

**Travis Air Force Base  
Environmental Restoration Program  
Remedial Program Manager's  
Meeting Minutes**

**17 August 2011, 0930 Hours**

Mr. Mark Smith, Travis Air Force Base (AFB), conducted the Remedial Program Manager's (RPM) meeting on 17 August 2011 at 0930 in the Main Conference Room, Building 570, Travis AFB, California. Attendees included:

- Mark Smith Travis AFB
- Glenn Anderson Travis AFB
- Lonnie Duke Travis AFB
- Gregory Parrott Travis AFB
- Merrie Schilter-Lowe Travis AFB
- Dave Leeson AFCEE/ERC
- Dezso Linbrunner USACE-Omaha
- Jose Salcedo California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
- Nadia Hollan Burke United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
- Mary Snow Techlaw, Inc
- Rachel Hess ITSI
- Mike Wray CH2M HILL
- Loren Krook CH2M HILL
- Tony Chakurian CH2M HILL

Handouts distributed at the meeting and presentations included:

- Attachment 1 Meeting Agenda
- Attachment 2 Master Meeting and Document Schedule
- Attachment 3 SBBGWTP Monthly Data Sheet (July 2011)
- Attachment 4 CGWTP Monthly Data Sheet (July 2011)
- Attachment 5 NGWTP Monthly Data Sheet (July 2011)
- Attachment 6 Site ST018 Monthly Data Sheet (July 2011)
- Attachment 7 Presentation: May 2011 Remedial Process Optimization (RPO) Analytical Results at Travis AFB
- Attachment 8 Presentation: Management Overview Briefing

- Attachment 9 Presentation: 2011 Field Schedule Update

## 1. ADMINISTRATIVE

### A. Previous Meeting Minutes

The 20 July 2011 RPM meeting minutes were approved and finalized as written, with the following exception. Ms. Burke requested a revision on page six and on page eight. Change “Dr. John Wilson agrees” to “it is our understanding that Dr. John Wilson agrees” on page six, paragraph two, first sentence, and on page eight, first paragraph, last sentence.

### B. Action Item Review.

Action items from July were reviewed.

Action item one still open. No change.

Action item two still open. No change.

Action item three still open. No change.

Action item four is closed.

## **Master Meeting and Document Schedule Review (see Attachment 2)**

The Travis AFB Master Meeting and Document Schedule (MMDS) was discussed during this meeting (see Attachment 2).

### **Travis AFB Annual Meeting and Teleconference Schedule**

— The next RPM meeting will be held on 21 September 2011.

### **Travis AFB Master Document Schedule**

— Focused Feasibility Study (FFS): The response to comments (RTC) meeting date has been changed to 17 August 2011, the rest of the dates will be changed accordingly.

— Proposed Plan (PP): The “TBD” has been changed to specific dates in order to have the document ready for the Public Meeting that coincides with the October 2011 RAB meeting. Travis is requesting assistance from the Agencies in regards to the review time on the Draft Proposed Plan (PP) due to the time spent on the FFS discussions. In lieu of the normal thirty day document review time, Travis is requesting a twenty-one day document review time. Ms. Burke voiced concern about the schedule, she was not sure if it is permissible to review the Draft PP until after the Final FFS is done. She also questioned if it was acceptable for the Agencies and Public to receive the Draft PP on the same date, adding that EPA Headquarters (HQ) needs to review the document as well, and they normally take sixty days. Ms. Burke will consult with her management regarding her concerns, and advise of her

findings. Ms. Snow asked Ms. Burke if EPA HQ needs to review the Focused Feasibility Study (FFS). Ms. Burke said no, EPA signs the Record of Decision (ROD) not the FFS, EPA just needs to approve the FFS.

- Mr. Anderson asked Mr. Salcedo if he has any concerns about the proposed review schedule. Mr. Salcedo said that DTSC will work with Travis and he did not see any issues with reviewing the Draft PP prior to submittal of the Final FFS. Mr. Anderson asked if Mr. Marcus Simpson would be involved in the Draft PP review. Mr. Salcedo said it would probably be a low priority for Mr. Simpson and he would most likely defer to Mr. David Cooper.

