pistol ranges. There's no evidence that the site was used for anything other than small arms, rifles, pistols, machine guns, shotguns.

So here you can see some of the detail. You can see the north pistol range, the central and the southern pistol range. And then the three rifle firing range targets, the 500, the 300, and the 200. And this was the target berm. What you'll see here in the larger pink areas, it looks here on the screen, is the Outfall 4S Area, it's about five acres. And then you have this Grid KK10 Outfall which is the smaller area which is about fifty by fifty feet.

So the first investigation was the Unexploded Ordnance Site Investigation which took place in 1995 through 1996. The Navy collected and analyzed 105 soil samples, soil and sediment samples to determine the extent of lead, copper, and zinc in the firing range. Those metals were selected because bullets and small arms were the source. They sampled sediment in runoff drainage ditches because they were looking for metals that may have traveled from the backstops and so forth down into the drainage ditches. No copper and zinc were found above EPA preliminary remediation goals for residential use. There were 55 lead samples that were above EPA preliminary remediation goals.

Later we performed an Unexploded Ordnance Intrusive Investigation where we excavated and evaluated 390 metallic anomalies that were identified during the previous Unexploded Ordnance Site Investigation. A total of 45,681 live ordnance items were identified and removed from the Former Outfall 4S. Ninety-two percent of those ordnance items recovered were small arms

ammunition. No unexploded ordnance were identified. All the items that were identified were unfired, which is a subtle difference; their fuze components were unarmed, missing, or inoperable. What was discovered, identified, was thermally treated, detonated. There were 43,563 inert ordnance items, and over 500,000 pounds of metallic scrap. A lot of material. Then in addition, 395 luminescent markers, these are the radiological items, were also identified -- radium and strontium items -- and recovered from Dredge Pond 4S.

And what you're seeing here is a typical outfall, what they call an outfall mass where they would go through, and when they were excavating these -- these things are mainly rusted metal, and they'll have munitions and some of those radiological buttons that are contained inside. So they will break them up, spread the material out, sift through it and separate the items.

So what you're looking at here is how they laid out a grid over top of the Marine Corps Firing Range for the Time Critical Removal Action. Each one of these grids is fifty feet by fifty feet. It goes from A to MM, 1 to 37, hence the name Grid KK10 Outfall, which is here. This would be the Outfall 4S Area over in here. The red squares were excavated in one foot lifts, so in fifty foot by fifty foot one foot lifts. The yellow square grids were identified for further characterization.

So there were two Time Critical Removal Actions, or the Time Critical Removal Action was performed in two parts spanning 2003 to 2006. 35,700 cubic yards of soil exceeding the target cleanup goals for lead, copper, and antimony was removed. The soil was transported to the IA-H1 Containment Area, and later used for fill or for the cap. As part of that work we installed and sampled twenty temporary groundwater monitoring wells, mainly for metals. 20 percent of those wells were also sampled for VOCs and SVOCs. Groundwater was determined not to be significantly impacted by the firing range activities. 339,000 pounds of non-MEC scrap metal was recovered and sorted from these activities. So a lot more scrap metal.

And what you see here are loading activities. This is the soil that was removed and stockpiled on the Marine Corps Firing Range during the various excavation activities; it's loaded into these trucks and hauled out to IA-H1. So then as a follow-up to those Time Critical Removal Actions, there was an Outfall 4S excavation where 31,000 cubic yards of soil was excavated from Dredge Pond Outfall 4S, the 4S Levee, and the rifle range floor in the vicinity of 4S Outfall. The soil was mechanically screened and -- well, before, as they were digging, they also did this excavation activity in one foot lifts, but they would visually screen for anything that they could see on the surface, remove that. They also mechanically screened the soil as it was excavated and hauled off, or before it was hauled off. They performed radiological survey using a kind of rate counter. They performed a post excavation geophysical survey to confirm that the MEC -- the munitions -- were removed. During this geophysical survey, they identified 1,291 anomalies, metallic items. They excavated, and investigated all of those, and of the 1,291 anomalies, only one of them was a munition of concern, and that was four 20 millimeter projectiles. All those MEC items, munitions were detonated. The soil was transported to IA-H1 for use in the cap and fill.

So what you see here in this shot is a picture of the setup for the mechanical screening. There are all kinds of vibrating beds and crushers and separating of the soil and the scrap metal. And what we have here is a picture of some of the munitions that were discovered in the firing range in the 4S outfall. You see the two 20 millimeter projectiles, a 1.1 inch projectile, and a 40 millimeter projectile.

And here we have a table just listing out the items that were discovered in that second round, that 4S Outfall Excavation Activity. So these items here would have been different pieces -- they were identified as being either 20 millimeter, 40 millimeter, the 1.1 inch rounds. You can see that the vast majority of the items were the 20 millimeter projectiles.

Then there's the RAD item survey where all of the disturbed outfall soil and excavation areas were surveyed using the rate counter. 618 items -- well, actually this was -- I think we had an update.

MR. COFFEY: You say 601.

MR. PAULDING: Yeah. So on the item you have that was 601, but I did a little bit more research after I submitted this, the items you have, and these numbers, I pulled these from the actual Weston document. So the 377 items are -- is what you have on your handout, but then I came across a different number here. There are 241 RAD items, radiological buttons. All of these buttons, I guess with the exception of the strontium, were disposed of. We're having a little bit more difficulty with the strontium, I guess it's still being held for disposal.

But here we go, you have a shot of the rate counter. And here on the shovels you'll see what these buttons look like. They would have been on the decks, and they would have been removed during, you know, any kind of maintenance, painting activities, what have you. Sometimes they came loose, I imagine.

So here we're moving into the Record of Decision/ Remedial Action Plan. This is a decision document, the Record of Decision where the Navy would now go and describe to the regulators and the public that we did all this work, and now what's our plan, to move forward to the next step, which would be to ultimately transfer this property.

So we've identified two areas, the Historic Outfall 4S where the munitions were identified and the scrap metal and so forth, and this Grid KK10 Outfall which also had munitions and scrap metal and so forth, as areas that are requiring institutional controls. Those institutional controls are the restricted land use where no one will be allowed to build residences, hospitals, schools, and daycare facilities, and a restricted ground use activity where no one will be able to disturb the ground below the existing surface. We've determined that this selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment. We believe that we have removed all of the munitions items, but just to be protective, because you never know, there could still be something out there, we don't want people to be out there messing around, digging, drilling, who knows what, and/or have any sensitive houses, residences, schools, any of those things out there either.

