Mare Island Naval Shipyard Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Mare Island Conference Center, 375 G Street, Vallejo, California December 4, 2014

This packet contains the following list of items:

- December 4, 2014 Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting Notice.
- Agenda for December 4, 2014 RAB Meeting.
- Draft Minutes from the September 25, 2014 RAB Meeting.
- Comments or Corrections to the Draft Meeting Minutes Form: Please complete this form and return to Janet Lear or Myrna Hayes at the conclusion of the RAB meeting. All corrections will be included in the draft final copy of the minutes, which will be located in the RAB library for review and comment.
- RAB Meeting Agenda Request/Comments Form: Please complete this form and return to Janet Lear or Myrna Hayes.

NOTE: Minutes from previous meetings that are to be finalized this month will only be sent to the information repository for review. Past RAB meeting minutes can be viewed on the following website: http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil

Future Mare Island RAB meetings are listed below:

January 29, 2015
March 26, 2015
May 28, 2015

PUBLIC MEETING

MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)

December 2014 MEETING

The Department of Navy (DON) invites interested members of the public to attend updates and presentations with members of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) made up of representatives from the local community, Navy, Federal and State regulatory agencies. The DON encourages the public to keep informed about the environmental cleanup at former Mare Island Naval Shipyard (MINSY), Vallejo, California.

December 2014 Featured Topics

Investigation Area K
Remote Operated Vehicle Demonstration and Remedial Investigation Preliminary Data

Land Use Covenant Termination
Building 781 Polychlorinated Biphenyls Site AL#01
Investigation Area D1.2, Eastern Early Transfer Parcel

Date: Thursday, December 4, 2014
Time: 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Location: Mare Island Conference Center
375 G St., Vallejo, CA

Ask questions and voice your concerns. You Can Make a Difference!

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Janet Lear, (619) 532-0976 or Myrna Hayes, (707) 249-9633
Navy BRAC Web Page: http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil
Mare Island Environnemental Web Page: http://www.mareisland.org

AGENDA
MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting No. 206
December 4, 2014 – Mare Island Conference Center
375 G Street, Vallejo, CA

7:00 p.m.	**Welcome and Introductions**	5 mins.
	(Janet Lear, Myrna Hayes)	
7:05	**Presentation:**	
	Investigation Area K	
	Remote Operated Vehicle Demonstration and	
	Remedial Investigation Preliminary Data	
	Mr. Reginald Paulding, Navy Remedial Project Manager	25 mins.
	Discussion	5 mins.
7:35	**Presentation:**	
	Land Use Covenant Termination	
	Building 781 Polychlorinated Biphenyls Site AL#01	
	Investigation Area D1.2, Eastern Early Transfer Parcel	
	Mr. Neal Siler, Lennar Mare Island	25 mins.
	Discussion	5 mins.
8:05	**Public Comment Period**	5 mins.
8:10	**10-minute break**	10 mins.
8:20	**Administrative Business and Announcements**	
	(Myrna Hayes, Janet Lear)	
	a) September 25, 2014 Meeting Minutes	5 mins.
8:25	**Focus Group Reports/Discussion**	20 mins.
	a) Community (to be determined)	
	b) Natural Resources (to be determined)	
	c) Technical (Paula Tygielski)	
	d) City Report (Kathleen Diohep)	
	e) Lennar Update (Neal Siler)	
	f) Weston Update (Dwight Gemar)	
	g) Regulatory Agency Update (Janet Naito/Carolyn d'Almeida/ Elizabeth Wells)	
8:45	**Co-chairs' Report** (Myrna Hayes, Janet Lear)	10 mins.
8:55	**Public Comment Period**	5 mins.
9:00	**Adjourn**	

THE NEXT RAB MEETING WILL BE HELD January 29, 2015

For more information concerning environmental restoration at Mare Island, contact:

Janet Lear, BRAC Environmental Coordinator & Navy Co-chair (619) 532-0976;
Myrna Hayes, RAB Community Co-chair (707) 249-9633
Janet Naito, Department of Toxic Substances Control (510) 540-3833; Carolyn d'Almeida, US EPA (415) 972-3150;
Elizabeth Wells, Regional Water Quality Control Board, (510) 622-2440;
RAB Support Contractor: Jessica W. Cooper, Sullivan-Weston Services JVA, LLC (415) 321-1782
Navy BRAC Web Page: http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil
Mare Island Environmental Web Page: http://www.mareisland.org

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

HELD THURSDAY, September 25, 2014

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for former Mare Island Naval Shipyard (MINSY) held its regular meeting on Thursday, September 25th, 2014, at the Mare Island Conference Center, 375 G Street, Vallejo, California. The meeting started at 7:04 p.m. and adjourned at 9:09 p.m. These minutes contain a transcript of the discussions and presentations from the RAB Meeting.

RAB Community Members in Attendance:

- Myrna Hayes (Community Co-Chair)
- Michael Coffey (Community Member)

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

- Patricia McFadden (Acting Navy Co-Chair)
- Chris d'Almeida (Environmental Protection Agency)
- Kathleen Diohep (City of Vallejo)
- Dwight Gemar (Weston Solutions, Inc.)
- Janet Naito (Department of Toxic Substances Control)
- Sheila Roebuck (Lennar Mare Island)
- Neal Siler (Lennar Mare Island)
- Elizabeth Wells (Regional Water Quality Control Board)

Community Guests in Attendance:

- Jack Bedessem (Community Member)
- Patricia Figueroa (Community Member)
- George Higgins (Community Member)
- Allison Riffel (Trihydro Corporation)

RAB Support from Sullivan-Weston Services JVA, LLC, in Attendance:

- Jessica W. Cooper (Assistant Project Manager)
- Wally Neville (Audio/Visual Support)
- Doris Bailey (Stenographer)

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS (Myrna Hayes [Community Co-Chair] and Patricia McFadden [Acting Navy Co-Chair])

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Hello. Well, welcome everyone. As I think you are aware, Janet Lear is, has a family issue that has made it so that Patricia McFadden is representing the Navy this evening. Most of you, if not all of you, know Patricia, Caretaker's Site Office for the Bay Area.

MS. DIOHEP: I think we've talked on the phone; right?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: We did.

MS. DIOHEP: Now I've met you.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So, as usual we introduce ourselves. Once in a while there's someone who doesn't know who someone is, and especially maybe Patricia doesn't.

So I am Myrna Hayes, and I'm the community co-chair, and I live in Vallejo.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: And I'm Patricia McFadden. I work for the Navy. And my main role is the manager of the Caretaker's Site Office out at Treasure Island. And I have some history here at Mare Island as well.

MR. GEMAR: Dwight Gemar with Weston Solutions.

MS. DIOHEP: Kathleen Diohep, city of Vallejo.

MR. BEDESSEM: I'm Jack Bedessem with Trihydro.

MS. RIFFEL: Allison Riffel with Trihydro.

MS. ROEBUCK: Sheila Roebuck, Lennar Mare Island.

MS. NAITO: Janet Naito, California Department of Toxic Substances Control.

MS. WELLS: Elizabeth Wells with the Water Board.

MR. SILER: Neal Siler, Lennar Mare Island.

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

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Your mic's not on.

MR. COFFEY: I'm still from American Canyon.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And Neal was not turned on.

MR. COFFEY: He doesn't get to speak tonight, so.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: All right. Welcome to the Restoration Advisory Board meeting. And let's see what's on --

MR. COFFEY: Minutes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No, we don't do minutes yet.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Any other opening remarks, Myrna, you'd like to make?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: All right. Well, let's start right into the presentation. ,

II. PRESENTATION (Janet Naito [Department of Toxic Substances Control]): *Recourse Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Requirements*

MS. NAITO: Oh, crap, I'm up first.

MR. COFFEY: We got that on the record.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: I want to see how that's typed on the record.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: How much is it worth it for you for us to amend those minutes?

MS. NAITO: You'd be surprised at what I've been recorded saying.

MR. COFFEY: I can just see that on your Tombstone, "Oh, crap, why me?"

MS. NAITO: I wasn't ready.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It's my time.

MS. NAITO: Is it? Okay. Everybody has a copy of my handout, my beautiful handout. We're going to be thumbing through the handout. In the very back there's larger copies of two of the maps we'll be using.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Wally, is there any way -- oh, well, I guess not.

MR. NEVILLE: Is there any way that? Go ahead and ask me the question.

MS. NAITO: You want the light on?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, yeah, maybe without this middle one let's see what your -- oh, well, but it's too dark for them now.

MS. NAITO: They don't care.

MS. DIOHEP: Well, we have in front of us everything you're putting up there, right?

MS. NAITO: Correct. Okay. I'm just going to start and hopefully my presentation will start. No everybody can hear me, I talk loud.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: No. No. No

MR. COFFEY: Speak loudly into the microphone.

MS. NAITO: Well, I'm also short. I'm here tonight to discuss the RCRA corrective action process because DTSC hopes to release a fact sheet in October to initiate a public comment period announcing our plans to issue corrective action complete determinations on four sites at Mare Island. So we figured we should come and talk to you about it before that happens.

So tonight we're here -- if you flip to slide two -- we're here to talk about what is corrective action.

The permit history at Mare Island to explain why it's required.

What the corrective action process looks like.

And how, moving forward, we'd like to integrate the Superfund and the corrective action processes here at Mare Island.

So it all begins with RCRA -- sorry -- the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 which addresses hazardous waste management activities.

