

## Final Meeting Minutes

October 18, 2017  
The Unified Community Advisory Board  
Meeting 5:45 – 8:00 p.m.

The following list of attendees is annotated, where possible, to indicate any affiliations.

Yolanda Herrera, UCAB Community Co-Chair	Jim Szumski, 4RCA
Mary Aycock, U.S. EPA Region 9, Co- Chair	Vincent Merlado, Sunnyside USD
Margie Mortimer, UCAB	Chris Ortiz Y Pino, Ward 6
Bill Jeffers, UCAB	David Bell, USAF
Donald Matthieu, UCAB	Eric Roudebush, TAA
Janice Crist, UCAB	William Ellett, ADEQ
Mary Frances Bruckmeier- <b>Excused</b>	Jim Austin, Community
<b>Absence</b>	Mona Silvas, Barrio Nopal
Christine Krikliwy	Mike Gronseth, MATRIX
Gerald Korte- <b>Excused Absence</b>	Denise Moreno, U of A
Henry Vega, Sr. UCAB	Stephanie McCann, USAF
Carole Maluf, UCAB	Nancy Cardenas, U of A
Jenn Williams, AECOM	Roberto Jaramillo, Community
Sarah Cafasso, U.S. EPA	James Murphy, TAL
Chad Lapora, Tucson Water	Tiffany Reed, Skeo
Tim Thomure, Tucson Water	Taylor Wingfield, U of A
Marie Light, PDEQ	Daniel Sullivan, U of A
John Kim, URS	Sandra Jake, Community
Fred Tillman, USGS	Theresa Athrossell, Community
George Warner, USAF AFCEC	Fernando Molina, Tucson Water
Glenn Hoeger, Carollo Engineers	Emily Brott, Community
Rene Hefner, EGC, Inc.	Emily Chi, Community
Don Ficklen, AFCEC	Lupita Robles, Ward 5
Eder Delgadillo, ANG	Richard Byrd, City of Tucson
Greg Wills, ANG	Cecilia Vindiola, Community
Elaine Magdinec, ANG	Mark Gardinia, APTIM
James MacAdam, Tucson Water	Sunaura Taylor, Community
Thomas P. Doriski, FPM	

### WELCOME/INTRODUCTIONS/GROUND RULES/HOUSEKEEPING

Community co-chair Yolanda Herrera opened the meeting by first requesting cell phones be turned off or put on vibrate; it was also requested that attendees not use their cell phones to record the meeting or take photographs of the volunteer Unified Community Advisory Board members, everything that occurs in the meeting is transcribed verbatim which everyone who

requested will receive a copy of. It is very important to please remember to sign in and provide all pertinent information if you would like to receive the Unified Community Advisory Board mailer. If you have a question for one of the presenters, please remember to state your name and affiliation so that you can be identified in the minutes. Please keep your questions to a minimum and only as they pertain to that particular presentation; please remember to be respectful and do not use foul language. For anyone wishing to make a statement, please wait until the end of the meeting during the Call to Audience. Attendee introductions were made.

**Yolanda Herrera:** Thank you to Tucson Water for providing today's wonderful food. For those sitting in the very back, you are welcome to move forward.

### **MINUTES FROM July 2017 MEETINGS**

**Yolanda Herrera:** I know that Mr. Hefner has been trying his best to get in touch with everybody so that we can do the corrections, but once in a while we still have glitches. If we can get the draft minutes a month after the meetings while the information is still fresh in our minds, that would be appreciated; we used to get them immediately because we were meeting once a month. Once again, it's very important that everyone sign in, so that your name can be put on the minutes, the only way that we can catch the names is if we go back to the sign in sheet.

There is one correction that needs to be made, it was not John Kim that did the Teach-In announcement, it was Kim Thaim.

*Inaudible question regarding minutes statement.*

**Yolanda Herrera:** I believe I was referencing the treated water, we don't receive the treated water. The wells were shut down in 1981 and we have not been receiving any of the treated water. I was trying to make that clear for members of the audience because the Tucson Water map was not clear about where our water was coming from south of Irvington.

***Question from Henry Vega: What wells are you talking about?***

***Yolanda Herrera: Mr. Vega, he was just referencing the minutes and trying to get a clarification.***

A motion was made and seconded to approve the minutes with above mentioned corrections made.

### **EPA Update by Mary Aycock and Sarah Cafasso**

#### **Technical Assistance for Communities Resources**

**Sarah Cafasso:** Ms. Cafasso gave an update on discussions from the last Unified Community Advisory Board (UCAB) regarding the potential availability of a program that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has for technical assistance, called the Technical Assistance Services for Communities Program; the acronym for the program is TASC. We've begun the process of talking to community members, many of who are in tonight's audience, and we've been doing a technical needs assessment, which involves having conversations with community members and stakeholder groups to determine what the community needs and what the community is looking

for regarding technical assistance, as well as where the EPA might be able to provide some support. Over the past two days, I've been working with our two contractors, who are here tonight; Tiffany and Emily are from the company *Skeo Solutions*. There is still opportunity if you would like to participate in a conversation with us, I can be contacted by email or you can see me after the meeting today. Looking forward, we're planning on having a compilation report of these discussions that will be shared with the members who participated in the conversations and then sharing it with the larger community in January. At that point, what we'll do is ask all of the participants to come together and have a prioritization about where the communities needs really meet and mesh up with what the EPA can provide as far as technical assistance. As mentioned, this will occur in January as long as the schedule and budget stay on track.

**Yolanda Herrera:** Mary Frances Bruckmeier just texted me saying that she is unable to attend tonight's meeting because she is still at work, so we will count that as an excused absence.

Ward 5 has been gracious enough to add the UCAB and water information in their newsletter. I didn't realize that they also have an insert in the June 2017 issue referencing the UCAB and our meeting dates, so we want to thank Ward 5 for doing that. I always chastise people about reading the inserts of the newsletters and then I didn't. We have extras on the table if you'd like one.

### **New USGS Map of 1,4-Dioxane Concentrations in Wells by Fred Tillman**

**Fred Tillman:** Mr. Tillman, of the US Geological Surveys gave a briefing and introduction on a new map that was just published with data of 1,4-dioxane wells in the Superfund site area. Mr. Tillman began by thanking George Warner and Don Ficklen of the Air Force for support both in putting the map together and also for printing out copies for the community. There is a box of about 70 copies if anyone would like to take one.

**Yolanda Herrera:** Please make sure that you just take one map because we can use these for future events and meetings.