So here what you're looking at is how the parcel is actually broken up. It consists of two pieces of property. On the west side you have Parcel I, or this is a piece of the larger Parcel I that was broken up years ago and then you have Parcel XIX on the east side of the Marine Corps Firing Range. The Grid KK10 Outfall, and that's boxed off in orange, and you have the Outfall 4S also boxed off, and those are the areas requiring institutional controls. Those are the places we're talking about where you won't be able to build a house or a hospital or school or daycare facility.

So property transfer, right. We're talking about 48 acres, the two parcels consist of 48 acres approximately. And as I said before, there are the two parcels, the Parcel I is going to go reversionary back to the State of California to the California State Lands Commission. Parcel XIX will ultimately be transferred to the City of Vallejo in an Economic Development Conveyance.

So the path forward, we need to finalize the Record of Decision/ Remedial Action Plan, finalize another document called the Land Use Control Remedial Design, and then there will be a subsequent document called the Finding of Suitability to Transfer, which is a real estate document. And questions? Go ahead, Gil.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: So when do you think you're going to transfer it?

MR. PAULDING: It is scheduled for transfer in fiscal year 2011, so between now and -- what? -  
- October 1st.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: How -- can you tell us -- I mean you had a lot of information there, but I guess maybe I was asleep in the part where you must surely have explained what Grid KK10 Outfall was; how you discovered it, why it was there, what dredge pond it's associated with, you know, why it's associated with a dredge pond, why it's so small compared to what I assume would have been a larger outfall someplace else on that same pond, why the other outfall is so large. You know, talk to us.

MR. PAULDING: Okay. Well, when this work was initially scoped and started, no one was aware of Grid KK10 Outfall. It was -- the initial work was all -- well, I guess to back up, to answer your first question. Each one of these dredge ponds -- each one of these dredge ponds would have had a main outfall. And the -- this 4S grid -- the 4S Dredge Pond, we were aware of this outfall, it was the main outfall for Pond 4S. 4M, however, had other outfalls, maybe something in this area, maybe over here, but they weren't aware that this one was here. So to answer the question of how did they discover it --.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No, I got how they discovered it, I didn't ask that.

MR. PAULDING: Oh, I'm sorry.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I just want to know why it was, you know, what they've determined about why it was there, why -- cause it's very, very small.

MR. PAULDING: Right. It was very, very small. So when they were doing this followup sampling for the yellow grids, and -- so KK10 is right here. And then they were doing the excavation in one foot lifts. So as they were excavating down in one foot lifts, they came across what they recognized as an outfall mass. It was a change in scope, and so Weston went to the Navy and requested additional monies and so forth to dig this out and they did continue to dig down. The area of impact was limited to what we've identified as this Grid KK10 Area. So that -- that's why -- it must have only been used for a very short period of time, that's the only thing that could explain why it's so small.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Can you tell us, talk to us about -- or maybe some other representative here can tell us -- what the land use plan -- you clearly outlined what you don't want to see take place there, but can you tell us what the land use plan is and who's going to -- I understand it's going to, part of it, at least, will be some type of park. But who's going to own that land, and who is then going to ensure that the land use control is enforced.

MR. PAULDING: Well, I can talk about -- a little about the land use control. So for the first one for digging, the plan is this -- these parts, the areas, areas requiring institutional controls will be surveyed, both a property survey and a topographic survey. And at that point we'll know exactly the elevation on those different parcels. And if any fill is used there -- they'll be able to dig in the fill, so to speak. But they will never be able to go beneath the current existing surface.

Now, who's responsible for enforcing that I would imagine would be ultimately the people that it's transferred to. So the City of Vallejo will have responsibility -- well, there are no -- there are no restrictions to this property up here, so Parcel XIX, which is going through to the City of Vallejo, will be unencumbered. This, the State Lands property, is my understanding is slated for open space.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, it will be granted to the City of Vallejo, the City of Vallejo will hold title to it, so I want to know who will be responsible in perpetuity for ensuring that this land use control is maintained?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: The long-term intended use is active recreation which is a usage that basically says we're going to have things like tennis courts and soccer fields or things like that in there. Lennar's plan, of course, is to develop that as part of their requirements to develop the parks and what have you. When you establish land use covenants, you file the document with the deed. And then in the words of legal terms, it rides with the deed. And whoever accepts the deed after that will then be responsible for maintaining the land use covenants on that. There are normally -- and of course, we'll have to see that when the deeds are transferred that there's no changes to it. But there are normally periodic inspections, as I remember, one year in five years inspections. If you do something that modifies or changes that, the land use covenants, you must go into the authority, which in this case will be DTSC, and get permission in advance to do it, and then you have to make sure that you file all your reports and what have you, and they inspect it while they're going on. Does that answer your question?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, it brings up some interesting issues that maybe we need to clarify now. First of all, you're very specifically talking about this area in pink overall going to be State Lands reversionary property? Is it west of the survey line?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: The original agreement -- yes. The answer is yes. And it will probably be a seamless transfer where it will transfer out of the hands of the Navy onto -- it will be recorded for, you know, a few seconds, at which time there will be a public trust designation put over the top of it, and then it by the state law goes to the City of Vallejo. So, in fact, this will be the first piece of property with a public trust designation over it -- actually that's wrong, I'm sorry. It will be the second piece of property with a public trust designation over it that is transferred. We haven't worked out the legal way it's going to be done, whether it literally ever lands in the hands of the state or does it just come directly to us and it's all covered under the state law, 1425 or something like that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So the City of Vallejo will become the deed holder?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So you will be responsible for maintaining the land use control?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And you say that Lennar, you know, that's the plan now anyway, is going to be using it as active recreation, or a portion of that?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: No, their responsibility is to develop it as active recreation. They put in the amenities and what have you, and when it's all accepted, then it's turned over to the City.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So you'll be -- you'll be holding title -- the City will be holding title, but then you'll lease it to Lennar to do the improvements? Because you can't sell that property to them, you can only lease it through the public trust, on the public trust portion of it.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: That's an -- yeah. We cannot sell the pink up there.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right. Right.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: But that doesn't mean that we can't develop it, per se --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No, it doesn't.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: -- for what we want to use.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But you'll do it through a lease, and then, because you can't sell it to them, so -- okay. So during the time that they have it leased from you, will they be responsible for the land use control?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: No, ultimately it would be the City, whoever the deed holder is.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: How have you arranged to have that work performed, that maintenance of the land use control? Or the documentation that it --

