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In the Matter of:

MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD  
SITE 22 GOLF COURSE LANDFILL  
PROPOSED PLAN  
PUBLIC MEETING  
APRIL 26, 2001



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Public meeting taken on behalf of Katz &  
Associates, Inc. at 500 Castro Street, City Hall,  
Mountain View, California, commencing at 7:00 p.m.,  
Thursday, April 26, 2001.

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Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)	
Environmental Coordinator (BEC) and Navy RAB	
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Division	

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2  
3 MS. MUCKERMAN: Good evening, ladies and  
4 gentlemen. I'd like to officially open our meeting.  
5 Can everybody hear me all right? Okay.

6 My name is Andrea Muckerman. I work for the  
7 United States Navy, Southwest Division, Naval  
8 Facilities Engineering Command, and I'm here tonight  
9 to host for you a public meeting so that the Navy can  
10 present and take comments on a proposal for a project  
11 at Moffett Field for a former Navy landfill called  
12 Site 22 at the former Naval Air Station Moffett which  
13 is part of the NASA Research Center. And what I'd  
14 like to do is make sure, we have a sign-in sheet at  
15 the table here in the room. The purpose of the sheet  
16 is so we can provide back to whoever would like a  
17 copy of the minutes of the meeting, a copy of the  
18 comments taken and responses. So if you'd like to  
19 get the responses mailed to you, we ask that you  
20 please sign the sign-in sheet. This is Karen over  
21 here, and Karen is right there at the table.

22 The purpose of the meeting today -- I think  
23 I said that -- is to present the information  
24 contained in the Proposed Plan and the Proposed Plan  
25 was sent out the beginning of April. And we would

1 like this evening to go over a presentation of the  
2 contents of the Proposed Plan and take public  
3 comments. We have cards at the table where Karen is.  
4 If you'd like a card for a comment, if you want to  
5 raise a hand, Karen will be happy to bring one to  
6 you.

7           After we make our presentation, there will  
8 be opportunity for everyone to come up and state  
9 their comments or questions. And we can also take  
10 comments after the meeting by way of mail and phone  
11 number and e-mail address.

12 So just to go over the agenda. After we get through  
13 welcoming and introductions, we're going to go over  
14 the history of the site. We are going to describe  
15 the process that we went through to evaluate what is  
16 necessary to protect human health, the nine criteria  
17 used this at location, how that process took place,  
18 how the regulatory agencies and the public were  
19 involved, and how they will continue to be involved  
20 in the rest of the process. We're going to take a  
21 brief break, and then come back and let you know what  
22 the future plans are for the site. And then we're  
23 going to open a comment period.

24           What I'd like to ask, we have a fairly small  
25 group, is, if at any point during the meeting we need

1 to restate anything or answer clarifying questions,  
2 please feel free to raise your hand and ask. If you  
3 want to make a comment, we ask that you wait until  
4 the actual public comment period for that, please.  
5 We do appreciate all of you coming tonight and value  
6 your input in the process. We also value being able  
7 to get and record your comments accurately and in  
8 order to do that, we do have a stenographer here.  
9 She's taking down what's said. We plan to be done no  
10 later than nine tonight.

11 First of all, I would like to introduce to  
12 you the -- oh, actually before I introduce, I would  
13 like to go over handouts we have available. We have  
14 a copy of the meeting agenda, and if at any time  
15 you'd like one, Karen can bring one to you. We have  
16 a copy of the slides that you're going to see up here  
17 that you can have a copy of, if you like. We have a  
18 copy of a comment form, if you'd like to record your  
19 comments in writing. We have a meeting evaluation if  
20 you'd like to give feedback about the meeting. We're  
21 going to have another meeting like this for another  
22 project for the wetland area known as Site 25. So  
23 anything we can do to improve the format, we'd like  
24 feedback. You have an invitation to participate in  
25 our advisory board. We're going to talk about that

1 in a little bit. If you'd like to participate, we'd  
2 like to hear from you. Also, for those of you who  
3 speak Spanish, in Espanol we have both a comment  
4 sheet and a questionnaire, both, in Spanish. And  
5 Karen has that also.

6 Okay. And with that, I'd like to go ahead  
7 and introduce first of all Wilson Doctor, the  
8 Remedial Project Manager for Moffett Field Site 22.  
9 He and I worked in San Diego for the Navy. Wilson  
10 has a bachelor's degree in engineering from Cal-Poly  
11 San Luis Obispo. There's also a copy of a personal  
12 bio back on the table.

13 I'd like to introduce Craig O'Rourke. Craig  
14 is Environmental Compliance Manager for Foster  
15 Wheeler Environmental Corporation and formerly worked  
16 as a regulatory agent at the Department of Toxic  
17 Control and has a bachelor's from UCLA and master's  
18 of environmental science from CSU Fullerton and has  
19 been working in the field ten years.

20 I'd like to also introduce Roberta Blank.  
21 Stand up so everyone can see you and wave. Roberta  
22 is with EPA, Region 9. She has a master's in  
23 environmental management from the University of San  
24 Francisco and has been with EPA since 1979 and been  
25 working a number of years on the Moffett Project on

1 and off throughout the years.

2 Also, from the Regional Water Quality  
3 Control we had Lynn Suer. She was unable to come and  
4 has sent Adriana Constantinescu. Please tell us  
5 about yourself.

6 MS. CONSTANTINESCU: I'm an associate  
7 engineering geologist with Region 2 Water Quality  
8 Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region. I have a  
9 master's degree in geology and physics. And I have  
10 19 years experience as an engineer in geology and  
11 about 15 years as an engineering geologist in the  
12 environmental field back in Europe and for the last  
13 11 years in the San Francisco Bay Area. And I  
14 started to work with Region 2 Water Quality Control  
15 Board almost three months ago and have been involved  
16 from the beginning in this Moffett Field project.

17 MS. MUCKERMAN: Thank you. I'd like also  
18 like to introduce Mr. Bob Moss. Bob is the  
19 Restoration Advisory Board Community Co-chair here.  
20 He has a bachelor's in metallurgical engineering from  
21 Illinois Institute of Technology and Carnegie-Mellon  
22 Institute of Technology and UCLA. He's a principal  
23 engineer for Space Systems/Loral where he worked  
24 since 1971. He is very active in his field, and also  
25 very active member of the RAB since its inception.

