

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

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Taken before Mitzi Smith, CCR,
Certified Court Reporter and Commissioner
for Alabama at Large, at Fort McClellan,
Alabama, on the 17th day of October 2017,
commencing at approximately 5:00 p.m.

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MR. BOLTON: All right. I guess we will call the meeting to order, please. And we'll start with the roll call. I am here, Scott Bolton. Ed Turner, who is your community co-chair, obviously is not. At a conference or something. Mr. Buford.

MR. BUFORD: Here.

MR. BOLTON: Phillip, you are here. Dr. Cox.

MR. COX: Here.

MR. BOLTON: Mr. Elser.

MR. ELSER: Here.

MR. BOLTON: Mr. Foster. Dr. Harrington I didn't see come in. Okay. Dr. Kimberly.

MR. KIMBERLY: Here.

MR. BOLTON: Ed Kimbrough.

MR. KIMBROUGH: Here.

MR. BOLTON: I was expecting on that side for some reason.

MR. KIMBROUGH: I moved because I didn't want to sit by him.

MR. KIMBERLY: I didn't want to sit by him.

MR. COX: This is the double doc section.

MR. BOLTON: John Pearce and Mr. Thompson.

Well, also we need to, if we can, we will go around and start there with Mr. Keith Westlake and let the visitors introduce and who they are and how they are.

MR. WESTLAKE: How is everybody doing this afternoon? Keith Westlake, refuge manager for Mountain Longleaf, Cahaba River and Watercress Darter National Wildlife Refuges. I met a lot of y'all beforehand and some new faces I will meet

tonight, but look forward to talking to everybody.

MR. SPANGBERG: I'm Mike Spangberg, project manager for Tetra Tech.

MR. WINNINGHAM: Michael Winningham, project manager for Zapata.

MR. SIGLER: Scott Sigler, Sr., unexploded ordinance supervision.

MR. NUTALL: Owen Nutall, Department of the Army BRAC.

MR. BOLTON: Just so everybody knows Owen's roll basically he will be assuming -- I am probably going out the doors on the 31st of December. And so Owen -- the plan at this point Owen has a lot of experience in environmental. He has Ft. McPherson, Ft. Gillem, has recently inherited a couple of

other spots, and the powers at be decided that he will do the federal oversight, the government oversight of Ft. McClellan, as well as my site in Tennessee volunteer Army ammunition plant. More than capable of doing it, so that's why Owen is here.

MS. HOLSTEIN: I'm Lisa Holstein, Environmental Research Group, provides support to Scott.

MS. CUNNINGHAM: Brenda Cunningham, I work for ERG and provide support for Scott.

MR. BOLTON: Everybody had a chance to look over the minutes? Do we have a motion and a second to approve said minutes?

MR. BUFORD: So moved.

MR. KIMBERLY: Second.

MR. BOLTON: We have a motion

and a second. All in favor.
Aye. Oh, I am so sorry.
Calling out the roll, let me
back up here. Yes, we have
Karen Pinson. So you moved to
the table. Half the time you
guys are camped out over there.
Karen Pinson from the National
Guard, formerly from the Army
transition force many years ago
who is here. I'm so sorry. And
Gerald Hardy from McClellan,
representing McClellan
Development Authority, Matrix
Environmental Services. And
Brandi is AWOL, is absent.

All right. Sorry about that.
Okay. Old business. Do we have
any old business? All right. I
guess then we will move on to
the programs. Mike Winningham
is going to give us an update as
to the status of the Army

operated MMRP or munitions contract here.

MR. WINNINGHAM: I'll stand back here so I will be out of everybody's way. Brenda gave me a fancy clicker here. Next slide, please. It's going to be hard to see in the dark, but you also have two figures referencing the clearance to date in your handouts. Turn that on just a second, Scott.

MR. BOLTON: Now you can use your handouts that Michael provided as well.

MR. WINNINGHAM: In Figure 1, which is the first 11 by 17, shows our progress map to date. Areas 5 and 6 were designated as surface clearance areas only. They have been a hundred percent complete and a hundred percent QC. Huntsville has an ordnance

in explosive safety specials on site for the next two or three weeks, and they are out in the process of QAing those areas right now.