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: I'm not really sure what you're asking me.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, Neal knows what I'm talking about, and I think Janet does. There has to be somebody has to enforce that and ensure that that provision is being maintained.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: The City's asset manager handles all of the land use controls for Mare Island.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And he has a budget to --

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Uh-huh.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And he does these inspections?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: He -- yes, he has people who do the inspections for him. He signs his name.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Because this is munitions we're talking about here. And while these are very small pieces of property, they'll set the precedent, I assume, for much larger pieces of property that are expected to come to the City in a similar fashion that will also have land use covenant restrictions on 'em, like the production manufacturing area, the historic landfill -- or shoreline, the WMA, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah. So I'm just curious about what, you know, what your -- what the City's -- how perfected the City's system is for oversight on those land use controls on the property.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: We will control -- as the owner, as the deed holder we will control the development to ensure that we retain that -- that we retain the land use covenant. It's -- it isn't -- this isn't nuclear science, it's very simple. You know, you just don't let people go out there and dig holes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, the devil's in the details, in my experience. And I don't have a lot of confidence in the City of Vallejo's capacity, not in its intent, but in its capacity, to perform that responsibility. So I'm not trying to put you, Gil, personally on the hot seat, and I don't think it matters, you're a contractor to them, it's not going to get you in trouble one way or the other, I'm

not trying to have a sparring match. I'm sincerely asking you, as well as Ms. Naito, you know, what you think the City's capacity is and its ability is to enforce this land use control. And if you're comfortable, obviously these things are issues that come up at this stage in the process of environmental cleanup and, ultimately, transfer.

MS. NAITO: Well, this site might be slightly different from the other sites you mentioned. In order to develop this, somebody is going to have to place fill material over the existing surface to build the land up so it's flat again. So --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: If that's what they want to do? I guess not.

MS. NAITO: It wouldn't be usable for recreational purposes as it sits today cause the 4S Outfall is a depression, and I believe there is also a depression in the KK Outfall Area. So somebody will have to fill that in. This is also slightly different from those other areas in that they dug down to the top of the bay muds, I think, I believe. I believe they dug down to the top of the Bay mud.

MR. PAULDING: It was, yeah.

MS. NAITO: Yeah, they couldn't dig within -- it's hard to see munitions within the Bay mud, so they went down that far and backfilled partially. So it would be much harder for some -- we removed much more material, so the likelihood of somebody finding something is much smaller than it might be in those other areas because we did excavate a lot of material. And once they backfill it to the standard ground surface, the likelihood of anybody encountering anything would be that much lower. So this area is a little different from those other areas you mentioned. It might be useful if we could -- we probably don't have it here today, but something I found useful in looking at this site was a map showing how much material was dug out of this area, both for removal of the munitions in the 4S Area and the KK Area, but also to remove -- to address the lead that was in this area.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, obviously you're recommending a land use covenant or control so you have always some level of uncertainty there --

MS. NAITO: Uh-huh.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- Or large enough that you're recommending this. And you say that, you know, because of the way the land is going to be -- is proposed to be used, it will have additional cover on it. But unlike the landfill where you stipulated the cover as a condition of the completion of the project, here everyone is just like hoping or thinking that that cover might be put on there. But there's no stipulation to put that cover on there. So that seems to me to be just a little bit different. So, on the other thing that I wanted to note, Gil, and this isn't to trip you up, but it's a reminder, that the State Lands Commission public trust land cannot be used for active recreation facilities like tennis courts and soccer fields. That has been held up in the courts. And so I just wanted to mention that to the developers that that actually cannot be developed for that type of a use. I think those are all my comments.

MR. QUIGLEY: I got a question then. If that can't -- if that's what you just said on the can't be used for recreational area, what will that do to the agreement that the City has and Lennar to develop this area for what we've been told here, the residents here on the island have been told that that would be a recreational area. And if it was leased back to Lennar and Lennar was going to develop it, wouldn't they come in and have to backfill that whole area before they could put

tennis courts or anything? And my second question is, on this blue area and the KK, is that going to be fenced off so that no one can get into it? Does anyone know?

CO-CHAIR LEAR: No fences.

MR. QUIGLEY: No fences?

CO-CHAIR LEAR: No.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It makes perfect sense to -- as an extra assurance to keep the public from digging out there when somebody's not looking, and it seems to be that an awful lot of things happen at Mare Island when nobody's looking. So don't get any ideas in any of your heads that there's some sort of vigilance that's taking place out here. I can assure you the only people vigilant out here are copper thieves and various other thugs and whoever it is they work for, because they aren't working for nobody. But -- so -- so theoretically, you know, plans, as they're speculated on right now, are for a whole bunch of dirt to be hauled in there. Who, when, that's an unknown. But I would -- I obviously wouldn't have any -- really any problem with this land use control on these parcels if there were a whole bunch of dirt on top of it. To clarify your question, Wendell, about, you know, weren't we promised recreation. The City of Vallejo has a reuse plan that's somewhat like that plan up there, that's a reuse plan. They have a specific plan that is somewhat like that, and it does talk, I think it's in area seven, about developed recreation. The City can devise whatever kind of general plan or specific plan it wants for, you know, through the process, and the developer can implement that plan, or the property owner in this case, the City, can lease it to somebody to do that. However, I'm just saying now, for the record, that if there were plans to -- by the developer, as Gil has indicated, and maybe that's just, you know, what he recalls, for active recreation that serves a local purpose, not a statewide recreational purpose, it won't be allowed under, on the public trust portion of the island -- of the property, the pink part of the property. It can be allowed on the yellow part of the property, but not on the pink. And there's case law that defines that. So any other kind of recreation is fine, it just can't be -- it can't be a recreational like what was mentioned, soccer fields, tennis courts, and that's just --

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: That's what we have lawyers for, I don't know.

MS. TYGIELSKI: I just want to clarify the kind of recreation that's allowed in the pink area is things like walking trails, bicycling trails, you know, picnic benches maybe? But it can't be tennis courts, basketball courts, anything like that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Something that is, from my understanding from the State Lands lawyers, something that is scheduled, you know. It serves a private purpose, in other words. It's scheduled games and, you know, and only certain people can have access to that property at that particular time. So it has to be a broader type of recreation. Now, that's not to say that you can't have tennis courts and soccer fields anyplace else on the island, that's not saying you can't have 'em, it's just saying that with this public trust property they can't be those types of active recreation sites.

