



Kerry Howe, *Chair*  
Russell Pederson, *Vice-Chair*  
Suzanne Busch  
Steve Glass

Julia Maccini  
Roland Penttila  
Caroline Scruggs  
Jennifer Thacher

**Water Protection Advisory Board**  
**c/o ABCWUA**  
P.O. Box 568  
Albuquerque, NM 87103

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Minutes: April 13, 2018  
Location: Bernalillo County Public Works Division, 2400 Broadway Blvd. SE  
Time: 8:30 to 10:30 a.m.

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**Board Members Present:** Chair Kerry Howe, Suzanne Busch, Steve Glass, Roland Penttila, and Jennifer Thacher

**Board Members Absent (excused):** Vice Chair Russell Pederson, Julia Maccini, and Caroline Scruggs

**PIC Members Present:** Diane Agnew, Liz Anderson, Bart Faris, Mark Kelly, Dan McGregor, Kate Mendoza, Kathleen Verhage, and Ken Ziegler

**Guests:** Dave McCoy, Joe Munley, Mike Neas, and Charles Barber (City of Albuquerque)

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**I. Call to Order**

Chair Dr. Kerry Howe called the meeting to order at 8:32 a.m.

**II. Approval of Agenda**

Chair Howe requested a motion to approve the agenda. Mr. Steve Glass motioned to approve the agenda and Ms. Suzanne Busch seconded the motion. Motion to approve the agenda carried unanimously.

**III. Approval of Minutes**

Chair Howe asked board members for comments on the March meeting minutes. Mr. Glass was appreciative of the detailed minutes and abstained from the minutes approval due to his absence from the March meeting. Mr. Roland Penttila motioned to approve the minutes and Ms. Busch seconded the motion. Motion to approve the March meeting minutes carried unanimously.

**IV. Board Business**

**a. PIC Agency Updates**

Mr. Bart Faris, PIC member, provided an update on the Laun-Dry Supply Co. groundwater contamination site. Mr. Faris announced that they will be injecting biostimulate and carbon in micro form to treat the high concentrations of TCE (trichloroethene). Mr. Glass asked how long the plume has been monitored and Mr. Faris responded that the plume was found in 2003. Mr. Faris also noted that they have been treating the site with a soil vapor extraction system located near the source area, there are plans for an additional soil vapor extraction system, and the bioreactive barrier will be injected further down gradient.

Mr. Ken Ziegler, PIC member, provided an update on the Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC) deliberations and indicated that the hearings are currently delayed because the hearing officer extended the extra 30-day comment period. The hearings were previously scheduled for April 9<sup>th</sup> and are rescheduled for the beginning of May. Mr. Ziegler and Mr. Faris added that there are substantial changes to the groundwater quality standards which could impact regulated contamination sites, such as the Los Angeles Landfill.

Mr. Ziegler informed the board that there was a modeling technical working group meeting for the Kirtland Air Force Base (KAFB) Bulk Fuels Facility (BFF) spill on April 12<sup>th</sup> where there was a discussion about parameters for modeling the plume capture in line with the Environmental Protection Agency's 6-step plume capture analysis guidance. Mr. Ziegler said the biggest change the KAFB BFF site is experiencing is the changing groundwater flow direction. The groundwater gradient is flattening due to the conservation efforts of Water Authority customers and the implementation of the San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Project in Albuquerque. Mr. Ziegler added that Mr. Nathan Meyers, U.S. Geological Survey geologist, told working group members to expect groundwater to rise an additional 40-50 feet in the KAFB BFF site area. Mr. Ziegler said that there are monitoring wells that have been dry for decades that now have water in those wells as evidence of the rising water table. Mr. Faris added that there was a public meeting for the site on March 22<sup>nd</sup> and thanked board members Chair Howe, Vice Chair Mr. Russ Pederson, and Mr. Penttila for attending the meeting.

#### **b. Discussion and Approval of Revised Oil and Gas Letter**

Ms. Diane Agnew, PIC member, presented the board with the final drafts of the oil and gas letters to the Mid- Region Council of Governments, the Albuquerque City Councilor, and the Bernalillo County Board of Commissioner. Chair Howe asked for additional comments from the board and Dr. Jennifer Thacher and Mr. Steve Glass both approved of the letters as written. Mr. Glass motioned to approve the letter and Ms. Busch seconded the motion. Motion to approve the letters carried unanimously. Ms. Agnew stated that she would send the letters to the appropriate recipients.

