



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

HELD THURSDAY, April 29, 2010

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for former Mare Island Naval Shipyard (MINSY) held its regular meeting on Thursday, April 29th, at the Mare Island Conference Center, 375 G St., Vallejo, California. The meeting started at 7:08 p.m. and adjourned at 9:09 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 R. Coffey
- Chris Rasmussen
- Wendell Quigley
- Jerry Karr
- Paula Tygielski
- Ken Browne

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

- Michael Bloom (Navy Co-Chair)
- Janet Lear (Navy)
- Heather Wochnick (Navy)
- Tinina Thompson (Navy)
- Neal Siler (Lennar)
- Sheila Roebuck (Lennar)
- Steve Farley (CH2MHill)
- Dwight Gemar (Weston)
- John Kaiser (Water Board)
- Janet Naito (DTSC)
- Carolyn D'Almeida (USEPA)
- Gil Hollingsworth (City of Vallejo)
- Josh Bernardo (Solano County - HazMat)

Community Guests in attendance:

- Barbara Bennett
- Diji Christian
- Wendy Plank
- Cindy Spears
- Jim Porterfield

RAB Support from CDM:

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

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right, everybody. We'll go ahead and get started. Welcome to the April, 2010, Mare Island RAB meeting. The 16th anniversary of the RAB. And we will be having cake and celebrations at half time.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: At the break.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: At the break. So let's get started with introductions. I'm Michael Bloom, 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 Paula and I have served on this RAB for 16 years.

MR. KARR: Jerry Karr, Vallejo resident, Napa-Solano Audubon. And I knew Myrna and Paula when they were just kids.

(LAUGHTER.)

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: I'm Gil Hollingsworth representing the City of Vallejo.

MS. CHRISTIAN: Diji Christian, volunteer at large.

MS. NAITO: Janet Naito, DTSC.

MS. WELLS: Elizabeth Wells, Water Board.

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

MR. FARLEY: Steve Farley with CH2M Hill.

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

MS. TYGIELSKI: Paula Tygielski from Benicia.

MR. RASMUSSEN: My name is Chris Rasmussen. I'm a Mare Island resident.

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

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Carolyn d'Almeida, EPA.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: I guess we don't have a -- speak loud in the back.

MR. BERNARDO: Josh Bernardo, Solano County Haz Mat Site Mitigation.

MR. SILER: Neal Siler, Lennar Mare Island.

MS. ROEBUCK: Sheila Roebuck, Lennar Mare Island.

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

MS. SPEARS: Cindy Porterfield Spears, interested citizen.

MR. KAISER: John Kaiser. I'm the DOD program manager, at least for the next month and a half, for the Water Board.

MS. BENNETT: Barbara Bennett, new Mare Island resident.

MS. THOMPSON: Tinina Thompson, Navy Remedial Project Manager [intern].

MS. WOCHNICK: Heather Wochnick, lead RPM for the Navy.

MS. LEAR: Janet Lear, RPM for the Navy.

MS. MOORE: Carolyn Moore with CDM.

MR. GEMAR: And I'm Dwight Gemar with Weston Solutions.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. Thank you. We'll go ahead and get started with the first presentation. It will be given by Dwight Gemar with Weston, it is on the Western Early Transfer Parcel, or WETP, on the Five Year Review Update.

II. NAVY PRESENTATION: *Western Early Transfer Parcel (WETP) Five Year Review Update*
Presentation by Mr. Dwight Gemar, Weston Solutions

MR. GEMAR: All right. Before we get started I'll just kind of -- this will be a refresher for some and totally new for others. The area outlined in yellow is the Western Early Transfer Parcel. It consists of about 2,800 acres. And as you can see, it's pretty much everything from the western -- almost everything from the western half of Mare Island to the west. And I'll point out a couple of terms that I'll be referencing during the discussion. The Western Submerged Lands are basically everything, the mud flats basically, out in San Pablo Bay. This is the location of the Sanitary Sewage Treatment Plant Outfall that I'll be mentioning. The tidal marsh is kind of this area here. This is what was referred to as Investigation Area J. And then the former dredge ponds are these located here. And this is part of -- most of Investigation Area I. Investigation Area I also includes the Western Magazine Area, but the dredge ponds consist of most of the area. Just for reference, this excluded area here is the Investigation Area H1 where the former landfill is. And obviously that's been the main focus of a lot of remediation recently.

The 2,800 acres here were actually approved for transfer back in 2002. And under the environmental rules that we're operating under, there's a requirement for a -- what's called a five year review which occurs after, you guessed it, five years, after you implement a cleanup activity that's approved under a remedial action plan. And this is required if the site is not going to be cleaned to a point where you can have unrestricted use. And in the case of the Western Early Transfer Parcel, kind of the main issue that prevents this area from being released for unrestricted use is that there was a number of munitions and explosives of concern or MEC that were discovered and removed from the dredge ponds, and also some radiological items or RAD items that were also detected. And these items, even though there was an extensive investigation and removal performed, because of the limitations of the detection equipment, you can never say with certainty that 100 percent of all these items have been removed; so, therefore, this area cannot be released for unrestricted use. Also, there's some concern, although limited, regarding the sediment in the dredge ponds and the tidal marsh. And that's related to potential risk to ecological receptors only. So basically the purpose of the Five Year Review is to determine whether the remedy that was selected or the cleanup action that was selected in the Remedial Action Plan is still protective of human health and the environment.

However, before I get into the details of the activities that we've been undergoing over the last five years, I'd like to just give everybody some background since there are some folks that are new to Mare Island. As I mentioned, the areas included in the WTP are the majority of Investigation Area I, which is primarily the dredge ponds; Investigation Area J, which is the tidal marsh; and the Western Submerged Lands or the mud flats. However, the part of the property

that was transferred does exclude a five hundred by five hundred foot area located at the SSTP Outfall. That property was retained by the Navy.

As I mentioned briefly, this area includes 2,800 acres. The primary concern was the discovery of MEC and RAD items, as I briefly mentioned. And also the sediments that were sampled in the ponds and the tidal marsh were either posed or at no or in some cases limited risk to animals and birds. But nevertheless, in 2002 the property was deemed sufficiently clean to allow for an early transfer which allowed the property to be transferred from the Navy to the State of California. The term early transfer refers to a section of the regulations that allows for property to be transferred prior to the completion of the cleanup activities. And the reason that an early transfer is useful is that it will allow an interested party to assume title to the property for some use, whether it be development or other use, while the remaining cleanup activities are being completed. However, there is a requirement that all of the cleanup activities must be performed.

And just as some further background; before the property was transferred in 2002, there were a number of investigations and cleanups that were performed. These were primarily related to the detection -- well, initially the discovery of munitions at the outfalls of the dredge ponds, and the subsequent removal of those items, both munitions and radiological items. That was performed initially back in '98 through 2001. And you can see the items that were removed or listed here. In 2001 a high density survey, which is basically a very -- well, a more thorough investigation of radiological background, of the radiation levels around the dredge pond outfalls was performed, and there were about 34 -- well, not about -- 34 items recovered from these outfalls. And then, subsequently in 2001 and 2002 what's called a digital geophysical mapping survey was performed. And I have a picture of what that looks like here shortly. And about a thousand metallic anomalies were excavated that were detected by the survey instruments, and an additional eight M-E-C or MEC items were recovered during that activity.

So I have a larger version of this somewhat hiding over there in the corner that you're free to come up and look at in more detail later. But this is a map of the dredge piping system on Mare Island. There's a number of lines that go from the Mare Island Strait out to the dredge pond. And for folks that are new to Mare Island, most of Mare Island was formed by the deposition of dredged sediment from Mare Island Strait. The strait was dredged frequently or basically continuously to maintain a deep enough draft for the ships to come in and out of these berths and the dry docks along Mare Island Strait. So that sediment was pumped into ponds that were formed by creating levees. And basically the slurry was pumped into one end of the pond, and then the sediment was allowed to slowly settle out of the mud basically, or the water, and then the clarified water was then allowed to overflow and drain out toward San Pablo Bay.

So these pipes emanate from the strait. And these little red circles are what's called the outfalls. Basically that's where the pipe discharged. And then on the opposite side of the pipe of where the outfall is, the water would drain out toward the Bay. So these locations that are highlighted with the red circles are basically where either munitions and/or radiological items were located. And the reason that they were there to begin with was that those items were discarded overboard from the ships that were berthed along the strait. And then when the mud was sucked up by the dredge, they were also sucked up and deposited out by the outfall pipes. And as you would expect, these items are pretty heavy, so they would fall out right within fifty feet or so of the end of the pipe.

