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MARE ISLAND
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MARE ISLAND NAVAL SHIPYARD
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES
HELD THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 2006

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for former Mare Island Naval Shipyard (MINSY) held its regular meeting on Thursday, April 27, 2006 at the JFK Library, Joseph Room, 505 Santa Clara Avenue, Vallejo, California. The meeting started at 7:06 p.m. and adjourned at 8:56 p.m. These minutes are a transcript of the discussions and presentations from the RAB Meeting. The following persons were in attendance during this month's RAB meeting.

RAB Members in attendance:

- Myrna Hayes (Community Co-Chair)
- Neal Siler (Lennar Mare Island)
- Jerry Karr (Napa Solano Audubon Society)
- Michael Coffey (Community Member)
- Brian Thompson (Water Board)
- Wendall Quigley (Community Member)
- Agnes Farres (SF Water Board)
- Jerry Dunaway (Navy Co-Chair)
- Henry Chui (DTSC)
- Dwight Gemar (Weston Solutions)
- Steve Farley (Lennar Mare Island)
- Sheila Roebuck (Lennar Mare Island)
- David Godsey (Navy)
- Jim O'Loughlin

Community Guests in attendance:

- Bob Bancroft
- Tommie Jean Damrel (Tetra Tech EMI)
- Diji Christian

RAB Support from CDM:

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

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Welcome to our Restoration Advisory Board for April. If you haven't noticed, we have a few decorations. This is our 12th year of the Restoration Advisory Board this month, so congratulations to the RAB for twelve years. We've got a good presentation tonight. Dwight will be summarizing the cleanup work that had taken a little bit longer than the Navy had planned, but we got it done, and we think it was a great job. Before we get into that presentation, let's do introductions. My name is Jerry Dunaway. I am the BRAC environmental coordinator for the Navy, and the Navy's co-chair for this Restoration Advisory Board.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And I'm Myrna Hayes. And I'm the community co-chair for the Board, and proud to say, I guess I'm the only person here tonight who's been on the RAB for twelve years.

Paula is on holiday in Palm Springs, she still serves on our board, and Chip is ill. So we were three original members, though I know many of you have been on for almost that long.

(Attendees introduced themselves as requested).

II. PRESENTATION: *Completion of the Marine Corps Firing Range Cleanup* Presented by Mr. Dwight Gemar, Weston Solutions

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Thank you, Wally. With that, why don't we invite Dwight Gemar up to go through the presentation for the Marine Corps Firing Range.

MR. GEMAR: Thanks, Jerry. For the folks that have suffered through my earlier updates on the Marine Corps Firing Range, the first part of the presentation will be primarily just a review. For those that haven't seen the early part of the work described earlier, then this will hopefully be of some value. This is a view of the Marine Corps Firing Range. You can see that this is the 500 yard firing line. The new housing is over here, and these are a series of pistol ranges.

You can see some stockpiles in this photograph. This -- this soil was placed there and -- excavated from the site and placed there by a previous contractor before Weston was awarded the work to complete the remediation at the site. But the primary objectives for this activity were to remove soils from the pistol and rifle range that exceeded the criteria for lead. And secondly, we also were tasked to remove any munitions and explosives of concern -- which are referred to as MEC -- and/or any radiological items -- which I typically abbreviate by just saying RAD -- from an historic dredge pond outfall that is located in the upper left-hand corner of the site.

This outfall location is called the Historic 4 South outfall, because a more current outfall exists at about this location which was cleaned up a few years ago. But this area here was not completely remediated, due to funding constraints at the time, until just recently. So for those that haven't heard the update before, the scope included to remove a sample of the existing stockpiles for leachability of lead using a deionized water waste extraction test, or DI WET. And if this criteria was met of less than five milligrams per liter, that material was approved by DTSC to be stockpiled at the investigation area H1 site for potential future use as subgrade fill for the future landfill cap in that area. We also completed the site characterization, since there was some grids that were not completely characterized. And our task was to excavate any soil that exceeded 200 parts per million. For this excavated soil we also verified that the soil leachability for lead criteria of the DI WET was met before transport to the investigation area H1 containment area.

And again, this is a photograph that you may have seen in earlier updates that shows basically the process of excavating one of the contaminated grids that was -- that had exceeded the cleanup criteria for lead. This particular grid happens to be along the backstop of the rifle range. You can see the target structure here where they ran up the targets. And, of course, the bullets impacted this berm behind here. And fortunately, as expected, the highest concentrations of lead were behind this target berm, which meant that they were reasonably good shots. And this montage -- which looks a lot like the tile pattern of a very poorly designed bathroom -- shows basically the site was completely gridded, and wherever you see an intersection of a line means that a sample was pulled from that intersection. So the site was very tightly characterized on fifty foot by fifty foot grids.

When Weston took over the work, there were a number of grids that had previously been sampled, shown in red and yellow -- or excuse me, red -- that exceeded the cleanup criteria. And these are the grid locations that Weston excavated. And we verified that the soil above the cleanup material had been removed. The grids in yellow had not been previously sampled due to mostly ponded water and other obstructions. So Weston completed the characterization sampling for those grids. And as I indicated on the -- indicate on the right, we transported -- or sampled and transported about 23,000 cubic yards that had been stockpiled on the site.

We excavated fifty grids that had been identified as exceeding the target cleanup criteria for lead, which was about 12,600 cubic yards. So altogether, roughly about 36,000 yards, give or take, of soil was transported to investigation area H1. Of course, we performed the confirmation sampling to verify that the soil levels were below 200 parts per million. We performed the additional sampling of the grid shown in yellow. And again, we checked all of the excavated soil to verify that it met the leachability criteria prior to transport to H1. Part of the scope was also to install some temporary groundwater sampling wells. And those locations are shown in these dark circles. There were twenty locations throughout the Marine Corps Firing Range. They were sampled. All of these locations were sampled for metals, and 20 percent were sampled for VOCs, volatile organics compounds; SVOC's, which are semi-volatile organics compounds; and PCBs, polychlorinated biphenyls. We had some minor detects in these wells.

But, in general, the concentrations of the detects in the groundwater were not very high, and they'll be further evaluated by the regulators and the Navy to get closure on the site. So that kind of wraps up the cleanup portion of the work for the Marine Corps Firing Range. The next section of the presentation has to do with the removal of munitions and explosives of concern, or MEC, from the former historic outfall in 4 South. And you can see that prior to the award of the contract to Weston, this area had been geophysically surveyed, and the rough outline of what was expected to be the historic outfall was delineated as shown in red. And then we further subdivided the area into a number of fifty foot by fifty foot grids. Our scope for the outfall is listed here. We mechanically screen all of the soil through a three quarter inch screen -- which I'll describe in a moment -- to remove any MEC items larger than a 20 millimeter, or the 20 millimeter anti-aircraft projectile and larger.