The next areas that we're going to talk about are on your maps in there are areas 1 through 12. And then the clearance to depth, which is 1226.3 acres. The surface sweep, this is as of the end of September was 98 percent complete. Vegetation removal as you can also see has been about 64.25 percent complete. Most of the area south of Bains Gap has been completed with the exception of area 8, and we're up north of Bains Gap clearing areas 1 Bravo and 1 Alpha. And I believe we're also into 2 as recent --

MR. SIGLER: Vegetation clearance 2 and 4, yes.

MR. WINNINGHAM: 2 and 4 started in there. Six-inch clearance, there is a total of about 15 and a half acres. We've completed about 5.3 acres of it. We just started this week in area 8, which has the largest piece of the six-inch clearance, and it's right in the middle of the impact area there, and you can see that in your figure 1 there in area 8. It's sort of the pink area. Geophysical mapping --

MR. KIMBROUGH: What kind of UXO is in that area?

MR. WINNINGHAM: On the next slide I will show what's found to date, and the second figure shows everything we've found to date also. So the next section

we're going to talk about is the geophysical mapping. DGM is about 1,114 and some change acres. AGM, which is like the areas that are 40 percent slopes are too steep areas in there about 112 acres. We've completed about 52.2 acres to date, 46 percent complete. And then on the DGM mapping, we've mapped 355 acres. We've acquired up to 204 acres of targets, and we intrusively investigated 135 acres completed. And then the quality control, which shows up as either green or purple on your maps there, we've completed 192 acres of QC and 59 acres of QA, and they are, like I said, they've got the OESS here coming full time now, so we should be able to start catching the QA

up. Just a little bit of information.

MR. BOLTON: QA is government. They do QC a hundred percent of everything they've done, and then the government comes in and does quality assurance. And they've got a scheme and algorithm if you will for what percentage. It's kind of like acceptance sampling.

MR. WINNINGHAM: To date we have done 21,190 DGM intrusive investigations, 4,721 AGM investigations and then 7,717 DHM, and those are the data gaps where there's either rocks or trees or something like that, and there's a gap in there and we go back in and clear those by hand. So those are, like I said, 7,717, and of those there's some large digs and we

got almost 2,000 backhoe digs completed to date.

If you slide to the next slide, please. This is the item that we're finding. If you look at your second figure, all of those little red dots on there are the items we have found as of September 30th. We're up to 1,075 with the majority of those obviously just being on the surface because we're just getting into the subsurface inspection already, but everything from the small target of interest 37 millimeters up to six-inch projectiles, common projectiles. We found one again today.

MR. SIGLER: Six-inch common high explosive.

MR. WINNINGHAM: We found another one today, so up to two

of those now. Basically munitions debris, we're up to about a little over 62,000 pounds, and non-munitions related debris, drums, just regular old metallic trash, we're up to 23,000 pounds, a little over that. We have shipped off, Scott, I want to say two loads already?

MR. SIGLER: Yes.

MR. WINNINGHAM: Two tractor trailer loads full of debris already shipped off for smelting. I think we're working on our third, and it's filling up rapidly because we're in 8, and it is --

MS. PINSON: Pull up the figures.

MR. WINNINGHAM: You can do figure 1, and I can go back and show the different areas. All

right. So there like I talked about earlier, this is area 8 right here. This is the area we're in right now. In that little pink area right there is a six-inch clearance, and when you correlate it to the other figure in a second, you can see where all of the munition items are. But everything is going really well. We've done one Charlie.

MS. HOLSTEIN: Why don't you stick with figure 8 and let her pull that up.

MR. WINNINGHAM: But you can see obviously area 8, which has been a known impact area, there is a lot of munition items. This is just surface right now. We're just starting to get into the six-inch aggressive, which is in that area there. Another

area that was high density area is 1 Delta in area 9. I believe they fired from this way into the hillside here. So we're finding a lot of stuff on the outside slope facing to the west. 10 and 11 in 1 Echo going really well. 7 is looking sort of nice and pretty for anomaly densities coming down. And then we've got -- so this is Bains Gap. It's hard to see, but Bains Gap is right there, and after the first of the year we'll be up here working and continuing in 8.