And just for illustrative purposes, this is kind of one of the old dinosaur eggs that we used to call them. But this is basically what we call an outfall debris mass. And as these items that were pumped or sucked into the dredge and deposited at the outfall, they would tend to basically rust and just congeal together into a pretty solid mass of debris. And within this debris there's I mean, you know, knives and spoons and forks and welding rods. You name it, pretty much anything that they didn't have use for that got tossed overboard and then got sucked up in here. But it was found that there were -- when you break apart this clump of rusted metal, that there are oftentimes munitions items that are located in these. And so that prompted a complete investigation of the outfalls. And originally they were looking for munitions items, but one of the unexploded ordnance technicians did bring a radiation meter out to check one of these areas, and got some elevated readings, and so there was a concern about whether other items could be there. And sure enough, there was found some of these, a lot of these radioactive or luminescent dials that they would have onboard ships. And in the 1950's, I think it was, the Navy decided to get rid of those, and so a lot of those ended up getting chucked overboard too, and got sucked up into the dredge and then got pumped out to the outfall.

Now, I mentioned one of the last checks that we did of the dredge ponds was a digital geophysical survey, a mapping survey. And here you can see one of the folks driving their buggy with the sensors to pick up any buried metal objects. And then there's the GPS receiver. And then there's software that basically allows the data link between the geophysical survey anomaly and the GPS location. So as they're driving back and forth along the dredge pond levee or bottoms as the case may be, any metallic item that's buried within the detection capability of the sensors will be noted, and the location will be registered so that we can go back and dig up those locations to see what we have. And ultimately, we were only able to find about eight items back in 2002 when that work was done.

So based on the previous sampling of the sediment that had been performed during the remedial investigation of this area, and also the previous removal actions for munitions and for the RAD items, a number of remaining tasks were identified in the Remedial Action Plan that was approved back in 2002. And I've listed those here. One of the requirements was to put a two foot soil cover as an engineered control over the eastern levees of the dredge ponds. These are the ones that are just west of Tisdale Avenue, in Wendell's neck of the woods there. And the reason that -- and I've kind of noted on this map over here, you know, the eastern levee, - and if you go back to your map you'll see that that area is noted. The reason that this was done was that due to the steepness of the slope, a final survey of that slope could not be performed. So because of the concern about the possibility of kids basically digging into the side of the slope, it was decided to add an additional two feet of soil cover over the levee just to make it obviously much more difficult for anybody to get back down to the original grade. So that work was actually completed then in 2005.

For the outfall, which I mentioned is out in the Western Submerged Lands Area, an initial dredging activity was performed in 2002, and we thought that that work was probably going to be completed at that time. However, additional sampling outside of that original dredging area showed some other exceedences. So over the years additional sampling events have occurred. And a final dredging event was done late last year, which, if you'll all recall, I presented those results back in, I think, November, December of last year.

Also, one of the kind of interesting parts of the remedy is that there was a recognition that people would likely want to walk out into the dredge pond levee area for the views, if nothing else, out

towards San Pablo Bay. And DTSC was okay with that as long as they went along prescribed areas or paths. And so part of the remedy actually requires that a trail be constructed to allow folks to venture out to the Western Early Transfer Parcel area and enjoy the views. And that is still pending. We want to finish up the cleanup work in the adjacent area of IA-H1 in order to allow people to safely access that trail. So that work hopefully will be performed in June, and we'll get folks out there at that point. Also part of the remedy requires ongoing monitoring, which I'll describe in a bit, which includes both annual and quarterly monitoring.

And just to show some of the progress, this is that soil cover being placed on the eastern levee. And this house Wendell may recognize 'cause that's his house. So this occurred, though, before people had moved into the homes, they were still in the process of being constructed.

In addition to engineering controls, there's also some institutional controls that were part of the process for the property transfer. And I've listed those here. This is kind of a standard condition often used for sites, but does not allow for residences, schools, daycare centers, or hospitals. Disturbance of the -- or subsurface soil disturbance is not allowed without prior approval. Nor is disturbing monitoring wells or pumping the groundwater without approval. And also because this area is -- well, you know, belonged to the state originally, it's considered reversionary land, which means that it has to fit -- any future use has to be one of these Public Trust Uses as I've listed here. So that obviously limits what can occur out in this area.

So now I'd like to shift gears a little bit and discuss some of the monitoring activities that have been ongoing as part of the requirements of the Remedial Action Plan. We've done quarterly monitoring of the soil cover on the eastern levee as well as the levees and outfalls themselves for both munitions and RAD items. We inspect some boundary signage, basically no trespassing type signs. We obviously will be inspecting the foot path, but it's not yet constructed, and that's pending. So the other thing is we do check, verify that there are no land use restriction violations, if you will. And of course most of those are pretty easy to enforce because it's hard to build a hospital or daycare center without somebody knowing it, so that's pretty easy.

We do annual monitoring. We sample dredge ponds sediments, and I'll show a map here in a moment to show where those areas are sampled. As well as we sample the marsh sediment as well at the former discharge points where water from the dredge ponds, where it's discharged out into the marsh. And then we do annual reports. And then we also have the requirement of the Five Year Review which is what we're discussing here this evening.

So this is the one item that was found. There was one MEC item, one munitions item that was found in 2002. This was actually found in June of 2003 near the 4-North levee. This was not far from one of the outfall locations. So we think what happened is when the UXO technicians were sorting metal debris from the outfall, and they spread it out on the levee top to inspect it, that this item may have gotten pushed down into the dirt and just got missed when they were clearing up all the metal debris from the outfall. So, this item -- as you can see, these items, once they're degraded and rusted out, they don't really -- they're not very recognizable. I doubt that anybody other than a UXO technician would recognize this as a 20 millimeter projectile. But, nevertheless, that's what they look for, and that has been the only item that we have been able to locate in the last seven years or so now. And no radiological items have been located.

Results -- excuse me. The annual sediment sampling. We do have a number of metals and one PCB, or one pesticide which is DDT, that was identified as a contaminant of -- or Constituent of Ecological Concern [COEC] during the remedial investigation. However, based on the risk

calculations that were performed at the time, it was determined that these levels of metals and pesticides posed little or no risk. However, the Remedial Action Plan did still require that the pond sediment and the weirs, sediment near the weirs be sampled in order to determine if the concentrations change over time for some reason. And so we've been doing that sampling annually, and been reporting that in our annual reports. We compare the sample results to the maximum levels that were identified in the remedial investigation report when we check that each year.

And here are the locations where the sediment is sampled. We sample at the same location every year. And some of these, if you look closely, they're located very closely. And that's because these are where the weirs are, just on the outside of the dredge ponds where the water used to discharge from the dredge ponds out into the tidal marsh area. In addition, there is a requirement to get DTSC approval if we're doing certain soil disturbance activities. And there have been some soil disturbance activities. One is we do remove -- or from time to time we've removed some of the dredge pond soil for use at the IA-H1 landfill or containment area to use as fill to help build the slopes and grades. Also we do do annual disking typically of the dredge ponds. That serves a number of purposes, but mainly it just keeps habitat from forming so that we can still access the dredge ponds to be able to use, you know, for use as cover soil material. However, this activity might be able to be discontinued after we are completed with H1, with the approval of the regulatory agencies. And this is just a typical photo of disking. We generally use a rubber tire tractor nowadays because it's a little faster.

And this is where the trail will be located on the site. Again, this is the IA-H1 containment area. So there will be a trail that will extend around the containment area making one smaller loop, and then there will be a slightly larger loop out on the western levee. And then for the adventurous types there will be an out and back all the way to the far end of the dredge ponds, which is about a two mile hike each way, so about a four mile hike or, you know, this is about a mile and a half loop right here. So this is what we're going to be completing, hopefully in June, as soon as this containment area work is done.

So the status of the report itself is we're running a little late. The draft was written in 2007, but we didn't see any initial -- any problems. And, quite frankly, due to other priorities this report kind of keeps getting pushed back. But thanks to Janet's leadership, we're finally tackling it. And we're also almost at the end of the trail construction portion, which is the last field work item to be done. So that's good timing to talk about it. But we are looking for, you know, input from the public. And this meeting is obviously one of those opportunities for folks to ask questions or to otherwise have input into the Five Year Review. And, basically, currently the main conclusion of the draft is that we believe that the combination of the land use controls that are currently in place, as well as the prior cleanup actions are protective and continue to be protective of human health and the environment. And our ongoing monitoring continues to indicate that that is the case. So we plan to, obviously, continue that monitoring out into the future.

