

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

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 Taken before SAMANTHA E.
NOBLE, CCR, a Court Reporter and
Commissioner for Alabama at
Large, at Fort McClellan,
Alabama, on the 21st day of
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approximately 5:00 p.m.

R E P O R T E R ' S I N D E X

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MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Let's call the meeting to order. And I guess the first agenda we will have is roll call. I am here. Mr. Kimbrough is here. Mr. Buford?

MR. JAMES BUFORD: I'm here.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Phillip, you're on the phone, right?

MR. PHILLIP BURGETT: I'm here.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Dr. Cox?

DR. BARRY COX: Here.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Mr. Elser?

MR. JEROME ELSER: Here.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON:
Dr. Harrington, you're out there?

DR. MARY HARRINGTON:
Harrington's on the --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: On the phone --

DR. MARY HARRINGTON: --

phone.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: -- I mean.
Mr. Howard is here.

MR. GENE HOWARD: Here.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Dr.
Kimberly?

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Here.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Mr. Pearce?
Dr. Steffy?

DR. DAVID STEFFY: Here.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: And
Mr. Thompson?

In addition, we have
Karen Pinson from the National
Guard, Gerald Hardy from MDA
Matrix, and Brandi Little from
ADEM.

And I guess we can go around
the room, and, Lisa, you can be
the first visitor to introduce
yourself, even though --

MS. LISA HOLSTEIN: I'm Lisa
Holstein with the transition

force.

MS. ALISON ZEYTOONIAN: I'm Alison Zeytoonian, and I work with the same company as Lisa, and I'm just down here, just observing the RAB.

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: Brenda Cunningham with the transition force.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Okay. Well, it looks like we have a quorum. And thank you everybody for making the effort, showing up, calling in. Trust me, you have no idea the degree to which we appreciate this. We really do.

So, one of the first things on the agenda we have is approval of minutes. Literally, April of 2012, October of 2012 and April of 2013. There should be copies of everything in everybody's

packets.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Due to a lack of memory, I make a motion we approve.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: We have a motion from Dr.- --

MR. GENE HOWARD: Second.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: We have a motion and a second to approve. All in favor?

DR. MARY HARRINGTON:
Harrington says aye.

(No negative responses.)

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Thank you.

So, I guess now we will move on to old business. One of the first -- the first item we've got here is, we amended the bylaws. And, again, we've had to -- if you'll -- again, it's in your packets. If you look at the changes, essentially what we did, we made it to fourteen

regular members.

All right, we changed the terms of office on the community chair person, the vice-chair person, we changed those to two-year terms. We came up with an ascension plan, so to speak. And, again, that's a two-year term.

We also, if you recall, moved or changed the meeting frequency, the regular meetings to be semi-annual, starting in October of 2012.

And we also, I guess -- did we make a change -- I guess we changed the address or updated the address or whatever to reflect the current building.

And we talked about an attendance policy, how members may be removed if they fail to attend up to 50 percent of four

consecutive RAB meetings. It would take two years to attain that goal.

So, those are the bylaw amendments. I guess, since we didn't have a quorum, do we still need to approve these, as well?

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: Yes.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Yes.

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: We have a quorum now, so --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: I mean, that's what I'm saying --

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: -- approve them now.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: -- since we didn't previously --

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: Yes.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Okay. So, I guess we need a motion to approve the amendments.

MR. GENE HOWARD: Motion to

approve.

DR. MARY HARRINGTON:
Harrington seconds.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Thank you.
We didn't want that baby to die
for lack of a second. All in
favor?

DR. MARY HARRINGTON:
Harrington says aye.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: The motion
carries. Thank you for that
aye.

The next item in our old
business that we need to take
care of is, we have three
vacancies on the -- and the
vacancies were from Jim Miller,
Mr. Hall, and Buddy Nelson. And
we have applications that are in
the packets from Mr Bobby
Foster, John Hall and Ed Turner.
And so, it's our recommendation
that they be approved and become

members of the RAB.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Could somebody just -- I don't know all these folks. Could somebody tell who -- what, who and where and --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: I'm sorry --

MR. PHILLIP BURGETT: I can --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: -- say again.

MR. PHILLIP BURGETT: I can speak to John Hall and Ed Turner, because I work with both of them.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Right.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Okay.

MR. PHILLIP BURGETT: Both of them would be a perfect -- perfect fit. John, anybody that knows John knows he's a very detailed person. Doesn't really do anything halfway. He'd be a

very good fit.

Ed Turner is our new general manager at the Water Works. And he's originally from Wellborn. Has an IT background.

And he's -- he's not quite as assertive as Jim Miller, but very well rounded-guy --

DR. MARY HARRINGTON: That's a good thing.

MR. PHILLIP BURGETT: -- very, very capable.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: I'll speak for Bobby Foster. He owns a business right here on the base. And when I talked to him about it, he said, yes, he'd be happy to do it.

And, of course, we haven't been -- but I think Bobby would also -- he's a businessman. He knows what's going on out here. He's also in the healthcare

business. And so, he has several physicians working for him up there. So, I would say that he would be appropriate for it.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: And John Hall, if you notice in his application, he rides a Goldwing, too, so you know he's all right.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: With that, I make a motion that we vote for --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Okay.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Can we do it as a whole, all three of them at one time?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: The motion is -- yeah -- that we accept all three applications or applicants. Have we got a second?

DR. MARY HARRINGTON: I

concur, to accept them all at one time.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: All right. All in favor?

DR. MARY HARRINGTON: Harrington says aye.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: The motion carries. So, we will be in contact with Misters Foster, Hall, and Turner, and let them know that they are now proud members of the Restoration Advisory Board.

MR. GENE HOWARD: Would that include a -- a kind of review on the new attendance practices and everything?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: You've lost me. Where are you going? I mean, I want to say yeah, but -- I think I --

MR. GENE HOWARD: Apprising the new people about the

attendance practice --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Sure.

