

ALBUQUERQUE BERNALILLO COUNTY  
WATER UTILITY AUTHORITY MEETING  
Wednesday, April 17, 2019, 5:07 p.m.

VINCENT E. GRIEGO CHAMBERS  
ALBUQUERQUE-BERNALILLO COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87102

A P P E A R A N C E S

COMMISSIONER DEBBIE O'MALLEY, Chair  
COUNCILOR KLARISSA J. PENA, Vice Chair  
COMMISSIONER MAGGIE HART STEBBINS, Member  
COUNCILOR TRUDY E. JONES, Member  
COMMISSIONER STEVEN MICHAEL QUEZADA, Member (excused)  
COUNCILOR KEN SANCHEZ, Member (excused)  
MAYOR TIMOTHY M. KELLER, Member (excused)  
TRUSTEE PABLO RAEL, Member  
COUNCILOR PAT DAVIS (alternate)

BEFORE: KIM KAY SHOLLENBARGER, RPR, CCR #236  
Paul Baca Professional Court Reporters  
500 4th Street, Northwest, Suite 105  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

1           CHAIR O'MALLEY: Good evening, everyone. I  
2 call this April 17th, 2019 meeting of the Albuquerque  
3 Bernalillo County Water Utility to order.  
4 Commissioner Quezada is excused. Councilor Sanchez  
5 is also excused, and Councilor Davis will be his  
6 alternate. All other members are present.

7           We're going to begin with the  
8 Invocation/Pledge of Allegiance. We'll have a moment  
9 of silence, and the Pledge of Allegiance will be led  
10 by Trustee Pablo Rael.

11           (Silence/Pledge of Allegiance)

12           CHAIR O'MALLEY: Thank you. The next item  
13 is Item 3, which is the Approval of Minutes. I move  
14 approval of the March 20th, 2019 minutes. Is there a  
15 second.

16           COUNCILOR JONES: Second.

17           CHAIR O'MALLEY: There's a motion and a  
18 second. All those in favor say aye.

19           MEMBERS: Aye.

20           CHAIR O'MALLEY: All opposed say no. The  
21 motion carries. Go next to Item 4, which is  
22 Proclamations and Awards and that's 4A, which is the  
23 Quarterly Employee Incentive Awards. If the employee  
24 is here to receive an award, if you would please come  
25 forward to receive your certificate and your award.

1           So I'm going to begin with the first person,  
2   is Kathryn Mendoza. Ms. Mendoza is recognized for  
3   taking -- \$250 plus 8 hours. She's recognized for  
4   taking over as the Water Utility's representative in  
5   the Endangered Species Collaborative Program after a  
6   co-worker fell ill and was no longer able to serve.  
7   She added this to her portfolio in addition to her  
8   existing job duties and has excelled in the role,  
9   cementing the important working relationships with  
10   the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Thank you.

11           (Applause)

12           CHAIR O'MALLEY: Next we have Jose Garcia,  
13   Joseph Cave and Joshua Sena, \$50 each. These  
14   individuals are recognized for volunteering  
15   much-needed assistance in the relocation of files  
16   during a recent renovation of the warehouse records  
17   center. Thank you.

18           (Applause)

19           CHAIR O'MALLEY: Next is Karen Hovey, \$150  
20   plus 4 hours. Ms. Hovey is recognized for her recent  
21   efforts to ensure that the Water Authority was not  
22   wrongfully held responsible for substantial work --  
23   substandard work performed by another entity, saving  
24   the Utility time and dollars while upholding our  
25   public image. Thank you.

1 (Applause)

2 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Carlos Sena, \$50.00, is  
3 recognized for taking the initiative to train utility  
4 stock keepers regarding the material requirements of  
5 field crews. Thank you.

6 (Applause)

7 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Next is Debra Garcia, \$50.  
8 Ms. Garcia is recognized for the assistance and  
9 support she provided to an outside department that  
10 requested her expertise in completing an analysis at  
11 the Water Quality Lab. Thank you, Ms. Garcia.

12 (Applause)

13 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Kris Johnston, \$150 plus 4  
14 hours. Mr. Johnston is recognized for his leadership  
15 role in the development of the Utility's new  
16 Comprehensive Safety Manual. Thank you.

17 (Applause)

18 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Next we have Aura  
19 Gonzalez-Aller, Mark Denis and CJ Riggins, \$50 each.  
20 These individuals are recognized for their success in  
21 taking over a safety department that had been  
22 operating without a full staff and, over the past  
23 year, successfully reorganizing and upgrading our  
24 internal safety program. Thank you all.

25 (Applause)

1                   CHAIR O'MALLEY: Victoria Dery, \$150 plus 4  
2 hours. Ms. Dery is recognized for her heroic efforts  
3 as project manager of the recently completed \$8  
4 million Yucca/Central sewer relocation project. This  
5 extremely challenging engineering project will  
6 eliminate a decade-old problem in the Yucca/Central  
7 area. Thank you.

8                   (Applause)

9                   CHAIR O'MALLEY: Richard Costales, \$150 plus  
10 4 hours. Mr. Costales is recognized for his  
11 outstanding project management effort in the  
12 completion of the new Solids Dewatering Facility at  
13 the Southside Water Reclamation Plant. Thank you,  
14 Mr. Costales.

15                   (Applause)

16                   CHAIR O'MALLEY: Martin Louissena.  
17 Mr. Louissena is recognized for the innovations in  
18 management and leadership he has brought to his  
19 position following his promotion to assistant  
20 superintendent in the groundwater division. Thank  
21 you.

22                   (Applause)

23                   CHAIR O'MALLEY: Robert Moraga. Mr. Moraga  
24 is recognized for his efforts -- \$50.00. For his  
25 efforts to improve security features at utility

1 facilities and for handling many important welding  
2 fabrication jobs internally that would otherwise have  
3 to be contracted out. Thank you.

4 (Applause)

5 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Cody Elwell, \$50.

6 Mr. Elwell is recognized for his important efforts in  
7 cataloguing safety equipment to bring records into  
8 compliance with evolving OSHA standards. Thank you,  
9 Mr. Elwell.

10 (Applause)

11 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Trina Norman, Debra  
12 Walz-Burkett, John Vance, Eric Murray, Yvonne Lara,  
13 Blythe Mireles, Anissa Pennington-Pink and Celeste  
14 Rael. This team is recognized for its successful  
15 implementation -- \$150 plus 2 hours. This team is  
16 recognized for its successful implementation, over  
17 the course of many months, evenings and weekends of  
18 the Customer Care and Billing System upgrade. Thank  
19 you to you all.

20 (Applause)

21 CHAIR O'MALLEY: We have Lisa Carreon.

22 Ms. Carreon is recognized -- \$50, for her outstanding  
23 contributions towards helping the less fortunate in  
24 our community through the annual Adopt-A-Family  
25 Holiday Program. Thank you.

1 (Applause)

2 CHAIR O'MALLEY: We have Ernesto Unale,  
3 Wally Gurule, Abraham Ramirez and Aaron Arzola, \$50  
4 each. These individuals are recognized for their  
5 successful repair of an extremely complex and  
6 hazardous water main break in early March of this  
7 year. Thank you.

8 (Applause)

9 CHAIR O'MALLEY: We have Filimon Martinez,  
10 Marcus Sena, Richard Vasquez, Matthew Montano,  
11 Anthony Wood, Anthony Contreras, George Cordova,  
12 Joseph Sais, Pedro Benitez, Juan Archuleta, Richard  
13 Gutierrez, Michael Gallegos, Derrick Baca, Vernon  
14 Velarde and Raymond Garcia, \$50 each. These  
15 individuals of the Collection Section Construction  
16 Group are recognized for their leadership in bringing  
17 148 manholes across different jurisdictions up to  
18 standards to allow completion of a comprehensive  
19 inspection of the sewer interceptor system. Thank  
20 you all very much.

21 (Applause)

22 CHAIR O'MALLEY: And finally we have Carlos  
23 Griego, Randy Baca, James Muniz, Daniel Altamirano,  
24 Victor Martinez, Arlo Gonzales, Sammy Sena, Nelson  
25 Gallegos, Robert Lucero, Jesus Cordova, Yosette

1 Yonek, Canon Duby, Henry Ortega, Steven Bottijliso,  
2 Daniel Perez, Michael Leeds, Jacob Chavez, Paul  
3 Smith, Daniel Bogue, Jacob Gabaldon and Brian Romero,  
4 \$50 each. These members of the Vactor Group are  
5 recognized for their leadership in implementation of  
6 new documentation procedures allowing for greatly  
7 improved asset management practices.

8 I want to thank you all very much for the  
9 work you do on behalf of the Authority. You're very  
10 much appreciated.

11 (Applause)

12 CHAIR O'MALLEY: That takes us next to  
13 Public Comment. Ms. Carreon, how many folks do we  
14 have signed up?

15 MS. CARREON: Two.

16 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Two folks, okay. And  
17 that's three minutes each. So it looks like two  
18 minutes and after one-and-a-half minutes go by, then  
19 you get a thirty-minute little bell so that you know  
20 you need to wrap up. So the first person.

21 MS. CARREON: Our first speaker is Rudolpho  
22 Serrano followed by Willard Hunter.

23 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Welcome.

24 MR. SERRANO: Madam O'Malley, Members of the  
25 City, Members of Council. Well, we're jumping into



1     hard areas water, you know. I have this idea, you  
2     know, of how to fight global warming with global  
3     warming and I'm starting to, you know, recycle carbon  
4     to make it an activated carbon to purify waters. And  
5     it's a great idea because China is burning a bunch of  
6     wood, throwing a lot of chemicals into the air that  
7     come down here, and then we pay them for the  
8     activated carbon to clean the water that they  
9     polluted in the first place. It's a three-way  
10    effort, you know. First, you know, treat it like  
11    that. I'm trying to get support from the City and  
12    from the County to get this business here. We can be  
13    the first ones to do it. I do have the patent for it  
14    and I would like to see us participate, and see if  
15    you guys can help me in this efforts because all  
16    waters need it, you know. I'm talking to Kirtland,  
17    I've been pushing Kirtland. I can get half price of  
18    what they're paying, you know. If they support me,  
19    support them, you know. So it's just getting into  
20    the right business, it's the right time, then we can  
21    start timbering those woods, you know, instead of  
22    just burning it and throw more smoke to the air,  
23    that's phase two. But that's starting, you know.  
24    I'm really going to need your support on this.