You know, the next scheduled review, of course, would be 2012. And at such time then we'd be back at this kind of process where we'd be evaluating what we've seen in the last five years and determine if there's any changes that would be warranted, either additional or less depending on what we've encountered and observed in that period. So with that, I'd be happy to try to entertain any questions or comments that folks might have.

MR. KARR: Dwight, on the trail map, the proposed trail map, what are the roadblocks to continuing that in the loop, in a big loop from the southern scenic outlook and connecting it back in rather than all the way out and all the way back kind of a deal?

MR. GEMAR: Well, originally when we were in discussions about the trail, there was also the concept that the San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge Headquarters would be here, and they were pretty adamantly opposed to a loop trail because they thought that that would encourage bicyclists, which are actually prohibited from this trail. But nonetheless, they were concerned about bicyclists and/or other people that wanted to do stuff other than do the recreational or wildlife viewing kind of thing. That's not to say that at some point down the road, especially if the park gets further along that it might be appropriate to continue this down and around and this is supposed to be a park eventually and there's likely going to be some interest in developing that further. But again, that would probably have to be either a developer or some other interested party coming to DTSC and determining if there's any issue with that. I don't think that other than that original objection from the refuge I don't know if there would be a continuing objection or not.

MR. KARR: But there's no reason that at some point in the future, there are no contamination issues or exposure issues that prohibit that trail from being continued in the future under a separate project perhaps?

MR. GEMAR: Right. I think the only requirement would be is that it would have to be an engineered trail as opposed to --

MR. KARR: And with all agencies and Fish and Wildlife and everybody else?

MR. GEMAR: Yeah.

MR. KARR: Okay. And then the second question. You mentioned the quarterly monitoring of the levees for primarily the RAD items and so forth, or RAD and MEC both?

MR. GEMAR: Uh-huh.

MR. KARR: How is that to be done once it's revegetated and you start getting -- or what are the plans for the vegetation? Are you going to keep it mowed or let it grow?

MR. GEMAR: Well, currently the best time to do it -- well, we do it quarterly, but we do allow the vegetation to grow on the levees because the levees are, themselves, used as habitat. A lot of the tall grasses and the ducks and the geese like to use that area. And, you know, at this -- at this point we basically focused our attention on the outfalls themselves. We do walk the levees, but there's only so much you can see when it is heavily vegetated. So at this point we do what we can without scalping the levee tops with the vegetation or with the mower.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Dwight, what is the intention in the future with that five hundred by five hundred foot exceptional area at the SSTP Outfall which is currently, you said, retained by the Navy? What's the intention for that in the future?

MR. GEMAR: Well, I'm sure the Navy would very much love to transfer it -- and that is actually in the works currently -- to State Lands and, well, to the City essentially. 'Cause right now it's just this little doughnut hole out in this large transferred area. We believe that we have now completed the remedial activities at the outfall. There is a completion report that's being reviewed by the agencies currently, and if they concur with that assessment, then there really would be no impediment to transferring that to the City.

MR. COFFEY: Dwight, the vegetation that's going to be in this area, is it planted or is it just going to be allowed to grow naturally from whatever happens to land there?

MR. GEMAR: In the levees or --

MR. COFFEY: Well, in the outfalls or the dredge ponds themselves.

MR. GEMAR: Well, if the disking is discontinued, then the ponds would go native basically. So they would, over time, acquire native grasses and whatnot. These northern ponds out here have not been disked for many years, and they are pretty heavily vegetated with either upland type grasses if it's kind of an uplandish environment, or pickleweed depending on the elevation. It's important to remember that the dredge ponds themselves, even though they're called ponds, the bottom of these ponds are actually quite high. In fact Wendell can't, you know, if he's on his first floor, he's looking up to the bottom of the pond. So in some cases you have upland type vegetation growing in these ponds. Right now between disking we get a lot of tumbleweed kind of growth. But over time I would expect that you would get a mixture of seasonal wetland vegetation.

MR. COFFEY: Does that have to be maintained or is that type of thing just let go?

MR. GEMAR: No, it would just go native. The northern ponds we don't maintain the grass or the vegetation in there.

MR. QUIGLEY: A question on right there behind my house, that creek that runs through there.

MR. GEMAR: Uh-huh.

MR. QUIGLEY: That has been taken over by cattails and wild dill and aniseed. It's so heavy now that it sometimes becomes stagnant because the water is not moving. Will they be coming in there to clean any of that out?

MR. GEMAR: Well, that's probably -- I'm not sure, I'd have to get back to you on that one, Wendell. The Western Early Transfer boundary is kind of right at the bottom of our levee, and so that property, or that ditch -- and I'd have to doublecheck with Sheila and Neal -- it could be -- I don't even know who actually owns that, if that's Lennar or what. But obviously it stays wet because you have drainage from the storm system actually drains into that ditch and then out into one of the adjacent wetlands. So I'll have to get back to you on that one. I'm not a hundred percent sure if there was some provision for maintaining the vegetation in there or removing the vegetation from time to time.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Dwight, I just have a question regarding the trail around the H1 landfill as compared to the rest of the trail. Does that -- you mentioned not bicycling, can you bicycle around that loop or can you take -- as I recall, the DTSC portion of the trail wasn't going to have, was a really, truly a wildlife viewing trail, and it wasn't going to have dogs allowed either.

MR. GEMAR: That's correct, no pets and no bicycles.

MR. KARR: On the whole thing, all of it?

MR. GEMAR: Well I'll have to maybe get a reading from DTSC to see if there's any flexibility in that. You know, we haven't really -- we haven't discussed that yet. I guess the concern would be that if you allow bicycles around this loop it may be more of a nuisance to be able to stop 'em from continuing on over here as opposed to here. But we really haven't had that discussion. I understand that there's probably going to be a lot of folks that would love to use at least this part

of the loop as a place to do what you described. You know, there are some seasonal wetlands out here that's adjacent to part of that walkway. So, I mean if there's sufficient public interest, and that's the purpose of this meeting is to get public input, I can take that back to the agencies and we can discuss and see if that is -- can be accommodated. That's technically still part of Navy property up until you get to, you know, basically this corner, and then it becomes city property.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, that's a hard one. It was pretty specific that that trail, as part of the order, it was really allowed for wildlife viewing for public for view access both by -- encouraged by State Lands Commission and as the public trust portion of the property, and also accepted or in that order by DTSC. But I do remember a pretty strong sort of admonition against bicycle riding and bringing pets out there, primarily because of how close, how adjacent it is to endangered species habitat and other ecological resources. I guess I would, you know, I mean I have a bicycle, I ride the bike, but -- amazingly, I do. But I guess I kind of feel like if I'm going to make a comment on this, it's not to say, oh, we shouldn't, you know, there shouldn't be any place bicycles can't go, but in a way this is a very unique habitat type, and it's -- because of the endangered species, I would think that we wouldn't want to risk kind of getting cross-ways with the regulating agencies on those endangered species. And because Mare Island happens to have an awful lot of nice, flat land for riding bikes, and so far we've been able to accommodate bikes in the preserve, it might be that this area, at least my thought, maybe is bicycle-free, and as well as pet-free.

MR. GEMAR: Well, there is something to be said for being on a trail and not having to dodge bicycles. I've been on both types, and sometimes it gets a little aggravating, but, you know, people just have to, you know, if they behave themselves you can work with it, but --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, one of the things that has changed here is the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service did get kicked out by the Navy here. And so they were willing to have their law enforcement as part of the management, and their employees as a part of the management scenario here. And like Jerry says, well, who's going to stop people? But sometimes I think the people are willing to value what's in their own backyard and just protect the resource. So I would hope we could do enough education and information that generally speaking we could maybe set that aside as part of an ecological -- ecological preserve rather than as an intensive mountain bike kind of a thing.

MR. GEMAR: Well, and we do plan to have some, albeit low profile, but there will be signage out there that references, you know, to keep out of the marsh habitat. And it will actually reference the Fish and Game Code so that at least they can't claim ignorance of the law if they get caught trailblazing. But obviously we'd prefer not to have to get into an enforcement mode.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, and the other thing about that out back that Jerry asked about, that definitely is the policy of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services as well as the California Department of Fish and Game too, when you do have public access in sensitive wetland and habitat areas, they do recommend point access, which is what this is, an out back rather than loop. It's their studies that back up that, you know, being less disturbing to wildlife than the loop trails.