So what does this mean? People and businesses that generate hazardous waste are subject to waste accumulation, manifesting, and recordkeeping standards. In California, facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste on-site must obtain a permit from DTSC.

In 1984 Congress amended that law to require corrective action or cleanup for all releases of hazardous waste and hazardous constituents from solid waste management units -- another term we'll -- I'll define -- at facilities seeking permits.

So now we're onto slide three. So we just went over that. Solid waste management units are any unit that managed solid waste.

MR. COFFEY: Oh.

MS. NAITO: Hence the name solid waste management unit. So at Mare Island we have a few of those.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You know, maybe your -- are your slides exactly the same as these?

MS. NAITO: Yes. I'm just talking about more than is on there.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, that's not -- all right. That's not a very good practice for the future maybe. You should consider --

MS. NAITO: Putting more information on the slides?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, because we're kind of, even us really into it, you know, totally into this thing are having a hard time tracking what the heck you're talking about.

MS. NAITO: What I can do is I can forward the presentation with my notes as a PDF after the meeting as well.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, okay. Cause you're just talking about something that isn't here, like we usually --

MS. NAITO: Yeah, it isn't as exactly as written.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, okay.

MS. NAITO: I was told when we were developing presentations I was supposed to summarize and then talk more. That's not going to cut it for the RAB, so in the future I will put more information on the slides or I will make sure I have more slides.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, check in with Neal, I'm always helping him out with his slides. But now I don't have to, I don't have to at all.

MS. NAITO: Okay. He is good at that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: He's cured.

MR. GEMAR: Please don't tell Neal to have more slides.

MR. SILER: Now you've got it.

MR. GEMAR: Wrong direction.

MR. SILER: Next presentation, fifty slides.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You've lost us now, Janet.

MS. NAITO: I started to put more stuff on the slides and it -- I was told fifty slides was not appropriate, so I buried some of it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: By Richard?

MS. DIOHEP: I am impressed at the minimum number of acronyms you've had so far though.

MS. NAITO: I have been trained.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Except for RCRA isn't actually spelled out, so --

MS. NAITO: I did.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Where?

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: She said it.

MS. NAITO: I said it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right.

MS. NAITO: But I didn't spell it out.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: There you go.

MS. NAITO: So you're right, I will fix that next time. So at Mare Island -- oh, we have it. Okay. I'm probably going to mess this up too, so my apologies in advance.

So at Mare Island --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Don't say crap.

MS. NAITO: I'm sorry?

MS. WELLS: Maybe if she says crap it will be better.

MS. NAITO: Yeah, I was told that was a better word than some others.

MR. COFFEY: Yeah.

MS. NAITO: At Mare Island we did issue or we did have an interim status document for the facility in 1981. We issued a -- sorry, one thing that's not on your slide is that in 1988 both U.S. EPA and DTSC denied RCRA operating permits for the surface impoundments and for the landfill.

So in 1995 we issued a permit for three storage units.

In 2003, we modified the permit to remove the Eastern Early Transfer Parcel and the Western Early Transfer Parcel from the facility permit.

I know, I'm sorry, Myrna. I need to spell that -- hey, it went to the next slide. Wrong slide.

So what is the corrective action process? The corrective action process is not described in statutes or regulations, so we generally follow a process similar to the Superfund process.

This is kind of a busy slide, and the purpose is to show the different terminology we use and how it's similar to what we use in our usual cleanup process here at Mare Island. So instead of calling it a Preliminary Assessment and a Site Inspection, we do Facility Assessments and Facility Inspections.

Instead of doing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, we do Further Investigation and a Corrective Measure Study.

Instead of doing a Cleanup Plan, which would be called the Proposed Plan / Record of Decision, or in California parlance, a Remedial Action Plan, we do a Corrective Measures Proposal and a Statement of Basis.

Then the site goes into Design and Implementation, these are the same.

If Operation and Maintenance is required you do a Land Use Covenant, and then an Operation and Maintenance Plan or Agreement.

And then the site goes down to Certification, or what we're here tonight to talk about, the Corrective Action Complete Determinations

I know, I'm sorry.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: This is getting crazy. I really --

MR. COFFEY: This is the government right here, that's the government.

MS. NAITO: That's our process.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Maybe I missed the first part because I was so annoyed by this presentation. Richard should be here to help you because he probably put you up to this format.

MS. NAITO: Well, he's the one that helped me cut down the slides.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Can you tell me where the hell we're talking about?

MR. COFFEY: We're in the corrective action.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I know, but of what?

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Of the RCRA permit. When we were an operational base, and we were handling more hazardous materials and waste specifically, then we had to get a permit for those things.

Now, the base closed, but that didn't necessarily close the permit. We had to go through, essentially, a cleanup process for those permitted sites.

MS. NAITO: It's a parallel process. Mare Island, the Federal Facility Agreement specifically says we will do the cleanup under -- sorry -- the comprehensive environmental -- CERCLA.

MS. WELLS: Superfund.

MS. NAITO: The Superfund process.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right, we kind of know that one.

MS. NAITO: But we still have to comply with the Resource Conservation Recovery Act requirements for corrective action.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Where are these properties? You mentioned that you denied the permit in 1983, that's not on here but I wrote it.

MS. NAITO: 1988.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: '88. But for the landfill and the surface waters?

MS. NAITO: Surface water impoundments, correct.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Impoundments.

MS. NAITO: And in the intervening time, the Naval Shipyard shut down a number of other areas where they handled waste.

But today we're here to talk about Corrective Action of other Solid Waste Management Units that were identified. This would be things like the sanitary sewer, the storm sewers.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. That would be better if you would talk about it at the beginning so, for me anyway, and I am retarded, I know, I acknowledge that, but -- and I'm not making fun, but really truly I have no clue what we're talking about tonight.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: RCRA.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I mean, you do, you're regulators, come on, give us a break. We're members of the community, I am, and I'm going to get mad pretty soon. Oh, yeah, well, RCRA, you know. Well, she's going to find out about it later in the meeting, she's going to tell us what she's talking about. I'm getting mad. And I don't mean to get mad, but I just want to know where are we talking about on the island, what are we talking about tonight?

MS. NAITO: Maybe I -- I'm going to jump ahead just a little bit. So if you go to slide --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Geez.

MS. NAITO: Sorry, Myrna. Oops. If you go to slide fourteen, these are the four properties that we are going to be talking about --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Cool.

MS. NAITO: -- making determinations on. And you're right, I can move that up. I should have moved that up.

So parcel XV-B(1)a is in between investigation area A-2 and IR-17. I have a figure, it's one of the very large figures in the back of your package to show you where that is. Cause you know how geographically challenged I am.

So this is one of the parcels that we are proposing to make this determination on.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Janet, for a second, maybe I can just try to explain where we are and what RCRA is.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I know what RCRA is.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: There's a separate law that deals with active facilities.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I actually know what RCRA is.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Okay.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Even though it is just an acronym here, and we usually try not to use acronyms here.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Right.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But what I'm trying to do is figure out what this corrective action process that we're going to learn about tonight is being applied to or where it's being lifted from or whatever it is.

And so going way back here, I mean in sighing and all of that, I'm just trying to learn where these parcels, or if it's just a blanket thing that's happening to everything that's not west or east. And, you know, in those other two transfers.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Right.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: What we are talking about. Or if it's just a policy thing. If it has some application to this island, well then, it's kind of fair, isn't it, to kind of ask --

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Right.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- where we're going --

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Right.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- and what we're talking about.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Right. Right. What the situation is under RCRA, it regulates active facilities.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yes.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Okay. Back in the eighties initially all of the active facilities were required to report under both RCRA and CERCLA for CERCLA-related sites. But active facilities like the landfill was required to apply for interim status under RCRA. It's part of a permitting process. Okay? So once they've applied for it, now they have status under RCRA. And then when the base was closed it's being addressed under CERCLA overall.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: But we still have another process under RCRA that has to be closed out for the permitting. Corrective action refers to, it's the cleanup process that takes place under RCRA. So what they're trying to do --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So has that been already done for the area H-1 landfill?

MS. NAITO: Yes.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: That's what they're trying to wrap up. And that's what this process is about. So it's part of the final closure is to get it closed out under the other law.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And is that on this diagram, that property?

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Those are the properties she's talking about.

MS. NAITO: H-1 will be discussed, and that's the second figure you have in your packet.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: H-1 is the second figure.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: All right, then, thank you.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: I hope that helped.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yes, because we actually have heard about RCRA out there before, for about twenty years there was a landfill out there until we put it to bed.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Yeah.

MS. NAITO: That was odd. So similar to the Superfund process, when you get to the end and you've implemented your remedies, we issue a Corrective Action Determination, and then we modify the facility permit to take it out of the facility permit requirements. So that's what we're here to talk about tonight as part of the corrective action process.

So there's two types of no further actions. No Further Action Determinations you can get at the end of this process. One is just a RCRA Corrective Action Complete; the other one is a Corrective Action Complete with Controls. And we'll go over both of those.

So if you clean up your site to a level safe for unrestricted use, you get a RCRA Corrective Action Complete Determination; because there is no further activity or controls that are necessary to protect public health and the environment. So this was the type of determination that we made for investigation area A-2.

The other --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Sorry to be so dense, where is A-2 on this map?

MS. NAITO: It is not shown on your map. I didn't bring a figure of that one, I'm sorry.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, could you describe where it is?

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Isn't that the north building ways?

MS. NAITO: It's the north building ways.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I know where the north building ways are, we just did a cleanup of it.