25                   And the second thing is, it's a drought, you

1 know. Some areas of the river go up five degrees  
2 higher than other ones and water just disappears like  
3 that. And I was thinking solar panels, you know.  
4 Let's make a shade and we can get five, you know,  
5 watts of energy instead of losing five liters of  
6 water. It's just doing the right math, that's what  
7 I'm doing for you guys here, but I need you guys to  
8 work with me too and hopefully we can get something  
9 done. So I have nothing else. Thank you very much  
10 for listening.

11 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Thank you.

12 MS. CARREON: Our last speaker is Willard  
13 Hunter.

14 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Thank you. Welcome.

15 MR. HUNTER: Thank you. Members of the  
16 Bernalillo County Water Authority, Albuquerque, these  
17 comments are actually directed toward the  
18 representatives of the Air Force here. I've been  
19 interested in the issue related to Sandia Labs mixed  
20 waste cesspool for a long time and also the Kirtland  
21 Air Force Base fuel, I call it a gush, it's not a  
22 leak, it's a gush.

23 When one would think that the primary  
24 mission of the Air Force is to protect this country,  
25 and I actually -- based on what the Air Force has

1     done, I really question that. In the early 1980s the  
2     EPA required gas stations to pressure test their  
3     buried metal fuel tanks, and I remember fuel tanks  
4     all over the country were dug up. The Air Force  
5     exempted itself from that requirement. They said  
6     they don't need to do that. And the little holes  
7     that developed out at Kirtland Air Force Base by the  
8     early 80s developed over the last -- or 15 years  
9     later, and the big holes that are the size or bigger  
10    of silver dollars. And I would guess, I don't know,  
11    but I would guess probably 95 percent of the fuel  
12    leaked out of the fuel dump after they were supposed  
13    to have tested that.

14               Over the life of that leak an estimated 24  
15    million gallons of aviation gas and jet fuel gushed  
16    into the ground at an estimated almost 70 gallons an  
17    hour every hour for 24 years, or for the life of that  
18    leak until it was finally discovered. So based on  
19    that cavalier attitude that Kirtland Air Force Base  
20    and other Air Force bases all over the country, I see  
21    the Air Force -- the Air Force actually is a major  
22    threat to the environment and the people of this  
23    country. Thank you.

24               CHAIR O'MALLEY: Thank you. So we're going  
25    to move up -- well, first, I guess, the next

1 scheduled meeting is May 22nd, 2019 in these  
2 chambers. And then we're going to move up the two  
3 presentations. We've got 10A, which is the status of  
4 the Kirtland Air Force Base Bulk Fuels Facility  
5 Cleanup followed by the Water and Drought Report. So  
6 we have Mark Correll up. Welcome, Mr. Correll.

7 MR. CORRELL: Well, good evening. And thank  
8 you very much for allowing me to come speak to you  
9 tonight and give you an update on the Kirtland Bulk  
10 Fuels Facility Spill Cleanup operations.

11 I'm Mark Correll, I'm the Deputy Assistant  
12 Secretary of the Air Force for Environment, Safety  
13 and Infrastructure. Let me start off by saying, I  
14 heard earlier today that there are a number of new  
15 members to this Water Utility Authority, I'll say  
16 welcome, but I'm also going to say to you, I'm not  
17 new to this.

18 So I stand before you today, almost five  
19 years from the time I first came and addressed how  
20 the Air Force would address this cleanup. And so I  
21 think from a standpoint of commitment from the United  
22 States Air Force, what you're seeing is, we've been  
23 doing this for a long time. We're going to continue  
24 to do this for a long time. I'll give you three main  
25 messages that I'll pass at the beginning -- at the

1 end of this presentation.

2 The first is, that the Air Force has  
3 committed to and remains with the goal of, and where  
4 we are today, that no one is drinking water in this  
5 City or in Kirtland Air Force Base with EDB in it.

6 Second, that the Air Force remains committed  
7 to the Kirtland Bulk Fuels Cleanup.

8 And third, what I'm going to go through  
9 tonight, that we have met or exceeded all of the  
10 commitments we made in June of 2014 when we first  
11 came.

12 So I'm not sure how the slide thing works,  
13 but I do say, "next slide" or push a button? Ah, I  
14 do this, okay, very good. So let me first warn you  
15 upfront, I'm sorry, I'm from the federal government,  
16 we use acronyms. I will try not to do that. Please  
17 raise your hand or yell at me or something if I make  
18 an acronym statement that you don't understand as we  
19 go through this.

20 So first, what did I say in June of 2014  
21 when I came and said, "this is what we'll do for  
22 you." I said, "we're going to ensure that the  
23 drinking water wells of this City never are  
24 contaminated with EDB." Where are we today? No fuel  
25 leak-related constituents have been detected in any

1 of the sentinel wells that are intended to tell us  
2 when we're going to have a problem or in the drinking  
3 water wells that you use for consumption today.

4 We're going to talk more about that, though.

5           When I came before I said, "we are going to  
6 stop and then try to collapse the EDB plume." Where  
7 are we today? The pump and treat interim measures  
8 that we put into place for the EDB plume north of  
9 Ridgecrest Drive are having a significant effect. We  
10 are seeing no spread of the plume and a significant  
11 collapse of the plume.

12           Finally I said, "we're going to bring the  
13 contaminants of concern below regulatory standards."  
14 Today the fuel source leak area is still under  
15 investigation. We have a number of pilot projects  
16 and treatment source solutions that we're looking at,  
17 and I'll discuss some of those as well. To date we  
18 have spent \$125 million towards this cleanup as of  
19 the end of fiscal year 2018.

20           So let's talk a little bit about ensuring  
21 the drinking water wells remain protected. Drinking  
22 water wells in the City are tested monthly and have  
23 been for the entire time I've been associated with  
24 this project. Where are we today? We have yet to  
25 detect, ever, any EDB or fuel-related constituent in

1 any of the drinking water in the system.

2 We're trying to define the plume. How have  
3 we done that? Since I came in 2014 we've added 62  
4 monitoring wells, bringing us to a total of 159  
5 monitoring wells that have, in our estimation,  
6 effectively determined the length, width and depth of  
7 this plume.

8 We have also installed 24 sentinel wells  
9 located between the plume and drinking water sources  
10 that are sampled quarterly and throughout this period  
11 none of those sentinel wells have ever detected any  
12 EDB or any other constituent of concern to us.

13 There has been of late, though, concern  
14 about the water table rising and what did that mean  
15 to us. So let me talk a little bit about our  
16 response to the water table rise. So during that  
17 time frame, because the water table rose, essentially  
18 what happened is, about 61 of those 159 wells became  
19 submerged and consequently the data wasn't as  
20 effective for us in determining where the plume was  
21 and what was going on.

22 We installed 15 new wells to help us  
23 understand what was happening due to the water level  
24 rise. There were also 12 wells that were already  
25 above the water table, such that they were useless to

1 us until the water table rose, and so we actually  
2 started getting good data from them. And then we had  
3 about 8 wells that were within 5 feet of the table  
4 rise, consequently allowing us to use the data from  
5 them as well. At this point we now have 43  
6 functional wells telling us what's going on with the  
7 water table.

8           What did the data from that tell us? It  
9 told us that the plume was unaffected by the water  
10 table rise, which did not surprise us from a  
11 scientific standpoint, but it also goes a little  
12 farther and helps us understand that later, when I  
13 show you how the EDB plume is collapsing, because the  
14 results were exactly as predicted, it helps us  
15 understand that, in fact, that plume collapse that  
16 I'm going to show you is, in fact, real. It's not  
17 the result of dilution as a result of the water  
18 coming up. It's, in fact, a result of the interim  
19 measures and the pump and treat that we've had in  
20 place to make this happen.

21           The last thing that I would note on this one  
22 is, there is one more sentinel well that we intend to  
23 place in 2019 and it will be located -- if you're  
24 looking at the slide, at the very top that yellow  
25 area with that kind of blob at the very top there,



1 we'll be installing one more sentinel well just to  
2 make sure that there's no place that the EDB could  
3 move towards our drinking water supplies here in  
4 Albuquerque.

5           So I've led you up to, what does the plume  
6 look like today? So on the left-hand side what  
7 you're seeing there is, what did it look like in the  
8 second quarter of 2015 and what does the plume look  
9 like today? For reference, where you can see the  
10 dark line, that is our target area of concern, that's  
11 the area north of Ridgecrest that -- and I'll talk  
12 about south of Ridgecrest later. That's the area  
13 north of Ridgecrest.

14           Let me make some points here, though, to say  
15 that the Air Force, again, remains committed to this  
16 pump and treat interim measure. We have no intention  
17 of reducing that until it's necessary to do so. The  
18 investments that we've made to add an additional  
19 extraction well, so a fourth well that we put into  
20 place in February of '18 has doubled the capacity of  
21 the treatment plant and add disposition methods that  
22 clearly demonstrate our commitment to keep working on  
23 this project.

24           I'd like to thank some folks, though. The  
25 technical working groups that have been involved in

1 determining how we would do things, like locate the  
2 EDB plume site, site the extraction wells, establish  
3 the pumping rates at which it would be most effective  
4 to use those wells. And so who's been involved in  
5 that that I need to thank? Well, there's been  
6 members of the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water  
7 Utility Authority. There's been folks from the City  
8 of Albuquerque, the EPA and the U.S. Geological  
9 Survey, as well as team members from the Air Force  
10 that have put this together.