And I guess when we were working on this back in the -- at the time when we were developing this order with the DTSC and the transfer with State Lands Commission, it was kind of my impression that I wasn't convinced that these homes, our neighbors here would be particularly

keen on having a trail up above their homes that people were actively using. That seems to be what I recall. I think it was out of respect for the privacy of that neighborhood as well.

MS. BENNETT: I have a small question. Why is the trail the way you have it, the triangular part, is there some elevation advantage to having the one that's cutting across through there, the diagonal one part of the trail? I mean if it's --

MR. GEMAR: This one here?

MS. BENNETT: Yes. I mean you've got the loop there, but then you've got -- is that providing some sort of scenic advantage above the other, you know, the other part on the western end? I mean, I'm not familiar with it, I don't know if that's a terrain type thing, if it's a few feet higher so you can see further out. Because if it's purely a distance thing, it would make more sense to me to do a little bit bigger loop. Not to the point where you're over in the housing part, but come over and do the next block and do a circular one that way. Unless there's some sort of advantage to your making a trail there. I mean, I'm speaking as someone who lives on the island and takes my four-year-old for a walk, and I just --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You'll get your workout out here.

MR. GEMAR: Well, it was kind of a judgment call. The only reason we kind of chose this to come back is because we thought that if you went this far out it wouldn't make a whole lot --

MS. BENNETT: The part through here, you know, instead of doing this, why don't you come over this way or, you know. I'm just wondering why this particular --

MR. GEMAR: This section here?

MS. BENNETT: Yeah. Is there some sort of terrain advantage, can you see further?

MR. GEMAR: Not really. The only reason that we kind of included that -- and I don't know how many people will actually take advantage of it because it's not that much farther to go out to the western levee. But this is the -- this is basically the perimeter fence line for the containment area, the old landfill area. And so we thought that if at some point -- and this was kind of a little bit of a contingency -- but if at some point the loop around the landfill area could be considered or have a different use allowance, like bicycles, for example, than the rest of it, then we thought it would be good to give them that loop, and then let the people that are on foot be the ones to use this part of the trail; and restrict, if it's even allowed, you know, bicycle on this loop here. So that was kind of the one thought for having that extra loop in there --

MS. BENNETT: Okay.

MR. GEMAR: -- which may or may not be useful.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Doesn't that also give you some maintenance access for your fence around that section too?

MR. GEMAR: Well, we actually have a perimeter road on the inside of the fence too.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, okay.

MR. GEMAR: So it's six of one, half a dozen of another. So it's just one of the things where we were going to build the road anyway, so why not make it eight feet wider on the other side of the fence and make it a loop around the fence.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Dwight, isn't it the case that all of this trail is actually built on top of the berms or the levees?

MR. GEMAR: Yes.

MR. RASMUSSEN: So they're all elevated?

MR. GEMAR: Right. Right. Very flat. I mean, there is a little bit of a rise from here out to about here, but other than that, it's flat.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Well, there's been a lot of discussion about this question about bicycles. Who would members of the public contact to express their views on this issue?

MR. GEMAR: Well, I would say, you know, DTSC is the regulatory agency and should be contacted or Janet can respond to that. But -- and that would be a good place to start, I would think.

MS. NAITO: I'm sorry, I missed the question.

MR. GEMAR: Who should they call if they want to --

MR. COFFEY: Ghostbusters.

MR. GEMAR: -- express an interest of change in the current limitations on the trail; i.e., no bikes, no pets, kind of requirement.

MS. NAITO: You're welcome to send me an e-mail or give me a call. I'm not sure what I can do about it other than to look into it, and then we'd have to talk to the City about it as well. But I'll find out once you call.

MR. GEMAR: It is City property out there, so -- and to some degree Weston has an interest because we actually have a requirement to maintain the trail. So if there were to be a lot of running or other things like that, then yeah, we'd have to get out there a little bit more frequently. But we'll have folks keeping an eye on the landfill area, so we don't anticipate that the trail maintenance is going to be a huge problem, but it depends on how people treat it, I suppose.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. Thank you, Dwight. Neal, you're up next. Neal Siler with Lennar Mare Island will be presenting the next presentation. It's on Investigation Area C3, the triangle status update.

III. PRESENTATION: *Investigation Area (IA) C3 Triangle Status Update*
Presentation by Mr. Neal Siler, Lennar Mare Island

MR. SILER: Okay. As Michael had mentioned, I'm going to talk about the Investigation Area C3 triangular Black Granular Material [BGM] remedial program. And how I'm going to do that is I'm going to summarize the agency approved remedial approach. I'm going to describe the remedial actions taking place. And I'm also going to summarize some of the activities that we've completed so far.

So just a little background. You weren't here last time when we talked about this. Investigation Area C3 is located in the east central portion of the Early Early Transfer Parcel between Dry Docks Number 1 and Number 2 and Berth 12 along Mare Island Strait. It covers an area of about 5.4 acres of commercial industrial waterfront that's covered with buildings, asphalt, and concrete. In the past, the area was used by the Navy for ship and submarine repair, maintenance and refueling. And in addition, there was at one time a paint shop/ varnish plant on the site and a

machine shop. Now the future uses of the site are going to be again for Maritime industry or operations. You could use it for ship construction, deconstruction, maintenance, or ship historic preservation.

Now, as all the investigations took place in this area, there were three that stood out. There was the Building 108 area, Installation Restoration Site Number 09, and Installation Restoration Site Number 12. And the ingredients in the cake that were baked in that area at that time were lead, petroleum hydrocarbons, and PCBs. And you can see how they distribute in the different areas; lead and petroleum hydrocarbons in both Building 108 and the IR09 area, and then PCBs we added that, the Navy added that just for extra flavoring, and lead and petroleum hydrocarbon at IR12.

So as we did all those investigations, we came up with a remedial program in that area that initially looked at target excavation. And we actually removed about 2,000 cubic yards, about 3,200 tons of petroleum hydrocarbon lead and PCB or polychlorinated biphenyl impacted material from 19 excavations. We collected about 209 soil samples in the actual extremities of those excavations, the base and the sidewalls. But the one thing that we kept coming up with was we kept seeing Black Granular Material. And the constituent that we could never get down to the cleanup level, which is 800 milligrams per kilogram, was lead. So when we started looking at this, we found that this Black Granular Material -- and I'll describe that later on a subsequent slide -- we could see it throughout the area.

We actually did some additional investigations. And so once we did that and noticed that, DTSC asked us for some additional characterization of the BGM. And because we couldn't alleviate the lead in the BGM in the excavations, we came up a different solution for this area. So as I had mentioned, the Black Granular Material, it appears to be some sort of smelter slag, blast furnace slag, foundry slag, or a mix of a number of those things, even a little bit of carbonaceous material mixed in. The lead, as I had mentioned previously, continuously exceeded the cleanup level. And the maximum concentration that was detected in the area was about 48,000 milligrams per kilogram. In the upper ten feet of soil, the average of the lead in that was about 8,000 milligram per kilogram. But it didn't seem to be very mobile, and it was very, very low in groundwater; in fact, in groundwater that we've tested so far it's lower than 2.5 micrograms per liter.

When you're comparing that milligrams per kilogram to microgram per liter, milligram per kilogram is a part per billion roughly, so if you had 48,000 parts per million, you'd have 48 million parts per billion or in that zone you'd have about 8,000, so you'd have about eight million parts per million -- excuse me -- eight million parts per billion. And if you look at what you find in the groundwater, which is about 2.5 micrograms per liter, is again a part for billion. If you're looking at that thing you can see it's diluted anywhere from about twenty to three million times. So it doesn't appear to be very mobile as it goes into the groundwater or dissolves into the groundwater.

Now, the one thing that we found about this material is we did get additional characterization. We couldn't find it in one nice area, you know, one plain surface, one distinct body, it was disseminated throughout the entire area. It looked like apparently it was used in the past for some sort of leveling course. We found it under the actual piles in the foundation. We found it in structural fill. We found it over some brick rubble that they had put in there, possibly as a leveling course, layered below some of the concrete pads that we found there. And lenses underlying the railroad grade. And in a number of different areas. And it didn't fit, like I said,

into one layer. It was anywhere -- we found it anywhere from one foot below ground surface, right below the asphalt or concrete, anywhere down to a depth of about seven and a half feet. I think the maximum depth that we saw was about eleven feet, and the thickest section that we ever saw was about eight feet thick. So it's disseminated throughout the area. It's very, very difficult to try to get an idea to get in there to actually excavate it out without some considerable destruction of the entire area.