1 So Bob has been involved in a number of projects and  
2 the community review of them at Moffett and we're  
3 pleased to have you here.  
4 I'd like do a brief overview of the Comprehensive  
5 Environmental Response and Liability Act. The  
6 Superfund Site process is the CERCLA -- what we call  
7 CERCLA -- and where we are in the CERCLA process is  
8 that this site, which I think we intended to show  
9 [goes to map] first Moffett as a whole, Moffett  
10 Field, there's 101. Here's the main gate to Moffett.  
11 And our particular site we're talking about, Site 22,  
12 is the golf course holes 6 and 7 located up here  
13 adjacent to the northern channel and salt ponds. A  
14 Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection was  
15 completed and a remedial investigation was completed  
16 which said what is present at the site, and samples  
17 were taken. The Feasibility Study determines what  
18 possible alternatives are to clean up the site and  
19 where we are at what is called "remedial selection."  
20 Remedial selection is when we know what is on site.  
21 We have alternatives that we need to evaluate  
22 according to nine criteria that are in U.S. EPA, and  
23 we select the most favorable cleanup alternative.  
24 And tonight what we're going to do is walk you  
25 through that process for the alternatives that we

1 considered and try to explain and show you how we  
2 came to selecting the preferred alternative.

3 At this point in the process, when we do a  
4 proposed plan it's a legal requirement under CERCLA  
5 that we hold and conduct a public meeting. So not  
6 only are we meeting that requirement by having this  
7 meeting tonight, but also as part of the Navy's  
8 public participation program, the Navy has an active  
9 outreach and community involvement program.

10 We're going to talk briefly about the  
11 history of Moffett Airfield. There is a background  
12 in the fact sheet so the facts I'm about to read to  
13 you are contained in the fact sheet.

14 The Navy operated a landfill at this  
15 installation from about 1950 to 1967. And the  
16 landfill was about 9.4 acres. Primarily what was  
17 placed in the landfill was domestic waste with an  
18 estimated volume of 92,000 cubic yards. In 1973 the  
19 Air Force put the golf course, holes 6 and 7, on top  
20 of this landfill. Environmental investigations  
21 confirmed that some of the waste was close to the  
22 surface, and it had been noted that at times  
23 burrowing animals had brought debris to the surface  
24 and could possibly pose a potential health risk to  
25 humans and animals. At the time that the base closed

1 in 1993 -- 1994, I mean, the property was transferred  
2 to NASA in '94, and --

3 I meant to introduce Don. I'd like to  
4 derail for just one moment to introduce Don Chuck.  
5 Don Chuck is the NASA representative. Thank you for  
6 coming tonight.

7 Once the base was closed and transferred to  
8 NASA, the Air Force remained as a tenant at NASA and  
9 continues to operate the golf course. The future  
10 land use will remain a golf course as long as it's  
11 foreseeable in the future according to NASA facility  
12 plans.

13 I'd like to talk now about the Restoration  
14 Advisory Board. The Restoration Advisory Board is an  
15 active group that participates in Navy restoration  
16 work and at all Marine Corps facilities. It is  
17 required to have an outreach program, and we do have  
18 one at Moffett. Mr. Moss is the current community  
19 co-chair. The RAB goes over all the active projects  
20 at Moffett and just to give you a brief overview, a  
21 lot of work has been going on at Moffett over the  
22 years. And what I'd like to highlight is what we  
23 currently have going on.

24 Site 22 is the golf course. [points to map]  
25 The landfill is here. And that's what we're meeting

1 about today. Site 27 is the northern channel which  
2 was stormwater and continues to be a stormwater  
3 discharge body of water, a storm ditch that goes out  
4 through this property and out to the Moffett Channel  
5 and eventually out to the Guadalupe slough. We are  
6 in the process of completing a Feasibility Study on  
7 that site. Sites 1 and 2 were landfills. Landfill 1  
8 and 2 was consolidated into No. 1 in 1997, '98. Don?

9 MR. CHUCK: I think it was '96.

10 MS. MUCKERMAN: And we continue to monitor  
11 these sites, so they're not completely closed yet.

12 Site 25 is approximately a 200-acre wetland  
13 which receives stormwater discharge as well. And we  
14 have studied this site, completed a Feasibility  
15 Study, and are in the process of completing a  
16 Proposed Plan also for that site.

17 Site 28 is part of a regional remedial  
18 project where chemicals that had been released into  
19 the groundwater are being cleaned up, and there is  
20 actually a treatment system in 28 to treat  
21 groundwater, and Site 26 to treat groundwater there.

22 CITIZEN: May I ask a question? The white  
23 line that you have around there is the wetland area?

24 MS. MUCKERMAN: Yes. That is a wetland  
25 area, approximately 200 acres.

1           And with that I would like to introduce  
2 again, Mr. Craig O'Rourke. Mr. O'Rourke is going to  
3 come up and give you a detailed presentation of the  
4 contents of the fact sheet.

5           MR. O'ROURKE: Thank you, Andrea.

6           I'm Craig O'Rourke with Foster Wheeler  
7 Environmental Corporation for Site 22 at Moffett  
8 Field. It's in the northeast corner of the base.  
9 And for those of you golfers, it's holes 6 and 7, and  
10 the land extends under the fairway as well.

11           What I'd like to talk about tonight is some  
12 of the history of the landfill and then also walk you  
13 through the Proposed Plan itself. I have a number of  
14 slides to go through as well, so those of you who  
15 want to move to the middle, you might be able to see  
16 a little bit better. Okay.

17           As Andrea mentioned the landfill was used  
18 from '50 to '67. It was primarily used for domestic  
19 waste generated at Moffett. In '67 it was closed.  
20 And in '73, it was converted to holes 6 and 7 in the  
21 golf course. In the '90s, under the Navy's  
22 Installation Restoration Program, the landfill was  
23 identified as Site 22 [points to map] and this again  
24 is Site 22 we're talking about tonight. Part of the  
25 Installation Restoration Program process involves a

1 Remedial Investigation and also a Feasibility Study.  
2 I'd like to talk about the Remedial Investigation  
3 that was conducted at Site 22.