MR. GENE HOWARD: -- to be sure they're schooled --

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: When I send them a welcome letter, I will send them the bylaws --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: The bylaws and all that.

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: -- also.

MR. GENE HOWARD: That's -- by the way, that's an improvement. That keeps the Board from getting all locked up, I'd say.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: The next item. And Phillip and Mary pay close attention to this, okay -- I know it's hard to see but -- we have Gerald Hardy --

DR. MARY HARRINGTON: I see clearly.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: We have

Gerald Hardy from Matrix Environmental Services. They're the prime contractor for McClellan Development Authority.

And I guess, Gerald, you've got a presentation you're going to give us.

MR. GERALD HARDY: Yeah. I think I was --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Are we going to put it on the screen or not?

MR. GERALD HARDY: Those on the phone I guess they have copies, because I'm going to speak from the maps is what --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Okay.

MS. LISA HOLSTEIN: I think Brenda has got it on the big screen.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Well, we do and we don't.

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: I told

Dr. Harrington and Mr. Burgett that if they didn't --

DR. MARY HARRINGTON: Point of information before he starts, please.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Sure. What is your point?

MR. GENE HOWARD: What do you need?

DR. MARY HARRINGTON: Have we finished with the business that requires us to vote?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Yes. Yes, we are.

MS. LISA HOLSTEIN: No, no, no.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Wait, wait.

DR. MARY HARRINGTON: I may not get it all --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Oh, wait, wait. Oh, no, no.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: No, we have not. No, we have not.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Hold on.
No, we have not.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: We have to decide whether all of your votes are appropriate or not.

DR. MARY HARRINGTON: Have to decide what?

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Never mind.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: We do have -- we probably will have one item of new business that would require motions, not on the minutes. If you need to go, do we need to jump to that?

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Let's jump.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Let's jump. What -- we've had a suggestion that we change the dates or the days -- the day of the week that we meet for the RAB. So, one of the suggestions has been that we

do it on a Tuesday, as opposed to a Monday.

Well, I've got one face, so that means a probably --

MS. BRANDI LITTLE: I've got Cub Scouts every Tuesday.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Is there any discussion? Does anybody have a motion to that effect or --

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: I have a motion we change it to Tuesday or Wednesday.

MS. LISA HOLSTEIN: Or Thursday.

DR. MARY HARRINGTON: Wait. You know we got to go to church.

MS. LISA HOLSTEIN: So, Tuesday has got Cub Scouts. Wednesdays are church. What about Thursdays?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: What happened to Tuesday?

MS. LISA HOLSTEIN: Tuesday is Cub Scouts.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Oh, okay. All right. I got it.

MS. BRANDI LITTLE: It's just me.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Bring them here, they'll learn a lot.

MS. LISA HOLSTEIN: What about Thursday?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: All right, what about Thursdays?

MR. PHILLIP BURGETT: I would have a problem on the third Thursday, but other than that, I'm okay with it.

MR. GENE HOWARD: What Thursday?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: I was assuming it would be like the third Thursday, since we do it the third Monday. But it's becoming complicated, obviously.

MS. LISA HOLSTEIN: Obviously.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Tell you what, let's table this sucker until next time, and maybe we'll try to come up with some more concrete proposals in that sense.

DR. MARY HARRINGTON: That's a good idea.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: It's always a good idea. This is America. Kick the can down the road, while we make a decision.

That would probably be -- would theoretically be the last item I think that we would need to vote on. So, I take it we will see you later.

DR. MARY HARRINGTON: I --

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Did we do a motion to table that and approve it?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: No, we

didn't. Would you like -- okay, we need a motion to table it, I guess, if that's what we're going to do.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: So moved.

MR. GENE HOWARD: Second.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Okay. We've got a motion and a second to table it until next time, until our next meeting. All in favor?

And it carries.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Ellen (phonetic) says hi or bye or --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Well, I don't think we needed it, because we didn't have a second, anyway, on your initial motion, so it died for lack of a second. But we're okay.

Anyway, since we're such sticklers for Roberts Rules

here.

Now, Gerald.

MR. GERALD HARDY: I'll refer you to the two maps that each one of you -- and I hope the ones that are on the phone that are still listening have access to it. If not --

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: They don't.

MR. GERALD HARDY: -- then what I'm going to say is not going to make a lot of sense to them.

I'll refer you to the first one, which is -- if you'll look down in the bottom corner, it's dated October the 1st, 2013. And in dealing with the MDA, as Mr. Kimbrough is aware, we were asked to show the progress of cleanup and remediation. And we came up with the idea of a

stoplight map, is what we're calling it, red, green and yellow.

The green means that we've reached some decision regarding cleanup, and it's essentially good to go. Red means that it's not available for release, there's still some remediation activity that must occur. And yellow indicates that it's been cleaned, but there is a restriction is placed on the property through a land-use control or a covenant.

And so, you can see where we started this fiscal year, where we ended last fiscal year. In a couple of the -- I guess, if you saw the one that was prior to this, this area down in here would be red.

And we did get -- receive the

indication through ADEM that we would get a no further action on nine hundred and seventeen acres of what's referred to as MRS-11, which is -- to familiarize -- when you come over the mountain and you turn on the industrial road, that area primarily to the left.

We've got to clean up some document (phonetic) -- but we received the indication that, from the standpoint of unexploded ordnance, there would be no further action. That essentially frees up nineteen hundred and seventeen acres, from the MDA standpoint, for potential development.

And as you can see, there is a lot of red still available -- or still showing -- some of that is a combination of unexploded

ordnance and HTRW, the hazardous waste activities.

And those maps sort of overlay each other. If you -- if I were to separate, you'd see some areas that were either yellow or green, but for the sake of not loading everybody up with too many maps, I kept it -- the ones where it's both shown on one.

If we can go to the next one. And you can refer to the two -- you can see what we're -- here, the work we've got planned and are funded for for this next fiscal year. This is our projected cleanup where we will be on the stoplight map by October 1 of 2014.