Mr. Smith said there are two reasons the Draft PP schedule needs to stay “as is”: 1) The Public Meeting coinciding with the RAB meeting is scheduled for October and has been posted for over a year, and 2) It is also a contractual issue with the PBC contract. Mr. Smith added that the FFS discussion took a long time, that Travis has pushed back the Draft PP dates several times, and additional help from the Agencies is needed to avoid slipping the date for the Draft PP.

- Groundwater Record of Decision (ROD): No change.
- Comprehensive Site Evaluation Phase II: This document went Final today, and will be moved to the historical file. Mr. Anderson said that Travis had a Public Affairs requirement to present the prioritization tables that came with the report to the public for their review. Ms. Schilter-Lowe said she revised the wording in the public notice that advertised the 30-day comment period for these tables in two categories and also how Travis was rated. Mr. Anderson explained this process is an MMRP requirement. Ms. Burke requested that in the future EPA be informed of any news worthy media events pertaining to Travis AFB.
- Site ST027-Area B Human Health Risk Assessment: New document.
- Site ST027-Area B Ecological Risk Assessment: New document.
- Potrero Hills Annex: (FS, PP, and ROD): No change. Ms. Burke inquired about the Work Plan (WP). Mr. Anderson said he will check into it.
- In Situ Chemical Oxidation (ISCO)/Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination (ERD) Technical Memorandum: This document will be removed from the MMDS. The FFS contains all the information in this tech memo and it was collectively decided to discontinue this document.
- Site FT005 Data Gaps Investigation Report: Final. Move to history.
- Work plan for Assessment of Aerobic Chlorinated Cometabolism Enzymes at Travis AFB: No change.
- 2010 GWTP RPO Annual Report: No change. Travis will be submitting the last few RTCs to EPA in a couple of days.

- RPO Baseline Implementation Report: The Predraft was submitted to the Air Force and US Corps of Engineers on 02 August 2011. The subsequent due dates have been changed accordingly. It was noted that soil oxygen demand data will be included in this document.
- Technical and Economic Feasibility Analysis (TEFA): Predraft is scheduled for submittal on 06 October 2011. The subsequent due dates have been changed accordingly. Ms. Burke asked if the TEFA needs to be completed before the ROD is signed. Mr. Anderson answered “yes.” Mr. Anderson said the PP is a summary document and it will not be listing all the ARARs or how they will be complied with.
- Quarterly Newsletter (July 2011): Submittal of the Final is late, and it will be emailed to the Agencies when completed.
- 2010 CAMU Annual Report: The Response To Comments (RTC) due date was changed. The document will now be moved to the history file.

## **2. CURRENT PROJECTS**

### **Treatment Plant Operation and Maintenance Update**

Mr. Duke reported on the treatment plant status.

#### **South Base Boundary Groundwater Treatment Plant (see Attachment 3)**

The South Base Boundary Groundwater Treatment Plant (SBBGWTP) performed at 100% uptime, and 3.6 million gallons of groundwater were extracted and treated during the month of July 2011. All of the treated water was discharged to Union Creek. The average flow rate for the SBBGWTP was 86.5 gallons per minute (gpm), and electrical power usage was 3,900 kWh. Approximately 5,343 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> were created (based on DOE calculation); approximately 1.36 pounds of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were removed in July. The total mass of VOCs removed since the startup of the system is 405 pounds.

Mr. Duke said the extraction wells for SS029 were shut down on Friday to conduct water level measurements to collect data for the biobarrier design analysis. The extraction wells were turned back on the following Tuesday. Ms. Burke said that she was not notified and requested that she be notified prior to the extraction wells being shut down in the future. Mr. Smith apologized to Ms. Burke and stated that future notifications would be more timely.

Optimization Activities: No optimization activities to report for the month of July.

#### **Central Groundwater Treatment Plant (see Attachment 4)**

The Central Groundwater Treatment Plant (CGWTP) performed at 86.2% uptime with approximately 1.4 million gallons of groundwater extracted and treated during the month of July 2011. All treated water was diverted to the storm drain. The average flow rate for the CGWTP was 4.42 gpm, and electrical power usage was 2,192 kWh for all equipment connected to the Central plant; approximately 3,003 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> were created. Approximately 4.42 pounds of VOCs were removed from groundwater in July. The total mass of VOCs removed since the startup of the system is 11,233 pounds.

Optimization Activities for WTTP: The WTTP remains off line since it was shut down in April 2010 for the ongoing rebound study. No additional optimization activities to report for the month of July.

