1	KELLY RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
2	April 10th, 2012 6:30 p.m. Port San Antonio Board Room 907 Billy Mitchell Boulevard
3	San Antonio, Texas 78226
4	
5	RAB Community Members:  Beverly Abbott
6	Jose Arzola Rodrigo Garcia
7	Nazirite Perez
8	RAB Government Members: Paul Carroll, Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA),
9	Government Co-Chair
10	Kyle Cunningham, San Antonio Metropolitan Health Department (SAMHD), Alternate
11	Paco Felici, Port Authority Greg Lyssy, United States Environmental Protection Agency
	(EPA), Alternate
12	Abigail Power, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
13	Jorge Salazar, TCEQ, Alternate Kathryn Thomas, United States Environmental Protection Agency
14	(EPA)
15	Air Force Staff: Richard Black, Contractor
16	Leslie Brown, AFLOA
17	Rachel Fish, Contractor Linda Geissinger, AFRPA
18	Laura Guerrero-Redman, Contractor Jose Martinez, Contractor/Facilitator
19	Robert Mayer, Shaw Environmental & Infrastructure Group Nanda Nanjundappa, CH2M Hill
	Jerry Preston, Contractor
20	Praveen Srivastava, Shaw Environmental & Infrastructure Group Brian Sytsma, Contractor
21	Susan Watson, Shaw Environmental & Infrastructure Group
22	<u>Public Attendees:</u> Mike Barajas
23	Antonio Diaz
24	John Gonzalez Oscar Lopez
25	Stephanie Smith, Representative for Charlie Gonzalez Diana Uriegas

1	RAB Members Not Present:
2	Tommy Camden Eloy Garcia
3	Ivan Jaime Brian Skrobarcek
4	Alternates Not Present:
5	Richard Garcia (TCEQ) Christine Patmon (Metro Health)
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MR. MARTINEZ: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the April 10th, 2012 meeting of the Restoration Advisory Board, the RAB, of the Former Kelly Air Force Base in San Antonio. It is 6:30. We would like to get started with the meeting.

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My name is Jose Martinez and I will be your facilitator for the evening. I would like to quickly run through the agenda. And if you don't have a copy of the agenda, there are copies at the desk so that you can adequately follow along.

In a few seconds, I will pass on the baton to Mrs. Beverly Abbott, community co-chair, for some membership activities. I will then address some administrative items. That is items that the members of the RAB requested to be addressed this evening. Then Mr. Paul Carroll will introduce the Environmental Update and then Mr. Carroll will introduce representatives of the Shaw Consulting Group on the Performance Based Remediation Contract.

We have a guest this evening from the Air Force Real Property Agency, Ms. Linda Geissinger, who will be talking about the topic of RAB Adjournment Process, information simply just for your information. After that, we will continue the agenda with a public comment period. The comment period is typically three minutes per individual. And again, the topics that can be addressed by the public before this body are

issues pertaining to the environmental remediation at the base and no other topic.

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After that, Paul Carroll will inquire, request of the members of the RAB if you would like to suggest items for the subsequent meeting which will be on October of 2012. And then I will remind members of the RAB as to how you are requested to call in advance so that you can gain access to the staff at Building B171.

So without any further delay, Ms. Abbott, introduction of the new member and then maybe roll call.

MS. ABBOTT: Is Mr. Jaime present this evening?
Mr. Ivan Jaime?

MR. MARTINEZ: Apparently not.

MS. ABBOTT: Okay. We're going to go around. We're going to go around and introduce ourselves. My name is Beverly Abbott. I'm the principal at St. John Berchman's School down the road. I work in the affected area and I also live in the affected area.

MR. PEREZ: Work in this area, too, and I work for the people of this area, south -- well, I work for the people. And I work for the River Authority as a -- in connection with the state agency and I represent the people in the south at this time and I'm here to share information and learn more from -- from this information.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you.

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               MS. THOMAS:
                            Kathy Thomas, Environmental Protection
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    Agency out of Dallas.
              MS. POWER: Abbi Power. Excuse me.
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                                                    Texas
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    Commission on Environmental Quality, Corrective Action Project
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    Manager.
               MS. GEISSINGER: Linda Geissinger, Air Force Real
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    Property Agency, Public Affairs.
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               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Rodrigo Garcia, US Department
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     of Transportation. I'm in the community, been a lifelong
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    member of the community living right next to the runway.
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               MS. CUNNINGHAM: Kyle Cunningham. I'm a Program
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    Manager for the Public Center for Environmental Health, which
     is a division of the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District.
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               MR. ARZOLA: I'm Jose Arzola. I'm Past Counsel
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    President of the Edgewood Council of PTAs. I'm a community
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    member. I'm a retired Navy chief and I'm also a candidate for
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    Bexar County Tax Assessor.
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               MR. FELICI: I'm Paco Felici with Port San Antonio.
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               MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you. The next item on the
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     agenda I've been asked --
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               MR. CARROLL: Jose, I haven't introduced myself.
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               MR. MARTINEZ: Yes, sir.
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               MR. CARROLL: I haven't introduced myself. I'm Paul
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    Carroll. I'm the BRAC Environmental Coordinator for the Air
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    Force at Kelly Air Force Base, Former Kelly Air Force Base.
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MR. MARTINEZ: Sorry.

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MR. CARROLL: That's all right. Kind of got started around.

MR. MARTINEZ: The next item on the agenda, administrative items, I've been asked to remind the RAB about your requests to be addresses at this meeting. At the October 2011 meeting, you requested of staff to provide information about the degree of contaminated soil at Building 522 and where excavated soil will be taken.

The next item you requested was a listing of the priorities of the current Shaw Consulting Group working on the site. The next item you requested was more information about each of the three techniques that the consultants is using or considering, including biowalls.

The next item was further study of Leon Creek and the last item was Semiannual Compliance Plan review. All of these items will be addressed by Paul and the consulting group this evening.

The other item that was a suggested item for action was an action that I believe Ms. Abbott already addressed. She promised to send a summary of Environmental Protection Agency recommendations, which she already has. So those items will then be -- the other items that I mentioned about will be addressed this evening.

The other item that I've been asked to make sure

that on the 2nd of April, the members of the RAB were either sent by U.S. mail or by e-mail a complete packet and including a transcript of the meeting that you held in October. Did everyone receive that information?

RAB MEMBERS: Yes.

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MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you. Thank you very much.

Then the next item, I pass on the baton to Mr. Paul Carroll who will be introducing the Environmental Update.

Paul.

MR. CARROLL: Let me get a copy of the action items because I didn't get one. It's in my packet, in my orange folder there somewhere.

So all of the -- these agenda items are potentially going to be addressed during Shaw's briefing tonight and so I think that will -- as you said, Ms. Abbott sent the EPA recommendations to the RAB. So I think that -- those are all taken care of. That will be taken care of during the briefings tonight.

Just wanted to -- you guys all got a copy of this letter. Rodrigo has asked to make a statement later on during the RAB and he'll be making a statement during the public comment period about his letter to the RAB members and the Air Force's response to that letter that you all received. So that will be later on during the RAB.

But right now, I'd like to introduce Susan Watson

from Shaw who will be briefing a portion of the environmental briefing tonight on -- specifically on the Semiannual Compliance Plan Report. And Susan, go ahead.

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MS. WATSON: So before I get started, we always talk in acronyms and there is a list in your handout and we thought that might make it easier if you had a separate list. Take that one and you can pass them around. That way you can refer to it if I start talking in acronyms and you can refer to it.

So this evening, I'm here to talk about the Semiannual Compliance Plan Report and it covers the period of June through December of 2011. And the reason we do this Semiannual Compliance Plan Report is because it is a requirement of the permit. So I thought first we should just kind of have a little refresher on the permit. So the first couple of slides talk about the permit.

So the Hazardous Waste Permit was issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and its Hazardous Waste Permit No. 50310 and it was renewed in April of 2009. The permit actually divides the area into five geographic zones. We refer to those as Zones 1 through 5, as you all know. And over here, this basically shows all of these zones, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Within those zones, there are 15 waste management units in the permit and also there's Leon Creek. So the permit establishes all the contaminants of concern or the

chemicals that we look for and it also establishes the Groundwater Protection Standards for the levels that we use for cleanup levels.

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It establishes the groundwater monitoring well network to be sampled annually for all of the sites and twice a year for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or RCRA unit sites. And we only have two of those in the permit. It also establishes all the Leon Creek locations that get sampled semiannually.

The permit also authorizes the installation of corrective action systems or remedies and there's several of those that have been implemented as you all know. There's actually about 28 locations. They include all types of systems, including recovery systems, permeable reactive barriers, slurry walls, high density polyethylene barriers, injections, soil venting systems and electrical resistive heating.

Under our contract, Shaw will be trying to accelerate the time to cleanup and we will be optimizing several of these systems. We will continue to operate all the existing systems in place and then just try to make them more efficient or reduce concentrations to make the systems work better and to reach cleanup goals faster.

There's also permit renewal that is required in 2019. That will also be during Shaw's contract performance.

And here is just the slide of the five zones. And you can see Zone 1 and Zone 2 are the two zones that have Leon Creek running through them, so they're unique in that respect. Zone 3, you can see even though physically it has the smaller border, it has a larger waste management area and that's due to the large tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene plumes, which you can see over on these figures. These are 2011 plumes so this is data from the 2011 Compliance Plan Report used to generate these permits.

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I'm going to try to give you a Reader's Digest version of the Compliance Plan Report. If you actually look at the report, it's, you know, about this thick (indicating). There's a lot of data and information in it. I know you all have seen a lot of the plumes, you know a lot of the history. So what we try do is to kind of give you a snapshot of the 2011 compared to the 2010 so you can just kind of see, you know, how it looks. There's a lot of different contaminants at the site so instead of trying to pick all of them, we tried to pick the contaminants that have the largest plume areas in the zone to try to give you a snapshot of that.

But overall, the conclusions and the report basically demonstrate that the plumes have -- essentially remain the same. So the remedies are effective in controlling the plume migration. Everything overall is working well. And again, we have plans to optimize those current actions to

reduce the time to reach cleanup levels.

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So this is Zone 1. And in Zone 1, in the permit, there's actually four — four units and these are the landfills in Zone 1. And in Zone 1, there are 65 wells that were sampled and the data from those wells is what was used to generate these plume maps.

Now this is not the TCE and PCE plumes that are shown over here. The pink is actually trans and cis 1-2 dichloroethene, which is the daughter product of the PCE and TCE. And there's a little TCE that's shown down here in the south, but you can see most of the plumes are the degradation product.

And here in Zone 1, there's a lot of remedies already been installed, mostly to protect Leon Creek and the migration of the plumes to Leon Creek. And they are effective in stopping those plumes and getting to the creek.

There's one area that's kind of unique in Zone 1, which is a combined site, and at Landfill 1, in this little area, there's actually a HDPE or High Density Polyethylene cap and that keeps water from infiltrating down into the ground and making the plume migrate from that and that also seems to be working.

So those are the current remedies to the current plumes. One thing to note up here on the north, on landfill 12, you can see the 2011 plume, in this case it's a darker

plume, and the 2010 outline that you see going around is actually larger so this plume is actually shrinking up here. And the most recent remedy that was installed there was a new recovery system here on the south. So that is working effectively at controlling that plume.

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And I know this figure is kind of busy, but what it shows, it shows all the current active remedies that we will be maintaining as well as our proposed injections that we will be using to try to accelerate the reduction of the contamination here. Our goal for this zone is not to clean it up entirely, but just to reduce the concentrations.

There's a couple more slides which are in your packet, which I'm not going to go into this detail, but they're there if you want to look at them. It goes through each one of the sites. It tells you what the current remedy is, if it's effective, what it's doing. And there's a little blurb at the end about our plans at this zone.

So moving on to Zone 2. In Zone 2, there's actually three units that are in the permit. One of those is the RCRA site, which is E-3, which is the farthest to the west. And we have the 600 area in the middle and then E-1 is down here to the southeast. There were 58 monitoring wells that were sampled here to develop these plumes. The contaminants that are shown in this plume map, the large green, is the TCE/PCE plume, which is actually the 2010 plume. The hash mark is the

2011. And then there's the vinyl chloride, which is the yellow and that's — the solid lid is the 2011 and then there's just the line that shows where the 2010 was. And you can see the VC plumes are shrinking. The VC is a daughter product of the TCE and PCE.

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Also, the -- as you see, the plume coming from the north, this is actually from Zone 3, and this was installed to stop it from getting to Leon Creek and it's also working effectively.

So this is our plans. And our goal here is to try and clean up all of these plume areas within this zone. So we're trying to get to those cleanup levels. So to do that, we have several different injections and I think we talked about some of those last time. We have biowalls and we have grids and that's what all these little yellow boxes say. And Rob is actually going to talk more to those techniques in a little bit.