MR. SIGLER: Somebody had asked what kind of ordnance we're finding in area 8. Most of that is 81 and 60 millimeter mortars, although plenty of evidence of 75 millimeter and 37 millimeter in that area.

MR. KIMBROUGH: When you find something close to these border lines, do you have to extend out?

MR. WINNINGHAM: Yes, sir. We have what we call a step-out procedure, so if we find something within 200 feet of the boundaries, then we mark it and then we put basically an arc around it and clear out that arc area. And if we find something else, then we just keep walking it across. And, you know, there are some that are, you know, along this edge here, and there's quite a few along this bottom edge of area 3.

MR. BOLTON: I don't know what our total number we're up to right now with just doing surface clearances. What we will do is recalculate all of

the steps-outs once we've done all of the subsurface as well. Because as you go on the surface, you'll find once in a while there will be a step-out, but there may be something underneath it too, which would, you know, kind of overwhelm. So that's kind of a process with it, but yeah, anything that bounds on what we thought was going to be like a no further action area, we do the step-out to go into those areas. Obviously if it's on an adjacent area to be cleaned or cleaned, then it's a little bit different.

MR. WINNINGHAM: Currently we are at 52 potential step-out drivers is what we're calling them because what we're trying to do is wait until we finish

our intrusive phase to make sure if we find a surface item that was a hundred feet from the boundary but we may dig and may find something 70 or 50 feet from the boundary, then that will take that one out and that will be the new one.

Our plan is once we finish up area 11 and 10, 1 Echo, there are some drivers around it. We will go ahead and get those ones out of the way so we can ramp this whole area up here, and then that whole southern piece will be completed.

MR. BOLTON: They've also got some areas that are so steep they're going to literally have to rope people off to come down and investigate it, so.

MR. WINNINGHAM: One of the things is you have to be 60 or

older to do the roping, so we're looking for any volunteers to be older than --

MR. KIMBROUGH: I recommend that gentleman right there.

MR. KIMBERLY: I can't even walk on flat.

MR. ELSE: If he goes, I'll go with him.

MR. WINNINGHAM: We'll tether you off on one side of the hill to the other and you can seesaw back and forth.

MR. KIMBROUGH: I remember when we first started, in the historical data they had some pictures of World War I tents and they had the mortars set out, and they said that those were undocumented where they were firing those things, that there weren't any records of World War I where they would

fire their mortars out. I'm just wondering if, you know, if there are other areas that might be in there. Of course y'all would have no way of knowing unless --

MR. BOLTON: There's some possibility, but before you get to this level, don't forget we've done three series of investigations, if you will, and that's ultimately where the areas that you're going to dig are defined by. You know, they do the archival search reports, which is what you're kind of talking about where you're looking for records of where ranges were, and they would map out where the range fans were, and really they don't take terrain and stuff into account unlike an ASR, so it's always

kind of weird, you know, you will see this big range fan out and say well, there's a mountain in the middle of it so the back side is probably not -- so you do that, and then there's the environmental baseline surveys where everybody goes out and does that and they ground truth a lot of that. And then if you remember we did the remedial investigation. That's where we had all of those lanes and random grids as well. And, you know, we literally investigated all of those -- geophysically mapped all of those lanes and dug every anomaly we found so that you would ground truth it as well. We initially did an EE/CA, and so we used a lot of that draft data, and then because the EE/CA had taken so

long, we decided to go ahead and kind of update everything and put it into a formal RI, remedial investigation. And so this is based on, even though the RI is not finalized yet, we had an opportunity for some funding that we would not normally have been able to get, and so we in conjunction with ADEM used the remedial investigation data. So rather than going through the entire process and then defining the same areas that you would have had, we went ahead, and once we had the data collected, we went and did that analysis and sat down with ADEM and so on, and that's how -- the official wildlife service and other stakeholders, and that's how we defined those areas to be

cleaned.

