



THE MEMPHIS DEPOT TENNESSEE

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

AR File Number 204

MEETING MINUTES
Restoration Advisory Board
January 16, 1997

Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, Commander's Conference Room

The Restoration Advisory Board Meeting was held on January 16, 1997 at the Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, Tennessee (DDMT) in the Commander's Conference Room. The attendance list is attached.

Welcome

Mr. Eric Holladay, Deputy Commander, opened the meeting by welcoming the RAB members and members of the community and giving them an overview of the agenda for the meeting.

Mr. Holladay introduced Mr. Glenn Kaden, the new BRAC Environmental Coordinator, who will be arriving the first week of February. He is coming from Homestead Air Force Base in Florida where he has been working for the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence.

Glenn will be joined by two additional environmental employees, Shawn Phillips, an Environmental Engineer from the Washington D.C. area and Michael Lee, an Environmental Protection Specialist from Pensacola, Florida.

Mr. Holladay reviewed the information that was sent out prior to the RAB meeting, which included a fact sheet on the purpose of the RAB, and advised them that the same information is available at this meeting. This information is to help the board to refocus on their responsibilities. If you have any questions concerning this information, please let us know.

Mr. Holladay, "I would also like to make sure that these meetings benefit you as the RAB. The purpose of these meetings is to make sure that you get answers to your questions. I want to make sure that this is a productive meeting for you since you are spending your time here helping us with this restoration."

Old Business:

Meeting Minutes - Eric Holladay

Everyone should have received the meeting minutes in the mail and unless you have objections I would like to accept the minutes into the record.

Defense National Stockpiles - Eric Holladay

I would like to give you an update about the fluorspar and bauxite in Dunn Field. I was asked at the last meeting if the bauxite could be covered on Dunn Field. I've check with DLA Headquarters, and they feel there is no reason to cover the bauxite because it does not pose a contamination hazard to the community from either the rain water or the wind blowing. If the

board has a desire to request that this be done, then we can certainly put a request in writing from the board and send it to DLA. There is no intention to cover the bauxite at this time.

Two more piles of the fluorspar, piles 15 and 6 have been sold. Pile #15 is parallel with Hayes Road and is the second pile from the east fence. Pile #6 is by Dunn Avenue and is the second pile from the entrance. In addition, DLA has approved the sale of the bauxite, which is good because when we were first told we were closing we were told that the piles would remain, but it looks like they will be removed. We have encouraged the movement of these piles because of the concern of the community. We will have to wait to see if there is a demand for these goods, but hopefully these piles will be removed. The fluorspar is moving well, and, hopefully, by the closure or end of the year these piles will be removed.

Mr. Gray, "How will these piles be moved?"

Mr. Holladay, "By truck. And we are working with the contractors to make sure that they move no faster than 5 miles per hour and that they wet down the roads so that there is no dust."

RAB Questionnaire - Larry Smith

I believe everyone has received the list of questions I prepared from the last meeting. Let's look at these questions for our own benefit to make this process a little better and to make all of us think a little bit as we go through and answer these questions.

Mr. Holladay: "I think what we are looking for is a self examination. This will give you an introspective as to how you think things are going, your commitment to the community, and if the information is being disseminated from the RAB meetings to the community."

Mr. Smith, "Also if you have additional questions let me know so we can include them."

Mr. Williams, "I sometimes feel that the questions that we have do not get answered. If we have questions about chemical or something, the answers are side stepped. We are looking for more direct answers to the questions that we are asking."

Ms. Bradshaw, "I feel that we should look for more professional people to be on the RAB. Our community is not just residents but a melting pot of individuals and everybody needs training. As individuals come on to the RAB, they should receive training."

Mr. Holladay, "Thanks, I think that's what we are trying to focus on. One of the things that we are going to discuss later involves training for the RAB. Is that something that most of you feel is needed? What type of training?"

Ms. Bradshaw, "How the RAB works and functions and also different technologies. I feel that there should be more people on the RAB from the impacted area. I am referring to the people the closest in all four areas, east, west, south, and north. I am talking about the stakeholders, the ones who are affected the most. That way we will know what the health issues are, what the

problems are. For instance the lady who lives on Hayes I haven't seen her at a RAB meeting, but she sits across the street and if she didn't come to one of the redevelopment meetings we never would have known that the crap was flying all over the place. Maybe we should set out for two in each direction to sit on the RAB, and that way it would be kind of fair."

