Guardian

America's First Choice for Environmental Restoration

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Inside

(Photo by Wayne Williams)

Soil Cleanup Scheduled — Site RW013, a former radioactive waste burial site, is scheduled to be cleaned up later this summer. Contaminated soils will be excavated and hauled off-base to a licensed radioactive waste repository.

Summer Activity Focuses on Soil Sites

Remedial Designs Critical to Successful Cleanup Projects

By Glenn Anderson
Travis AFB Restoration Staff

Soil remedial designs provide the direction for the cleanup of six contaminated sites on Travis AFB and are well on their way to final approval.

The West/Annexes/Basewide Operable Unit (WABOU) Soil Record of Decision (ROD) is under review by the Air Force, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board. After it is finalized the base will get the green light to proceed with a number of soil cleanup actions this summer.

The WABOU Soil ROD details soil actions that will be done at a contaminated site, but it does not explain how the action will be carried out. For example, it may state that a volume of contaminated soil must be removed from a site and taken to an offbase landfill, but it does not provide a list of equipment that will be used, the procedures necessary to ensure worker safety, the number of soil samples to collect or the types of laboratory analyses conducted to ensure that a cleanup action successfully removed the contamination. Required quality control procedures are followed, and a large number of other important details are identified.

Each remedial design presents a road map for successful completion of a cleanup action, describing each task and providing diagrams and photographs that show locations where field work will take place. For example, the remedial action (RA) contractor uses this document to order necessary supplies and equipment, arrange for sample analysis with an offbase laboratory, schedule the mobilization of subcontracted equipment and personnel, and coordinate the action with base personnel and tenant organizations.

See **SOIL SITES**, page 3

Guardian
Travis Air Force Base, California

The Guardian is a publication of the 60th Civil Engineer Squadron's Installation Restoration Program (IRP). The newsletter is designed to inform and educate the public about the base's ongoing environmental cleanup program. Contents expressed herein are not necessarily the official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government, the Department of Defense, or the Department of the Air Force. Additional information about the program can be obtained from the public website at http://www.travis.af.mil/pages/enviro. Questions and comments about the environmental cleanup program should be addressed to:

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The Regional Board and Water Quality Issues at Travis

Viewpoint

Sarah Raker
Regional Water
Quality Control Board

To address water quality issues in California, the Legislature established the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards). The State Board is an agency of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) that administers water rights, water pollution control, and water quality functions. It also provides policy and budgetary authority to the Regional Boards, which conduct planning, permitting, and enforcement activities under the authority of the federal Clean Water Act and the state Porter-Cologne Act.

The primary responsibility of the Regional Boards is to protect the quality of regional surface and groundwater for beneficial uses. This duty is carried out by formulating and adopting water quality plans for specific ground or surface water bodies by prescribing and enforcing requirements on domestic and industrial waste dischargers and by requiring cleanup of water contamination and pollution.

The San Francisco Regional Board jurisdiction includes San Francisco, San Pablo, Suisun and Tomales Bays, all streams and rivers that flow into them, ocean waters, and groundwater. Travis Air Force Base (AFB) is located on the eastern boundary of the region. The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor. They meet once a month in a public meeting to make final regulatory decisions regarding water quality. The Board staff consists of around 150 people, including engineers, biologists, and geologists. The office is at 1515 Clay Street, #1400, Oakland, CA 94612.

At Travis, Regional Board staff work with local, state, and federal agencies to oversee ground-water and surface-water quality issues. These issues include the discharge of treated groundwater to Union Creek, landfill design, construction and closure requirements, groundwater monitoring, leaking underground storage tanks, aboveground storage tank compliance, and storm water pollution prevention. Staff provide technical review, comments, and recommendations on documents prepared for remedial efforts at Travis; participate in monthly project manager meetings with EPA, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and Travis AFB officials; and attend Restoration Advisory Board meetings.

Funding for Regional Board oversight at Travis is through a partnership with the Department of Defense (DoD) through the Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) to oversee the investigation and remediation of water quality issues at military facilities. The State Board administers the DoD program, while the Regional Boards provide regulatory oversight at DoD facilities, such as Travis. Under the DSMOA, DTSC is the lead state regulatory agency at Travis.

Additional information about DTSC and EPA organizations and responsibilities at Travis will be provided in future Guardian articles.

For more information on the San Francisco Regional Board, please visit our website at www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb2.

Soil Sites

From page 1

Many tasks involved with a successful cleanup action do not change from site to site, so the environmental office developed a basewide plan that explains how to complete a remedial design (RD) and conduct an RA. The basewide plan ensures that the same approach is used to complete all soil cleanup actions. Each soil cleanup action will have its own RD that contains site-specific details.