### **V. Presentation: Former Municipal Landfill Monitoring**

Mr. Ziegler from the City of Albuquerque Department of Environmental Health (City) introduced the presentation by informing board members that this presentation was presented at the National Ground Water Association conference in Albuquerque in February 2018. Mr. Ziegler then outlined the process for siting and designing a landfill,

including the engineered controls for constructing landfills to prevent soil and groundwater contamination. Mr. Ziegler further explained that Albuquerque's historical municipal landfills were not constructed with any of those engineered controls. He added that there has always been a need to get rid of the trash and it was usually in a hurry without time to construct a well-engineered system to prevent contamination. For landfills today, there are trash segregation and recycling processes that include hazardous waste separation and more. Mr. Ziegler said that trash practices are evolving and always improving. Mr. Ziegler showed a map of the historical and active municipal landfills and stated there are two active landfills, including the Cerro Colorado landfill, where Albuquerque's trash is disposed of.

Mr. Ziegler presented an old satellite image of the Los Angeles Landfill (LALF) near Alameda Blvd and Jefferson St in Albuquerque and explained that the Springer Corporation started mining gravel from the area then sold the land to the City to use as a landfill once gravel extraction was complete. The landfill opened in 1979 and closed in 1984. Mr. Ziegler showed an aerial image of the Yale Landfill near University Blvd and Sunport Blvd in Albuquerque which opened in 1961 and closed in 1963. He stated that the landfill was historically one hole which was later divided into the separate sections it is today. There are soil probes at both sites measuring the lower explosive limits (LEL) for methane gas. Mr. Ziegler said the sites typically stay above the LEL of 5% for methane gas and keep the landfill flare lit to burn off excess methane.

Mr. Ziegler showed the board graphs of the aerobic and anaerobic processes that break down trash and produce methane in landfills. He added that old landfills may contain hazardous wastes because they were deposited before trash segregation became a standard practice and that the hazardous wastes, depending on the type, could affect methane gas production. Landfill gases may include methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and other vapors including volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which in Albuquerque's historical landfills are usually a product of chlorinated solvents. Mr. Ziegler explained that landfill gases take preferential pathways and can follow utility lines as they build up and work their way out of the landfill. Landfill-produced VOCs typically stay at the bottom of the landfill and can pose a threat to groundwater when the water table rises.

Mr. Charles Barker of the City showed the board a figure of the LALF and talked about the flare for landfill gases, the soil gas extraction system, landfill gas monitoring probes, and groundwater monitoring wells at the site. Mr. Barker explained that the landfill gas probes are monitored every two weeks and groundwater monitoring occurs twice a year. The groundwater near LALF is contaminated with tetrachloroethene (PCE) and groundwater is moving in a south-southeast direction. The City is doing air injection under the LALF which acts as an engineering barrier to prevent further contamination. Mr. Barker mentioned that it would cost roughly \$1 million per acre to remove the trash from the landfill and that the most cost-efficient option is to use the air injection to cutoff the source and the soil-vapor extraction system to extract the vapors. The soil vapor extraction system targets the VOCs below the landfill while the landfill gas extraction system pulls gases from within the landfill material. Mr. Barker showed the board the thermal imagery of VOCs coming from the LALF soil vapor extraction building. Mr. Barker said when they pull gas from inside the landfill, they reuse the methane to run the flares and use any excess methane to destroy the VOCs.

Mr. Barker discussed the groundwater treatment system at the LALF and told the board that there are four extraction wells, a treatment plant, and two injection wells. The raw water is conveyed to the treatment building then pumped to a shallow-tray air stripper and treated water is reinjected back into the aquifer. Currently, the groundwater treatment system is not in operation. Mr. Barker noted that there are a lot of controls on the landfill that must stay in place to make sure contamination does not occur in the future.