We also monitored the excavation to remove any RAD items. And these are typically these luminescent placard items that were used on ships. In case of power failure, they had luminescent dials. And were subsequently discarded, typically in the water off Mare Island. And then subsequently dredged with the sediment and deposited out by the outfalls. We were to perform a final geophysical survey to confirm the removal of any anomalies that may be munitions related. We also had a scope to detonate or thermally treat any recovered MEC items. And also to sample and transport screened soil to the H1 containment area for future use. So, one last time, probably. This is the -- this is the process that was used for the mechanical screening. We, as the soil was removed from the excavation it was conditioned, if necessary. That is, if it was too wet to screen, we typically blended it with dryer soil. We also typically ran over it multiple times with the tracks of a dozer to break up any large clumps.

And then that was fed through a six inch grizzly screen, which is a stationary screen with openings six feet -- excuse me, six inches apart, to take out the bigger boulders or rocks, you know, that are

greater than six inches. Anything less than six inches was passed under a strong magnet which pulled out ferrous debris. And then finally it was passed over a three quarter inch screen. And anything less than a three quarter inch passed under a second magnet. And then finally into our screened soil stockpile where it was further quality control screened or inspected before it was transported to H1.

Anything larger than three quarter inch went to another process which we just call a clod reducer, which basically reduced any large material and recycled it back to the process. Any reject material was manually screened by our Weston UXO technicians, and segregated into MEC or RAD, if any remained. Munitions potentially posing explosive hazard, which is a mouthful, MPPEH, and inert debris. So that was the process. And it worked quite well. Even though it is challenging to screen clay soil, it worked pretty well. And so this is what the process looked like in the field. Here you can see the screened soil exiting the far end. And a loader, which is hard to see, but that feeds the back end. And you can see some of the magnets here that have a conveyor belt that as a magnet pulls up the material, it impacts the conveyor belt. The conveyor belt moves to the right and dumps it into this bin. And there's a similar bin kind of tucked away over here that collected the larger items. And this is a typical day's worth of running.

You can see here, this is the first magnet that took -- takes out the material that passes through the six inch grizzly screen, and it's chock full of some larger debris. This material here is mostly nails and wire, things like that that was small enough to get through a three quarter inch screen, but the magnet obviously removed that. Which is very useful, because with this much small material, it would have interfered with our quality control checks of the screened soil. So by running it through another magnet and taking that material out, basically the resulting screened soil, when the UXO techs would do their quality control check, you know, they could be pretty well assured that there would be nothing ferrous in that pile.

As the excavation and the outfall proceeded, we did it in one foot increments, that is we started at the surface and took a foot of dirt, and then inspected the surface, and then took another foot of dirt. And basically that's what our UXO tech is doing here. This is a Schoenstad magnetometer, and he would walk the surface of the excavation floor. And if he detected a lot of metal remaining in the ground, we would typically just take another foot and mechanically screen it. When we got to the lower depths and it appeared that there was very few remaining anomalies, then we basically stopped at that point and did our geophysical survey to remove any remaining discrete anomalies. And also during those inspections of the excavation area, we also inspected for RAD. You can see Mr. Cyril Waxon formerly of the shipyard holding his RAD meter, and one of our UXO techs digging up a item of interest. And here you can see the typical buttons that we pulled out that -- again, these are these luminescent devices that would be attached to areas of the ship.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Did they still glow?

MR. GEMAR: I never tried 'em in the dark, so -- And the -- all of the items that were rejected by the screen eventually came to this little bitty table for the most part, and every item was visually inspected by a UXO tech. And inert scrap was put in one bin which was locked at the end of the day. Anything that was small arms or an MPPEH would be put in a drum and locked. And anything that was explosives, that is MEC, would be taken each day to the magazine area out in the

western magazine area, building A180. And here is kind of some typical items. Again, here's now a 40 mil casing here. A lot of twenty mil projectiles. We picked up a couple of hand grenades, a time fuze, and a 1.1 inch projectile. These were typical items -- well, some are more typical than others.

And in the process of our work we also inherited some additional work. One additional task that the Navy gave us was to sort some outfall masses that were discovered by Lennar's contractor that was building a new road over east of the rifle range. And then in the process of sampling the site for lead, we had one grid over in this area that had elevated lead. And when we dug down to pull out that elevated lead, we encountered a new outfall mass that we called the grid KK10 mass. And here is what the outfall masses look like that were dug up by Lennar's contractor east of the rifle range, or just east of the rifle range. And we found one munition item -- what's called a six pounder. You can't see it in this photograph, but it has a date stamp of 1899. And this is what it looks like laying on top of a 55 gallon drum.

So once we achieved what we thought was a relatively clean bottom based on our own handheld magnetometers, we did a physical survey which locates items georeferenced so you can go back and acquire them within centimeter accuracy. So that was performed with what's called an MK-61 Mark II. We identified 1,200, almost 1,300 anomalies. Which an anomaly is basically anything that had the potential to be a munition item. And again, we're looking for very small items, roughly about the size of your thumb, which is a 20 millimeter projectile. So you have to pick a lot of targets. You can't really exclude a whole lot. But all of these, all of these anomalies were excavated, all 1,291. And out of all of those, only one anomaly had remaining MEC items. We found one anomaly that contained four 20 millimeter projectiles, which were removed.

The remaining 1,290 anomalies were completely inert, just scrap pieces of metal, wire, etcetera. And here is a, again, a summary of the recovered items -- 1,291 items -- obviously the majority from the historic outfall. We recovered 124 munitions items from the grid KK10 on the northern side of the rifle range. And that one six pounder on the east side of the rifle range. And this slide describes what became of all of those items. The munitions items were destroyed -- well, first they were stored in the on-site magazine, and then we took them out to an area on the south end of the island -- which I'll show in a minute -- where we thermally treated them by detonation, and completely destroyed those items.