**Fred Tillman:** The map is a compilation of 1,4-dioxane data from 2002 through 2017. The compilation is from Tucson Water, The Tucson International Airport Authority, The Pima County Department of Environmental Quality and it also includes some of the US Geological Survey data that I present every year. It includes wells that have had at least one sample since 2014, we wanted information on recent concentrations of the well, essentially what's happening now, and we also wanted to have data that goes back at least five years. So the map demonstrates a trend in concentrations over the 15-year timeframe. It only includes wells that are in the residential and commercial areas of the site; for example, nothing on Air Force Plant 44.

**Question from Mary Aycock:** *Can you please clarify that you're talking about just the 1,4-dioxane?*

**Fred Tillman:** Yes, just 1,4-dioxane; this map does not include trichloroethene (TCE) or any of the other compounds we've talked about, just data for 1,4-dioxane.

Once you look at the map, you'll be able to see that, particularly in the southern part of the plume (the south well field and down), nearly all of the wells in those areas have concentrations

which are decreasing. Some decreases occurred very steeply, others more slowly. Some we were unable to compute a trend for, which is a statistical test, but in all the cases from the south well field and down, the recent concentrations were less than they were in the past; even if there wasn't a trend, they're lower now than they were in the past. Similar to what some of our data shows, north of the south well fields (Irvington Road and south), there are still some wells that are increasing in concentration of 1,4-dioxane. That, as we've talked about in the past, is best explained by the fact that water is moving in that direction as the source areas are cut off towards the south, that groundwater should slowly clean itself up moving from the south towards the north. In future times, we should see those concentrations start to come down as well. Each map has a business card enclosed, feel free to call or email me if you have any questions about what you see on the map; I'm always here at the meetings to answer questions as well.

***Question from Mary Aycock: Can you please summarize according to the map what the highest and lowest concentrations of 1,4-dioxane are? I'm assuming the lowest would be 90 parts per billion, what are some of the highest values that you saw?***

**Fred Tillman:** Just like we see every year, there are plenty of non-detect concentrations around the northern edge of the plume itself, that's a good indication of the containment of the plume. The highest concentrations in the past were as high as 15 parts per billion or micrograms per liter. Recently, most of the sampling wells are down around 5 or 6 parts per billion.

### **Air Force Plant 44 Performance Based Contract Update by John Kim**

### **Groundwater Treatment Plant Update by John Kim**

**John Kim:** Mr. Kim, from URS, gave an update on the Southwest Performance Based Remediation contract and in-situ work that is being done for Air Force Plant 44; this contract is a seven-year contract due to end in July 2020. Last quarter, Mr. Kim presented some issues with the groundwater treatment plant and gave an overview of the performance of the treatment plant. Air Force Plant 44 runs along Hermans and Nogales Roads. The plume divides on Los Reales Road south and the other plume is on Tucson International Airport; a lot of the area is not being used, for example, the air stripping facility, which used to be the old system is currently not being used. When the groundwater treatment plant was initially started in 1997 it was an air stripping unit, designed strictly to address volatile organic compounds, mainly trichloroethylene that was detected to treat the groundwater. The groundwater goes into the strippers and they volatilize the compounds which gets caught into a system that treats the gases before it gets submitted and the rest of the water gets recharged after sampling to verify that TCE has been removed. Our system consisted of primary and secondary strippers and pressure filters that recharged the water before it got discharged into the tank. Before we were treating only for TCE, but one 1,4-dioxane was discovered in 2002 and we changed to the advanced oxidation plant. In our case we use hydrogen peroxide for treatments, what's great about the advanced oxidation process is that it treats TCE and 1,4-dioxane but there are no residuals and no other reactions and no other treatment needs to be done. Our hydrogen peroxide storage tank is where we had recent issues.

***Statement from Sarah Cafasso: I just want to clarify that here at this site, there are two separate water treatment systems; the one that you're talking about does not ever serve water***

*to the public. The one that Tucson Water will talk about is a different system in which the treated water is served. But this system only treats the groundwater and then puts it back into the ground.*

**John Kim:** That's correct, we extract from key areas to maintain the plume and it all then gets re-injected within boundaries of the site; it is not provided as drinking water.

As of April 1987, the treatment system has treated over 31 billion gallons of water and the Air Force has removed over 25 thousand pounds of volatile organic compounds, mainly TCE in groundwater. At the startup of the advanced oxidation plant, back in September 2009 the Air Force has removed over 84 pounds of 1,4-Dioxane.

Regarding our monthly performance, which was from July 2015 through September 2017; there is a 95% line which is considered the upper line for the groundwater treatment plant. We view successful running of the treatment plant if it exceeds 80% overall run time per month. From July 2015 through most of the time period, we well exceeded that timeframe at well above 90%, in some cases we were at 100%, which is very good for a plant of this age. There were several months in which we fell well below the 80% due to issues with the hydrogen peroxide, which caused the system to be down for a period of time. Over the last quarter we fell below that due to major issues with the oxygen generator. The oxygen generator is what we use to produce the ozone, if we can't generate oxygen we can't produce ozone to perform effective treatment of the system. This system has been operating since 2009, it operates 365 days, 24 hours per day, which means it's getting old. After we resolved the hydrogen peroxide issue, initially, it broke down again at the end of the month; this time the scroll compressor was the issue, which we were able to replace. Since the part has to be custom made, it took approximately six weeks to complete the repair process. There was also a blower that needed to be replaced and heat exchanger motors had to be replaced as well. This resulted in 60% average operation through the current six months.

After having a corrective action plan developed and through further discussions with the Air Force, the EPA and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), it was decided that a brand new oxygen generator needed to be put in place. Overall, the Air Force is looking into installation of a new generator which will greatly improve run times. With the new generator in place the system should run at 95% to 98%. Currently, after all repairs were done, the system was running well above the 80% and was at 95%. Since the new scroll compressor would take six to seven weeks for delivery, a new generator will be procured. From a long-term point of view, it will take about eight weeks to be put together because it's a customized system. Because the new generator will take an extended period of time, some modifications will be made to increase performance and reduce shut downs of the current system. The system is tied to the pressure filter tanks, which involves six pumps that drive the water down and up into the recharge tank. If any of these pumps fail, the system is shut down and cannot operate; during this downtime, the filters will be taken offline or bypassed and the groundwater will be piped directly into the tank, which will eliminate potential shut downs due to pressure filter failures. We're also going to have each recharge pump reconditioned or replaced.