11 One of the things that we talked about when  
12 we came in 2014, at that time what we call the -- the  
13 EPA calls its Fate and Transport Model, where are  
14 things going to go and how do we think that's going  
15 to end up. They thought at that time, based on the  
16 estimated data that was available, that it would take  
17 us about ten years to get all of the EDB south of  
18 Ridgecrest. Now, in this year there will be a new  
19 EPA model that's coming out and it will have the  
20 benefit of the data that we've collected over the  
21 last almost five years and I think we're all going to  
22 be pleasantly surprised to see it's going to be way  
23 less than ten years before we get the EDB plume  
24 less south of Ridgecrest, as we had intended.

25 So kind of, what have we done from a pump

1 and treat? What are the results that you've seen so  
2 far? So the effluent that we receive from our pump  
3 and treat system right now is non-detect for all Safe  
4 Drinking Water Act contaminants. To date we've  
5 pumped 615 million gallons of groundwater and that's  
6 resulted in about 113 grams of EDB that's been  
7 removed. Now, that doesn't sound like very much and  
8 it isn't very much, but one of the reasons is,  
9 because north of Ridgecrest what we're finding is,  
10 there isn't a high concentration of EDB, that's good  
11 news. That means that the risk and the threat is  
12 low, but it also means, even with those small  
13 amounts, we're able to capture them and make sure  
14 that they don't reach the water supply.

15           Within the target area we've reduced 86  
16 percent of the mass of EDB. So what you're looking  
17 at on this chart is kind of two lines, which is the  
18 blue line, which is the target capture zone of how  
19 much EDB is there. And then the green line that's  
20 going up is the how much have we captured going out.  
21 So about 86 percent of it we believe we've captured.

22           A fair question it would be, so how do you  
23 know about that? So what do we do is, we'll test,  
24 and it's an estimate, but it's a pretty good estimate  
25 and gets better as time goes along. We test at the

1 sites at each one of these monitoring wells, what is  
2 the concentration we're seeing. Then we look at,  
3 what is the concentration of water that's coming into  
4 our influent, coming into the pump and treat versus  
5 what's coming out. And when you measure those  
6 differences you're able to see this reduction.

7           So as I looked at the chart one of the  
8 questions I asked is, well, how could it go up and  
9 down? How could it go down and then go back up? So  
10 it's an estimate and you're going to get variations  
11 as you go through this. The important part is to  
12 look at the trend. So at the end of the day, while  
13 this number might not be particularly exact in terms  
14 of it, you look at the trend, the 86 percent is  
15 pretty close to on target. So it might be 85, it  
16 might be 87, but the trend shows you dramatic  
17 reduction in the mass of EDB.

18           So let me go to the source area a little bit  
19 and talk about, what are we doing in the source area?  
20 So by the source area I'm going to talk about the  
21 area where the spill actually occurred, and then  
22 really all the way up to Ridgecrest from there.

23           We've got a couple of pilots that are  
24 ongoing right now. One is associated with the  
25 ethylene dibromide in-situ bioremediation pilot test.

1     So what are we talking about in there? We are going  
2     to use that bioremediation where we will essentially  
3     add food to the ground in an attempt to get the  
4     appropriate kinds of bacteria to eat the EDB, for  
5     lack of a better term. We've done some testing on  
6     this and we've got an initial report that's going to  
7     be due to the New Mexico Environmental Department on  
8     the 1st of May, but the results have been  
9     extraordinarily promising in the pilot.

10           Now, I warn everybody, a pilot is just that,  
11     it's a test and it's a test under certain  
12     circumstances. Can we scale that to the rest of the  
13     area that we need to address? That remains to be  
14     seen, but the pilot is encouraging on the EDB.

15           The second test we've got is in the soil  
16     vapor extraction area, and what we call the vadose  
17     zone where we ran, for about 12 years, a soil vapor  
18     extraction program to get that vapor and condense it  
19     and then burn it off or remove it from the soil.  
20     Doing that over the course of about 12 years really  
21     dried that soil out and we kind of made soil vapor  
22     extraction something that was no longer viable for  
23     us.

24           What we're going to do under this pilot is  
25     add oxygen and add water and see if we can

1     reinvigorate that soil vapor extraction. We're going  
2     to run a pilot test on that between April and October  
3     of 2019 and then the first results you see will be  
4     sometime in early 2020. The objective of that is to  
5     be able to -- can we get at the vapor in areas that  
6     we weren't able to get at with the soil vapor  
7     extraction.

8             In the source area, just so you know, we  
9     have also completed all of the excavation of 4,800  
10    tons of soil. The 12 years of soil vapor extraction  
11    and what we took out during that time frame. We also  
12    tried some other things, something called  
13    bioslurping, which is where we go and try to get free  
14    product that's between the ground and the water and  
15    bring that up. So we did that for about four years,  
16    didn't find that we found a lot of free product, but  
17    a number of things have been done to make that  
18    happen.

19            COUNCILOR DAVIS: Madam Chair.

20            CHAIR O'MALLEY: Councilor Davis.

21            COUNCILOR DAVIS: Mr. Correll, before you go  
22    on, if you could go back really quickly to  
23    bioremediation, if you'll allow me to interrupt, I  
24    think while we're here.

25            MR. CORRELL: To this one?

1 COUNCILOR DAVIS: Yes, sir. Thank you.

2 MR. CORRELL: Sure.

3 COUNCILOR DAVIS: It's been my understanding  
4 in previous presentations to the community that in  
5 discussing this, the bioremediation test included, as  
6 you're saying, putting water and vapor back and  
7 oxygen back into the ground to help the bacteria.  
8 But there was also, I understand, maybe a lab test  
9 that also showed that by adding additional bacteria  
10 could fast-track this process significantly, but I  
11 understand that's not a part of the pilots that are  
12 being conducted in the field at this time.

13 Can you tell us why they decided not to take  
14 that extra step that had generated the most bang for  
15 our buck, sort of, in the lab.

16 MR. CORRELL: Sure. So let me do two things  
17 first. So the oxygen and water is really about the  
18 bioventing, not about the bioremediation. So for the  
19 lab tests on bioremediation I'm going to ask  
20 Ms. Lynnes, because that's beyond my technical scope.

21 COUNCILOR DAVIS: Thank you.

22 MS. LYNNES: That's a really good question,  
23 Councilman Davis. The reason that we asked the New  
24 Mexico Environment Department to put that part of the  
25 EDB in-situ bioremediation on the shelf temporarily,

1     it's because we actually found we had such a robust  
2     community of naturally dehalogenating bacteria down  
3     in our subsurface that when we fed them, they did  
4     such a great job and knocked it back so fast, and  
5     they were so robust, our feeling was that adding the  
6     additional bacteria, they would have been overwhelmed  
7     by the existing bacteria there and it really would  
8     not have added anything to it. So instead of doing  
9     that we did a second phase of biostimulation, giving  
10    them more food. And we're in the process of  
11    collecting the data on that second round.

12               Now, we haven't totally given up on  
13    necessarily trying the additional bacteria, it's kind  
14    of on the shelf. But from the first round that we've  
15    seen, and when we see the data from the second round,  
16    I think we found that the bacteria that we already  
17    had there are doing a bang-up job. And I've actually  
18    talked to some other folks that do this and they said  
19    a lot of times when you have that kind of robust  
20    activity down there, adding those other bacteria,  
21    they kind of like just disappear and they get  
22    overwhelmed.

23               COUNCILOR DAVIS: Sure. Ms. Lynnes, I don't  
24    want to take too long, I want to continue the  
25    presentation. But on this point, because I'm not a



1 scientist on this, but it seems to me that the two  
2 things we're hearing don't make sense or don't seem  
3 to come together very well. In one slide, or in one  
4 presentation, we're saying that the 12 years of sort  
5 of drying everything out has really degraded both the  
6 vapor and the oxygen and the water capacity, the  
7 water down ground. But at the same time we're  
8 saying, there's still a robust biocommunity there  
9 that's doing the work, and I think we've seen  
10 conflicting people who've said those two things  
11 cannot -- we've heard from other presentations, those  
12 two things cannot exist simultaneously. Can you help  
13 remedy that for me.

14 MS. LYNNE: Councilman Davis, I think  
15 Mr. Correll was trying to get to that point as well.  
16 We're actually talking about two different pilot  
17 tests.

18 COUNCILOR DAVIS: Sure. But I'm saying  
19 they're happening on the same soil.

20 MS. LYNNE: No, they're two very different  
21 things. So the EDB pilot is actually focused at the  
22 groundwater and the NAPL in that area. So we're not  
23 talking about the vadose zone. So we're talking  
24 about two different things here.

25 So the EDB pilot, where we decided not to

1 add the -- you know, I call them the gentrified  
2 bacteria, is, that's in the groundwater. So it's a  
3 totally different thing.

4 In the area of the vadose zone is what's  
5 above the 500 feet above and that is where we did  
6 kind of beat up the aerobic bacteria. So these are  
7 anaerobic bacteria and ethylene dibromide. These are  
8 aerobic bacteria in the vadose zone. So it's two  
9 separate things. And so those bacteria we were  
10 pretty mean to and we did desiccate them and take  
11 their oxygen level down too far. So that's why  
12 they're -- we're not actually adding water, we're  
13 adding moisture and ambient air to try to revitalize  
14 them. So we're actually talking about two very  
15 separate things.

16 COUNCILOR DAVIS: Thanks, Ms. Lynnes. And  
17 the Chair reminded me, if you would, Kate, just state  
18 your name and your title for the record.

19 MS. LYNNES: Oh, I apologize. My name is  
20 Kathryn Lynnes, L-y-n-n-e-s, and I'm the Senior  
21 Advisor for the Bulk Fuels Project for the Air Force.

22 COUNCILOR DAVIS: Thank you, Madam Chair.  
23 Mr. Correll, thanks for letting us go down that  
24 rabbit hole. I know it was something that had come  
25 up previously.

1                   COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS:  Madam Chair, if  
2    I may.

3                   CHAIR O'MALLEY:  Commissioner Stebbins.

4                   COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS:  This is a  
5    question for staff.  Do we have a copy of this  
6    presentation?  I don't see it available in our  
7    packets.