Mr. Ziegler presented a graph showing the indicative methane generation curve of landfills before and after closure. He explained what is concerning and not concerning for landfill gas production both pre- and post-closure for landfills. Mr. Ziegler concluded by telling the board that all of Albuquerque's historic landfills have been closed for at least 30 years, but that we still have problems the City is addressing now and will continue to address in the future. Chair Howe asked Mr. Ziegler about the landfill controls and Mr. Ziegler replied that the landfill gas probes remove more VOCs in areas with trash because of the proximity to the trash. Mr. Ziegler added that the soil vapor extraction system does best for areas below the landfill. Chair Howe asked if it was because the VOCs are heavier and Mr. Ziegler replied that the soil vapor extraction wells that are below the landfill extract more in the vadose zone because they can pump harder than wells in the upper zones of the landfill. Wells in the upper zones are limited because they could introduce oxygen to the system, which can start a fire. The difference of VOC recovery between the top layer of wells and the bottom layer of wells is orders of magnitudes of difference. Chair Howe asked about the air injection and if it was just a replacement of the air that is being pulled out from the soil vapor extraction system. Landfill gas wells must be balanced in the field to ensure the right extraction rates. Chair Howe asked about further remediation efforts and Mr. Ziegler said that some landfills rely on bio reactors, but that is a remediation technology that does not work in unlined landfills like the Albuquerque historic landfills. Mr. Ziegler said that the landfills do not generate more methane than the systems can handle and discussed some of the risks in improperly run systems.

Mr. Ziegler showed the board pictures of old trash removed from the Nazareth landfill near Balloon Fiesta Park in Albuquerque that has dry trash at the top and wet trash near the bottom. Mr. Ziegler said the wet trash produces methane. As an experiment, samples of the dry trash were added to three jars and each jar had varying levels of moisture added: 0%, 20%, and 40%. The jar experiment showed higher moisture levels resulted in faster trash degradation, but the trick is keeping the water contaminated by the trash out of the aquifer. Mr. Ziegler indicated that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) models trash degradation for areas that receive more than 25" of rain per year (i.e., the eastern U.S.). Mr. Ziegler stated that this is a problem because there are no trash degradation curves created by the EPA that apply to the arid western U.S. which has resulted in industry professionals developing their own landfill gas potential curves for arid areas.

Mr. Ziegler offered to take the board to a landfill and showed a video of the LALF created from aerial drone imagery. The video showed the Clifford drainage that goes right through the middle of the landfill and another "hot spot" for landfill gas that is a small depression at the surface. Mr. Ziegler stated that the digital elevation models (DEMs) for each landfill can help determine how much subsidence occurs, which is particularly helpful at LALF after Balloon Fiesta to measure subsidence caused by RV's parking at the site during the event. Mr. Ziegler stated that subsidence can require changes to the landfill gas extraction system

and getting the imagery and DEMs can help determine where changes need to be made in the system. Ms. Agnew asked if Mr. Ziegler has looked at vapor concentrations with the elevation contours and Mr. Ziegler responded that they have done that in the past, but not with this newest dataset. Mr. Faris added that you would expect the low spots to have the most gas production but in reality this is not the case. For example, the lowest spot in the surface of the LALF has 20 feet of millings that do not allow water to filter through, which keeps landfill gas concentrations low. Dr. Thacher asked about the impact of legacy landfill decisions and asked if the EPA had any landfill regulations designed for dry areas. Mr. Ziegler replied that the EPA does not have specific regulations for dry areas and the regulations designed for wet areas apply everywhere. Dr. Thacher explained that she was considering costs involved for landfill remediation and asked if there was something that could be done differently for landfills in the southwest. Mr. Ziegler said that the landfills are supposed to have vegetation growing on top, but it is very difficult for arid areas to achieve without adding water. As a result, there are exemptions for some landfills to allow mulching and rocks as cover instead. Mr. Penttila asked if there was an old landfill in the Tingley Beach area and Mr. Ziegler responded that there is not an official city landfill in that location, however, there may have been historical illegal dumping at that site.

Chair Howe asked if the VOCs were discharged into the air at the LALF and Mr. Ziegler responded yes, although there is a lot of dispersion occurring. Mr. Ziegler added that they turn off the soil vapor extraction system during Balloon Fiesta and that the system is operating under an air permit. The nondiscriminatory VOCs at the LALF include chlorinated, naphthalene, and others. Mr. Ziegler added that they are looking into further treatment of LALF emissions using bio-technology. Chair Howe asked about the groundwater quality at the LALF and Mr. Ziegler responded that the contaminant of concern is PCE and there are two wells (8 micrograms per liter [ $\mu\text{g/L}$ ]) that exceed the drinking water standard of 5  $\mu\text{g/L}$ . Mr. Ziegler added that there is a well at the Yale Landfill that also exceeds the drinking water standard with a PCE concentration of 6  $\mu\text{g/L}$ . Mr. Ziegler stated that if concentrations increase at the Yale Landfill, they will consider extraction systems at that site. Chair Howe asked if there are any landfills specifically that the WPAB should be tracking and Mr. Faris responded that the board should keep track of the LALF, Yale Landfill, and maybe a potential perched zone contamination at the Eubank Landfill near Eubank Blvd and Kirtland Air Force Base.