And again, you'll see the slides in your packet that goes through each one of the areas. It's the current remedy, how it's working and what our plans are.

Okay. Moving on to Zone 3, Zone 3 is comprised of three units in the permit. There's one really large one, which you'll kind of see this brown line going around. That's the 300 area. And then there is S-4, which is down here to the south. This laser is dying. And then S-8 is up here.

I'm just going to point. And this is a RCRA site.

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The RCRA sites are unique because, remember, they get sampled twice a year. And all the others get sampled once a year.

So there are 109 monitoring wells in this area that get sampled and that's how we develop those plumes based on those results. The primary contaminant here is the tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene and the Site S-8 has arsenic and some chlorobenzene.

You can also see on these slides, I forgot to mention, just because these are the plumes we have indicated doesn't mean that's the only contaminant that might be remaining above the cleanup level and they are actually listed on the slides as well so you can see other contaminants and those will fall within these larger footprints.

So this is our proposed remediation for Zone 3.

Again, we'll continue operating all of the current Groundwater Recovery Systems, the bioventing. We'll maintain the PRB sampling that is ongoing. And the thing about Zone 3 is there was a lot of smaller areas with higher concentrations and that was the original focus on Zone 3 was to try to reduce those concentrations, but yet there's still a large plume.

So Shaw's approach is kind of different because we're also addressing the large plume area and that's where the biowalls are. They're throughout the larger plume area so

that will help break it up. So we'll reduce the size of the plume faster.

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So our goal here is to not to get this to cleanup levels before the end of our contract, but just to reduce the overall plume size.

And you can look through these sites. They're site specific, all the remedies that have been in place and result.

On to Zone 4. Now Zone 4, if you've been here a while and you remember, used to actually be a larger plume. It actually connected back all the way to Zone 3. And those remedies that they installed in Zone 3 at SSO 40 were very effective in cutting off the plume. And that's why we see this big clean area here. This used to be connected.

So these are the TCE and PCE footprints kind of combined, just to give you the whole aerial coverage. So it looks a bit different in shape in these two slides. It's basically these two contaminants combined. And you can see the 20 to -- 10 is the solid green and the hash mark is 2011 and they're basically about the same size.

This is our proposed remediation for Zone 4. We'll continue operating the Zone 4 Groundwater Treatment Plant as well as do some grid injections inside to capture some of the treatment plant to try to reduce those concentrations and they also are going to try break up this large plume with some additional biowalls, as well as protect the San Antonio River

Recharge Area from any further plume migration with a biowall.

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Then we go through each site and we're on to Zone 5. And you can see Zone 5 already. Its plumes are kind of broken up into smaller plumes like compared to Zone 3, which is one huge plume. There's several remedies that have been installed. There's 95 wells in this area that have been sampled and it covers all the way from East Kelly over into Lackland area. So part of Zone 5 goes over here into Lackland.

And you'll notice there's a circle here and nothing in there. Well, that's because the concentrations in Plume K have already fallen below the cleanup levels. And the same over here at Plume D. There's one of those areas here that's now clean.

So here is the current remedies. They're ongoing, as well as our proposed injections. There are a couple other sites that are in Zone 5. Site S-1, which doesn't -- does not -- doesn't have a PCE/TCE plume, actually has chlorobenzenes and there was active treatment done there which ended last year and we are currently evaluating those concentrations to determine the best path for it here.

Also, on 34th Street, you see we don't have anything planned right now. We're also currently evaluating the most recent data there to figure out the best plan for that.

Building 1533, you don't see anything and then in this area

the PRB is working and we're trying to just continue monitoring it and not doing active remediation. Our goal for this zone is to get these areas cleaned up during our contract.

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And again, you can go through each site, showing the current remedies, you know, what they were trying to do and what our plans are.

Okay. Moving on to Leon Creek. Last time I talked about Leon Creek, we were also talking about the USGS study. Tonight, it's just what's in the Compliance Plan only.

So in the Compliance Plan, there's actually 59 stations that are established for sampling; six that are upstream, 50 downstream and three reference stations. And if you-all want to come look at this map later, this is what goes in the Compliance Plan. This is a figure from the Compliance Plan and it shows all the stations that get sampled. And the ones that are over here are actually the ones that are

So the stations are sampled twice a year and there's both surface water and sediment and the samples are collected in-stream, in seeps and also at outfalls, which are those pipes. The pipes last time we came out, the point sources, those are the outfalls. So sample for several things including flow and water level measurements for the hydrologic budget determination. We sampled for metals, cyanide, semi

volatile organic compounds which include the PAHs, polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, and volatile organic compounds.

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Also, every year we evaluate the toxicity to aquatic life for bioassessment study and fish tissue. And those results are included in this presentation.

So here are the Leon Creek stations we talked about over there. And if you do go look at the map closer, all of those symbols designate something. Like it will show whether it's in-stream and outfall or seep and it shows on every location what we sample for, whether it's sediment, surface water, stream flow or elevation. So if you go look, there's little designations and you can see what is sampled for at each location.

So these are the results of the surface water elevation and flow. They are collected at 23 stations. Up and down the creek and that includes three seeps and three outfalls. And the hydrologic budget for July 2011 indicates that all the segments, and it's divided up into four segments, showed a net water loss and this is assumed to be to the drought conditions encountered in 2011.

So now we'll first talk about the surface water sampling. Surface water samples are collected from 38 stations. There were 29 of them in streams. There were three seeps, three outfalls and three reference stations. And these

results get compared to the Texas Water Quality Standards.

There's standards for acute and chronic aquatic life criteria and there's also the human health criteria so they get compared to both.

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So the surface water met compliance standards for all of these except for there was one seep and it's near the Zone 2 Groundwater Treatment Plant and it had exceedances of tetrachloroethene and thallium for human health. This location historically has had these kinds of contaminants and have had hits above. So this is nothing new.

Also there was selenium that exceeded the chronic aquatic life criteria at one seep near the golf course. And overall, there were fewer locations than last year with exceedances so the number of location with exceedances has dropped.

So now we'll go on to the sediment sampling. So sediment was collected from 27 station. There were 23 in Leon Creek. There was an outfall and three reference stations. And the sediment gets compared to the Texas Surface Water Quality Standard for Sediment Screening. There's some benchmarks that are established. And they were exceeded for in-stream locations for 13 different contaminants and they included a range of things, semivolatile organic compounds, pesticides metals and PCBs; however, not all of the contaminants were detected at each location.

This time there were fewer PAHs than the last time I reported and that was likely due to the drought conditions and less runoff from the parking lot. In general, the pesticides, PCBs and metals continue to persist in the sediment at elevated levels along and downstream of the former base.

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And how we evaluate this is in the actual Compliance Plan, there are trend graphs and they start with the station at the north and they run throughout and we can look at the concentration as it goes downstream and they're there for a period of five years. So we can look at all of that within a snapshot to see if there's anything unusual.

And this time actually all the contaminants were kind of lessening maximums. There was not any unusual hits this time.

And we did the bioassessment this time. And the bioassessment is a biological survey of the fish and micro invertebrates and this was collected at 11 stations and this -- find my note here. I'll fill in a little bit more here. Okay.

The bioassessment evaluation evaluates the biological condition of Leon Creek and it also evaluates the habitat quality. So it doesn't just look at the biological condition, but it also looks at the habitat so it's sort of a two-part process. And actually, the stations each have a designation and it's just designated low, medium, high in the

system. And the results indicated that all of Leon Creek systems do partially support or fully support the aquatic life use designation, and that's like the low, medium and high. So it's not the same at all the stations throughout.

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There's also chronic toxicity testing done, which is the water fleas and flathead minnows that get tested in the water. And this was done for 11 stations. And this evaluates if the surface water is potentially toxic to the aquatic population and there were no toxicity issues noted at this time.

Also, there's fish tissue sampling and there were nine different fish species that were tested. We collected from 11 stations. And even though there were three organics detected in the fish tissue, none exceeded the screening levels for the fish tissue. So the fish are minimally impacted by the Kelly Air Force Base and the upstream conditions.

And that is the Reader's Digest summary of the Compliance Plan Report.

MR. CARROLL: Any questions on Susan's discussion?

MS. ABBOTT: I'd like to ask a question.

MS. WATSON: Sure.

MS. ABBOTT: On the slide 27 and 28, the Zone 4 groundwater and proposed remediation, I know your proposed remediation, you say they're working well, but it looks like

the plumes are spreading out. Can you tell me why it looks like the plumes are spreading out?

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MS. WATSON: There's just some -- well, they're not -- yeah, there's some cases they're going down, some go out. That's kind of normal. Sometimes there's seasonal variability that causes some fluctuations, like on maybe some of those outside edge wells.

Also, remember that those concentrations are just —
they're also barely above when you get out to those edges. So
sometimes there is some minor fluctuation within those
concentrations, which, you know, cause the plume boundaries to
adjust. And also sometimes the groundwater flow is slightly
different and, too, that may make them change slightly as
well.

But overall, the areas are about the same. So it's not like --

MS. ABBOTT: Like a big growing, but there is a little bit of growth out. So is the concentration varied at the edges of this growth?

MS. WATSON: There's -- it's -- you know, yeah, they are varied. Like every well, you get a concentration. And this shows everything about that Groundwater Protection Standard of five, but in general, these concentrations are -- the five is cleanup level most of the plume is five to ten and there's some -- some areas that are more in the center that

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     are above the ten. I can't remember what the highest number
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     that was in the plume was, but it wasn't much more than 20 or
     30.
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               MS. ABBOTT:
                            Okay.
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               MS. WATSON: Yeah. That's what these show. See the
    darker area?
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                            Uh-huh.
               MS. ABBOTT:
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               MS. WATSON: Yeah. This shows the higher -- higher
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     concentrations. And so this is all the level and then the
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     same for the TCE over here. You can see the lighter stuff is
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    the really really low concentrations. And then where it gets
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    more darker is a little higher. So most of it's only -- a lot
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     of it is only five to ten.
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               So every -- you can see the dots on here. That's
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    where all the (inaudible) --
               THE COURT REPORTER: All the what?
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               MS. WATSON: The dots, that's the wells.
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               So we interpret the data and we also use computer
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    programs to interpret data as well.
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               MS. ABBOTT: How long is your contract for?
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               MS. WATSON: It is -- well, for the whole period of
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    performance is ten years so it's nine plus (inaudible) are
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     left.
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               THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me. Plus?
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               MS. WATSON: Nine plus years that are left.
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MS. ABBOTT: Thank you.

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MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Mr. Paul, Ms. Kathryn and Abbi, I've been seeing all of this and everything and something still bothers me. Is there any, any possibility that that abandoned Levi plant might still have chemicals in it.

MS. POWER: The abandoned what?

MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: That abandoned Levi blue jean plant on Old Highway 90 next to Leon Creek could have had chemicals in it or the -- the truck lot also next to the Leon Creek at Old Highway 90 might have chemicals or that Olmos Trucking waste dump next to Leon Creek that's near Highway 151, is there any possibility that some of these complex chemicals could be coming out of one of those three places? Have they been checked or they need to be checked or what do you guys think?

MS. POWER: I'm familiar with the Levi plant you're speaking of and I'm familiar with the Olmos Trucking facility location and what was the third?

MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: The -- on Old Highway 90, across the street from the Levi's, just off to one side, there's a little tributary to Leon Creek and there's a big old truck -- truck storage lot and you can tell when you drive by there, you see diesel stains on the thing and wads of oil sometimes on the gravel and stuff like that where the old dump trucks. I wonder if maybe something like those three places

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     could be contributing to all this mess.
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               MS. POWER: Okay. Your question is are those three
     facilities or locations possibly contributing to Leon Creek or
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     the groundwater?
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               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Right.
               MS. POWER: Which one?
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               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: To the groundwater. Could they
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    be contributing to the chemical in the groundwater?
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               MS. POWER: They're in a -- they're in a different
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     geologic area than where the impacted groundwater is.
     They're --
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               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Oh, okay.
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               MS. WATSON:
                            They're near where my hand is.
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               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: All right.
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               MS. POWER: Yeah. Now could there be stormwater
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    runoff from those facilities that gets --
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               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: That's what my concern --
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               MS. POWER: -- into Leon Creek?
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               THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me. One at a time,
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    please.
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               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: -- is getting into.
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               THE COURT REPORTER: One at a time, please.
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               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Oh, okay. Sorry.
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               MS. POWER: Could there be a concern for stormwater
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     coming off those facilities entering Leon Creek? Yes, there
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          The City of San Antonio is responsible -- or SAWS, I
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    believe, is responsible for monitoring stormwater within the
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     city limit area. And so they would look at those types of
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     issues. And then when they were active facilities, they were
     of course monitored by the agency for appropriate rules and
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    regulations, waste management, air quality, those types of
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    things. And to the best of my knowledge, there's no
 8
    historical information regarding impacts at any of those
    facilities.
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               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Okay. I was just curious about
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    that because we've got some pretty complex chemicals here and
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     I just wondered if maybe those three facilities might be
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     contributing in some way to all these complex chemicals we're
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    getting out of this.
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               MR. MARTINEZ: Any other questions from any member
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    of the RAB? Proceed.
17
                            Okay. I am now going to turn the
               MS. WATSON:
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    presentation over to --
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               MR. CARROLL: Do we still need five minutes to load
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    the presentation?
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               MR. MARTINEZ:
                              There is apparently some technical
2.2
    difficulty in the second half of this presentation. It is
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    being addressed right now. So we've been asked to break for a
24
     few minutes, not more than five, until they come back,
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     hopefully with the presentation fixed so we can continue with
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1 the presentation. No more than five minutes. Thank vou. 2. (Off the record from 7:16 to 7:21) 3 MR. MARTINEZ: Ladies and gentlemen, we're ready to 4 proceed. 5 MR. CARROLL: Okay. We will now have --MR. SRIVASTAVA: For this portion of the 6 7 presentation today, I'd like to introduce Rob Mayer. Rob is a 8 remediation specialist from Shaw's Knoxville, Tennessee office 9 and he's also heading up the clean work that we are going to be doing at the base, doing all the remediation work. 10 11 Rob. 12 MR. MAYER: Good evening. I'm going to talk to 13 you-all about in-situ enhanced bioremediation, our methodology 14 we're going to be using at Kelly Air Force Base. 15 MS. POWER: What slide number are you on? I 16 wasn't -- oh, is it a new slide? It's boldly going where no 17 man has gone before. 18 MR. CARROLL: I need to mention, these slides are 19 not in your packet. So we had a little technical difficulty 20 and doubled up on the previous presentation so we have two 21 sets of that, but not a set of this. So this one will be up 2.2 on the overhead. 2.3 MR. MAYER: So in-situ enhanced bioremediation, so 24 the in-situ part is going to be done in the ground, nothing 25 above ground. No above-ground treatment. And enhanced

bioremediation. Okay. What is it? Like I said, it's in-situ so it's in the ground. And the process, what we're trying to enhance or encourage the microorganisms that are already in the ground or sometimes adding additional ones to go ahead and destroy the chemicals or use them, whether they're going to breed them or whether they're going to use them as -- or to metabolize them, which I'll get into in a moment.

2.2.

So the main thing that our job is, the main thing we're going to do, is to provide them an air, whether it's oxygen or an anaerobic process, which I'll get into, a food anode source, nutrients, vitamins and possibly microbes into the area.

So pretty much think of this as yourself. You need all these things to live, so do all the microorganisms. Okay? Or, as I like to put it, our job is to take a nice bed, open it up, put the chocolate on the pillow so that our microbes can be really happy and do everything we ask them to do.

So there's two different types of microbes we'll be dealing with here: Anaerobic and aerobic. I'll first discuss anaerobic, which means they don't want to use oxygen. Okay?

So in this type of treatment, Susan was talking about PCE and TCE. Well, the organism we want to enhance here actually breathe TCE and PCE. Okay? And all the other daughter products which she was talking about. And real quickly, down here at the bottom, I know it's kind of a

confusing thing here, but we've got TCE and PCE that she was talking about and the daughter products. Remember, she talked about cis 1,2-DCE being in some places and vinyl chloride being in some places, TCE. Well, these organisms are able to break down and actually breed these types of compounds. As we ask here, who can do it? Fancy name, dehalococcoides and ethenogenes. More or less it means it's a bacteria who can break down these compounds down to ethene. And here actually is a picture with little teeny dots. The circled ones are the DHE that we're actually trying to encourage. Okay?

2.2

Aerobic. These guys like oxygen. They're more like us. Okay? So they're going to have oxygen. If they don't have oxygen, we're going to give them a source of oxygen. Okay? And they can use chlorobenzene or the benzene products that Susan also was showing you-all and they'll use those actually as a food source. That's why I have here the chlorobenzene and the sugar. It uses the same. This is something that they eat and it breaks it down that way.

Many of the organisms that do this job are indigenous into your soil, groundwater already so we're just trying to enhance them. In areas where we don't think there's enough, we actually can use a culture to bring in more of the same type of microbes into the area.

Okay? So what are we, as in what is our job, to do for the microbes? We're going to give them something and make

sure they have something to breathe. We're going to give them some food. We're going to give them some nutrients. We're going to make happy microbes. Okay? That's our -- really that's what the job is. Let's get them in there, let's get them happy so they will break down the contaminants of concern.

2.2

Okay. What are they going to do for us? This here just shows parent compounds such as TCE, PCE being broken down. They're going to make those different daughter products of the TCE, the cis, the vinyl chloride and they're all going to subsequently be degraded.

Okay. So to go into a little more specifics of what we're going to be doing, what type of carbon source such as with the PCE and TCE, we've got to give them a carbon source so they've got something to breathe, which is the contaminant, but we have to give them something to eat.

So we can use emulsified oil, which we'll be using, which I've got some little samples if you want to pass them around. This is vegetable oil. This is like what you use for fried chicken, with emulsifier in there so it mixes in water. Pass that along.

Another type we're going to use is called sodium lactate, both also a food grade thing. Both of these things you can find a lot of times if you look in the ingredients in the foods that we eat.

This here is showing we've got -- because as you know, this is a big area that we're going to be remediating -- a lot of totes that we get our emulsified oil and our sodium lactate in.

2.2

So we need to make sure they have something to breathe, like I talked about. Some of them use oxygen.

Right? That we discussed? But some of those areas where they want the oxygenated or the aerobic bugs to work, or microbes, we have to give them oxygen. If they don't have it.

Sometimes they already have it. It depends on what's going on in the groundwater. Each of them, as things go, will use oxygen first. Then they'll use nitrate, ferric iron, sulfate and then our chlorinated ethenes. Right?

So in some areas, we've got to get the bugs that are already there. Microbes already there to chew up some of the other ones such as oxygen, nitrate so they can use those chlorinated ethenes, use the PCE and TCE. This is just a fancy figure showing it's got to go from oxygen, nitrate, down to sulfates. Once we're down to sulfate producing areas, like shown there, that's when we start really chewing up the chlorinated ethenes.

Nutrients, vitamins, just like we all take vitamins every day. So we get drums of vitamins and we also add into our mixture to help them out, nitrogen, phosphorus and B12, same type of things that we all take.

Okay. So the microbes. Why do we sometimes add microbes? One, to ensure the correct microbes are there, especially for TCE and PCE. There's only certain organisms that are able to breathe and break down these contaminants. We'll make sure they're there.

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And then the main reason we want to add them in is so we can increase how quick they can degrade the compounds so we're not out there forever. Okay? So when we do add microbes, Shaw Environmental, we have labs that we actually grow up microbes and we put them into these soda kegs which then we ship to a site and we add them into the -- into the ground.

Okay. How do we get them into the ground? Okay. Our subsurface injection. Like I said, everything is in the ground, not doing anything aboveground. So we have these rigs here, which push down a rod. This is not the exact rod, but it's this size, so not very big. Push this into the grounds. Once it pushes that into the ground, the tool will actually pull up and expose.

You can see there's little holes that are in there. Okay? Expose these little holes and we inject our fluids, the carbons and the vitamins and such, and they actually get injected into the ground. Okay? They lift that rod out, we move to another one. Leave nothing else in the ground. There's no metal left, nothing else.

So we are going to go out there and inject, as I just showed, and depending on where we're doing and what the purpose is, we have some different ways or methods that we do it. So for something here where we know we have an area with a higher contamination level, we want to get down there and really attack those areas so we use an array-type method which you see here.

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And so we're injecting each of them. They're all going to be 25 feet apart. That is when we inject, it's going to spread out in the ground. And with these, because we've got everything in this pattern and array, we'll also rely some on groundwater to help spread it. It will take it down along the groundwater path for a small amount so we get a good distribution.

Okay. This is in the biowall type scenario. We're going to -- same 25 feet apart, but we're going to add more fluid to it so that we actually get a complete reactive area.

Okay. There's a biological reactive area.

So along here, you can see we have the different biowalls coming down. As groundwater is moving this way, groundwater will flow into these biologically active areas and be treated. Okay? So where Susan was talking about we're going to break up the plume with these biowalls, that's what this is here. So we got different biowalls throughout the difference zones, primarily Zone 3, but in some others to be

able to break that plume up.

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In areas where we need to add oxygen, the compound's a little bit different. It's not so much of a liquid. So we'll be injecting into points that are a little bit closer together and as groundwater moves through those also, oxygen is released and carried down gradient with it. And such in this area here (indicating), we're actually using the extraction wells that are there to help pull oxygen across.

So what are we actually doing on a day-to-day basis when we're out in the field? We're going to be taking our emulsified oil, sodium lactate, our vitamins. We're going to be mixing them all up. We'll put them in a water truck, which we'll go out and fill up. We have six thousand-gallon water pillows. Giant water beds is really what they are. And we're going to fill them up with our injection fluid. There's one full. Wait overnight. We'll actually make them anaerobic by adding a little bit of -- well, we usually use just natural bacteria out of the air. It pretty much floats in as we're filling them up. There's enough in there that will turn them anaerobic overnight.

And then from there we'll add possibly more of our microbes. Most of the place where we're doing the TCE and PCE we'll be adding more microbes.

Okay. So now we've got 6,000 gallons of fluid to be injected. Okay. Then we will pump from there into an

injection rig -- into the injection rig, which kind of like I was showing you before, will be using the rods to be pumped into the ground.

And then this is just shown from a -- a different project, but showing the idea. As you can see, the one on the left has kind of the milky color there. That's from a well that has been affected. The other one is a background well so, you know, you can actually see that the emulsified oil and sodium lactate are where you expected them.

So real quick summary. We're going to give them air; we're going to give them food; we're going to give vitamins; add some friends, some more microbes into it; make them really happy microbes so they will either breathe or eat our contaminants. And step two, after we get all those together, we will inject them into the ground so they can do their job.

Any questions? Yes.

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MR. ARZOLA: How deep do you inject?

MR. MAYER: We're going for the groundwater. It's probably going — because that's where our contamination is. It's here. And on an average here, most things are about 35 feet below ground surface.

MR. ARZOLA: Okay. Thank you.

MR. MAYER: Yes.

MR. DIAZ: Is there a time line on how long it will

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1 take the microbes to actually start dissolving those 2. contaminants or do you know? 3 I can only give you an average from just MR. MAYER: 4 field experience. Certainly within two to three months you 5 many times we will see the concentrations drop. MR. MARTINEZ: Any other member of the RAB would 6 7 care to ask a question of our consultant representative? 8 Paul, do we have anymore presentation? Or is this the end of this topic? 9 10 MR. CARROLL: No, that's it. Except for Linda will 11 be up next. But this is all the environmental -- this is all 12 the environmental part. 13 MR. MARTINEZ: If there are no more questions of our 14 presenter, the next item on the agenda our guest, another 15 quest, from the Air Force Real Property Agency, Linda 16 Geissinger, to speak, provide you some information about RAB 17 adjournment. Linda. 18 MS. GEISSINGER: Thank you. 19 MS. ABBOTT: Before she starts, can I ask him a real quick question? Can I ask him a real quick question? 20 21 MR. CARROLL: Sure. 2.2 MS. ABBOTT: (Inaudible). 2.3 THE COURT REPORTER: Do you want it on the record? 24 MS. ABBOTT: It doesn't make any difference. 25 sure.

1 Do you ever let people come visit the sites? 2 would love to come see this, you know, microbes work, the work 3 that you do. 4 MR. MAYER: Sure. I mean as long as, you know, we 5 have an area where we're drilling that you can't actually walk 6 into. 7 MS. ABBOTT: Right. 8 MR. MAYER: But sure, you can come out to, you know, the outside or the --9 10 MR. SRIVASTAVA: We can arrange it. We'll work with 11 the Air Force. We can set something up. 12 MS. ABBOTT: I would love to come see that. 13 MR. CARROLL: Give Laura or me a call. You know 14 Laura, give them a call, we'll set it up. 15 MS. ABBOTT: Appreciate it. Thank you. 16 MR. SRIVASTAVA: Be happy to. 17 MR. CARROLL: And same goes for anyone who wants to 18 look at that. 19 MS. ABBOTT: Please come join me. 20 MS. GEISSINGER: Thank you. And thank you for 21 coming out tonight, especially for the volunteers, the people 2.2 that aren't here because of their job. I know that -- that 23 this is a thing that you do on your own time and I appreciate 24 your -- your energy, your advice over the years. I know some 25 of you have volunteered and been coming to these meetings for

more than a decade so ...