So the plan that we came up with was an alternative that dealt with encapsulating the area. We looked at repairing the existing paving surface, overlaying some of the other areas where the paving seemed to be in pretty good shape. We actually were using the old building foundations as a cap in certain areas. We also looked at replacing numerous areas where we had some very, very poor, incompetent asphalt in concrete, and removing that and putting brand new asphalt in its place. And then the last thing we were going to do is put institutional controls on it. Dwight had mentioned that this area is designated for commercial industrial use, so you would not have any of those sensitive uses in this area also, residences, hospitals, daycare centers, schools. We're also going to have some inspection requirement in those institutional controls including annual inspection, Five Year Review, just like Dwight's previous presentation touched on. And then we'll also be doing some groundwater monitoring in the area. We'll do that for at least a year, take a look at the results, evaluate those results, and make an assessment whether the groundwater monitoring needs to continue, or if the regulatory agencies agree, we can go ahead and discontinue groundwater monitoring in that area.

So this gives you just -- the next slide gives you an idea of the areas where we're going to be doing different things. There's a heavy traffic area, that's the area in purple. We're actually going to excavate down to about seventeen inches in that area, make sure we get all the poor subgrade out of there. Put new subgrade in, recompact it, make sure it's competent, and then put the overlay on top of it. And that overlay is going to be put down in two, two inch layers. It will be an average thickness of about four inches thick. If you look in the green areas, that looks like where we have some pretty competent asphaltic concrete in that area, and we're just actually going to overlay that to match it to additional areas surrounding it. And then if you look at the blue areas, those are areas where we're going to actually do some additional removal and replacement of the asphaltic concrete. And then the white areas of the buildings, you can see the structural pads, some buildings in place, and we're going to keep those in place.

And actually this remedy helped us in a couple of different areas. There's a couple of PCB sites on this facility. And there's actually one out here that's called Berth 12, and then there was actually some PCBs in the asphaltic concrete around Building 1336 which is an electrical substation. And when we removed the asphalt, we were able to remove the offending concentrations of PCBs. So we've actually remediated that through this process of putting in the -- the remediation of the Black Granular Material, the encapsulation.

So the next slide just kind of describes what I had mentioned to you. We removed some of the existing asphalt and aggregate base. We left some features in place that were competent and that we could reuse. We excavated some of those heavy traffic areas down to about 17 inches, put new aggregate base in, made sure it was competent, recompact it, and then put the asphalt on top of it. We actually performed a rough grade and a final grade. We made sure things were laid out so much that we looked at a number of different -- of the storm drains in the area to make sure it would drain properly. Put new manholes in there, new storm drain pipes, inlets to match

the final grade. And then placed the new asphaltic concrete to make sure we have a four inch overlay across the entire site.

So this gives you an idea of where we are right now. We're about 85 percent complete. We've removed about 5,000 tons of material, about three quarters of that has gone to a Class II Landfill, about a quarter has gone to a Class I Landfill. There's a small amount that actually went to a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Landfill. And then we put in new aggregate base. You can see there's about 5,000 tons of new aggregate base that we put in. And also put in new asphaltic concrete over the remainder of that. And you can see the number of trucks that have come through the area, there's quite a few there. There's almost about 575 truckloads of material going in and out of the area.

So the next few slides are going to show you some of the pictures of some of the activities that are going on. Here we're removing the existing asphaltic asphalt and aggregate base. You can see we've got the excavator working there. A much smaller excavator, front end loader, in a confined space. And then these gentlemen down here where the heavy equipment can't get into in the lower right, they're actually doing it by hand in that area. Here's an area where, one of the heavy traffic areas where we've removed the existing fill subgrade down to seventeen inches. After we do that, we install new aggregate base to the subgrade, put the geofabric over the top of it. Then we go ahead and place additional aggregate base over the geofabric, compact that down to rough grade. Then we go and we do a final grade where we do some final grading, compacting, and then testing to make sure that it meets the needs -- the commercial, industrial need in the area in the future. And then over that we place, compact, and test the asphalt to make sure that it's competent.

So we hope to have this remedial action completed probably about the middle of next month. If it hadn't been raining so much in the last few weeks we would have been able to be done this week at some point, but it's weather dependent, so we have to wait till the weather gets better. So we hope to have it done in the middle of May if it doesn't rain, you know. We'll go ahead and look through some of the punch list items as we walk through it, make sure those are completed in June. And then get a Draft Remedial Implementation Report sometime in July. So with that, if anybody has any questions, I'm willing to answer any questions that anybody has.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: What's asphaltic concrete?

MR. SILER: It's just asphalt. It's just a term for it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, it's just one of your fancy terms.

MR. COFFEY: Are there any particular grades of asphalt that they're going to use for this? I know in our city they had to wait forever to get a certain kind of asphalt that they wanted to have that was going to be a much longer life, heavier duty type of asphalt. And since this is going to be used as a cap, are we using something basic, standard, or superior grade?

MR. SILER: That I'm not sure about. Steve, do you have any -- yeah, I'm not really sure exactly what the grade of asphalt is that they're using. I know whatever it is, I know it's competent enough to weather the use in the future.

MR. FARLEY: And the other thing, Michael, is that there will be inspections required and stuff. So if there is any reason something does go awry, there will be a requirement to correct it.

MR. COFFEY: Starts to break down.

MR. FARLEY: Yeah.

MR. SILER: Anyone else?

(No response.)

MR. SILER: Thank you very much.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. Thank you, Neal. Next we'll go into our first public comment period. Is there any public comment in our first go-round?

MR. FARLEY: I have a public comment. My name is Steve Farley, I live at 187 Ravelia, Petaluma, California. I would like a little update on the newspaper article that I saw about a week or ten days ago with the RAB co-chair, Ms. Myrna Hayes, in the San Francisco Chronicle. I'd like to know a little bit more about -- for the RAB and the community members about that little trip.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Like what kind of, what do you want?

MR. FARLEY: Tell us about it.

MR. COFFEY: Was there any jail time involved?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, it was just our lucky day, I guess. The sun was out and -- the San Francisco Chronicle actually approached us after I sent a complementary letter about a fascinating article that author did, that writer did on Drawbridge in the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge. And I just sent her a thank you and said that I'd always wanted to go there, and I felt after her article I could live with not going there, because it's sinking the Bay. And I've always been intrigued by that little town. And she wrote back and said she had looked at our website, and would we like to have them come out. So it was quite a privilege. They spent about three hours there. They were serious about the south end of Mare Island. And we're just -- felt very lucky and very privileged to have the Chronicle finally look us up up here in the North Bay. I think most people probably are oriented towards the Presidio and all these other fabulous sites in the Golden Gate National Recreation area.

And these folks were very respectful when I teasingly said we were just the ugly stepchild, we weren't a national park, or -- the photographer said, oh, no, just the red-headed sister. So we've had a lot of great response from people. The website just -- the numbers just went crazy, and people really were intrigued with the property and interested and e-mailed and wanted to know more. So thank you very much.

And I think this community deserved that article putting Mare Island in such great light after all the abuse the community and the master developer and everyone had taken over the last few years for the bankruptcies and all that good stuff. It was nice to get some good press.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS (Myrna Hayes and Michael Bloom)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Any other public comment on the first go-round? All right. With that, we're going to -- before we take our break, we're going to do administrative business and announcements. I would say if you have any comments on the March minutes, please get them to Myrna and/or Heather, somebody at the Navy, if there are any.

The other announcement I want to make is, some of you may know, some of you may not, but I will be leaving Mare Island, going to another position with the Navy down at Naval Facilities

Engineering Command Southwest. It's about three miles, five miles from where I'm at now, downtown. But it's an opportunity I couldn't pass up. It's doing something totally different. I'll be doing more of the human resources work in the environmental department, and mainly working with the interns. So the college graduates that are coming to work for the Navy, and working on plans and placement and things of that nature with them throughout NAVFAC, at least in the southwest area. I don't know a hundred percent of what I'm going to be doing, but probably sixty percent, at least right now.

So I'm in this capacity through May 6th, so next week, and then after that I'll be starting May 10th down at downtown San Diego. So I just want to say I appreciate all the hard work that the RAB has done since I've been here and previously. Believe it or not, I have been here for almost four years. I started in June, 2006 on Mare Island as the BEC. So time has flown by, and a lot has gone on. You know, I appreciate everybody's hard work. I might talk a little more about that during my report. But the reason I wanted to bring it up during the announcements is I know we have cake, first of all, for the 16th anniversary of the RAB. There's good cake back there, and I believe Myrna brought some cupcakes also for me, so I appreciate that. And there's coffee and water. And enjoy. So we'll take our break and we'll come back in about ten minutes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Let's give a round of applause to Michael.