You saw, if you looked at the last one, there was a lot of red in this area. The fieldwork for the unexploded ordnance has been

completed, and we're waiting to get paperwork through -- it's called an after-action report -- and we get those approved, then most of this area that you see that's yellow and green on the eastern boundary of the MDA will be clean to either unrestricted use, the green, or restricted use, with the yellow.

The main focus for this year, we're trying to -- and we are -- we do have a plan and we are funded -- to complete the fieldwork on unexploded ordnance in this fiscal year. And there are three areas that that will -- primary areas that will go on. There is MRS-5, which is in the southeast corner, there is MRS-7 and 9, which are in the -- this big area of red -- that's primarily located

there. Those are the three main unexploded ordnance or MEC areas left to be remediated this fiscal year.

We have some smaller areas, such as the -- on the fringe of MRS-11. There is a little area in the middle of that that's called MRS-10 that does need some follow-up work. So, there -- that's about a hundred and fifteen or twenty acres that are spotted out in that, that will be cleaned up.

And then, what you see is, around here, the MRS-3 and 4, that's just a matter of paperwork. All the fieldwork has been completed. So, we will be concentrating the fieldwork -- and that's digging up and removing -- 5, 7 and 9.

Another area -- if

you -- anybody has ridden across the Bains Gap Road, and you look to the south, you can see through the trees and see some bare dirt and un- -- that's because we're digging up Range 25, and that was -- oh, it's my glasses --

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: No, I'm sorry. I have to do that or the screen will lock up.

MR. GERALD HARDY: I had a pointer, but y'all --

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: Would you like one?

MR. GERALD HARDY: -- it died as soon as I got here, so --

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: I didn't touch it. Point the button laser, the yellow one. There you go.

MS. LISA HOLSTEIN: Watch out for eyes.

MR. GERALD HARDY: Now I can get out of the way. Like I mentioned, we -- there is Bains Gap Road. And if -- there is a spot in here you can look and see that the trees have been cut, because this was Range 25, which was small arms fire, that was a pretty large range butt, as you see on the map. We have removed the concrete and the dirt from the actual butt bunker there. As you can -- aware, a lot of young troops didn't hit the targets or, in this case, the targets went up, paper or whatever, and there were a lot of bullets and other material all in the upper edge of that.

And if you had a -- if I had of brought a map showing the contamination areas, you can see, it was highly concentrated

up above there where we had to remove soil contaminated with lead. And that's what we've been in the process since, I guess, August, when we got approval from ADEM to start that process. And we're removing. Nearing completion. It should be by the first of November we will -- or early November -- we'll be through with Range 25.

There is -- that's Bains Gap -- Baby Bains it's called now. There is an area right below that that we'll be cleaning in Range 26. Those are much smaller areas than Range 25.

Give you an order of magnitude. It's about fifteen thousand tons of soil that we've had to remove -- or will be

removing. Then that's being treated to where it's non-hazardous. And that non-hazardous soil is going to an MSW subtitle D landfill for disposal.

So, we will have this area cleaned to the same as, I think it was Range 20 that the Army cleared, just off of this map, and it was cleaned to a five hundred PPM or parts per million lead value. And that's the same value we're cleaning this area to.

And that's why you see that it will be yellow, is because five hundred parts per million is an ecological cleanup standard. The unrestricted for residential use would be four hundred parts per million. But we were following the same that had been

set for Range 20. And so, we'll work on that.

After that phase of Baby Bains, there are three phases that are associated with Baby Bains that are lead concentration. A smaller area is Range 23 that's down in this area.

And then, at the border, if you're looking at your map, you can see where it says Range 8, 7 and 8 -- or 7 and -- let's see -- it's 94 -- it's this little area right in here is where the concentration of -- the next heaviest concentration of lead that we have. And that would be associated with Range 16. And we'll be starting on part of that from a lead standpoint following the completion of Range 25.

We'll have to get documents approved from ADEM on the CMIP and some other. And we've got to do a sifting operation on part of that to get MEC -- because that's where MEC and the lead do overlap -- or parts of that range are just lead and part of it is really unexploded ordnance.

There is a lot of fragmentation. And the soil will have to be sifted from an unexploded ordnance standpoint.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: That's one of the dirtier ranges on post.

MR. GERALD HARDY: To give you an order of magnitude, you know, we're talking about the cost or estimated cost for some of these will amount -- when you add them all up -- to -- without giving a -- divulging too much, that

would be in the neighborhood of fourteen million dollars to do the work.

DR. BARRY COX: What's the annual budget for this project now?

MR. GERALD HARDY: It depends on what the --

DR. BARRY COX: I mean, for the whole cleanup, everything you're doing?

MR. GERALD HARDY: This year our budget is a little over twenty million dollars. It started out at eight and a half, and we were very lucky to get some end-of-the-year money out of the Department of Defense that allowed us to do a lot of these MEC, unexploded ordnance cleanups that were high dollar.

DR. BARRY COX: Okay.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: One of the

challenges they've had is the ESCA that McClellan Development Authority has is subject to availability of funding, and there are other ESCAs out in the country that were funded. And so -- but they tend -- the ESCAs are priorities, you know, to get them funded and so on, and that's why you run into what Gerald is talking about here, with end-of-the-year money.

MR. GERALD HARDY: The original estimate to do all of this work was in the neighborhood of two hundred and sixteen million.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: That would include the work done in the -- under what we sometimes refer to as ESCA 1, the first, but that's correct, yeah.

MR. GERALD HARDY: Two hundred

and sixteen million.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Yeah. All -- yeah, there was twenty-nine million or something that had been executed of that, so thirty-four rolled over, plus the new --

MR. GERALD HARDY: And then we've been awarded a hundred and twenty, thirty million. I think we've got about eighty million or so left.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Fifty-six.

MR. GERALD HARDY: Huh?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Fifty-six unfunded requirements, fifty-six million, thereabouts. Got twenty on account, so they --

MR. GERALD HARDY: Oh, that's --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Yeah.