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I'm a public affairs representative for the Air Force. I work out of McClellan — the Former McClellan Air Force Base. It's now McClellan Park. It was BRACed also in Sacramento and I work with a lot of different RABs, especially at closed air force bases in various stages from — a lot of them in the same situation where you are, where your cleanup is mature, you've done a lot of work already and you're kind of on the home stretch, trying to figure out what the final long-term monitoring is going to bring for you.

So I just wanted to say thank you for all of the investment, the voluntary investment that you've made in this process.

There are -- the Air Force has a lot of goals, mostly, you know, fly planes and win -- win freedom. But when it relates to environmental cleanup, we have two main goals and the number one goal is protect human health and the environment.

Along with that, the other goal is to have an open, public participation process so that as we are sharing information, as we are learning scientific and very technical information about the groundwater and the soil, we will share that with the community. So those two things in concert bring us to why I'm here tonight to talk about public participation in RABs in particular.

The RAB process is governed by the Department of Defense's RAB Rule and this rule is comprehensive, yet it is also flexible. The Department of Defense recognizes that every community is different and that there may be some things that are unique about the neighborhood here in San Antonio that are different from, say, a neighborhood in Sacramento.

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So while the RAB Rule is prescriptive and it gives steps that we must follow and stay in compliance to, it is mandated that Air Force representatives comply with the RAB Rule for how to establish, run and also adjourn RABs, this rule is also flexible. There's a lot of flexibility. And that flexibility is built-in because of the flexibility that's needed for different communities.

So tonight what I want to share with you is how RABs, in general, are adjourned. And I also wanted to take any questions from you about the process of how to adjourn a RAB and then I want to listen to some feedback from you.

If I'm in your way, let me know. I don't -- I don't know. I feel like walking around. I can talk better if I -- if I walk.

But there are -- these are the basic triggers. When these situations happen, this is when the impetus is on the Air Force to begin consider adjourning a RAB. So in other words, if there is a lack of community interest, if all major cleanup decisions have been made, if response is complete at

all sites, if all remedies are in place, if the RAB has achieved its goals, if land has been transferred completely to a non DOD entity or if there's no longer sufficient and sustained community interest, then the Air Force is, by regulation, required to analyze the RAB process and to ask, Is this a good time to propose and to investigate adjourning the RAB.

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At Kelly, all of the major cleanup decisions are made. All of the remedies are in place and the land has been completely transferred to the Port of San Antonio. So we are definitely at a point in time when it is reasonable to consider is this a good time to look into adjourning the RAB.

I only have one other slide because I really want to hear from you. The Air Force Real Property Agency BRAC program manager can -- may adjourn a RAB with consultation from the RAB members, the local community, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the State. The key point there is that the Air Force Real Property Agency, as the DOD entity that established this body, is also given the authority to adjourn the RAB, but they must do that in consultation with all of those parties.

So the very first step in adjourning any RAB is that they consult with the community. Basically, the folks in this room. The very most important point in all of this flowchart is that they carefully consider the input from all of these

parties before a decision is made and that is why there is a process. And it is — it includes a public comment period, a 30-day public comment period; it includes formal public comment where we would ask people to go on the record and say what they think about pros and cons or concerns about adjournment; and it also includes in a report that the Air Force would have to issue and then put in the public record for scrutiny and also for openness with the public.

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So that is the process. And I think those were all of the points that I wanted to make about RABs and adjournment in general and I just wanted to know if anyone had any questions about the adjournment process in general that I could answer at this time.

MR. MARTINEZ: And again, the questions are being asked of members of the RAB at the moment. We'll go to the public comment period as soon as we are through with this agenda item. Members of the RAB, any questions?

MR. FELICI: I do actually. Normally following adjournment, what — is there any other formal process in place by which to — to occasionally brief members of the community or otherwise provide access to the most current information from any of the former RAB members or, again, any of the community members, outside members?

MS. GEISSINGER: Yes. In addition to RABs, the -- all installations that have environmental cleanup issues are

required to have a community relations plan. And in that plan, there are many activities that can be used, depending on the need of the community. So what I like to think — how I like to think about that is that depending on the needs of the community, you can match those needs with the right way to communicate. So it might be a small group meeting. It might be a presentation to the chamber. It might be going to a homeowners' association and, you know, joining them for their monthly meetings.

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The Air Force also has done things in the past where maybe it's not a formal body like this, but we set posters around the round room and we've all brought food from home and we have like an open house where you can ask questions about water and you can look at maps and talk with people one on one.

So I think tonight when we think about this, just very procedurally, is sort of the first step, but in the evolution of Kelly, we would gather a lot of information from people that aren't even here in this room that we might not even be reaching and figure out what their communication needs are and how we could best meet them.

MR. FELICI: And whatever strategies to follow up with the community beyond the RAB does not necessarily need to be decided or mapped out upon adjournment. It could be something that's, you know, months or years down the road --

1 MS. GEISSINGER: We are re --MR. FELICI: -- as a need is identified for further 2 3 followup or outreach? 4 MS. GEISSINGER: Well, it could be. You don't 5 always know everything at that point in time. 6 MR. FELICI: Right. MS. GEISSINGER: But at that point in time, we are 7 8 required to inform the community about other avenues of 9 communication. So there would be a lot of discussion about 10 how does the community like to get information. Do they like 11 to make phone calls? Do they like to have a personal visit? 12 Do they like to go to the Web? Maybe they don't use the Web. So we would -- we would need to do a lot of leg work before we 13 14 could answer that question and I think it would be good to 15 know some of that before we would decide to adjourn so it wasn't -- there wasn't a vacuum. 16 17 Any other questions? No? 18 Would you mind if I put you on the spot? 19 MS. POWER: You're staring at me. 20 MS. GEISSINGER: For a minute. Because we have --21 we have Mr. Garcia. We have Mr. Arzola and Beverly and 2.2 Mr. Perez. You are the four community RAB members and I am 23 curious what -- at this point in time, understanding we're at 24 a very early stage of it, what are your thoughts about where 25 Kelly is at in the RAB, just in a sentence or two, and what do

1 you think about the timing of it and what do you think about 2. how far we've come and where we're at? Maybe if we could 3 start with you. 4 MR. PEREZ: Well, to tell you the truth right off 5 the bat, it's advisable to -- to have a map showing where the 6 chemicals that are down -- down there, you know. 7 eventually, like I say, it ends up in some San Antonio River 8 and so on. 9 MS. GEISSINGER: Right. MR. PEREZ: It affects the river. 10 11 MS. GEISSINGER: Right. 12 MR. PEREZ: And a lot of things get involved. 13 our neighbors. And we have a commune -- from others -- from 14 other counties, we have members, directors that are there. 15 Like -- like for example yesterday -- and I just kid around 16 with them, I said, Well, our neighbors, they're very strong. 17 They can take it. Over here, well, once it crosses us, it's 18 downstream so ... 19 Because in the long run when, you know, you feed the -- the crops and so on, eventually we'll end up eating it 20 21 so it really gets us involved, too. 2.2 MS. GEISSINGER: I see. 2.3 MR. PEREZ: And I kid around. I see --24 MS. GEISSINGER: So the collaboration between other 25 sites --

1 MR. PEREZ: Right.

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MS. GEISSINGER: -- and the communication with them as well.

MR. PEREZ: Well, really, really, we need a picture of where we stand right now. And then from there, there's going to be a lot of questions coming out from us.

MS. GEISSINGER: Right.

MR. PEREZ: And the people. Once they see it.

MS. GEISSINGER: Beverly.

MS. ABBOTT: I guess, you know, it's kind of new starting to talk about this RAB adjournment process. When I came on to the board, I wanted to get some information. I don't feel like I totally represent the whole community. I certainly don't. Because we have different types of cultures within our community.

MS. GEISSINGER: Absolutely.

MS. ABBOTT: And the challenge is how -- how to reach to people, reach out to people, you know, in what methods. I have that challenge has a principal. How do I reach out to all my parents? Do I call -- some people I have to call. Some people are content getting their messages through e-mail on their little phones. They're just happy as larks having that. Some people want a piece of paper in front of them. They're very visual and they want that. So it's a challenge to reach out to our whole community. And I think as

a RAB community member, I would love to have somebody that I could talk to to get some advice on how to reach out.

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That Environmental Protection Agency conference that I went to gave us a lot of good suggestions, you know, how do we reach out to the more technology savvy. And that's where we're going. Unfortunately, if our technology doesn't work at one time, we're kind of at a loss so how do we -- what's Plan B and how do we continue to reach out? But I think that's a challenge is how do we continue to reach our community and what advice can other entities give us to do that? And resources to help to do that?

MS. GEISSINGER: Thank you.

MR. ARZOLA: Well, I'm fairly new. I've been here about a year. But if the -- if the criteria to adjourn -- to adjourn a RAB is lack of community interest and no longer sufficient and sustainable, if all of this has to be met, I can tell you there is community interest.

Number two, being a veteran, I'm always at the American Legions and the VFWs and being a past council president, I talk to a whole bunch of my parents and I share what Ms. Abbott said. You know, finding that communication, that venue to communicate is very difficult.

But I can tell you there's a lot of anger especially with Vietnam vets. There's a lot of distrust as to the whole process. The attitude is, We've said our peace; the Air

Force, DOD, is going to do whatever they want.

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So there's still -- there's still a lot of anger, mistrust, in that their input -- input was not considered or taken into account and that's, you know, just where I have -- as a matter of fact I have to go to another meeting here shortly, you know, with a group of veterans. So there's a -- there's anger, frustration, distrust. And trust me, there is a lot of -- there is a lot of interest in this issue.

MS. GEISSINGER: Okay. Good. We can work with that.

MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: You probably don't even want to talk to me.

MS. GEISSINGER: Oh, yes, I do.

MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: I started this -- I started with this in the summer of 1996 when Patrick McCullough came on board. He was a very good and decent and honest man, like Mr. Carroll. In between there, we had a regular chair from Mr. Antwine and Mrs. Coderre where they ruled, or tried to rule, everything with an iron hand. I used to have to go to state senators or U.S. senators. I had to go to congressmen; I had to go to the undersecretary. I had to go to secretary of defense to break their stranglehold on this thing and this stranglehold is still happening right now and I'll explain that to you.

And I have been involved since the very beginning,

since 1996 I believe. And it's been a long almost 20 years since all of this started and it's not over. We still have too many cleaning up problems. We even still have too many issues we still have to deal with — to deal with and some of them, they don't even want to address. And I have proof right here with the rejection letter I got from this man that I'm going to file charges against named Steven TerMaath. And I'm going to deal with him in federal court and several other issues and several other ways in the U.S. Department of Justice and with the Air Force because I don't like his pompous, arrogant attitude. He's not going to reject us. We need — still have a long, long way to go to deal with property values, to deal with air pollution, to deal with health problems.

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And I know because I have cancer and I know they caused this — this problem because I live on 38th Street.

And until the day I die, I'm going to go after the Air Force because they caused — they're killing a lot of minorities in this neighborhood. And you want to come in here and talk about adjourning the RAB? Ain't no way that's going to happen. Ain't no way. As long as I'm alive, that's not going to happen.

MS. GEISSINGER: Thank you.

MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: These people have caused too much pain and misery and too much destruction in this

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     community to start even talking about an adjournment.
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               Now you're giving all this property with all this
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     contaminated groundwater, with all this polluted air, you're
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    giving it -- this land away to these people from the GKDA.
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    Why?
               MS. GEISSINGER: We -- we've de --
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 7
               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Why are they going -- why are
 8
    they going to build on it?
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               MS. GEISSINGER: We've deed-transferred the land
    because it's environmental suitable for transfer.
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               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Yeah, with all that groundwater
12
     and all this air pollution. It's just not --
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               MS. GEISSINGER: Trust me, we would not have --
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               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: No. No, no.
15
               MS. GEISSINGER: -- been able to deed-transfer the
16
    property if it --
17
               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA:
                                   No, no.
18
               MS. GEISSINGER: -- hadn't been cleaned up to
19
     sufficient legal requirements --
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               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: You -- you cannot -- you cannot
     sell me on that.
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               MS. GEISSINGER: -- but that's -- that's a fact.
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               MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: You cannot sell me on that.
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    And there's going to be a lot of people that are distrustful
     of the Air Force --
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1 MS. GEISSINGER: Well, I --2. MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: -- and the Air Force has killed 3 a lot of workers with the cancer and everything else so 4 there's no -- no way you can even think about adjourning the 5 RAB. And you better find somebody that can lead this RAB, 6 somebody like Mr. Paul Carroll that can be honest and decent 7 and have open lines of communication --8 MS. GEISSINGER: Absolutely. MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: -- and just kind of step on you 9 like Mr. Steven --10 11 MS. GEISSINGER: I agree. No, I totally agree. 12 MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: -- did on me telling me, Your 13 thoughts don't count, your ideas don't count and your thing 14 doesn't count. 15 He wants a war, he's going to get one. 16 MS. GEISSINGER: Nobody wants a war, Mr. Garcia. 17 MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Well, he's going to get one because he does --18 19 MS. GEISSINGER: We want your opinion. 20 MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: -- not want to cooperate with 21 the community. And this letter he sent me is going to get 2.2 around to congressmen, senators and the local community and 23 you're going to think -- there's no way you can even think 24 about adjournment until you deal with all the problem with 25 this community and this Kelly -- that Kelly has caused because

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1
     Kelly has killed a lot of people. And it is going to have to
 2.
     stop one day.
              MS. GEISSINGER: Thank you. Thank you for sharing.
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 4
    And thank you for your service. I really appreciate.
 5
               And thank you all. I don't know if the -- if the
 6
    regulatory representatives would like to maybe say a word or
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    two.
 8
               MR. PEREZ: Can I say just a little bit?
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              MS. GEISSINGER: To put it in perspective and
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    then --
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              MR. PEREZ: Of course, this is not the end, but --
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              MS. GEISSINGER: No. It's the beginning of a
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    dialogue.
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              MR. PEREZ: In the old times, we took a lot of
15
    things for granted, even the Air Force, in time of war and so
16
     on. They got going and so on. We had to.
17
               Now -- now that's a lot of people suffering.
18
    them was my wife. They found a lot of chemicals in her and so
19
     on, but I do have understanding, you know. And it's hard.
20
     It's not as simple as I'm stating it.
21
               And like you, you went by specifications. People
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    got together, you know, representatives and so on got
23
    together, came to a decision. You're just quoting the
24
    decision.
25
              MS. GEISSINGER:
                                Right.
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1	MR. PEREZ: That I understand.
2	MS. GEISSINGER: It's a process, yes.
3	MR. PEREZ: It's a process.
4	MS. GEISSINGER: It's a legal process.
5	MR. PEREZ: Yes, it's a process. But now we need to
6	let the people know and so on before the the closing date
7	comes and so on.
8	MS. GEISSINGER: Yeah. Right.
9	MR. PEREZ: Everything has got a beginning and an
10	end in the long run.
11	And I can understand you, Mr. Garcia. In fact, I'm
12	with you. I'm I represent the people. And it was mistakes
13	that was done in the old times, spills of oil, gas, the green
14	worm. Remember when they used to just throw the things into
15	the pit and so on and eventually it went down. And then in
16	the future, it started causing problems and so on.
17	And we just got to try to correct it the best we can
18	and I mean, you know, we just we just got to go forward and
19	one of them is educate the people to come in and speak and so
20	on and come to decisions.
21	But I understand you. Well, I understand everybody,
22	really. And I'm bringing all my thoughts.
23	MS. GEISSINGER: I appreciate that.
24	MR. PEREZ: In fact, I too am running for state
25	senate.

MS. GEISSINGER: Is there anyone else that would like to speak about this?

MS. THOMAS: I'll say something.

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You know, I've only been here for, what, three or four years now. And I can really appreciate, as you said, the people who have been here all along. You have made a difference. Rodrigo, you have made a difference. I think, you know, this cleanup has progressed and things have been done that probably wouldn't have happened if the community hadn't been involved so the RAB has been very useful. But it's set up to do a certain thing and that's get to a certain point, which is where we are now.

I think -- my concern is that it's no longer an effective mechanism for dealing with the public, that this -- I think this is intimidating for people who are sitting -- not sitting around the table because you do a very good job of keeping everything under control. You know, you really do. I think like a public meeting or an open house, that sort of thing, you might generate more interest. You might make it easier for people to raise their issues and come in and talk about stuff. I don't think that should stop because it's still going on, the cleanup is going to go on for a while.

But I don't think we should be attached to the idea of the RAB, that perhaps we can be open to another way to communicate with the -- to involve more people in the

They

1 community. Because, honestly, you know, there's more people 2. here tonight than I've seen in the last couple of years. 3 You say there's a lot of people interested in the 4 community and I'm sure there are. I don't know. But they 5 don't show up here. Would it be better to close the RAB and 6 to do it another way? And I would -- I would hope you could 7 be open to considering that at least. You know, just maybe 8 there's -- there's more to it than that. 9 MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: I'd like to make a point to 10 you, ma'am. 11 MS. THOMAS: Sure. Go ahead. MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: I've been with this since the 12 13 beginning. When we first started, we used have it at --14 MS. THOMAS: Right. Right. 15 MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: -- Kennedy High School. We 16 used to have two, 300 --17 MS. THOMAS: Yes, yes. I understand. I heard that. MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: -- people show up at the RAB 18 meeting. And people noticed the indifference. People noticed 19 20 they were being ignored. People noticed the property values, 21 air pollution and a bunch of other things were not being 2.2 addressed. 23 And when Patrick McCullough left, it got worse with

the new reign of terror and it stayed that way. And the

reason people don't come is because they're indifferent.

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say, They don't care about what I say. They're going to do what they want. And they don't listen to them. Even diehard people like me, they say, Rodrigo, why do you go on? They're going to do what they want. They're not going to — they're not going to care about you if you're dieing from cancer. That's just one less Mexican that they're going to have to deal with to go over there and scream at them for all this — for all the people that's killed in the neighborhood.

MS. THOMAS: Yeah. Absolutely --

MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: And -- and Kelly has killed a lot of people in this neighborhood --

MS. THOMAS: Well, I --

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MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: -- and the Air Force has got to accept it. And the reason they don't come is because the public indifference now because they have been ignored since 1996 and nothing constructive has come out of the issues that the people brought to -- back then to Patrick McCullough.

MS. THOMAS: Well, first of all, I think that there has been constructive things come out of the meetings and the RAB and everything else. But I do understand your concern that you're not listened to because I've seen that before. People feel that the decisions are made, things move on. Sometimes people don't understand all the issues or for whatever reason. Sometimes issues — we do move on. We have to. And that's — that's a legitimate concern. It really is.

But what I'm saying is is this really the best way to keep doing it, where we come to this meeting and we sit around and we have a formal session. You know, how about a public meeting? How about where there's more people in the audience and everyone is open, is avail -- you know, can talk and stuff. You know.

MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Well, we can have a combination of everything. But we have to deal with what we have to deal with.

MS. THOMAS: Right. Right.

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MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: And I know. I used to be a federal bureaucrat. I worked for the federal government for 33 years before I retired. But I cared. Anybody that came into my door, I cared. I don't care if you were an illegal alien or whether you were a millionaire, whether you were — you had a problem with the justice, I cared and I dealt with it and I — I did as much as I could and helped as many people as I could, but that's a distinct difference. I cared. I wasn't no Adam Antwine. I wasn't no Sonja Coderre.

I cared. Everybody that had a problem, I cared.

And I tried to help as many people as I could. You know why?

Because I'm a Marine. I'm former Vietnam veteran. I almost died on the battlefield twice and I made a promise to God that when I — if he let me come back, I would care about the people and that's what I'm doing here and that's what these

bureaucrats need to learn, that you have to learn how to care.

People are not disposable. You have to learn how to care for them, to help those that cannot help themselves.

MR. MARTINEZ: Mr. Arzola.

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MR. ARZOLA: And this is precisely the type of anger that I encounter when I go about my rounds. Sometimes it's worse than my -- my partner here.

But I can tell you one thing, too. You talk about a decline in attendance. Well, you got to look at the economy, the demographic makeup of council -- City Council 6, 5.

You know, it's hard times. Grandparents are raising kids. Single parent households is high. Many are holding two or three jobs. I was at a Edgewood Council PTA meeting just last week and then another one with the boosters. Where we used to have 200 parents, now we're down to ten, 15.

So it's not that they don't care or that they don't -- I mean having a combination of venues to put out this information, I'm for that. But to say that there is a lack of interest, looking around, and this is the largest group I have ever seen, you know, you don't live around here.

MS. THOMAS: Right. And that was exactly my point. I don't know.

MR. ARZOLA: I -- I lived around here. My family lives here. I work here. I'm around here. This is my stomping grounds. You're on my turf. That's all I'm saying.

1 MS. THOMAS: Right. I appreciate that. MR. ARZOLA: You know, and so it's not due to lack 2 3 These people are -- are hurting economically and of interest. 4 they have to make decisions every day should I pay electricity 5 or should I buy a four-pound bag of beans or what. I'm not trying to imply that 6 MS. THOMAS: Okay. 7 there is no interest or that you're telling me -- you know, 8 that's not what I meant. My -- what I meant is, is this the best format to continue to do. 9 10 MR. ARZOLA: Well, the anger --MS. THOMAS: 11 We want to get it out to everybody. 12 And I understand the anger. I completely understand that. 13 MR. ARZOLA: Yes, ma'am. And the anger, what he's 14 expressing, is what I hear --15 MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Everywhere. 16 MR. ARZOLA: -- everywhere. And I have two, three, 17 four meetings a day. 18 MS. THOMAS: Well, help us then? Is this the best way to continue with this, with what's going on here? 19 20 MR. ARZOLA: Well, I mean we -- I mean I'm open to 21 explore different types of venues. You know, go to back to 2.2 John F. Kennedy. Go to St. John Berchman's. You know, you 23 have a captive audience there, if you will, after church with 24 Father Rudy. You know, go to the American Legion. You have 25 the Y up here. You know, I mean let's try it. Let's make it

at -- at different times.

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But again, there's still a lot of mistrust and a lot of unanswered questions. And again, I've only been a member for about year after it took me about two years to become a member, to submit application after application, so on, so forth. But, you know, I'm here.

MS. THOMAS: You're here now.

MR. MARTINEZ: Ms. Power, would you care to make a statement?

MS. POWER: Well, just a brief statement. I, like Mr. Garcia, have been participating and attending these RABs in one form or another since 1997. My four-year-old, five-year-old, son at the time had to come with me because I am a single parent and I live in San Antonio and this is my neighborhood.

So with that being said, if I could just have everybody here please take a moment of your time to look at the slide that's identified as slide number 76. I believe Linda's comment was you don't have to achieve all of the items on this list to ask for RAB adjournment. And correct me if I'm wrong.

But if you achieve some of those items on this list, you can ask for RAB adjournment and then move on to another venue, which I believe my colleague Ms. Thomas was trying to offer up, another venue for communicating with the community

that's less formal, that might open the avenues of trust amongst we your regulators, state and federal regulators, the Air Force, and the community members. My organization, as well as Kathy's organization, we have community outreach people like the Air Force does.

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In the past, Rodrigo, you remember the state was community outreach people. EPA would bring community outreach people to various meetings, formats. There were open houses. There were poster sessions at schools. There were all sorts of avenues to discuss the environmental conditions and maybe something less formal than this would reach out to more people.

Because I remember, like Mr. Garcia does, when there would be a hundred people in attendance and when they had other formats other than this big horseshoe table and everybody sitting here with their name tag out front and everything being recorded by the court reporter here, which gives an air of formality, people would walk up to you and say, Mrs. Power, can you show me on this map, I live here, can you tell me what's here?

In this format, these people don't have an opportunity to approach me and say, I live here on this map, can you explain this to me? We don't have that opportunity here.

I think the Air Force, as well as the state and the

1 federal government, are very open to continue the communication. We're just suggesting that could everybody 2. consider the items on this list and see if we think we've 3 4 achieved any of this. I mean that's our goal, to achieve 5 things, to say we've done something positive, and maybe open 6 our eyes to something new. And that's all I would ask all of 7 us to do. 8 MR. PEREZ: Yes. Right. 9 MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you. MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Abbi, just one question, quick 10 11 question. 12 MS. POWER: Yeah, my son got into Georgia Tech. 13 Ramblin' Wrecks. 14 MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: That's good. That's good. 15 MS. THOMAS: The four-year-old? 16 MS. POWER: Yes, he's four. He's brilliant. 17 Absolutely brilliant. 18 MS. THOMAS: 18 years ago. 19 MS. POWER: He's actually -- no. Yeah, he's 20 now, 20 but he used to -- as a kid, my friends, several of these 21 consultants, would say, Is Zane going to be an environmental

engineer? And he was like -- when he was a little kid, he

goes, No, I don't want to do what Mommy does. Because he was

terrified of people getting angry at these meetings. And I'd

love for him to come to one now because they're very pleasant

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and informative.

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But anyways, I'm sorry, Rod. Please continue.

MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: The main question is, is it good to keep the venue we have now and explore other venues? That's a good idea, ma'am, but after all these incidents that I've been going through since 1996, including this last one where I had to go and seek an indictment against this man, can we trust the Air Force? That's the problem. We might —

MS. POWER: Can you trust us?

MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: We might trust people that are honest and dig -- that have dignity, like Mr. Carroll, but how about the rest of them. Can we -- we cannot trust people like Steven -- Steven what's his face here.