Mr. Glass asked about the drone imagery and Mr. Barker responded that they use the PIX-4D imagery processing software for photogrammetry. Mr. Barker said that there were about 500 photos for 72 acres over the LALF and each of those pictures are ground-truthed with points on the land to verify the images. Mr. Barker said that they are interested in getting the imagery at all landfills and have permits for almost all of the City landfills except Yale landfill because of its proximity to the International Sunport. Mr. Barker said they will use the imagery to track subsidence and track water flows at the surface.

## **VI. Presentation: Bernalillo County Landfills Update**

Mr. Dan McGregor of Bernalillo County (County) started his presentation with an inventory of County landfills: South Broadway/Mesa Del Sol, 9-Mile Hill, Chamisoso Canyon, and various construction landfills. Mr. McGregor showed a map of all landfills in the County and highlighted which landfills were managed by the County.

Mr. McGregor told the board about the South Broadway landfill, which was a former municipal landfill that was in operation from 1981 to 1989. The landfill is currently in post-closure care and routine monitoring has been completed. Issues with the landfill include slope control, keeping the cover maintained, and public access along the “V.I.P” road for the Isleta Amphitheater. Methane risk at the landfill has resulted in a post-closure conditional monitoring requirement for two years. There are 14 monitoring points for groundwater and there have been no contaminants of concern measured at the site. Mr. McGregor indicated that there have only been isolated incidents of increased metal concentrations, including manganese. The site also has 22-25 methane monitoring points and the County has occasionally detected 10-14% LEL for methane but those concentrations were not sustained; the monitoring points with detections of methane are along the access road, near the drainage. The issues with the site are mostly operational and not groundwater quality related. There is ongoing monitoring of the vegetative cover and the County is working with the City to keep people from driving across the top of the landfill to avoid ruining the established vegetative cover. The County added locked gates and fences in the area to help with access control along the Isleta Amphitheater “V.I.P.” road. The South Broadway landfill has a 3:1 slope on the north side of the site that resulted in major erosion issues and slope failure in 2012 and 2015. In 2012, some trash was exposed because of erosion, but slope was backfilled and drainage issues were addressed to remedy the problem. In 2015, a major storm caused new slope failures and additional trash exposure and the County responded by implementing additional erosion controls including PVC piping to route water and drainage inlets. Mr. McGregor said the repairs are holding strong and they are continuing to monitor for hillslope erosion. In addition to the erosion monitoring, the County is also continuing to do additional methane monitoring in the area before and during events occurring at the nearby Isleta Amphitheater.

Mr. McGregor told the board about the 9-Mile Hill landfill that was operational from 1976 to around 1982, which contains mostly construction materials and has always been regulated. The landfill has the post-closure certificate. There is only one groundwater monitoring well at the site and the depth to water is about 720 feet. Mr. McGregor said that because of the thickness of the vadose zone, there is little concern of groundwater contamination at the site. Mr. McGregor also said that there have never been any contaminants of concern detected in the monitoring well. There has been some concern about maintaining the cover at the landfill to prevent erosion. Mr. McGregor told the board that when the East Amole Pond was being proposed for construction by the Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority (AMAFCA), the County worked with the state and AMAFCA to remove tire bales dumped near the site in the late 1980s. Mr. McGregor said that some tire bales were used as material for constructing check dams to improve drainage points. To address erosion issues and vegetative cover maintenance, Mr. McGregor worked with the East Mountain Transfer Station to acquire extra mulch to put on top of the 9-Mile Hill landfill and encourage vegetation growth. Mr. McGregor touted the success of the landfill as a

demonstration of how interagency cooperation can do great things for natural resource protection and said that the work had won an award. Mr. McGregor did note that there are a few legacy issues at the site including off-site disposal and dumping, slope stability and cover, and addressing encroaching development in the area.

Mr. McGregor briefly mentioned the Chamisoso Canyon landfill in Tijeras that was open from the mid-1970s through the mid-1980s. Mr. McGregor added that the site is closed and has a cap and cover.