One of the more important aspects of the base soil cleanup program is the establishment of a Corrective Action Management Unit or CAMU. The CAMU is a soil management tool located in a former municipal and industrial landfill in the northern part of the base. Contaminated soil that meets established acceptance standards will be placed in the CAMU and covered with a protective cap. The CAMU will be built so that it protects human health and the environment, complies with federal and State of California regulations, and offers a cost-effective alternative to using offbase landfills.

An RA is divided into several steps. First, the RA contractor submits several plans that support the action. Examples include the Health and Safety Plan and a Burrowing Owl Survey. Second, the contractor obtains required Travis AFB excavation permits, procures all materials and equipment, and prepares the site for the RA. Examples of site preparation activities include silt fence construction and establishment of secured work zones. Third, the contractor mobilizes the field team and starts the excavation and transport of contaminated soil away from the site to either the CAMU or an appropriate offbase landfill. The last step involves restoring the site to its original condition by backfilling the excavated hole with clean soil, compacting the soil, and landscaping.

Many decisions made during the RA will be based on results of confirmation sampling and analysis. The contractor will collect soil samples and send them to an analytical laboratory to measure concentrations of chemicals in the samples. This procedure will determine whether the action has achieved cleanup levels that are listed in the WABOU Soil ROD for the site. Soil analysis is also used to verify that excavated soil meets acceptance standards for placement in the CAMU and to provide a waste profile to the offbase

See **SOIL SITES**, page 4

(Photos by Wayne Williams)

SS046 and SS041 — The Base plans to conduct remedial actions at these two sites during 2002. The sites are SS046, the former Railhead Munitions Staging Area, and SS041, a maintenance area at the base entomology shop.

LF007 Area C Remedial Design

By Dale Malsberger
Travis AFB Restoration Staff

Travis is completing the design for one of the last remaining base groundwater areas that require a pump-and-treat cleanup action. LF007 Area C is a small plume of contaminated groundwater at former base landfill #2 (LF007). The plume primarily contains trichloroethylene (TCE), an industrial solvent used at the base in the past.

LF007 is located at the northeastern boundary of the base, and the plume has migrated approximately 200 feet offbase to the north. According to our Interim Record of Decision for Groundwater, the base will remediate the offbase plume to drinking water standards, although there are no production wells onbase or in the vicinity of the plume offbase.

The remedial design calls for installing two extraction wells at the base boundary to capture and clean up the plume. Contaminated water that is extracted (about 4 gallons per minute) will be piped to the existing North Groundwater Treatment Plant for removal of the TCE. There is one monitoring well in the plume at the base boundary. Five additional monitoring wells will be installed around the plume to verify the effectiveness of the extraction wells.

An important consideration in the design is a vernal pool that is above the plume. The pool is a type of seasonal wetland that holds water in the winter and dries up in the spring. It contains vernal pool fairy shrimp, which is a federally listed threatened species. The design takes a number of precautions to minimize any impacts to the vernal pool. These actions include performing construction when the pool is dry, grouting all wells to maintain separation between groundwater and surface water, roping off the pool area to control access, and using planking to support mobile equipment in the pool. In addition, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has requested that extraction well pumping be limited to periods when there is no water in the vernal pool. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and State of California have agreed on the design, which is now under review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. We plan on completing the design in time to begin the action this summer.

Soil Sites

From page 3

landfill that is receiving the contaminated soil.

Soil cleanup actions scheduled for this summer follow. The official site designation is listed in parentheses next to the site name.

1. Building 905 (SS041) is an entomology shop that manages base pesticides. The soil in the fenced yard adjacent to the building contains pesticide residue. The selected remedy involves excavating the pesticide-contaminated soil and placing it in the CAMU.

2. Buildings 929/931/940 (SD042) lie adjacent to a drainage ditch. Industrial activities associated with each building resulted in depositing contaminated sediment (primarily metals and semi-volatile organic compounds) in the ditch. The selected remedy involves excavating the contaminated sediment and placing it in the CAMU. Also, a sump connected to Building 940 contains paint chips and other metal-contaminated sediment from past painting activities. The selected remedy includes cleaning the sump and transporting the chips and sediment to an offbase landfill.

3. Landfill 3 (LF008) is a group of three trenches that were used to dispose of expired pesticides and pesticide-contaminated debris in the 1970s. The selected remedy involves excavating the pesticide debris and soil with high pesticide concentrations and transporting it to an offbase landfill for disposal. Any soil that meets acceptance standards will be placed in the CAMU.