Mr. Holladay, "The purpose of the RAB is to represent the community and each one of you are suppose to represent a certain part of the community and I think you want to expand that."

Ms. Bradshaw, "You are leaving out the stakeholders. Mr. Brayon and Mr. Truitt live in the area, but Ms. Peters lives out of the stakeholder area. I don't know where Ms. Gray is from. I am referring to the stakeholders community, the closest to the Defense Depot."

Mr. Smith, "In a sense we are all stakeholders."

Ms. Bradshaw, "We are the ones more affected by it. We are affected more by any toxic or anything that is released. We are the ones that get it first. Things do happen in our community, accidents, spills or whatever, it happens to us first."

Mr. Holladay, "As far as I know there are no regular releases of toxins or anything from the Depot."

Mr. Bradshaw, "Not lately, but I know things have happened that's what I'm saying. It's important that people from these areas are included."

Mr. Holladay, "The RAB has the ability to change its makeup. The RAB is duly constituted and, based on the Charter that it operates under, it has the representatives from the community and regulators. Most of the representative are from the community except for four or five regulators."

Mr. English, "I agree with what you are saying. I agree with wanting more people involved from the community. The way I remember the process working is that we wanted people involved. We, the TRC, looked at all the qualifications of the people and who had the time to participate. I think we made a pretty good choice based on the field of people who committed their time. If we were mistaken and overlooked qualified people who had a technical background, all I can say it was not apparent on their application. If we missed people because of problems with the mail and other reasons, then that might be a reason to go back through the process again."

Ms. Bradshaw, "That did happen. It took me six months to get answers for my questions, and judging from my experience, I'm sure other people have had the same thing happen. I'm sure there would be more people involved. I can't, I've tried to communicated with everybody that I can, but it is such a large community when you are dealing with east, west, south, and north. It's a problem, and from what I understand you only have a 700 mailer and that's not the whole community. I'm talking about the stakeholders."

Mr. English, "I think we started out with a one mile radius when we looked at it, and I think that after we exhausted our efforts in that area, which you can argue is real close here at the site, we didn't have enough candidates that we felt were qualified and had time. In other words qualified means not only interested but willing and able to commit the time. We then extended from the one mile radius in all directions after that to try to increase the membership."

Ms. Bradshaw, "I understand that, but I checked on two of the streets in the west side and I think there was only two letters that was ever sent out in that area."

Mr. Holladay, "We did the mailing, as Jordan said, in that one mile radius. I think that covered over 20,000 mailings to different people. But again, the ability to change lies with this board. If the board agrees they can look at this issue, but it's not a topic for discussion tonight. If they want to add it at a later date, then they can chose to do so. Mailings were made, people that are sitting here that are successful candidates that are fully constituted, and they are here. It is up to the board itself to reexamine that."

Mr. Smith, "If there are interested people out there that have been excluded, then get them here. We have enough people coming and going that people can have plenty of opportunity to be on the board if they want to."

Mr. Holladay, "Let me quote one last thing from the Charter, replacement representatives to the board must be approved by the board. The board controls its own destiny in that regard. If everybody discusses it in a future meeting and they are not happy with the makeup of the board, they have the ability to change it."

Mr. Smith, "Do we want to set a date when to have the questionnaire back?"

Mr. Holladay, "Do you have a suggestion?"

Mr. Smith, "How about the end of February, since the next meeting is already planned, and maybe we can talk about it during the March meeting."

Mr. Holladay, "Is that agreeable? Send completed ones to Larry or to me."

The board agreed.

New Business:

Status of Environmental Work at DDMT- Julian Savage, US Corp of Engineers, Huntsville, AL

Current Activities include: Screening Sites Soil Sampling, Remedial Investigation (RI) Soil Sampling, and BRAC Sampling.