Optimization Activities for CGWTP: No optimization activities to report for the month of July.

#### **North Groundwater Treatment Plant (see Attachment 5)**

The North Groundwater Treatment Plant (NGWTP) performed at 100% uptime with approximately 4,336 gallons of groundwater extracted and treated during the month of July 2011. The average flow rate of the NGWTP, while operating, was 0.1 gpm and electrical power use was 509 kWh for all the equipment connected to the North plant; approximately 697 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> was created. Approximately 0 VOCs were removed from the groundwater in July. The total mass of VOCs removed since the startup of the system is 174.3 pounds.

Optimization Activities: No optimization activities to report for the month of July.

Mr. Duke said Travis has received approval from US Fish and Wildlife Service to start the site characterization work at LF007C with a few minor exceptions regarding conservation measures. Ms. Burke asked if there is a WP for this work. Mr. Smith answered yes, and that it has already been approved.

#### **Site ST018 Groundwater (MTBE) Treatment Plant (see attachment 6)**

The Site ST018 (MTBE) Treatment Plant (S18GWTP) performed at 86% uptime with approximately 132 thousand gallons of groundwater extracted and treated during the month of July 2011. All treated water was diverted to the storm drain. The average flow rate for the S18GWTP was 3.69 gpm. Electrical power usage for the month was 97 kWh for all equipment connected to the S18GWTP plant, which equates to the creation of approximately 133 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub>. Approximately 1.02 pounds of BTEX, MTBE and TPH were removed from groundwater in July. The total BTEX, MTBE and TPH mass removed since the startup of the system is 4.2 pounds.

Note: electrical power use is for the alarm system and a pump that pushes water through the GAC. The other pumps in the system are all solar powered.

Optimization Activities: No optimization activities to report for the month of July.

### 3. Presentations

#### **May 2011 Remedial Process Optimization (RPO) Analytical Results at Travis AFB (see attachment 7)**

Mr. Wray gave a brief introduction on the performance monitoring data on the sites that have had significant optimization upgrades. Each site will show three slides: a summary of key points, a map of the TCE plume, and the cross sections. These figures will include the historical TCE concentration progression from the baseline measurements through the current performance monitoring data. The sample collection program for these sites starts with a baseline, followed by four quarterly sampling events, and then onto an annual sampling schedule. The quarterly sample collections for all optimized sites are on the same quarterly calendar schedule, although the sites are not all at the same point in their sampling schedule. For this presentation only the TCE data will be shown on the cross sections. The CD that was handed out during the meeting will have the Chemicals of Concern (COC) included in the cross sections. Mr. Duke said this data will also be included in the future Annual RPO Reports.

Mr. Chakurian reported on the Remedial Optimization (RPO) Analytical Results. See Attachment 7 for details.

#### Site SS015 EVO Injection, baseline and first quarterly performance sampling results:

- The hotspot focus for the EVO injection was on monitoring well MW216x15. Since the EVO injection, there have been significant reductions in TCE, DCE, and vinyl chloride. (Cis-1,2-DCE a decrease of 8,800 µg/l to 598 µg/L, and vinyl chloride decreased from 5,140 µg/L to 70.6 µg/L).
- The detections of ethane and ethene in MW216x15, confirms the complete destruction of vinyl chloride. There have also been significant reductions of TCE, DCE, and vinyl chloride in the wells surrounding MW216x15.
- The Dissolved Total Organic Carbon (TOC) supply in the hot spot injection area remains very high and is sustaining a rapid rate of Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination (ERD). TOC concentration in MW216x15 increased from a baseline concentration of 13.8 mg/L to 1,310 mg/L over the four months after the EVO injection. The EPA recommendation is 20 mg/L for ERD, and we are well above that.
- The geochemical data collected from the hot spot area supports ERD. High methane, high dissolved iron and manganese, and significantly depleted sulfate which are all positive geochemical signatures for anaerobic conditions favoring ERD.

Mr. Salcedo asked if the analytical results are available for ethane and ethene. Mr. Chakurian said it is not available in the cross sections but the analytical results are in the table on the CD. Mr. Salcedo asked if a mass balance was conducted. Mr. Anderson said it is hard to get a mass balance for ethane and ethene because they are extremely volatile compounds, and an accurate

mass balance calculation would be very challenging. Ms. Burke asked if chlorine is tested for because when all these chemicals become converted and if you see an increase in chlorine that reduces the pH levels in the long term. Mr. Chakurian said that it was not. Mr. Anderson said that you cannot put a lot of faith in the chlorine concentrations, plus chlorine is naturally occurring; ethane and ethene are not.