**Question from Yolanda Herrera:** *For new members of the audience can you please say how old this system is?*

**John Kim:** The system has been operating since 2009, the plant itself with the old stuff since 1987. The oxygen generator wasn't really designed for outdoor high temperature use, so the new system generator will significantly reduce future breakdowns and it will also be housed in an air conditioned container to increase operating life.

**Question from Henry Vega:** *What happens if we need to shut down?*

**John Kim:** We are shut down right now and we've had shut downs before; the plume did migrate slightly during the shutdown but when we turned the system back on the plume went back to normal after approximately two months of operation and all the boundaries went back down to a low concentration and almost to a non-detect level. I anticipate the same will occur after this shut down process is over.

### **Tucson Water Update, by Chad Lapora**

Mr. Lapora who is the Tucson airport remediation plant (TARP) project coordinator gave an update on the quarterly report for the TARP, which is the area north of Los Reales Road. The air stripping towers at the TARP and the advanced oxidation plant are at Irvington and I-19 and the plume is about four miles long one mile wide. In reference to a presentation slide, it shows the TARP service area, it shows after the water is treated at the TARP where it is distributed in our network. The next slide refers to where the TARP water is delivered, it also shows the plume and several sampling points that Tucson Water sampled in June for both 1,4-dioxane and TCE in our distribution system. All three of those points, which surround the plume, are all non-detect for both of those analytes. The next slide diagrams the TARP treatment process; we have a total of nine remediation wells that feed the plant, which come from the south well fields and the north well fields; the north well field exists to contain the plume and prevent it from moving any farther north. The four larger wells in the north are R-006, R-007, R-008, R-009, they range from about 1,000 to 1,300 gallons per minute. We have five smaller wells in the south that were designed to clean up the hottest part of the plume; they range from about 50 to 350 gallons per minute. The water from each one of those nine wells is directly piped to the treatment plant it doesn't go anywhere else. The original air stripping towers were in place when the plant was built in 1994 and are still in place, but that technology was used to treat TCE; it volatilized and stripped the TCE from the water. It was very effective at treating TCE; however, it was not very effective at treating 1,4-dioxane. In 2014, Tucson Water moved forward and constructed the advanced oxidation process facility. Those two plants as of today work in conjunction with each other. The advanced oxidation plant does all the heavy lifting as it treats for both TCE and 1,4-dioxane; after that treatment occurs the water still flows over to the air stripping towers, but the treatment has already occurred.

The water comes out of the TARP and goes to the Santa Cruz lane reservoir then it's distributed north. The water first goes through the advanced oxidation plant, it goes through the feed pumps, which either pull or push the water through the plant; the pre-filters are currently not in service. Hydrogen peroxide is then added to the water stream and it goes through three ultra-violet reactors, this is where the TCE and 1,4-dioxane are removed from the water. The water then flows into the granular activated carbon contactors, which are present to remove any residual hydrogen peroxide. After this process in which the TCE and 1,4-dioxane have been removed, the water flows over to the original air stripping towers as per the Record of Decision and the Consent Decree. It trickles down the towers where air stream blows up and that process strips any volatiles, but again, as mentioned before, this process is only good for removing TCE it does

not remove 1,4-dioxane; this is why the advanced oxidation plant was constructed. Once the TCE has been removed, sodium hypochlorite is added for disinfection and the water goes into the distribution system. There are also vapor-phase granular activated carbon contactors, there are blowers and heaters that warm dry the air stream and then there's carbon to treat the air stream.

The drinking water maximum contaminant level for TCE is five parts per billion (ppb); the Consent Decree requires that we treat TCE to 1.5 ppb. 1,4-dioxane has a health advisory that is 0.35 ppb. Every quarter sampling is done on three wells SP-860, SP-974 and SP-930 for both TCE and 1,4-dioxane of which all contaminants were at non-detect, which is expected because there's no water being delivered there that would be contaminated. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017, at the advanced oxidation plant, the average combined flow of the north and south well fields for TCE concentration coming into the plant was 10.5 ppb. The average 1,4-dioxane concentration was 1.19 parts per billion. We also measure both of these chemicals as they leave the advanced oxidation plant and both TCE and 1,4-dioxane were non-detect. What you see leaving advanced oxidation plant is what you're going to see coming into the TARP and you'll see that those numbers will be identical. For the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017, the sampling points were non-detect for both TCE and 1,4-dioxane as well as at Sampling point 830, which is north of the Santa Cruz Lane Reservoir.

During the third quarter, the volume of water treated was 144.002 million gallons for July, 173.154 million gallons for August and 168.103 million gallons for September; the pounds of TCE removed was 12 pounds for July, 15 pounds for August and 15 pounds for September. In regards to meter readings, what comes out of the wells directly mirrors what is coming out of the plant.

***Question from Sarah Cafasso: Can you explain the graphs and the difference between Tucson Airport Remediation Plant well flow and Tucson Airport Remediation Plant flow?***

**Chad Lapora:** We have nine different wells and each well is metered, which measures the flow coming out of each well and is added together. Then we have a meter of what's coming into the plant, which is also measured and added. The graphs are constructed by comparing those two numbers. This is how we're able to show that what is coming out of the wells matches what is coming out of the plant.

We did another round of sampling at wells R-006, R-007, R-008, R-009 for both hexavalent chromium and the perfluorinated compounds. In regards to hexavalent chromium, there is no federal or state maximum contaminant level specific to the hexavalent form of chromium. Hexavalent chromium is regulated in drinking water through the establishment of a total chromium maximum contaminant level. The federal maximum contaminant level for total chromium is 100 parts per billion. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires Tucson Water to sample for total chromium at our entry-points to distribution system every three years. The EPA is currently evaluating the need to set an MCL for hexavalent chromium.

***Question from Christine Krikliwy: What was the level when you first sampled?***

**Chad Lapora:** We have sampled for total chromium at a lot of different locations and we have no exceedance of total chromium.

In September we took a hexavalent chromium sample at each one of the “R” wells and we took a sample at SP-830, which is where the water goes into the distribution system. There is hexavalent chromium at the “R” wells, but when you add all of that flow up and we measured what’s going into the distribution system, at this point we’re seeing about 1.3 ppb.