8                   EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SANCHEZ:  Madam Chair,  
9    Commissioner Hart Stebbins, no, it's electronic only  
10   at the podium.

11                  COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS:  But that was  
12   not included in our meeting documents.

13                  EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SANCHEZ:  We did not  
14   receive it in a sufficient time to do that.

15                  COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS:  All right.  
16   Thank you.  Thank you, Madam Chair.

17                  MR. CORRELL:  And I'll take responsibility  
18   for that.  For me to make a presentation I have to  
19   write it, I have to get it through Public Affairs, I  
20   have to get it through legal, and so we didn't get it  
21   to you until yesterday, was the soonest I could get  
22   it to you.

23                  So let's talk a little bit more about south  
24   of Ridgecrest.  So south of Ridgecrest, because we've  
25   been dealing most with the target zone, where are we

1     headed from there?

2                 So on the first bullet what you're seeing  
3     is, we have conducted coring across about 3,500  
4     linear feet, including 300 samples from several  
5     different locations. What is the goal of that  
6     coring? What it's going to do is, it's going to tell  
7     us for the non-aqueous phase liquid, I have to  
8     remember what the acronyms stand for too, for the  
9     non-aqueous phase liquids, where has it smeared?

10                So as you know, this stuff sits kind of  
11    between the soil and the water, has it smeared and  
12    how much has it smeared? It's going to tell us where  
13    has that occurred. It's going to tell us what the  
14    current constituents of that non-aqueous phase  
15    liquids are so that we can then decide what's the  
16    best approach to handle those areas.

17                So I think it goes to a great point that  
18    Commissioner Davis was getting to, which is, each one  
19    of these areas has something different. We removed  
20    soil and just got rid of it and remediated it. We're  
21    pumping and treating water, that treats one piece of  
22    this. Soil vapor extraction treats a different  
23    aspect of this. And so now we have this non-aqueous  
24    phase liquid that we have to deal with as well and  
25    that's what we'll be working with from this coring

1 area. Once we have that it will inform to us what is  
2 the best approach, how can we best go about treating  
3 the constituents that are in that area.

4 What is the status? We expect that we're  
5 going to have our initial results on this this summer  
6 and that we will have a report to the New Mexico  
7 Environmental Department by fall -- actually November  
8 is where we think we want to go.

9 So you can see there -- I'll just take a  
10 second to talk about the nine cores that were  
11 converted to two well ground monitoring nests.  
12 What's a ground watering nest? Essentially what it  
13 means is, when we put these in the ground, we'll put  
14 two wells essentially parallel to each other. One a  
15 little bit higher than the other. The one that's  
16 lower is in the water table now and the one that's  
17 higher is above it, so that if we have another event  
18 where the water table goes up and it gets submerged,  
19 we can use the data from the second one.

20 The six wells in the vapor monitoring nests  
21 are the same construct where we will put wells at  
22 varying levels so that if things change we'll be able  
23 to use them. Why six instead of two? Because it's  
24 500 feet of vadose zone where the vapor is, but we  
25 only have to deal with the NAPL at a very much

1 narrower area at the top of the water table. So  
2 that's what we're trying to get to as we deal with  
3 the area south of Ridgecrest.

4           So one of the other things I wanted to  
5 highlight was the community outreach that we've done  
6 in the last four-and-a-half, almost five years since  
7 we've been working on this program. So not to say  
8 this is all we would ever do, but the requirement  
9 that we have under the Resource Conservation and  
10 Recovery Act is to have two public meetings per year  
11 and that is all we are required to do. You can see  
12 the list of what's on here. And by the way, this is  
13 just for the Kirtland Bulk Fuel Spill.

14           We still do two public meetings every year  
15 at Kirtland for all the other cleanups that we have,  
16 but for the Kirtland Bulk Fuels Facility Spill we do  
17 this many public meetings, plus all of the others  
18 that you see here. So I believe the Air Force is  
19 committed to engaging with the community, informing  
20 the community and giving the opportunity for the  
21 community to hear and understand what the Air Force  
22 is doing and where we're headed as we go forward.

23           Last slide is, so what's the way ahead?  
24 I'll caveat the way ahead is by saying, this is the  
25 Air Force's way ahead. I still have to work with New

1 Mexico Environmental Department and the regulators,  
2 so their timetable is not necessarily mine. But  
3 where we wish to go on this is, we will have a  
4 National Pollutant Discharge permit hopefully issued  
5 by the EPA in 2019. We hope to never have to use  
6 that permit, but what would that permit allow us to  
7 do? It would allow us potentially to take the clean  
8 water that comes out of the pump and treat system  
9 that is completely compliant with the Safe Drinking  
10 Water Act, and if for some reason we couldn't put it  
11 on a golf course or if for some reason we couldn't  
12 re-inject it, we'd be able to surface release that  
13 water as long as it met the permit requirements. We  
14 expect to have that permit this year.

15 I already talked about the bioventing pilot  
16 test that we intend to implement this year and the  
17 shallow soil vapor data, that's the core samples that  
18 I was talking about that we expect to have this year  
19 as well.

20 In 2020 we will have a second injection well  
21 that will be completed, and what does that mean?  
22 That means that we will have two -- we have one well  
23 that's really reliable and one that's fairly old for  
24 re-injection, the water that we get out of the pump  
25 and treat system. We'll have another well that will

1 be more reliable and that should cover any potential  
2 problems should one well go down, we'll have no  
3 problem with a place to put the water that's coming  
4 out of the pump and treat system.

5 And then in 2020 we hope that the site  
6 investigation phase will be completed with this  
7 coring report that I just talked about and that we'll  
8 get Phase II of the RFI report. The Phase II -- we  
9 already have the -- Phase I was, what do we think,  
10 that's defining the plume. Phase II is, okay, now  
11 that the water table rose, what do we think now,  
12 that's what Phase II is. We hope to have that  
13 complete in 2020.

14 In 2021 we'd like them to approve that  
15 report with an updated risk assessment. And then  
16 hopefully we're going to have the Corrective Measures  
17 Evaluation report started in 2021. Then beyond that  
18 we would get the corrective measures implementation.  
19 And so that's kind of where we are as we go ahead.

20 The Corrective Measures Evaluation, we think  
21 is about a one- to two-year process. Again, that is  
22 highly dependent on how long the regulators wish to  
23 review it.

24 So let me conclude then by saying, as I  
25 started, so I'm back here four-and-a-half years



1 later. And as I mentioned, Ms. Lynnes is here, she's  
2 been here almost five years and she's been with me  
3 for almost four years of that. The Air Force is  
4 committed to this project. No one's drinking water  
5 with EDB in it. We remain committed to the Kirtland  
6 Bulk Fuels cleanup. We recognize what the Air  
7 Force's responsibility is and we've made commitments  
8 to you. And in every one of those commitments we've  
9 met that commitment or we've exceeded it and we're  
10 not done. We will continue working on this.

11 So let me stop there and I'll be happy to  
12 take any additional questions that you have for me.

13 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Members. Commissioner  
14 Stebbins.

15 COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: Thank you,  
16 Madam Chair. And I want to say, Secretary Correll,  
17 thank you for being here. There is certainly a lot  
18 of good news, a lot of good news to celebrate  
19 tonight, and I really give you full credit for that.  
20 When you came in 2014 you made a point of listening  
21 to all of us in the local government and listening to  
22 our concerns. And at that time, and it continues to  
23 be the dissolve phase, and what kind of threat --  
24 sorry, the dissolve phase plume and what threat that  
25 represented to our drinking water well.

1           So when we look at the map and we see the  
2   accomplishments on that, that's fantastic. And  
3   again, I want to thank you for that. And I know, as  
4   you said, there are lots of people who also deserve  
5   to be thanked and there were some really key people  
6   that you brought on, like Dr. Baddoor, Trent Simpler.  
7   There were people who made that happen and I want to  
8   make sure that we recognize them as well, because  
9   we're seeing the results of their work.

10           So your presentation said 85 or 86 percent  
11   of the EDB mass has been captured in the target  
12   capture zone. Do you have an estimate of what  
13   percent of the total plume has been captured?

14           MR. CORRELL: I'd have to take that one and  
15   get back to you on it. So, I don't know. And I  
16   don't know that we have that data yet for the south  
17   of Ridgecrest so that we really know how much there  
18   is. We've got a really robust measurement system  
19   north of Ridgecrest and we're working more on some of  
20   these other aspects. But south of Ridgecrest, if you  
21   don't mind I'll take that one for the record and I'll  
22   get back to you on that.

23           COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: That would be  
24   great. So the area south of Ridgecrest. So, again,  
25   I think there was an agreement among all of us that

1 the target capture zone would be north of Ridgecrest.  
2 There still is some EDB, some significant  
3 concentrations in the plume that is south of  
4 Ridgecrest. Are there plans to install extraction  
5 wells south of Ridgecrest to begin addressing that  
6 EDB that's outside the target capture zone?

7 MR. CORRELL: That's a great question, it  
8 allows me to talk a little bigger picture discussion  
9 on this. So what are we doing here under this  
10 interim measures? We're doing something ahead of the  
11 CME, ahead of our Corrective Measures Evaluation.  
12 How does this normally work?

13 So we have 4,300 cleanup sites in the Air  
14 Force, so how does this work under the CRCA and RCRA  
15 process normally. Normally we don't do any of this  
16 until we finish the equivalent of the Corrective  
17 Measures Evaluation, we do none of it. We don't  
18 start any of the pump and treat. At Kirtland we  
19 started this way in advance of it.

20 At this point in time with the four pump and  
21 treats that we have in place and the other data we  
22 have, we think we've got a sufficient interim  
23 measure. So at this point what we would do is finish  
24 the analysis that I talked about where we're doing  
25 the soil cores, get that information and then use

1     that in the Corrective Measures Evaluation to  
2     determine what's the right answer. It could be pump  
3     and treat, but it might be something different.