Mr. Chakurian referred to a map of the TCE plume and a cross section with the TCE historic concentration. See attachment 7 for details.

#### Site SS016 Bioreactor - Baseline, First, and Second Quarterly Performance Sampling Results:

- In November 2010, the in situ bioreactor began operation in the SS016 OSA source area.
- Based on the first two quarters of performance data, the bioreactor is providing high rates of TCE, DCE, and vinyl chloride removal.
- Based on the May 2011 analytical data the bioreactor is removing over 99% of the TCE and nearly 93% of the total molar chlorinated VOCs entering the bioreactor.
- The unfortunate part about this site is that the bedrock is shallow and the saturated interval surrounding the bioreactor is in bedrock. So the downgradient distribution of total organic carbon (TOC) is slow, and ERD is slow to develop in the downgradient direction. Monitoring well MW2112Ax16 which is located approximately 10 feet downgradient of the bioreactor is just beginning to show evidence of ERD. DCE and vinyl chloride concentrations are beginning to rise in the well, and TOC has increased from a baseline of 4.2 mg/L to 20.1 mg/L.
- The dissolved TOC supply inside the bioreactor has ranged from 714 to 866 mg/L over the first six months and is sustaining a rapid rate of ERD inside the bioreactor.
- Geochemical data collected from the bioreactor supports ERD. High methane, high dissolved iron and manganese, and totally depleted sulfate are all positive geochemical signatures of anaerobic conditions favoring ERD.

Mr. Salcedo asked if the site SS016 bioreactor is more efficient than the DP039 Bioreactor because SS016 used the older more mature mulch. Mr. Duke said yes, the old dark mulch is a better source of carbon. Mr. Chakurian added that bioreactors are much more efficient with higher concentrations of TCE, and site SS016 has a much higher TCE concentration level than the DP039 bioreactor.

Mr. Chakurian pointed out that in one well in particular, MW2020Ax16, the TCE concentration went from the baseline result of 182,000 µg/L down to 1.7µg/L. Mr. Salcedo suggested that could be due to most of the highly contaminated source area soils being excavated. Mr. Wray pointed out that there is an existing horizontal well EW03x16 which is tied into the bioreactor for recirculation of untreated groundwater. Mr. Chakurian said that in well TPE-Wx16 the TCE concentration for the baseline was 82,500 µg/L, and dropped in the first quarter to 28,000 µg/L,

followed by the second quarter result of 80,700 µg/L. This indicates that the contaminated groundwater is getting recirculated.

Mr. Chakurian referred to a map of the TCE plume and a cross section with the TCE historic concentrations. See attachment 7 for details.

#### Site SD036 EVO Injection, Baseline, First and Second Quarterly Performance Sampling Results:

- The TCE hot spot area targeted for the EVO injection at Site SD036 focused on three wells MW2031Bx36, MW2061Bx36, and PZ550Cx36. The area surrounding these wells is showing significant reductions in TCE and increases in DCE when compared to the baseline concentrations. Very little vinyl chloride is being generated.
- Ethane and Ethene are being detected, indicating that complete dechlorination of the DCE and vinyl chloride seems to be in progress.
- The quantities of DCE being generated are less than expected if the DCE was simply accumulating from TCE degradation. A total molar reduction of 88% has occurred in well MW2031Bx36 in the first six months of ERD treatment.
- Well MW2033Ax36 showed an increase in TCE when compared to the baseline results. This may be caused by the emulsified oil which acts as a co-solvent and increases the solubility of TCE in the aquifer matrix, and moves it out of the soil and into groundwater. Or the increase may be due to localized lateral displacement from the initial high volume of injection fluids.
- The DCE levels at MW2031Bx36 increased from 22 µg/L to 1,290 µg/L, which confirms that the area is undergoing ERD treatment.
- There is a general increase in DCE concentrations in the monitoring wells around the hot spot treatment area.
- The dissolved TOC supply in the hot spot area remains high and is sustaining a rapid rate of ERD. TOC in MW2031Bx36 has increased from a baseline concentration of <1 mg/L to 2,410 mg/L six months after the injection.
- Geochemical data collected for the hot spot area supports ERD. High methane, high dissolved iron and manganese, and significantly lower sulfate levels are all positive geochemical signatures favoring ERD.
- Sulfate reduction is competing with TCE reduction. A continuing influx of sulfate will deplete the TOC supply and slow TCE and DCE removal.