MR. GERALD HARDY: -- counting that?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Right. So, yeah. Those would total up to seventy-five --

MR. GERALD HARDY: So, we're right at --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: -- seventy-six, seventy-five, seventy-six.

MR. GERALD HARDY: -- eighty, a little under eighty.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Yeah, a little under.

DR. BARRY COX: Gerald, other than lead and the unexploded ordnance, what else do you have out there?

MR. GERALD HARDY: There is a couple of areas where solvents were utilized, and we have contaminated groundwater and soil with -- our favorite, or the most common one -- Brandi can tell you -- is TCE,

trichloroethylene, that was the favorite solvent that everybody used to clean everything from small arms, when they would disassemble the rifles and have to clean them, they'd bathe them in TCE. And when they worked on the big equipment and they had to degrease them -- it's a great degreaser, but it -- everybody just let it pour on the ground, and then it's in the soil, and now you -- gets in the water. And we're dealing with it all over the state.

DR. BARRY COX: What about the water, are you working on that, as far as the groundwater contamination? Groundwater contamination?

MR. GERALD HARDY: We're working some of that. We're -- we have an active treatment

system just in this area that's called -- we refer to it as T-6. It's where uphill they did some heavy equipment or large equipment degreasing and maintenance and repair. And that sort of got in the soil, washed off the pad, and has migrated sort of down the hill, as the water flows.

And we're -- we've had an active remediation system there where we've been doing air sparging, where you blow air in there and then try to pull the vapors out of other wells, trying to reduce those concentrations.

That's not working as fast. And we may look at some enhancement to that to see if we can speed that process up because, you know, we would like

to all get out of here at some point and not be monitoring groundwater in perpetuity, because some of us will be long gone by then. But that's an active.

But some of the others, we sort of characterized it and said -- we've got three, I guess three main areas, one is -- it's right here -- small weapons repair shop. It has also some TCE in the groundwater. And that is -- as the name implies, that's where they cleaned and repaired small weapons.

And a lot of this just comes from spillage outside and out the door, or some people used to pour it in the sewer or -- and then the cracks in the sewer, it would leak.

But anyway, we've got a system

around the small weapons. And it's basically monitored natural attenuation. The levels were low.

Let me back -- it was more than that. We dug up the soil and did some treatment with material right at the bedrock to soil interface and put the soil back in there with an enhancement or material added to it. And then that was allowed to sit. And we're monitoring the groundwater for -- with -- it was more of a passive system than an active. Added the compounds to it, put it in there, and let it sit. That supposedly reacts.

And then the issue we're having with small weapons is the movement of groundwater is extremely slow in that area. We

don't have a lot of movement. So, we have low concentrations, lower, but still not to where we want to be. And we may look at trying to do something to enhance that, either a new round of chemical addition or we're taking -- we have a request for proposal out right now to the firms to see if they can come up with a better idea of how we could deal with that area.

And then there is another one, I think, it looks like the chemical laundry. Again, our favorite compounds. And that one, we were doing monitoring natural attenuation.

The last round of sampling, we were -- did not have any detections above any of the action levels on that one, so -- what we reported, anyway. So,

we hope to be --

Now, some of the others, you know, we've got -- we hadn't really started into operation up here at landfill three. That one is the one real close to Highway 21.

In fact, there is documented contamination in the median, because there's wells put in the median of the highway and just on the other side. And that's going to require an active, you know, treatment system.

I've shown you our plan. I guess, primarily for this next year, we were asked by the MDA to come up with a five year -- develop a five-year plan to where we would just be in maintenance and groundwater monitoring and routine activities after five years.

And so, we've laid out a plan that -- where we will have all the remediation hopefully -- provided we have the funding -- in place within five years.

DR. BARRY COX: Will that include the landfill next to Highway 21?

MR. GERALD HARDY: Yes. That's another high-dollar item, and we haven't received sufficient funding to -- you know, there is some of these things you can't put a little bit, you know, you think -- because you -- some of that starting and stopping doesn't do any good. In some cases, it wastes the money. So, we need to have the sufficient dollar amount to be able to initiate and carry that process

through.

And landfill three is probably the next highest dollar amount in the group here. We've got two phases. I mentioned lead removal. The two of them together are probably right at landfill three.

DR. DAVID STEFFY: Wouldn't you consider landfill three to be the highest risk site for groundwater contamination?

MR. GERALD HARDY: It could -- you know, there were -- we tried to track -- there were no documented public water supplies. That would be the real concern. We went out and, prior to my coming on board, wells sampled in that area -- or installed and sampled to try to document where the plume was.

And from the standpoint of it impacting or having the potential to impact people off the post, yes, it does.

DR. DAVID STEFFY: Yes, it does what?

MR. GERALD HARDY: It has the highest potential to --

DR. DAVID STEFFY: Wouldn't you want to throw your dollars at the highest risk site?

MR. GERALD HARDY: Well, we've had -- put the bulk -- a bulk of our dollars, to this point, at the direction, to try to get rid of unexploded ordnance. That was considered to be a higher safety hazard, from the standpoint of someone -- you know, we've had to keep a lot of this -- people restricted from access to it. And so, in order to balance the -- our

remediation activities with the dollars and looking at future development of the property, we have -- we, Matrix has been encouraged to focus our efforts on unexploded ordnance first. And that's where the bulk of the dollars have gone to.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: Gerald, to -- I was real involved in landfill three at one time when I was mayor out at Weaver. And the information that they gave us on that was because of the geological formation of the rock that it was blocked off from going in that direction. It had moved, I think, twenty-one feet or something like that, and it was going basically north and south. And which they tested all of the -- there was some local wells around there, and

they tested that. But at the rate that it had moved in -- I forget how many years -- then there was no immediate danger.

And, Gerald, didn't we talk -- wasn't one of the solutions at one time, you were going to put what you called bugs in there? Has that gone by the wayside to --

MR. GERALD HARDY: We haven't resurrected our -- I mean, we've been looking at that --

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: Yeah.