MR. PAULDING: All right. Any other questions? Okay. Thank you.

### **III. PRESENTATION: *Implementation of the Crane Test Area Remedy Investigation Area B.1***

#### **Presentation by Mr. Neal Siler (Lennar Mare Island)**

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. Our next presentation is Implementation of the Crane Test Area Remedy, Investigation Area B.1, by Neal Siler.

MR. SILER: Okay. As Janet mentioned, this is going to be a talk about the implementation of the remedy in the crane test area. So what I plan to do tonight is I plan to summarize the remedial actions that took place in 2009, 2010 in the Crane Test Area, show the members of the Restoration Advisory Board some photographs of those activities, and then I'm going to talk about the path forward to achieve closure in that area. So what I'm going to do is I'm going to talk a little bit about the location to remind everybody where the Crane Test Area. Remind -- talk about some of the background information. Talk about the remedies that were selected and implemented. Talk with the path forward to achieve closure in the Crane Test Area. And then field any questions that you may have after that.

So just to remind everybody of where the Crane Test Area is located, it's located in the western, northwestern portion of the Eastern Early Transfer Parcel. It's right there. It covers an area of approximately six acres. And it actually wasn't a part of the original island, it was filled in. And the main years that it was filled in was between 1925 and 1942. But about by the mid-1940's, there was enough material there that it was started to be developed and used for various purposes. One of those purposes was a vehicle storage area, and that's the area outlined in blue here -- and that was used that way from between 1944 to the 1980s. It was used as a lumber yard and classification area between 1944 and the 1990's. That's the red area that you see outlined here. And then the Crane Test Area, from where it gets its name, is this little purple area right in there, and it was used to test cranes at that time.

So going back to, as they filled this in, they used a lot of debris that they put in there, they used a lot of different materials, a lot of metal, things like that. So the constituents of concern that we saw in this area were mainly metals, some polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon compounds, mainly Benzo(a)pyrene, and we saw a lot of total petroleum hydrocarbons [TPH]. If you remember, in the area to the west, that was where the Navy actually disposed of some hydrocarbons or actually treated it out in that area. So exactly how these hydrocarbons got in there and how they manifested themselves in the area is kind of a mystery, but probably goes along with the way that this was filled in as the time went on. One other constituent that we had that was kind of a surprise because we were usually seeing a very much heavier fraction in the hydrocarbon chain, we saw a lot of diesel, a lot of motor oil. But in the soil gas we saw a lot of TPH gasoline, a much more volatile component. What this chart shows you is the maximum concentrations that were detected in the area, the cleanup levels, so you can get an idea of what the magnitude and the different products of concern that we had in the island.

Now, the objectives always are to protect human health and the environment, and then to restore the site so we can use it in the future. There's a lot of ways to skin that cat. I'm going to talk about things that we did in this area. And one of the areas to the west, which was the Petroleum Corrective Action Plan Area, we implemented one remedy in the eastern portion of it which was called the Encapsulation Area, we did a little bit of a hybrid remedy. And so how we got there was we went through a lot of investigations, those are all summarized, and the remedies were selected. And these three documents; there was the Final Corrective Action Plan for the Eastern

Early Transfer Parcel, which was submitted and approved by the regulatory agencies in August of 2009. And that's I'm going to call the Petroleum Corrective Action Plan Area or the PCAP Area. There was a Final Investigation Area B.1, and the Crane Test Area and Investigation Area B.1 are kind of used synonymously so as we go back and forth and talk about it. That was submitted to the regulatory agencies and approved in March of 2010.

And then after we had this vision of how this portion was going to be remediated, we actually went through a remedial design work plan document that said here's all the components of how it's going to be done, that was submitted and approved in June of 2010. So to get an idea, there was an eight and a half by eleven figure that all of you should have gotten, and it's actually a carbon copy of this figure you see over here. So this area to the west, and I call this my little squat inverted Oklahoma here, this is the panhandle area, this is the Petroleum Corrective Action Plan Area. The area that you see here that has the striped pattern to the east here, this is what we call the cap surface of the Encapsulation Area. So the PCAP Area was for the western portion of the Crane Test Area. And then the FS/ RAP for investigation B.1, that dealt with this eastern portion predominantly of the Crane Test Area.

So now on this slide, to give you an idea of what we did, the Petroleum Corrective Action Plan Area was mainly an excavation. We excavated material out, and that material was placed in the H1 Landfill. Now, for the eastern area, the Encapsulation Area, we did a number of different things. There were some portions of it that we actually did excavate. There were a couple of areas where we did have some free phase petroleum hydrocarbons, like we had in the western portion of the crane test -- in the Petroleum Corrective Action Plan Area. We also had to figure out how we were going to get utilities in here. So if you look right in this area, you can see this little red corridor we have here. That was the utility corridor that was dug out in this area. We actually did, on top of that, after we backfilled, we constructed a cap on top of this because we didn't take all this material out. So that cap goes over this entire area, and then after we're done we're going to be implementing a land use control over this area. Now, the completed remedial actions in the western Crane Test Area, which was the PCAP Area, we excavated soil and fill, and then we backfilled that area. The eastern Crane Test Area, the Encapsulation Area, we excavated shallow soil and fill, constructed a multimedia engineered soil cap, constructed that utility corridor, reconstructed the roads, and constructed fencing and hydroseeding of this entire area.

So in the details, in the western Crane Test Area we removed about 28,000 cubic yards of soil that was impacted with free phase petroleum hydrocarbons. We placed that material in the H1 landfill. And then we backfilled that excavation to grade. In the eastern portion of the -- what's called the Encapsulation Area, we removed about 11,000 cubic yards of material and existing utility corridors that we found were impacted with free phase petroleum hydrocarbon. And then the four soil gas areas where we have these high concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline, those areas were excavated also. We took confirmation samples, made sure that we met soil and soil gas cleanup goals in those areas and then backfilled.