4           The investigation and reports and studies  
5 that were conducted in '96 and '99. The map  
6 indicates soil borings of the groundwater that were  
7 taken as part of the Remedial Investigation. The  
8 Remedial Investigation also included trenching in  
9 several areas of the landfill to get an idea of waste  
10 landfilled there. And, again, it was primarily  
11 domestic waste. The landfill volume refuse is 92  
12 thousand cubic yards. There were several  
13 contaminants identified within the landfill.  
14 However, outside the perimeter of the landfill, which  
15 would be these borings out here, the concentration of  
16 these contaminants dropped significantly and were  
17 nondetect. Groundwater in the landfill is  
18 nonbeneficial use due to the proximity of the San  
19 Francisco Bay. There is a lot of groundwater or  
20 subsurface water intrusion, so there's a high salt  
21 content and makes this water unusable as a drinking  
22 water source.

23           Also, with groundwater, while contaminants  
24 were identified in wells through the middle of the  
25 landfill, the concentration on the perimeter dropped

1 significantly and there was no indication of  
2 contaminants outside or beyond the site. Part of the  
3 Remedial Investigation also involved a soil gas  
4 study. Landfills do produce methane or gas. Due to  
5 the age of this landfill, being that it hasn't been  
6 used since the '60s, most of the degradation, if you  
7 will, has taken place and no gases were encountered  
8 and not identified to be migrating from the site.

9           So the Remedial Investigation stage also  
10 involves a health-risk assessment which was conducted  
11 for both impacts on human health as well as the  
12 environment to see if there is potential harm from  
13 the landfill to ecological receptors. Based on the  
14 studies that were conducted in this phase of the  
15 program, the remedial action objective, the only risk  
16 identified was the potential of squirrels. The risk  
17 that was identified was that these burrowing animals  
18 would get into landfill refuse, dig through the refuse,  
19 and bring that up to the surface, creating a potential  
20 exposure pathway to people. So the whole idea of the  
21 remedy for the site and what was evaluated under the  
22 feasibility stage was how do we prevent that from  
23 happening, keeping the animals from disturbing the refuse  
24 and preventing it from coming in contact with people.

25           In March of 1999, a final Feasibility Study

1 was adopted that recommended a biotic barrier. And  
2 what a biotic barrier is, a barrier that is  
3 constructed over the landfill that confines and  
4 prevents animals from getting to the refuse. Due to  
5 several concerns that were brought up from the public  
6 comment period and from the community at large, were  
7 the concerns about the biotic barrier because of the  
8 impact on trees. I have a slide here that shows  
9 several trees that are around the holes of the golf  
10 course. Here's the 7th hole. The 6th hole. And the  
11 fairway over the three. These black and white dots  
12 are trees that are currently on site. The concern  
13 there is with a barrier you have to remove the trees,  
14 put in the barrier and revegetate thereafter. So the  
15 Navy is taking those concerns to heart about impact  
16 to trees. They might look at other alternatives  
17 available to them. They worked with the agencies and  
18 actually looked at another proposal which we call  
19 "squirrel management" and managing the squirrel  
20 population. You reduce the number of burrows and  
21 squirrels from getting to the refuse and disturbing  
22 it. The Navy wanted to take a long-term approach at  
23 the site. And the squirrel management would have to  
24 be almost a daily activity to go out and fill up the  
25 burrows or somehow mitigate the impact of squirrels.

1 So they didn't deem that an acceptable option.  
2 Thereby, they went back to the Feasibility Study and  
3 looked again at the barrier and said maybe that can  
4 be done. And that's why we're here tonight. We can  
5 actually take out some of the trees, save them, do  
6 the work, and potentially replant them and replant  
7 new species as well, and I'll talk about that in a  
8 few minutes.

9 We're here tonight to present the Proposed  
10 Plan. Once the Proposed Plan is adopted, and based  
11 on input from the community, a Record of Decision is  
12 adopted. A Record of Decision, again, records the  
13 final remedy with input from the community and from  
14 the public meeting and the public comment period.  
15 Once that is done, a remedial design of the facility  
16 is conducted where the detailed implementation and  
17 the real engineering of going into constructing the  
18 barrier and where exactly it will be and how many  
19 trees are needed. So once again, the Proposed Plan  
20 facilitates public comment on the process.

21 Various remedies were evaluated in the  
22 Feasibility Study stage. There are nine criteria in  
23 CERCLA that need to be evaluated. What we're going  
24 to do is go through these criteria real briefly and  
25 just show you which ones are acceptable, most

1 favorable, least favorable, et cetera.

2           You can see across the top there [points to  
3 overhead projection], we have Alternative 1 with no  
4 action. Alternative 2 is the biotic barrier.  
5 Alternative 3 is consisting of 3A and 3B. These are  
6 a multilayer cap. But with the cap phase of the  
7 induction, it is actually designed to prevent  
8 infiltration of water seeping through the landfill  
9 and into the groundwater. So we evaluated that.

10           And then Alternative 4 is off-site disposal,  
11 which is physically removing the refuse with heavy  
12 equipment, putting it in trucks, and hauling it to an  
13 offsite landfill in the area.

14           The various evaluation criteria on the  
15 left-hand column here, the first one is "Overall  
16 Protection of Human Health and Environment." Again,  
17 you can see, Alternative 2 and 3 are acceptable.  
18 Alternative 4, being most favorable because you're  
19 removing the most contamination from the site.  
20 Alternative 1, as you can see, was not deemed to be  
21 protective under overall human health and the  
22 environment. And since it was not protective, it was  
23 not evaluated further through this process. So we'll  
24 talk about Alternatives 2, 3, and 4.

25           "Compliance with ARARs" are essentially the

1 regulatory requirements for discharge standards and  
2 any regulation that applies to a particular remedy.  
3 And as you can see, the alternatives were all  
4 acceptable under ARARs. For long-term effectiveness  
5 and performance, again, they're all acceptable.  
6 However, if you remove all the refuse, that will be  
7 the most favorable. That's Alternative 4, short-term  
8 effectiveness. Alternative 2 is the most favorable  
9 and can be the quickest, but the others are as  
10 acceptable.

11 "Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume  
12 Through Treatment." None of the alternatives in this  
13 Feasibility Study involved a treatment methodology  
14 and, therefore, was not evaluated.

15 "Implementability" is the ease of  
16 implementation. Again, Alternative 2 was Biotic  
17 Barrier, however, Alternative 3 is acceptable under  
18 cost. The biotic barrier is the most favorable  
19 there. As Alternative 3A is deemed acceptable and  
20 Alternative 4 is least favorable, it was more costly  
21 to excavate all that refuse. So that's seven of the  
22 nine criteria in the left-hand column.