4. Landfill X (LF044) is actually a field that had been used to stockpile construction materials, such as asphalt and concrete. Metals and semi-volatile organic compounds found in the soil are directly related to these construction materials. Also, a portion of this field is used for equipment training and temporary staging of asphalt and concrete.

Since the base plans to continue these industrial activities into the foreseeable future, cost estimates for a potential soil excavation project were high, and an active cleanup action would not significantly improve the local habitat, other options were considered. The selected remedy involves building a fence around the field to control personnel access to the site and to protect several vernal pools adjacent to the field. A vernal pool is a shallow depression or small pool that fills with water during the winter rainy season and dries out during the spring. California considers a vernal pool to be a sensitive habitat, because it often contains a variety of unique plants and animals. Also, a berm will be placed along the southwestern portion of the field to prevent the flow of contaminated sediment toward the vernal pools.

5. The Former Small Arms Range (SD045) contains lead, antimony, and copper from past small arms training. The selected remedy involves excavating the contaminated soil and transporting it to the CAMU. Any soil that does not meet acceptance standards for the CAMU will be sent to an offbase landfill for disposal.

6. Radioactive Burial Site 2/Dry Waste Landfill (RW013) is a single trench that was used to dispose of radioactive waste materials from routine maintenance on nuclear components. The selected remedy involves the excavation of the waste materials and uranium-contaminated soil and transporting them to an appropriate offbase waste repository that is licensed to receive radioactive waste.

The WABOU Soil ROD also addresses three sites where the selected remedy involves administrative land use controls, not soil excavation. Building 755 (DP039) is the base battery and electric shop, Building 916 (SD043) is the base emergency electric generator facility, and the Railhead Munitions Staging Area (SS046) is an inactive railroad track and concrete pad that supported handling munitions shipments. All three sites are in industrial portions of the base and contain metals or organic compounds at low concentrations that are already protective of site workers and the environment. Since an active cleanup would not significantly improve the environmental quality of these sites, administrative land use controls will ensure that the sites will not be used for residential purposes.

After an RA is complete, a report is published. This report documents the completion of all tasks associated with the RA and presents all field reports and analytical data to verify that cleanup levels assigned to the site have been reached. Afterwards, a site closure report is published. This report documents the completion of all soil and groundwater RAs and the placement of appropriate land use controls associated with the site. At that point, the site is considered closed, and the site goal of the Travis AFB Installation Restoration Program is achieved.

FROM THE FIELD

South base boundary groundwater treatment plant achieves "perfect" month -
The South Base Boundary Groundwater Treatment Plant operated at peak efficiency in February with all extraction wells and conveyance and control systems functioning flawlessly to achieve 100% uptime performance. The air stripper has performed well since start-up in early January. The sequestering agent (Aqua-Mag) has been replaced recently by MCT-4120 which is less expensive and superior in controlling biofouling.

New wells added to Central Groundwater Treatment Plant -
Two new extraction wells at Site SD034, one for groundwater and vapor extraction and the other just vapor extraction, have been added to Central Groundwater Treatment Plant. The start-up of these wells is scheduled for April 1, 2002. Also hydro-skimmer inspection and maintenance at SD034 will now be conducted twice a month instead of every week.

Preliminary field work set to begin at FT005 - Preliminary field work for the off-base plume migration control is set to begin in early April. The activities will include installation of a gate to provide access to the off-base area, a field survey to mark planned drilling and sampling locations, and a survey of potentially sensitive habitats.

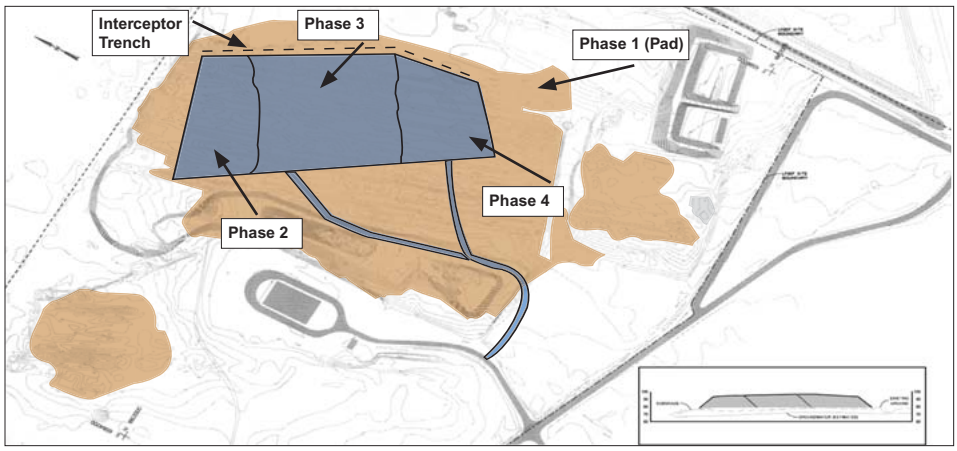
Progress Continues on Landfill Cap Design