So some additional things we did on the eastern Crane Test Area. We constructed that utility corridor to support site development. We removed about 1,900 additional cubic yards of material. And this corridor is about 200 feet long, it's 20 feet wide, and it goes down about eight feet, and it's lined on both sides. So if you get into it, you'll know where you are. We also took confirmation samples to make sure that met cleanup goals in that area. Backfilled all the excavations. And then we constructed the three foot multimedia cap. So we imported in about

19,000 cubic yards of soil that became part of that cap, the subgrade. Then there's a demarcation layer which is a geofabric layer, which you can see. And then there's three foot of cap on top of that. So again, this slide shows you this was the area that was completely excavated, the PCAP area. And the excavation actually ranged anywhere from around six to seven feet in here, it was about seven to nine feet in here, and it got as high as about fourteen feet in this area here. Now, as far as the area that was excavated in the Encapsulation Area, these were the existing corridors that were excavated, you can see here. This was the electrical line that went out here. This was a sanitary sewer line that was taken out. This was part of the corridor and some additional soil gas. There's one, two, three, four areas of soil gas. These ranged anywhere from about five and a half feet to nine and a half feet in depth.

So now the rest of the slides I'm going to show you are construction photos as this work progressed in 2009 and 2010. This was what the site looked like before we did any work. This is that western PCAP Area, which is this area right down here, this is it fully excavated. And then after we took confirmation samples in the bottom and in the side walls, it was backfilled with clean material. And the concentrations that were left in place that met the cleanup goals ranged anywhere from about twelve milligrams per kilogram, and I think the high was about 4,100 milligrams per kilogram.

The next slide, this is really starting of the work that was done in the Encapsulation Area, which is to the east. This is what it looked like before we started working in the area. This is a figure of -- there were a number of concrete pads, probably left over from the Crane Test Area proper itself. They have to remove all these before they can start to work. This is a photograph of them actually demolishing one of the former crane test pads. Then they were doing the excavations in the utility corridors, the existing utility corridors, and the four soil gas areas. So this is a shot of them excavating Soil Gas Area 4. And this is a shot of them excavating that 200 foot long utility corridor. This is a shot of excavating the line that went to the north, the existing utility corridor, and this is the one that went along the eastern side of the Crane Test Area, you can see it excavated out here. It's hard to see in this, I just noticed it's kind of dark in here, but if you look at this right here, you can see the liner that goes along the sides of the utility corridor.

Now here they are, they're starting to backfill and put in the subgrade. They're excavating another drainage swale along the west side of the property, getting some additional material out. This is an excavation of an existing utility corridor that had to be replaced on the eastern side of the property. And here they are putting in this joint utility corridor. And you can see the liner right here as they put it down also. These two shots are shots of the -- this is the liner that they put down, and then they're putting the actual soil on top of the liner. What they had to do was they actually had to excavate part of the roadway or actually disturb that. So here they are, they're actually blacktopping that existing roadway. This is Azuar Drive. And then they're actually doing some compaction tests in the asphalt itself. Finally we're getting down to the point where the site is finally graded. And this here is about 95 percent complete, this photograph on the left.

And then after that was done they actually hydroseeded the entire area and constructed a fence that runs along the perimeter of the entire Crane Test Area. And these are two other shots of the hydroseeding as it's starting to grow, you can see it here, and the fence along the outside of the area. So those were the activities that were performed. The things that we still have to do is submit a report and a request for closure. And that's planned on going to the regulatory agencies in March of this year. There will be a site specific land use covenant and operation and

maintenance plan that will be put on the property. That will be mainly on this eastern portion of the property, but what will happen, it will probably go around the entire property is that you won't have any sensitive uses that you can do here, which is consistent with the land use plan for this area, which is a commercial area. So the encapsulation portion there will be some additional operation and maintenance. This right here will be a restricted use area for sensitive uses. Then as we go forward we will do future operation and maintenance inspections of that area, of the capped area, and also for the other area just making sure that the use is consistent as we go forward. So that sums up my presentation of what we've done and what we need to do to finish it off. If anybody has any questions, I'd be glad to answer them.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: When it rains, that roadway at Azuar and Dump floods.

MR. SILER: I'll go look at that and I'll go ahead and make sure that it's draining properly.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And Brian said it was because not all of the drains had their -- they're wattle, I guess, for the hydroseed to grow so that you could take the wattle off of the drains, the drains weren't --

MR. SILER: They probably have drainage inlet protection, so what we're trying to do -- probably trying to do is make sure that no sediment gets into the drains --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I understand that

MR. SILER: -- so that we stabilize the soil.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I understand that.

MR. SILER: So I think that's what they're probably waiting for.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I understand that, but what I'm saying is -- or I'd like to continue to say is that during this time period while that's, you know, stabilizing, I would recommend operational closure, signage, during storm events. Because I have an injury from a hydroplane, and I'm pretty concerned about --

MR. SILER: Okay.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- the risk that you would take in someone hydroplaning in that water.

MR. SILER: Okay. Let me look into that. Thank you very much for bringing it to my attention.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Just some signage would probably be good enough.

MR. SILER: Okay.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah.

MR. SILER: Anyone else? Well, thank you very much. Oh, you have something, Paula?

MS. TYGIELSKI: Well, I was glad to see the geotextile fabric, putting that over what you were backfilling, I was glad to see that. And I suggest that that maybe get that done over in the portions of the Marine Corps Firing Range that are going to have to be backfilled.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It's a good idea, mark it.

MR. SILER: Anyone else?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Did you hear that, Janet?

MS. NAITO: I made a note, I'm writing.

MR. SILER: Thank you very much.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. We've got to our first public comment period.

(No response.)

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. Ten minute break.

(Thereupon there was a brief recess.)

#### **IV. ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS (Myrna Hayes and Janet Lear)**

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. Let's get started again. We are at administrative business and announcements. So we need to get those meeting minutes approved. If you have any comments on the December meeting minutes, please get those to Myrna or myself. Did you have any other business?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: (Shook head.)

#### **V. FOCUS GROUP REPORTS**

CO-CHAIR LEAR: And now we're at focus group reports. Community group report, Wendell.

##### **a) Community (Wendell Quigley)**

MR. QUIGLEY: No. What I have is going to be an ongoing, cause I don't know who to ask to get the answer. I'm real concerned about this park and stuff that we're not going to get now. A lot of us have been looking forward to that. So --

MR. COFFEY: The economy is bad, haven't you heard?