There was roughly about 1,200 pounds of this MPPEH, which consists primarily of the empty casings and such from the -- that were discovered. No projectiles, just the casings. And also small arms. And those items were sent off-site to a licensed incinerator where they were destroyed. And then the remaining metal which was not -- had nothing to do with MEC was roughly 340,000 pounds. And that was certified as inert and transferred to Alco as scrap. Alco is a scrap dealer on Mare Island. The RAD items were, by definition, anything that had a rating greater than one and a half time background. Typically these buttons, when you run across them with a detector, are, you know, many, many times background. And so there's not much guesswork, you can pretty much hear it clicking off pretty heavily. We recovered 601 RAD items, 377 from the historic outfall at 4 South, and 224 from grid KK10. So it's pretty interesting that even though grid KK10 was was a very small outfall, it had lots of RAD buttons.

And again, these items were used on board the ship to locate items and equipment in darkness. And all of the disturbed soil areas and excavation areas were one hundred percent surveyed for RAB during the work. And once again, the excavated soil was tested for leachability using the deionized water waste extraction test, and transported to the H1 containment area. And the RAD items are secured on site at Mare Island, and will eventually be disposed of through the Navy's Radiological Affairs Support Office, RASO.

And here's a current storage location for the screened soil. Again, 64,000 cubic yards were hauled along the haul route along 4M and 4-North levee. And that translates to 3,200 offroad truckloads. That's a big truck, a lot of dirt. And as far as -- as far as the MEC disposal goes, you can see here a couple of our Weston UXO technicians placing some of the munitions items on a thin film of C4 explosive called a data sheet. And basically they line it up, as you can see here, on the sheet, and then they flip the end of the sheet over, basically make a burrito out of it, and apply a det cord and a primer, and then that's the result. They also place about six feet of sand on top of this pit. You can see the timbers here that kind of basically control the blast and direct it upwards.

And when the items are detonated, it basically ejects the sand -- the cover sand out of the pit. The UXO technicians then inspect the pit to make sure that all the items were destroyed. And then they bring in their next batch and do it all again. And I have a video. And as luck would have it, it doesn't seem to work in PowerPoint, so let me see if I can run it in this portion.

So the -- this is the detonation area, it's in this corner here. So if this works then you'll hear the UXO technician calling out, "Fire in the hole," three times, to indicate that he's going to do a shot. And then after the shot you'll hear him say, you know, "Good shot," and wait five minutes -- which is another safety precaution just to make sure that, you know, there's nothing left that might, you know, potentially be a problem.

So let me see if I can –

(Thereupon a videotape was presented.)

MR. GEMAR: That's all there is to it.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Do it again. Do it again.

(Thereupon a videotape was presented.)

MR. GEMAR: So that's really all there is to it. That was exciting. So they did that several times to remove most of the MEC items. We have -- what happens, I thought I had this thing -- why is it doing that? That's interesting. Let me try this again here. I'll try to close this. There we go.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Is this a calendar shot?

MR. GEMAR: This projectile image? No.

(LAUGHTER.)

MR. GEMAR: This is -- these are some of the 16 inch projectiles that come off a battleship with the big 16 inch guns. There were four of these unearthed by the Navy in the early 2000 era, 2001, somewhere along there. And they've been languishing in the munitions building for a few years. And the plan currently is to explosively detonate the back end of these things to open 'em up and to verify that they're inert. The Navy did a test about a year ago maybe, I think, that indicated that these items have no explosive filler in them. Weston has been able to visually inspect the interior from a small drain plug on three of the four items, and they appear to have steel slugs filling the cavity, perhaps to simulate the weight of, you know, a fully loaded projectile. The fourth one has a cap that's welded to the -- or a drain plug that's welded to the base plate so we can't remove that. The fact that it's welded is probably a pretty good indication that whoever welded it didn't think it was full of explosives.

But in any event, we plan hopefully to take the 134 shape charges, and to open up these items on May 15th and 16th. We're still working out the logistics but that is hopefully the timeframe. And the last couple of slides, I'm almost done. Good point. Jerry wanted to clarify that those items were not found at the Marine Corps Firing Range, they were actually found in the old production and manufacturing area which is located on the southeast side of the island.

During the project Weston had the good fortune to entertain some folks from the Navy on a couple of audits. The EODTECHDIV folks came out, as well as NOSSA, and they inspected our operation. In some cases they had some suggestions or findings that they wanted us to improve upon, but for the most part we came across very well. And Weston also conducted our own audits during the activity.

And then finally, this is just a summary of the screening operations output in terms of volume of soil, and the fact that we've completed the post excavation survey and removed all of the anomalies. And finally we've disposed of all the RAD, the MEC, the scrap, and excavated soil from the rifle range. And we believe we've returned the site to a safe condition for the anticipated reuse. Of course, that's pending review by the regulators and the appropriate closure documents.

So that is a summary of the completion of the Marine Corps Firing Range and 4 South outfall. I'll be happy to answer any questions, if you have any?

MR. KARR: Dwight, just for clarification. On the two -- the historic 4S outfall and the grid KK10 outfall, what was this? When that was the shoreline, or were they preexisting dredge ponds, or what was the source of that outfall?

MR. GEMAR: The outfall -- the Lennar mass outfall was definitely associated with the historic shoreline. And this part of the island was formed in the early 1930s. And again, it was formed by pumping sediment from Mare Island Strait through pipes underground to an outfall that obviously was located right there. And then, as this land mass filled in, they extended the outfall out to this area. And then this little smaller mass here, I'm not sure whether -- it, the Navy did pull up, Dave Godsey found a photograph of, I think a 1952 photograph, something like that, that actually did show a pipeline that crossed -- came from this area and crossed the rifle range, and discharged right

about where we found that outfall, which was probably just, they just directed some sediment to what became the 4 mil dredge pond area. So all of those are definitely explainable.

MR. KARR: And then in your thermal treatment area where you blow the stuff up, is there any plan or is there a requirement or necessity to clean any metallic debris once you're completed so it doesn't throw people off in the future or anything? I know it will be basically inert and not a problem, but just so it's not going to catch somebody else.

MR. GEMAR: Yes, I'm sure that would be the plan for the Navy to close that site. If Jerry wants to respond?

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Yeah, we have agreements with the state. And the way we operate that is through a CERCLA removal action authority to operate that treatment area. Once we are done with it, we are going to go in and do a complete remedial investigation to determine if there are any hazards there. I'm not certain if the scrap would represent a hazard in itself, but we would look at it at that time.

MR. KARR: Thank you.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Any more questions for Dwight?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Dwight, I have a couple of questions. I guess back to this pending MEC treatment of this -- of -- of the 16 inchers. What was your -- you were going to use a water treatment of some sort instead of the shape charge? How is that water treatment going to work?