We cannot trust a lot of people. Why do you think I had to write letters to Leon Penetta whenever people develop an attitude towards me or the brigadier general — brigadier general here assigned to my case or the undersecretary, that he wants me to send him copies of any problems that I have. Why should I have to do that when I have — I can't even trust the Air Force? And I get letters — somebody's trying to put their foot down my throat, telling me I can't do that or this has already been discussed, I'm not going to let you address this again, or, I'm not going to let you talk about this anymore.

Who does this man think he is that he can tell me,

You know you can't talk about this. No, that's a closed case. You can't open it no more. He hasn't been around to all these meetings. He hasn't paid his dues to go around and trying to impose his will. Steven G. TerMaath, GS-15 DAF, Chief BRAC Program Management. That's who I'm going to deal with and I'm going to deal with him hard.

MR. MARTINEZ: There are two other --

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 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$  RODRIGO GARCIA: And we cannot trust the Air Force.

MR. MARTINEZ: Two other members have not had an opportunity.

MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Okay. I'm sorry. Go ahead.

MS. CUNNINGHAM: Well, I don't quite have the years that Abbi has. I'm close. Or that Mr. Garcia has. But I'm close. And I've worked in this neighborhood for all of these years and actually worked in the neighborhood, walked the neighborhood and listened to the people.

I remember the RAB meetings when there were more than a hundred people there. It seemed like maybe 250. And they were not extremely pleasant. The health department is definitely going to continue to work in the neighborhood. That's what we're here for. It would be, I think, very beneficial and very interesting to explore other avenues. I think that a venue where it is so formal, we get a lot of good information and that's great. But you know, the neighborhood

meetings, we just -- we had probably, you know, three times the people at the Quintana neighborhood meetings when they used to have those. I've seen the restaurant when -- I think the last few years have been having them there, filled up. You probably, also. They're evening meetings.

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There are other ways to reach people and I think ways that are more convenient for the citizens. And that's what I would like to see. Because we definitely do want to continue to work with the citizens and get information out to the citizens and try and answer questions. But there may be other ways to do it. And so that would be something that I think I would really like to see. We could just start exploring those.

MR. MARTINEZ: One last member.

MR. FELICI: Well, thank you very much. You know, as the Port, we're certainly very well aware of the history of the site and of the concerns of our community and we greatly appreciate the work, Paul, that you and your staff have done at being so accessible, so thorough, so professional in both conducting these meetings and then on those few occasions when we have received questions or people from the community who have requested information.

My question initially during this meeting was about making sure that there was going to be some kind of ongoing process and ongoing link that would be as an avenue. And

Kathryn had pointed out not just a continuation of a forum to be informed, but as you — as you correctly noted, one that is going to be more conducive to us to engage in meaningful ways with our neighbors and frankly all also with — with the 14,000 people who we have working here every day who probably spend more time on this site than they do with — with their families on occasion.

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And so having those more informal meetings really does sounds like something that we would be very -- very supportive and would like to help you reach out to both our customer base here and also people in the surrounding communities.

I -- we do participate very actively with the Thompson Neighborhood Association and with the Quintana Neighborhood Association. We have apprized them -- I personally have apprized them on a number of occasions of these meetings and I don't know if it's -- if it's perhaps the time at which they're conducted. I don't think so because the Quintana neighborhood meetings usually take place on the fist Tuesday of the month, right around this time. But I do think that having a forum where you can engage more directly with people from the community on -- I can't speak for the association, but I -- I'm pretty confident that they would welcome the opportunity to have briefings or to otherwise support the Air Force in having an open house literally at

their front door.

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So it doesn't sound, by anybody's account, that adjournment means good-bye. It just means moving to the next phase and one that hopefully will include more people in the long run.

MS. POWER: One last point. Forgive me if this is not the proper time, but we do have a representative from congressman Gonzalez' office. Sorry to put you on the spot.

MS. SMITH: That's all right.

MS. POWER: You can shoot me later. Do you have any comment or thought on what we're proposing here or can you at least tell us -- you know, bring information back to your leadership or --

MS. SMITH: Oh, definitely I'll share it with the congressman. And he'll continue to be concerned about it and I'll echo what both of you guys said. This is a very contentious issue in the community and not something that we're going to want to -- or the congressman is going to want to see dropped, or whoever takes his place come next year.

MS. POWER: Never. Never.

MS. SMITH: But I guess the only other concern that I just was thinking of -- and I don't know enough about your process because I'm not a part of the RAB. Is it -- in it being a formal, you know, organization, you have certain rules you know you have to meet and that sort of thing.

The thing that I would be concerned about is the structure of an alternate venue or alternate type of meeting and ensuring that these meetings continue and ensuring that the public is continuingly engaged and listened to. Because here you have a RAB and it's set up and you've got rules and you've got regulations and you know you need to meet.

MS. GEISSINGER: Right.

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MS. SMITH: I wouldn't -- I haven't talked to my boss about it, but I would just -- in thinking about it, I would hate to see, Oh, yeah, we're going to have public meetings, and then they never happen. I just don't know enough about your process. So that's just one thing that came to my mind, to ensure that the community is continually engaged because this --

MS. GEISSINGER: It's still important.

MS. SMITH: It's not done. It's not over with so...

I mean it would be that, just off the top of my head. But definitely we'll go back and discuss it with the congressman.

MR. MARTINEZ: Ms. Thomas.

MS. THOMAS: Kind of in response to that, I think —
I think recently what I've seen at Environmental Protection
Agency is that when something like this happens, the Air
Force, whatever entity, is more responsive to the public in doing those kind of meetings.

1 MS. SMITH: Okay. 2 MS. THOMAS: And it's -- as we're moving forward, 3 the public is more savvy. They understand things more so 4 they're -- they commit and they follow through. 5 That's great. I just don't know your MS. SMITH: 6 process. This is the only one I'm on. But that just would 7 be --8 MS. GEISSINGER: And continue to talk about how we're held accountable. 9 10 MS. SMITH: -- the only thing that comes to mind. 11 There's a lot of hurt and a lot of anger in this community --12 MR. ARZOLA: Absolutely. 13 MS. SMITH: -- and I know the congressman would not 14 want that to be ignored. As long as it continues I think is 15 the point. 16 MR. MARTINEZ: Correct me if I'm wrong, but it seems 17 to me that it is the authority, the right, of the RAB members 18 itself for you to create those other vehicles to communicate 19 with the community. So is it appropriate for me to ask the 20 co-chairs what actions you, as a RAB, would like to take next 21 based on the very positive commentary we have heard tonight? 2.2 MS. GEISSINGER: Might I offer a suggestion? 2.3 MR. CARROLL: Uh-huh. 24 MS. GEISSINGER: It's typical for the public affairs 25 people to work with the community and also the engineering

expert to offer some examples of what works and what doesn't.

And what we've seen in the past, and in particular to
interview, to sit down for about 30 to 45 minutes, maybe even
an hour with some of the people that are out there in the
community, and then to take all of that data from those
interviews and to make some suggestions and we could bring
that to the next RAB meeting.

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You know, we could say that the veterans really enjoy getting their information this way. The community newspaper that comes out weekly is read more frequently than the one that comes out daily or those kind of data collection things we could — we could present that to Beverly and to Paul in advance and then maybe give some sort of recommendations to the group at large and just give you a better sense of what other avenues are out there. And that's kind of our expertise, if you will.

MR. CARROLL: That's kind of funny. That's exactly what I was going to say.

MR. MARTINEZ: Ms. Abbott.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$  ABBOTT: One of the questions I want to ask -- I'm sorry.

MR. PEREZ: That's okay.

MS. ABBOTT: And it was kind of a suggestion I had made to you that maybe, as community members, we can get together in July for another meeting just to review the goals

that were given to us. Because I've been on the RAB for four or five years now. I haven't been on as long as some of you, so some of the information that was put here, I was a part of.

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But I would love for us to get together, maybe in July, just as community people to go back over the goals again to review some of the documents and maybe even have a public affairs person there with us to kind of give us some guidance as to what would be a good way to go because I think — no offense, but look at the ages of us around here. We need to get some more young people involved in this, which means it's up to us to educate the young people and say, This is what's going on in our community.

You know, maybe we need to go -- it's not -- Edgewood -- no, they're not there anymore. But Kennedy is not the only high school in this area. South San is down in this area. You know, how do we get these kids, let them know this is what's going on in the community. Did you know that? No.

You know, I told them -- I was telling them a little story that I was showing the kids a video the other day, The Trouble with Angels, a very, very old video. And the nun was dialing a rotary phone and the kids said to me, How did they make calls on that? How do you send messages on that? I said, Lord, I'm going have to bring you a rotary phone so you can see how it works.

But we have to educate the young people and, you

know, any -- like I said, any advice that we could get on how do we reach all areas -- all people in our communities, not just the young people, the middle-aged, the older. And there are -- honestly, there are people in our community here who don't know how to read. How do we reach them?

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MR. MARTINEZ: Mr. Perez, if you will wait just a second, I'd like to ask Linda how the idea that Mrs. Abbott has suggested could dovetail with your idea about providing PR people from the Air Force to assist in this effort?

MS. GEISSINGER: Well, I think it's admirable that she's suggesting that the community members, you know, put their heads together and we would -- I would be happy to support that and, you know, provide whatever public affairs resources we need to help out with that.

MR. MARTINEZ: So would you be in agreement then, members of the RAB, community members, to meet, as Ms. Abbott is suggesting, some time in July and meanwhile Linda and her staff and working with the local Air Force Real Property Agency staff to enable this meeting and begin this dialogue?

MR. ARZOLA: I -- I personally, you know, I -- you know, I don't mind meeting in July, but also request to have the contact information of everyone that's on this board to have it ready for me for this meeting tonight. I hope somebody got my e-mail. Whoever sent me the agenda items and so forth, I requested that.

1 But I would like to start the dialogue with the 2. community members via e-mail because that's easier for me This way, in July, you know, then we can -- we can 3 right now. 4 meet as Ms. About suggested. 5 MR. MARTINEZ: So you're asking for contact information --6 MR. ARZOLA: Right, their e-mails --7 MR. MARTINEZ: -- for all members of the RAB shared 8 with the members of the RAB? 9 10 MR. ARZOLA: Well -- right. You know, so I can --11 so I can stay in touch with them. 12 MS. FISH: Yes, sir. We -- we actually have member 13 information here on the back table for -- contact information 14 for all of our government RAB members. However, if you do 15 want do personal information from the community RAB members, 16 if you would just ask them and they'll provide their 17 information to you separately. 18 MR. MARTINEZ: Okay. Any further discussion on this 19 topic? Mr. Perez you had a comment. 20 MR. PEREZ: Oh, yes. You know what, you know that I 21 speak in City Council so tomorrow I'm going to give them the 2.2. headlines. I'll be speaking about this. 2.3 MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you. Thank you very much. 24 Yes, sir. 25 MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Just one more question.

There's some good ideas about alternatives that have come up here, but I would suggest that we basically keep our RAB and work on all these ideas. And when we come up with a better solution and then we finally decide that all of our issues have been dealt with, then we can close the RAB and then move on to alternative. But we have to make sure that all of our concerns are addressed and some of them have never been addressed.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you.

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The next item on our agenda is the public comment period. And during that public comment period, we authorize — we allow every speaker three minutes to make their statement. Again, the statement has to be pertaining to the subject of the environmental remediation. But maybe it is important or necessary for me to ask the co-chairs, you indicated, Paul, that Mr. Garcia wanted to make a statement during the public comment period.

MR. CARROLL: Yes.

MR. MARTINEZ: Would you like for him to make that comment before the members of the public?

MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Public first.

MR. MARTINEZ: I have three members of the public.

MR. CARROLL: They go first? Okay.

MR. MARTINEZ: And again, the comments that the RAB members are -- have indicated that they will take pertain to

1 the environmental remediation on the former Kelly Air Force 2. Base. 3 The first gentleman that signed up is Mr. John 4 Gonzalez. Mr. Gonzalez. Thank you. 5 MR. GONZALEZ: Hello. I've been here to these meetings off and on. I might be one of the originals since 6 '96, but I keep getting discouraged. You said three minutes. 7 8 After ten years of waiting. 9 My comment, to make it short, he brought up Old Highway 90 and there's warehouses out there and Leon Creek. 10 11 Do you remember there used to be a big commercial dump that 12 was converted to a public park for us? It's called Pablo's 13 Grove and I didn't see anything in here that covered the park. 14 Has anybody said, Hey, some of those chemicals are 15 coming in from the dump? There were no rules when I was a 16 little kid. That Leon Creek was pushed further down from 17 where it is. That's -- if you look at it, it's a big park so 18 there's a lot of thing that got covered up. So has any 19 testing been done there? That's my question.

MS. POWER: Would you like me to address that?

MR. CARROLL: Yeah, if you know the answer.