By Dale Malsberger
Travis AFB Restoration Staff

Travis is making progress on the landfill cap design at former base landfill #2 (LF007). The design addresses both maintaining the existing landfill cap and consolidating and capping contaminated soil from other base sites in a Corrective Action Management Unit or CAMU.

Former landfill #2 was active in the 1950s through the 1970s and covered approximately 73 acres. The landfill was a trench-and-cover type of operation and used for disposal of municipal garbage; industrial wastes, such as wood, glass, and construction debris; and small amounts of fuel sludges. In 1974, the landfill was closed and capped with native soil. Since then, waste in the trenches has decomposed, resulting in subsidence trenches that collect and hold rainwater during the rainy season. The landfill cap design specifies filling and regrading these trenches to achieve good drainage. This work is planned to begin this summer.

The largest area where maintenance will occur is in the middle of the landfill, covering approximately 20 acres. This regraded area will serve as the pad for construction of the CAMU. A CAMU is an area designed to carry out a corrective action, such as management of contaminated soil. Using a CAMU means a large quantity of soil will not have to leave Travis, avoiding the transport of this soil by truck on major roads and highways and extending the functional useful life of the offbase commercial landfill. The CAMU will result in significant cost savings, which will allow Travis to complete cleanup actions sooner. Travis officials have worked with regulatory agencies to develop the CAMU concept and details of the design.



CAMU Configuration — The proposed landfill cap design includes four phases: an initial effort to construct a compacted-soil pad on which to build the CAMU, followed by three phases in which contaminated soil will be placed in the CAMU and capped with clean soil.

This summer, soil excavated from four sites in the WABOU is expected to be consolidated in the CAMU and capped. In 2005 and 2008, soils excavated from up to 18 sites in the North, East, and West Industrial Operable Units will be added to the CAMU. The final configuration of the CAMU is shown above.

The most recent features of the cap design are the use of an evapotranspiration (E.T.) cap and the addition of a groundwater interceptor trench. An E.T. soil cap has a carefully selected plant community that will remove water in the soil and minimize the amount of rainwater that passes through the cover. The design study evaluated different options for capping the CAMU and concluded that an E.T. cap was easiest to build and maintain, most forgiving of settlement and earthquakes, and generally, the most cost-effective approach and will be protective of the environment.

In addition to the cap, which limits the amount of water that can enter the CAMU soil from above, the design must prevent groundwater from rising to the level of the CAMU soil from below. The Regional Water Quality Control Board requires a minimum of 5 feet between the contaminated soil in the CAMU and the highest level of groundwater. To ensure this separation, the design incorporates an interceptor trench along the east side of the CAMU. The 1,000-foot-long trench is made of gravel, with a 6-inch-diameter slotted pipe, and is buried 6 feet to intercept the natural flow of groundwater from the east. It diverts intercepted groundwater to a low area south of the CAMU.

Acronyms

AFB: Air Force Base
AMC: Air Mobility Command
Cal-EPA: California Environmental Protection Agency
CAMU: Corrective Action Management Unit
DoD: Department of Defense
DSMOA: Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement
DTSC: Department of Toxic Substances Control
E.T.: Evaportranspiration
RA: Remedial Action
RD: Remedial Design
ROD: Record of Decision
SBBGWTP: South Base Boundary Groundwater Treatment Plant
TCE: Trichloroethylene
VOC: Volatile Organic Compound
WABOU: West/Annexes/Basewide Operable Unit

Travis AFB Cleanup Program
2002 Cleanup Activity

LF007C
Design of a system to cleanup contaminated groudwater at site LF007C is in progress. Installation will occur after funding issues are resolved.
(see article on page 3.)

WABOU Soil Sites
Soil from four soil sites in the WABOU will be excavated and transported to site LF007 for use in the CAMU construction. Soil from RW013 and some waste from sites SD042 and LF008 will be transported to off-base disposal facilities.
(see article starting on page 1.)

