



KELLY AFB
TEXAS

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
COVER SHEET

AR File Number 3254

Kelly Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)

Draft Meeting Agenda
 April 15, 2003, 6:30 p.m.
 Kennedy High School
 1922 S. General McMullen

RAB Co-chairs

Dr. Gene Lené, Community

Mr. Adam Antwine, AFBCA

Meeting Goals:

1. Advise and comment on Kelly environmental matters / documents.
2. Receive updates on remediation projects.

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| I. <u>RAB meeting convenes at 6:30 p.m.</u>
** Welcome and Introductions
** Discuss goals for this meeting
** Review Supplemental Packages | Dr. David Smith |
| II. RAB Co-chair election | Dr. David Smith |
| III. Community Comment Time
** Persons turning in a Speakers Card may have up to 3 minutes | Dr. David Smith |
| IV. Presentation on Environmental Health Screenings Phase I | Dr. Fernando
Guerra
GKDA |
| V. Presentation on the Redevelopment of Kelly USA | |
| VI. Break | |
| VII. Announcements
**TRS Update
**BCT Update
**SAMHD Update
**AFRPA Update | Dr. Gene Lené
Mr. William Ryan
Mr. Sam Sanchez
Mr. Adam Antwine |
| VIII. Community Comment Time
** Persons turning in a Speaker's Card may have up to 3 minutes | Dr. David Smith |
| IX. Meeting Wrap-up
** Approve January RAB Meeting Minutes
** Address Action Items from Previous Meeting
** Review Action Items from Present Meeting
** Call for Agenda Items
- Next RAB Meeting Proposed for Tuesday, July 15, 2003
- Next TRS Meeting Proposed for Tuesday, May 13, 2003
at the Environmental Health and Wellness Center | Dr. David Smith
Mr. Eddie Martinez
Mr. Eddie Martinez
Dr. David Smith |
| X. <u>Adjournment at 9:00 p.m.</u> | Dr. David Smith |

Future Agenda Items:

Continued Project Type Poster Sessions
 RAB Member Training
 -Risk Training
 -FOIA Training

Draft
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting Minutes
Former Kelly Air Force Base, TX
Kennedy High School

April 15, 2003

Attendees:

Ms. Esmeralda Galvan, RAB Community Member
Dr. Gene Lené, RAB Community Co-Chair, Community Member
Mr. Buddy Pletz, RAB Community Member
Mr. Daniel Gonzales, RAB Community Member
Mr. Sergio Rodriguez, RAB Community Member
Ms. Bernadette Peña, RAB Community Member
Mr. Nazarite Perez, RAB Community Member
Mr. Robert Silvas, RAB Community Member
Mr. Ruben Peña, RAB Community Member
Mr. Mike DeNuccio, RAB Community Member
Mr. Paul Person, RAB Community Member
Mr. Mark Puffer, RAB Community Member
Mr. Sam Murrah, RAB Community Member
Mr. Adam Antwine, RAB Government Co-Chair, Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA)
Mr. William Ryan, AFRPA
Ms. Larisa Dawkins, AFRPA
Ms. Vanessa Musgrave, Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence
Mr. Gary Martin, Greater Kelly Development Authority (GKDA)
Mr. Sam Sanchez, San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (Metro Health)
Ms. Linda Kaufman, Metro Health
Ms. Kyle Cunningham, Metro Health
Ms. Deborah Martinez, Metro Health
Ms. Nicole Rodgers, Metro Health
Ms. Virginia Urdiales, Metro Health
Mr. Gary Miller, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
Ms. Abigail Power, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
Ms. Melanie Rodriguez, Community Member
Mr. Don Barker, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers
Ms. Larisa Cerda, Community Member
Mr. Pablo Cervantes, Community Member
Ms. Norma Reyes, Community Member
Mr. Melecio Lopez, Community Member
Mr. David Newman, Community Member
Mr. Albert LaQue, Community Member
Mr. Jim Clary, CH2M Hill
Ms. Tomasa Rymers, Community Member
Mr. Gilbert Rymers, Community Member
Ms. Sabrina Jones, Community Member
Mr. Dan Ramos, Community Member
Mr. James Wittner, Community Member

Ms. Paula Romo, Community Member
 Mr. Jose Castillo, Community Member
 Ms. Florinda Serna, Media
 Ms. Beatrice Jones, Media
 Mr. Jerry Needham, *San Antonio Express-News*
 Mr. Juan Flores, Community Member
 Mr. Isidro Cerda, Community Member
 Mr. Alfonso Yardin, Community Member
 Ms. Donya Yardin, Community Member
 Ms. Anthia Murray, Community Member
 Mr. Raul Gonzales, Community Member
 Ms. Nora Herrera, Councilwoman, District 5
 Ms. Tracy McLoughlin, Booz Allen Hamilton (Booz Allen)
 Ms. Megan Mabee, Booz Allen
 Mr. Eddie Martinez, Booz Allen
 Ms. Robyn Thompson, Booz Allen
 Mr. Hugh Farr, Booz Allen
 Ms. Susan Hook, Booz Allen
 Ms. Christine Best, Booz Allen
 Ms. Stephanie Trevino, Booz Allen
 Dr. David Smith, Smith and Associates (Facilitator)