MR. KIMBROUGH: None of this is national park or forest.

MR. BOLTON: All of this footprint is in the fish and wildlife refuge. So it will stay.

MS. HOLSTEIN: Except area 12.

MR. BOLTON: With one exception. See the little dot on the far side of what we refer to there as the Choccolocco corridor? That area is Alabama Forestry Commission, and those were all small arms ranges, but what happened is we found a couple of hand grenades. And you've just got to love GIs. Some idiots were out there and said we've got some rifle grenades, let's try them out. So we ended up doing a removal action there of a total of what,

six acres?

MR. WINNINGHAM: Correct, just a tad over six.

MR. BOLTON: Yeah, to include step-outs because, you know, Murphy's law, right? You find one of the hand grenades right on the boundary. You just can't win. But that's all they found were those four items, and so we did those. But everything else is inside of the boundary of the Mountain Longleaf Refuge.

MR. KIMBROUGH: So there shouldn't be any construction or anything in there.

MR. BOLTON: No. And again, this is all clearance to depth, so we feel really confident. I think the RI was a good RI, and it will be hitting the streets real soon. They did a good job on it. They covered the areas

real well. I mean, it was definitely, you know, it was worth the extra cost, it really was. And so, you know, we feel fairly confident with some of those areas. There's always some professional judgment that comes into play, but, for example, you can see kind of in the middle the area 8 that Michael was talking about and the adjacent area kind of across that gap. We recognize there will probably be some parts of that gap that might squeeze together.

MR. WINNINGHAM: Correct. You will see, if you look real close, you can see there's like some step-outs right here along the edge.

MR. BOLTON: So that may narrow up some, and we may have

some of the same situation, you know, up north between the areas up there.

MR. WINNINGHAM: 3 and 4.

MR. BOLTON: Right. But for the most part those areas, you know, I think were up to a total of 1,257 acres not counting the steps-outs, and step-outs can add up too pretty quick. I mean, if those 55 steps-outs, if all of them were the max that you could have on a step-out, you would be adding another 120 acres.

MR. KIMBROUGH: Thank you.

MR. WINNINGHAM: Any other questions? Thank you very much.

MR. BOLTON: We are now moving into new business. We have got the -- ADEM doesn't have a representative here this evening, but they did get their

reports in to Brenda, and so they are there for your reading pleasure. Take a look at those. And I guess if someone has any questions, we can try to address them or funnel them to the appropriate person. We'll throw Brandi Little under the bus this time since she's not here.

So otherwise I guess we shall move on, and Karen Pinson, I guess you will give us the National Guard update?

MS. PINSON: Hold on a second. We're still working on Range J and Range K. They're located out in Pelham range, and we just sample groundwater periodically pretty much in September of every year. So most recent event for sampling groundwater at those two sites was in September 2017. And of course

we submit our reports to ADEM on the sampling results and our evaluation, what's going on.

The most recent report was submitted in August of 2017. We also, in 2016, we sampled all of the wells, 31 at Range J, 25 at Range K. Normally we only sample just a few of those wells at each sampling event, but we did sample all of them at the end of 2016 and working on an optimization study for the remedies at those sites. So that was the purpose of sampling all of the wells. We don't have that report ready yet.

Let's see. For the former toxic gas area, which is also located at Pelham range, we are doing a revised remedial investigation and baseline risk assessment, and we've sampled

all 55 monitoring wells out there in 2016, and we'll be coming out with a report on the results of that part of the investigation. Let me see.

On to the military munition response sites. We have two or had two in our enclave area, National Guard training center, and one of those sites was where a three-inch Stokes mortar round was found incidental to putting in some telecommunication lines, and it was determined that after we investigated that site and did some digital geophysical mapping and didn't find anything else and determined that it was just for unknown reasons there was just a one -- it was a -- what we call a 1-Z finding. There just were no other findings there.