I. SOIL SCREENING SITES

- DDMT entered into a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) with DLA, EPA, and TDEC. As part of this agreement DDMT will look into past activities on the Depot.
- As part of this agreement the screening sites effort will identify whether past activities have resulted in releases.
- Work plans completed and approved by the TDEC and EPA for sampling procedures in September 1995.
- Work started December 11, 1996 and completed December 28, 1996 by CH2M Hill.
- 158 locations sampled on the Depot.
- The samples will be tested for the following constituents of concern: PAHs (oil), PCBs (transformer oil), Dioxins (burn areas, wood treatment, by-product of pesticide application: Raid), VOCs (acetone, dry cleaning fluid), SVOCs (DDT, Dieldrin), and Metals (Arsenic, Mercury).
- Based upon analysis results expeditious removal actions will be considered.
- Further investigation will ascertain the actual limits of contamination.
- Depending upon the extent of contamination, early removals (quick removals such as dig and haul) which could represent a significant cost savings, or formal removals (CERCLA/RCRA process) will be done.
- Quality Assessment (Q/A) and Quality Control (Q/C) done by two labs (Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division [SAD] and CH2M Hill).
- Compiled results available June 1997.

2. RI (REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION) SOIL SAMPLING

- DDMT must fulfill the requirements of EPA and TDEC by the preparation of a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of contamination and evaluate public health risks.
 - Types and levels of contamination will be determined.
 - Sampling started January 15, 1997 with storm water samples collected by CH2M Hill.
 - 132 locations sampled on main installation.
 - Samples will be analyzed for the following constituents of concern: VOCs, Pesticides, PCBs, Metals, and Herbicides
 - Quality Assessment (Q/A) and Quality Control (Q/C) done by two labs (Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division [SAD] and CH2M Hill).
 - Compiled results available June 1997.
- State of Tennessee will obtain samples for their own QA/QC.

Mr. Williams, "Can you give me a money figure of this cleanup here?"

Mr. Holladay, "This fiscal year, October 1, 1996 through September 30, 1997, we have allocated 18 million dollars for just remediation activities, that does not include the cost of the staff or overhead or anything else. The best guess I have heard is in the area of 80 million dollars, but that's only a guess."

Ms. Bradshaw, "Can you give me an actual figure for the cleanup last year?"

Mr. Holladay, "I just gave you the budget."

Ms. Bradshaw, "Yes, I know that, I would like the actual."

Mr. Holladay, "If that's information that the board wants, we can get that for you. Last year to my knowledge it was about 3 to 3 and one half million dollars. I will try to have the exact dollar amount at the next meeting."

3. BRAC SAMPLING

- An Environmental Baseline Study (EBS) was prepared for DDMT by Woodward Clyde for the purpose of lease and transfer of Depot property.
- A 100% walk-through was done with EPA and TDEC, and in addition a complete records search for the installation was conducted.
- The Memphis Depot Redevelopment Agency (MDRA) and DDMT sub-divided the installation into 36 parcels (35 on the main installation and Dunn Field) for the investigation of contamination in order to clear parcels for eventual lease and transfer of Depot property.
- 70 locations sampled on the main installation.
- Sampling started October 1996 and was completed October 1996.
- Analyses included all constituents of concern in the RI Sampling and Screening Site Sampling (Pesticides, Herbicides, PCBs, VOCs, SVOCs, and Metals).
- Air sampling will be done for six warehouses (Buildings: 350, 449, 549, 835, 925, and 319) that housed textiles, hazardous materials, and food.
- Preliminary data results available the week of January 13, 1997
- Quality Assessment (Q/A) and Quality Control (Q/C) done by two labs (Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division [SAD] and CH2M Hill).
- Compiled results available June 1997.

Mr. Truitt, "To put this in perspective, all of these tests should relieve any concerns that you might have concerning testing for cleanup."

Mr. Brayon, "When did the first records begin for spillage?"

Mr. Truitt, "In the 1970's and this was regulated by the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency. They came before EPA with strict guidelines."

Mr. Brayon, "How old is the facility?"

Mr. Truitt, "Built in 1941."

Mr. Brayon, "So you have 30 years of unaccounted spillage."

Mr. Truitt, "No question, but you have better controls here, for example, than you have in the community. As you very well know there was a time when there was no control on service stations, that came after the Depot was place under regulations."

Mr. Brayon, "There maybe some spillages that are not known about."

Mr. Truitt, "Yes, but keep in mind we didn't handle the kind of items in the early years of the Depot that we handled in the 70's and 80's. We didn't have those items way back then. We had a chemical mission here, but the mission was basically storing test kits"

Mr. Williams, "Mr. Truitt, for 30 years that the records were not kept and the spillage was out in the yard and the chemicals stood around in the yard, do you think it might have posed some potential threat to the employees?"