MS. NAITO: Right. If you look at this, it's just adjacent to it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So adjacent north or south or east or west?

MS. NAITO: To the right of parcel XV-B(1)a.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: It's over here, so it is this parcel.

MS. NAITO: It includes the north building ways right here.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So it is Parcel 2.

MS. NAITO: That is Parcel 2, investigation area A-2.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Consistency would be good too. Thank you.

MS. NAITO: Okay. So even if there are ongoing requirements for Operation and Maintenance, we can still make a Corrective Action Complete Determination, but it is Corrective Action Complete with Controls.

So this is equivalent to certifying that the remedy has been constructed and is operating successfully, all required Land Use Controls are in place, and if the remedy requires more than just Land Use Controls, that we have all the elements you need to insure that the remedy is operated and maintained into the future. This would include Operation and Maintenance Plans, an agreement or order to require continued operation and maintenance, and that there's funding to assure that this continues to take place into the future. Okay.

Under the Corrective Action process, we do have an element of public involvement. We provide an opportunity for the community to consider and comment on our proposed decision to issue this Corrective Action Complete Determination and to remove these sites from the Hazardous Waste Facility Boundaries. This is usually done at the end of the process under the RCRA Corrective Action process.

We are moving forward. We are proposing to move that into or to combine the process within the Superfund process. So when we select a remedy, we would like to go tell the community that when we fully implement that remedy, it is our intent to then issue the RCRA Corrective Action Complete Determination.

So we talked about the four properties. Parcel XV-B(1)a -- it's an approximately 17 acre parcel in the northeastern part of Mare Island. It used to contain the gas station, a commissary, a repeater facility, and a skeet range. These are shown on the next figure on your larger handout.

MS. DIOHEP: What's a repeater facility?

MS. NAITO: You know, I wish I could tell you, I just knew of it as a building.

MS. DIOHEP: Oh, okay.

MS. NAITO: But that's a good question.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Cell towers have repeaters to pass the signal on, so it probably had something to do with radio communication.

MS. NAITO: So the skeet range is located here. The commissary was over here. The repeater facility was over here. And the gas station was in the upper right-hand corner of that area.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: You might have a laser on your phone.

MS. NAITO: I am so not good at operating equipment, my apologies.

MS. WELLS: Janet, I have a question. So I understand why H-1, the landfill, would have been in the RCRA permitting process. I don't know why a gas station or repeater facility, do you know why that particular --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Or a skeet range.

MS. WELLS: -- or skeet range are part of the -- you may not know the answer to this question, but do you have any idea why this particular parcel was thrown into RCRA?

MS. NAITO: Because there were Solid Waste Management Units.

MS. WELLS: Okay.

MS. NAITO: There were, for some reason they considered Underground Storage Tanks and Aboveground Storage Tanks at the gasoline facility to be solid waste. They were identified as Solid Waste Management Units.

MS. WELLS: By the Navy.

MS. NAITO: They were identified by the Navy as Solid Waste Management Units.

MS. WELLS: Okay. Thank you.

MS. NAITO: We also had some utility lines that went through the sewer and the sanitary -- the sewers were also identified as Solid Waste Management Units throughout the entire base.

So based on the results of the Site Investigation, No Further Action is required under CERCLA, so the Navy has prepared a draft Finding of Suitability for Transfer to document those past investigation activities and to demonstrate to everybody why No Further Action is required under CERCLA.

There is still one ongoing cleanup in this area and that is UST 993-4, and that's the subject of an ongoing Water Board cleanup.

And the Navy has indicated that that will require petroleum related land use restrictions. Therefore, DTSC is proposing to determine Corrective Action Complete with Controls, and

remove the parcel from the Facility Permit Boundaries once the Water Board has completed its closure of the petroleum site.

So that would be our determination that the remedy has been fully implemented and No Further Action is required, other than compliance with ongoing Land Use Covenant restrictions.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: We have not had a RAB tour lately in that area and I'm -- I know that we used to go to a monitoring well and peer at it near 503.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: IR-17.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, IR-17.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: That's a groundwater plume that's monitored there.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You need to use the microphone if you're speaking about these topics. Do you want to? Yeah. Yeah. Yes.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: IR-17 has a groundwater plume, so the well would be related to that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So is that, you have it listed on here, is that part of this process?

MS. NAITO: No, the Navy carefully defined this parcel to not include impacted portions of IR-17.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Which is being managed under CERCLA, it's just a different program.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So that's not on this list tonight, you just have it marked on here, right, under B-1, 1-1-B?

MS. NAITO: Yeah. IR-17 is adjacent to this parcel.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. And thank you. But then where is the one -- you have parcel -- okay. Just A, all right.

MS. NAITO: It's just A.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So you're only talking about A even though you have Parcel 1-B outlined here.

MS. NAITO: Correct.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. Just trying to keep track here. Thank you.

MS. NAITO: The next parcel is the Marine Corps Firing Range. We've had past meetings here talking about where we proposed a remedy, selected a remedy, and now we are in the process of -- sorry, I should go over the background first.

The Marine Corps Firing Range covers approximately 48 acres between the boundaries of the Eastern and Western Early Transfer Parcel. This is shown on the next page. The property consists of a rifle range and three pistol range complexes. It was constructed in 1940, and the rifle range began operating at that time. And the pistol range began operation in 1949.

There were significant cleanup activities that took place on this property. And I recognize that this is really busy and I should have made a bigger picture of this.

The Land Use Covenant restrictions apply to -- sorry -- it should show up as blue on, everything that's outlined by pink on this property -- on this page. So that would be the levees and the outfall areas.

So the final remedy was approved by the Navy, DTSC and the Water Board in November of 2013 and consists of Institutional Controls, or land use restrictions that prohibit sensitive uses and restrict future invasive activities. These Institutional Controls are further described in the Navy's Land Use Control Remedial Design that we are still working on.

DTSC is proposing to issue a Corrective Action Complete Determination with Controls to remove this parcel from the Facility Permit Boundaries. Upon our concurrence with the final Land Use Covenant Remedial Design, the Navy has recently asked DTSC to consider issuing a Corrective Action Complete Determination without Controls.

DTSC is evaluating this request, and the fact sheet that goes out may have this revised proposal.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Can you explain what a final Land Use Covenant Remedial Design is?

MS. NAITO: This is the document that we prepare that outlines the restrictions that will be required.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I don't recognize that as an acronym or something that we've talked about before, the Remedial Design.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: So after the Record of Decision, you would go into a Remedial Design phase. For most projects that includes actually an engineering design, like how much soil you're going to remove or how you're going to install wells. But when your Remedial Design is just Land Use Controls, that's a Land Use Covenant Remedial Design.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: So it's an opportunity to go through the details of that Land Use Covenant.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: All right.

MS. NAITO: Thank you, Patricia.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Just as you would the technical design of the remedy.

MS. NAITO: There's a question in the back as well.

MR. HIGGINS: I'm curious. The Marines have been at Mare Island since 1962 and even during the World War I period they were conducting basic training. Where were they getting their marksmanship training? Where was the rifle range or the pistol range then? I can't conceive of them going off the yard anywhere.

MS. NAITO: There was a historic range, shooting range near dredge pond 3E which is located on the northern side of the base .

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Northwest.

MS. NAITO: Northwestern side of the base.

MR. SILER: West.

MR. HIGGINS: In the time before Vallejo was developed?

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Correct.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah. It would be on earlier maps just -- well, towards Highway 37, yeah.

MS. NAITO: Thank you, Myrna.

Moving to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office, fondly called DRMO. This is an approximately 8.5 acre site located near the intersection of Dump Road and Azuar Drive in the north central portion of Mare Island.

The initial construction of the DRMO began in 1942 with construction of railroad spurs, scrap bins, and a warehouse storage building.

Later a railroad scalehouse, a storehouse, and an additional warehouse and office space were subsequently constructed.

All of these have been removed, and the site has pretty much been excavated, soil has been removed from pretty much the surface of the entire site. Currently, as shown on the figure, there are two quonset huts still there, and that's it. Quonset huts are located down here.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Could I just comment that I think Dwight gave a presentation on behalf of the Navy a short time ago regarding the DRMO area. And as I recall, some of the deepest digging on the island actually took place. So maybe you could just clarify that a little bit, that it wasn't just a surface clean --

MS. NAITO: Right.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- of this property, it was probably the most digging ever done that was done here --

MS. NAITO: We had a big old hole there.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- for radiological and --

MS. NAITO: Actually it wasn't for radiological, most of that --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yes, we did have a very extensive radiological removal, way before your time.

MS. NAITO: Okay. That was way before my time.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Uh-huh.

MS. NAITO: I'm used to the really big hole that was dug to address petroleum.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: That's correct, yeah, I recall that as well. But I just wanted to clarify that you mentioned a surface clean.

MS. NAITO: I'm sorry, that was a good catch.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Thank you.

MS. NAITO: So as Myrna mentioned, Dwight recently gave a presentation on the Proposed Plan that was released for public comment.

This is the cleanup plan that was proposed for the site. It proposed Institutional Controls to restrict installation of groundwater wells and/or domestic use of groundwater unless approved by the Navy and DTSC.

Currently we're in the process of addressing the comments that were received and determining whether any modifications to the proposed remedy are required.

If the proposed remedy is approved, DTSC proposes to issue a Corrective Action is Complete with Controls Determination, and then to remove this parcel from the Facility Permit Boundaries once the Remedial Design is approved.