We had another site 600 area motor pool site, which is where the National Guard Readiness Center is located now and we did some MEC removal there. We're going to continue investigating that site with an EE/CA to get additional data. We want to clarify what type of land use restriction we have to do at that site. We're also investigating within our enclave area the former trap and skeet range, and it was just used briefly sometime prior to 1984 just for a recreational trap and skeet range, but we are conducting RI there and sampled soils in September 2016. We've just put in groundwater monitoring wells this October, and ADEM came out and visited our site to watch the

installation of the monitoring wells. So we'll be working on a remedial investigation report for that site too. That's all I have.

MR. BOLTON: Gerald Hardy from McClellan Development Authority, Matrix Environmental Service.

MR. HARDY: A list of our activities are also included. I won't go through all of those but touch upon a few that I think are important. The first one is landfill 3 and fill area northwest of Reilly. As we've discussed before, that's the area up in the northwest corner of McClellan where there's known groundwater contamination that goes across Highway 21, and that's still part that the ALDOT has where we need to transfer that right-of-way to ALDOT.

MR. BOLTON: That's our remaining ten acres of Army property basically.

MR. HARDY: We have wells in the middle of the four lane highway as well as on the other side. But we completed the groundwater remedy, which was vegetable oil and bug injection into the groundwater, and we begun to do the sampling on that. We won't know the effectiveness for probably at least close to a year. But we're hopeful because of previous work using the same bugs and injection that worked real well down at T-6, which is on that first page, that we also had to go back at T6, and there were about three wells that didn't get adequate amount of injectant, and so they had to

put some additional wells and do another hot spot. And we just completed that, and they're beginning to do the sampling.

Small weapons repair shop, which is the area, small area there on Pappy Dunn Boulevard in the industrial area, the previous remediation has sort of leveled out, and we're reviewing and probably will do another underground injection control to try to push that towards completion. The chem laundry site is one that's the little small area right behind the MDA's office is there. We'd also seen where the groundwater contamination had basically plateaued out and it wasn't decreasing. We went back and did a very site specific risk assessment around that area,

RM-2 under the ARBCA, and those results came back creating a new -- establishing a new groundwater performance standard, and when we did that, we had achieved that standard for three years, past three years. So that may be one of our first ones if we can get ADEM to concur to go back, and if you do all of these groundwater sites you have to -- and you go back and do a full scale Appendix 9, which is a broad list of contaminants in the EPA regs, you go back to see and make sure you haven't missed something all of these years. So we're trying to do that.

The industrial landfill, which is the part of a portion of Landfill 4, was the last active site at McClellan. We thought

it was full. And then I think the colleges down here, there are two buildings or three, however you want to count, they plan to demolish and want to put in a landfill. So we've held off closure until they can complete the building demolition. The City of Anniston is -- I think the college transferred that property to the City of Anniston or in the process, and demo will probably not start until early 2018 until they can find the money. In the meantime we're holding off closure. We've got some final closure drawings and bid specifications prepared to do the final cap. We may have to modify that depending on how much material is placed in there from those buildings, if and

when.

Bains Gap Road ranges, those are our three Phase 1, 2 and 3, the largest metals contaminated soil remediation and the MDA portion. We've completed all the activity as far as remediation, excavation removal and back filling and reseeded for all three phases. That work is completed.

We have one concurrence on one of the corrective measures implementation reports. A second one we've had comments on for Phase 2, and we're in the process of completing the one in Phase 3. Phase 3, which encompasses the area where we did the big bang celebration if any of y'all remember when, that one was just completed this past May as far as the soil

remediation. You'll see on in the list on page 3 down near the bottom Range 16, that's one we just completed this past week, sampling of the soil. It's a very large range fan, but Scott, as you mentioned earlier, some of that's over the hill. That also encompasses the Range 16 UXO work that we did, which was one of the heavy contaminated sites on the MDA portion. So we're now going back and looking for the metals now that the UXO is removed. And like I said, we completed the sample collection from over there using an incremental approach over those decisional units within that large range fan. The initial collection of samples was last week, so it will be a while before we get the results back.