Mr. Truitt, "Early on when I came here we had a mission of storing petroleum, oil, and lubricants which is basically what you use in your car and some antifreeze. We also had a mission, the only hazardous item we had here was asbestos, which was stored in some buildings and sealed. When I say sealed, we didn't have any activity on asbestos, it was what you call war reserve. There was no requirement to ship it, there was no requirement to do anything with it. When it was identified as a hazardous material they came in and hermetically sealed it, and they cleaned the buildings in accordance with EPA guidelines, but prior to that it was basically petroleum, oil, and lubricants. We might have gotten a few pieces of ammunition, some types of munitions, which may have been recovered and brought in here, but they were not chemical munitions, they were explosives. So really, we didn't have a mission for hazardous materials.

Mr. Williams, "You mean to tell me that the federal government has set up a Superfund site here and we are going to spend 80 million dollars and nothing is wrong? These folks are wasting taxpayers money?"

Mr. Truitt, "No, I didn't say that. I said the two different charts put up there should identify any potential threat to the environment."

Mr. Holladay, "I think that's a good statement Mr. Truitt. That's what the process is intended to do; is to identify sites on the main installation. We all know the real problem is on Dunn Field."

Mr. English, "The community wants to know that there is not a problem and the only way to do that is to do the sampling to show that it's not a problem area. A lot of time you are going to prove the negative."

Mr. Spariosu, "That's right, I hope we are wasting a lot of that money sampling things that are clean because that at least tells you that we sampled it and we didn't find it and that's good."

Ms. Bradshaw, "I have one question about the labs, the Corp of Engineers and CH2M Hill. I know that CH2M Hill is suppose to be an independent lab, but mostly government agencies use it.

Could you find another independent lab instead of the Corp of Engineers and CH2M Hill, because to me it looks like the cat watching the mouse."

Mr. Savage, "I don't think that's necessary because they have standards imposed on them."

Ms. Bradshaw, "You know it is a public concern."

Mr. Savage, "These labs are audited by another lab. They go in and verify that they are doing the procedures correctly."

Ms. Gray, "Even if they went to another lab, they are mandated to certain procedures. Everybody does it the same."

Mr. Holladay, "They have standards, the American Society of Testing Engineers applies to all of these labs, these are the ones that are under contract. If the contract expires then we may use another lab. I think what we have done is identify the process and ensured that the checks and balances occur in that process. I don't think changing the lab or adding a lab to the process is going to add anything to enhance the results."

Mr. English, "Certainly for the Superfund aspect of it, the state lab also has oversight, so there is a third lab and it is the state of Tennessee, who has no interest in trying to make it look cleaner or dirtier than it is."

Ms. Bradshaw, "This is a public concern because of what I have seen. When I came here a year ago I understood that it would be CH2M Hill and another independent lab doing it. I didn't know that the Corp of Engineers would."

Mr. Savage, "You can go to Washington D.C. or Washington state to any lab and the procedures are going to be the same no matter where."

Ms. Bradshaw, "I'm not saying about the procedures, I'm saying why is a government agency involved in this, I feel like it should be two independent labs with no interest."

Mr. Savage, "The state has an independent lab, so that's a third check."

Lead Removal - Kurt Braum, US Corp of Engineers, Mobile, AL

INTRODUCTION:

In 1995, a Lead Based Paint Risk Assessment was conducted for the Defense Distribution Depot, Memphis, TN. Lead has been identified as a health hazard and is present naturally in the environment. Lead poisoning occurs when there are excessive amounts of lead in the body. Lead poisoning can cause a number of health conditions, especially in children under the age of seven. HUD recognized lead poisoning in children in the 1960's, but the Poisoning Prevention Act was not

signed into law until January 13, 1971. High levels of lead contamination was found in the housing areas that would effect the potential re-use of the housing area.

In February 1997, lead removal will be the first remediation project accomplished by the Depot in the BRAC 95 program. This project was designed to include removing and replacing damaged wood with peeling paint and removing lead contaminated soil.

Building 178 & 183

These buildings are located behind the housing areas in south east corner of the Depot. The work consists of covering the work site to protect from any contamination from the cleanup, removing exterior siding and approximately 125 square feet of damaged wood wall in two bays of each of the eight bay carports, painting the new construction and replacing the siding. As a final clean-up, the two carports will be cosmetically cleaned up with a low pressure, biodegradable dish detergent wash, such as Dawn dish detergent.