**Question from Sarah Cafasso: *What does the acronym “EPDS” stand for?***

**Chad Lapora:** Entry point to the distribution system

In regards to perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), which are compounds used in different products and substances, such as aqueous film-forming foam, Scotch Gard®, and the non-stick on our pots and pans. From what I’ve been told if you sampled all of us right now for PFOA and PFOS in our blood, all of us would have a detect; we are exposed to it daily. The EPA released a revised lifetime health advisory for PFOA and PFOS last May, prior to that there was a health advisory for PFOA and PFOS but it was much higher. It was 400 parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter for PFOA and 200 ppt or nanograms per liter for PFOS. That health advisory was revised down to 70 nanograms per liter and you have to add the both of them together, so the lifetime health advisory was really lowered. The same wells were sampled for these compounds and the most important number is what goes into the distribution system, at SP-830 we’re measuring at 3.8 nanograms per liter; this number is well below the revised lifetime Health Advisory of 70 ppt or nanograms per liter.

**Question from Yolanda Herrera: *Is there any way you can let people know what 70 nanograms per liter looks like in comparison to drops of water?***

*Inaudible statement from Glenn Hoeger*

**Chad Lapora:** That’s a good clarification because when we’re talking about hexavalent chromium or TCE or 1,4-dioxane everything’s in ppb, but with Perfluorinated compounds like PFOA and PFOS we’re now dealing with ppt; even smaller amounts.

**Question from Christine Krikliwy: *Why does chromium 6 continue to exist in the groundwater environment and would it exist if there was any biological activity?***

**Glenn Hoeger:** Mr. Hoeger with Carollo Engineers, who is the Project Manager for the TARP Project gave a brief explanation of chromium 6 and explained that metals occur in the environment in what’s called various valance states; they naturally occur in different states. When we talk about total chromium, principally, we’re talking about trivalent chromium. Chromium can be oxidized, losses electrons and under certain conditions once either in the natural environment, the groundwater has its own chemistry that cause a certain natural state. In the Tucson basin we actually have natural conditions in the subsurface that promote hexavalent chromium at very low levels below any of the maximum contaminant levels. Because hexavalent chromium is in an oxidized state, you would have to have an extremely reducing environment, something to cause it to gain electrons again and go back to the Trivalent state. Typically, in a normal environmental setting for groundwater, you don’t have those types of extreme conditions to promote that change in chemistry. Once you have a hexavalent chromium in that state, it’s likely to stay there, unless you could have contaminant situations that produce a very strong reducing environment that could switch it back, but again under normal conditions, once it’s in that state it’s going to naturally stay that way.

**Question from Cecilia Vendiola:** *What is the downside of that form of Chromium in the groundwater?*

**Glenn Hoeger:** Chromium is a naturally occurring and essential element in biological systems, such as chromium in multi-vitamins and minerals so there is an ongoing debate of the status of the toxicity review of hexavalent chromium? We do know that under circumstances where you're exposed to chromium by inhalation, such as dust particles, it can cause lung cancer; hexavalent chromium is therefore considered to be a carcinogen by inhalation. The debate is regarding whether or not hexavalent chromium causes cancer by ingestion in water.

**Question from Christine Krikliwy:** *Does California have a very low maximum contaminant level as well?*

**Glenn Hoeger:** California was the first state to set and MCL, but they've also withdrawn that MCL, which occurred just a couple of months ago.

**Question from Mary Aycock:** *Was California's maximum contaminant level originally set at 10 parts per billion before it was taken back? I know for Arizona it's 100 parts per million, correct?*

**Glenn Hoeger:** Yes that's correct.

**Mary Aycock:** When the 10 ppb came out, we did access quite a few of the water systems to see if we were going to have issues. Fortunately, all of the draw wells were well below that MCL of 10 ppb. At that point, we realized that by the time it gets to the TARP there would be no treatment required for chromium. It is something to keep an eye on; if the community would like to add Chromium as a future topic, Gerald Hiatt will be back in January; this is something that we could ask Mr. Hiatt to talk more about, because he is involved in the EPA review of toxic contaminants in drinking water.

**Chad Lapora:** We're sitting at 1.3 ppb for hexavalent chromium going into the system so if you want to compare that 1.3 to the 10 ppb, that can put it into better perspective.

**Question from Donald Matthieu:** *Are there any current opinions about where the Perfluorooctanoic Acid and Perfluorooctane sulfonates come from?*

**Chad Lapora:** The Perfluorinated compounds are found in the firefighting foam, they seemed to be associated with industrial sites and perhaps from wastewater treatment type facilities.

**Question from Cecelia Vendiola:** *You're finding it in wastewater?*

**Chad Lapora:** Yes we are; the water that would go through a treatment plant, they're not treating for perfluorinated compounds, so all of those items that we use that have perfluorinated compounds in them, those chemicals are finding their way into the wastewater. All of that water flows down into the wastewater treatment plant and when it gets there, they're not treating it, so it will pass right through the plant.

**Mary Aycock:** Can you clarify that most of the wastewater treatment plants are located along the river and the discharge is to the river and it's a permitted discharge but they aren't looking at PFOA at this time. They're regulated for many other things, but this is so new they're going to

have to start looking at treatment standards for that; not only in wastewater treatment plants, but many drinking water systems on the east coast that have numerous industries in neighborhoods, which are being faced with serious problems. They call TARP to find out how they can install the same kind of system because they need to do something about their drinking water.

**Chad Lapora:** That's right. It's discharged into the Santa Cruz River; the two treatment plants are Trace Rios and Agua Nueva, that's where most of this communities' wastewater is treated.

**Mary Aycock:** One of the things that's very interesting is when we send guys out into the field to sample, they can't bring sharpies with them, they can't have any fast-food wrappers, they can't use Tygon tubing, etc. None of the equipment or gloves that are used can have perfluorinated compounds in them. It's a difficult situation because the contractors have to meet very strict standards to even be able to sample for it.

These are compounds that are used every day and all of these compounds have found their way into the environment and into our water.