MR. GERALD HARDY: -- but we still haven't initiated anything.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: I know at one time before -- before the funds, you know -- the funds are the big issue is how much you get per year and everything.

But I was really concerned,

because at one time we were told that it was going to contaminate our water source in the City of Weaver. But it's not -- it's not even moving that way.

DR. DAVID STEFFY: Did you install some new collective wells for the city?

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: No. They did. They've got wells -- the perimeter over on -- what's the farm?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Across the road. I don't know the name of it, but, yeah --

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: The farm across the road, there is some all along in that --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: And in the median.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: Yeah.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Yeah.
There were wells put out in the

median, as well.

DR. DAVID STEFFY: No. I'm sorry. For the city, as a water supply for the city, weren't you installing some deep wells at one time?

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: We -- they have since I was there. But that was toward the Jacksonville area. No, we -- our two -- our wells were basically one in the -- one within the city and one by Weaver High School. Then they've installed another one out where Gary Angel developed that development, Buckhorn out there, they've put a new well in. That's the sources.

And then we had -- they've got a connection in with Anniston Water, which, you know, theirs is -- ours is, you might say, purer than the Anniston water

was.

DR. DAVID STEFFY: Okay.

MR. GERALD HARDY: There was some discussion, I think, within the last year, about putting another public water supply well in somewhere up in that area, but I don't think that went forward.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: No. We were offered one. We tested it, and it wasn't -- didn't produce enough water to -- for a commercial well.

MR. GERALD HARDY: That is definitely in our five-year plan to get back attention on that one.

DR. BARRY COX: So, again, just to make -- like you said, you corrected it -- the five-year plan would include the removal of the contaminants in

the ground -- in landfill
three --

MR. GERALD HARDY: It will include installing -- doing whatever we have to do, to determine as the remediation approach. It won't -- within five years, we'll still be -- we hope to be to the point that all we're doing after the five years is performing annual inspections of the landfill caps, and doing the routine groundwater monitoring to confirm that what we've installed is showing a downward decline in contamination, with the goal of reaching the compliance level.

And some of that's determined, based on whether it's going to be unrestricted residential or industrial use or -- those determine what level we're

trying to achieve.

There is a general problem -- you know, we don't -- the MDA -- I keep using the term "we" -- but right now, we're not really -- the covenants that we install or -- and put in place on a lot of the yellow areas have a requirement you can't put a groundwater well in because there is public water supplied for purposes -- available. And so, there's no need to put in a groundwater well for potable purposes, or it's not allowed to put it in for, like, you know, watering your lawn or anything in most of these areas that you see that have -- that are yellow.

DR. DAVID STEFFY: Do you restrict fishing in streams?

MR. GERALD HARDY: We've done some testing. You know, there's -- most of the streams -- and I guess that's a good point -- when you see where this is surrounded by green, the yellow, like that, is a stream bank, streambed. But most of these streams don't really have fish that you would think -- you know, they've got small minnows and maybe some bream. There is Reilly Lake that's up here in the northern part, and there's Yahoo Lake is right in that area. And we've tested even the -- some of the sediment and all in Yahoo, and it didn't show any high level. There was some fish tissue work done in Reilly Lake, and it didn't show any contamination in the fish.

DR. DAVID STEFFY: So, fishing

and swimming in streams and bathing in streams is fine?

MR. GERALD HARDY: It will be. Right now it's restricted. You can't get access to those water bodies.

DR. DAVID STEFFY: But the little stream that I saw coming to this building, that I had to cross over, it's fine for kids to get in there and wade and everything like that?

MR. GERALD HARDY: Uh-huh.

DR. DAVID STEFFY: So, there's no restrictions like that?

MR. GERALD HARDY: Not on those, no. You know, the areas we'd concentrated, like I said, are some of these. And a lot of that concern is not from chemicals in the water, it's still the how deep were we able to look for unexploded ordnance.

That's why it's yellow. We only maybe did a one-foot clearance, down a foot.

You know, one of the -- we -- let's see, where is -- if you know where the gym is -- well, you know where the garden is over there, and there's a creek that runs behind it? We were sitting at the office here a month or so ago, and a lady comes walking across the parking lot, carrying what looks like a mortar round. And it was.

Where did you find that? One of the kids was behind in the outdoor garden, in an area that you wouldn't think had anything in it, and -- but we were told that's where they discovered that round in the stream.

But it was not a live round.

It was a training round. How it got there -- because that was not a known target area -- we don't know.

But it was sort of surprising to look up early one morning and a lady is walking across the parking lot with a mortar round in her arms. Can y'all take this and do something with it? Where did you find that? A kid found it in the creek.

But I -- you know, to answer your -- there was an area right here that has some early (phonetic) soil contam- -- it's not very heavy, and so -- when I say "heavy", weren't high levels of soil or groundwater contamination, and that's why we set to study that this year in the Reilly Lake area. And that would be the concern is, is that

going into the water body, because any level -- it was not a real level of concern in the groundwater wells that were right there. And we didn't find anything of appreciable levels in the lake.

And you really have to look at this, since nobody's there all the time, it's more of a recreational user, and there are certain exposure assumptions that are made for recreation people, and that's not showing.

The bigger concern, there is a wetland area that feeds into Reilly Lake that had some of these -- see these yellow -- those are old land disposal areas. They were unlined from probably the -- I think some of the earlier maps show those being in operation in

the '46, '47 and '50 timeframe.

Who knows really what went in there. They were unlined trenches dug, put in. So, that's why they were -- maintain a restriction of having a cap on it. So, we really won't be doing any construction with that.

But that prompted the look as to what may have seeped out, gone into Reilly Lake. And we didn't find anything there. And that's where we did a fairly extensive fish tissue study.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Don't forget, most of your streams and lakes and so on, your water there is a function of surface water, for the most part. Reilly being one of the exceptions, as Gerald pointed out. And so, once you -- even

if you have contamination surrounding soils, once you've remediated that, as they've done, essentially, if there were -- if there were a problem to start with.