LF007 CAMU
Design of CAMU is expected to wrap up early this summer. Construction of portions of the CAMU itself is expected to begin this summer.
(see article on page 5.)

N

LF044
LF008
SS046
DP039
WABOU
SD042
SS041 & SD043
RW013
SD045

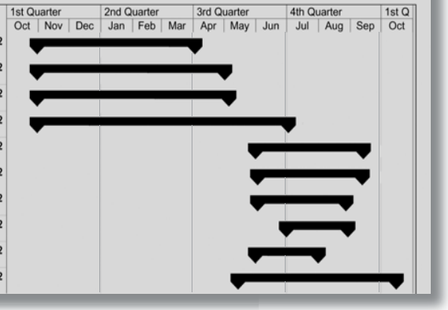
FT005
Installation of final extraction and monitoring wells at site FT005 is scheduled for this summer. This will complete the groundwater cleanup system at this site.
(see article on page 8.)

WABOU Soil Sites Legend

SS041	Entomology shop managing pesticides
SD042	Drainage ditch near industrial buildings
LF008	Three trenches used to dispose of expired pesticides
LF044	Field used to stockpile construction materials
SD045	Former small arms range
RW013	Single trench used for disposal of radioactive waste
DP039	Base battery and electric shop
SD043	Base emergency electric generator facility
SS046	Inactive railroad track and concrete pad

Soil Cleanup Schedule

Task Name	Start	Finish
WABOU Soil Record of Decision	Wed 10/31/01	Wed 04/03/02
Remedial Design/Remedial Action Plan	Wed 10/31/01	Wed 05/01/02
SD042 Remedial Design	Wed 10/31/01	Sun 05/05/02
LF008, SD045 Remedial Design	Wed 10/31/01	Tue 07/02/02
SS041 Remedial Design	Sat 06/01/02	Sat 09/14/02
LF008, SD042 Remedial Action	Sun 06/02/02	Fri 09/13/02
SD045 Remedial Action	Sun 06/02/02	Wed 08/28/02
SS041 Remedial Action	Mon 07/01/02	Fri 08/30/02
Landfill Cap/CAMU Design	Sat 06/01/02	Wed 07/31/02
Landfill Cap/CAMU Construction	Wed 05/15/02	Tue 10/15/02



Final Phase of Groundwater Cleanup Set for 2002

Extraction wells contain and extract contaminants south of base boundary

By Tom Sreenivasan
Travis AFB Restoration Staff

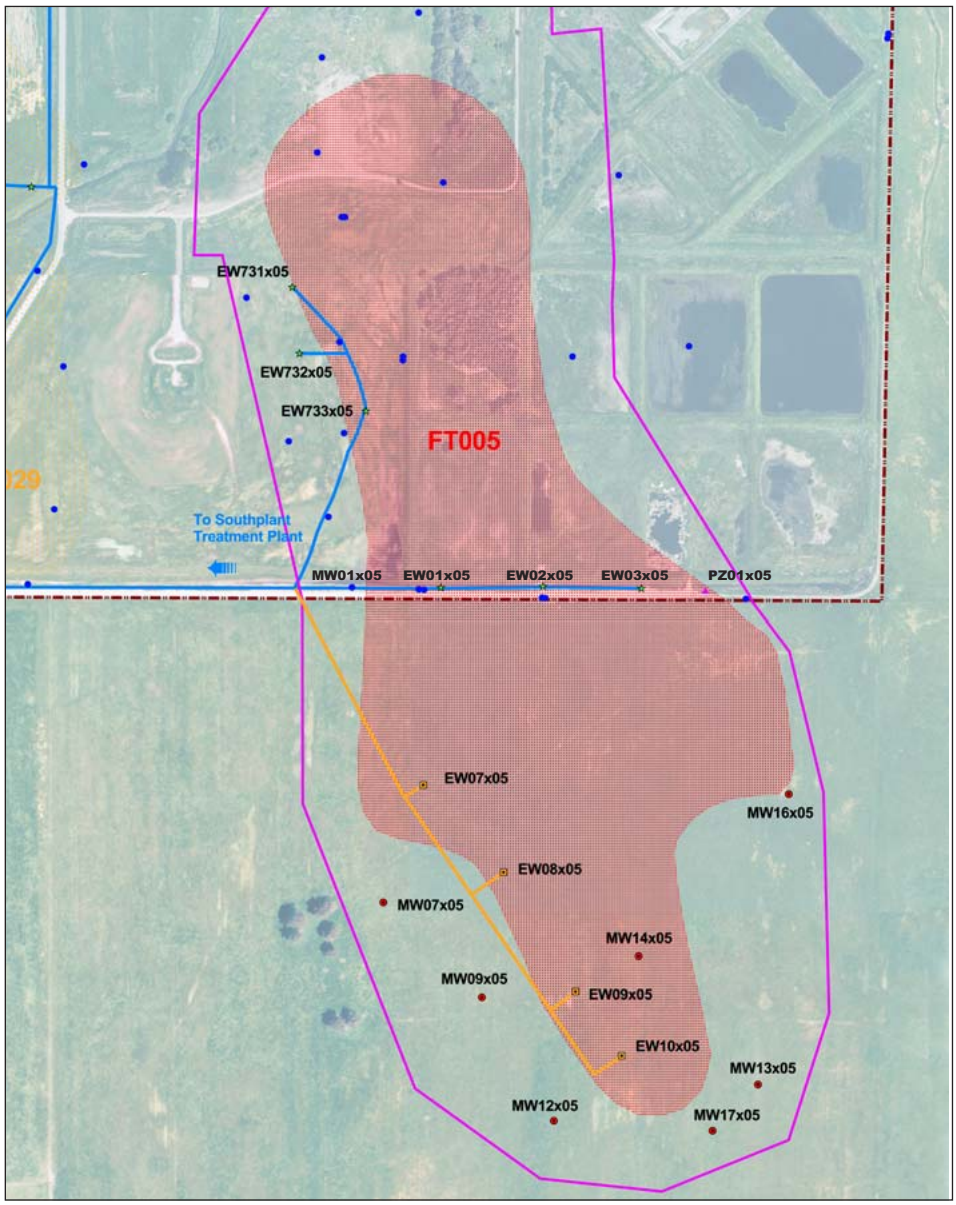
"The Proposed installation of extraction and monitoring wells on privately owned property beyond the base boundary will enable the Air Force to contain a contaminated groundwater plume, halt its migration, and monitor its movement," according to Tom Sreenivasan, remedial project manager for Travis Air Force Base.