(APPLAUSE.)

(Thereupon there was a brief recess.)

V. FOCUS GROUP REPORTS

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. We'll go ahead and get started. Let's see. We're on focus group reports. And the first is Wendell with community.

a) Community (Wendell)

MR. QUIGLEY: I had the opportunity -- I'm now working at Kaiser again, and I have two doctors who are eager to sponsor a running marathon. And we were talking about this new trail, and I'm so glad because I'm going to take this tomorrow and show them. They want to start this marathon in Vallejo and be able to run onto the island, around the island. And this is something for later this summer. And they were also asking about if there would be dogs --

MR. COFFEY: Nope.

MR. QUIGLEY: And so it's kind of a good thing, because they leave all them little presents that nobody wants to pick up. So, yeah, that's what it was about, being sponsored by two doctors, a marathon.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. Thanks, Wendell. Natural resources, Jerry.

b) Natural Resources (Jerry Karr)

MR. KARR: Nothing to report. Thank you.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay. Next, Paula, technical.

c) Technical (Paula Tygielski)

MS. TYGIELSKI: Well, I think it was the second Saturday, my husband and I and our friend for 25 years -- no, 30 years we've known the guy -- we came on and went to the south end of Mare Island, saw Myrna there, and had an enjoyable time. And anyway, there's been a lot of

scuttlebutt on the e-mail about land use controls and people being concerned about them, and maybe we need to have a --

MR. COFFEY: Another discussion.

MS. TYGIELSKI: -- another discussion in the RAB about land use controls. And anyway -- anyway, we're going to miss you Michael. Bye.

(LAUGHTER.)

MR. COFFEY: Don't let the door hit you.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Thank you, Paula. And your comment about land use control is noted and we'll pass that on.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Maybe I could fill in on that?

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I think just to follow up on what Paula was talking about. I know that I've very specifically been talking with Michael and his team regarding munitions issues at the south end of the island. I just learned from Michael this week in our conference call that the -- a contractor has been selected by the Navy to do what some might think or hope would be the final remediation of the munitions in the Production Manufacturing Area and the South Shore Area.

And I know that I've been pretty passionate about the Navy providing the raw product for the ultimate public education program that we would all believe will be necessary in perpetuity at the site regarding munitions safety and munitions education. And so I've raised the topic with the Navy in a pretty forceful way because I was getting the distinct impression that no matter how many times we've talked about that topic here at the Restoration Advisory Board and on site visits, somehow or another the most vital component of the long term education program that would need to take place are the basic building blocks, if you will, of an education facility. Regardless of what form it takes, nicknamed by Diana Krevsky -- who many years ago served on the RAB for over ten years -- as a bomb museum. We're prepared and willing to create such a facility, but we need the Navy to step up to the plate, seriously step up to the plate, clearly step up to the plate, not miss the mark, use all the terms that you can imagine. You must get us the raw materials to be able to have that type of education in perpetuity. People are not going to believe, they simply are not going to believe, they don't now, that munitions exist and will exist and have existed on the property that could pose a health risk, like being blown up. I mean, there's some kind of health risk --

MR. COFFEY: Seriously injured.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Something related to death. And it's hard to imagine even for me. And I don't think the Navy takes this topic seriously, I really don't. As soon as a couple of people retired high up in the Navy a few years ago that we had a good working relationship with, I just felt like the whole system of collecting materials, storing material, tagging it for use at Mare Island instead of scrapping it, you know, just in the junk heap, has just fallen by the wayside. And I can't blame anyone in particular because there's no one to point a finger at. But something's wrong with the contracts, something's wrong with the oversight, something's wrong at the top on down. The top on down, when Dave Olson and Cindy Turlington were at the Navy, were 100 percent behind that type of collection and cataloging and storing of the materials that

we would need. And somewhere along the line after their retirement, that system fell apart. And I'm not blaming contractors or individuals, but it's got to get back on track.

When you have people walk up to you and say, "You know, I used to be a security guard down here when the Navy was active, and I gathered propellant on the shoreline, and you cannot believe what a great campfire starter it is," that's funny, you know, it's really a kick, but it -- there needs to be a mechanism in perpetuity where this community, they deserve -- we deserve a place where people can get up to speed on what was there, what was manufactured here.

Not just for safety, but partly because Steve you asked me about that article; so the Presidio has some special things about it, Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The latest national park admitted into the national park system is Port Chicago Naval Magazine Memorial Historical Site. We managed that property. We created that property. We created that problem. And we responded to it. It was -- it was the naval ammunition depot that -- and here at Mare Island, and here what's the latest national park? We got bypassed. What unique thing does Mare Island have that none of those other national park facilities have at this time? An ammunition depot, the oldest in the Pacific. And if you don't provide for us the munitions you find that you can make inert, when you can make them inert, and if you don't provide footage, film like, you know, to be able to be downloaded on an app on your Smartphone -- of the cleanup and of the detonations; and you don't provide really high quality photos of the images of the items that you do have to blow in place or, you know, donor charge or whatever those terms are; then you're doing us a disservice, and you're doing the U.S. Navy a disservice. It has 150 some years now of munitions being built, designed, stored, transported, you know, loaded, unloaded, blown up, found in dredge ponds.

MS. TYGIELSKI: Munitions of historical interest.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yes.

MS. TYGIELSKI: You know, important historical munitions have been discovered in the past.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, they're in the scrap heap.

MS. TYGIELSKI: Yes, it's too bad we don't have them to put in the facility to look at for historical purposes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And to draw the -- you might laugh, and certainly some of your bosses bosses laugh saying we'd never bring our kids, but certainly the Chronicle reporter is dying to bring her boys to see this facility, and I'd actually come and see it too. So I think it's an economic -- a potential economic money generator for this community as well. So I'm just going to go on and on, but I'll stop. I want a commitment from the Navy that it will provide us the raw product. You don't have to fund a hundred percent of the facility, it may run into the millions of dollars, but I want a commitment from the Navy that it will provide what we need to make a world class education center.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay. Thank you. I can just say that we are definitely working the issue and you know that from the last couple of weeks of e-mails. But, we, the Navy team is, is looking into that and working the issue.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And we know, we have the e-mails that say you can get that stuff for us.

MR. KARR: Can we check with you after May 5th?

MR. FARLEY: Call the intern.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay. Next is Gil, City report.

d) City Report (Gil Hollingsworth)

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Nothing to report. Thank you.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Okay. Steve with Lennar update.

e) Lennar Update (Steve Farley)

MR. FARLEY: Okay. We have our normal eleven by seventeen handout, let's start with the photographs. Let's go in the upper left corner. Excavator and an end-up that's loading up some contaminated soil from inside Building 386. This is one of the three trio buildings that form the large superstructure over by Building 680. The contaminants there were some petroleum, PCBs, and some lead in soil in a few different areas. So that work's going on. There are times when it's large scale inside of a building.

And if you go to the upper left, it's a small scale outside. This is a PCB site, and you can actually see our guys literally on their hands and knees with sponges and brushes in hand, wearing respirators, actually cleaning PCBs off the concrete. So some of these sites that we work at are very large scale, a lot of big equipment. And in this particular case I wanted to include these because you can see sometimes how small scale the sites are, and how important it is to get, in this case, PCBs off the concrete because this, even though that piece of equipment may not be long-term, that will be an electrical substation or transformer pad long-term.

Let's jump down to the documents in review. There's a number of important documents that are either coming up or in review. If we look in the upper left corner, the IA-B1 or Crane Test Area Remedial Design Work Plan is in agency review. That's the document that immediately precedes the actual going out in the field and mobilizing and doing the field work. So that's an important document. The Draft IA-C1 RAP, that's another one that is moving forward. Again, an important document. It identifies what the remedial actions are going to be for a particular area. And then there's two implementation reports, one is for H-2, and the other is for C-1. The H-2 Implementation Report is much farther down the road.

These are the two areas that are highlighted with the purple outline. So those two areas are moving quickly, hopefully, towards closure. And then there's a couple of other important documents that are coming up; in particular, the draft for public review, actually it's a revised version of that document, FS/RAP or Feasibility Study/ Remedial Action Plan for IR-15. IR-15 is just north of the dry docks, and you can see the label there for IR-15 with the green outline. So that's a very important document, and the site is relatively complicated, and we're moving towards getting a remedy selected and then go out and implement the work.

In the lower portion of the figure you'll see the label for Building 680. Neal and I reported on the status of that last month, at last month's RAB meeting, and we're continuing to go forward with that. The hope is that we'll be demobilized from that site sometime late next month. The final concrete cap is being placed literally as -- well, not as we speak this moment, but certainly if we wait and speak tomorrow it will be underway tomorrow.