23 There are actually two more: "Regulatory  
24 Acceptance." The regulatory agencies have looked at  
25 the biotic barrier and agree with it, and they

1 concur. And then the last is the "Community  
2 Acceptance," and that's what this meeting is about.  
3 And that's what this public comment period meeting is  
4 for, is to solicit the public's input on this.

5 So let me talk a little bit about what the  
6 preferred alternative is. I'm going to do an overlay  
7 here. [points to projection] So what this shows is  
8 this green shaded area would actually be the  
9 implementation of the biotic barrier along the  
10 landfill. And these are the areas where squirrels  
11 burrows are identified and, therefore, the areas that  
12 need to be mitigated.

13 Exactly what is the biotic barrier? Well,  
14 let me talk about that a little bit. What it will  
15 involve, again, the purpose of this is to prevent  
16 burrowing animals to get in the refuse. What it  
17 involves is digging down within six inches of the  
18 refuse, this is also in your Proposed Plan, then  
19 bringing in a 12-inch layer of cobbles along the  
20 entire area of the biotic barrier, infilling between  
21 the cobbles with a cement or concrete slurry. That's  
22 just to fill the gaps so the squirrels can't get  
23 through it. Also, so they can't move the cobbles.  
24 And then bring in a six-inch gravel base, and then  
25 putting in twelve inches of top soil and planting

1 vegetation to revegetate the site.

2 Let me talk a bit about the trees since  
3 there was some issues with that previously. What the  
4 Navy is considering -- this figure is not in your  
5 Proposed Plan so focus up here. But what Navy is  
6 considering is actually, again, here is the outline  
7 to the proposed biotic barrier, and these red circles  
8 are where trees can be replanted or new trees brought  
9 in. Part of the golf course maintenance program  
10 already involves removing trees that are aged and  
11 diseased, and I think, based on recent correspondence  
12 with them, they've identified at least ten trees in  
13 this area that need to come out because of age or  
14 disease. There are also several trees along the golf  
15 course that tend to become victims of storm events,  
16 and when a tree blows over it tends to uproot, and  
17 when you have that situation, you have a tree that  
18 might blow over and break up the soil and also bring  
19 up refuse beneath it and once again create a risk  
20 pathway. So what's proposed here is to bring in  
21 these trees and then actually planting them in a  
22 concrete box or a vault where even if a tree were to  
23 blow over, you don't have exposure, and there would  
24 be clean soil inside that concrete vault and no  
25 exposure to any refuse. The final phase will be

1 designed in the remedial phase, but this is one idea  
2 that's being proposed. So once again, Alternative 2,  
3 the biotic barrier, is the preferred alternative  
4 because it's cost effective, it protects human health  
5 and minimizes landfill contact with refuse. Thank  
6 you.

7 MS. MUCKERMAN: Thank you very much, Craig.

8 I would now like to ask from my counterpart  
9 at U.S. EPA, Roberta Blank, to please come up. And  
10 Roberta is going to outline for you what U.S. EPA's  
11 involvement in this project has been.

12 MS. BLANK: Hello, everyone. As Andrea said  
13 I'm Roberta Blank. I'm with the U.S. EPA Region 9  
14 here in San Francisco, and I would just like to say  
15 that we concur with this project as it's presently  
16 proposed. I've been involved from the beginning. We  
17 reviewed all the documents, reviewed the RIs and FSS  
18 and Proposed Plan and all of our concerns have been  
19 addressed by the Navy satisfactorily.

20 When we reviewed the final Feasibility Study  
21 we came to the conclusion that the water quality at  
22 the perimeter wells was not being impacted, that the  
23 risk to human health and environment were within our  
24 acceptable risk range, and that we recommended the  
25 biotic barrier. But we asked for an inclusion of a

1 couple of additional items and that was institutional  
2 control, groundwater monitoring and landfill options,  
3 all of which have been incorporated into the final  
4 Feasibility Study. So we concurred on the final  
5 Feasibility Study.

6 And then when reconsideration of the remedy  
7 occurred, we did not really comment on the squirrel  
8 management documents. So we have recommended to the  
9 Navy all along that they stay with the biotic barrier  
10 approach. In fact, in October of 2000, EPA and the  
11 Regional Board issued a letter saying that we wanted  
12 to move forward with this project. We wanted to move  
13 to the next phase, which is to go on with the  
14 Proposed Plan, which they're doing now, and then go  
15 on to the Record of Decision and the remedial design  
16 phase. And in the remedial design phase, then we'll  
17 deal with the engineering issues that need to be  
18 addressed in the actual construction of the biotic  
19 barrier and the monitoring aspects.

20 So, I'm looking forward to seeing this  
21 project move forward. I appreciate your effort to do  
22 that, Andrea. Thank you.

23 MS. MUCKERMAN: Thank you, Roberta. And now  
24 we'll hear from Adriana Constantinescu, and she'll  
25 give the Regional Water Quality Control Board's

1 perspective on this project. I see Joseph Chou  
2 sitting in the very back row. Joseph was formerly  
3 with the Regional Water Control Board and  
4 participated in projects at Moffett for about 10  
5 years.

6 MS. CONSTANTINESCU: Good evening, everyone.  
7 As you know I'm Adriana Constantinescu with Region 2  
8 San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control  
9 Board. I'd like to present to you our Region 2 team  
10 efforts in the evaluation and screening of the  
11 proposed alternatives for the cleanup at Site 22  
12 landfill which had started with the participation  
13 during the Remedial Investigation studies from '96 to  
14 '99, with the beginning of the draft Feasibility  
15 Study issued in '98, and with a final Feasibility  
16 Study issued in March of '99, and with a revised  
17 Feasibility Study issued in May of '99, and also with  
18 a draft post remedial plan for Site 22 issued on  
19 January 31st, 2000, and the Technical Memorandum,  
20 Cost Justification for Remedial Alternatives issued  
21 on March 23, 2001.

22 The criteria that had been used by Region 2  
23 during this landfill process were according to Title  
24 27, Subject 3, in our San Francisco Basin Plan, our  
25 Water Quality Control Plan. And all of those lengthy

1 efforts and thorough reviews showed that Site 22 area  
2 is unsuitable for agricultural use due to its high  
3 TDS concentration and conductivity according to the  
4 basin plan requirements. Also, it's unsuitable for  
5 the industrial service supply because it is not a  
6 viable beneficial use for groundwater in this area  
7 according to the same basin plan. And also fresh  
8 water replenishment is not a beneficial use for  
9 groundwater in the Site 22 area because of its high  
10 salinity.