MR. QUIGLEY: Yeah. Who would I go to? Gil or anybody here? Who would I go to to find out about this, to get some info? Will they allot another piece of property being that they're not going to give us this piece? Or what's going to go on? Gil?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: You'll notice on that that there are two pieces of property, there was a pink piece and a yellow piece. It very well may be that the developed or rather active recreation is going to be on the yellow. I don't know. I don't memorize every single thing. The plans are not drawn. They may be -- there is probably some acreage plans with the exact location where everything is going to go, I don't know that that exists today. So you -- I don't know what you want to go look at is what I'm going to say.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah.

MR. QUIGLEY: Yeah.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: I know that that property abuts or is very close to the old Marine Corps parade grounds, and the Marine Corps parade grounds is in the Lennar development part, and that was supposed to be active recreation in that area. So I don't think the exact plans are drawn up yet for that park, but there are acreages laid off. You know, we've been working on that since 1998 or '99. And the acreages are laid off for the X amount of parks on Mare Island. And that's why you have Crescent Park right there up above where you live.

MR. QUIGLEY: Yeah.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: And they've been working on one up there by the old hospital, commanding officer of the hospital's home -- I forgot what that one's called now. But anyway, I don't know that there's somewhere you can go to that you could actually look at a piece of paper and it shows you where the soccer field's going to be or where a tennis court's going to be or where a water fountain's going to be, or something like that, it's just acreages.

MR. QUIGLEY: One other question. Do you know if they're still going to move the football field?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Oh, I see what you mean. You know, I don't know what the current -- I know that they'd always planned that to be -- you know, we're really getting off of --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I was going to say.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: We're getting into development, and I --

MR. QUIGLEY: Sorry.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: -- this is the wrong group to do it with. But I know that that area was always thought to be commercial, and so that it meant that it had to be moved somewhere, but I don't remember what the current plan is.

**b) Technical Report (Paula Tygielski)**

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Technical report, Paula.

MS. TYGIELSKI: Nothing to report.

**c) City Report (Gil Hollingsworth)**

CO-CHAIR LEAR: City report.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Nothing to report.

**d) Lennar Update (Steve Farley)**

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Lennar update.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Something to report.

MR. FARLEY: Thank you. We have our normal handout. Let's start with the photographs. I'd like to draw your attention to the photo in the upper left corner. Building 69, is that the one in the background, Myrna, the brick building? I think that's Building 69, and I'll explain why it's important in a moment. This is the construction of the permeable reactive barrier. We've talked about this back in early December.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: IR-15?

MR. FARLEY: Right, this is IR-15. This is the trench, and let me just draw your attention to where that trench is. If you can see the excavator and between the tracks and running parallel to the K-rails in the background, the trench is just on this side of that K-rail, and it runs the entire length that's shown in the upper right photo, that pile of covered material. That's about the length of the PRB or the permeable reactive barrier. So this is active construction, these are things that we were doing within the last couple of weeks. My recollections are that we're all done with the excavation and the backfilling and we're on to some of the other activities. And thanks to the agencies for helping us get through some of those approvals, that really has helped tremendously.

The photo in the lower left, just to give you an idea of how folks are working, that was taken clearly in the middle of the night, so there's been some --

MR. COFFEY: It's just a bad picture.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Could have been 5:30.

MR. FARLEY: It wasn't.

MR. QUIGLEY: Triple time.

MR. FARLEY: Trust me. So that's the main --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Why were they working at night?

MR. FARLEY: To get work done. Once you get this trench open, you really have to keep moving on it, just to keep it to stay open, once you get the material in. It's kind of like once you start baking cookies you really can't stop halfway.

MR. QUIGLEY: Right before Christmas, everybody needed extra money.

MR. FARLEY: Myrna, do you have any other questions on that? Not the cookies, but the other part.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, yeah, I just wondered whether it was Wendell's well-put statement or whether it was -- there was some technological reason why --

MR. FARLEY: No.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- you know, that it was going to flood or --

MR. FARLEY: No. No. No. No. It's just a matter of we have a trench that's open, it's thirty feet deep, it's three or four feet wide, we're placing this mixture of the iron filings and some of the other material. And once that trench is opened, and the way it's filled is you start at one end and you move to the other end. And sometimes it's just more efficient to keep going with certain activities than stop halfway and come back the next morning. So that's all it really was.

MR. COFFEY: How long did it take?

MR. FARLEY: I think they were out there until about 10:00 o'clock at night on this particular night.

The other thing I'd like to just in general terms draw your attention to; if you look at the documents that are in review in the little table in the lower left, in the significant upcoming documents, you'll see terms like request for closure, implementation reports -- and I'll talk about some of the other details here in a second -- but we're in that phase of the program now where we're moving through most of the active construction. We've got a few sites left, IR-15 is one example, but we're now working through writing documents, requesting closure. An implementation report is a report that's written after a remedy has been constructed. And Neal gave a good example of a remedy that's in place now, and we're writing the implementation report for IA-B.1 of the Crane Test Area. There are two other implementation reports that are either with the agencies or being reviewed or submitted, what we think is going to be the final for the area IA-B.2 in the upper left, IA-B.2-1 and -2. So actually right east of the Crane Test Area. So you'll see a lot of these reports coming up and being discussed in the course of the next few RAB meetings. So what it really points out is that we're writing these reports at the back end of all the investigations in the cleanup. So I think that's all for now. Questions?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: What are those, they look like concrete trucks?

MR. FARLEY: That's the -- they are.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Is that the iron stuff?

MR. FARLEY: Yeah, that's right, that's the mixture. They brought it in, they mix it, and they pump it down into the trench. Actually it's not pumping, it free falls.

MR. COFFEY: Thirty feet in, I should hope so.

**e) Weston Update (Dwight Gemar)**

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Weston update.

MR. JESPERSEN: I'll have to apologize we don't have a handout, for I think only for the second time in the eleven years I've been coming to the RAB meeting. For two reasons, one, unfortunately Dwight's mom became very ill last weekend and he's been in South Dakota with his family; and most of the rest of my Mare Island crew are at a site in North Dakota since Christmastime, and they probably wish they were here because it's 25 below zero where they're at in the daytime. But I do have an e-mail from Dwight last night with some bullet items so I've got something to talk off of. Anyway, in the items that we've completed here since our last meeting which was the first part of December, we have moved our office trailers and demobilized the site which marked almost eleven years out there. We had completed placement of the final two foot cover soil over what was the parking area that we had out there around the trailers. And that completed the Investigation Area H1 Remedial Action Requirements. We submitted the final versions of the IR-05 Western Magazine Area conceptual site model for MEC and Munitions Response Action Completion Report. And DTSC had provided acceptance letters for those documents in January. So thank you.