Building 184 (Housing Unit 12)

High levels of lead paint were found in the soil outside the patio at housing unit 12. The levels were found to be significantly high and the area will be cleaned up to residential standards. This area may have been used as a painting construction site for the housing units. The removal work consists of hand removing and disposing of 100 square feet of contaminated soil, disposing of it in a suitable landfill, and restoring the area with new soil. the new soil will be tested for any contamination before placement.

Small Disadvantaged Company Contracting Program

A small, disadvantaged company will be utilized for this removal action.

Mr. Holladay, "Information about the small disadvantaged program is being provided to you as a direct result of a question Mr. Clay asked last RAB meeting about local companies being involved in the cleanup. The process that was described is commonly called a dig and haul. I would like to say that this method will probably be used quite a number of times on the main installation during the remediation process. Where the contaminated soil is discovered through the testing process many times it will be remediated through this process. That is to say we will dig the dirt up, take it to an approved landfill for disposal, and put in new soil/sod that has already been tested to make sure it is free of any contamination before it goes in."

Ms. Bradshaw, "How many inches deep will be removed, six inches?"

Mr. Holladay, "Depending on what the results are from the testing, if contamination goes deeper than six inches then we will dig and remove soil deeper. In each case it depends on what contamination is there, how much and how deep."

Ms. Bradshaw, "I read about the PCBs at the Dip Vat, and they only removed six inches of soil, and there is 40 years of contamination that even went offsite. To me, I don't even understand that

being cleanup. I know that EPA has a guideline on what to do and everything, but I don't see, you know it's just like, I don't understand."

Mr. Holladay, "Mr. English, can you help her."

Mr. English, "First of all the PCB Dip Vat area that you brought up as an example is an area where we think that the cleanup may not have been done completely and correctly. Part of the reason we are going back and looking at this is because years ago we didn't know these things were a problem. Now we are looking at this and we are saying we still think we may have a problem with the PCB Dip Vat area, so we are going to go back and taking another look at it. If it is a problem, then we are going to do something about it. We are going to base the potential lead problem on our current knowledge. If a hundred years from now we understand that lead is a bigger problem and a microscopic amount of lead is still here, we would have to be out here again. But, at the current time all we can do is clean it up to the current standards that we think are safe right now."

Ms. Bradshaw, "Is any public hearing going to be held on cleanup, anything going to be held for the community to let them know about the cleanup other than the RAB Board?"

Mr. Spariosu, "Yes, before a final Record of Decision is signed."

Ms. Bradshaw, "I'm saying before cleanup, not after."

Mr. Spariosu, "This is a removal, so it doesn't require a public hearing. But if the public does not approve, then it would have to be revisited and that would be part of the final Record of Decision. If we waited for the final Record of Decision, we wouldn't be doing anything for another three years."

Ms. Bradshaw, "Wouldn't it be reasonable to know what you are doing before you start wasting money on a cleanup?"

Mr. Spariosu, "Well, we think we do."

Mr. Holladay, "That's why we are meeting the intent of the laws that are passed and on the books right now. As we said many times, lead was not known to be a contaminate. For example, we put lead in gasoline and paint, when we found out it was a contaminate we stopped it. So the laws have changed to keep up with the technologies of the time. We are meeting the intent of the laws on the books at this point."

Mr. Smith, "Let's try to make this simple, what levels of lead are you cleaning to?"

Mr. English, "400."

Ms. Gray, "The cleanup criteria, the RAB can comment on it."

Mr. Smith, "I can comment, but I'm satisfied with it."

Mr. Holladay, "Most of the public comment period and hearings required by law have already been done in this process."

Ms. Bradshaw, "So you are saying that everything is just going to go? We, the community, won't know exactly..what I asked in the beginning is let us know when you are going to start excavating soil and different things like that. I think we should know. I don't want my kids around."

Mr. Holladay, "That's why the regulators are involved in this process."

Mr. Spariosu, "In this case the levels of lead, the average is 600 parts per million which is not very much over the EPA level of 400, so this is not highly contaminated."

Mr. English, "We are looking at 400 residential standards, 500 or greater would be industrial."