4             So at this point nobody's drinking water --  
5     plume's not moving. What we would want to do is get  
6     that data, find out what the right answer is and then  
7     take the correct action to address it, which could be  
8     pump and treat, but we don't know that yet.

9             COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: And that would  
10    be, I think you gave a timeline for completion of the  
11    CMEs might be 2023?

12            MR. CORRELL: So we would like to have the  
13    CME started in 2021. It will take one to two years  
14    to do that, depending on the number of questions that  
15    we have. And by the way, that is also an opportunity  
16    for -- the reason -- why does it take that long?  
17    It's not just, I send it to NMED and they sit on it  
18    for two years. There will be an opportunity for  
19    public review, public comment, very robust  
20    investigation, because at that point we're all coming  
21    to an agreement on, this is what the plume contains  
22    and this is how big it is. So it will take a little  
23    while to do that. So we are estimating it will take  
24    one to two years to make that happen. And you all  
25    will be a part of that.

1           COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: You have this  
2 world-class pump and treat facility. And again, I  
3 want to thank you. I do recognize that you did  
4 actively respond to our concerns to get this work  
5 done now and I appreciate that.

6           So you've got this amazing pump and treat  
7 system, which is working incredibly quickly. What  
8 happens -- does it shut down when the EDB in the  
9 target capture zone has been removed?

10          MR. CORRELL: Great question again, so  
11 thanks, I appreciate you -- these are great  
12 questions. So one of the things that we will do as  
13 part of the Corrective Measures Evaluation, we will  
14 then get the corrective measures implementation. So  
15 in conjunction with the regulator a decision will be  
16 made, the equivalent of a record of decision that  
17 says, "okay, we've looked at all of the information  
18 and here's what we've decided. We've decided we're  
19 going to do these things and we're going to do them  
20 for this long a period of time." Typically not  
21 time-based. Typically results-based.

22          So in this particular case, as we've said  
23 before, the maximum contaminant level, for example,  
24 for EDB is five micrograms per nanoliter. The record  
25 of decision will likely say, "you will run this until

1    you achieve a certain level in your groundwater."  
2    Once you've achieved that level, then we will move to  
3    another phase, typically long-term monitoring, to see  
4    whether or not there's rebound and the numbers go  
5    back up again or they were able to -- or do we need  
6    to continue that pump and treat or is it, have we, in  
7    fact, finished at some point.

8                So the goal is no, you don't want to run  
9    pump and treat forever. You want to run it until you  
10   don't need it anymore. And the record of decision  
11   will tell us when we think that is, but there's  
12   always a long, long-term monitoring period where we  
13   have to constantly check and see, did it stay that  
14   way or did something bad happen after we left.

15               COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: So any  
16   operational changes in the pump and treat system  
17   would be contingent upon additional --

18               MR. CORRELL: Corrective Measures Evaluation  
19   and implementation agreement.

20               COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: So nothing  
21   short-term.

22               MR. CORRELL: No. So if your question is,  
23   are we going to shut the thing down? We are not  
24   shutting the pump and treat down. It's going to go,  
25   it's continuing to go. And we have no plans to

1     curtail it at all.

2                 COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS:   Great.   And you  
3     mentioned some of the deadlines that have been  
4     established by NMED.   And I know some of those were  
5     in a letter that was dated February 25th.   Do you  
6     anticipate meeting all of those deadlines?

7                 MR. CORRELL:   We do.

8                 COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS:   That's  
9     excellent.   Can you just talk about the status of the  
10    vapor risk assessment.

11                MR. CORRELL:   So I'm going to ask Ms. Lynnes  
12    to come up and talk about that.   I'm aware that she's  
13    briefed me, but my concern is I will misspeak.   So  
14    let me let her do that.

15                MS. LYNNES:   Thank you, Commissioner Hart  
16    Stebbins.   So as part of the State's conditional  
17    approval of our risk assessment they requested that  
18    we do some additional shallow soil vapor borings,  
19    kind of over by where the VA has close -- where they  
20    have buildings, and up just at the edge of Bullhead  
21    Park, and then like across the street like into  
22    Lassiter Park near the homes.

23                You know, in our last stakeholder meeting,  
24    you know, Dennis McQuillan, the chief scientist for  
25    NMED said, "I don't really think there's anything

1     there."   Bart Faris from the City of Albuquerque  
2     echoed that.   We really don't think there's anything  
3     there, but we want to kind of do belts and  
4     suspenders.   And one of the reasons for this is, in  
5     those vapor monitoring nests that Mr. Correll  
6     mentioned, our shallowest one is 25 feet down.   And  
7     so we basically took that data and said -- that's  
8     just like, we're going to take that concentration and  
9     assume it's right under your floor, when we did the  
10    risk assessment.   And it was found to be okay.   But  
11    we don't have actual data from that shallower zone,  
12    which is how you evaluate whether or not there's a  
13    potential for vapor intrusion.   You're looking at  
14    five to ten feet below grade.   So that's why we're  
15    going to do those.   And we will have the work plan to  
16    the State within the time frame established in that  
17    letter.

18               The State wants us to do two sampling  
19    rounds, one in the summer, one in the winter, because  
20    the concentrations tend to be higher in the winter,  
21    if we find any concentrations.   And then there will  
22    be a summary report that's due to the State whenever  
23    they establish when it's due, because we don't have a  
24    date for that yet.   And then that will feed into an  
25    amended risk assessment either as part of the CME or



1 at the end of the RFI Phase II.

2 And just one other quick thing. You asked  
3 what's the plume capture south of Ridgecrest. This  
4 system is not designed to affect that. So that's why  
5 Well 239, which is right there on Ridgecrest by San  
6 Pedro, that is at the foot of that target capture  
7 zone, that's Well 239, the one we're pumping at a  
8 lower rate, like around 75 GPM. Again, this interim  
9 measure is only designed to address that dissolve  
10 phase EDB alone plume and it doesn't affect the rest  
11 of the plume south of there.

12 COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: Thank you. Two  
13 more quick questions. Budget. So federal budget.  
14 Do you have any concerns? I know there's been  
15 discussion in the media about perhaps infrastructure  
16 dollars being diverted from military installations  
17 around the country. Any concerns about funding  
18 availability for this?

19 MR. CORRELL: So the answer to that question  
20 is no. It's been asked several times. And so what I  
21 will tell you is, we remain committed to this  
22 program. You will see budget fluctuations here  
23 throughout this program. Why is that? When we  
24 install a pump and treat well, or when we built the  
25 building, that's going to be a big spend year. Once

1 the well is in place, now all I have to pay for is  
2 operations and maintenance and sustainment of that  
3 well. So every year you'll see ups and downs in the  
4 budgets, but they're based on reflecting what is the  
5 requirement to meet the need. But I do not  
6 anticipate any challenges in meeting our budgetary  
7 need for this project, or frankly any others that we  
8 have.

9 COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: One final  
10 question, and this is really based on recent  
11 conversations with some of our local Air Force  
12 leadership. Would you say the Air Force is committed  
13 to continuing to include the Water Authority as a  
14 stakeholder?

15 MR. CORRELL: So I would say yes. And so at  
16 the end of the day we have to recognize the regulator  
17 is the New Mexico Environmental Department and we are  
18 the regulated entity, and so that relationship  
19 between the Air Force and the New Mexico  
20 Environmental Department is the decision  
21 relationship. At the same time there's value in  
22 bringing many stakeholders in to participate, and  
23 we've seen that. And so the folks who have  
24 participated from the Albuquerque Bernalillo County  
25 Water Utility Authority have provided great value as

1     advisors to us. I would expect they will continue to  
2     do that.

3             One of the things folks need to recognize  
4     though as we move forward on it, when we first  
5     started this we didn't know what we were going to do.  
6     Lots of discussion. Lots of input required. Now  
7     we're at a point where we've got our four wells for  
8     the EDB plume in. We think our interim measures,  
9     with the exception of some of these pilot tests, are  
10    pretty well set until we get to the Corrective  
11    Measures Evaluations. So the need for lots more  
12    change and input is probably going to be smaller as  
13    we go forward, but I think all the players will still  
14    need to be there and we will value their input.

15            COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: And again,  
16    thank you so much for being here tonight. And thank  
17    you, Madam Chair.

18            CHAIR O'MALLEY: Councilor Davis.

19            COUNCILOR DAVIS: Thank you, Madam Chair.  
20    Mr. Correll, thank you again. And, Ms. Lynnes, thank  
21    you so much. I just wanted to follow up again to the  
22    Commissioner's point there and just reiterate how  
23    important it is. I know in the last, sort of,  
24    several quarters that -- on the Air Force side of the  
25    table in terms of this sort of roundtable with NMED

1 and others, there seems to have been a -- there's a  
2 perception that the Air Force is sort of pushing some  
3 of those data-driven stakeholders or data contributor  
4 stakeholders out. And I think what you said tonight  
5 is exactly well stated, and due to the work of the  
6 Air Force that to date there are no contaminants in  
7 our drinking water, but I think that's, in big part,  
8 to the Water Authority stepping up to add not only  
9 technical expertise, but also being able to sit at  
10 the table, validate questions, and ask for more  
11 clarification on data so that we can put that back to  
12 our rate holders because they are the ratepayers,  
13 because there's no -- as you said, there's no way for  
14 us to unring that bell once we get to that place.  
15 And so I just hope that we can continue to have a  
16 more transparent process on the data side instead of  
17 on the post-report side, because that helps us  
18 reassure our constituents and our ratepayers that  
19 we're doing -- that you are doing a good job and we  
20 trust that data. I have no doubt that it's true at  
21 this point, but still we know that in the past there  
22 has been frustration there and we don't want to lose  
23 that good momentum.