***Question from Donald Matthieu:*** *So then around here the source is thought to be drinking water as opposed to some site within Air Force Plant 44? I'm thinking about firefighting foam, which has been used at Air Force bases pretty frequently and is it at Air Force Plant 44?*

*Inaudible statement from George Warner*

**Mary Aycock:** You guys might remember about two quarters ago, Greg Wills of the Air National Guard (ANG) announced that they were doing their perfluorinated compounds testing at their site. I think what you'll see at the military sites, not so much at Air Force Plant 44, but all of our other military sites that we're working on, the Navy and the Air Force sites, anyplace that they've had firefighting training where they used the foams that contain the perfluorinated compounds, typically they ran that training in a fire training pit. Historically we know where those pits are, you guys don't have the same problem here at Air Force Plant 44 and the Air National Guard doesn't have any big issues with it, but the Air Force started a proactive program to go out to their bases to test all the areas where perfluorinated compounds could be found. Having said that, we haven't asked the private sites to do it, so that maybe something that we get into within the next year or so if we can do a historical look at where there any other places that Perfluorinated compounds may have been used for firefighting purposes. So far you haven't had any direct hits for perfluorinated compounds; some of the other sites do have high values so what happens is you have to do a risk assessment to see if that groundwater is going to get to anybody's municipal wells. Since we haven't seen that down here we don't have to worry about that yet. I would say we're not finished doing the perfluorinated compound analysis as far as looking at all the other areas out there that may have been used for firefighting training.

**Chad Lapora:** So we keep monitoring, we went out again and we sampled for perfluorinated compounds, so we're going to continue to monitor it and keep tabs on what those levels looks like.

***Question from Henry Vega:*** *The sewage water that was running north of Nogales, what negative effect did it create for us here in Tucson and all the small towns coming from Nogales?*

**Chad Lapora:** What I know is that it never reached this far north and it never impacted us.

**Question from Henry Vega:** *What is the Environmental Protection Agency doing about the communities that it did reach?*

**Chad Lapora:** I do not know.

**Yolanda Herrera:** That topic is not in the scope of this meeting or the Unified Community Advisory Board.

### **Water Pipe Sampling and Analysis by Chad Lapora**

**Chad Lapora:** In the last several months, several community members have come to Tucson Water and expressed concern that even though they haven't received TARP water since the wells were turned off in 1981, that because of that past exposure to TCE and the fact that their pipes once had TCE water running through them that there might still be some exposure for them. Tucson Water wanted to address the concern that the community had; we are in the early stages of developing a program to test for TCE and 1,4-dioxane in the pipes. The goal that we've determined is to test current residential water service pipe samples for the presence of TCE and 1,4-dioxane. The objectives are to identify locations of volunteers, which we've done and have almost 20 volunteers already. I have a sign in sheet tonight and we have a poster board to help folks see if they are a candidate for volunteering. We need to develop a sampling plan, which has not been developed yet, because we are in the early stages of development. We want to collect water service pipe samples in regards to the residences that we're looking at from the meter to the house; the idea is that Tucson Water would pay to harvest that pipe and replace the pipe that we harvested, meaning take the pipe out and replace it with new piping. We also want to obtain water and vapor samples in contact with interior pipe surfaces for analysis of TCE and 1,4-dioxane. We're also looking at some other methods that we feel we can get to analyze the pipe itself. With that being said, Trichloroethylene is a volatile chemical so if you took a pipe and wanted to shred it up and then try to sample it, you would volatilize everything off of that pipe and you wouldn't get a good sample. When we go back to developing that sample plan we'll need to put careful thought into how that plan is developed so that we're actually getting samples that we're looking for. Tucson Water does not believe there's any exposure but we're doing this to address the community's concerns.

Several years ago Tucson Water did a corrosion control study and harvested some pipes in our distribution system and some testing was done, some of the following information is based on that experience. We may continue this new process the same way or decide to do something different; we're in the early stages of consulting with the University of Arizona and we would like their buy in for whatever sampling plan that is developed and we're also looking at having them help us with the analysis. In regards to the water service line sampling the pipes would be isolated and mark for direction of flow and sample ID, then pipe samples would be cut and replaced from residential service lines. The samples would be fit with compression fittings to seal the pipes, prior to transport the pipes would be filled with system water, then after a week, transported to Hayden-Udall. Water sample collection would consist of laying out pipe samples and allowing them to stand for one week, installing sampling valves on compression fittings, collecting water samples from each pipe for analysis of TCE and 1,4-dioxane then emptying the pipe sample and resealing the sampling valve. If we determine that an air sample is needed then the pipe would be laid under heat lamps for 24 hours to promote volatilization of TCE using

Teflon tubing to connect a sampling valve on each pipe to stainless steel canisters, then separate vapor samples would be collected from each pipe sample. However, after consultation with the University of Arizona, the plan could change. The purpose of showing this information today is to show that we're thinking about it and we're working on it to come up with something that we feel will get the job done.

We're looking at maps of where the plume originated to determine who would be good candidates for finding pipes that saw the highest concentrations of TCE. As previously mentioned we have about 25 volunteers so far, and we've mapped those volunteers in and around the plume; we're seeking additional volunteers to see if we can get some more inside the plume.

In conclusion, Tucson Water will work collaboratively with the University of Arizona to develop and implement a sampling plan that meets objectives. We are currently seeking additional volunteers who reside in areas where TCE in groundwater was historically highest and we're also looking for volunteers willing to have piping associated with their evaporative coolers and kitchen sinks sampled; this is in addition to taking the pipes from the meter to the house.

**Question from Yolanda Herrera:** *Looking at the map, the majority are outside the plume area, why are we doing that, especially when we're on the other side of I19?*

**Chad Lapora:** We are seeking additional volunteers tonight to get inside the plume. What you're seeing on the map represents people who have volunteered so far; they gave us their address and we plotted them on a map. We are going to evaluate which volunteers will be most valuable to the testing according to the location in regards to the plume. We will likely also use control samples, so we might sample some outside of the plume.

**Question from Carol Maluf:** *Is there an age prerequisite for the piping?*

**Chad Lapora:** I think that's all stuff that we will evaluate on a case by case basis; ideally we want the older pipe.

**Sarah Cafasso:** If people are interested in volunteering, what are the ways that they can reach out to participate in the program?

**Chad Lapora:** When this meeting is over, I have a sign in sheet and they can also contact Tucson Water.

**Question from Sarah Cafasso:** *So for people that aren't here tonight and they want to participate they can contact Tucson Water?*

**Chad Lapora:** Yes.

**Question from audience:** *How are you going to reach people?*

**Margie Mortimer:** Our neighbors, we know the folks that are in the plume area, we can contact them personally and say go to Tucson Water and give them the information.

**Question from audience:** *So you're saying door to door then?*

**Yolanda Herrera:** Is Tucson Water going to be at the Gain Event? Is there a way we can present this, because the majority of those people are in that area that you're seeking. That's another opportunity to reach more people that are not here and then you've got your neighborhood letters as well.