And last but not least, Investigation Area H-1. This is a 230 acre site that is located in the west central portion of Mare Island. There is a figure at the very back of your package that shows its location. It's made up of an almost 73 acre containment area, that we have to thank Dwight for.

An adjacent 29 acre upland area, which is shown on your figure in green.

And the remaining is a non-tidal wetland area.

But the containment area is in yellow on your figure.

So the final remedy in this area consists of a multi-layer cap in the containment area.

Groundwater containment and gas monitoring.

The entire Investigation Area H-1 required Institutional Controls.

Upland areas again required Institutional Controls, hot spot removal, groundwater monitoring, and a two foot cap over the area.

In the non-tidal wetlands we did hot spot excavation and monitoring.

So DTSC -- all of that has been implemented, we've approved the implementation plan. We're reviewing the final, it's called a Post Closure Care Plan which really outlines the plans for how we're going to operate, maintain, and monitor this area into the future.

Once we approve the Post Closure Care Plan and we're -- we will be reviewing a Finding of Suitability to Transfer.

Once we concur with the Finding of Suitability to Transfer, DTSC is proposing to issue a Corrective Action is Complete with Controls Determination.

Myrna, it looks like you have questions.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: We have long, at least as community members of the Restoration Advisory Board -- and Mike can correct me -- held concerns over transfer of this property because it would be transferred to the State of California.

MS. NAITO: It would go through the State of California to the City.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It's a grant from the state, and it would go to the State of California and then to the City.

MS. NAITO: Uh-huh.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: We are -- as a grant.

MS. NAITO: Uh-huh.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: It will still be a grant. What makes this, in DTSC's -- DTSC is advising the State Lands Commission.

MS. NAITO: Uh-huh.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: What makes this property have your blessing now when in years past -- for a Finding of Suitability for Transfer, it was not considered an option on the table?

MS. NAITO: I can tell you that there are still discussions going on in the background between State Lands, the Navy, the City, and DTSC to determine the disposition of this -- the disposition of this property and how it would be affected.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, we'd like to have a presentation on that because this is the topic that seems timely and it's --

MS. NAITO: I'm not sure we can give you a presentation right now because all we can tell you is that we're still in discussions.

I can't tell you that everybody has -- that we have a process in place to make that happen, or what that process will look like cause we're still working that out.

MR. COFFEY: Is there a timeline?

MS. NAITO: We've been working on it for two years now.

MR. COFFEY: On a timeline.

MS. NAITO: On a process.

MR. COFFEY: Oh a process.

MS. NAITO: So the timeline -- any timeline I give you would be --

MR. COFFEY: Erroneous.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Arbitrary.

MS. NAITO: Not --

MR. COFFEY: Realistic.

MS. NAITO: I'm not sure if it would be realistic. I'm sorry, I was thinking of all sorts of acronyms.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I mean if you'll recall, we're serving on the Restoration Advisory Board that requires early and often communication about environmental cleanup issues that are of interest to the community.

State and federal regulators and the Navy and its other parties at the table with the Eastern and Western Early Transfer Parcel can visit amongst themselves under the BCT, your base closure cleanup transfer --

MS. WELLS: Team.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- team all you want. But this meeting is actually for public involvement, engagement early and often in the environmental cleanup decision-making process.

So I would like for you to give us a presentation, you or the Navy or combined, the City, on what the issues are --

MS. NAITO: Okay.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- That you are addressing and how -- who is expressing what types of concerns or what kinds of proposals you're making to address the issues.

MS. NAITO: We can certainly outline concerns.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: I'll make a note for, to Janet.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Great.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: For an update at the next RAB meeting just on a current status.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, I think a little more than a current status. I think it's a topic of great interest to me. I serve on the Public Trust Group, and I've been very involved in State Lands Commission issues for 20 years.

MS. DIOHEP: Right. But the questions on the table right now are not these issues of the remediation action or the rules, it's property rights and deeds and it's --

MR. COFFEY: Land Use Covenants?

MS. DIOHEP: No, it's not Land Use Covenants, it's -- half the island's being transferred, half the island's reverting to the State because with the Navy, the State has had a claim.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Correct, we know that.

MS. DIOHEP: So it's not the technical issues on how the remediation is done.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, we don't have to talk about that. We've already talked about the remediation and the technical issues to death.

MR. COFFEY: Yes, exactly.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: That's not what I'm asking for now. I'm asking for what is --

MR. COFFEY: The status on the property.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: What are the issues that are being weighed in this next step, the Finding of Suitability for Transfer?

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Yeah.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So that's -- I'm putting that out there in the record, and I think we can --

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Yeah, I'll note that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- reset the agenda, and I can talk with those interested when we're setting the agenda.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Okay.

MS. NAITO: Thank you.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Sure.

MS. NAITO: Any other questions? Thank you. Switcharoo.

Thank you, Myrna, I will keep that in mind when I do my next presentation.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: What?

MS. NAITO: That I need to set more context.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: All right. Thank you, Janet Naito.

And now we have -- did we have any other public comments on that presentation just to put out to our audience as well?

(No response.)

III. PRESENTATION (Sheila Roebuck [Lennar Mare Island]: *Path to Site Closure: Completion of the Site Characteristics and Soil Excavation in the Building 637 Area*

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: No? Okay. We'll move onto our next presentation, Path to Site Closure, Completion of the Site Characterization and Soil Excavation in the Building 637 Area, Ms. Sheila Roebuck of Lennar.

And there are copies of the presentation on the table if anybody would like to follow along.

MS. ROEBUCK: So can you hear me? We'll see how this thing works.

MR. COFFEY: You're a lot taller than Janet.

MS. NAITO: She's taller than I am.

MS. ROEBUCK: So we've talked about Building 637 many times, and I'm very happy to say that I think we're finished with the remediation as of this season.

So I thought it would be interesting to not just talk about that, but to talk about the entire process, really from start to finish.

And so I'm going to talk a little bit about what the Navy did, mostly about what Lennar Mare Island has done. But the goal is to talk about it as, you know, how do we get these things closed?

So we've talked about this before. It just shows the location of Building 637. It's about in the middle of the island on the western side.

So the things that we're going to talk about specifically was -- are the discovery of the environmental contamination. Some of that was discovered by the Navy and served as the basis for what needed to be done after the early transfer. So those were things that were known. So you've heard about knowns and unknowns forever, and so that was a known contamination.

After the transfer we did discover other previously unknown contamination by Lennar Mare Island, and I'll go through that just briefly and talk to you about the current status.

And then what it takes to actually get the site closed.

So just a little history. I think most of you know this, but for those that might not, the Building 637 was built in the forties, 1943, as a transportation repair shop.

Before Lennar Mare Island got involved, the Navy had discovered a few sites that were causing contamination: 3 were Underground Storage Tanks; 3 were polychlorinated biphenyl or PCB sites; and 4 Fuel Oil Pipeline Sites.

When Lennar Mare Island took over the property we knew we were going to have to deal with most of those sites, and during our tenure we discovered some more.

Those included some hydraulic hoists along the southern part of the building.

A former service island to the southwest.

An Aboveground Storage Tank was reported, although we were never able to really find it. So that will show you that some of what we found is in historical documentation, and some of what we find is through actual physical site work.

The locomotive roundhouse was another contaminant site.

And there are other petroleum sites that we discovered, actually one in the northwestern side of the building.

And some abrasive blast material.

Myrna.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And so really and truly the Navy didn't have any awareness that there was a service island there that had contamination associated with it, or the locomotive roundhouse?

MS. ROEBUCK: Well, it's -- this is a great question. Because, of course, they knew, and there was documentation of things like that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah.

MS. ROEBUCK: And you could say the same thing about hydraulic hoists, how could they not know there were hydraulic hoists in the southern end of the building? And I think if you look at any one building in detail you would find those things and the records for them.

But what happened at the time of the early transfer, remember, the base was closed, a lot of the people that had worked on the site were gone, and there was an enormous amount of documentation that had to be gone through. And some of these buildings that we later found significant contamination, like the hydraulic hoists, people hadn't walked into them.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah. So it just was some, a shortfall in characterization that put it in the unknown category .

MS. ROEBUCK: Right. And I think the Navy --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Because those were obvious properties, they were rather -- I mean, you could drive up to the gas station.

MS. ROEBUCK: Absolutely.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And so you would assume there was something there.

MS. ROEBUCK: And when we got there the station wasn't there anymore.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, it was there when I --

MS. ROEBUCK: Right. But when we started our site work, it wasn't there. It wasn't there. But let me just go on and we'll tell you how we discovered those sites.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yep. Well, I thought that was a fun service station because it had red, white and blue, they had the pipes for the overhang of the -- where you drove through painted red, white and blue, sort of cute.

MS. ROEBUCK: So it was memorable for you.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah. Yeah. Like an old-fashioned, you know, gas station.

MS. ROEBUCK: Yeah.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I'm just surprised that it was on the unknown list. And then a locomotive roundhouse is sort of hard to miss.

MS. ROEBUCK: Well, it's interesting. We knew it was used for locomotives, but the extent of the subsurface structure associated with that really wasn't discovered until the building was demolished.

And some of these things, everyone knew at the time of transfer that we hadn't found everything, and that's why we had the insurance. And we all thought, yay, insurance, we're going to be all protected. And you know how that's gone. I mean, we had an enormous amount of protection, but it has not been a panacea.