24 I did want to follow up really quickly to  
25 the point that was made about the vadose zone and

1 sort of monitoring at the Bullhead Park. And I know  
2 Ms. Lynnes mentioned Lassiter Park, which is actually  
3 a neighborhood there. And as you mentioned, three of  
4 those wells had earlier, in addition to other things,  
5 benzene as well in those 25-foot below ground level  
6 monitoring, and we haven't seen anything further. I  
7 understand that the Air Force has a deadline of a  
8 couple of days, I think, in May to put a plan forward  
9 on what we do to continue to monitor those. But I  
10 think there's a real concern, that the Air Force has  
11 offered, for example, for us to -- I see Colonel  
12 Alvarez back there, he's been a great partner with us  
13 in the community and the Air Force Base; have offered  
14 for us to take over additional Air Force land there  
15 as open space and maintain it. And we're doing some  
16 significant improvements and investments in our  
17 public parks there, but I think we have some concern  
18 from community members that if there is a pathway or  
19 if there's a lack of data between the 25-foot level  
20 and the ground level that we don't yet have, as we do  
21 more activity and more construction and more  
22 investment in those parks, we need to -- we want to  
23 fast-track the process to ensuring that there is no  
24 pathway.

25 And I think maybe I'm going to end with a

1 question by saying, I understand there's some concern  
2 that the data points that were presented about  
3 exposure levels or potential pathways was based on  
4 indoor sort of numbers, right, under your house, for  
5 example, but not necessarily in -- whether direct  
6 impact with the soil for outdoor activities and play  
7 activities, open space activities, was considered.  
8 And so I'm curious what the Air Force has planned to  
9 close that data gap is in a rapid-fire secession and  
10 how we can move forward to ensure that we're meeting  
11 those deadlines.

12 MR. CORRELL: So I'll let --

13 COUNCILOR DAVIS: That was a lot.

14 MR. CORRELL: -- Kate jump in in a second,  
15 but -- so several things there. So first of all, the  
16 way I heard her explain the shallow was, we had taken  
17 a pretty conservative approach of saying, if it's at  
18 25 feet, we're going to presume it's at zero, which  
19 -- and I do vapor stuff outside of just EDB. That's  
20 a pretty conservative approach. That means that if  
21 it's bad there I'm going to presume it's bad at the  
22 top. It might actually not be.

23 I will also tell you that, in general, when  
24 I look at vapor intrusion issues across our Air Force  
25 portfolio, the indoor is a far more concern because

1     there's not a lot of air movement.  So generally  
2     speaking, again, that's a very conservative approach  
3     to use the indoor standard.  Because, generally  
4     speaking, when you're outside, when you're dealing  
5     with radon and things like that it's -- when you're  
6     indoors it's a problem.  When you're outdoors it's  
7     not a problem.

8             That said, when we get this information, and  
9     if you want to do work out there, even with vapor  
10    intrusion it's not that you can't do work, you have  
11    to have vapor barriers, you have to do things to  
12    account for it.  So I think we'll get the information  
13    you need so it can be safe and will be safe.  And  
14    then let me let Kate add anything else she wants to  
15    to it.

16            COUNCILOR DAVIS:  Thanks, Ms. Lynnes.

17            MS. LYNNES:  And just to keep in mind that  
18    those -- you know, Mr. Correll was correct in what he  
19    was saying about vapor intrusion.  We do quarterly  
20    monitoring in all of our 248 soil vapor locations  
21    that have 6 ports apiece, on a quarterly basis.  We  
22    look at this data all the time.

23            When we did the risk assessment we did look  
24    at the ambient air risk for recreational users at  
25    Bullhead Park, and they're safe.  The real issue with

1     this is, is back, frankly -- and it's going to be  
2     real interesting when we get the coring results and  
3     some other things and really start to pull all these  
4     pieces together of what the remaining NAPL is and  
5     what would be feeding vapor.

6             Out in the field we really didn't see  
7     anything out there when we were doing the cores. And  
8     you probably saw that rig out in the soccer field,  
9     right. Yeah, my dogs are very intrigued with that  
10    every day.

11            COUNCILOR DAVIS: You and I both are there  
12    every morning, I think, with our dogs.

13            MS. LYNNE: Yes. And so what we're really  
14    thinking is, when we were running the soil vapor  
15    extraction, we were actually at a much larger zone of  
16    influence than we thought we did and it was actually  
17    spreading vapor around a little bit. And now that  
18    we've got -- you know, the rebound is done and we're  
19    looking at things, we're really -- you know, we're  
20    not seeing that now, and so what -- you know, we're  
21    keeping an eye on the vapor data. If we see an  
22    uptick in anything we compare it to the risk levels.  
23    We don't just do it when we do the risk assessment.  
24    We constantly keep an eye on it.

25            The purpose for these shallow corings that



1 the State asked for just to make sure -- and like I  
2 said, Dennis McQuillan and Bart Faris, at our last  
3 stakeholders meeting, we're all saying, we don't  
4 really think we're going to see anything here. We  
5 really, really truly don't. We've been very  
6 conservative. But because of public concern, and  
7 that 7.1 acre parcel is really in an area so distant  
8 from that, I wouldn't be concerned about that. But  
9 we can certainly sit down with you and go through  
10 that and show you our quarterly monitoring results  
11 and put people's mind to rest. Because, you know, we  
12 all know that's a heavily-used park and it would be  
13 great to have more space.

14 And could I briefly actually address a  
15 question that you had, Commissioner Hart Stebbins,  
16 about why the CME process takes so long? So when you  
17 submit the Corrective Measures Evaluation, what  
18 happens is we recommend -- we do technology screening  
19 and then the ones that survived the first round go  
20 into the second round. We make recommendations for  
21 north-south Ridgecrest. NMED then has 360 days under  
22 their rules to review that. They then come out with  
23 their recommended remedies, which may or may not  
24 match what we recommend. They put out a statement of  
25 basis and a fact sheet and a public notice period of

1 at least 60 days probably, and then there will likely  
2 be a request for hearing. That's what actually push  
3 those -- so it's that review period and the hearing  
4 that pushed that date out. But that process is what  
5 allows you -- it's more than just a public meeting,  
6 it's an actual hearing on the record. So the Water  
7 Utility Authority could put on their own technical  
8 experts and cross-examine our technical experts. So  
9 that is a very robust process that's unique to RCRA,  
10 frankly, on remedy evaluation. So when we, like,  
11 look at, should we put in other extraction wells  
12 closer to the source area, that will be the  
13 opportunity to really drill down into those. And I  
14 just wanted to explain that a little further.

15 COUNCILOR DAVIS: Thank you.

16 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Are there any other  
17 questions? Commissioner Stebbins, you said you had  
18 another one.

19 COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: Thank you,  
20 Madam Chair. One last question, and you're probably  
21 tired of me asking you this, but I think since 2014  
22 I've asked you every time you've been here. I think  
23 back then the Air Force made a commitment to eight  
24 extraction wells.

25 MR. CORRELL: Up to eight extraction wells.

1                   COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: Up to eight  
2     extraction wells, okay. I seem to remember a more  
3     detailed conversation about four now, four later. So  
4     my question is, if there are additional extraction  
5     wells it's unlikely that those will be installed to  
6     address the EDB plumes south of Ridgecrest until  
7     2023?

8                   MR. CORRELL: It is unlikely we will take  
9     any additional measures beyond interim measures until  
10    we get to the CME completion. So I would think  
11    that's correct. And why is that? Again, to remind  
12    you, because no one's at risk. We have mitigated the  
13    risk sufficiently at this point of anyone drinking  
14    water with EDB. We'll still do the vapor things that  
15    we need to do, but right now the risk assessment  
16    indicates we don't need to do more until we know the  
17    rest of the story. So that's what I would expect,  
18    right.

19                  COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: Thank you.  
20    Thank you, Madam Chair.

21                  CHAIR O'MALLEY: Thank you, Mr. Correll. I  
22    just have a quick question for our manager. So the  
23    report, as Mr. Correll stated, did not come to us.  
24    Well, it isn't actually in our -- I don't think yet,  
25    or maybe we can download it now. So the Water

1 Authority didn't really have a chance to look at this  
2 status report; is that correct?

3 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SANCHEZ: Madam Chair,  
4 that's correct.

5 CHAIR O'MALLEY: So given, of course, our  
6 interest and -- not only our interest, but as a  
7 stakeholder in this, I think it might be good to have  
8 our staff respond in some way to the status report  
9 for us, that would be good.

10 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SANCHEZ: Madam Chair, I  
11 think at the May meeting we can do that publicly.  
12 And I think we would also invite the New Mexico  
13 Environment Department secretary to make a  
14 presentation.

15 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Thank you. Thank you,  
16 Mr. Correll.

17 MR. CORRELL: As you do that, we're very  
18 interested in your feedback on this. So I'd be  
19 interested to know what you think as well.

20 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Appreciate that. If there  
21 are no other questions, we'll move on to the next  
22 presentation, which is the Water and Drought Report.  
23 Mr. Carlos Bustos.

24 MR. BUSTOS: Good afternoon, Madam Chair,  
25 Members of the Board. I'm Carlos Bustos and I manage

1 the Water Conservation Program for the Water  
2 Authority. So I got three good news to share today.

3 First good news is that our customers have  
4 saved almost 100 million gallons to date compared to  
5 last year. As you recall, last year we had a great  
6 conservation celebration reaching 125, our lowest to  
7 date.

8 The other good news is that we're getting  
9 good rain. The winter was amazing. We had great  
10 precipitation. Some areas of Albuquerque had almost  
11 eight inches just between November and March. While  
12 others had two inches between January and March. So  
13 compared to last year that's about 150 percent more.  
14 And it seems like our forecast moving forward is  
15 getting a lot better.

16 As you may recall, last year when Katherine  
17 Yuhas came and did this presentation we were moving  
18 into an advisory for a drought and that's not the  
19 case. Right now, even though the drought monitoring  
20 and maps are showing that we're abnormally dry, which  
21 is surprising because if you look outside right now  
22 it's raining, and it seems like every two weeks we  
23 have been getting some good rainfall. Nevertheless,  
24 that's where we are today.