The design for the interim remedial action at fire training area 4 (FT005) includes a groundwater extraction and conveyance system. Treatment of contaminated groundwater will be accomplished by design changes that have already been made to the existing South Base Boundary Groundwater Treatment Plant (SBBGWTP). In addition to extraction wells, a network of groundwater monitoring wells will be installed around the boundary of the FT005 plume. These wells will confirm that extraction wells are hydraulically containing the groundwater contamination, and will help monitor any movement of the FT005 plume.

The final phase of the groundwater extraction and treatment system at site FT005 is scheduled to be installed this summer. Four new extraction wells and several monitoring wells will be installed offbase to completely capture contaminated groundwater migrating onto privately owned property.

Groundwater contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) will be extracted from the FT005 plume by a network of vertical extraction wells. After extraction, contaminated groundwater will be conveyed by underground pipeline to the existing SBBGWTP. Contaminated groundwater entering the SBBGWTP from the plume will be treated by an air stripper to remove VOCs. Whenever the air stripper requires maintenance, the groundwater will be treated in 6,000-pound vessels containing liquid-phase, granular-activated carbon. Following treatment, groundwater that meets discharge limits specified in the North/East/West Industrial Operable Unit Groundwater Interim Record of Decision will be discharged into Union Creek or used for irrigation.

The extraction, conveyance components, and monitoring aspects of the interim remedial design are being implemented in three phases. In Phase 1, which was completed in 1998, three extraction wells were installed along the Travis AFB boundary to stop the migration of on-base contaminated groundwater to off-base locations. Contaminated groundwater pumped from these three on-base wells is conveyed by pipeline to the SBBGWTP. Phase 2, completed in 2000, consisted of three additional on-base extraction wells to prevent the western edge of the on-base plume from migrating off base. In Phase 3, scheduled for this summer, the network of four new extraction wells, conveyance pipelines, and seven monitoring wells will be expanded to privately owned off-base



Groundwater Cleanup — The last groundwater extraction and monitoring wells are scheduled to be installed this summer at site FT005.

property to capture the portion of the FT005 plume that has already migrated offbase.

The treatment component of the FT005 interim remedial design will consist primarily of modifications to the SBBG-WTP to accommodate the increased flow of contaminated groundwater from site FT005. These modifications will include adding new pipes and valves to connect the FT005 conveyance pipe to the influent treatment plant pipe, and new instrumentation and controls in the treatment plant control building.

Restoration of the 20-acre plume will take many years, but Sreenivasan believes innovative technologies may expedite the cleanup. "Technological advances in the environmental arena have been exciting and fast," he said. "At the current rate, we estimate that it will take up to 15 years, which may be reduced substantially through the use of new technologies."