So this just shows, I wanted to use this really to show mainly the sites that the Navy had known about, that was the PCB sites. There were the UST sites. There were Fuel Oil Pipeline sites. So those were the things that we mainly knew about from -- at the time of the transfer.

Once the site was investigated further by Lennar Mare Island, we discovered additional sites, both from just walking into the building and from demolishing the building. And this is how -- and you've seen this photo before, this is the site pre-demolition. So it was a very, very big building. And there was, you know, locomotives would go in there and be repaired. And just like any repair shop, there was a lot of petroleum and, you know, some of it leaked.

So we've talked a little bit about how we encountered some of the contamination. CH2M Hill, who worked with us for quite some time, found most of the contamination that was interior to the site. And through their review of documents notified us of some of the sites that we later found, like the former service island.

But we had ENGEO, which is our geotechnical engineers, help us with a infrastructure installation project which was called the Connolly Street Corridor. And I think we've talked about that, but I'll just show you. It was this area.

And we were going to put in, and we still will, some infrastructure. There was, we wanted to make sure we could get a water line in about the 2005 time frame. And so ENGEO helped us with that, and at that time found that there was significant contamination associated with the former service island.

And when they found it, because we had not known about it before and we hadn't talked to our insurer about it before, we couldn't go too far in the remediation of it, so we had to close that site back up until we had those negotiations done. And one of the things that we did was put a Visqueen barrier so that we could have this plastic sheeting that would separate the clean from the dirty.

So once we discovered the contamination that was unknown, then we had to get multiple people involved: the consultant that found it, Lennar Mare Island, and we had to have our insurer involved.

And ultimately we had to have a contractor involved to help us to clean the site up.

And that process, it took years. And you'll see as we go on that we have a timeline and it will help to show some of that.

The regulatory framework for this site, we had in 2007 completed a Remedial Action Plan for the area, and it talked about the Underground Storage Tanks and the Fuel Oil Pipelines and how those were cleaned up, and where we had No Further Action Determinations for each individual source area or tank or whatever, that was identified in the RAP.

The other thing that the RAP did was it said that there's an excavation remedy that was likely for this property.

And so based on that, we provided a work plan with our contractor to do this work. And the contractor that has helped us since 2010 has been Trihydro Corporation, and Allison Riffel is in the back, she has been the project manager for this since Trihydro has been on site with us since 2010, 2011.

The contaminants of concern that remain are petroleum related and, therefore, the Water Board is the lead agency for this. And for the most part DTSC has deferred to the Water Board but has remained involved and knowledgeable about the work that's ongoing.

So this is just a timeline that shows when we discovered the site. And this starts to give you a little, a little bit of a flavor for the Lennar part of the timing.

The first notice that we got from CH2M Hill about the hydraulic hoists we got in 2002, so 12 years ago now.

And when we did the excavation of Connolly Street with ENGEO, that was in 2004, 2005. And the building was demolished in 2009, and that's when we discovered the rest of the source areas.

The next slide is a little bit more detailed in terms of the most recent and comprehensive remediation. We did a request for proposal and we had multiple contractors bid on helping us with the remediation. We selected Trihydro in middle of 2011.

And the site characterization and work plan and three seasons worth of remediation have gone on as trying to get this site remediated.

And part of the reason for that has been it's just been much more extensive remediation than we ever expected. And there were a couple of years where we just got stopped by rain, and by administrative challenges where, you know, if we said, okay, we think we're going to take out a 1,000 yards of soil, and it ended up we took out a 1,000 yards of soil and it was clear we were not finished, then we had to go back to our insurer and say, you know, we have more to do. And we'd have -- it would have been great if we could have just kept going, but given the costs associated with it, you know, they had a right to look at it and make sure they felt like we were spending the money wisely. And so that process plus just the seasonal rains made it so we had to stop.

So this last year we -- Trihydro recommended that we do a further site characterization step. And we've talked about this a little bit with Geoprobe borings, at the same 25 foot centers that are required per our work plan.

And we did that. And it was very helpful cause we ended up having to step out with the Geoprobe, but that was a fraction of the costs that it takes to wait and see if you have sample results.

And as a result of that, once we knew what we had to do, and the regulators had agreed that we knew, you know, the extent of what we're going to have to do, we did the excavation itself within

a week. And we were able to organize it, and Trihydro could have just the right number of trucks and, you know, our plans could be much better developed, and it worked very well.

So this is -- I wanted to show you this because this figure shows what we had originally planned versus what actually happened. And can we just turn those lights off just for a second just because this one, this one doesn't show up that well?

But this was our first expectation of what the remediation outline would be, and this, and then a little bit down here.

This is where we ended up. So if you look at this building footprint, you can see we just thought we were going to do about a quarter of it, and look at what we ended up doing; it was a lot more than what we had expected.

Thank you.

So, as I said at the very beginning, we think we're finished with remediation of the soil now. We haven't submitted our report, we're going to do that hopefully by the end of October for regulatory review.

In the last year we've been evaluating groundwater conditions, and we are in, as I said, in the process of preparing a report.

Myrna, did you have a question?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You're talking about possibly asking for closure on this site, is that what you said at the beginning?

MS. ROEBUCK: Yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: How are you going to address what you have on page 10, the contaminants of concern remaining are petroleum hydrocarbons?

MS. ROEBUCK: That was remaining prior to our remediation. So at this point we've removed soil contamination to the standards that were required in our work plan, which are for unrestricted use.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. Well, you know, just to add, give you advice.

MS. ROEBUCK: Okay.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You have dates on the other bullets on that page, maybe you could -- not that you're ever going to give this presentation again, but this was leading me to believe you still had active --

MS. ROEBUCK: And which slide are you?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- petroleum. Ten.

MS. ROEBUCK: Okay. Okay. All right. Sorry about that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, I'm -- I'm happy for you.

MS. ROEBUCK: Yeah. We're very happy too. We feel like this site is clean and ready to go.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, there's nothing left, huh? And if you can remind us, is this also going to be a part of -- I mean, do you have reuse for this area slated for residential?

MS. ROEBUCK: Yes, residential.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So you would be requesting a unrestricted --

MS. ROEBUCK: Unrestricted reuse for that area, yeah.

MR. COFFEY: Wow, that's huge.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And is this area adjacent to that soil gas issue you were chasing forever, or is this part of that?

MS. ROEBUCK: It is north of that. But we also believe that that soil gas issue has been resolved. The characterization of that has been completed and we've done a comprehensive assessment of risk that we believe demonstrates that it's not, not at risk for residential use.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And on your current status page you say groundwater conditions, and I'm sorry, I --

MS. ROEBUCK: And I'm going to go on and we'll be talking about groundwater.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, okay. Oh, I see. Other people probably jump ahead, I try to play it straight here.

MS. ROEBUCK: So the current site condition you can see it's just nice, beautiful, flat property.

MR. COFFEY: Beautiful?

MS. ROEBUCK: Well, believe me, if you've been through this as long as I have, this is beautiful.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: We have. We have. We're with you there, Sheila.

MS. ROEBUCK: All right. This just shows the groundwater monitoring sites. And what we did, we had 6 groundwater monitoring wells, and we located them as close to the source areas as possible so that we would have the greatest chance of seeing contamination. That was our goal. And our agreement with the regulators was that if we found contamination we'll expand the network.

But as you can see from the next slide, we really didn't see any contamination of groundwater. We never had any exceedances of the standards against which we were comparing, so the tier two standards on the far right column are what we were looking for, and we were below all of those or we were at non-detect at levels, detection levels that were below the regulatory guideline that was applicable.

MR. COFFEY: One question about it though.

MS. ROEBUCK: Sure.

MR. COFFEY: So we're talking about groundwater in probably one of the driest sections of the history that we have ever had here, do you think that that might have affected the numbers?

MS. ROEBUCK: No.

MR. COFFEY: Are you sure of that?

MS. ROEBUCK: Well, I -- who's sure of anything a hundred percent?

MR. COFFEY: Especially with this thing.

MS. ROEBUCK: But I feel very confident that these are good data, because if you think about it, if it was really wet, what would that do, it would dilute things.

MR. COFFEY: Or it would show a greater indication because you have more movement.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Or the groundwater would be higher or maybe more expansive and maybe collect more treasures for you to sample. Could be. I'm just saying.

MS. ROEBUCK: Well, like I said, we put the monitoring wells in the areas that were right at the contaminant source where we expected the greatest level of contamination. So if there was more, you know, water and it extended farther, then we would have thought that at the contaminant sources we would still have the highest concentrations, and we didn't see that.

MR. COFFEY: Okay.

MS. RIFFEL: And the groundwater did fluctuate seasonally through the year, but it was very shallow, three feet below grade. So we did capture the shallow quality.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You know, one reason to bring this topic up at this moment is, might be surprising to you, it might not be, maybe people who purchase your potential units or your previous units have contacted you about the environmental conditions, but we're working against a pretty big regional memory bank about the conditions at Mare Island. And probably a surprising amount, maybe not surprising, of hysteria about what might be here.

So to the extent -- and they call you maybe, but they call me, surprisingly. I don't know if they call Mike. But they ask -- when your home sales were hot, people were calling me and e-mailing me all the time. Now, they mostly whisper. They mostly are a little nervous and a little concerned and they come and talk with me, you know, more discreetly.

But these -- this kind of information ends up being really important information to be able to, with a straight face as a member of the community representing community interests, not those regulators from faraway places who come and go, or the developer who clearly has an interest in making things sound good, this is really important information, and I appreciate you sharing it.