DTSC and the Department of Fish and Game provided comments on the year three wetland mitigation area annual report. That is the wetlands we mitigate due to the construction of the Investigation Area H1 landfill cap. And although the target for year three for native wetland plant species is being met, the percentage of pickleweed is running behind its target for the third year, and some additional monitoring will be performed in year four to further evaluate if the percentage of pickleweed is increasing at a satisfactory rate, or if additional measures are appropriate to increase the percentage of pickleweed at the expense of other native wetland plant species. And then finally, about a thousand gallons of oil and oily water accumulated in the oil-water separator from the extracted groundwater within the containment area, and the oil and oily water was sent off-site for disposal. So that's what we have completed in the last month plus. Any questions?

MR. QUIGLEY: Yeah, I have one. On the new walking path around H1 and out further, it is in bad need of repair already. The rains have really torn it up. I walk out there every day, and it's really torn up. You've got deep trenches in it already.

MR. JESPERSEN: I'll make a note of that and have somebody go take a look.

MR. QUIGLEY: Thank you.

MR. JESPERSEN: Thanks, Wendell.

**f) Regulatory Agency Update (Janet Naito, Elizabeth Wells, Carolyn D'Almeida)**

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Regulatory update.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Well, I -- it's pretty brief. I've got closure letters for two Navy retained PCB sites that are right on this Mare Island Strait in the Lennar parcel sitting on my branch chief's desk waiting for signature where they've been for a few weeks now. I'm not really sure what the holdup is, but letters are ready to go. And today I was looking at the Building 688 pits site, and I'm working on that letter, so it's coming. And I think I've got about four or five more sites in the queue to look at. So, yeah, it's -- sorry it says zero for us for the month, but it's coming.

MS. WELLS: Okay. So the Water Board, according to the Navy, I provided comments on six documents which, to be honest, I don't remember what they all were. Well, I guess they're listed here. But --

MR. FARLEY: They were all yes.

MS. WELLS: I know, yeah. But I think what I wanted to point out is that we've given no further action or we've concurred with the request for no further action for two underground storage tank sites for the Navy in the last month. And we've got two more concurrences for the no further action request for three underground storage tank sites, I think, on the Lennar side. And then we've got four or five or six no further action concurrences for fuel oil pipelines in the works that CH2M Hill has put requests in for. And then a little announcement is that March 31st, the RAB meeting, the state regulators will not be here because that's a state holiday.

MS. NAITO: Cesar Chavez day.

MR. COFFEY: Oh, my God.

MS. WELLS: Cesar Chavez day. I think that's it.

MS. NAITO: Over the past two months we've been working with CH2M Hill on the IR -- getting them out in the field and approved to go out in the field at IR-15. So they should be hopefully wrapping up all of their activities mid to late February.

MR. FARLEY: Uh-huh. And thank you, Janet.

MS. NAITO: Yes. And now they've redirected my priorities to their next highest priority which is closure of Investigation Area B.2-1. So we're reviewing the reports necessary to accomplish that. On the Navy side or -- yeah, we've got a lot of documents in the queue on the Lennar and the CH2M Hill side. And on the Navy side we're in much better shape. We've been able to approve the two reports that Chris mentioned, and offer comments on another one. And we should have comments on the land use control design and remedial design for the Marine Corps firing range shortly.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: I have to say thank you both because you have been working incredibly hard so, I think I speak on behalf of CH2M Hill too. I'm really impressed with the amount of work you guys do.

MS. NAITO: I think I'm going to go play the lottery.

**VI. CO-CHAIR REPORTS**

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. Co-chairs' report. You want to go first?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Sure. I just want to note, if it wasn't on your mind, it's on my mine, that the San Francisco Bay Flyway Festival is coming up, its 15th year. Two weeks from tomorrow starts the beginning of a three day bird watching, wildlife viewing, history festival headquartered again this year on Mare Island. And I have some flyers here. They don't have our latest sponsor on them because I just didn't get time to print some of those. But I want to thank Weston and CH2M Hill for both coming in at the festival host level this year, and again this year, and very much appreciate that contribution, as well as Lennar's contribution of a building.

We're on the move again, so if you haven't heard or don't know, we'll be using Building 223, which is more in the central part of the island. The good news is that it is about two-tenths of a mile from the trailhead for the new trail, which is where we'll be moving people down to from the more temporary trail that we were using for the last fifteen -- fourteen years. So please pick up flyers, go to our website. A lot of people would like to know when the schedule will be up for 2011, it is being worked on, uploading right now. So it should be there probably by tomorrow.

And the other -- I guess the other incredible news that we just got about 5:00 o'clock tonight is that if any of you can remember long enough ago the issues around environmental cleanup at Skaggs Island that have prevented the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and also prevented -- the issues that were raised at Skaggs were also concerns for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at Mare Island, those two properties caused the Department of Interior and the Department of Defense to actually sever their plans for any fed to fed transfers on any BRAC properties in the United States, sadly. And we can thank two, I think, really disappointing agencies for not being able to work it out. And primarily the fault lies with the U.S. Navy and the Department of Defense who decided that in a certain way of reading the law that if they transferred property to another federal agency that it would become the other federal agency's responsibility because it isn't a title transfer. So the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which has -- to give you the truth -- has a budget less than the four military bands combined budget. So they weren't in a position to take the property. And that would be, for example, the Paint Waste Area where munitions and radiological items were both found, that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service staff found the Paint Waste Area. So they're lucky that they didn't accept that property.

But in the case of Skaggs Island, what happened was a lot of political power was -- energy was expended. The Navy did spend tens of millions of dollars to have that property remediated, and the Fish and Wildlife Service hasn't quite -- it was supposed to have been transferred by the end of FY 10, but it has slipped a little bit. But tonight we learned that the Navy has agreed to let the public onto that property for the festival. And we've not been able to be on it for about four years. So very much thank the Navy real estate office for making that possible in San Diego, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for agreeing to chaperone those birding outings. So it might not seem significant to you, but it's a milestone in terms of the environmental cleanup and the issues getting resolved at the highest levels of those two agencies to bring that property into the National Wildlife Refuge, over 3,300 acres will be added to the San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge for the wildlife and for public enjoyment. So what's unique about Skaggs is that in one bird watching outing over a three hour period or so, there have been as many as nineteen different raptor species observed there. It's a hawk magnet. So we're very excited about the cooperation that those two agencies have exerted again, I think. For the goodwill that is represented by the partnering efforts of the various organizations for the Flyway Festival. So thank you to the Navy.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. Navy report. Let's see. In the past month or so since our last meeting we completed the installation of over a thousand linear feet of underground electrical along Azuar Drive. And I got an e-mail from Dwight that said that was energized. So all that's left in that particular task is removal of the overhead electrical bypass, and we need things to dry out a little bit more before we can do that.