25 And as you may know, in order for us to move

1     into a severe drought or drought advisory the entire  
2     county has to be in severe drought, which means that  
3     it needs to be like in the orange to red. It's not  
4     looking like in the next three months we're going to  
5     move in that direction if precipitation continues to  
6     be the same. We most likely are going to move on  
7     through the year in anticipating good precipitation  
8     the next three months. So that was my second good  
9     news.

10           My third good news is, as you may recall,  
11     last year we entered into an agreement with City  
12     parks and recs to support the efforts of planting  
13     more trees and restore the canopy laws that we're  
14     facing here in the Albuquerque area. Most of our  
15     trees were planted back in the 1920s, 1940s. A lot  
16     of those trees are aging. They're facing a risk of  
17     dying and their lifespan is ending.

18           So one of the big things that we're doing,  
19     not only through our Treebate Program, is to support  
20     the efforts of City parks and planting mature trees  
21     in all our parks. The good news is that we also  
22     extended a donation of trees to the County. So now  
23     we're working with County Land Management and  
24     supporting their efforts, and thanks to both of those  
25     efforts we have planted almost 300 trees in this

1 winter season alone. So we're talking about mature  
2 trees with a six-inch caliber which can withstand the  
3 high winds that we get and most likely are going to  
4 be successful.

5 CHAIR O'MALLEY: So this is where there's  
6 some irrigation, right?

7 MR. BUSTOS: Yes, yes. It's areas where  
8 there's already irrigation. One of the techniques  
9 that both City and County parks do is that they plant  
10 the trees in the winter. In the winter the  
11 irrigation system is not on. Nevertheless, they  
12 still go out there at least twice a week with trucks  
13 and containers of water and water each individual  
14 tree. And the idea is that during the winter the  
15 trees will put a lot more energy into growing those  
16 roots, that way when it starts getting hot those  
17 trees are ready to withstand the heat of the spring  
18 and the summer. And then once the season kicks in  
19 then they get water by spray irrigation.

20 The other good news is that thanks to our  
21 Treebates our customers have also supported the  
22 restoration of tree canopy laws in Albuquerque, and  
23 they planted almost 1,300 trees last year alone. So  
24 that's super successful. Not only are we working  
25 with City partners and County partners to increase

1 the tree canopy, also we've seen that the Treebate  
2 alone, that's one of our rebates, has increased by  
3 almost 300 percent in the last two years. The  
4 participation, the energy is out, there's a lot of  
5 programs that the City is sponsoring, and now the  
6 County. And through the Water Authority we're  
7 encouraging and we continue to be vested in  
8 supporting these efforts. That way, 20 years from  
9 now, we can have a healthy tree canopy in more than  
10 20 years hopefully. And those were my three good  
11 news.

12 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Well, that's great news.  
13 Any other questions for Mr. Bustos? Thank you very  
14 much.

15 MR. BUSTOS: Thank you.

16 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Next we'll go to Item 7,  
17 which is the Introduction of First Reading of  
18 Legislation and that's Manager Sanchez. 7A.

19 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SANCHEZ: Thank you,  
20 Madam Chair. I'm going to provide some brief  
21 highlights on the Rate Ordinance. If you recall, the  
22 Rate Ordinance requires that we conduct a cost of  
23 service review every two years to ensure there's no  
24 cross-subsidy, there's integrity in the rate  
25 structure itself for our customers and for any fees



1 for service, including the UECs, the water supply  
2 charge. Those were all evaluated.

3 If you recall, Water 2120 required that the  
4 Water Authority cease acquisition of water rights and  
5 move more towards reuse recycling into the future.  
6 So that required a substantial change I'll go over  
7 later.

8 The ordinance also contemplates changes to  
9 the Water Assistance Fund. If you recall, we have a  
10 low-income assistance program that's ongoing.  
11 Whereas, the Water Assistance Fund is more for  
12 emergencies, one-time occurrences. And I would point  
13 out that the origin of that fund was actually from  
14 our employees through a United Way campaign and it  
15 was expanded later on by this Board to allow  
16 customers to contribute to that in their monthly  
17 bills.

18 The UECs were updated by the ENR index by  
19 3.1 percent. So for the water, you see it's about a  
20 hundred dollars. For the sewer you see it's about  
21 \$75 dollars. All of these proposed changes were  
22 reviewed by the Technical Advisory Committee. They  
23 had three meetings on this. Some of the  
24 recommendations are that the water resource charge,  
25 formerly known as the water supply charge, be phased

1 in over a long period of time because of substantial  
2 increases. The TCAC also recommended that the UECs  
3 and water resource charge also be evaluated every two  
4 years in addition to rates.

5           So with regard to the Water Assistance Fund,  
6 as I mentioned, it's currently funded by donations  
7 from ratepayers. We're currently receiving about  
8 \$1,000 a month, about \$12,000 annually. Not much.  
9 Our recommendation is that we appropriate \$150,000 to  
10 this fund to help customers on a one-time assistance  
11 and they would expand it to renters occupying  
12 single-family homes. It would also help customers in  
13 crisis. It would reduce staff time and eliminate  
14 shutoffs escalating the fees and potentially even  
15 qualifying overtime, for our low-income assistance  
16 program.

17           With regard to the water resource charge,  
18 this again is shifting from water rights acquisition  
19 to bring online infrastructure reuse projects over  
20 the next 45 to 50 years. This would only apply to  
21 new customers outside of the fully built areas.  
22 Areas that require development agreements and this is  
23 in line with a no-net expense for growth.

24           So the impact just on the three-quarter inch  
25 residential, the current water supply charge is about

1     roughly \$1,700. The new charge would go to about  
2     \$4,000, a difference of almost \$2,400. The  
3     recommendation would be to phase this in over eight  
4     years because of the magnitude of the increase. So  
5     it would be about \$400 a year each year over the next  
6     eight years. So year one would be \$2,000 and year  
7     eight would be almost \$5,000. That is the  
8     recommendation for that change.

9             The last slide shows you the magnitude of  
10    our proposed change in relation to some of our  
11    neighbors in Colorado and Texas. And even with that  
12    change, although it's substantial, it's far less than  
13    what we see around us. So that's the short version  
14    of the presentation on the Rate Ordinance. I'd be  
15    happy to stand for any questions.

16            CHAIR O'MALLEY: Are there any questions on  
17    the first one, changes to the Rate Ordinance?

18            COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: Madam Chair.

19            CHAIR O'MALLEY: Commissioner Stebbins.

20            COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: Thank you,  
21    Madam Chair. So, Mark, the water resource charge,  
22    that's the former water supply charge. These  
23    increases would apply only to new service outside the  
24    current service area.

25            EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SANCHEZ: That is

1 correct.

2 COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: Okay, great.

3 Just to comment, I really want to thank you on behalf  
4 of my constituents, for your work on the Water  
5 Assistance Fund. I think all of us who represent  
6 low-income areas know how many of our constituents  
7 kind of live paycheck to paycheck and a crisis can  
8 really just push them over the edge. So something  
9 like this is incredibly important. The fact that it  
10 is now available to renters, I have had questions  
11 about that from time to time. And I understand the  
12 complexity of trying to expand it to multifamily  
13 housing, but just that small step, I think, is going  
14 to make a big difference for a lot of our families.  
15 So thank you for that.

16 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SANCHEZ: Thank you.

17 COMMISSIONER HART STEBBINS: Thank you,  
18 Madam Chair.

19 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Councilor Davis.

20 COUNCILOR DAVIS: Mr. Sanchez, I think  
21 that's great that we're doing the assistance fund, as  
22 the Commissioner said. What are we doing to reach  
23 out to ratepayers to educate them about this or what  
24 is our protocol, say, if someone falls behind a month  
25 or two, how proactive are we or how active are people

1 engaged with that fund? I do, for the record, think  
2 we should -- we have the ability right now to  
3 appropriate some funds to it and this Board should do  
4 that, but how do we reach out to folks about that.

5 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SANCHEZ: Madam Chair,  
6 Councilor Davis, we have two nonprofit partners. One  
7 is Storehouse of Albuquerque and the other is the Rio  
8 Grande Food Project, who PNM uses actually for their  
9 Good Neighbor Fund. So we're kind of partnering with  
10 them at that location to reach out to customers that  
11 are coming in for their assistance as well. So  
12 that's the network we're using in the community to  
13 reach out.

14 COUNCILOR DAVIS: And to follow up, say a  
15 customer begins to fall behind on their bill and we  
16 start to send them notices, is there information in  
17 our notices that says we have this fund available if  
18 you qualify or is there a way that we're educating  
19 folks once they start to fall behind.

20 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SANCHEZ: Madam Chair,  
21 Councilor Davis, our customer service  
22 representatives, as they're interacting with  
23 customers, educate them about that.

24 COUNCILOR DAVIS: Thank you.

25 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Are there any other

1 questions? Thank you. That takes us to 7B.

2 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SANCHEZ: Madam Chair,  
3 with your permission, I'll address Item B and C at  
4 the same time.

5 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Great. Thanks.

6 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SANCHEZ: So this is our  
7 proposed budget for FY20. This chart basically shows  
8 you kind of the real best process we use to go  
9 through our budgeting process. It's a continuous  
10 process going forward. We're currently at the  
11 budget. We engage our customers with the Technical  
12 Advisory Committee, customer conversations, all of  
13 that feeds into our budgeting process over time.

14 Our assumptions for FY20, we are not  
15 proposing a rate increase to our customers. There  
16 are no new FTEs. This is essentially a maintenance  
17 of effort budget. Our goal is to increase  
18 efficiencies internally to absorb a lot of these  
19 increases. We expect our increases to grow by two  
20 percent. We don't expect a lot of growth in our  
21 service area. We're assuming our consumption levels  
22 would be at last year's levels, which were 125  
23 gallons per capita per day. We continue to increase  
24 our capital spending by \$3 million each year as  
25 directed by this Board.