Then we get into a lot of the UXO sites, Northern Alpha, MRS-7, 10. Those are some additional ones that we have completed the work submitting a final report of corrective measures and have received ADEM concurrence on those documents. Since this is prepared, we've also received concurrence on the FRCMs for MRS-4, 5 and 6. So basically out of the 48 sites that we had to remediate under the MDA, we have -- and the color scheme gray being no further action to deal with them, we're up to around 20 of those 48 sites. And under the cleanup agreement, that's the last action is to prepare a final report of corrective measures and receive ADEM concurrence. Once we have that

document, if and when, then it can be submitted under the EE/CA for circle warranty, either on individual sites or we could save them up and turn them in as one large blog.

I mentioned on the Baby Bains were the three largest soil remediations, and you see down under the site wide things page 5 of 5 next to the last bullet, we submitted a site wide CMIP trying to expedite cleanup of a number of these smaller metal contaminated ranges, and so we were going to do a site wide CMIP to cover all of the smaller ones, trying to be able to expedite that work. We have received comments and responded to those. So if we do, then the next set of ranges that we will do the soil remediation is right

by the new bypass where you see all of the trees have been cut because we needed to cut trees in order to get at the soil, which upset some people that we were cutting trees. And that's it unless anybody has any questions. Sorry I may have taken too long. I tried to talk slower than I normally do.

MR. BOLTON: All right. Nobody has any questions for Gerald. All right. I'll give a quick Army update. Obviously the two major actions we've had under way have been, you know, we refer to as IRP, Installation Restoration Program, which is being done by Hydro Geologic as you can see by the absence of trailers and so on as they diminish. Hydro Geologic is pretty well -- HGL has pretty

well completed all of their work there. The remaining -- we still have final reports to be written, so on and so forth. Basically where they're at now is some final site restoration, and some of that is seasonally dependent, planting trees, for example, these kind of things. So the fact is we're looking at hopefully a December window to plant a bunch of long leaf pine and so on. And in addition as part of their contract, they will also have some ongoing groundwater monitoring at the T-24 Alpha site. So they've got what is it, three years.

MS. HOLSTEIN: 2019 is their last year.

MR. BOLTON: So yeah, we're FY '18, so a couple more years they're still responsible for

the groundwater monitoring at that site where they had removed some wells and put in other new wells and all of that other kind of good stuff. On that side as far as the soils remediation, the sediment remediation like in Cane Creek, all of that is done. And so, like I say, they're demobilizing as we speak, and they've just got some of their final site restoration things that they've still got to complete, and some of that will be ongoing because you have performance standards, and you know, you do something, you have to wait until the next growing season to see if it worked and on into the night. So some of that can drag on a little bit. But functionally they're pretty well done. As Michael

Winningham presented in terms of the munitions cleanup, I don't know, where do you think we are, 35 percent, 40 percent maybe in that?

MR. WINNINGHAM: About 35.

MR. BOLTON: The area 8 that he's been talking about is one of the most heavily contaminated impact areas on the post. Range 16 was pretty bad but 18 rivals it. And when he talks about a six-inch aggressive or six-inch clearance, that's in lieu of the standard surface clearance. The contamination is just so heavy that going in and doing a surface clearance and then you go in and try to map it geophysically to get individual targets, you just get giant red blobs. So that's why they're having to do it. It was for

years and years and years, it was a mortar impact area and they just piled on top of one another. So that's going to take a while, no doubt about it. But it's moving along pretty well there. And I think the what, estimated completion is what, for everything is what, 2019?

MR. WINNINGHAM: Yes, sir.

MR. BOLTON: So God willing and the creek don't rise. Although we have already identified about another 31 acres that we had previously done just a surface clearance that is probably going to have to go back and do a clearance to depth. The Army and fish and wildlife service, I don't think we were all speaking the same language until Keith got here

and we realized what he needs to do to manage the endangered species, the white trengelous orchid, what he needs to be able or our fish and wildlife service needs to be able to do to manage and protect the species is sort of incompatible with us leaving munitions in the ground. The problem being though is when you go dig up munitions, you know, in the orchid area, it can potentially have some impact on said orchids. But we realized doing nothing is not a choice either. So it looks like we are going to probably expand our clearance to depth to literally all of the area that we did. Because if you recall we had like, I don't remember now, 1,220 something acres was going to be clearanced -- well,

originally it was 1,220 and then it expanded six or seven, eight more acres and now will be the totality of it. And so we expect that to occur, that change to occur sometime probably in the next month or so.