**Chad Lapora:** Ok, sounds good.

**Mary Aycock:** In our meeting yesterday with Jeff Biggs, we did mention that Gerald Hiatt was also available to review the plans and give you any kind of support that you need since he's the volatile organic compound expert from the EPA. He couldn't be here this time but he'll be here next quarter or you can reach out to him if you want to run anything by him, he's willing to talk to you about all of this.

**Chad Lapora:** We will do that, we would definitely like the EPA's buy-in as well.

*Inaudible question from audience*

**Chad Lapora:** There has been, but what we're looking at is the 1989 plume because that's showing where the concentrations were highest. The map is just showing where the current volunteers are; we can look at the map and determine where any potential volunteers live in regards to the hottest spot of the historical plume.

**Question from Sarah Cafasso:** *Does the second map show the outline of the current day plume?*

**Chad Lapora:** Yes, that's correct.

**Question from Christine Krikliwy:** *If a private well that was contaminated is switched to city water, is the contaminated well shutdown?*

**Chad Lapora:** It's their well.

**Question from Christine Krikliwy:** *So they could still be using the water then?*

**Chad Lapora:** It's their well, so yes.

**Yolanda Herrera:** We had the one trailer park that voluntarily went on city water and capped off the well, so they can no longer access it, but it does have to be voluntary, we can't force them.

*Inaudible from Marie Light*

**Question from Henry Vega:** *So the wells that are privately owned, even if they joined city water those wells are still being used to irrigate trees and such, where is that contaminated water going to? Like many years past, the contamination took time to sink down to the aquifer and go into the stratosphere. These particular wells, I hope there's not too many of them because the water is being used to irrigate plants, it's not going into thin air, it's going back to the aquifer correct?*

**Marie Light:** You're correct that there are very few contaminated wells that are continuing to operate and for those people who do the land application, it is for irrigation of the soil, but it is not enough to migrate back down to the aquifer which is some 120 feet down below land surface. They'd have to put in a lot of water for it to go back into the aquifer. One of the other things that's happening is for TCE when it's exposed to air it's volatilizing.

### **TIAA Oral History Project by Denise Moreno-Ramirez**

**Denise Moreno:** Ms. Moreno-Ramirez gave an update on the Oral History Project; a repository has been established at the University of Arizona so we have a place to store actual video, the transcriptions and all the other material. In the summer, I've been working on the project proposal getting all that approved by my advisors. I have also been finalizing the project materials, specifically I received the votes for the logo, which is the one shown in the slide. The materials have now been finalized starting with the one-pager that is the general information about the project, the next one is a five-step easy to read info graphic about the steps of oral history and the last is a postcard that participants of the voices unheard project will receive so that they can see the progress of the actual project and research. One of the things that happens is at first I was very unsure that I would get a lot of participants and it turns out that I have more than I needed. As a result of that I developed semi-structured interviews, which are short-focused interviews for the community. The questions have been developed for them and I've already begun the interviews; they're usually between 30 to 45 minute interviews that people can participate in and they're not as long as the oral history interviews, which are between one to two hours long. This is another type of interview that people may participate in. Because of your concern regarding the history that's being lost in this community and the priority to preserve it, this is why the project was started. Tomorrow I will be at the family arts and science day that is brought to you by the University of Arizona Museum of Arts; different scientists and artists have come together and developed hands-on activities regarding our projects. I developed a hands-on activity based on the oral history project. The address is 1031 North Olive at the University of Arizona; families and anyone interested in participating are welcome to attend; the event is from 10am to 1pm. I've also collaborated with the Mexican-American Studies and I've discovered that there was an oral history project already developed here at the Tucson International Airport and I received access to an archive which has been sitting at the Mexican-American department. It was put together by a historian, this person did a great job of gathering the original newspaper articles and all the different items pertinent to the history of the area. I'm going to be displaying a section of archives that houses the history of the site from Jane Kaye that broke the news of this contaminated site and there will also be photographs of current UCAB members, because I'm discovering that there are people outside of South Tucson that don't know about this project. People will be able to experience this archive similar to the way actual historians do with gloves and magnifying glasses.

**Question from Carole Maluf:** *Could you please repeat what your website is?*

**Denise Moreno:** [www.voicesunheard.sites.arizona.edu](http://www.voicesunheard.sites.arizona.edu)

**Statement from Henry Vega:** *Thank you Ms. Moreno for your participation in representing sections of The University of Arizona.*

### **Member Absences**

**Yolanda Herrera:** We tabled a lot of items from the July meeting because we ran out of time; I wanted to address some of the member's absences and a letter that we drafted that will be going out. I've been working with Ms. Williams on attendance and she helped draft a letter that will go out to those members that have missed one to two years. I also wanted to report some very sad news, one of our members passed away a couple of months ago, Alex Richards. We are starting to age as a board, Gerald Korte is another individual who has not been able to attend because of health issues and he's missed almost two years now. Mr. Korte will always be an honorary member of the UCAB, when he can attend, he just will no longer have voting rights. I think we need to address that as well on the charter changes. We have Rich Kessler who has not been here for quite some time and Jerry Clevinger. As we go through the list, we will also send letters to them. The letter reads as follows:

*It has been some time since we have seen you at the Unified Community Advisory Board meeting, the charter for Unified Community Advisory Board states that members are expected to attend all meetings and those who have not attended for two consecutive, unexcused meetings will be asked to resign or will be removed by a vote of the remaining members. It is our hope that the Unified Community Advisory Board will serve our vibrant community with good input to plan environmental activities at the Superfund Site. It is difficult to assent to clean up ideas if members do not attend and lend their questions and concerns. A vote will be taken at the (date pending) board meeting to remove several members who have not resigned or attended in over a year. We appreciate the time that you have provided to the Unified Community Advisory Board whether you are able to serve on the board or can attend only once in a while, we welcome you at all times. Please feel free to contact me if you should have any questions, comments or concerns.*

Then it states my phone number and email address. So, I would like to entertain a motion from Unified Community Advisory Board members on whether or not you want to move forward with this.

***Statement from Henry Vega:*** *I would like to share some feelings about some of the old members that have been with us since the beginning of Unified Community Advisory Board in 1995, Alex Richards and the other older members. I would like to request that we have a moment of silence for them, please?*

*(Moment of Silence in honor of Mr. Richards and previous Unified Community Advisory Board members that have passed)*

**Yolanda Herrera:** Thank you Mr. Vega. Do we have a motion on the floor in regards to sending the letter and asking these individuals resign, putting today's date in as the date of the request?