1           Our Rate Reserve is funded at nine million.  
2   If you recall, this is a separate rate reserve in the  
3   event of huge consumption fluctuations due to  
4   conservation and that would not require us to go to  
5   our ratepayers for an emergency rate increase. And  
6   our fund balance will remain at 1/12 of operating  
7   expenses.

8           This pie chart kind of just shows you where  
9   the \$231 million budget would come from. 55 percent  
10   water, 40 percent sewer, 2.7 percent miscellaneous,  
11   which are interest earnings, lease payments for water  
12   sales and compo sales. And the working capital is  
13   basically drawing down from our fund balance to fund  
14   basically the capital contribution and increase  
15   chemicals.

16           Expenses, our largest expense is obviously  
17   debt service, almost \$80 million a year, then wages  
18   and benefits, operating expenses, transfer of the  
19   funds, which is cash transfers of capital, and risk  
20   and workers comp, which I would point out have not  
21   changed for the last two years due to our wellness  
22   program and safety measures.

23           Just to remind you, we tend not to toot our  
24   own horn, but we've received some pretty prestigious  
25   awards over the last year. We received a National

1 Water Protection Award. We received a Platinum Award  
2 for Utility Excellence. Partnership for Safe Water  
3 and a Peak Performance Award. And last, but not  
4 least, we were Triple AAA upgraded by S&P. And  
5 there's only about seven percent of utilities across  
6 the country that are in that category.

7 In terms of accomplishments, I'm not going  
8 to dwell on these, you can see these yourself, but we  
9 exceeded our target for conservation. And despite  
10 drought and river conditions that curtailed our  
11 surface water, we still produced over half of our  
12 consumption with surface water. Bear Canyon  
13 continues.

14 One significant achievement was, we had  
15 customer conversations on water quality throughout  
16 the community and what we heard loud and clear from  
17 customers was, that water quality report you send to  
18 us every year, hard to understand, very technical, we  
19 want you to change it. So we've changed that. In  
20 May staff will present that to you and it will show  
21 drastic changes. A lot more graphic information that  
22 customers can digest.

23 Most of you know we completed the Rivers and  
24 Aquifers Water Protection Plan, that's been  
25 presented. That was a significant achievement. We



1     were engaged in the Los Padillas Waterline Project  
2     and our water quality lab has been reaccredited at  
3     the highest standard in the country. And we created  
4     our own online application system called Authority  
5     Works for applicants.

6             In terms of priorities for FY20, as we  
7     presented at the last meeting, we're going to engage  
8     with Explora to create a partnership to have  
9     interactive water exhibits at Explora. We're engaged  
10    in some best practice activities with the American  
11    Water Works Association.

12            We're going to complete Phase 3 of what we  
13    call our Maximo Asset Management System and what that  
14    means is we're going to have better information about  
15    every asset we have and when it's time to rehab it or  
16    replace it. We will be one of probably five  
17    utilities in the country that will have this system  
18    in place.

19            We're updating our Emergency Response Plan  
20    to include cyber security and vulnerability of all of  
21    our assets. That's a big issue for all utilities  
22    around the country.

23            We are consolidating our customer service  
24    operation in our field operations at the Renaissance  
25    location where our water treatment plant is. So

1 we're going to bring three different locations  
2 together. We'll be moving outside of Pino Yards that  
3 we currently lease from the City.

4 We'll be completing the Pharmaceutical and  
5 Personal Care Products Study. If you recall, over  
6 the last few years many customers have come before  
7 you saying, "we'd really like to know what's in that  
8 river, aside from what you're monitoring." We are  
9 doing that. We will conclude that probably in  
10 September.

11 We're finalizing our discharge permit with  
12 EPA and we hope to complete construction of the Los  
13 Padillas Water Project.

14 We will also be completing the Environmental  
15 Plan outlining 2120. The Groundwater Reuse Plan will  
16 be an ongoing effort, but we anticipate completing  
17 the first phase of both of those.

18 With our RAPP Project we'll begin analyzing  
19 this by each well capture zone. And we'll hopefully  
20 begin operation of large-scale aquifer storage and  
21 recovery project to inject access service water into  
22 the aquifer for future drought reserve.

23 Moving on to the capital projects. We  
24 anticipate \$68-1/2 million appropriation of which 58  
25 million will be for basic capital rehab. The

1 majority of that will continue to go to upgrading our  
2 Wastewater Treatment Plant, our sewers.

3 We received 2.6 million in the last  
4 legislative session. 2.2 million of which was to  
5 have a pilot project with Winrock to create the first  
6 reuse-driven mall. Green Mall, if you will. 4-1/2  
7 million for our vehicle and heavy equipment  
8 replacement. 2 million to continue our automated  
9 infrastructure for meter reading. And a million for  
10 steel line replacement.

11 One of the projects we discussed last year  
12 as a priority is covering what's known as the  
13 clarifiers and our wastewater treatment plant. There  
14 are four major large clarifiers. You can see from  
15 this photo, these large, kind of aluminum structures  
16 are now covering those. These are the last source of  
17 potential odors at that plant. So we anticipate  
18 being, as best we can be, odor free at that facility  
19 for the surrounding communities.

20 The last slide here shows the decade plan  
21 CIP spending. The bars show the spending each year.  
22 The yellow line shows the cash transfer. And as you  
23 can tell, more and more of our CIP spending will be  
24 from cash.

25 If you look at about 2026, about 50 percent

1 of our debt service payments will be completely paid  
2 for and about \$40 million a year in 2026 will be  
3 freed up for additional cash financing of capital  
4 improvements. So 2120, if you recall, had \$600  
5 million worth of projects. A lot of those would be  
6 able to be financed into the future with that debt  
7 service coverage payments savings.

8 I'd be happy to answer any questions at this  
9 point.

10 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Thank you very much,  
11 Mr. Sanchez. You had that one slide about all the  
12 awards and accomplishments, they're very, very  
13 well-deserved awards and I want to thank you and your  
14 staff. And I've mentioned this before, I think it  
15 says a lot about your leadership and I want to thank  
16 you very much for that and thank your staff. You all  
17 have done an excellent job. Are there any other  
18 comments?

19 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SANCHEZ: Thank you.

20 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Thank you. There's nothing  
21 on the Consent Agenda, but we go next to Approvals.  
22 Welcome, Mr. Roth.

23 MR. ROTH: Thank you, Madam Chair, Members  
24 of the Board. The FY20 goals and objectives were  
25 presented at the March meeting and I said I would

1 have a presentation at this time. But just to follow  
2 up on the presentation that Mr. Sanchez made, linking  
3 up the budget priorities to the objectives in front  
4 of you as a resolution. I'd be happy to answer any  
5 questions.

6 CHAIR O'MALLEY: I move approval.

7 COUNCILOR JONES: Second.

8 CHAIR O'MALLEY: There's a motion and a  
9 second to approve Item 9A. All those in favor say  
10 aye.

11 MEMBERS: Aye.

12 CHAIR O'MALLEY: All opposed say no. The  
13 motion carries. Thank you. Go to 9B, C-19-14. This  
14 is approving Supplemental Agreement with EMA, Inc.,  
15 in relation to the Asset Management Maximo System  
16 Upgrade, Phase 3.

17 MR. ALLRED: Madam Chair, Members of the  
18 Board, this is asking for your approval to agree a  
19 supplement of \$1.4 million for supplement for Phase  
20 III for the EMA contract. Mr. Sanchez talked about  
21 that in his budget presentation. There are budget  
22 CIP funds for this supplement as well.

23 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Thank you. Is there a  
24 motion to approve.

25 COUNCILOR JONES: So move.

1 CHAIR O'MALLEY: There's a motion and a  
2 second to approve 9B. All those in favor say aye.

3 MEMBERS: Aye.

4 MEMBERS: Aye.

5 CHAIR O'MALLEY: All opposed say no. The  
6 motion carries. Thank you. Item C. This is the  
7 Memorandum of Understanding with the Village of  
8 Tijeras. Mr. Stomp.

9 MR. STOMP: Good evening, Madam Chair. This  
10 agreement before you is a continuation of an  
11 agreement that we had with the Village of Tijeras  
12 about five years ago. They have a well. They don't  
13 have water rights sufficient to offset the effects of  
14 that well on the Rio Grande, so they're asking us to  
15 grant them return flow credits and so this would do  
16 that for the next five years to give them a chance to  
17 purchase some additional water rights and transfer  
18 them to the well.

19 CHAIR O'MALLEY: Thank you. At this time I  
20 move approval.

21 COUNCILOR JONES: Second.

22 CHAIR O'MALLEY: There's a motion and a  
23 second to approve C-19-15. All those in favor say  
24 aye.

25 MEMBERS: Aye.

1           CHAIR O'MALLEY: All opposed say no. The  
2 motion carries. That takes us to 9D.

3           MR. STOMP: Madam Chair, this is a storage  
4 agreement with Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo. This is a  
5 continuation of the Water 2120 policies to use  
6 Abiquiu reservoir as a resource for everybody in the  
7 Middle Valley. So we're requesting approval for this  
8 storage agreement up to 10,000 acre feet of San Juan  
9 Chama water.

10          CHAIR O'MALLEY: If there aren't any  
11 questions, I move approval.

12          COUNCILOR JONES: Second.

13          CHAIR O'MALLEY: There's a motion and a  
14 second to approve Item 9D. All those in favor say  
15 aye.

16          MEMBERS: Aye.

17          CHAIR O'MALLEY: All opposed say no. Thank  
18 you. And that's the last item on our agenda. Thank  
19 you all very much. This meeting is adjourned.

20               (Meeting adjourned at 6:31 p.m.)

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Kim Kay Shollenbarger, New Mexico Certified Court Reporter, No. 236, do hereby certify that I reported the foregoing proceedings in stenographic shorthand and that the foregoing pages are a true and correct transcript of those proceedings taken to the best of my ability.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am neither employed by nor related to any of the parties or attorneys in this matter and that I have no interest in the final disposition of this matter.

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Kim Kay Shollenbarger  
CCR No. 236, RPR  
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