MR. GEMAR: Well, actually we had considered a water jet which has aggregate with it or sandblast grit and -- to actually cut the items. We approached NOSSA with that approach. And they basically said, well, the site is approved for blowing things up, not for cutting things, so it would take several months or maybe a year to get approval. And don't ask me why, but no. And so we thought that it would be more expedient to do it the old-fashioned way.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yes, since they've sat there for four years -- uh, five years, five years. Okay. Answered that question. Two others. The -- can you just remind us of what the final disposition or reuse of this property at the firing range is? And then can you or Jerry or Sheila tell us about the lease arrangements on that area that Lennar is -- has gotten an agreement with the Navy prior to transfer. And how long it's going to take also for the documentation, confirmation documentation to be processed through the regulatory process to make this property available for its final reuse, which I understand is a park and a parkway.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: So the first question is what is the reuse of the area?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: We actually asked that question of Lennar earlier this week and got the specific mapping of it. The way it lays out, by memory, is there will be houses up to about right

there on the north side. Then on the south side, kind of a couple circular drives like that. Is that about right?

MS. ROEBUCK: Yeah.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: And then a park that would run long ways down the rifle range, and then also T out towards both housing areas. And right up against -- I think it would encompass this area here and then up along the berms that exist for the ponds. And if -- it would be active recreation or developed recreation with some type of fields, soccer or baseball, or something like that.

MS. ROEBUCK: As Myrna pointed out, there's also a parkway that goes through the eastern part of the firing range.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And with all that soil excavated and removed to area H1 for potential cover or expected cover for the landfill, are you going to do any elevation of this property with imported soil? And will that be part of the remedy or is that not necessary at this point?

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: We're not trying to use any fill as a component of the remedy. We're working through the closure of the site with what we have there. My understanding is, and Lennar doesn't have the final plans, but it's roughly around ten feet of fill.

MS. ROEBUCK: I think somewhere around six to ten feet, but it varies depending on where it is in the firing range. But we are anticipating that there will be some contouring.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And not that you should have to explain all of your development plans for that property at this point, because that's not necessarily what the RAB's purpose is; but out of curiosity, I've noticed that there's an awful lot of water standing at the toe of the land -- of the berms to the north. Are you going to incorporate some sort of actual drainage plan for this site, or is that part going to turn into a perched wetland in the wintertime?

MS. ROEBUCK: I don't think we have any plan to create a wetland, but we do have a drainage -- storm drainage that is anticipated to go from north to south. But until we could get the permission to get through that area, we were -- we did have an area where we were allowing storm runoff to collect. But that's a very short-term thing that will be replaced by an actual subsurface drainage pipe, as I understand it. And I'm not the civil engineer, but I believe that's what's happening.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: And so the way this is being leased to Lennar, that project comes into play. Right now -- and I think it's just about a week old right now -- we do have a lease that we just signed off that leases about -- if you drew a line right about here, this part of the firing range.

But the interesting part about the lease is we have a document called finding of suitability to lease. We presented that to the Restoration Advisory Board towards the end of last year. And it restricts the entire property, even under a lease, unless we can, through a review process with the regulatory agencies, to approve limited or very specific access. So at the moment the access that is approved

is just up in this area to allow that parkway road to be built across here, including underground utilities which are critical to Lennar in developing this portion of the area.

We are working with Lennar to develop a lease for the western half of this site, and that would allow them to do a couple of things. They would complete the investigation along the historic shoreline area, which yielded some good information up in this area here, so that's one item I believe Lennar is interested in getting into the site to do that. The second project, I believe, is some type of storm drain through here which is part of a bigger drainage network that eventually works down toward the Western Magazine area and drains that way.

MS. ROEBUCK: But what we're intending to do is geotechnical investigations and some grading in that area.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: I believe that's to help figure out your grading and compaction for housing?

MS. ROEBUCK: Right.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Did that answer all your questions?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Yeah. That was a trick question. I don't often get asked, I have to ask. The other question was the timeframe for the preparation of and review of and approval of the final documents. I know you're talking about a FOSL, a temporary process between you and Lennar. But what's the timeframe for -- to prepare for actual transfer? And what portions of this area -- see, I can add to the question. What portions of this area would be transferable to the State Lands Commission under the settlement agreement with them?

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: On the closure or the regulatory wrap-up of this, we have agreed with the agencies to do a post cleanup remedial investigation and feasibility study, eventually getting to a final record of decision to say we're done here or possibly to propose any land use restrictions. We're thinking if any of those land use restrictions are necessary, they'd be limited to this area here. In our preliminary discussions with DTSC, they have reviewed the work, they have the summary report that documents all the work Weston just summarized, and it looks really good. They're somewhat suggesting that maybe we don't need to do a full-blown remedial investigation and feasibility study, but we get to engage on that. We want to start that project later this year, and see where we can go to get it completed.

Now, this will -- the progress on that will lead to a decision of whether we can get to clean closure, and then we can do a finding of suitability to transfer, or if that process lingers on a while or takes more time it may become part of the early transfer where we transfer it early, and that remaining work would be taken on by Lennar, I guess, as an early transfer scenario. And the second part of your question?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: State Lands.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: That is subject to the settlement and exchange agreement. So most of that property I think the state would quit claim their interest in getting the property and allow us to transfer directly to Vallejo, like we did with a portion of Farragut Village up here, as well as a couple of tiny chunks in this area here. They were part of the Weston survey line, but the settlement exchange agreement allowed us to transfer directly to the city. There is a little bit of a dog leg sliver right here that was carved out of a western early transfer parcel because of this site right here, and I believe that sliver might go back to the state. So it's a very small part from what I understand right now.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Any other questions for Dwight? Okay. Let me turn it over to Myrna.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Well, there's not a lot of you here, but we're here. So this is the 12th anniversary of the Restoration Advisory Board. So somebody's very cleverly dressed it up like we're having a birthday party, and I think I have Lennar and Weston and folks from the Navy to thank for a little bit of a special treat tonight. If you're diabetic, you're in big trouble.

It's unfortunate to have to celebrate the 12th year of a Reservation Advisory Board in many ways, because that says our work isn't done. On the other hand, we've played such an important role, I believe, in making the shipyard available for reuse. And I think it's not too bad of a track record to take an industrial site -- one of the largest in the west coast -- and definitely the oldest naval installation in the Pacific, and turn it around and make it available for reuse -- safe reuse, not only for current users, but for generations to come. And I think it's a very high honor to serve as an advisory body for that purpose.