Out at the Production Manufacturing Area, the building decontamination project is still moving forward. In the past week or so the Navy has recovered almost thirty pounds of explosive residue in a ten inch drain line from Building A-216. That was the one that we had to demolish in order to get to the drain lines. All the other buildings that were targeted for that decon, we were able to get to the drain lines without demolishing the building, and were able to flush those drain lines and didn't find anything. In this particular case we did find explosive residue in the drain pipe segment. So all that material, as well as 250 pounds of mud and sediment from the same drain line are being stored in Magazine A180, which is our munitions storage area. And let's see. I've got a couple of pictures there. The top one is just a cross-section of one of the pipes where that material was found, and you can see the lighter layer in the pipe would be the explosive residue, and the rest of it is the mud and sediment. And then there's some chunks of the explosive residue in that photo beneath that. The project is expected to continue through February, and at that time all eight buildings will be certified as free of munitions.

So Myrna already mentioned the Flyway Festival. The Navy will be hosting a booth there to provide information on the environmental cleanup activities.

Document submittals. We submitted three documents this reporting period, and we did receive comments or concurrence from DTSC on four, and comments or concurrence from the Water Board on another six documents. So we have our next RAB meeting on February 24th. And were there any questions on the Navy update before we adjourn the meeting? Okay.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I would like to move as a co-chair, I think we can do that, to -- that we consider moving the March 31st RAB meeting either up or into early April, just because this is the opportunity for three-way communication between the regulators, the community, and the responsible parties, the Navy, Lennar, and Weston. And it just doesn't make a lot of sense to have one-third of the party not here. So I'd like to recommend changing that date so that the state representatives can be here. And then the other thing that I would invite the Navy to do, I strongly urge you to do, is it is my experience firsthand that -- and we've talked about this, but this decontamination of this building brings it, you know, to the forefront again. And that is that it's really hard for a lot of people who live on the island, who visit the island, to actually believe that there are environmental cleanup issues, concerns, projects, and that those even are investing in the local economy. Particularly I'm talking about the munition issues. They just -- one building looks like another looks like another. And the only way that we have of telling the public just how serious the issues around munitions are, for example, is stories. And stories that go with pictures. And with video, which I've asked for on a number of occasions. I don't know if any videoing has been being done of this cleanup, that's kind of the new thing, people like to watch a little video clip, you might know, you know, something about Youtube and all that. So it's very important, as far as I'm concerned, in this opportunity you have with the Flyway Festival and the ongoing public access, that we have -- that we be provided with the materials so that we can -- whether they're presentation boards, whether they're written materials, and whether they're Navy produced or something other than that, preferably the material that is specific to the island, to how the munitions got here, whether it's at the firing range, at this outfall that we're talking

about tonight, or whether it's this decontamination of these buildings, or whether it's, you know, other munition items. I think it just continues to be important as part of the Navy's response, ongoing responsibility to provide us with materials, educational materials, and what we need to tell the story about the munitions, their presence in the past, and their continuing presence.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: So did we want to make a decision about the RAB meeting tonight?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Sure.

MR. COFFEY: Move it up a week.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Anybody have their calendar with them and look at some other dates?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: You know, it's not that easy. We reserve this place a year in advance for ya'll.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: So moving dates is not that easy. I'm not telling you that you can't move 'em, I'm just saying I can't guarantee that you can be here. I just don't know what, I don't pay attention to that schedule much anymore.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. Well, we can set a couple of dates and look for another location if necessary.

MS. NAITO: First choice, second choice.

MS. TYGIELSKI: Can you do the research to figure out a date and time and place, and announce it at the next meeting?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, logically you would go with either the week before as the first choice --

MR. COFFEY: Yeah. -- or the week after for the next choice or something.

MR. COFFEY: The week before would be preferable.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It will be, you know, only three weeks since the next one, you know, after the February one. No, maybe not. Hold on.

MR. NEVILLE: There's five Thursdays in March.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. Good. All right. So it will be a month then. So preferably then the Thursday before, and then if that's not possible, then the first Thursday in April.

MS. NAITO: I'll tell you what -- how about if we try for the first Thursday before.

MS. WELLS: I'll be out of town the first Thursday before -- I might be in town. Well -

MS. NAITO: Oh.

MS. WELLS: Try for the Thursday before. I mean, if it's too difficult to move it, then we could -- I mean our offices are closed that day, but if it's too difficult to move it, then we can just --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It's not too difficult to move it.

MS. WELLS: We can come to the meeting that evening.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh.

MS. WELLS: We just won't go to work that day.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No.

MS. WELLS: But I will --

MS. NAITO: We would do that for you guys.

MS. WELLS: But no, but you have to bring cookies.

MS. NAITO: Oh, it's Wendell's turn. I don't want the oat bran ones.

MR. QUIGLEY: Oh, you want my cookies.

MS. WELLS: The first week of April is my children's spring break, so I may be in town.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. Well then, let's go for the --

MS. WELLS: You can let us know if it doesn't work out.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, we'll find someplace; right?

MS. WELLS: Wendell's house.

MS. NAITO: Except for there.

MR. QUIGLEY: We're going to have brownies.

MS. NAITO: I have to be able to drive home.

(Thereupon occurred simultaneous discussion.)

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. We better wrap this up.

CO-CHAIR LEAR: Okay. We will check on the March 24th availability and let you know.  
Thanks everyone for coming.

(Thereupon the foregoing was concluded at 8:50 p.m.)

**LIST OF HANDOUTS:**

- Presentation Handout – Marine Corps Firing Range Update
- Presentation Handout – Implementation of Crane Test Area Remedy, Investigation Area B.1
- Presentation Handout – Figure – General Location of Investigation Area B.1
- Presentation Handout – Features within the Eastern Early Transfer Parcel (EETP) – CH2M Hill/ Lennar Mare Island
- Navy Monthly Progress Report Former Mare Island Naval Shipyard January 27, 2011