MR. COFFEY: Can I call you?

MR. FARLEY: There will be another -- there's another couple of groundwater monitoring plans that are very important, one for IR-03 and one for IR-070. They're not labeled on here, but they're up towards the Building 461 area. And then a couple of other, just as examples, another PCB site that Building 271 AL-02 area, there's some more work being done there. And when we have concrete contamination, the concrete is considered a porous surface, and so the PCBs tend to absorb into that material. And sometimes the appropriate technology or remediation is to go out and scabble the concrete, which is just taking a hammer to it, a jackhammer, and removing the upper surface of that concrete. So that's just an example of one of the other sites that we're working on. I think -- oh, I think that's it. I think that pretty much covers the main things that we're working on right now, and a few examples. If anybody has any questions, I'd be happy to try and address them?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: What are you removing out of IR-21?

MR. FARLEY: IR-21, yeah. IR-21 is an area where there's actually a number of different activities that went on inside that building. The primary contaminants in that soil are petroleum in lead, and there are some areas with PCBs. Yes.

MR. PORTERFIELD: I was looking at the structure of the building.

MR. FARLEY: Yeah.

MR. PORTERFIELD: I think this is the other photograph.

MR. FARLEY: That's what I thought. When you were -- Jim was kind enough to give me --

MR. PORTERFIELD: The picture in that is not consistent with the machine shop that would have been in 271, but it is consistent with what was in the south end of 386 --

MR. FARLEY: This is what you're talking about, right, Jim?

MR. PORTERFIELD: Yeah.

MR. FARLEY: He was kind enough to hand me a couple of photographs, and I was actually looking at this earlier as well. We think that that is actually Building 386. If you look at all of the different structural elements, it looks like it's 386. What a photo, huh? Anyway, thank you, Michael.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. Thank you, Steve. Next up is the Weston update, Dwight.

f) Weston Update (Dwight Gemar)

MR. GEMAR: I'm going to give it for Cris since he couldn't make it tonight.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You want a microphone? We'll hand you one.

MR. GEMAR: How about I project?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah.

MR. GEMAR: On the update, I'm sure people are tired of hearing about the containment area cap, so I'm thinking that this is the last of the rain, I predict, and therefore, yet again --

MS. WELLS: I've heard this before.

MR. GEMAR: And since Janet told me six months ago that we were going to be done in May, it actually looks like we will be done in May. I didn't believe it was going to take that long but,

unfortunately, the weather did not cooperate. But we are on the home stretch as far as the deployment of the geosynthetics. And the crew is out there this week making a lot of progress. So I think by the end of or by the next meeting I will be able to report that all the geosynthetic have been deployed, and we'll just be doing the cover soil at that point. The other update is for the Western Magazine Area and IR-05. We have actually three documents that are kind of in the queue. The Munitions and Explosives of Concern Conceptual Site Model and Response Action Completion Report are under review or will be under review by the Navy shortly. And we also have the Draft Final Remedial Investigation Report for that site, those two sites that is also being wrapped up for submittal to the Navy for their review. And then that will be coming to an agency near you soon thereafter.

And then last month, kind of along the lines that Myrna brought up, we did detonate or blow up the remaining MEC items from IR-05 and the Paint Waste Area. These were the live munitions items that had to be destroyed. However, just for an FYI, I did include a picture of some of the inert items that we do have in storage for the Navy. And they could be the -- some of those building blocks that Myrna was referring to, because they are inert, and could be used for educational purposes if the Navy so chooses. Any questions?

MR. RASMUSSEN: Dwight, your sheet here indicates that there are none of these items remaining in storage at Mare Island, but then it goes on to say that they are stored. Where are they being stored now?

MR. GEMAR: Well, we have no live munition items, no munitions with high explosives currently remaining, those have all been destroyed. These that I show on the bottom photograph, those are the inert items, and they're in a secret location.

MR. RASMUSSEN: That's what I thought.

MR. COFFEY: They're in your garage; aren't they?

MR. GEMAR: They're in the creek behind Wendell's house.

(LAUGHTER.)

MR. GEMAR: No, they're in one of the magazines.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Thanks, Dwight.

MR. GEMAR: I'm sorry. Film at eleven.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Thank you. The next is the regulatory update. Janet, DTSC.

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

MS. NAITO: Well, first off, I wanted to thank Michael. It's been a pleasure working with you. Second, I can't really tell you how many documents I'm reviewing, how many documents I've finished reviewing; all I can tell you is I am now caught up to September, 2009, and I hope by the next -- well, sometime in the next year that I'm here, that I can tell you that I'm all caught up.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: That would be suspect.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Elizabeth, Water Board.

MS. WELLS: So one of the items I was working on was hearing from Paisha Jorgensen, the former project manager for Mare Island. And I got an e-mail that he will be returning to the United States around June, not to the Water Board, but he and his wife are going to be moving to

Sonoma County and caretaking a farm. They're going to be tending to the chickens and doing organic gardening and that kind of thing. So he also said that they're going to be renovating part of a farmhouse with an extra bedroom. So all his friends are invited to go.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Including us?

MS. WELLS: He didn't say that, but he didn't not say that.

MR. KARR: Don't let him get that chicken manure in the creeks down there, the Water Board wouldn't like it.

MS. NAITO: I think I might have to go and inspect.

MS. WELLS: I might have to inspect. I was going to say, I mentioned this last time, but we are going to be able to close an underground storage tank, one of the two remaining in the Western Early Transfer Parcel -- is that correct? -- in the next week. And that I went out, once by myself and once with Janet, we went to see the excavation that was being done out at IR-17, Building 503. Very exciting. And reviewed a bunch of reports. And according to the Navy update, I wrote comments on four documents.

MR. COFFEY: You don't recall all that?

MS. WELLS: Actually I wrote the same ones down on my sheet.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Good, so we jive. Thank you for that. Next is Carolyn with EPA.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Well, I just want to say on behalf of the Vallejo Choral Society, I really want to thank Lennar for allowing us to use Quarters H for our warmup prior to the Daffodil Tea on Sunday. We had a lot of people there who really hadn't -- had not been out to Mare Island, and so it was a real treat to be able to go in the old officers quarters. And, yeah, we enjoyed singing in there. There's great acoustics in Quarters H, actually better than in the chapel, although everybody said we sounded great in the chapel.

The only other thing I have is I also have some flyers, you can come see us at our next concert. We're going to be performing at the Empress on May 22nd. So come out and see us. And that's all I have.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All right. Thank you, Carolyn. Next is co-chairs report. Me or you?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You can go first.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Me, all right. Well if --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Looks like you have more to say.

VI. CO-CHAIR REPORTS

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Well, a decent amount to say, I guess. We at the DRMO, Defense Reutilization Marketing Office, all the petroleum corrective action that we were doing has been completed. We removed -- and I know we reported on it before -- but grand total, this is the grand total, 135,456, to be exact, cubic yards of the total petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soil. The Dump Road has been completely restored. And Azuar Drive in that area has been completely restored. It is still closed for the work going on at Site 17, but at least at the DRMO all is buttoned up and ready to roll there on the road.

We're still working on our PCB sites focusing on Investigation Area A-2. EPA has given us closure on one of those sites, and there are twelve more to go. And reports have been submitted, and Carolyn is looking at those reports, and hopefully we will obtain closure on those, we're pretty confident. We're going to be working on two PCB sites that were Navy-retained on the Eastern Early Transfer Parcel. We've been working on them, and we'll continue to work, finish them up this year, Building 163 and 832.

We completed the activities at the Paint Waste Area in the northern part of the island. That was completed in March. However, the excavation area still needs to be backfilled and planted with pickleweed as soon as the lake is dried out. We call it Lear Lake after Janet sitting over there. We also completed a surface radiological survey and a geophysical survey on one acre north of that area. During that time -- during that survey, two radiological items were recovered from the surface, will be properly disposed of off-site. And the Navy's currently evaluating that area for the next step of future work.

As Janet mentioned -- or actually Elizabeth, I believe it was -- for Site 17 we have fieldwork ongoing right now. There were three distinct excavation areas we presented here before at the RAB that we are removing the excavating soil. Two have been completed, and we expect everything to be completed by the end of May, everything buttoned up.