Union Creek — Contaminated groundwater from site FT005 is treated at the SBBGWTP to meet accepted standards and is then discharged into Union Creek.

Further Funding Delays

By Al Brickeen
Travis AFB Restoration Program Manager

Travis, along with every other Department of Defense facility, has suffered another setback in receiving funds for projects this year. While we expect to receive funds for most of our fiscal year 2002 projects in late March, funding for other projects will be significantly delayed. All projects for the design or construction of a remedial action have been delayed until the DoD can determine if they should be funded as a military construction (MILCON) project.

The latest DoD guidance states that any restoration program project that builds or improves a real property facility must be treated as a MILCON project. DoD generally considers any restoration project that costs more than $750,000 a MILCON project. The only Travis project that meets this criterion is the construction of our CAMU and Landfill Cap.

In order to assure that each project is properly classified, DoD has requested that each military facility provide them with documentation describing every remedial design project, regardless of cost, and every remedial action project over $750,000. Travis has prepared the documentation for the landfill cap design and sent it to Air Mobility Command (AMC). AMC will collect the documentation from the other eleven bases in the Command and send the package to the Air Force at the Pentagon, who will then forward it to DoD for review. Once DoD has received and reviewed the documentation from every military facility, they will release funds for those projects that are not classified as MILCON and will notify Congress of those projects that are classified as MILCON. Congress must be given 21 days notice before a MILCON project can be funded. Once the notice period expires, DoD will fund the MILCON projects.

How does that impact the Travis restoration program? Travis has only one project that meets the MILCON criteria. It also has eight other non-MILCON projects that will not be funded until DoD reviews all the documentation. We at Travis are working with our contractors and the regulatory agencies to devise a plan to minimize the impact on the 2002 summer construction program. At this time it looks like two projects, the installation of monitoring wells at an off-base groundwater plume and soil excavation at the base pesticide facility, will be delayed to a point that we will not be able to complete them this year as planned. We will seek additional funding to accomplish them next year. We are hopeful that we can complete the bulk of the planned remedial action this summer, but the chances of doing so are lessening. We will discuss this topic and others at the April RAB meeting.

Update

In the January issue of the Guardian it was announced that the Travis AFB environmental cleanup program had been selected as the best cleanup program in the Air Mobility Command. The program was subsequently nominated by AMC to compete for similar honors against other major command winners at the U.S. Air Force Headquarters level.

In February, Travis AFB learned that its cleanup program placed second at the Air Force-level competitions. This is a terrific achievement, and congratulations are due not only to the Travis AFB restoration program staff, but also to the many key supporters of the program, including the Base leadership, RAB members, regulatory agencies, contractors, and members of the community. Thanks to everyone who contributed to making the cleanup efforts at Travis such a great success!

WABOU Soil ROD Reels in a Snag

Disagreement Over Land Use Controls Stalls Decision Document

By Glenn Anderson
Travis AFB Restoration Staff

Just when it appeared that Travis AFB was ready to reach a major environmental milestone, a controversial land use issue may prove to be a stumbling block for the base cleanup program.

Over the last three and a half years, the base has been working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and two State of California regulatory agencies to document the cleanup decisions at nine on-base locations with contaminated soil. This document is known as a ROD, and it describes in detail all technical information, legal requirements, and managerial considerations that support cleanup decisions.

Most of the contaminated soil sites are in the western part of the installation, known as the WABOU. The cleanup actions described in the WABOU Soil ROD range from the establishment of administrative land use controls to soil excavation and disposal in an appropriate off-base landfill.

The controversy arose in the portion of the ROD that deals with land use controls. A land use control is a physical or administrative action that documents the presence of residual contamination at an on-base location and restricts the activities there to ensure the protection of base workers and site visitors. For example, a land use control at the location of a past fuel spill would document this location in base plans and prevent the construction of a day care center there.

"We completely agree with our local regulatory agencies that land use controls are a good idea and a necessary part of our cleanup program," stated Mr. Allen Brickeen, the base Remedial Program Manager. "The disagreement involves the level of enforcement authority that the Air Force and the EPA should hold to maintain these controls."

This disagreement actually originated during discussions between the Department of Defense and EPA headquarters in Washington, D.C. Travis AFB is not the first military installation to be caught up in it. Langley AFB in Virginia is also waiting for a resolution to a land use control question before proceeding with several cleanup actions.