MS. POWER: Yeah. I understand the area you're talking about, Pablo's Grove, and also the Camargo Park area are not owned or under the control of the U.S. Air Force.

MR. GONZALEZ: I understand.

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1 MS. POWER: The Texas Commission on Environmental 2 Quality, the agency I work for, and our predecessor agencies 3 and at one time the Texas Department of Health are the 4 entities that oversee these -- what we call municipal solid 5 waste or promiscuous dump sites and that's what you're 6 referring to. We are aware of those sites and the fact that at one 7 8 time there were unregulated dumping and disposal. And yes, 9 there are questions as to whether or not things that could 10 have been placed in those sites have entered Leon Creek. 11 again, that -- that would be something that could be addressed 12 through the state entity and the City of San Antonio. 13 MR. GONZALEZ: Are you telling me that the Air Force 14 is going to blame it -- put it to somebody else and ignore it? 15 MS. POWER: That property is not owned by the Air 16 Force. It never was. 17 No, I understand that. MR. GONZALEZ: 18 MS. POWER: Yes. 19 MR. GONZALEZ: I worked for 33 years at Kelly Air 20 Force Base. 21 MS. POWER: Right. 2.2 MR. GONZALEZ: And I know where the boundaries are. 23 MS. POWER: Okay. 24 MR. GONZALEZ: So you're telling me that Kelly Air 25 Force Base, the Air Force is going to ignore that little

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    problem there?
               MS. POWER: It's -- it needs to be addressed by my
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 3
     agency or the city or the state health department. That's not
 4
     the Air Force's property. That would be like -- like me, if I
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    were your --
                              I understand what you're saying.
 6
               MR. GONZALEZ:
 7
               MS. POWER: -- neighbor deciding to dump on your
 8
    property.
 9
               MR. GONZALEZ: I understand what you're saying.
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               MS. POWER: Okay. Yes. Maybe I don't understand
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    your question.
12
                              What you're trying to say to me --
               MR. GONZALEZ:
     the way I understand it, you're trying to blind eye -- you
13
14
    want to close your eyes on that part.
15
               MS. POWER: No, no. I'm trying to ask --
16
               MR. GONZALEZ:
                              Then perhaps --
17
               MS. POWER: -- you for clarification.
18
               THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me.
               MR. MARTINEZ: Excuse me. One at time so that the
19
20
    recorder can record.
21
               MS. POWER: I don't understand your question.
2.2
     are you -- what are you asking to be done at Pablo's Grove.
2.3
               MR. GONZALEZ: Maybe the Air Force is not to blame.
24
    Maybe the city is to blame.
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               MS. POWER: Yes. That could be true.
                                                      Yes.
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               MR. GONZALEZ: So that's my question.
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               MS. POWER: Yes. Okay. We are aware --
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              MR. GONZALEZ:
                              There's no answer, you don't give me
 4
    no answer. Hey, the Air Force is not going to do anything
 5
     about it. Are you going to --
 6
               MR. CARROLL: Ms. Power here who is answering your
 7
    question works for TCEQ --
 8
               MS. POWER: I work for the TCEQ.
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              MR. CARROLL: -- who's the Texas regulatory agency.
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     It's over -- she is not --
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               MS. POWER: Yeah. So it's something that can be
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     addressed to my agency. I don't work for the Air Force. I
     work for the State of Texas.
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14
              MR. GONZALEZ: So is there any testing that can be
15
    done?
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               MS. POWER: You can -- I'll be happy after this
17
    meeting -- Mr. Salazar here works in the regional office that
18
     I work in and the two of us would be happy to take your
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     information down and your concerns and we can get back with
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    you outside of this venue. This is -- this meeting is to talk
     about the Air Force.
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2.2
               MR. GONZALEZ: Is it at least part of the Air Force
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    problem?
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               MS. POWER: No.
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              MR. GONZALEZ: You're taking the blame. Maybe the
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1 city, you're taking the blame for it. 2. MS. POWER: Or the state or somebody, yes. We would 3 be happy to look into that for you. 4 MR. MARTINEZ: Mr. Gonzalez, what I hear is that a 5 representative of the State of Texas is willing --MR. GONZALEZ: I understand. 6 7 MR. MARTINEZ: Is willing --MR. GONZALEZ: You explained to me that you're not 8 9 part of the Air Force. 10 MS. POWER: Yes, sir. You are correct. I don't 11 work for the Air Force. I work to for the state. We'd be 12 happy to get your information after the meeting. 13 MR. MARTINEZ: But the point is your issue is being given the right attention. They will determine -- they will 14 15 determine who is responsible to address your issue. So it is a beginning, a positive step. Okay? That what's I'm trying 16 17 to say and I think that's what she's trying to say as well. 18 MS. POWER: Thank you. 19 MR. MARTINEZ: The next person that is signed up --20 and I would like to read what was written here. The topic is: 21 Concerned about mediation of community members' health issues. 2.2 Want information on what has been done and what will be done. 2.3 So my question to the members of the RAB that have 24 knowledge of this, is this an issue that can be, should be 25 discussed here at the RAB?

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               MR. CARROLL: Can you repeat the question? I didn't
 2.
     get all of it. I'm sorry.
                             The comment is: Concerned about
 3
              MR. MARTINEZ:
 4
    mediation of community members' health issues.
     information on what has been done and what will be done.
 5
    Ms. Cunningham maybe? Is this --
 6
               MR. CARROLL: Well, I'll start -- I'll start out and
 7
 8
     let Kyle finish. But over the past ten years we have had --
    had a partnership with San Antonio Metro Health District to
 9
10
     address those kind of concerns of the surrounding community?
11
               MR. PEREZ: In June, we're going to be having a meet
12
     such on that; right?
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               MR. MARTINEZ: My question is, is this a question
14
    you would like to field in this meeting?
15
               MR. CARROLL: Since it has been a -- an
16
     environmental issue at Kelly that we have this cooperative
17
     agreement with the city to do -- for them to do that work, I
18
    think it is our purview to at least answer what we've done
19
     and, you know, at least let Kyle talk about what they've done
20
    with some -- some of the things they've done over the past ten
21
    years.
2.2
               MR. MARTINEZ:
                              Then it would be appropriate to ask
23
    Mr. Antonio Diaz to come forward. He is the gentleman that is
24
     asking this question. Mr. Diaz.
25
              MR. DIAZ: Yes. I also started attending these
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meetings back in '96. I've gone to John F. Kennedy. I went to Edgewood Jr. I've lived in this area. I have two in-laws, my mother-in-law and father-in-law passed away from cancer.

My father-in-law worked at Kelly for 30 years.

2.2.

I think those are ongoing issues that, as Mr. Garcia said, have never really truly been addressed. The Metropolitan Health Care Medical Examiner, Dr. Guerra, attended one of the meetings at Kennedy where there were about 300-some-odd people there. At least the auditorium was full. And that was a major concern of the community at that time and I think it continues to be. And it's never -- it's never been addressed.

So at this point, I am a candidate for the 20th Congressional District for the Green Party to let those in the community know that I am concerned about this issue. And I — I don't believe that the Air Force should discontinue or adjourn this venue, these type of meetings where the community can get some information on what is their effort to restore the environment or to address the contaminants.

Because in 1998, it was a 10-mile plume surrounding Kelly that was contaminated. That was over ten years ago.

And I saw some of -- because I arrived late trying to find the place, as to where the plume is today and how much it either had shrank, which I believe maybe drought had some effect on some -- some of that so far. So during rainy seasons, I

believe it expands because it's underground.

2.2

Many of the health issues will continue until I guess most of the residents that have been lifelong residents pass away, but their children, like my children, that went to Kelly Elementary, myself, if we come down with diseases later on that we have no -- no knowledge of their origin, and the Air Force has already washed it hands, it's already closed the case because it is now in civilian hands, how would we be able to address this? We don't have any other way.

So I say the Air Force is far, far, from being able to discontinue the RAB. That is just the comment.

I would like the information on what has been done and what will be done to address the health concerns of the surrounding communities along Kelly. Thank you.

MR. MARTINEZ: May I ask, Ms. Cunningham?

MS. CUNNINGHAM: Sure.

Mr. Diaz, I hear you. We have worked in this community for years. We did have a ten-year agreement, cooperative agreement, with the Air Force to do -- to do studies, health studies in the area.

We started out trying to answer the questions of the community. They were concerned about their drinking water; we did drinking water testing. Even though we were looking at purveyor, but we actually went, you know, to the home and tested. We did fruit and nut studies because they were

concerned about their pecans; was there uptake. Garden studies where we tested tomatoes and, you know, all sorts of things actually, a pretty good study. Southwest Research helped us with that testing so they -- you know, that's who did the actual testing on that and we didn't find anything.

2.2.

We started looking at health -- we plugged probably 85 abandoned wells to state standards, which alleviated a lot of, you know, places where people could have become injured, a lot of hazards from the community. Most of those wells were dry, the majority of them.

Then we started doing health studies and there's a whole list of health studies that have been done not only by us but by ATSDR and others.

We wrapped up all of those studies this past year and they've all been turned into the Air Force. We presented many of them at the RAB. I would be happy to provide to you a list of some of those studies or, you know, the ones that — well, just a list of those and then we can go from there.

 $$\operatorname{But}\ I'd$  love to get your information and see if I can address your questions.

MR. DIAZ: I appreciate that. Again, we know that there was a plume or a out -- an outrageous number of people diagnosed with Lou Gehrig's Disease, which is a very rare disease but yet it was a concentration around here. And that was not addressed fully.

Dr. Guerra at some point said because there was —
there were no physicians that would make a statement that any
of the cancers or any of the diseases were directly related to
any of the contaminants, there was nothing to be addressed.
And most of the residents don't agree with that.

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MS. CUNNINGHAM: Well, and I -- I hear you. It's very very difficult to make that link in a positive way, I mean to really make the link to where you can stand on it.

Now with Lou Gehrig's, there was a study done, pretty -- and the Lou Gehrig's Association -- I may have the name wrong, but they were right there at the table.

And I was actually at the meeting where we sat down with them and looked at the final results and what could we do. Where do we go from there is what the Air Force, the association are, the health department. And really what we needed at that point, and we haven't — we needed more data. We needed more time. And not necessarily to be studying, but more time to pass so we could gather more data and they agreed to that.

And the gentleman sitting at the table representing the association was a husband and wife team and I don't remember the name. But they were the chairs or the main people representing that group of people and they had a lot of background, medical background. And they said, you know, the sad thing about it is we need more time, not necessarily

1 more -- more time to pass so that they could gather more --2. not necessarily to go out, but just more time so more data 3 would come in and that was the way that -- basically we 4 decided that afternoon that it was going to be ten years. Ιt 5 hasn't been ten years yet. 6 Where it goes from there, we'll see. And I'll see 7 if I can come up with that last name. 8 MR. DIAZ: I'd appreciate whatever information you 9 do have. And again, I know that there's great concern from 10 the residents. I still have family members that live on 11 Menefee right off Cupples and they have health issues and they 12 don't know where these health issues, where they contracted 13 them from. So if -- if you would please, I'd like whatever 14 information you have. 1.5 MS. CUNNINGHAM: Okay. 16 MR. DIAZ: Thank you. 17 MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you very much, Mr. Diaz. 18 you can meet with Ms. Cunningham after the meeting, get her 19 information. 20 We've taken the time that was needed I felt. I felt. 21 from members of the RAB that you wanted to give the members of 2.2 the public the time that they deserved. Thank you very much. 2.3 At this time, I think we now go to Mr. Garcia's 24 statement. 25 MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: I have a quick statement to

make to federal board, RAB members on administrative procedures I'm going to take.

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At previous board meetings, the issue of future agenda items was brought up so I spent a considerable amount of time — of my time doing research and preparing a report for board members, for board member review and consideration on unfinished issues. Instead, I got undisciplied and unsolicited judgment by Mr. Steven G. TerMaath, GS-15 DAF, Chief BRAC Program, Management Division.

On March 2nd, I received a letter from Mr. TerMaath in which he passed judgment on my letter and tried to interfere with my RAB business and violated my fundamental right of free speech as defined in our constitution. In the past, we have got rid of people like this who commit white collar crime and Steven F. TerMaath is no exception. He will be dealt with by me within the existing federal system.

First I will seek misconduct charges on illegal and unethical job performance with the United States Civil Service Commission. I will seek a reprimand and a transfer to another state where he will not try to bully minorities. Some of us know how to fight. Well trained in professional, psychological, personal and physical warfare.

Second, I am going to seek federal civil rights violation charges on him for trying to divide my -- for trying to deny my fundamental right of free speech and trying to

communicate with federal RAB members. This will be dealt with the Office of Civil Rights of the United States Department of Justice.

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Third, I will bring this issue to the undersecretary of the Air Force and the brigadier general that Leon Penetta's office told me to deal with if I had anymore problem with local staff.