MR. GERALD HARDY: But I guess I -- anymore questions? The take away is -- our stoplight map is, you know, red, we still have concern; green, it should be good to go; and yellow, it's okay, we've just got to put some sort of restriction on use -- or some of that involves, like I said, no putting in of groundwater wells.

That's it, unless somebody has another question.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Thanks a lot, Gerald. This was real informative. And it's usually of interest for people to kind

of see where things are going and headed.

We're on to new business. And I guess we'll start off with the agency reports. Brandi?

MS. BRANDI LITTLE: Okay. In your packet you'll see the ADEM sheets, as usual. And I thought it was kind of interesting, we received forty-two documents and we reviewed forty-two documents, just not all the same ones.

I guess of note right now is we have -- our modified cleanup agreement with the MDA is on public notice right now for comments. And I think on there are three approved CMIPs, and then two CMIPs that have been revised with their remedy.

And I don't really have anything else, unless anybody has any questions.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Thanks.
Karen?

MS. KAREN PINSON: Most recently, we just completed some groundwater sampling at -- on Pelham Range at Ranges J and K earlier this month. Our next sampling will -- at those two sites will be in 2014.

Everything still looks good to date. We'll just -- we'll be getting the results of these -- of this most recent groundwater monitoring in the next couple of months.

And then, for the toxic gas area, which is also on Pelham Range, we submitted a revised remedial investigation report in July to ADEM, and they are reviewing that document.

That's it.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Okay.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Weren't you all doing some work with bacteria, at the time, with bacteria?

MS. KAREN PINSON: I'm sorry?

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Who was that doing that? Was that here -- bacteria in the water, in the ground to clean up some of the water?

MS. KAREN PINSON: These are chlorinated compounds in the groundwater. Is that what you asked?

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: No.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Were you using bugs? Were you injecting aerobic, anaerobic?

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY:
Anaerobic, that was --

MS. KAREN PINSON: Uh-huh.
Uh-huh.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Are you

still doing that?

MS. KAREN PINSON: Well, as needed. We supply extra carbon through the lactose when the -- when the groundwater monitoring shows that we need some more carbon.

As of the last sampling, which was in November of 2011, neither site needed any more carbon source at that point. But we will see after this most recent sampling.

Range K is the only one of the two sites that has needed additional carbon source over the last few years. So, we'll know something in the next couple of months about whether we need more lactose there.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Gerald, I guess you're up. You got any additions?

MR. GERALD HARDY: I'll point out just a couple of things. And it's all contained in the written report.

But small weapons repair shop -- I'll just highlight it to you -- that we had some -- the monitoring wells, they were doing cleanup on that parcel. And had a bulldozer out there that didn't know that we had surface-mounted wells, and ran over them and cracked a couple of them. So, we've got -- one of them was -- broke the actual well case, and we've got to replace that with one right next to it, and sort of repair the concrete pad around the tops of them, because it just took off with the dozer. Luckily, the -- I guess he didn't have the blade very deep

or he'd of sheered off the top of every one of them.

Landfill four, that's on the second page, and industrial, they're sort of combined together because industrial landfill is part of the landfill four area -- this was the year to renew the MPDS permit with ADEM, which we submitted. And it's been out to notice.

Also, we had to submit a minor mod to the solid waste permit, because last fall, when we were having the grass and stuff mowed, the guy got up there with a big bat-winged mower and laid the wings out, and went right down where we had a straight line of gas-monitoring wells of just PVC pipe and mowed the tops of them off, so we've had to --

DR. BARRY COX: Shortened the

PVC pipes.

MR. GERALD HARDY: Shortened them. So, we had to -- we used that as an opportunity to replace all of them with a little more substantial --

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Taller pipe so he can see it when --

MR. GERALD HARDY: It is four foot high. Some of the others were only a foot to two feet, so we tried to establish a uniform height.

But that minor mod to the solid waste permit was approved. And we've actually completed that work. So, we have new gas pipes out there.

I've already mentioned on Baby Bains that we're -- remediation activities are underway.

And we have a -- the other work we -- on MRS-2 -- if y'all

are familiar with the starships area -- at the end of that, the very end that's closest to the industrial road, we had like nineteen old concrete pads, foundations, and when --

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: There was a motor pool there, wasn't there?

MR. GERALD HARDY: What?

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Was there was a motor pool out there?

MR. GERALD HARDY: There was a shop --

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: A shop, ramp?

MR. GERALD HARDY: -- ramp and a depot. We had all those removed, because, under the covenant process, we'd of had to -- each one of those would have been an exception area and had

to been surveyed out. So, to clean that up and make that as green as we could, we're in the process now, we've had all the concrete removed, and now we've got to go and map those and look for unexploded ordnance beneath where those pads used to be.

And then I mentioned earlier, if you -- MRS-5, 7 and 9, on the last page, that the fieldwork's underway, and one of those -- you know, some of that will go all the way to -- through September of 2013.

And MRS-10 and 11, I mentioned where we've received a concurrence and opened up about nine hundred acres. Once we get the last paperwork settled on, that will be green, unrestricted use of that property.

That's my report.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Any questions?

All right. Army activities. Again, they're in your packet, as well. Kind of a couple areas that we'll highlight real quickly.

We are in the process of finishing our second five-year review. Some of you may recall Army does its work under the CERCLA Act, and that does require five-year reviews. And so, we are in part of concluding the second one, which was really begun, or at least under contract, two years ago, was when the contract started -- when the actual work and so on is a little different.

And some of you may recall, there was a public meeting back at the Anniston Meeting Center

back in June of this year and so on. And so, like, as I say, we're finalizing that.

And these are for -- that five-year review is for former MEC responses. So, where we did the munitions UXO, whatever you want to call it, those were munitions cleanup areas that we had done previously.

On the haz waste side of things, we have done feasibility studies. We've got them obviously completed -- we've talked about it before -- for what we call the Bains Gap Road ranges, the 81 millimeter mortar range, and the Choccolocco Corridor, which is state forest land that the Army had leased years ago.