There's a great picture of Myrna and I from our last RAB tour. This is just talking about where I'm going and says, "I thank every one of you for your hard work and dedication." And I truly mean that. Also what I'd like to say is currently they are getting ready to interview for my replacement, we anticipate that to be happening in the very near future, I can't give you an exact time, date, I know applications are due by tomorrow. The period closes for that. In the meantime, Heather Wochnick, our lead RPM, will be serving as the acting BEC until that person is brought on board. I would also like to say that most of you, if not all of you, have my e-mail address. If you want to contact me, it is the same e-mail address because I'm staying with the Navy, so feel free to do that, and keep in touch.

As far as documents, we submitted nine documents of various nature; some PCB reports. We issued a Draft Work Plan for the Non-Tidal Wetland Investigation at Site 17 to be performed. Our Final Action Memo for Building 742, which is the Former Degreasing Plant. We issued that. And we issued a visual survey for the munitions and explosives of concern in the Western Magazine Area, various buildings. They're located within the Transfer Parcels XB-1, 2, 3, it's the nomenclature of the transfer parcels that we hope to transfer by the end of the fiscal year. And we received comments, four sets from DTSC and four sets from the Water Board this year -- this month. And we had actually a BCT meeting this afternoon, and there will be another one next month. Any questions? Comments?

(No response.)

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: If not, I'm going to turn it over to Myrna for her report.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Thank you, Michael, and yeah, we'll miss you. You've been a good person to work with and great BEC. But it sounds like you're going to a new position with some new challenge. And so the Point Molate position will also be open?

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Actually, no. We had our final RAB meeting April 7th. We actually officially adjourned the RAB --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Wow.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: All -- it was the remaining, there were 41 acres at Point Molate, and it was officially early transferred to the City of Richmond March 25th, I believe was the date. So we had our final RAB and there's no more for the Navy. I mean other than to you know, keep apprised of what's going on. But yeah -- so, no, there will not be a replacement for me there.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Can you also mention what the topic is going to be for our --

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Oh, yes. Yes. As discussed previously, Myrna was asking the topic for the May -- which is next month's RAB meeting. The Base Closure Manager from the Navy, Tony Megliola, will be giving a presentation along with Lennar and Weston regarding the -- both early transfer parcels, and where we're at. And basically was it, you know, the cost issues with that, as well as the benefits, and the timing. So they're going to be all three -- I don't know exactly who's presenting what, but that will be basically the agenda for the May meeting. So it will be a good one. I just won't be here, but it will be a good one.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well I just wanted Michael to bring that up because there was a comment made that prompted us to discuss having that as a topic. There was an understanding or a hope, maybe there is even some belief that early transfers can save the Navy money and save time and get the cleanup done faster. So since we've had two very significant early transfers, we were really some of the first, certainly at this scale, I just thought that it would be good to hear how that's working out and who -- how people judge whether or not that has been a successful way to get the environmental cleanup done.

I'd just offer to you, if you somehow did not get on my e-mail list, I am inviting volunteers that work with us at Mare Island, including the Flyway Festival, the Regional Park, the Preserve, Daffodil Tea, and the Restoration Advisory Board, to a barbecue this Saturday at noon. And a chance to see some of the sailboat races too. So if you want information about that and you didn't get it and you'd like to attend, just see me after the meeting. And then our next second Saturday is Saturday, May 8. And the Mare Island Shoreline Heritage Preserve will be open 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., and we certainly welcome volunteers. And we had a boat trip scheduled yesterday on the Napa, leaving the Vallejo marina and going to Napa and back and then along the Mare Island shore. We had a good group of people on board, and the boat had a technical difficulty, and we didn't get much past the lift bridge, the causeway. And we ended up partially having to be -- one load rescued by the Coast Guard.

(LAUGHTER.)

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And we were not in danger, but we were stuck dead in the water as you might say. And then another boat brought us back in to the marina. Why I'm telling you that is because there's an alternative boat trip scheduled now, for May 5 at 2:00 p.m. We'll be out on the river for about three hours. And I think I could probably get the captain to cut you a deal. If that is a time that's better for you than yesterday was, I can assure you a great trip on a boat with a highly qualified captain, and a beautifully appointed boat with the Delphinus and Dolphin charters. A great way to see Mare Island, to see the nesting osprey, the nesting great blue herons. And we just saw a lot of bird life out on the water. And, again, a great way to see Mare Island from the river as it would have traditionally been seen by the Navy and its workers. That's it for me. Thanks.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Thanks, Myrna. We'll go into our final public comment period for the evening. Is there any public comment? Okay. With that -- oh, Heather.

MS. WOCHNICK: Actually, I have one. Myrna brought up -- do I need that? Okay. Myrna brought up the topic of UXO education. If anyone was here, Chris Rasmussen and Barbara Bennett were here last week for part of the Marine Corps Firing Range Proposed Plan public meeting. During that meeting I had brought up part of a UXO education program that would be brought onto the island, and we're still thinking about the process of what it would include. I do have a couple things that I forgot to put out -- sorry. And we are definitely entertaining public comments on, well, one, the Marine Corps Firing Range Proposed Plan, comments are due on May 6th, right before Michael leaves. And in addition to that I welcome anyone's public comments on what a UXO education program could entail. I know Myrna has discussed her museum. So additional comments are welcome, and I can provide some of these documents also.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Heather, when are you wanting those comments? And I think that Paula had mentioned we needed to do a focus group meeting, sounds like that might be a good topic for a focus group meeting.

MS. WOCHNICK: Sure. I would definitely, if you have comments on the Marine Corps Firing Range, definitely include those by next week. If you have additional comments on what a UXO program would entail, we'll just -- we can continue on receiving those. I'd say within the next few months.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. Cause, yeah, I think we'd want to look at the materials that you've begun to put together and see how we might, based on the Restoration Advisory Board's experience tailor that for this property.

MS. WOCHNICK: Absolutely.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Because I looked at some of the material that -- that was on the Army website that you referred me to, and I think my e-mail to you was that it might be a little bit different here because it looked like it was more oriented towards -- theirs was towards Army kinds of munitions and situations, and maybe also would be different here because we're not expecting fired, fused, and armed things that they might on a more live site. So those would be the kinds of things we should probably talk about. And I would hope the regulators would get involved in that too.

MS. WOCHNICK: And actually Janet Naito has already made the comment that she will be requesting a UXO education program along with every ROD that includes IC's, so --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No, I meant get involved in the development of the materials and the program.

MS. WOCHNICK: Absolutely.

MS. NAITO: You bet.

CO-CHAIR BLOOM: Any other public comment? Okay. Before we adjourn again, I want to thank everybody. It's been a pleasure being the BEC for this base in the almost four years that I've been here. Myrna, I do want to thank you. I've learned a lot from you. It's been great working with you, extremely passionate in what you believe in, and all I can say is I have enjoyed working with you. So I will miss Mare Island. You never know, one day maybe I'll be back, you know how this works. But thank you, everybody. And with that, we will adjourn.

(Thereupon the foregoing was concluded at 9:09 p.m.)

LIST OF HANDOUTS:

- Presentation Handout – Western Early Transfer Parcel (WETP) Five Year Review – Investigation Areas I (Partial) and J, and the Western Submerged Lands
- Presentation Handout – Remedial Action Update for the IA C3 Triangle BGM Site
- Presentation Handout – Features within the Eastern Early Transfer Parcel (EETP) – CH2M Hill/ Lennar Mare Island
- Presentation Handout – Mare Island RAB Update April 29, 2010 – Weston Solutions
- Navy Monthly Progress Report Former Mare Island Naval Shipyard April 29, 2010
- Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Safety
- A Hiker’s Guide to Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)
- United States Navy UXO Safety Coloring Book
- Learn and Follow the 3Rs – UXO Safety Handout
- Kai and His Friends – UXO Safety Handout
- Sergeant Woof – UXO Safety Handout



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June 30, 2010
DCN: CAPE-3218-0003-0006

Ms. Diane Silva
NAVFAC SW Code EV33
NBSD Bldg 3519
2965 Mole Road
San Diego, California 92136

Subject: Navy Contract No. N62473-07-D-3218, Task Order 0003,
Community Relations and RAB Support for Former Mare Island Naval
Shipyard, Vallejo, California
Final April 2010 Mare Island RAB Meeting Minutes

Dear Ms. Silva:

Enclosed are two hard copies (one bound and one unbound) of the Final April 2010 Mare Island Naval Shipyard Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting Minutes for inclusion in the Administrative Record. Also enclosed are two CDs containing the native file of the document and one complete PDF copy.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please call Shelley Samaritoni or me at (858) 268-3383.

Sincerely,

Larry Davidson, P.E.
Program Manager
CDM Federal Programs Corporation

c: B. Pauly, BRAC PMO (w/o)
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