RAB, Community Co-Chairman Election

Mr. Holladay - The nomination form was submitted to you to return to us to assist you in choosing a new Community Co-Chair. Based on the mailings that were sent out, we have only received one nomination form back. This one was from Mr. Mondell Williams, and you each have a copy of his information.

Before we vote or have further discussion, I would like to remind you of the duties of a Community Co-Chair. Being a Co-Chair will take tremendous commitment, it's very time consuming. The Community Co-Chair in the past has been a part of site visits when the environmental staff goes out and tries to determine the areas where the samples are going to be taken. He does inspection rides with the staff when we put wells on the installation or outside of the fences. When we do background sampling, he or she is a part of that. The Co-Chair also participates in a pre-monthly meeting of the RAB to review the agenda and the proposed presentations. It is a large expenditure of time and, so far, only Mr. Williams has agreed to make this commitment.

At this time the meeting was turned over to Colonel Kennedy.

Colonel Kennedy - I would like to present Larry Smith a token of our appreciation for his service as the RAB Community Co-Chair. Thank you for all of your time and commitment to the Depot.

Ms. Bradshaw, "I have a question, is it possible for me to nominate Kevin Clay since I'm sitting in for him?"

Mr. Smith, "Does he know about this?"

Ms. Bradshaw, "Yes, he does."

Mr. Holladay, "I think since he did not submit a nomination form and because of the guidelines of the Charter that is not possible."

Ms. Bradshaw, "That's okay, I just wondered."

Ms. Gray, "I would like all people in the audience and technical members of the RAB to leave the room."

Mr. Holladay, "That's fine."

Ms. Estes, "I would like to stay, if that's okay with the board, in order to continue with the minutes."

Board, "That's fine."

At this time the room was cleared

After a brief discussion, the community members voted unanimously to elect Mondell Williams as the RAB Community Co-Chairman.

At this time Mr. Holladay announced that Mr. Mondell Williams was the new RAB Co-Chairman.

Mr. Williams, "I would like to thank everyone. I would like to express to everyone in here that the only way you can make a change here is to be a part of it. It's hard standing across the fence and telling someone you want to change something. So I'm glad that they have let me be a part of this, and I want to express that I will have an open ear and my number is available and anything that needs to be discussed on the agenda that if there is anyway possible I will get it out. If you need any kind of information make sure you let me know, and if it's possible and legal, I'll try and get it for you."

February Agenda

Mr. Holladay, "We would like to mention some of the topics that have come up tonight to talk about next month. One of these is to have the Waterways Experimental Station (WES) come and discuss the groundwater modeling for Dunn Field. They have given us a proposal through the Corp of Engineers to establish a pump and treat system that will begin the remediation at Dunn Field. The preliminary model sited 17 wells in the Dunn Field area, 13 of those on Dunn Field and 4 wells off the Depot grounds. The Corp of Engineers has asked CH2M Hill to complete the design of the project by next month.

Mr. Williams, "All in favor?"

Board, "Yes."

Mr. Holladay, "The second item on my list deals with RAB Training and Education. There is training that exists. There is RAB Training as well as training from the technical area. Since the questionnaires are not due until the end of February, you might want to wait until the March meeting. One item I would like to mention is that as part of this training for technical issues

would be the possibility of you attending the BRAC Cleanup Team meeting. Today Mr. Williams attended this meeting and next month we would like to encourage another member of the RAB to attend. Does anyone wish to attend? I think this would be an excellent tool for you to learn more about technical issues. Is anyone available?"

Mr. Williams, "I had the pleasure of attending the meeting today and there were a lot of things I didn't know, but it wasn't hard for me to catch on. I think it would be a good experience for everyone to get a feel for what's going on and how it's going on. I want to get off this for one second, I asked Denise Cooper if she would at the next meeting bring some more applications for people who want to be on the RAB. I was going to ask that we check the attendance of other RAB members that have not been coming to the meetings and maybe we can fill these seats with people who have vested interest in the community. I'm hoping that Ms. Bradshaw fills out an application."

Mr. Garrison, "What time of day is this meeting held?"

Mr. Holladay, "The meeting would be in the morning normally the day before and of the RAB meeting, which would be the third Wednesday and third Thursday of the month."

Mr. English, "Sometimes they last all day of both days."

Mr. Holladay, "Is there someone who would like to volunteer to sit in next month?"