And we also have proposed

plans out that have -- that identify the preferred alternative. In the case of these areas, what we're looking at is essentially lead contamination from small arms.

So, again, it's relatively straightforward, you know, to the extent that you can engineer these things. It's a -- basically, what we will do is we'll excavate the lead. We'll stabilize it on site. And then it will go off site for disposal in a Sub-Title D landfill.

The cleanup levels that are driving it are the same ones that Gerald talked about, essentially, the ecological risks.

Now, the Army cleanup, our active cleanup, of course, is the primarily the Fish &

Wildlife Refuge, you know, the Mountain Longleaf National Wildlife Refuge, and then, of course, Choccolocco Corridor, the state forest, as well. So, their uses are very similar how that's done in coordination, obviously, with those agencies, with the state as well as the Fish & Wildlife Service who are here on site.

Just as kind of a note, commercial, industrial reuse, such as is happening in the built up area that McClellan Development Authority -- those cleanup levels are way higher. So, when you're looking at the ecological risk cleanup values, they're far lower values. So, they're, you know, more protective, if you will, of any kind of human contact and so on.

DR. BARRY COX: What are the numbers?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: For ecological risk would be -- essentially we're talking about --

DR. BARRY COX: What about --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: -- lead, was five hundred milligrams per kilogram, yes. And some variation as to how deep below surface you go and so on.

One of the reasons ecological risk is used is because it makes it safe for all other users, everything short of residential. And to go to residential, quite frankly, you can double and triple your costs, without any real significant gain, since, again, it's a wildlife refuge and/or state forest.

But those things -- so, there

will be land use controls or restrictions, to some degree, on those properties.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: If, in the future, that was to ever change from a recreational, then, would it be the owner's responsibility for a cleanup or would that fall back?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: In all probability that would have to be negotiated. But one of the things that we look into is that they have no intent of ever changing that.

But that would certainly be -- and we will -- on the federal property, and the -- well, government property in general, we don't have deeds, per se, okay, so, we wouldn't have what we call environmental use covenants, but we have -- we

will publish a similar document that we call -- what do we call them, EURs, I guess?

MS. BRANDI LITTLE:
Environmental use.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: --
environmental use restrictions, which would be just like a covenant, be recorded. In addition, those things -- any time property was transferred, those kind of restrictions have been on the deeds, as well. But since we don't have -- there is not a ten thousand acre deed, per se, for the national -- Mountain Longleaf Wildlife Refuge, so, we have a kind of an alternate form that those are recorded, but it functions as the same, as a notice and so on. And it runs with the land.

So, any future changes to the land use or whatever, those would pop up early on and be taken into account.

MR. GERALD HARDY: The work we were doing at Bains Gap, Range 25, we were going down -- removing the top foot of soil, and then, looking -- once we had that removed, we were looking at soil that now was exposed, to see if it was above five hundred. And if it was, then we continued.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Go down more.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: You go down again, uh-huh. Yeah. Generally within the first couple of feet -- foot or two, you'll get to five hundred.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Who is doing your testing?

MR. GERALD HARDY: What?

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Who's doing your testing? Are you all doing it or are you using a commercial company?

MR. GERALD HARDY: We're using a contractor who sends it off to a commercial lab that we okayed.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Do you know who does it? Who the commercial lab is?

MR. GERALD HARDY: I can't recall at this --

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Where is it? You don't know?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: There is a number of them out there. I think -- I suspect -- the requirements of the ESCA may be similar to ours, that you have to have ELAP cert, you have to have these certified labs and so on to do these things.

But -- because we've run into some companies where one state they're certified --

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: That's why I --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: -- one they're not --

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: -- asked the question.

MR. SCOTT BOLT: -- but, yeah.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Every state has a different regulation for certifying. That's why I asked who it was and where it was.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: With our federal funding -- Corps of Engineers publishes a certification standard. I think it's -- I can't remember what the acronym is. I know what the acronym is, I just don't remember what it stands for.

But we run into that. I know they use the same ones.

In addition, we've got -- like I say, on the proposed plans public comment period ended in July, and so we'll be moving forward with those.

Records of decision that -- for those items, which will be the final decision documents for these areas, too, will be -- they're underway, and there'll be a little while there.

In addition, we still have -- you know, our MEC RI should be hitting the field in the next couple of months. And that will -- we're doing that to just -- we've still got fairly large munition areas, and we're doing this to more tightly define it. And so, we decided

to go with that route, as opposed to the previous EE/CA that we were doing.

We are finally down to only 11.82 Army acres, acres owned by the Army, not the National Guard, but by the Army. Here, we -- Iron Mountain Road addition, which was this little ten acres, when you take a right at the stop coming over the hill, and go about a hundred yards, and there is a little ten-acre patch that has taken about -- I don't know, about four years to get the darn final deeds on that bad boy.

There were no environmental problems. What it boiled down to is, when the Army -- we transfer property, we have to transfer to the cabinet level agency that would handle that

function. In this case, the Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, we would assign it to them, and then they would essentially cut the deed.

Well, for a long time the Army was able to -- was given permission to direct transfer. But then there was a decision made that there really wasn't any statutory authority allowing us to do it, even though it was okay with the Federal Highway Administration. So, they have been tussling with that, but they finally got it done.

So, that is it. We are down to 11.82 acres. And basically, that entire 11.82 acres that's in your book -- there is a little, quickie little table here -- there's not quite an

acre, that's what we call the snap road water tank site, and then the other 10.88 acres is Highway 21, opposite landfill three that we were talking about. That is -- so, once -- and the reason that property hasn't been transferred is because it's essentially held hostage by the landfill three remediation.

Once they get to remedy in place on the landfill there, then we will execute the transfer and we'll transfer it. The recipient will be ALDOT. They've had an easement or whatever since about 1972 to maintain and use those northbound lanes.

There was a whole stretch all along Highway 21 that many years ago we didn't realize it had

never been transferred formally to ALDOT. You know, it was one of these oops, but it worked to our advantage when we wanted to sample the median out there with the groundwater wells.