11 Based upon the information available on this  
12 and that has been reviewed by the Regional Water  
13 Control Board staff, Regional Quality Control Board  
14 believes that the alternative consisting of biotic  
15 barrier, surfacewater control, institutional control,  
16 and groundwater would be protected to human health  
17 and the environment.

18 Thank you for your attention. And if you  
19 have questions, please ask them to the former project  
20 manager Mr. Joseph Chou. Thank you.

21 MS. MUCKERMAN: Thank you, Adriana. And  
22 Joseph, thank you for coming tonight. We have a  
23 number of members from the Restoration Advisory Board  
24 present tonight. And Mr. Bob Moss is going to come  
25 up and give a few words about the public involvement

1 process. But I did want to ask, if you're a member  
2 of the RAB, I'd just like a show of hands of RAB  
3 members who are here tonight. So there are five  
4 other RAB members present tonight. Thank you for  
5 coming. And, Bob, come up and say a few words,  
6 please.

7 MR. MOSS: Thank you all for coming tonight.  
8 We appreciate your taking the time out to hear this  
9 and to participate.

10 One of the things that is important in the  
11 site investigation in the entire CERCLA project is  
12 that the public be involved and be active and that  
13 the community be solicited for opinions and for  
14 advice. In that respect, community members select a  
15 co-chair. The idea is to get a complete and open  
16 communication between the community, the government  
17 agencies, and the people who will be affected by  
18 whatever goes on. And so I've been serving that  
19 currently for the past several months. I also had  
20 the opportunity to co-chair several years ago. We  
21 alternate. This is my second term.

22 The points I'd like to make tonight, while I  
23 personally think the selection of the remedial action  
24 plan taken is acceptable, I don't want to put it in  
25 the terms that I represent the community and,

1       therefore, the community accepts it. This is for the  
2       members of the community to speak up on your own.  
3       And if you have any concerns, we certainly want to  
4       hear from you. But you should be aware of the fact  
5       that when I speak as a member of the community  
6       concerns or suggestions or raise objections, the  
7       government representatives are quite cooperative in  
8       trying to respond and satisfy those concerns and  
9       objectives. We don't consider this an adversarial  
10      operation at all. We're all trying to clean up the  
11      site and make it useful for other uses in the future.  
12      Sometimes what we think is the best use may not be  
13      the most feasible use.

14                I've been on a Superfund project which  
15      oversees two Superfund sites in Palo Alto. And in  
16      the case of those sites, the cleanup criteria was  
17      that they be usable for housing, if necessary. That  
18      is not the criteria at Moffett necessarily. Housing  
19      requires a cleaner site than industrial uses. So  
20      that actually has been quite beneficial because right  
21      now there's been a proposal to put a community center  
22      on the Superfund Site and add housing, and that would  
23      not be possible if the cleanup had not been to the  
24      highest level.

25                In this particular site, of course it's a

1 golf course, and there's not much you can do with it.  
2 So I just want you to be aware that the community is  
3 involved in the RAB, and that we're all trying to  
4 work to get to a common objective to get the Moffett  
5 site cleaned up and usable for future uses without  
6 any risk to the public or public health. Thank you  
7 very much.

8 MS. MUCKERMAN: Thank You, Bob.

9 We have scheduled a very short break, and  
10 I'd like to direct you out this door here to your  
11 right, there's refreshments. And please feel free to  
12 enjoy what we have provided. And please be back in  
13 the room at about five after eight.

14 Karen is, again, holding up the comment  
15 cards, if you'd like write your comments down and put  
16 them in the box or come up and present your comments,  
17 please feel free to do so. We'll see you in ten.

18 (Short break was taken.)

19 MS. MUCKERMAN: Wilson.

20 MR. DOCTOR: Good evening, ladies and  
21 gentlemen. My name is Wilson Doctor. Sorry, I'm not  
22 a doctor. I'm a Navy remedial project manager for  
23 the Site 22 landfill.

24 The Navy and the Regional Water Control  
25 Board have entered into a federal facility agreement.

1 The main objective of the agreement is to protect  
2 human health and the environment by effectively  
3 investigating and cleaning up sites at Moffett Field,  
4 and information-sharing among the parties to  
5 establish a process for prompt resolution of disputes  
6 that may arise between the parties, and to establish  
7 procedures and schedules for cleanup actions and  
8 their implementation. The Site 22 landfill that I'm  
9 about to present is part of the facility agreement,  
10 and we're currently in the public comment period that  
11 began on April 2nd and ends on May 9. The purpose is  
12 to receive comments from you, the community members,  
13 about the Proposed Plan. It is important to note  
14 that the preferred remedy and schedule can change in  
15 response to public comments or new information. So  
16 your opinion is important to us. If the public and  
17 parties involved are in favor of our Proposed Plan,  
18 then this schedule applies.

19 Then, after the public comment period, the  
20 Navy will respond to all comments in Responsiveness  
21 Summary. On June 25th the Responsiveness Summary is  
22 to be mailed to all attendees and to those who submit  
23 comments. It will also be in the library and, in  
24 fact, all the future public documents for this site  
25 will be reviewed by the community members of the

1 Restoration Advisory Board, and they'll also be  
2 available in the public library.

3 After we receive comments about our Proposed  
4 Plan, a Record of Decision will be prepared. A  
5 Record of Decision document will describe the Navy's  
6 chosen remedy and it's scheduled to be finalized in  
7 September of this year. After the Record of  
8 Decision, we enter the remedial design phase and the  
9 remedial design document. And this is where the  
10 revegetation plans will be discussed. And the  
11 document is scheduled to be finalized in July of  
12 2002.

13 After the remedial design phase is the  
14 remedial action phase and this is where actual  
15 construction of the remedy takes place. It's  
16 scheduled to go between July of 2002 and January of  
17 2003. And in September of 2003, we hope to complete  
18 what's called a remedial action report. And this  
19 report describes all the construction that took place  
20 for the remedy. And after construction is complete,  
21 we begin monitoring and maintenance of the project.  
22 And every five years the Navy is required by law to  
23 write a report that evaluate the performance of the  
24 remedial action objectives. And this concludes my  
25 presentation. Thank you.

1 MS. MUCKERMAN: Thank you, Wilson. That  
2 concludes our part of the presentation in terms of  
3 you sitting and listening to us. Now it's our turn  
4 to sit and listen to you, and also try to respond to  
5 your questions.