MS. ROEBUCK: And, you know --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And I hope you'll make it accessible. You know, I might as well say it now, I still don't see any place that anybody can type their parcel in and go and see what environmental cleanup took place parcel by parcel. And about every fifteen years I bring that topic up, and I'm still going to keep talking about it.

MS. NAITO: Part of the difficulty is I think the Eastern Early Transfer Parcel has one parcel number, maybe more, but it's generally one.

MS. ROEBUCK: Well, let me just --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: When it gets sold out, trust me, these are not ones.

MS. ROEBUCK: Myrna, hopefully this will make you feel a little bit better.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I don't care, I don't live here.

MS. ROEBUCK: I mean, we care about the people that are going to live here. I mean, we want it to be clean.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, I know you do.

MS. ROEBUCK: And a great place for people to live.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, it's true.

MS. ROEBUCK: And what we do before we sell properties as a part of the process is we have a package of environmental disclosures. And so every homeowner is provided with that, and that has information. We are happy to talk with them.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I think it was somewhere between 500 and 700 pages or something like that. That might be an exaggeration, but that's what I heard.

MS. ROEBUCK: No, they were like 50 pages or 30 pages.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, okay. But the second buyer doesn't necessarily and the subsequent buyer doesn't necessarily have access to that information I don't think. And, there again, then people have to take my word for it or Janet's word for it. It would be nice, but I'm not going to say too much, I'm just putting it on the record, okay.

MS. ROEBUCK: What you're probably talking about in terms of the 700 pages, if people wanted to look at all the backup documents, it's easily going to be 700 pages. So that's daunting. But we do have this environmental disclosure package because we do want people to have answers to those questions if they have them.

Okay. So the future activities, what we still have yet to do, as I mentioned, we're working on the report which we hope to submit for regulatory review in late October.

Once the regulators have accepted it and we finalize it, then we are going to close out the entire investigation area. So 637 is only one part of that. But when all of the sites in investigation area B.2-2 are clean, and we submit an Implementation report for that, once that process is done we're going to lift the Pre-Decision Covenant. And just, if you're not familiar with that term, maybe you are, I'll just describe it.

Before Lennar Mare Island took title to the property, the regulators wanted to make sure that no one was going to inappropriately use the property. So there's a covenant on the entire property, except where we've lifted it or exchanged it for a different covenant that says you can't have sensitive uses on the property whether it's residences, hospitals, daycare, schools for kids under eighteen.

MR. COFFEY: Schools.

MS. ROEBUCK: That kind of use is prohibited until we lift that covenant. So once all the environmental work is done, that process needs to take place.

And once that's done we endorse that area onto our environmental liability insurance policy that goes until 2021. And what that does is if in the course of redevelopment or something else we find something that we didn't expect from an environmental standpoint, we do have coverage for that.

We also then get CERCLA or Superfund warranty from the Navy that says, from the Navy, this was our property, we created the contamination, if something happens and you don't have any other recourse, come back to us.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So did you get your money out of the insurer?

MS. ROEBUCK: We're still trying. I mean, we've certainly gotten quite a bit. But we are continuing to have negotiations with them on other sites. For this site they've been really pretty good. They've paid all the bills that we've asked them to pay.

So this last slide is just sort of to give you the whole history. The Navy discovered the first contamination associated with Underground Storage Tanks in 1988.

Weston removed those tanks in 2000.

When we, Lennar Mare Island came on site, as I mentioned, we had our contractors from 2002 to 2004 discovering contamination.

At the time of building demolition in 2009 we found more.

It took us from 2010 to 2014 to complete the remediation.

And we expect the reporting and the rest of the closure activities to occur 2014, 2015.

That whole process has been 27 years to close the site.

MR. COFFEY: Geez.

MS. ROEBUCK: So it's --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Remember when you said, representing Lennar, that you would be done in five years when you got the early transfer in 2002?

MS. ROEBUCK: I'm assuming you're talking about the royal "we" because I came thinking it wasn't going to take -- I thought I was going to be out of here in 2008, but here we are.

MR. COFFEY: 27 years.

MS. ROEBUCK: Yeah.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: That's nothing in the universe.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Any questions from the RAB Board? Any questions from the public?

MR. COFFEY: I said my piece.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: All right. Thank you, Sheila.

MS. ROEBUCK: I promise I'm not going to give anymore presentations on 637.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You heard it here.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Thank you, Sheila. With that, even barely on target on the agenda, let's take a quick ten minute break.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, no, public comment.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: I asked, there weren't any.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, really, the public?

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Yeah, I did both.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: All right.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: All right. Ten minute break. Cookies over there, some water.

(Thereupon there was a brief recess.)

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS (Myrna Hayes [Community Co-Chair] and Patricia McFadden [Acting Navy Co-Chair])

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: All right. Wrap up your break time, we'll come back to order. All right.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: The lemon are wonderful.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Yes, thank you for the snacks. Administrative business and announcements. Myrna, will you take the lead?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah. What this refers to and what Janet would say is that if you have any comments, any changes to the meeting minutes of the July 31st meeting, our last meeting, please get those to either me or Patricia on the part of -- or Janet.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Janet is down here.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: By any way you like, you know. Yeah, just let them know, let us know that those meeting minutes need to be changed up a little bit. So that's all we have for that.

I'll just -- shall we just go on with focus group reports?

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Sure.

V. FOCUS GROUP REPORTS

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Community, yet to be determined. What that means is not what community but who is the chair of that committee. I think that must mean that Chris Rasmussen retired from that post because I thought he took that job over, but kind of didn't do too much with it.

And natural resources, the late wonderful Jerry Karr was the chair of that committee.

We used to actually meet pretty regularly and do a lot of amazing things in these committees, so we called them focus groups, uh-huh.

And Paula, Paula is not here today because she's -- there's something special she called and said she's doing, I apologize, so we don't have that report.

And now we're down to the City Report, Kathleen Diohep.

MS. DIOHEP: Oh, you got to me faster than I expected, I'm still chewing.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: We can change it up. How about Neal, you're not eating a cookie, Lennar Update.

a) Lennar Update (Neal Siler [Lennar Mare Island])

MR. SILER: Okay. If you want to follow along with the bouncing ball, and that's me, you should have this 11 by 17 figure here.

And the photographs kind of document 2 of the 3 field activities that we performed in September.

In the upper right-hand corner it's the final phase of the Remedial Action that took place at the IR-21 buildings 386/388/390 Storm Sewer site.

What you're seeing there is the actual load-out and transport for disposal off-site of the waste that was generated during that Remedial Action.

In the upper left-hand corner is a photograph of an installation of a monitoring well at former UST site M57. And that's on the corner, you can see -- take a look at the map. You can see it's in the corner of the Investigation Area C-2. We're trying to get that closed out so that we can have unrestricted land use in that area.

Myrna.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Neal, we are -- we do have actually folks here in the audience today who are not possibly aware of what UST stands for. So maybe, I was thinking in the rest of your presentation a little, you know, clarify acronyms as you're going along.

MR. SILER: Sure.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Thank you.

MR. SILER: UST means Underground Storage Tank for those of you who you don't know.

If you look at the matrix of the work that was implemented, I talked about two of the photographs, detailed two of the sites we did some field activities. The other one was some supplemental soil bid for sampling in Buildings 85 and 87.

We have a number of upcoming field activities that mainly deal with petroleum hydrocarbon sites and polychlorinated biphenyl sites that are within a number of the buildings in the facilities.

Two of the documents that we're really trying to get through right now, because it would mean that we have all the Remedial Action Plans for all of the investigation areas on the facility are those Remedial Action Plans for Investigation Area C-1 and C-2, those are currently in regulatory agency review.

And in the upcoming months, as things move forward, we will be able to give public presentations on those and hopefully get those Remedial Action Plans approved, and moving forward in Investigation Areas C-1 and C-2.

Upcoming documents. We have a number of Land Use Covenants and some site characterization reports, again at Underground Storage Tanks and Fuel Oil Pipeline sites and PCB sites. And those are the types of activities that we will be performing in the future as we move forward to closure on the Eastern Early Transfer Parcel.

If anybody has any questions, I'd be glad to answer them at this time.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Neal, I'm looking at former Building 637 area which Sheila gave a presentation on earlier this evening, and I see that is part of the B.2.2; is that correct?

MR. SILER: B.2-2.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, dash two, okay. Well that -- is 637 area basically holding up the transfer of that entire parcel?

MR. SILER: It's not the transfer of the parcel but it's to be able to get the completion of the Remedial Action for the entire investigation area, that's the last site that we have to close out for that area.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right. Okay. That's what I wanted to know. And does that include -- so it's just the H-2 area is right below that then, right, that's what the little dottie, dottie dot things are?

MR. SILER: Right, just to the south of it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. And then that will become blue?

MR. SILER: Those will become blue. Hopefully the first one that will become blue -- if you take a look at what the color coding means here is that blue are areas that we received No Further Action Certification on.

The green are ones that we've gotten through the Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study, and we're just performing Remedial Actions at this time and we hope to run it through the administrative process to get those closed out in the near future.

But the first one of the green sites that we'll, we hope to get changed to the color blue is Investigation Area B.1 which says Crane Test Area. If all goes well we should be able to get Investigation Areas B.2 and H-2 done hopefully next year at some point, followed closely by C-3 after that.

And the two yellow areas, those are still undergoing a number of Remedial Actions, hopefully we will get those done in the years, few years following that.