Even though this issue sounds simple, it actually is fairly complex and involves concerns, such as legal interpretations, potential impacts to base missions, and long-term management of each control at all military facilities with cleanup programs. Both Air Force and EPA representatives are working to find an acceptable compromise solution.

> *"We completely agree with our local regulatory agencies that land use controls are a good idea and a necessary part of our cleanup program."*
> Allen Brickeen

Brickeen emphasized that the base will still be ready to move forward with its restoration program. "On the positive side, we are still completing our soil cleanup designs and other preparations to begin our cleanup actions this summer."

Who To Contact

For more information on the projects described in this newsletter, you can contact the following people:

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Travis AFB
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Agenda
April 25, 2002

Fairfield Senior Center
1200 Civic Center Drive
Fairfield, California

6:30 - 7:00 p.m. Poster Session

The poster session allows RAB and community members to view posterboards about ongoing Travis AFB restoration program activities. It also allows the public the opportunity to discuss the program with the Travis AFB environmental restoration staff on a one-to-one basis.

7:00 - 9:00 p.m. RAB General Meeting

I. Welcome and Introductions

II. Approval of Minutes

III. Additional Agenda Items and Questions

IV. Discussion Topics

- WABOU ROD

Break

V. Cleanup Program Status

- Summer Cleanup Activities
- Landfill Cap Design

VI. Regulatory Agency Reports

VII. Focus Group Reports

VIII. RAB/Public Questions

IX. Set Time and Place for Next RAB Meeting

X. Set Focus Group Meeting Times

XI. RAB Meeting Debrief Topics for Next Meeting

Adjourn

Earth Day

Earth Day 2002 at Travis AFB
"A Healthy Habitat for our Kids!"

Travis AFB will celebrate on Tuesday, April 16, 2002, 9 am to 2:30pm

Proposed activities include:
Mr. Habitat: Educating elementary school students about habitats, animals, waterways, forests and, of course, the benefits of recycling.

Recycling Contest: Since March, 12 teams from around the base have been collecting and recycling cans, glass, and plastic, competing for valuable prizes!

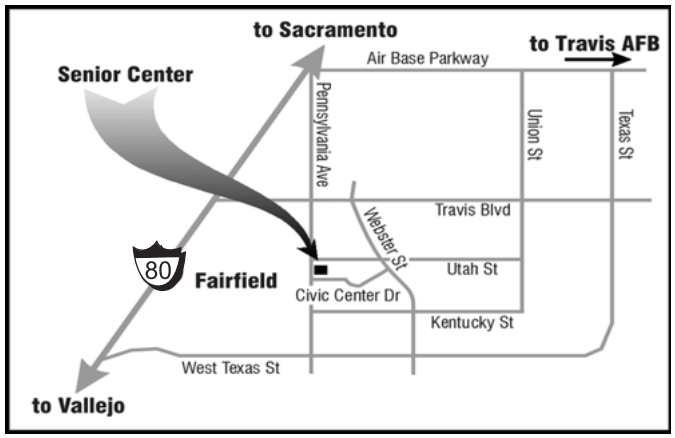
Vernal Pool Beautification: Interested volunteers can help clean up our five new vernal pools near base housing.

Earth Day Art Exhibit: Artwork from elementary school students will be displayed at the base pizzeria, hospital entrance, and the Base Exchange mini-mall. Art will be on display from April 15th - 19th.

Travis AFB Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

April 25, 2002
7 p.m.

Fairfield Senior Center
1200 Civic Center Drive



Location of Information Repositories

Vacaville Public Library
1020 Ulatis Drive
Vacaville, CA 95688

(707) 449-6290

Monday-Thursday: 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Friday-Saturday: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Sunday: 1 p.m. - 5 p.m.

Fairfield-Suisun Com. Library
1150 Kentucky Street
Fairfield, CA 94533

(707) 421-6500

Monday-Thursday: 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Friday-Saturday: 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Sunday: 1 p.m. - 5 p.m.

Mitchell Memorial Library
510 Travis Boulevard
Travis AFB, CA 94535

(707) 424-3279

Monday-Thursday: 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Friday: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Saturday: Closed
Sunday: 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.

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For more information about Travis AFB's restoration program, please contact:

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Chief, Environmental Restoration
Travis AFB
(707) 424-3062

Patricia Ryan
Public Participation Specialist
Cal EPA/DTSC
(510) 540-3749

Viola Cooper
Community Involvement,
Program Coordinator, U.S. EPA
(415) 744-2188

Community Relations
60 CES/CEVR (Environmental Restoration)
191 W Street
Travis AFB, CA 94535-2736
(707) 424-3375

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