**Margie Mortimer:** I make a motion that we send the letter as so read to the members that have been absent.

**Bill Jeffers:** I second the motion.

**Henry Vega:** I would like to commend community members that have been joining us here recently, tonight we have 25 new members. Please continue to attend our meetings, so that you

can help us with input and help yourself be educated as much as you can with the problems that TCE and 1,4-dioxane.

**Yolanda Herrera:** I'm sorry Mr. Vega, I have to make a call to order as there is a motion on the table that we need to complete. We don't have 25 new members; I think what Mr. Vega is saying that we have new members in the audience.

Back to the motion, I already asked for the Ayes and I was going to ask for any opposed? Hearing no opposition, we will go ahead and send the letter as of today's date. There might be other names added once we take a look at the attendance record.

**Question from Mary Aycock:** *I think some folks might be wondering if there are going to be any proposals to elect new members and if someone is interested when and how would they be able to do that?*

**Yolanda Herrera:** I thought we had that on the last agenda, but we may have missed that one Ms. Williams. Actually, it was supposed to be member absences and new members. I know that the Sunnyside Independent School District is interested in maintaining a seat at the table, but it looks like their representative left the meeting early. We'll have to table this topic, but put it out there for people; if you are interested in becoming a board member, you will have to first be nominated by someone already on the board and you will have to state your reasons why you want to become a board member and your commitment to this community and Unified Community Advisory Board.

**Statement from Donald Matthieu:** I noticed recently that the University of Arizona Superfund research program has appointed an individual, a professor, and he's the director of community involvement, I wonder if maybe either of the co-chairs should maybe reach out to that person and ask him if he wants to join the board. The problem is they focus their research on their current research topics and frankly from their perspective TCE is not really something their interested in much anymore. However, that's a person that obviously knows a lot about this, so I'm just wondering if someone should ask him if he would like to join the board.

**Yolanda Herrera:** Mr. Matthieu I appreciate that input, currently we have five or six members from the University, including yourself and Ms. Krikliwy and Ms. Crist, Ms. Lindsey and Ms. Bruckmeier, so the charter does state that we need to have local residents on the board, unless we want to make that change, which I would not recommend doing because we're here because of the history and its impact on the community. Everybody's voice is valued on this board and as community members.

**Sarah Cafasso:** I think that's a great idea to still reach out and offer for that person to attend these meetings, though, because I think that's very helpful. Maybe we could still reach out and make sure that they're aware of the UCAB meetings and extend that invitation.

**Yolanda Herrera:** I agree with you Ms. Cafasso.

**Denise Moreno:** I myself and Mark Brousseau and Monica Ramirez come to this meeting representing the Superfund research program as part of the University of Arizona, so we typically do not join the board. We like to be outside and listen as Ms. Herrera mentioned let the community members be a part of the actual board.

**Yolanda Herrera:** Ms. Moreno has been with us for 15 years now.

**Mary Aycock:** I think that the board member makes a very good suggestion and that is part of what we're trying to do is spread the word that we're having these meetings and sharing information about the Superfund site, so I think that wherever we go, whoever we make contact with, whether it is the University of Arizona or our neighbors, or any other clubs or committees that you belong too, by all means invite people to come to this meeting; it's open to everyone in the public and especially for residents of South Tucson, we want folks to come and hear about what is going on in this site.

**Yolanda Herrera:** And she really means Southside of Tucson; South Tucson is a city in itself and we do need to keep that clarification.

I know it sounds redundant to keep having to say our names but it's really important for Mr. Hefner to make sure people are correctly identified when we're looking at the minutes. There have been instances to where we don't think somebody said that, but because time has passed we don't really remember. But Mr. Kim we did know that you are not Ms. Thaim.

### **Charter Revisions**

**Yolanda Herrera:** I'm going to ask UCAB a question...I know that Ms. Williams has sent out the charter several times and I don't want to keep putting this off. I have revised my charter, but unfortunately, I have not been able to locate it again. So, I need to review it again as well, if members of UCAB would like to table this for just one more meeting and then we really need to address this in January and at that same meeting time if people, members of the audience or if you know of people that would like to be members, by all means invite them to the meeting if you think that they're reliable and committed and you would like to nominate them. I have a couple of people that are interested. We also need to continue to reach out to Tehona Odom because they are a part of this charter but they have not been to the table in years; we cannot write them out of the charter because they are a part of this whole process, we just need to reach out to one of the chairmen.

**Donald Matthieu:** I guess everyone knows they have a community college there and maybe there's some individual that goes to school there or somebody that's interested maybe someone could contact them.

**Yolanda Herrera:** It would have to be somebody from the Nation that can make decisions, because we're reaching out to the Nation and part of the plume is on their land.

So again, UCAB members please read your charter, make amendments or suggested amendments so that we can review this in January. We have the next meeting date listed, Ms. Williams was kind enough to put the whole year for 2018 on our agenda, please put those dates in your calendar so that you don't forget.

### **Review of hard copy and email notifications**

**Yolanda Herrera:** Ms. Williams and I also reviewed some of the hard copies of members and we eliminated some names, but that's going to be an ongoing concern. We have asked that all elected officials not just certain wards from the city, county, state and federal receive minutes and notifications of the meeting. This is not a ward only issue, it's community and worldwide. It isn't just up to the community co-chair or the government co-chair to make sure this all happens, we are all members of the board. If it means going to the board of supervisors and holding their feet to the fire, if it means going to Mayor and Council and holding their feet to the fire, I do have a couple of extra witch's hats if you'd like to take them when you do call to the audience, it does definitely gain their attention and they know I'm serious.

### **Community Outreach**

**Yolanda Herrera:** We have some other community outreach abilities; Sunnyside Neighborhood Association is holding a Gain Event tomorrow, "Getting Arizona Involved in Neighborhoods". We have about 25 different resource tables, you can RSVP to do tabling. It is a potluck and Tucson Water will be there along with the Environmental Protection Agency representing the UCAB so I'm very grateful for that. I'm inviting everybody if they would like to come and attend, pick up some additional information. Sunnyside Neighborhood boundaries are actually Irvington to the north, Valencia to the south, I19 to the west and the railroad tracks or First Avenue to the east. We encompass over 2.7 square miles, but I am opening this up to individuals if you want to get some additional information. It's a way to honor our police officers and our firefighters as well. I won't force you to do the chicken dance with me, but we will have a DJ that will provide entertainment. It is a potluck, so if you plan on coming, please bring a dish to share.