Mr. Salcedo asked if basically it goes from TCE to DCE then to vinyl chloride for a very short period of time and then turns into ethane. Mr. Chakurian said that is correct. Mr. Salcedo said that is great because it usually stalls at vinyl chloride.



Mr. Chakurian referred to a map of the TCE plume and a cross section with the TCE historic concentrations. See attachment 7 for details.

Site SD037 EVO Injection, Baseline, First, Second, and Third Quarterly Performance Sampling Results:

- The TCE hot spot area targeted for the EVO injection includes the area of monitoring wells MW524x37 and MW2039Ax37, which is showing significant reductions in TCE. Increases in DCE are significant in MW2039Ax37 but not apparent at MW524x37. The very high TOC concentrations in MW524x37 are likely creating conditions for total destruction of TCE, DCE and vinyl chloride. Trace levels of vinyl chloride are being observed.
- The ethane and ethene detected indicates that complete dechlorination of the DCE and vinyl chloride appears to be in progress.
- At MW524x37 a total molar reduction of 93% has occurred in the first six months of ERD treatment. The other wells that are being monitored at this site are over 50 feet from the injections wells and are not showing evidence of ERD.
- The dissolved TOC supply in the hot spot injection area remains high and is sustaining a rapid rate of ERD. The TOC concentration in the target well MW524x37 has increased from a baseline concentration of 1.16 mg/L to 2,155 mg/L in one month after the EVO injections, and down to 1,440 mg/L six months after the injection. Well MW2039Ax37 has not experienced an increase in the TOC levels, but TCE levels have decreased and DCE levels have increased. Well MW2039Ax37 may be located at the edge of the TOC influence, and we are not seeing much of the organic carbon yet.
- The geochemical data collected from the hot spot area supports ERD. The high methane, high dissolved iron and manganese, and significantly lower sulfate levels are all positive geochemical signatures for anaerobic conditions favoring ERD. Sulfate levels are in excess of 200 mg/L at this site, and the sulfate reduction is competing with TCE reduction. The influx of sulfate will continue to decrease the TOC supply and eventually slow TCE and DCE removal.

Mr. Smith asked if the organic carbon is used in part to reduce sulfate. Mr. Chakurian said the first pathway breaks down the sulfate which takes it away from the process of breaking down the TCE and DCE. Eventually more injections of total organic carbon may be needed to address the sulfate issue.

Mr. Chakurian referred to a map of the TCE plume and a cross section with the TCE historic concentrations. See attachment 7 for details.

Site DP039 Permeable Reactive Barrier (Bio-barrier) EVO Injection, Baseline, First, Second, and Third Quarterly Performance Sampling Results:

- There have been significant TCE reductions, minor DCE accumulation, and no vinyl chloride accumulation along the line of the DP039 biobarrier injection wells.
- In the injection wells there are high levels of TOC that have degraded most of the TCE, DCE, and vinyl chloride.
- The TOC supply along the line of injections wells is still adequate for ERD; the range has increased from 128 to 3,080 mg/L, and are well above the EPA recommended level for ERD of 20 mg/L.
- The TOC is dropping in two of the three injection wells that were samples. These wells will be monitored for TOC depletion to better estimate the recharge frequency for this site.
- The downgradient wells are 80 to 150 feet from the line of injections, and there is minimal impact observed so far based on the data.
- The geochemical data collected from the line of injection wells supports ERD. The high methane, high dissolved iron and manganese, and depressed sulfate are all positive geochemical signs for anaerobic conditions favoring ERD.

Ms. Burke wanted to confirm, on the map, that the higher concentrations are on the bottom of the plume. Mr. Chakurian said there are two sets of hot spots; on the map they are defined by the orange color. Ms. Burke asked about injection well IW2081x39 showing a high TCE concentration. Mr. Chakurian said that is because that well is located in a bedrock high area.