6 So with that, again, I just want to briefly  
7 mention we do have a stenographer here to record  
8 comments. As she is recording, if she didn't quite  
9 catch something that you said, we may need for you to  
10 repeat it. So we'll need to be sensitive to our  
11 stenographer tonight. As we stated, transcripts will  
12 serve two purposes, to take your verbatim comments  
13 and also to meet regulatory requirements to document  
14 public comments and provide responses.

15 If you could, when you come up -- Karen will  
16 call you, Karen has cards that were turned in -- if  
17 you please state your name and address when you come  
18 up to the podium where Karen is, we would appreciate  
19 it. And with that, I turn it over to Karen.

20 MS. LINEHAN: Thank you. I'm going to call  
21 you in the order that we received your card. Please  
22 speak clearly and slowly if you can, and Emma will  
23 ask you to repeat yourself if she missed something.  
24 Joseph Chou, you're first.

25 MR. CHOU: Good evening, everyone. My name

1 is Joseph Chou, 350 Robinwood Lane, Hillsborough,  
2 California 94010. And like Andrea mentioned  
3 earlier, I used to be a water board employee and  
4 project manager for Moffett for three years. And  
5 before that I worked for DDC, and also worked for  
6 Moffett Field. I'm very happy to be here and wear a  
7 different hat as community RAB member here. I think  
8 we have some informal discussion, in general it would  
9 be that we're happy to see the Navy take lead on this  
10 particular landfill, Site 22, and moves this project  
11 forward. And I think we all concur on the approach  
12 of doing -- well, I'm speaking for myself -- of doing  
13 biotic barrier.

14 But my first comment is: I wondered if the  
15 current biotic barrier Proposed Plan by the Navy is  
16 really the most cost-effective way. I don't have the  
17 real documents in front of me, but I remember  
18 probably this maybe is a little bit different from  
19 the biotic barrier we talked about a year or two  
20 years ago. So it looks like we're much more  
21 comprehensive or even doing different things. So I  
22 just wondered if we have put the cost factor in there  
23 to really play the best way to do the biotic barrier  
24 because no matter how, the whole purpose of doing  
25 this remedial action is trying to prevent human

1 exposure and we really don't gain anything by  
2 protecting the environment because of this. So  
3 what's the best way to do the biotic barrier to  
4 prevent the burrowing activity from the squirrels?  
5 And I think that's my comment, and I leave that to  
6 the Navy.

7           And secondly, I'm not very fully convinced  
8 that we have to remove the trees. I think if we're  
9 going to do the biotic barrier, we still can have the  
10 creative way in concert with ARARs. Well, I know why  
11 we will have to remove the trees because if we put  
12 the biotic barrier on the roots of the trees they  
13 will die. So that's why I think we need to think  
14 through if there are any other alternatives. We  
15 don't have to put all those, the cement, all the  
16 different thick top soil for trying to prevent that  
17 happening. In my opinion, we can put some barrier or  
18 cobblestone or even the decorative finishes as a  
19 combination to still save the trees without moving  
20 them. And according to the Proposed Plan at the RAB,  
21 one of the major costs is removing the trees. So I  
22 know from an engineering and construction standpoint,  
23 by eliminating the trees it'd be easier to do the  
24 work, but even it's still very precious to have all  
25 those trees in Moffett. If I remember correctly

1 probably a number of those trees are somewhere  
2 between 150. So I really would urge the Navy to  
3 reconsider or evaluate if there is any way to still  
4 conserve the trees but still have the biotic barrier  
5 over there. So that's my second comment.

6 And the third comment is basically a  
7 question because I looked at the different  
8 alternatives proposed here and like anyone of them we  
9 all include groundwater monitoring and gas  
10 monitoring. But I just look at those dollar numbers.  
11 No. 1, the capital cost for No. 1 is 2,000, so I  
12 wonder if that already includes doing the groundwater  
13 monitoring well over there, because I don't have all  
14 the documents. Maybe you mentioned it somewhere  
15 else. But I think if we include the groundwater  
16 monitoring as part of the alternative, then we should  
17 reflect those numbers, because I think we need to do  
18 additional monitoring especially in Site 22. So this  
19 is just a question, and I want to know too about  
20 those numbers.

21 And something related to that is related to  
22 my first comment. It's also a question. I wonder if  
23 the Navy has evaluated after we're going to do this  
24 kind of biotic barrier and if the drainage pattern or  
25 infiltration situation or even do we consider about

1 any landfill gas problem because we're doing all  
2 these changes? So that's my comment. Thank you.

3 MS. LINEHAN: Capt. Don Yeager, you're next.

4 CAPT. YEAGER: Thank you very much. I'm  
5 Captain Don Yeager, retired Navy. I live in  
6 Sunnyvale, 702 South Mary.

7 Thank you very much for having this hearing.  
8 Moffett is a place dear to my heart not solely  
9 because I'm retired Navy, but I do enjoy it a great  
10 deal.

11 In 1963, -4, -5, along in that time frame, I  
12 was the facilities officer for the 12th Naval  
13 District, and along that time we sort of oversaw the  
14 realignment of the bases here on the west coast. And  
15 when we went to what they call "base loading," we  
16 took all of the carrier forces and put them in  
17 Miramar and Lemoore, which was a brand new airfield,  
18 and that allowed us to take jet facilities out of  
19 Moffett Field and bring in the newer Patrol P-3  
20 operations into Moffett as a new base solely for that  
21 airplane. And then we were able to get rid of the  
22 P-2 and seaplanes from Alameda and up in Woodland  
23 Island and southern California. So it was a time  
24 that was rather dynamic for the U.S. Navy. And there  
25 was a lot of reconstruction going on. And Moffett

1 has been a naval air station ever since 1933 when it  
2 was dedicated as an airfield. And the Navy has been  
3 in charge of Moffett throughout that entire period,  
4 with the exception when the Army took it over, I  
5 guess, about 1936, something like that, and kept it  
6 until '42 when the blitz came back during the II  
7 World War. So the Navy really has been the operator  
8 of all the air facilities around here. I don't want  
9 to go through the whole history pitch, but it's  
10 interesting to know where it came from back there.