It's a moment in time that we can look back on with a great deal of pride, as much pride, I believe, as the tremendous pride that's felt by the shipyard workers themselves, at least in my experience. And we're -- we aren't very championed in the community, we don't even get any of those service awards or, you know, those attaboys that maybe the workers did, though it's -- we pretty much just have to champion ourselves. We don't see the press out.

MR. COFFEY: No city either.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: The City of Vallejo, where's Gil? Usually he's wherever he can make a few extra hours of overtime, but --

(LAUGHTER.)

CO-CHAIR HAYES: He'll read the minutes. He does that. He'll consider the source. Anyhow, I think that's enough pontification by me. And thank you very much for everyone who has served in this process, and work well done. So we'll start next year of our work with cake and ice cream. Anybody else?

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Yeah, we do have treats back there. I would say that for these twelve years Myrna has been the co-chair the entire time, and I think she's put the most effort into this Restoration Advisory Board, and I believe she deserves a round of applause.

(APPLAUSE.)

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Actually I want to correct the record. The Godfather of Vallejo, affectionately known as, was the first co-chair. He was the co-chair in April of '94. A local lawyer. And the mayor was his alternate. And they had created that pact, with the Navy kind of not really being comfortable doing that, the regulators really not being comfortable doing that, because they hadn't read page seventeen of the RAB formation guidance, because that was actually removed from our book. So I have only been the co-chair since May of '94, cause we did have a different co-chair for the first session. That's family gossip.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Let's go ahead and have cake. We'll take a few minutes break here.

(Thereupon there was a brief recess.)

III. ADMINISTRATIVE BUSINESS (Myna Hayes and Jerry Dunaway)

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Okay. Thank you all. Our administrative business is fairly long today. One announcement that I think we did not make last month was that Martie Brown submitted a letter of resignation, and she is no longer actively participating in the RAB, but I guess she is still interested in what we're doing, so we may still see her hopefully from time to time. Last month's meeting minutes from March 30th, they're in your packet. If you have any comments or corrections, please let Myrna or myself know. We have a membership consideration to make tonight, and that is Mr. Wendell Quigley. He's a resident at Mare Island, and the first resident who has applied to the Restoration Advisory Board, so we think he's of great value to the Board here.

And we have reviewed his application and find that he would be a suitable candidate for the RAB. But why don't we take a minute and let Wendell come up to the microphone and introduce himself to the Restoration Advisory Board, describe his interest in the Board here, and maybe some of the background that is somewhat relevant to the Board.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Put him on the spot.

MR. QUIGLEY: My name is Wendell Quigley. I was one of the first people to buy on Mare Island when it opened, and I've been thrilled to death ever since. There were some problems when we first moved on. We found in the fine print about the dredge ponds, but that was easily alleviated. Thank goodness, that was taken care of. And there's a lot of interesting things going on on the island. Last night I went to a meeting that was held by Touro University which is on the island, which is going to become quite large here in the future, they're going from 800 to 3,000, I found out last night. But anyway, they held a meeting last night at the officers club, kind of a just to get to know you. And it was nice to participate in this meeting last night because there were probably forty or fifty people that showed up.

So the interest on the island from the people who are moving on the island is coming forth, and people are really getting eager to find out what's going on. And kind of being a spokesperson for some of the people on the island, I get real interested in walking around, as I do every day, and seeing new things that are being done, and seeing little areas, and nosing my way in wherever I can

to find out kind of what's going on. And sometimes I get run off, sometimes they give me the information.

And this, I think, will really help, because a lot of the residents, even though they would like to participate, just don't have time. The communications through me helps. We have meetings at my home. I live at 601 Tisdale. And a lot of the residents that are there commute from San Francisco. So a lot of them are -- been home about an hour. So it's pretty hard, you know, by the time they get their daily chores done, pick up the kids and dinner and get 'em off to bed, the day is already done. So I would like to be kind of a mediator between what's going on here at the RAB and to those on the island who are extremely curious, as well as myself, of what's going on.

So I'm very environmentally -- I was very involved in the -- in the LNG. I have been fighting to get the park in Glen Cove for twelve years, where I lived for eighteen years before I moved to the island. I still own some property in Glen Cove. I have a meeting tomorrow with the Indian -- hopefully -- tribal committee to get some things resolved. Randy Anderson, who is the park -- who is putting together the park for GDRD, I met with him yesterday. And it's slow going process, like the island.

But I'm very interested because Vallejo is a diamond in the rough. And I have said many times at the city council, I don't want to see us considered the armpit of the area when it's a diamond in the rough. It's a beautiful community. And I love it here, I have no intentions of moving from here. I've been here twenty years, and I hope to spend another thirty. So with that, I will let you go and I thank you. Have a great night.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Thank you, Wendell. That's one of the key components or elements of being a RAB member is taking the message back to your local community and sharing the information, because this is technical information, and it doesn't really get in the paper very easily. And, therefore, a lot of people don't really get to know it as well as people here.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And I just wanted to follow up with that, and people -- even if it gets into the newspaper, it's usually a sound byte, a quote from a Lennar spokesperson and a quote from me and a quote from you, and that's about it. It doesn't -- the newspaper does not do justice to this topic. And it's, I think, a tremendous disservice sometimes that they even do make an attempt to cover an environmental issue on Mare Island.

I just wanted to encourage you -- a lot of people who live on the island, work on the island, anything that you can do to encourage them to -- and I would hope that you were run off from certain sites. Probably the biggest message that I would want people who visit the island to know at this point is that while my own personal goal is that there be no place that people can't go, and that will be to me proof that we've done our work well.

The truth of the matter is that there are places now that are just plain unsafe to go to because of environmental cleanup issues. And anything that you can do to communicate that, and the urgency of that to the community that you live among would be really, really, really valuable as far as I'm concerned. I just simply cannot bear the thought that as much work as many of us put into this project, that just carelessness and stupidity and naiveness and all of those things would come

together to harm an individual, a child or an adult. Because we could put up all the signs and all the fences, and we can encourage people to pay attention, but in the end individuals are responsible for their own actions.