Mr. McGregor concluded his presentation by telling the board about the various construction landfills around the County that all have construction debris and are no longer active landfills. Construction landfills included Pitney (1974-1984), Cox (1987-1989), Seay Bros (1983-1995), Southwest Landfill (Active and New Mexico Environment Department [NMED] regulated), Crawford (1983-1995), and the Schwartzman landfill (years of operation are unknown). Mr. McGregor said that the Crawford landfill in Carnuel has a contaminated well, a house that was built on top of the landfill that is causing issues, and there are a lot of nearby homes, wells, and septic tanks in the Carnuel area. Mr. McGregor said the Schwartzman landfill near I-25 and Gibson Blvd may also be a problem for the County in the near future with possible considerations for extending the International Sunport. Chair Howe asked if there were any groundwater contamination concerns for any of these sites and Mr. McGregor responded that there are no concerns at South Broadway or 9-Mile Hill. Mr. McGregor said the Chamisoso Canyon landfill may be the most concerning because they are not sure what was deposited there. However, there are no nearby residences or threats in the immediate area to cause concern.

## **VII. Board Discussion of Presentations**

Chair Howe asked Mr. Ziegler if the City monitored for any additional constituents and Mr. Ziegler replied that the City is monitoring for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), organics, and heavy metals. Chair Howe asked for additional discussion from the board and the board thanked the presenters .

## **VIII. Other Board Business**

Ms. Kate Mendoza, PIC member, announced the upcoming Customer Conversations the Water Authority is hosting in May to talk about source water protection. There are four meetings across the city: May 1<sup>st</sup> from 6:00-8:00 p.m. at the South Valley Senior Center, May 8<sup>th</sup> from 6:15-8:15 p.m. at the Manzano Mesa Multigenerational Center, May 16<sup>th</sup> from 6:00-8:00 p.m. at the Don Newton-Taylor Ranch Community Center, and May 30<sup>th</sup> from 6:00-8:00 p.m. at the North Domingo Baca Multigenerational Center. Mr. Glass indicated he would attend the May 16<sup>th</sup> meeting. Mr. Penttila indicated he would attend the May 8<sup>th</sup> meeting. Chair Howe said he would try and attend the May 1<sup>st</sup> meeting. Ms. Agnew told board members that the Water Authority has created a magnet with tips to protect source water and includes a website ([NMsourcewaterprotection.com](http://NMsourcewaterprotection.com)) to stay informed on source

water protection in our community. Ms. Mendoza added that the source water protection plan will be posted to the website once it is complete.

At the board's request, Ms. Mendoza led a discussion with the board on the recent comments the Water Authority submitted to the NMED on the 2018 Strategic Plan (Plan) for the Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB) Bulk Fuels Facility (BFF) groundwater contamination site. Prior to the discussion, Ms. Agnew recused herself from the discussion of the Plan and anything related to the Kirtland AFB BFF project.

Ms. Mendoza reviewed the Water Authority's main points of concern with the Plan including the apparent shift away from aggressive and active remediation of the plume and the sidelining of the Water Authority's staff and contractor comments at technical working group meetings for the project. Mr. Penttila asked about the NMED's response to the memo the Water Authority sent to NMED in March and Ms. Mendoza replied that there was a presentation to the Water Authority governing board and a follow-up meeting between Water Authority staff and NMED to discuss the memo. Ms. Mendoza told the board that NMED said they would revise the plan to incorporate comments and they would be presenting the changes in the Plan to the Air Force and Water Authority prior to publishing the updated document. Mr. Penttila asked about a timeline for the finalized Plan and Ms. Mendoza replied that the public comment period closed on April 6<sup>th</sup> and she anticipated the revisions in about a month.

Dr. Thacher asked what role the Water Protection Advisory Board (WPAB) could play given the seriousness of the comments on the Plan and Ms. Mendoza said that the Water Authority is staying engaged and will be tracking the progress of the Plan to make sure that Water Authority comments are being addressed. Ms. Mendoza said that the Water Authority is concerned with the Plan's elimination of plume collapse being a primary strategy and the ability of the Water Authority to collaborate on the project because it appears that the agency's comments are not being taken into consideration. Ms. Mendoza reiterated the concern about the collaborative stakeholder process based on her experience at the modeling work group meeting on April 12<sup>th</sup>. Mr. Penttila asked if there was any indication why there was a shift in the tone of the Plan from year's prior and Ms. Mendoza replied that she was not sure why, but the only apparent change is the recent change in project leadership. Mr. Penttila asked if there were other groups that shared similar concerns and Ms. Mendoza replied that Citizen Action New Mexico and Nancy Bearce, Bernalillo County Treasurer and neighborhood resident, both submitted comments and spoke at the quarterly public meeting sharing the same general concern of the downshift in strategies. Dr. Thacher and Chair Howe both asked about whether or not the WPAB should invite NMED to present to the board and ultimately decided to invite NMED to present at the May 11<sup>th</sup> WPAB meeting. Ms. Mendoza said she would invite them and let Chair Howe know NMED's response.