ALDOT said, well, you can't do that. And we said, well, it's our property. And they said, well, go ahead. And then we engineered the --

So, it -- but because many years ago, what they did is they granted easements as opposed to formally transferring a fee to the -- to a recipient agency, but now we transfer it.

So, that's the remaining Army property.

DR. BARRY COX: So, we exist for -- the RAB exists for 11.82 --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: For 11.82

acres, you've got it. Well, and the cleanup in the wildlife refuge, because it's still an Army responsibility. We fund the -- obviously, we fund the --

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Well, we've got --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: -- cleanup --

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Now we've got --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: -- the Matrix stuff.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: -- five more years.

DR. BARRY COX: Five more.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: But, yeah.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: Is the Choccolocco area restricted? That's the state forest now.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: No, I don't think so for --

because -- for -- no. Because, the -- like I say, the five hundred parts per million would be a -- as an ecological -- as a potential ecological risk, but just people using the forest for normal activities, hunting and whatever, those risk levels would be way higher. And so, no, it's not functionally restricted.

So, that's it, as far as the Army activities. And I think that concludes our new business, with one exception. New program ideas, anybody have ideas as to what you would like to see next April, in terms of programs? I guess, as ideas come to you -- we'll cut it off in February -- now through February, please, let Brenda or myself or Lisa know, you know. Slide a note

under the door.

MR. GENE HOWARD: This is not an idea.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Okay.

MR. GENE HOWARD: Strictly gossip. What are you hearing, just loose talk, about finishing the roads out there?

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: You and I won't be here to see it.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: We don't hear much.

MR. GENE HOWARD: You know, is there any kind of --

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: And I will not call Brenda and give her my number for anything.

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: Your wife gave me your number.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: I know.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Are you talking the bypasses?

MR. GENE HOWARD: Yeah. I

mean --

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: I haven't heard anything.

MR. GENE HOWARD: -- paving, fixing?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: I think it's the same old story of everybody -- it's a function of funding, you know.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: Well, the funding is out -- the contract, the bid has been accepted. They are now reviewing the bid. It's supposed to be approved at the end of this month.

MR. JEROME ELSER: I think so, yeah.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: And the end of this month. And then they've got thirty to -- thirty to sixty days to start the construction. And that's --

MR. GENE HOWARD: In the

middle of the winter?

MR. JEROME ELSER: Yeah.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: And then they'll ask for an extension on that thirty to sixty days.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Is this the lane -- this is the lane that's going to run into 21, right?

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: Yes.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: And then by that time the money will be --

MR. GENE HOWARD: Yeah, use all the money up.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Yeah. That's -- you're right --

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: I would say somewhere around --

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: And then on the other -- they've got the money for the industrial road. That money -- they've gotten

some grant money and all to connect to 21, so that's supposed to start pretty soon.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Yeah, that's what I heard.

MR. JEROME ELSER: And where is it coming in from?

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: It would be the Iron Mountain Road and go -- you know where it ends now?

MR. JEROME ELSER: Yeah.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: Okay. It will continue to 21.

MS. LISA HOLSTEIN: Did you get one of these last RAB meetings? That's about all we know.

MR. GENE HOWARD: Good. Thank you.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: You got another one?

MS. LISA HOLSTEIN: Brenda,

you got another one?

MS. BRENDA CUNNINGHAM: Got a couple extra.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Because I will be in a meeting in a couple of weeks and ask that question.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: And then they've got some -- didn't they get some ATRIP money?

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: That, I don't know.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: I think they got some of that ATRIP money for Pappy Dunn to do all that that they developed. Do you know, Gerald? Didn't they get some ATRIP money or -- they got --

MR. GERALD HARDY: Yeah, they got ATRIP money to redo Pappy Dunn Drive, some work there.

DR. BARRY COX: What is ATRIP?

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: It's where the state is borrowing money from the federal government for five years ahead. So, after that, we won't have any money to spend on roads. That's our governor's decision.

MR. GERALD HARDY: I think it sort of stands -- I mean, don't quote me -- Alabama Transportation Road Improvement Program.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: Yeah, that's right. You're exactly right. I knew that at one time, but I forget a lot here lately.

MR. GERALD HARDY: If you remember, the road -- the extension of the Iron Mountain Road will really go real close to the landfill three. You know, it -- it comes on up until it will essentially follow that

path. It will come out between landfill three and Reilly Lake.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: Reilly Lake, uh-huh.

MR. GERALD HARDY: If anybody's ever been up there, there is an old air strip, and it will go right through there.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Some pretty mean grass out there, too.

MS. BRANDI LITTLE: There used to be turkeys there.

MR. GERALD HARDY: There are still turkeys there.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: As a matter of fact, I saw six deer on the golf course coming to the meeting a while ago.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: On your way home you're going to see a whole lot more. It's dark now.

MR. ED KIMBROUGH: Yeah.

Well, I've got them in my backyard.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: So don't forget, get your program ideas in no later than the end of February so that we can build it or whatever we need to do.

And any other comments? Do we have a motion to adjourn?

MR. GENE HOWARD: Motion to adjourn.

DR. MICHAEL KIMBERLY: Second.

MR. SCOTT BOLTON: All in favor.

(No negative responses.)

(Whereupon the meeting was concluded at 6:13 p.m.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF ALABAMA)

CALHOUN COUNTY)

I, SAMANTHA E. NOBLE, a Court Reporter and Notary Public in and for The State of Alabama at Large, duly commissioned and qualified, HEREBY CERTIFY that this proceeding was taken before me, then was by me reduced to shorthand, afterwards transcribed upon a computer, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceeding to the best of my ability.

I FURTHER CERTIFY this proceeding was taken at the time and place as noted and was concluded without adjournment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and affixed
my seal at Anniston, Alabama, on
this the 28th day December 2013.

SAMANTHA E. NOBLE (ACCR 232)
Notary Public in and for
Alabama at Large

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 11-6-2017.