11 The one thing that is fairly obvious, I  
12 think, is the fact that Moffett is on a liquefaction  
13 (sic) zone where if we had an earthquake -- and I  
14 didn't hear anyone mention what's going to happen to  
15 this biotic barrier in the case of when an earthquake  
16 strikes. And it strikes me, if, in fact, that place  
17 is rigid where you pour a slurry in there, then  
18 that's going to break during an earthquake. And the  
19 minute it breaks you got the situation that you have  
20 right now. So I think that that needs to be  
21 addressed, I believe. The same thing is true for  
22 storm trees. If, in fact, any of these storm trees  
23 are left in place and they break up after, that  
24 barrier, that's going to provide an entry into the  
25 hazard fill area also.

1           The one other question that I didn't hear  
2 addressed, but I'm sure you addressed it, but I'm the  
3 not aware myself, and I apologize for not following  
4 this from the beginning. I'm coming in from the  
5 middle. The question is: What's wrong with doing  
6 nothing? I mean what would happen if you did  
7 nothing, other than violate the law, but practically  
8 speaking? Maybe as an amelioration of the do-nothing  
9 choice might be squirrel retraining or something of  
10 that sort. Well, there are people who can affect the  
11 behavior of animals, and maybe there is something  
12 that can be done to make them want to burrow  
13 somewhere else. And if that's the only real problem,  
14 I mean, why spend all this money if you don't really  
15 need to?

16           Those are my thoughts. And thank you for  
17 your time.

18           MS. LINEHAN: Kevin Woodhouse.

19           MR. WOODHOUSE: Thank you. My name is Kevin  
20 Woodhouse, Environmental Coordinator for the City of  
21 Mountain View and the staff representative for the  
22 Restoration Advisory Board.

23           The City has submitted recent comments that  
24 were passed on city council this last Tuesday, April  
25 24. I'd like to briefly go through those comments

1 here and add them as additional comments.

2           The City concurs with the Navy and U.S. EPA  
3 and the Regional Quality Water Control Board that  
4 this preferred biotic barrier will achieve the  
5 remedial action objective designated for preventing  
6 contact with the landfill refuse. However, beyond  
7 that, to assure the effectiveness of this preferred  
8 alternative, the City would like to encourage the  
9 Navy to consider additional points during the  
10 remedial design and the remedial action phase. And  
11 the City as well will be participating in those  
12 phases through participating on the advisory board.  
13 First, when as part of the alternative, institutional  
14 controls are critical and gas monitoring plans, when  
15 designing these features, it's very critical that to  
16 clearly delineate critical actions and remedy  
17 alternatives that will be implemented if the  
18 institutional controls are not followed.

19           And a second comment would be that, as  
20 mentioned, this proposal as it stands now would  
21 remove a significant number of trees, and to request  
22 that the Navy evaluate of mitigating that tree  
23 removal by planting new trees somewhere on other  
24 locations on the base. And I know that is being  
25 considered, which is the first I heard, which is

1 great. Additionally, when constructing the biotic  
2 barrier and working in that area, the City would like  
3 to encourage strict compliance with burrowing owl  
4 guidelines as enforced by the Fish and Game on state  
5 and local agencies. The City has significant  
6 experience with that at Shoreline, so if questions  
7 arise, please let me know.

8 We appreciate the opportunity to  
9 participate. And the additional comment I'd like to  
10 make is this public hearing tonight was not noticed  
11 in the Mountain View Voice, and I just want to  
12 emphasize that for future public meetings to ensure  
13 that Mountain View Voice is included in the future.  
14 And if I can be of assistance in that process, I  
15 will. Thank you.

16 MS. LINEHAN: Jim McClure.

17 MR. MCCLURE: Thank you. My name is Jim  
18 McClure. I live at 4957 Northdale Drive in Fremont,  
19 California. And I'm here tonight in my capacity as a  
20 RAB member and chair of the RAB technical  
21 subcommittee.

22 I have one comment-question which I'd like  
23 to see addressed in the Responsiveness Summary. We  
24 understand that we may be entering a period in which  
25 individual bases may be competing with each other for

1 funds, which in total may not be sufficient to  
2 achieve all of the necessary environmental cleanups,  
3 and within given bases, it's possible that individual  
4 sites may be competing for the limited dollars  
5 available to their host base. In light of the fact  
6 that the alternative that's been proposed is not the  
7 least capital cost alternative, and without having  
8 seen, or at least not having a chance to digest the  
9 overall capital cost and O&M cost analysis, I'd like  
10 to see an analysis of the effect of choosing this  
11 biotic barrier on overall funding of all remedial  
12 actions that are anticipated at Moffett and some  
13 commentary on whether or not choosing this may  
14 compromise the availability of necessary funds to  
15 perform future actions in other areas of the base.  
16 Thanks very much.

17 MS. LINEHAN: Thank you very much, Jim. And  
18 last Lenny Siegel.

19 MR. SIEGEL: My name is Lenny Siegel. I'm a  
20 member of the Restoration Advisory Board and the  
21 Center for Public Environmental Oversight.

22 When we first started looking at this site  
23 it was definitely a low priority for us who have been  
24 following it. But there are some changes happening  
25 that could bring people into close proximity -- that

1 doesn't necessarily mean that there's a safe pathway,  
2 but the bay trail will pass along its northern edge  
3 someplace on the other side of the channel. There's  
4 talk about unlikely restoration of the salt ponds  
5 across the channel. And even a proposal which is  
6 more remote, but possibly that a ferry terminal will  
7 be available in that area. Contamination there, it  
8 wasn't a high priority. The essential question, and  
9 my position basically, is that this remedy is  
10 marginally acceptable. It's not the most preferred  
11 remedy. And looking back to what we did in Operable  
12 Unit One with the landfill, there are those of you  
13 who were around, may recall that initially we were  
14 going with a rather limited cap and then some of the  
15 members of the Restoration Advisory Board said how  
16 come the Navy doesn't have to use the same kind of  
17 cap that we have in the municipal landfill as in  
18 Mountain View. And that's essentially where we ended  
19 up with Unit One. I actually think that in terms of  
20 criterion of long-term effectiveness that will be a  
21 better solution here. The contaminants there are  
22 consistent. The argument, I guess, is that the  
23 landfill was closed a long time ago and we aren't  
24 seeing migration. But with persistent contaminants  
25 you have to look ahead in the long run. And by