Mr. Penttila asked how the Air Force responded to the Plan comments and Ms. Mendoza said she did not know their response other than the comments from their presentation to the Water Authority governing board in March. Dr. Thacher asked how the City and County felt about the Plan and Mr. Faris replied that the City did not make any formal comments on the Plan, but he would appreciate that the board get the perspectives of all entities represented by the board before moving forward with one statement. Mr. Glass asked that



the PIC have a conversation on the stance of the WPAB regarding the Plan and PIC agency members agreed it would be a topic of discussion next time they meet. Mr. Faris indicated that he will meet with the Water Authority and County to review comments and said he agreed that stakeholder sidelining is a problem. Mr. McGregor indicated that the County allows the City and Water Authority to be the primary agencies for the BFF project and his direction comes from the county commissioners, some of which sit on the Water Authority governing board.

## **IX. Public Comment Period**

Mr. Joe Munley of Albuquerque found out about the Water Protection Advisory Board from the Don Phillips presentation a few weeks ago. He stated that he was immediately alarmed there was not already an oil and gas ordinance in Bernalillo County and got involved in the movement to push for the development of an ordinance in the Middle Rio Grande. He was concerned that the original ordinance developed for Sandoval County did not have protections for groundwater. Since he has gotten involved in the issue, he has learned more from other concerned citizens and the Don Phillips presentation about the issues surrounding fracking and the potential impacts for our heavily faulted basin. He was concerned that not many other people in Albuquerque know about these issues and was pleased to see that the board was sending a letter to the local elected officials encouraging the development of an ordinance.

Mr. Mike Neas of Placitas, NM was very appreciative that the board was sending letters encouraging the development of an oil and gas ordinance to the local elected officials. Mr. Neas commented on the recusal of Ms. Agnew from the discussion on the Kirtland AFB BFF site and said that it seemed to handcuff the Water Authority in its responses to the BFF project. Mr. Neas asked how it could be acceptable for Mr. Ryan Flynn to work for the New Mexico Oil and Gas Association (NMOGA) immediately after his departure from the NMED but it is unacceptable for Ms. Agnew to work for the Water Authority and continue working on the BFF project. Mr. Neas wanted to ensure that public health is not impacted because of Ms. Agnew's recusal from working on the BFF project. Mr. Neas also brought up the NMOGA commercial that states there has been no contamination from oil and gas. Mr. Neas wants to ensure that an ordinance with protections for groundwater quality is implemented in the Middle Rio Grande.

Mr. Dave McCoy of Citizen Action New Mexico started discussing the mixed waste landfill on the Kirtland AFB. He is concerned there is water getting into the mixed waste landfill and it is a toxic dump that needs annual review to keep it on the regulator's radar. He stated that there is a 2019 review due for the mixed waste landfill and currently Sandia National Laboratories are releasing documents that are out of date. Mr. McCoy requests that the board ask Sandia National Laboratories to excavate and remediate the landfill. He said the cover is deteriorating and the contaminants are very dangerous. Mr. McCoy then moved to talk about the BFF project and stated that he submitted a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) for all documents pertaining to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facilities Investigation (RFI) report that was very illuminating. He stated that the information he has reviewed is just as devastating as the recent Water Authority and INTERA statements. Mr. McCoy is concerned there is no shallow monitoring well established for the Veteran's Affairs (VA) Hospital near the site. He also stated that the most recent 2017 RFI had substantial comments from Ms. Agnew, who was with the NMED

at the time of comment. He also expressed concern that the NMED never posted the comments on the first RFI in 2014 to their website. Mr. McCoy expressed great concern that the site is on the path to monitoring natural attenuation and active remediation is no longer a priority. He firmly stated that monitored natural attenuation comes last after all other active remediation methods have been completed, not prior to a final remedy for a high profile site such as the BFF project. He stated the in-situ bioremediation work they are doing does not have enough data or details to support continuation of that work.

## **X. Adjourn**

Chair Howe asked for a motion to adjourn. Mr. Glass motioned to adjourn the meeting and Ms. Busch seconded the motion. Motion to adjourn the meeting passes unanimously. The meeting was adjourned at 10:56 a.m.