Ms. Bradshaw, "Are these environmental meetings, are they open to the public?"

Mr. Spariosu, "Yes, all meetings are public, but these are working meetings. We are trying to work on different projects, but certainly we want the public to know that we are not trying to hide anything. We would like you to see the process, see us argue with one another and make decisions about the cleanup."

Ms. Bradshaw, "I'm saying you can just observe?"

Mr. Holladay, "Yes, Ms. Gray raised her hand, I would like to put into the minutes that Ms. Gray has agreed to attend the BCT meeting next month. We will give you a reminder phone call. The 20th of February is the next scheduled RAB meeting. I want to be sure I make you aware that we were told WES would be available, but we still need the RAB's decision whether you want to invite them to that meeting. If they can't make it then the new Community Co-Chair will be involved in making a decision about next month's agenda."

Mr. Smith, "Yes, I would like for them to come next month. I think it is very important they be here."

Public Comment Period

Mr. Holladay, Any questions?

Mr. DeBeck - "The RAB is an evolutionary process as I'm sure all of the current members are well aware of. I really do support Ms. Bradshaw's comment about possibly opening up the RAB to new applicants either by restructuring the RAB or by filling seats that are vacant. There is a chance when you first put out your advertisement about this public forum that the neighborhood didn't have any idea what this was about and probably at that time didn't care. But since this board has been in place the last couple of years and as information gets out people have more of a tendency to take an interest. I would encourage you to offer the opportunity to have as Ms. Bradshaw said, the people with a vested interest, the people who live directly across the street. If they want to participate I would certainly encourage you to offer them that opportunity."

Mr. Bradshaw, "If we need information, and people have to go to the public library and you have to try to get something copied, the problem is that some of the documents have 300, 400, 500 pages and the expense is; we really need to know what the law says. I got the impression that people are painting a very rosy picture as far as human health and contamination, and doing my research I found out that things are a little bit more serious, maybe they are professionals and they have seen worse cases than I have. In fact they may have contaminated the Defense Depot and the employees."

Mr. Holladay, "I would disagree with that statement sir."

Mr. Bradshaw, "Not to condemn anybody or condescend to anybody, but as far as the Federal Facilities Agreement the Depot was not set up to be a chemical warehouse, and these buildings, no matter how large they are, were never meant to store a wide variety of chemicals. And just because they haven't got an explosion it don't mean that contamination hasn't occurred."

Mr. Holladay, "To answer that question Building 835 was specifically designed for the purpose of storing chemical items. We do have a specific mission, that mission is no longer here. That building is 99% empty by way of explanation the Depot itself is 75% empty. All those materials have been shipped out and we are trying to get that building empty so the sampling can go forward. On the repository issue, that's an issue that has been discussed at length for a number of months now. There is an additional repository that exists at the Mid-South Peace and Justice Center. Larry Smith, while he was the Co-Chair, opened his offices to the public. I think what you face, unfortunately, when you say certain books or laws are 400 to 500 pages long is the same problem that any citizen would face. When I leave here, I'm just a citizen like yourself, no longer a federal employee. When I go home, anything that I want information on about my community requires me to go to a public library or public domain to get those. I don't know of an easy solution to provide another repository, we are meeting the intent of the law."

Mr. Bradshaw, "Excuse me for interrupting you, I beg to differ. At the DERTF they specifically asked for another repository and EPA Executive Order #12898 specifically says that the impacted community is entitled to all of the information they need to try to understand. The whole purpose of this Executive Order was to address minority populations and low income people of color."

Mr. Holladay, "I understand, and that's why the repositories exist where they are."

Mr. Bradshaw, "That's why we want to know what the law is. We get your version of it. We want to know what the law says. We want to know why the Depot had to get a permit B from the Tennessee Department of Energy and Conservation? We want to know in that Federal Facilities Agreement that there were laws violated surely, and we want to know what those laws meant."

Mr. Holladay, "I don't think that is an accurate statement. We can belabor and belittle those points to the ends of the earth, but the fact remains that the information you seek, and I don't know if you seek it in name of a specific group or yourself as an individual, but that information is available at the public library for you at the repositories that have been developed to support the cleanup process at this Depot and the Health Department and the Mid-South Peace and Justice Center."

Mr. Bradshaw, "The Mid-South Peace and Justice Center is fine for the area it serves, but the Mid-South Peace and Justice Center doesn't serve this area around here, this is a black community."