MR. COFFEY: Wow.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So for those of you who might be new to this process, this map is -- just represents the environmental cleanup goals or accomplishments of -- and in the graphical way. So it's kind of nice to be able to see how much of the area in blue has already, as Neal pointed out, is already closed, it's already available to transfer or to build on or whatever it is the City and the developer's uses are for those properties.

So you can see that in this case maybe as much as what, 60 percent, 50 percent --

MR. SILER: Right now it's about 60 percent. If we can close out some of the green areas we'll probably be about 75 percent at that point.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So if people are wondering, at least in this parcel, which is what, a little under 600 acres now?

MR. SILER: Well, yeah, 650 acres starting off.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right.

MR. SILER: Yeah.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: But it's no longer that.

MR. SILER: No longer that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You've actually transferred some parcels, sold some.

MR. SILER: Yeah.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: That gives you an idea of how the environmental cleanup is going because environmental cleanup makes reuse possible.

But then don't think that just this one map represents all the environmental cleanup that's going on, this is just in the area called the Eastern Early Transfer Parcel which Lennar is the lead on in environmental cleanup.

And I also wanted to ask you one other thing. What effects, if any, did the earthquakes have on the environmental cleanup?

MR. SILER: When the earthquake occurred on August 24th, we actually mobilized that Sunday to come out to the site. And we worked with the City of Vallejo and some of our businesses on the site to be able to assess the damage to a number of the sites.

There's a number of sites where we have engineering controls. And going back specifically to Myrna's question about the environmental sites, and those would be things like where we have a cap in Building 680 in the Crane Test Area.

There's a multimedia cap in the IA-C3 or Investigation Area C-3 triangle, there's a cap.

There's a partial cap in Building 678.

There's a, what's called a permeable reactive barrier that's found in IR-15.

And we actually went through that day and started looking at those sites. And the week after we did detailed inspections of all of those sites, and we didn't see any environmental issues that came up in after effects of the earthquake.

In fact, we even had one of our contractors go out and sound all the monitoring wells on the property to make sure that any of those had not sheered off, make sure could sound them, get to the bottom of them, and none of those had any effects due to the earthquake. So we did an extensive study in the week following that.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Thank you.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. Kathleen, are you capable of giving a city report now? Give you a break there.

b) City Update (Kathleen Diohep [City of Vallejo])

MS. DIOHEP: Yes. Main things to report is that we're moving forward with the demolition on north Mare Island, which I think you've seen. And the badge and pass building is in rubble or nearly hauling away.

MR. COFFEY: Mountain of dirt.

MS. DIOHEP: And those are really good things.

We also are moving ahead with the application to get $4.7 million to do more such clearance on north Mare Island. So of getting federal funds in a really favorable loan structure, so that we can move that ahead. And then counsel is still really prioritizing using the refunds to address Mare Island.

Also I think I mentioned, you know, in terms of, I don't know how many Vallejo residents are in the room, but there's definitely some Mare Island issues on the participatory budgeting balloting that's going on right now. And there's some things that would affect the allocation of funds.

And then we, next Wednesday we'll get responses in for a developer qualifications for the north island. And I expect we're going to get a strong response, and it's going to take a bit of time to get through them all.

And if you -- actually one of the things that I've been doing a lot of that's on the website now is we pulled up a lot of the background work for the three or four other times the developers have looked at north Mare Island, trying to get that data up so that we don't necessarily have to start again. Certainly some things should be the same. We're not asking at this point for designs or plans. I mean, actually I was poking some fun today, we could do a really good slide show of all the pretty pictures people have suggested in the past for north Mare Island. So that's the goal is to select a development partner by the end of the year and --

MR. COFFEY: End of this year? That's aggressive.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: 2015 or 2014?

MS. DIOHEP: 2014. The council thought we should be back within weeks, but it's just a different process to choose. And we're going -- then it's not like putting out a competitive bid where it's clearly obvious who has the lowest or the highest bid, it's very different.

And so that's -- and then I think one of the interesting side effects of the earthquake was that both, a really strong working relationship between Lennar and City staff on moving and getting things done.

And then I think you all are aware there's been a lot of folks hired at the city in the last 2 or 3 years, and it's sort of a bonding experience of everybody being thrown together and moving together as a team. And I think that there's been a lot of things with that.

So in our group, I mean there's been a lot of people mobilized around dealing with inspecting buildings, getting things cleared, moving things ahead out of the hole.

So anything else I should cover? Thanks.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Oh, you have a question or a comment.

MR. HIGGINS: Yeah. I missed a few things. The 4.7 million that was for the balance of the demolition that's currently scheduled? And where is 755, Building 755?

MS. DIOHEP: 755, the contractor's engaged, they're doing, it's all fenced off, they're doing things regarding exactly what testing, you know, what things go to what places, what can be demoed and what, I'm not getting into the technical, but really it's within the next months that 755, if not weeks, will be done.

So the 4.7 million is to, the constraints on -- that's the amount of borrowing capacity we have. We'll go as far as we can with it, but we've gotten that much better costs on the bids than we had thought. And we've been trying to prioritize. The goal is to get and remove the buildings that are really derelict and hazards. It might not make sense to take everything down before we know the ultimate radius. But I do know, and there's been impacts on the displaced folks who might have been at badge and pass and others moving around, and I think there have been an upping in security patrols and things. You start pushing in one place and things happen, so.

And actually one of the other things I don't think folks are aware that some of the things impacted with the quake were fire lines -- were water lines for fire in the north island. And one of the things we became aware of were we got to get those, there's so much more of a risk to

have things that can burn when you have problems, you don't have enough water pressure. So it's really important to be dealing with this.

MR. COFFEY: So would that mean the possibility of reopening the fire department or the fire station on the island that's been closed for so long?

MS. DIOHEP: That isn't in the plans. That would be also -- that I'm aware of that we need that.

MR. COFFEY: It's a very nice fire station and it closed.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. I thought somebody else, oh, you're going to go next I -- is that why you, why you grabbed -- oh, you were just courteously putting it down. Okay. All right.

Well, next in line, if you don't mind, is Weston update from Dwight Gemar.

c) Weston Update (Dwight Gemar [Weston Solutions, Inc.])

MR. GEMAR: Well if everyone didn't grab one, there's an update on the table as Weston or on the corner.

So Weston is responsible for closure of 3,200 acres on Mare Island, primarily on the western half of the island. And we're down to really just a couple of major documents pertaining to some sites at the very southern tip of Mare Island called Investigation Area or Investigation Site 5 and Dredge Pond 7-South and the Western Magazine Area. And again, those are kind of the south, southwest portion of the island.

And we're to the proposed plan stage which is going to describe what the planned final remedy is for that site. So that document should be, well, is in the Navy's hands and should be going out to the regulators soon.

And then that will be followed by a Record of Decision, final Remedial Action Plan, which will document the selected remedy after the public has had an opportunity to review the proposed plan. So that will be coming to a theatre near you.

As far as the IA H-1 Containment Area is concerned with what Janet described in her presentation, we are doing our seven -- or just finished actually our semiannual groundwater monitoring which is a network of about 27 -- or -- 24 wells that surround the former landfill area.

And one thing that we did notice since we started that work right literally a couple days after the earthquake is that the groundwater levels were higher than what they normally are this time of year. And I think that phenomenon was reported in the papers as well. So it's kind of interesting that we saw the same thing out here at Mare Island.

And then, in addition, just coincidentally, since we normally do it in September, we were out shortly after the earthquake doing our annual settlement or checking our settlement monuments for their, you know, elevations to see if they've moved over the previous year. And that's 53 monuments that we checked. And since 2008 we've only seen about a half of a foot of settlement, and it's really slowing down. And we didn't really see any movement at all really compared to last year. So the landfill didn't see any effects from the earthquake as far as settlement is concerned, which is good.

MR. COFFEY: Amazing.

MR. GEMAR: And then again referring to Installation Restoration Site 5 at the south end of the island, as part of the Remedial Action that was done a few years ago, we did create some new

wetland area. As part of that work, and you can see the picture in the lower right, that's pretty well filled in with pickleweed at this point, greater than a 60 percent coverage which is the performance standard for pickleweed. Still have a little ways to go just in terms of overall density, but it's practically, you know, entirely pickleweed at this point which is what is, and that was the intent for habitat for the mouse. So it's all looking good there too.

MR. COFFEY: Multimillion dollar mice.

d) Regulatory Agency Update (Carolyn d'Almeida [Environmental Protection Agency], Janet Naito [Department of Toxic Substances Control], and Elizabeth Wells [Regional Water Quality Control Board])

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Thank you. Now, finally, the Regulatory Agency Update, that would be Janet Naito, Carolyn d'Almeida, and Elizabeth Wells. You can choose who goes first.

MS. D'ALMEIDA: Well, I haven't received any more PCB documents in the last couple months, so I don't have anything to report.

MR. COFFEY: Bummer.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Wow. What a way to waste your summer.

MS. WELLS: So I have been working on some other bases as well as this one. And on Mare Island I participated in the review of the Investigation Area C-1 and C-2 Remedial Action Plans, which are also being reviewed by Adrianna Constatinescu. And she works on --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Wow.

MS. WELLS: I know, long name -- she works on Lennar Mare Island, the majority of the Lennar Mare Island site. So we split a few of them.