And I think there's so much pent-up curiosity and interest for the residents as well as the Vallejoans in general, and the workers there, that sometimes people are willing to take risks that they don't really understand. And to the extent that you could encourage people to just play by the rules for a little bit longer. The island used to be a hundred percent off limits to the public, and it's slowly coming back on-line. But it isn't because there's the big bad government trying to keep people out, it's really, really for their own safety, and for the safety of their children who may be as curious as anybody. So I will value your contribution in taking the message back, not necessarily of the technical nature of the work we do here, but of how urgent it is that people play safe.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: So do I hear a motion for Wendell's membership?

MR. COFFEY: I so move the nomination.

MR. KARR: Second.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Very good. All in favor, community members, raise your hands?

(MEMBERS RAISED HANDS.)

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Very good. And any opposed?

(NO RESPONSE.)

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Welcome aboard, Wendell. If you would like, you can come up to the table, we actually have a temporary name plate for you right here, and --

(Thereupon simultaneous discussion occurred.)

CO-CHAIR HAYES: That's how it works.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Again, welcome Wendell. And if you want to take extra copies of some of the handouts, that's an easy way to communicate information too. Next item is our RAB focus group meeting that is next week -- that is next week, isn't it? Next Tuesday night. That is land use controls on the eastern early transfer parcel, and we'll be hearing the latest on that one. It's been, not quite a year, but I think close to it that we had a similar one where we brainstormed ideas to get Lennar started on that. They've been working really hard and met with the Guardian Trust, and so we'll hear the latest from that effort on May 2nd. And the flyer is in the mailing packet there for the instructions on where to meet. And dinner will be provided. Thank you, Lennar.

Following that, the next week, Saturday, May 13th, we have our RAB site tour, and we'll be showing off some of our latest work. Hopefully we'll be able to get to the Marine Corps Firing Range and you can see some of the work Dwight just showcased in his presentation, as well as

other sites where we're actively doing work to clean up those sites and make sure they're safe. May 13th. Again, there's another flyer in your mailing packet that you should look at and RSVP to Tommie Jean. She's taking the RSVPs so we can figure out how many people we'll have at that tour.

And then finally, the May RAB meeting is moved to June 1st to avoid Memorial Day weekend. So it's moved one week to the following Thursday.

IV. FOCUS GROUP REPORTS

Moving onto the focus group reports. Community focus group, still vacant from Diana's departure. Natural resources. Jerry hasn't been here for a while, you must have a lot to say.

a) Community

Vacant.

b) Natural Resources (Jerry Karr)

MR. KARR: Yeah, I slept through everything, thank you very much.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Rip Van Winkle.

MR. KARR: And healing and recovery is hard work, so I've been sleeping a lot.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Well, good for you.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And welcome back.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: And welcome back. Thanks, Jerry.

MR. KARR: Thank you.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Paula is not here tonight.

c) Technical (Paul Tygielski)

No report.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Gil did call and say that he wouldn't be available, so we don't have a city report tonight.

d) City Report (Gil Hollingsworth)

No report.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Steve, do you want to touch on the Lennar update?

e) Lennar Update (Steve Farley)

MR. FARLEY: Thanks, Jerry. Okay. We have a couple of handouts as normal. There's a few spreadsheets and a 11 by 17 color handout. The spreadsheets are -- provide some information on documents that are in the queue, so grab one of those before you leave. And, as always, if you have any questions about any of that, just pull me aside during the meeting or after and we can chat and I'll clarify stuff. The documents in review, if you look at the 11 by 17 handout -- let's start with the flow list because I think everybody is probably focusing in on those. On the left-hand side are three photographs that show some work we're doing inside of building 516. Basically what was done there is the floor was removed to remove contamination. The floor is now being placed back. So we're essentially done inside that building. You can see 'em doing the concrete work inside building 516. In the upper right corner there's a photo with a fire hydrant and a couple of cones in it. That's the UST 742 area. If you recall, last month that was -- I had a photograph of a great big gigantic hole that was there. That work has been completed, all the clearing samples have been collected, and we've backfilled the hole.

The other two photographs are -- basically depict some work we're doing in our groundwater monitoring program. We don't talk about that a whole lot, but we have a whole groundwater monitoring program that we perform on a regular basis. And the major things that we did over the last month were some well maintenance. And these two photographs really depict the two different kinds of wells. There's an above ground completed well, which is in the lower right-hand corner. The tall yellow rectangular box and the stanchions, that's a well that's completed above grade. So the top of the casing is about a foot and a half or two feet above the ground surface. And the casing is then covered with this steel structure and then locked so that they're secure. The other one is the small hole that's in the lower -- or the left-hand side of the diagram. That's a below grade casing that's also locked up, and there's a traffic rated cover on top of it.

So what we did over the last month or so is we just went through and inspected the wells, made sure everything was secure, nothing was damaged, nothing got knocked over by a truck going by or vandalism, that sort of thing. And then we performed some groundwater monitoring. We have a groundwater monitoring program that we've had in a place for some number of years, we implement that on a regular basis.

In terms of the lower portion of the diagram, we've got a series of -- for the handout, we've got a series of documents that are in review. The draft RAP -- RAPS for IA-C2 and IA-B, those have been in review for some time, and our current understanding is that we should receive comments on those sometime next month, which would be -- that would be really terrific if that did, in fact, come to pass. The new document in that same portion of the handout is the draft RAP for IA-C1. We're hoping to see comments on that document sometime in the latter part of June, I believe.

Below that, upcoming public comment periods. The public comment period for the IA-C2 RAP is, of course, tied to receipt of agency comments on the draft RAP. But if things work out the way we're hoping, that would likely occur sometime in July -- in late June or July. Significant up-coming documents, sort of in the middle upper portion of the table. The draft remedial action work

plan for IF-21 in IA-C2, that's going to the agencies next week, and then probably a 30 to 45 day review period for that. Looking at the environmental site closure status --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Could I interrupt you? May I?

MR. FARLEY: Yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Mother may I?

MR. FARLEY: Yes.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: IR-21, would you refresh our memory about what that is?

MR. FARLEY: Yes. Thank you, Myrna, that's a good idea. IR-21 is a portion of building 386, 388, and 390. If you look on the map in the central portion of IA-C2, you'll see the words or the label for UST 142.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Uh-huh.

MR. FARLEY: The building underneath that label is IR-21.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: What's its contamination?