1 limiting going to the low cost now we eliminate  
2 having contaminants migrating in the long run and  
3 multi-layer cap would reduce that likelihood. I've  
4 never been convinced that we know the reason why we  
5 don't have the migration, to know that we can count  
6 on the biotic barrier to do the job. Again, the  
7 investigation shows there's contamination on the  
8 site. It's persistent because it wasn't buried  
9 yesterday. And, again, there's no guarantee that  
10 it's going to sit there forever and not cause anybody  
11 any harm. So I think you should look seriously at  
12 that multi-layer cap as a way of developing a more  
13 permanent solution. The matrix that's been  
14 presented, it's just called acceptable. I think that  
15 long-term effectiveness is a preferable solution.  
16 Realizing that most of the agencies agree that they  
17 don't want to go that route, I think it's important  
18 with the long-term monitoring, as we did with some of  
19 the other sites here at Moffett, to have criteria for  
20 when we do something else. We don't just want to  
21 monitor, we want to know if we find leaking  
22 contaminants at the level where there's serious  
23 problems, which, should we start to find if the  
24 contaminants is leaking that we do something about it  
25 and I don't know, the fact sheet doesn't provide in

1 sufficient detail, documents to provide a contingency  
2 plan so if we find that PCP or contaminants are  
3 moving into what would be the bay, hopefully, at some  
4 point, that we have a way to deal with that before  
5 it's unstoppable. Also, the mention of institutional  
6 controls, it's important to have them. But it's also  
7 important to explain how they'll be implemented. We  
8 don't have a deed for the federal property here.  
9 It's managed by Moffett. It's owned by NASA. What  
10 would be the documents that ensure that 10 or 20  
11 years that no one will go out to dig a trench out  
12 there, put in a pipeline, or whatever? And also the  
13 thing that concerns me with the continued restoration  
14 of the salt ponds, what we would do if that alters  
15 the property and causes migration to happen? The  
16 Navy doesn't have the authority to limit the use of  
17 the salt ponds, so how will we deal with that kind of  
18 problem with respect to institutional controls?

19 I appreciate the opportunity to talk. But  
20 I'm just not convinced that all we need do is keep  
21 the squirrels from digging holes. There's  
22 contamination down there. It's not the worst problem  
23 in the world, but maybe it's something we need to  
24 take a little more seriously.

25 MS. LINEHAN: Thank you very much. Were

1 there any other speakers that would like to come  
2 forward?

3 MS. HEALEY: My name is Barbara Healey. And  
4 my address is 578 Oak Street, Mountain View.

5 I did a little bit of homework in the city  
6 library, and I'm not a geologist so maybe I'm wrong.  
7 According to the January 9, document 14, when they  
8 did an environmental search assessment, done by  
9 Daniel Johnson Mendenheim (phonetic), in paragraph  
10 4.2, Ames, they stated, is overlaid part of largest  
11 groundwater base in Santa Clara. And there's several  
12 studies that indicate that there are a series of  
13 water fills by clay aqueducts, and I'm just wondering  
14 about migration of any contaminants into that area.

15 Also, it stated there is an inactive  
16 earthquake fault under Ames. And 9 miles northwest  
17 of that is the San Andrea Fault, and 13 miles  
18 southwest of that is the Hayward Fault. There were  
19 several other things that I did discover, but I will  
20 submit to you copies of them, such as drums that were  
21 buried and haven't been identified, and the question  
22 of mercury. But I will bring you evidence of that.  
23 Thank you. It's in the files in the library.

24 MS. MUCKERMAN: Thank you very much. I  
25 would appreciate following up on that. Thank you.

1                   Are there any other final comments before we  
2 close?

3                   I'd like to thank everyone who came tonight  
4 and participated. Thank you for sitting through and  
5 reading through information and thoughtfully coming  
6 forward with your comments. Please be assured that  
7 we'll address each and every one of your comments and  
8 provide response back in the mail. My contact  
9 information is provided up here on the board. Feel  
10 free to contact me.

11                   I'd like to remind you that the close of the  
12 public comment period is May 9th. If, after this  
13 meeting, you feel you have other comments or  
14 information, please provide them to us. We would  
15 like to receive them. With that, I would like to  
16 formally adjourn the meeting. Thank you all.

17

18                   (End of proceedings: 8:51 p.m.)

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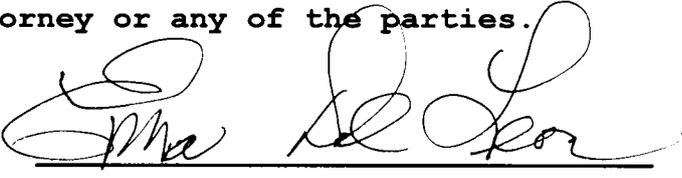
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
 : ss  
COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO )

I, EMMA DE LEON, CSR NO. 11311, a  
Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California,  
do hereby certify:

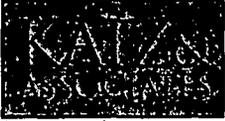
That the foregoing proceedings were  
taken before me at the time and place herein set  
forth; that a verbatim record of the proceedings was  
made by me using machine shorthand which was thereafter  
transcribed under my direction to the best of my ability.

I further certify that I am neither  
financially interested in the action nor a relative or  
employee of any attorney or any of the parties.



EMMA DE LEON, CSR NO. 11311

June 4, 2001



Luis Rivero  
Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation  
1230 Columbia Street, Suite 640  
San Diego, CA 92101

*RE: Community Relations Support for Moffett Federal Airfield*  
*Transmittal: Site 22 Golf Course Landfill Proposed Plan Public Meeting*  
Transcript

Dear Mr. Rivero:

This letter serves to transmit the certified transcript from Site 22 Golf Course Landfill Proposed Plan Public Meeting held on 26 April 2001. The original is being submitted to the Southwest Division administrative record file coordinator, Diane Silva. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 858-452-0031 x390.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Karen", written in a cursive style.

Karen Linehan  
Community Relations Manager

Attachment

Cc:

DC File, FWENC  
P. Everds, FWENC  
A. Muckerman, SWDIV  
D, Silva, SWDIV Administrative Records Coordinator - **ORIGINAL**

# FOSTER WHEELER

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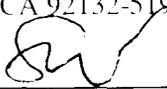
TO: Contracting Officer  
 Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
 Southwest Division  
 Mr. Richard Lovering, 02R1.RL  
 1220 Pacific Highway  
 San Diego, CA 92132-5190

DATE: 06/07/01

DO: 0090

LOCATION: Moffett Fed. Airfield

FROM:



Neil Hart, Program Manager

DESCRIPTION: Letter Re: Community Relations Support for Moffett Federal Airfield.

Transmittal: April 26, 2001 Site 22 Golf Course Landfill Proposed Plan Public Meeting Transcript.

06/04/01

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 Other

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