Mr. Holladay, "I don't think the color has a lot to do with the process, sir."

Mr. Bradshaw, "As far as the president, they are people of color in Executive Order 12898, specifically addresses low income, minority populations like this."

Mr. Spariosu, "The Depot has more repositories than is required. I believe only one is required. Some of the laws might be available on the internet. I haven't explored it in full, but I believe they are available."

Mr. Bradshaw, "When we want to get information we have to write to the Congressman. The last time we asked for the Federal Facilities Agreement, we didn't have to write to him we just asked for it, and I commend the Colonel and everybody here for giving us that information because it was a bulky document and it would have problems. I'm not trying to belittle or condemn or anything, I just think the black community that has been affected in this area should have a right to all information we need so that we can know what we are up against that's the only point I'm trying to make. If you cooperate I'll appreciate it, if you don't just tell us and we'll go through other sources privately, the public library whatever. All we want to know is what is your position?"

Mr. Holladay, "I think the position of the Depot from an official standpoint is there are requirements for repositories and we have met those requirements by placing them in the public domain. There are three of those and an unofficial repository at Mid South Peace and Justice Center. It is not different for you, or your group, than it is for anybody else in this room and any other group in their community."

Mr. Bradshaw, "Excuse me, maybe I didn't make myself clear. I wasn't talking about a group, I was talking about the community, the black community around the Depot who doesn't have a library in the first place."

Mr. Spariosu, "I don't have anything to add except that only one repository is required by the regulations and they have three. I don't really understand the problem with the public library or the Mid-South Peace and Justice Center. I'm not sure where you think would be a better one because it has to be somewhere they will take care of the documents and somewhere people can have access during enough hours during the day."

Mr. Bradshaw, "Let me get this straight, as far as the Depot is concerned they have met their legal requirement to provide information."

Mr. Holladay, "Yes."

Mr. Gray, "Is there any update on redevelopment activities?"

Mr. Burr, "The MDRA Board is scheduled to do a final review of the Redevelopment Plan tomorrow afternoon in this room. Hopefully they will approve it and then it will be finalized in 60 days."

Mr. Gray, "That is certainly an important aspect for this board because it helps establish appropriate environmental factors for the cleanup once it is approved."

Mr. Holladay, "Your meeting tomorrow is a public meeting? What time is it?"

Mr. Burr, "3:00 p.m."

Mr. Holladay, "I want to thank you all for your time and attention. We have reached the close of the meeting. Again I would like to publicly thank each of you for helping us through this transition. I'll be here next month, but I won't be sitting in this seat. Once again our thanks to Larry Smith and welcome to Mondell Williams as our new RAB Community Co-Chairman. The next meeting is February 20, 1997."

Restoration Advisory Board Members

Mr. Eric Holliday	Deputy Commander, DDMT
Mr. Larry J. Smith	Mid-South Peace and Justice Center
Mr. James H. Webb	Memphis Light, Gas and Water
Mr. John L. Garrison, Jr.	Citizen Representative
Mr. Eugene Brayon	Citizen Representative
Mr. Carter S. Gray	Memphis/Shelby County Health Department (MSCHD)
Mr. Ulysses Truitt	Citizen Representative
Mr. Dann Spariosu	EPA
Ms. Terri C. Gray	Citizen Representative
Mr. Mondell B. Williams	Citizen Representative
Mr. Dave Bond	Citizen Representative
Mr. Jordan English	TDEC
Ms. Doris Bradshaw for Mr. Kevin Clay	Citizen Representative
Dr. Cleo Kirk	County Commission

Others in Attendance

Mr. Glenn Kaden	BRAC Environmental Coordinator, DDMT
Colonel Michael Kennedy	Commander, DDMT
Mr. Michael Dobbs	DDRE
Ms. Denise Cooper	Environmental Staff, DDMT
Mr. Kurt Braun	Corps of Engineers, Mobile
Mr. Julian Savage	Corps of Engineers, Huntsville
Ms. Sue Estes	ME3, L.L.C.
Mr. Kenneth Bradshaw	Citizen
Mr. Gene Burr	MDRA Project Manager
Mr. John P. DeBack	BRAC Transition Coordinator - DDMT
Mr. Franklyn Dmitryer	Citizen

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