But that's about it for us then. So we are sort of in the end game. The additional activity that we have underway, a lot of y'all are aware of and we informed you of was we had a release of contaminated soil or sediment off site, off post if you recall off of our northern boundary from the 81 millimeter area. We got like frog choker rains that just, you know, we're all familiar how it likes to park itself over the top of a spot and wash stuff into a creek

and so on and contaminated Scott McDaniel's -- we got sediment in there. We put a bunch of sediment in Scott McDaniel's catfish pond. So we now have to go get our sediment out, even though, you know, all the risk based checking and so on, there's really not much of a hazard there, if any, but you know, we did dump a bunch of sediment in his pond and now we've got to get it out. That is under way as we speak. The pond has been drained, and they are actively excavating sediment, and we anticipate that will be done mid November. So those are the activities there.

MR. HARDY: Will you be restocking his catfish pond?

MR. BOLTON: That will be up to the U.S. government claims

attorney to figure that out, but I suspect there will be ongoing discussions, I am sure. So we're actually between catfish seasons or whatever with him, okay? So I don't think there's a silver lining in this whole thing, but it did happen that this whole fiasco occurred prior to him buying catfish and starting that process. So he's been kind of out of production for a couple of years or a year and it will end up being two he's been out of production, so small favor we have, we didn't kill what was there. I don't know that it would have, but it wouldn't have affected the fish too much, but I don't know. Probably don't want a lot of lead based catfish or whatever. We did the risk based studies

on. We studied catfish and bass and all of that kind of good stuff that was all part of it to determine if there was risk, you know, human health ecological risk. So anyway, but at the end of the day even if there's not necessarily, you know, a health or environmental risk, well, we put a couple thousand yards or 700 yards or whatever it was of sediment, so he's going to have his pond cleaned out. Thus far that's going fairly well, so we're keeping our fingers crossed.

Anybody got any other questions? I won't ask for comments, but questions we'll take. Okay. All right. That puts us I guess at new program ideas, upcoming programs. I mean, this is a common

solicitation I guess with every RAB.

MS. PINSON: We think we'll be ready, if the RAB would like, for us to present a program on the trap and skeet range and the work we're doing out there for the next meeting.

MR. BOLTON: Okay. That's main post and the next meeting is going to be what, April? Yeah. Okay. So Ft. McClellan Army National Guard site has just volunteered to do a program and update on I guess their lead remediation or lack thereof or whatever they need to do on the old trap and skeet range. That's the one off of Goode Road kind of up from the cemeteries, up and across?

MS. PINSON: It is, and we recently required -- the guard

recently acquired the rest of the property that is included in the range fans of the trap and skeet, of the old trap and skeet range. That property was MDA property, but we acquired that. So all of that is on guard property now.

MR. BOLTON: Well, there you go. Okay. So we have a program for next April's RAB meeting.

MR. KIMBROUGH: What day do we meet? I've got it.

MS. HOLSTEIN: April 17th.

MR. BOLTON: So if we have no more questions or comments, do we have a motion to adjourn?

MR. ELSER: Motion to adjourn Kimberly second.

MR. BOLTON: Motion and a second. All in favor. We are adjourned.

(Adjourned 5:47 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE

STATE OF ALABAMA

TALLADEGA COUNTY

I, the undersigned, a CSR, RPR, CRR and Notary Public of the State of Alabama at Large, hereby certify that the proceedings in the herein matter were taken at the time and place therein stated; that the proceedings were reported by me, court reporter and disinterested person, and were thereafter transcribed by means of computer-aided transcription; that the foregoing is a complete and true record of said witness.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties in the foregoing proceedings and caption named, or in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said caption.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF set my hand and affixed my seal this 2nd day of November, 2017.

Mitzi Smith, ACCR# 117, RPR, CRR
Notary Public State of Alabama

My Commission Expires: August 16, 2018