And then one of the two other things. I wanted to thank the Navy and Lennar, because right after the earthquake I did actually contact them to ask if there was any damage, anything, and they both followed up with communication right away that they had gone out and taken a look. And so I -- so we appreciate that.

And then I don't know if I mentioned this before, but one of the things that I've been working on with Lennar -- and Neal's been fabulous -- and the Army was to go through all of the underground storage tank sites, and I think above ground storage tanks too. Because we don't want to get to the end of the cleanup and find out there are four or five or ten tank sites that, petroleum sites that haven't been addressed or haven't been looked at. So we're trying to clean up our files and make sure that all the lists that we have agree with each other and just have everything in order for that. So that's something that I've been working on for the last, I think, six months or something. So that's --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You said Army --

MS. WELLS: Oh, I meant Navy.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: -- did you mean Navy?

MS. WELLS: I meant Navy. But actually the Army is involved a little bit because they have a tank or two which I can't figure out what happened.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah.

MS. WELLS: But I'm working on it. But yes, I meant the Navy.

MS. NAITO: DTSC Update. I have unfortunately not been able to spend much time on Mare Island over the past two months. I was redirected to work on some of the department's cost recovery issues.

But those are hopefully done, and my schedule has been cleared for October. So the first thing on my list is to finish up our review of the IA C-1 and C-2 remedial actions plans and the associated documents that go through with that.

Both Lennar and Mare Island and the Navy have been really good at prioritizing the documents they want reviewed, and so we will be tackling those in priority order.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Okay. All right. Thank you very much for all those Focus Group Reports. And now we come to co-chairs report.

Patricia, you want to go?

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: No, you go ahead first.

VI. CO-CHAIR REPORTS (Myrna Hayes [Community Co-Chair] and Patricia McFadden [Acting Navy Co-Chair])

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, I have two things that I want to bring up. One of them is please put on your calendar the 19th Annual San Francisco Bay Flyway Festival. It's actually the 20th event that the U.S. Navy and we co-hosted an event in January of '96 prior to the base closing, so that would be 20 events, but 19 Flyway Festivals. That would be February 13, 14 and 15, 2015. So Friday the 13th, Valentine's Day, and my 59th birthday, one, two, three. So that ought to be a party.

We were notified by Lennar earlier this month that the building that we've used for the last five years is no longer available, they have a tenant, so we are homeless again. But we're confident that their offer to help us find a new location will bring us an even better spot maybe.

Then I have a question for the Navy regarding water. We just had a -- thank you for the escorted walks continuing for the 19th year, 20th, to the south, historic South Shore and to the Western Magazine while we wait for those properties to come into the preserve. And this last second Saturday of the month outing was to the Western Magazine. And our folks on that outing noted that the water is completely dried up in the, what was a mitigation site that was created for the salt marsh harvest mouse in a U.S. Navy and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service endangered species unit agreement. I forget what that's called. Anyway it was like a mitigation agreement.

And the little ribbon of water that connects from the bay that is supposed to be feeding that area is full of water, you can see the tidal action has it full of water. So we're curious about why those ponds are completely or that pickleweed is completely dried up right now, and we think that someone might need to be doing some maintenance on that or that something's possibly happened. And that was a 1987 agreement as I recall.

And then I think, along those same lines, it was my understanding that Lennar was given a permit, and I know that this probably has nothing to do with, it's outside the venue of the RAB, our purview, but was given a permit to dispose of, by the Regional Board, of fresh water runoff from storm water runoff into that marsh. And I am concerned that I've seen water sitting in that

marsh very, very high, almost too high for pickleweed during the winter storm, post winter storm events, and kind of lying there for a long time after the winter storm. It's hard to imagine we ever had one.

But I am concerned that there may be too much fresh water moved into that pickleweed marsh if there is some reason why it's not draining or flushing from that fresh water storm runoff. So that's just something I wanted to put in the -- on the, you know, to be talked about, to be researched since the Navy still does own that property right now.

And that's all of my statements.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Sorry, I'll just finish those notes. Excuse me.

You'll see a handout for the Navy's Monthly Progress Report for September 2014. And our primary fieldwork was at Building 742. You can actually see that on Neal's handout there in the yellow area down toward the south, toward the Army portion.

This is a Navy-retained condition which was part of the transfer. While it's transferred to the City, Lennar, the Navy retained the cleanup responsibility.

We installed an additional soil vapor probe in the area. It's an injection probe to help treat the groundwater contamination there. And then we have additional monitoring at that area as well to see if it's being effective.

On the back page you'll see we have a couple of document submittals for the regulatory review. We have a draft Finding of Suitability to Transfer for the Marine Corps Firing Range.

A draft Technical Memorandum Approach for developing a Munitions Response Program Remedial Investigation for the Production Manufacturing Area.

And we also received concurrence from DTSC on the final Work Plan for Radiological Screening and Survey Activities at the South Shore Area.

You can see regulatory review to date. Working well with the regulators to manage the reviews as effectively as we can while prioritizing.

And then you can see Janet Lear's contact there. If you have any additional questions, contact her.

MR. COFFEY: Yeah, don't call me.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Yeah. She will be, she will have a much better answer than I will.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well we -- you may have a good answer for this one. A few months ago -- oh, who are our favorite friends from -- Battelle, who I think was working on using some type of a piece of equipment or procedure to search for munitions in the river or something like that, do you remember that? They were supposed to or we had asked them to give a demonstration of the equipment during the Mare Fair in early August, and there was, I was just notified that there was some reason why technically they couldn't get it together by then.

But we'd still like to see that equipment in, you know, have it demonstrated. I don't know if it's still here. We'd like to give -- have a presentation on that if it isn't still here, still might like to have one. And I don't know how that's kind of slipped through the cracks, but it's --

MS. NAITO: It's not actually here yet. They haven't conducted the fieldwork. They're currently projecting to start possibly in early November. That's for the Offshore Area.

MR. COFFEY: Maybe we can include it in the RAB Tour.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah, that's the other thing that I wanted to bring up, which I forgot to in my Co-Chairs Report. That is we should be thinking about a date and sites for our Fall RAB Tour. So that might be a good timing after they mobilize.

MS. WELLS: So Patricia can mention to Janet that you want to see the equipment.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Demonstration of the water survey equipment.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Demo of the equipment for underwater in one way or another.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right, in some way or another.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: We can coordinate a site visit or we can --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I doubt you're going to issue, put a little underwater viewing station out there for us.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: If I had something brown I'd hold it up and show you what the screenshot would look like. It would look like this.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Hey, I'll tell you what -

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: So personally as many cameras as we can put on it. It does have cameras on it, but I don't think you'll be able to see anything beyond the first 6 inches of water.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well that's, I remember our beloved late and never-to-be-forgotten RAB member Rob Shawnholtz. I remember him making some pretty terse comments about the Navy's idea that they would have divers.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: Divers.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: We say it together, did you like that? For munitions recovery or going around in that particular river.

However, we have an abundance of osprey, by the way, at the mouth of the Napa River, what Golden Gate Raptor Observatory calls the motherlode of osprey nesting. And it's a very exciting, new, nature-based market for us. Osprey are, have fidelity to their nests, as do great blue herons which we also have nesting in the preserve and on the river. And that means they are making sure their nest is there by March, and they're still here present today on the property. So we have many, many months of the year, and we had a tremendous turnout in the end of June, maybe as many as a thousand people came out for just our second osprey days.

But one of the reasons that some scientists are speculating that they are back in the bay, possibly back in the bay or coming to the bay for the first time in even the 20th century is because of the improving clarity of the water due to possibly the sediment settling finally from the hydraulic mining of the gold rush 150 years ago. So --

And I've got to give the Friends of the Napa River and Resource Conservation District and your Living River Army Corps flood control project in the Napa Valley some kudos there too because they've been able to open up in that, in that flood control process as much as 65 miles of the tributaries of the Napa to steelhead and salmon. So there may be some, you know, not in this year, but generally some recovery of the fish.

MR. COFFEY: I've seen them actually putting in steps along the river.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah.

MR. COFFEY: So that's interesting.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Right. Though their diet here is pretty much striped bass. In fact, they presented, they dropped one, and that was my dog's meal a month ago. He found a cold fish with talon marks on it. But anyhow.

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: That's all I have. That's all I have. Do we have any public comment on any of the agenda topics or any other general items?

(No response.)

ACTING CO-CHAIR MCFADDEN: All right. With that, we will adjourn. And the next RAB meeting will be December 4th, same location, same time.

(Thereupon the proceedings ended at 9:09 p.m.)

LIST OF HANDOUTS:

- Presentation Handout – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Requirements
- Presentation Handout – Path to Site Closure: Completion of the Site Characterization and Soil Excavation in the Building 637 Area
- Weston Solutions Mare Island RAB Update
- Navy Monthly Progress Report, Former Mare Island Naval Shipyard, September 25, 2014

RAB Meeting Minutes Comment/Correction Form

Meeting Minutes: September 25, 2014

RAB Member: _____

☐ I would like a copy of the final minutes of the above noted meeting.

☐ No comments or corrections to these minutes.

☐ See comments or corrections listed below.

Page No.	Line No.	Comment/Correction	Reviewed by	
			BEC	Hayes

Each RAB Member, please submit this form to:

Ms. Janet Lear or
Ms. Myrna Hayes

RAB Meeting Agenda Request/Comment Form

Meeting Date:_____January 29, 2015_____

RAB Member:_____

Agenda Item No.	Request/Comment	Reviewed By	
		BEC	Hayes
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2			
3			

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