MR. FARLEY: And the contamination is shallow TPH contamination below a portion of the floor. And we're going to remove that contamination, and then we're also going to install some low density -- a low density liner that needs some steel grates that are also in portions of the building for the purposes of the PCBs in lead that are in the soil. So basically it's TPH, PCBs, and lead in different portions of the building. And the remedial action work plan identified what actions will be taken at those locations. Okay? I'm glad you reminded me to explain that. So that's got to go to the agencies next week. In the environmental site closure status, this tracks the number of sites that have been closed by the different agencies responsible for those sites. The other change in those -- in the closure status is that there are six additional USTs that were closed since last month, so now we're up to 70 of the 112 UST sites that have been closed by the Board. Probably the major success, I guess, is the certification and closure of IA D1.2. And that occurred in early April.

MR. CHUI: Somewhere around there.

MR. FARLEY: Yeah, I think it was the 11th -- I think it was the 11th of April is the date it was closed. Now, IA D1.2 is that portion of D1 that is essentially east of Azuar Drive, and the other portion -- the other part of it is the Touro College area. The other milestone, as I mentioned before, is the six UST sites that were closed by the Board. So that's the big picture. Any other questions, I'd be happy to entertain.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: You know, for Wendell's benefit particularly, can you just briefly explain what closure and certification would mean and also what's -- I forgot what a FOPL was. You didn't elaborate on that line.

MR. FARLEY: Let's talk about FOPL's first. FOPL is one of those funny acronyms.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Finding of --

MR. FARLEY: You're close. It's the fuel-oil pipelines. It's not a cousin of the FOSL or the --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Or the FOSET.

MR. FARLEY: Or the FOSET is the fuel oil pipelines. The IA D1.2 certification closure is the formal documentation that says we're done with the work -- with the environmental work within IA D1.2.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: And you're done except for you're leaving some things behind -- which is the topic of our meeting on Tuesday that you're welcome to also, Wendell, May 2nd, which I think I sent information in the mail to you on. Some of the material is going to -- contamination is going to be left in place, and then that's when land use controls come in.

f) Weston Update (Dwight Gemar)

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Okay. No more questions for Steve? Thank you very much. And let's move onto the Weston update, and Dwight is to cover that.

MR. GEMAR: I'm sitting in for Cris because he tweaked his knee from playing softball. He's getting too old for that, I keep telling him that, but he didn't listen to me. Hopefully everyone got an update. If not, I'm sure there's some left over on the table. First item is the status of the draft final remedial action plan for H1. And we -- I think just today we sent out the draft final version of that document after incorporating responses to comments from the regulators on the draft RAP.

And we're hopeful that we can get agency concurrence to issue that for public review by the middle of May. We're trying to fast track that along so that we could potentially use the next -- the next RAB meeting for a public meeting for the draft final RAP. I need to run that by Myrna and Jerry and the regulators, but if we could meet the mid-May date, we'd like to use the next RAB meeting as a forum for the public meeting.

Weston also met with the Navy and Fish and Wildlife Service and California Fish and Game on the 12th of April to try to work out the final wording of our biological opinion that is required for the remedial action plan for investigation area H1. This is primarily because we have habitat that may potentially be inhabited by the Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse, which is a fully protected and endangered species on the island. And basically the biological opinion gives the Navy the authority to perform the work as long as certain mitigation measures are taking place to protect the mouse. So we're, I think, very close on that, and hopefully we'll get concurrence from Fish and Wildlife Service also by mid-May.

Moving onto the Western Magazine area. We've completed a recent digital geophysical mapping of the magazine area, all fifty acres. And we are currently taking the next step, which is to go out

and -- go out to those locations where the instrumentation indicated some type of metallic item under the ground. And our UXO technicians are reacquiring the location of those items, and digging those locations up to determine what is in the ground. And most of the time it is scrap metal. But as you can see in the photo in the upper right, we have uncovered, to date, 29 items that contain explosives. These happen to be all 20 millimeter projectiles and rounds in the photo. These were located in a location where the Navy had previously uncovered MEC during the removal action that they did in the late nineties. So it was not perhaps unexpected that we would encounter munitions, but we feel good that we are making the site even safer by uncovering these items and removing it.

And one of the tools that we use, which is kind of neat, is we use a hand held PDA that is programmed especially by Weston where the anomaly target information is programmed, downloaded into the PDA. And then when the UXO technicians uncover or dig an item, they have pulldown menus on this PDA where they can put in the location, the offset, how many inches it was, what the orientation was, what the item was.

And then that information at the end of the day is put in the cradle, and it's automatically synched to the computer, and sent to a database on a server. And then the next morning the data, the geophysicist can review the data and look at what the instrument response was versus the item that was uncovered and make more intelligent picks as we get more and more information. So it's a really cool device. So the gentleman on the left in the photograph is holding one of these PDA's and is entering the data that is coming from that dig. And to date we've acquired and removed or dug up about 2,000 anomalies, and counting. And then moving on to the south shore --

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Wait a second, before you move on, I'll just interrupt you now. What depth did you find these?

MR. GEMAR: These varied, Myrna, from less than a foot to -- in some cases the anomalies are much deeper, and we've dug up things as deep as four feet. Typically that's rebar from concrete rubble and whatnot. But we also have run across some batteries from the old battery pit that was out there which apparently a few batteries got missed. So we've encountered them. So that will be documented and will need to be addressed in the remedial investigation and process for this.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: So you're digging every anomaly?

MR. GEMAR: Well, we've selected 38 grids spatially across the site. And you might remember that last month we gave a presentation and kind of showed that we picked all of the locations where MEC had previously been uncovered, and we're doing a hundred percent of all the anomalies in those grids. But based on the geophysical data, we're also doing some, what we call medium density grids and some low density grids.

So depending on what we encounter when we complete those 38 grids, we'll be able to determine whether it would be of benefit to go further and look at the remaining grids. So far we haven't uncovered any MEC in any of the grids where it previously hadn't been reported or removed by the Navy, so that's a good sign so far. There's also definitely another outfall on the north end of the site. You might recall that there's kind of two parallel ponds that are tightly influenced, and the

Navy had located and removed an outfall on the right, or the northeast pond, if you will. But they hadn't surveyed an area that was essentially on the northwest corner of the site. And based on our geophysical survey, that area is definitely a cluster -- pardon the impression -- and anyway, but it will have to be dug up and gone through. And we expect that we'll find some more munitions in that location. Because it certainly looks like an outfall based on the data. And we're doing a similar survey in the south end, but that's under a separate contract, and our scope is only to do the survey, not to reacquire any anomalies at this time. And I just have a brief update on the IA H1 extraction system which continues to barrel along. And that's it.

g) Regulatory Agency Update (Henry Chui)

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Any questions for Dwight? Great. Thank you very much, Dwight. Moving onto the regulatory agency update, Chip is sick tonight and is not here. We have Henry -- I don't know if you were able to talk to Chip on anything you want to report, but if you can give us a general update on maybe what you're doing?