Mr. Chakurian referred to a map of the TCE plume and a cross section with the TCE historic concentrations. See attachment 7 for details.

#### Site DP039 Bioreactor, Operating for Thirty Months, Performance Sampling Results:

- During the past 30 months of operation, a reduction of 99% of TCE and 95% of total molar VOCs have occurred in the aquifer up to 30 feet away of the bioreactor.
- The most contaminated well in the source area is monitoring well MW793x39 which had a baseline TCE concentration of 8,000 µg/L. TCE concentrations in this well have been reduced to 5.3 µg/L, as indicated in the May 2011 sampling data.
- The bioreactor could now continue to operate with very limited monitoring on an annual basis.
- Bioreactors are most efficient with treatment of higher TCE levels in the recirculated water. With the significantly reduced contaminants in the DP039 bioreactor, an intermittent or pulsed operation such as one week on and four weeks off may be more effective to conserve the small quantities of TOC being generated in the bioreactor.

- Previous attempts to increase the TOC being generated from the bioreactor into the surrounding aquifer have not been very successful.
- It appears that the daily recirculation of sulfate-rich groundwater through the bioreactor is rapidly decreasing the TOC that was added to the bioreactor as vegetable oil in October 2010.

Mr. Chakurian said that the TCE plume first is treated through the bioreactor. The plume then passes through the phytostabilization area, followed by the biobarrier. Mr. Anderson said that this site was a great design. He also indicated that where the biobarrier and bioreactor are located, you can't plant trees because of the asphalt and concrete pavement. When you look at this site, the design was tailored to its condition.

Ms. Burke said she appreciated the presentation and that the results are very promising, and looks forward to seeing more data.

Mr. Chakurian referred to a map of the TCE plume and a cross section with the TCE historic concentrations. See attachment 7 for details.

### **Program Update: Management Overview Briefing (see Attachment 8)**

Mr. Wray reported on the status of field work and documents which are completed, in progress, and upcoming. See Attachment 8 for details.

Highlights included:

Completed Documents: FT005 Data Gaps Investigation Report, and The Comprehensive Site Evaluation Phase II Report.

New Documents added: Site ST027 Area B Human Health Risk Assessment, and Site ST027 Area B Ecological Risk Assessment.

Field Work: FT005 Soil Remedial Action, Quarterly RPO Performance Monitoring, and SS029 GET Shutdown Test (system optimization analysis).

Upcoming Documents: Baseline Implementation Report, Work Plan for Assessment of Aerobic Chlorinated Cometabolism Enzymes, Proposed Plan (PP), Technical and Economic Feasibility Analysis (TEFA), and Work Plan for Site SS029 System Optimization Analysis.

### **Field Schedule (see Attachment 9)**

Mr. Wray reported on the 2011 field schedule. See Attachment 9 for details.

Highlights included: LF007C Remedy Optimization Investigation (recently received USFWS approval to sample the vernal pool area), Sampling for Assessment of Aerobic Chlorinated

Cometabolism Enzymes, 2011 Semiannual GSAP Sampling, and Site SS029 System Optimization Analysis Investigation.

**4. New Action Item Review**

Ms. Burke is to inquire with EPA HQ if the Draft PP can be issued for review (with a truncated review time) before the Final FFS is submitted, and if the Draft PP can be sent to Agencies and public simultaneously for review. Travis AFB is to advise Regulatory Agencies when remedial actions/fieldwork are scheduled at Travis AFB so a site visit can be planned.

**5. PROGRAM/ISSUES/UPDATE**

None.

**General Discussion**

None.

**7. Action Items**

Item #	Responsible	Action Item Description	Due Date	Status
1.	Travis AFB	Petition to have the Lysimeter removed.	TBD	Open
2.	Travis AFB	Research beneficial reuse of treated water and give update.	TBD	Open
3.	Travis AFB and EPA	Review past site closure completion reports to determine if future site closure reports are necessary.	TBD	Open
4.	EPA	Ms. Burke is to inquire with EPA HQ if the Draft PP can be issued for review (with a truncated review time) before the Final FFS due, and if the Draft PP can be sent to Agencies and public simultaneously for review.	TBD	Open

5.	Travis AFB	Travis AFB is to advise Regulatory Agencies when remedial actions/fieldwork are scheduled at Travis AFB so a site visit can be planned.	TBD	Open
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