### **New City of Tucson Representative for Unified Community Advisory Board**

**Yolanda Herrera:** We did have on the agenda, but we don't know who is going to be the city representative after David Barraza retired. I don't know if somebody can address that? So how do we move that forward, who do we need to talk to?

**Tim Thomure:** inaudible

**Margie Mortimer:** I don't want to sound like a broken record, but we're not capturing what these individuals are saying because they're not using the microphone.

**Yolanda Herrera:** For future reference, if you have something to say, please use a microphone.

### **Teach In Sponsored by Pima County Health Department**

**Yolanda Herrera:** I know that we have the Teach In on the agenda, but I also know that others attended, Ms. Mortimer I don't mean to put you on the spot, would you like to share what information you have and Ms. Robles, if you feel comfortable, would you mind also giving some input on what you observed?

**Margie Mortimer:** I was really impressed, there was a good attendance, but I don't know exactly how many. It was very helpful and I think there were certain individuals that wanted to

hear things that they probably didn't hear but I have to commend all the panelists that were there, they spoke with true and good information. I hope it's done again.

**Lupita Robles:** It was very informative with a very good turnout, they explained a lot of things. There were questions and answers and everybody got to make their comments and have their questions answered; it was a good event.

**Question from Cecilia Vendiola:** *It was called a Teach In was it on 1,4-dioxane?*

**Yolanda Herrera:** No, it was just overall information.

**Taylor Wingfield:** We attended the Teach In and one of the things that we presented is a timeline covering the history of TCE. We also did a project using maps to map current and past locations of individuals living where the plume historically was and where their living now to give people an idea of the water that they're receiving and where it's coming from. We had this idea that people weren't quite sure if they're receiving the water that's been treated at the TARP or advanced oxidation plant. We thought it was a great turnout as well and very informative for people. One thing that we did notice is that there still is a lot of mistrust in the community; one comment from someone leaving the event was that they just weren't sure about how TCE affected health and long-term illnesses. This person was referring to something more like upset stomach coming from TCE, so some comments we heard seem to be misunderstanding some of the science. But overall, we felt that it was a very good program for community members to see what's going on with TCE and 1,4-dioxane.

**Yolanda Herrera:** Thank you Mr. Wingfield. I think it was important for us to hear from you as well since you had direct contact with people. I didn't necessarily have that direct contact, but you had the opportunity to talk about the timeline. The same with Ms. Robles because you are from Ward 5, you heard constituents concerns as well. Thank you, Ms. Mortimer for stepping up as well as you and Ms. Crist for helping table the event, we really appreciate that.

## CALL TO AUDIENCE

**Greg Wills:** Mr. Wills who is the program manager for the ANG responsible for Arizona spoke on a couple of new projects that are getting ready to start. First off, Mr. Wills introduced his new boss Ms. Elaine Madginec who has been in the office for about a month and a half. Ms. Madginec came with me this week to meet with the EPA and with the state and also to get a feel for what we're doing. In regards to the new items on involves the POFA and PFOS, the ANG is a part of the incentive that the Department of Defense is taking and we have a contract in place where we're a part of a site investigation. Once the work plan is approved by the state and the federal team, we'll be out in the field to collect samples and determine what kind of levels we have on the guard base. The second thing that we're working on right now is proposing another round of injections that we negotiated with the EPA and we're going to present to them tomorrow our way ahead of how we want to go forward, where we want to do the injections and get their approval before we actually go out and start doing that. We're following the standard that we've setting in doing this for a long time now. It's our feeling that we're going to do what we need to do, so we've been working closely with both the state and the federal EPA on this.

**Mary Aycock:** I'm interested in hearing more about your work plan when we meet with you tomorrow so that's very good news. For the most part, your site has been cleaned up to five parts per billion or below with the exception of one well which is sort of on the outside of the fence line. If folks are interested, we could present the work plan at either the next UCAB or the one after that. It's similar to what we did at Texas Instruments and also what the EPA is doing at the Westcap property. There's two areas of the plume, Area A is usually what we're talking about, but there's the sidecar which is Area B, which is some smaller plumes that are primarily TCE. The responsible parties included the ANG, Texas Instruments, Westcap. This phantom plume B that's probably the result of the plume moving northward in the Area B site. Thank you very much Mr. Wills, we'll talk more in the morning.

**Yolanda Herrera:** And possibly get on the January agenda if you feel you need to do a presentation or update. I know that this was last minute for you so we do appreciate that you were able to do a call to the audience.

**Denise Moreno:** I just wanted to correct myself, I stated that family day was tomorrow, it's actually Saturday.

**Robert Jaramillo:** I know that Camp Lejeune has been reaching out to former marines that were stationed there from 1953 to 1987, will you be reaching out the former guard members that were serving at the air guard as well?

**Greg Wills:** At this time all we're going to do right now is determine what kind of potential contamination may exist there. Down the road we'll have to make some decisions on how we're going to go forward with that so I can't answer that fully. Certainly, we want to be upfront and open and we will be. All the information that's collected will ultimately be put on the administrative record which will be a matter of public record, so everything will be available.

**Tim Thomure:** I wanted to take a minute to acknowledge your efforts as an individual for Unified Community Advisory Board. I don't think everybody truly appreciates just how much you've invested over the years and how much you do, what it takes to pull this together and herd these cats through a very difficult conversation. We have a recognition program within Tucson Water called a Director's Coin; for us the Director's Coin is just something to present to people who've done service to the community, to our customers and to the world around us that is profound and impactful. I wanted to present to you tonight, Ms. Herrera, the Director's Coin from Tucson Water.

**Yolanda Herrera:** If I wasn't so tired, I'd shed a tear or two, but I don't like to cry in public so I'm going to bite my tongue instead. Thank you so much, I'm very, very honored that you recognize the efforts of not just myself, but everybody at this table. I've never received such an honor before, so thank you so very much, I appreciate it. Those sleepless nights did not go unnoticed!

Again, I thank you very much for stepping up to the plate and offering to purchase food for the next now 3 meetings because that saves me a lot of time and effort and that comes from my heart as well.

**Henry Vega:** Before we depart tonight, I would like to wish each one of you and your families a safe and healthy holidays and Mr. Herrera thank you also for all your contributions.

## **FOLLOW-UP ACTION ITEMS**

No follow-up actions

## **OPEN DISCUSSION/NEXT MEETING AGENDA**

### **Future Unified Community Advisory Board meetings**

17 January 2018

18 April 2018

18 July 2018

17 October 2018

Upon motion made and seconded, the meeting was adjourned.