MR. CHUI: I talked to Chip this afternoon. And I guess you all know that he's been sick for the last two or three weeks, but -- he came down with pneumonia, but he's doing better now, and hopefully he'll be back to work next week.

I think one day -- I'm not sure if Chip covered this, but we're beginning to, I guess, all our files are being -- being I guess downloaded into our, what's called our final store website, our DTS, website so you'll be able to view all our files on the website, stuff you want to look at. You also can view our schedules. And in terms of if you want to look at what's the status of an investigation IRC or what is another status in the investigation stage, remedial action stage, and so forth, you can review all that. It's not just for Mare Island, it covers statewide. So if you want to look at Hunters Point or Treasure Island or some base down south, it covers all that. The site works we've been doing out there, Brownsfield. That should be coming out.

There should be a press release coming out sometime in May, and you should be able to -- well, a lot of documents still haven't been up loaded yet, but more recent ones are there. So it will be a while before we are able to download all of the older documents. So look for that, that's coming out in May. Other than that, I think that's it.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Great. Thanks Henry. That's in the EnviroStar database?

MR. CHUI: It is linked through our DTSC website, so there's a link for that. So look for that.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: EnviroStar, we'll look for that. Sounds like a nice application. Carolyn is not here tonight, I'm not sure what happened to her. I understand there's a lot of traffic in American Canyon, maybe she's still in traffic. But George Leyva is no longer with the Mare Island team, that's been a change too. So actually we have one new person, Agnes, to introduce to the Restoration Advisory Board. Agnes is slated to work on Lennar portions. So Brian joined us last month, so Brian go ahead and --

MR. COFFEY: He still doesn't have a sign.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Wendell does.

MR. COFFEY: Talk about sliding.

MR. THOMPSON: I wasn't sure if we were going to have any cake or not since it wasn't here. No, I'm just kidding. This is Agnes Parras, and she has an educational background in biological science, biology. And she has work experience on wetlands. So she's going to be -- we're going to be working together, but if we have to delineate, then it would be more the western early transfer parcel that she'll be overseeing. And I'll be overseeing the Lennar or the eastern early transfer and other Navy owned portions of Mare Island. As far as an update goes, I'm continuing to get up to speed and work on transitioning work that some of my predecessors were doing. There are some letters that are going to be coming out soon. Some that my predecessors were working on, some that I've been working on. And something that's taking my focus right now is just looking at a lot of the reports referenced post cleanup goals. And so I'm going back and trying to get a feel on how conditions are with Mare Island and how we're going to move forward with cleanup, and specifically with petroleum hydrocarbons. And that's it.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Okay. Thank you very much. Welcome aboard, Agnes. And yeah, we'll get name plates next time. So onto our co-chair reports. Myrna, do you want to go first?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I actually don't have anything else to report other than what I did already earlier tonight.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Very good. Well, thank you for that. My report, there's a handout that looks like this. If you all have a copy of that, that's what I'll be discussing. If not, there's copies up at the table. We have made some good progress on basically projects you've all heard about already. The Marine Corps Firing Range closure, we're working to wrap that up with some of our internal regulators within the Navy to address munitions and radiological items. And that's not listed on here. But the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office site, the DRMO, we're actively continuing the off-site hauling and disposal of contaminated soil that we've been digging up for the last few months. We're waiting for the weather to get a little bit better before we start doing more excavation work. Some is needed, but there's very limited work there, just some hot spot areas. And the work that we began just really in the last month or so is some of the munitions work down around the south shore area, and production and manufacturing area. As Weston and Dwight discussed earlier, they're taking care of work under contract with the Navy on the land. We have another contractor called ECC, and they're continuing work in the offshore area looking for munitions. So we're kind of tackling both areas down in the south at the same time there. Flipping over to the second page or the back side, we've got a listing of the various regulatory submittals and letters from the agencies. They continue to be active, and we've got a lot of work here to keep them busy.

On the early transfer, I did not update this in here, but really the latest that has happened in the past month is that earlier in April Lennar arranged for a conference with DTSC and the Navy -- something I call, or what we call in the Navy a pre-proposal conference. And that was for the bidders who are interested in bidding on a portion of the potential ESCA work to ask questions,

primarily of DTSC, but the Navy was there too, and we had some questions put to us. And so I think that was helpful for their purpose in understanding what will it take to finish some of this work.

And for some who don't know, some of the areas that we're considering for the early transfer include the southern area where the Navy still owns property and is continuing cleanup down there. But also about half of the area north of the causeway the Navy still owns, and some work is left there.

The DRMO, even though we're doing a cleanup out there, there will be some remaining work left there. And the Marine Corps Firing Range we think we have a pretty good cleanup there, but that again may be a subject or a site considered in the early transfer. So it's kind of spotted north and south across the base, definitely manageable to put into a early transfer package.

So we'll be talking more about that later in the year as things progress. We're looking to get a proposal from Lennar and from the City of Vallejo next month. So with that, are there any questions that I can answer?

CO-CHAIR HAYES: I never thought of making an acronym out of your progress report, leave it to you guys to be able to come up with an acronym for that. But you didn't list the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement as an acronym.

CO-CHAIR DUNAWAY: Oh, sorry, yes. ESCA is the Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement. Those are sort of a contract that we've used for the early transfers that have occurred here and we're hoping one more that will occur here at Mare Island. Thanks for pointing that out. If there are no other questions, then we're doing pretty good on time. You all have kids at home or others that like to play with balloons, feel free to grab a balloon off the wall and take it home. Hard to carry those on the airplane myself. Other than that, happy birthday, again, to the Board, and we'll see you all next month.

CO-CHAIR HAYES: Thank you for a really nice celebration of our anniversary too, all of you.

LIST OF HANDOUTS

The following handouts were provided during the RAB meeting:

- Presentation Handout – Marine Corps Firing Range and Historical Outfall 4S Cleanup Summary
- Weston Solutions Mare Island RAB Update April 2006
- Lennar Mare Island RAB Update April 2006
- Navy Monthly Progress Report Former Mare Island Naval Shipyard April 2006
- Lennar Mare Island Document Schedule Forecast April 27, 2006
- CH2MHill/Lennar Mare Island Deliverable Schedule April 27, 2006

(Thereupon the foregoing was concluded at 7:56 p.m.)