So you see, Mr. Carroll, I take this job very seriously and I hope that the issues I've brought up will be further discussed with and dealt with. If not, I will find somebody to work with us and the Air Force to help me deal with them because they still have not done anything with property values and the air pollution issue and a lot more work needs to be done with health issues.

These two -- these, too -- these, too, are two more of Steven F. TerMaath failures that he inherited from Adam Antwine. Adam Antwine and his staff, including Sonja Coderre, are no longer here because of poor job performance and the nasty attitude and the catfights I had with them over not dealing with the issue I told them to deal with.

Finally, in closing, to our fallen board member

Armando Quintanilla watching me from heaven, I will continue

to fight these people until I am called up there for guard

duty because the gates of heaven are guarded by United States

Marines.

We still have too many unsolved -- unresolved issues, too much cleanup that has to be done and too many problems that have not been solved in a professional manner -- in a professional manner because of the pompous and arrogant attitude of people like Mr. TerMaath who now lead the AFRPA issues. We need to keep this RAB working. And Mr. TerMaath, get ready because I'm coming after you in full force and I will see you out of this place before I die.

Thank you.

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MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Mr. Garcia.

MR. CARROLL: May I respond briefly?

MR. MARTINEZ: Yes, sir.

MR. CARROLL: The letter you wrote, Rodrigo, it was shared whenever we received it with all of the RAB members. We work to look at every item in your letter diligently and provided this response to Dr. TerMaath for his signature. So me and my -- my group worked up these answers for Dr. TerMaath to sign out.

Now what I want to -- the point I want to get across is the points you brought up in your letter, there were several issues that have been -- that have been presented at previous RABs that we, as the Air Force, consider closed. We no longer deem these factive issues and that these were handled in these RAB meetings.

So everybody else got -- you got the letter in

response. Everybody else got a copy of it, too. In these responses, you know, these — these items and these bulleted list, we — we stated whenever what dates we covered these in the RAB. So I wanted to make sure that was on the record and to refer you to whatever minutes were from those RABs to show you how we addressed these issues.

2.2.

So, you know, there are issues such as agent orange, TAP funding, Dr. Aldridge's liver cancer reports, etcetera, those things we wanted to get, make sure we got, you know, on paper that we have addressed those.

Now there are a lot of issue that you brought up that we still have been addressing and we addressed tonight and if the RAB continues, we will continue to address those or through whatever other venue that we may have, we will continue to address those issues because the Air Force is still active in cleanup of the environmental contamination that resulted from Air Force activities here.

So you know, these -- these other questions that are still active, things that we have going on, we by no means are going to stop discussing those and briefing those and ensuring that the public is aware of what's going on with the cleanup here.

We have a -- you know, a narrower responsibility than some of these items that you brought up, such as, you know, contaminants that may be coming from off site, you know,

that come on to the base from other sources. We cannot by law even address those kind of things, but we are responsible for addressing the Air Force contamination. We will continue to do that into the future until they're all cleaned up.

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MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: But there's still a lot of health issues like the liver studies that you say are closed, but we still got a lot of health issues. We turned one page on one health issue, we're going to find some more. And we turn one page on a contamination issue, we're going to find some more. And it's a never-ending process.

And there's lot of issue that you say are closed, but are they really closed? Have they been -- have they reached a final solution --

MR. CARROLL: I did not say -- I did not say --

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  RODRIGO GARCIA: -- a final solution that says we have figured --

THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me.

MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: -- all this out and it is completed.

MR. CARROLL: I did not say health issues are closed. I don't -- I don't disagree that there are health issues and that there are concerns there. However, you know, these specific reports were talked about and we -- you know, we finished talking about those that you brought up in your letter.

But you know, they -- we understand the community has concerns with health issues. And we're working diligently with the Air Force to clean up these past contamination problems and that's -- that's my responsibility as part of the Air Force is to ensure that we get these things cleaned up and taken care of.

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MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Because I read a lot of these
Federal Court Reporter notes and in a lot of these Federal
Court Reporter notes, I read the handout from the meeting.
But if I read it in a lot of these Federal Court Reporter
notes, that's when I found out that there's still a lot of
things that we're going to discuss in the future and talk
about in the future and lot of other issues dealing with those
issues.

That's why I wrote them up because I found them in the court reporter notes that says they were going to go into further study and that's where I got a lot of my information from, from reading the verbatim of the -- that they needed more study and they needed more work. That's where I got that from.

But the bottom line is, is that he caused this problem and he's going to have to deal with it, with me, one way or the other because I am not going to be intimidated. We still have too many issues to shut down this RAB and we need to find alternatives, like the lady said over here, but we

also need to continue our RAB because we've got too much -- we have too much at stake here and a lot of people that have spoken have said that also. We have too much at stake and not enough commitment.

MR. CARROLL: Thank you for your letter, Rodrigo.

MR. RODRIGO GARCIA: Thank you.

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MR. MARTINEZ: Any other member of the RAB have comment of this issue? If not, we do have two other speakers that did sign up. Mrs. Diana Uriegas.

MS. URIEGAS: Good evening, everybody. What I want to say is that I don't want the Air Force to -- to adjourn the RAB because I just found out about this meeting. Okay? I didn't know this meeting was being held. And I'm part of the public and I know that there's more. My cousins and relatives, you know, more relatives of mine that live in the area that don't even know about this meeting.

So I don't want it to be wrapped yet because there's more concerns, you know, and people are interested. And who is going to pay for their medicals if it is wrapped, if they wind up getting sick over this because they went fishing in the creek and they ate the fish or drank some water, you know, without even knowing what was going on. Are you?

What if it was one of your -- what if it was your husband or your son or your daughter and then they die of this. Ain't nothing going to bring them back.

MR. MARTINEZ: I think there was an understanding that RAB would continue.

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MS. URIEGAS: I want it to continue until we find -we get it known that it's not contaminated at all anymore.

Don't hide it under the rug.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Ms. Uriegas.

The last speaker is Mr. Oscar P. Lopez.

MR. LOPEZ: Okay. My name is Oscar P. Lopez and I'm a resident of this area, almost approaching 50 years. There's four houses between my home and the Kelly fence line and I have worked with the council community and neighborhood association and have been a past vice president. I was also a member of the Kelly Parkway Planning Boards, which now we see the entrance, which is a beautiful entrance.

During a conversation with one of your board members, it was suggested that I would share some information that we were -- in our conversation and this deals with two items or two persons.

One is my next door neighbor, Mrs. Georgia Gill.

She's been dead for -- well, she's been dead for a long time.

And her husband was military. Sorry.

And she had mentioned to us that during the -- when he went TDY, she would drop her husband off at 3:00 or 4:00 in the morning and there was bulldozers out there at that time burying some barrels. What was in the barrels, we don't know

yet. They might still be there. We might discover later on what was in there. That's one of them.

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The second one was a coworker of mine. She was a secretary to the -- one of the department heads for the City of San Antonio. Her husband used to work for the Public Works at that time and he would operate a bulldozer at the Nelson Gardens Landfill. His job was to -- as the trash is brought in by the evening, all of it had to be dozed over and covered with a layer of dirt. One day there was a truck from Kelly that went out there with some barrels again. And they just dropped them off there.

So he did what he was supposed to do. He was covering them up. While he was doing this, he punctured one of the barrels and the fluid that came out of the barrels removed the paint off his bulldozer, just melted it all off. And the odor, the smell, was so strong, they had to send him home because it was on his clothes and he had to go home and bathe and change clothes, you know, to get back to the job again.

Well, this young man -- I don't want to say young man. He was closer to -- he just hit 50 or early 50 -- later on developed Lou Gehrig's Disease. As mentioned, before we don't know if it was the cause, but it was unusual that this happened during that process. So there might be a link there. Again, you might have to use your own discretion on that.

Realizing that the Air Force has eventually tried to correct past mistakes -- how would -- I blame them for their part, but this is something that we have seen some progress being done. And as long as there's some progress being done, we should be satisfied. But now that we have other agencies involved in it, our main concern would be to increase or speed up the process. It can be -- you know, it can take forever, you know, if that push is not done.

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When I was with the Property Planning Commission, we were looking at 15, 20 years away. I'd say, I'll never get a chance to see that. We were trying to link the entrance, which is just started being completed, all the way down to I-35. We hit some cemeteries; we hit some water wells that we had to change the plans. Eventually we might be able to get there, but so for we've seen some progress. It took a long time.

How long this is going to take, I don't know. I will not be around by that time. But it's up to us or your younger people, like this lady mentioned, to keep on pushing it. I've -- I've gone door to door getting people to come to some of these meetings, neighborhood meetings. And the apathy is that a lot of people just don't care.

There are some people that are personally involved, hard workers I'm sure, that go out there and push the buttons. That's some that are involved with the person they have lost.

But again, we have to -- again, the main thing is for us to kind of get together and together go at it. It's going to take time, but we still have a lot of issues to address address. Thank you.

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MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you very much. I think we're through with the public comment period. The next item on the agenda, Mr. Carroll, suggested agenda items for the next RAB meeting.

MR. CARROLL: Open up the floor for suggested agenda items. No one? Okay. As we've gone through tonight, we've suggested a couple of items. One is --

MR. PEREZ: We're having a session in June or July, is that included?

MS. ABBOTT: If you're open to it. We used to have meetings in October, April, July and January. So if we can — maybe the same time frame, in July. I wanted to see if you—all were open to letting us maybe use the same building, you know, or a little area where we can get together that — what is it, second Tuesday?

MR. CARROLL: We would either -- we would have to work with Paco to see if that was available. They have a pretty busy schedule here I know, so we'll look, we'll see what we can provide, if they can't provide a location.

MS. ABBOTT: You can use my school if you want to.

If you can't use a building here, you're welcome to come meet

1 me at my school. 2. MR. CARROLL: I imagine it wouldn't need to be as big a room as this. It could be as small --3 4 MS. ABBOTT: You can sit in those desks, but you ... 5 MR. CARROLL: Command some attention with those. MR. PEREZ: It's to create a plan I believe, huh? 6 7 It just to create a plan first and then we can proceed from 8 there. MS. ABBOTT: Well, personally I feel like just to 9 kind of review again what had been our goals because one of 10 11 the things she mentioned was to meet the RAB goals. 12 Well, do we really know what our goals were and what 13 we've done? Just to kind of review, get a summary of what 14 have we done and look at things. 15 One of the other issues I look at -- and I think 16 this was kind of addressed by you tonight -- is I don't think 17 we always know who is responsible for certain items, you know. 18 And I guess as a person with a science background, I look for 19 all -- all the answers. What are the alter -- what are the 20 solutions? 21 And I really appreciate that someone from the 2.2 environmental -- from the Environmental Protection Agency is 23 here. I really appreciate someone from TCEQ is here and from 24 the health district is here because they give us that 25 perspective and I think we need that. And I -- I appreciate

that y'all are here adding some of that information to us because it isn't just -- it's not a hundred percent Air Force issue.

MR. MARTINEZ: Any other item for the next RAB meeting?

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MR. CARROLL: We will also brief as we have promised each time, the results of our sampling and remediation and our Semiannual Compliance Plan Reports so we'll offer up that.

And then we have the item of discussing the RAB adjournment at the next Restoration Advisory Board meeting. Okay?

MR. MARTINEZ: The last item then on the agenda, like it was last item at the last meeting that we had six months ago, we are asked to remember that the Air Force Real Property Agency staff here at the base is now part of a much larger facility.

There are 11 government agencies in the Building B171; therefore, the security has been made much more intense. So if any member of the RAB or any member of the community would like to visit the office of the Air Force Real Property Agency at the former Kelly Air Force Base, you are being requested to call at least 24 hours in advance because the staff then needs to go get a permit for you to visit from another office. They don't have that authorization themselves.

1	They you, the public, you, obviously, members of
2	the RAB, are more than welcome to come. They do not want to
3	turn you away. So please, at least call 24 hours in advance
4	so that they will receive you per your appointment with the
5	staff. Okay?
6	We have now covered all items on the agenda. Unless
7	the co-chairs of the RAB have anything else to say, this
8	meeting is adjourned. Thank you very much.
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1	STATE OF TEXAS )
2	COUNTY OF BEXAR )
3	
4	I, Gina K. May, Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for
5	the State of Texas, hereby certify that this transcript is a
6	true and correct a record as possible, transcribed by me
7	through computer-aided transcription.
8	I further certify that I am neither counsel for,
9	related to, nor employed by any of the parties in the action
10	in which this proceeding was taken, and further that I am not
11	financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of the
12	action.
13	WITNESS MY OFFICIAL HAND, this the 28th day of April,
14	2012.
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16	
17	<u>/s/ Gina K. May</u>
18	Gina K. May, CSR Texas CSR 5273
19	Expiration: 12/31/12 FEDERAL COURT REPORTERS
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