Members Absent:

Mr. Rodrigo Garcia, RAB Community Member
 Mr. Ray Botello, RAB Community Member
 Mr. George Rice, RAB Community Member

The meeting began at 6:31 p.m.

Dr. David Smith introduced himself as the facilitator and welcomed all the RAB members and meeting attendees. He asked RAB members to introduce themselves to the audience and outlined goals for the meeting, which included the election of a new RAB Community Co-chair.

RAB Community Co-Chair Election

Dr. David Smith

Dr. Smith announced that Dr. Gene Lené's term as RAB Community Co-chair had ended, and facilitated the election of a new co-chair. Mr. Mike DeNuccio nominated Mr. Ruben Peña to be the new Community Co-chair and Mr. Sergio Rodriguez seconded the nomination. No other nominations were received. Dr. Smith asked the RAB members to vote then stated that Mr. Peña was elected by acclamation, as no one opposed his election. Dr. Smith recognized Dr. Lené for his hard work during his tenure as Community Co-chair from January 19, 1999, through April 15, 2003, and cited a letter from AFRPA Senior Representative Mr. Adam Antwine. Mr. Antwine also thanked Dr. Lené for patience in dealing with difficult issues, presented him with a certificate of appreciation on behalf of the Director of AFRPA, Mr. Al Lowas, and expressed his hope that the Air Force will be able to continue to work with him in the future.

Community Comments

Mr. Don Barker, who represents the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, addressed the RAB during the community comment time. Mr. Barker asked what would be done after the former base is cleaned up and the Air Force no longer has a presence at Kelly. He cited an article that was published on April 1 about Boeing's air permit amendment application, and distributed to the RAB an e-mail message he sent to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requesting information on the chemicals proposed in the new paint removal process in Boeing's air emissions permit.

Presentation on Environmental Health Screenings Phase I
Dr. Fernando Guerra

See presentation for reference.

Dr. Fernando Guerra, the Director of Health at the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (Metro Health), introduced the purpose of the Environmental Health and Wellness Center (EHWC) by informing the audience that health screenings, as well as community education and resource materials are available at the Center. Dr. Guerra then presented the findings of the first phase of the environmental health screenings, which was conducted from November 18, 2000 to August 14, 2001. He described the demographics of the population surveyed. Dr. Guerra pointed out that former Kelly AFB workers made up 41.8 percent of the voluntary study group.

Dr. Guerra prefaced the survey results by presenting a body mass index pie chart, which showed that a significant percentage of the study group was overweight or obese and therefore suggested that health conditions of concern would be expected in this population. It was noted that abnormal test results were indicative of possible diabetes. Screening results were also indicative of Hepatitis C. However, there was no evidence of abnormal blood lead levels in the child or adult screening groups.

Dr. Guerra described another diagram depicting the screening group's health insurance benefit plans, which illustrated that the majority of individuals (81 percent) have private health insurance. He added that the abnormal results that were found warrant future study, and the insurance information allows Metro Health to determine the best manner to encourage patient follow-up. Dr. Guerra displayed a Kelly plume map with a zip code overlay, which showed that there was an even distribution of participants in relation to the plume and that health conditions did not appear to be clustered in particular geographic areas. He added that some types of cancers, birth defects and blood conditions should be monitored over extended periods of time to determine what other circumstances may influence the health conditions discussed. Some of the self-reported conditions, such as numbness and tingling (peripheral neuropathy), some types of anemia and arthritis are part of the normal aging process, he pointed out. Another map showed types of cancer by zip code; no clusters (barring a slight prostate cancer cluster) existed. Dr. Guerra displayed a chart showing self-reported health conditions of former Kelly workers according to building. There were a significant number of cases of arthritis, peripheral neuropathy and anemia, which Dr. Guerra said would be monitored over time. He noted that more research was needed to determine worker exposure.

In conclusion, Dr. Guerra said that more self-reported health conditions were found for those participants who were both residents and workers. He pointed out that there were limitations to the study, most notably that only 0.6 percent of residents from the affected community completed health assessments. Many conditions and diseases were self-reported, and the lab

studies completed do not give an absolute measurement of diseases. In addition, the historical use of buildings on the former base changed multiple times over the years. Dr. Guerra admitted that many variables make it hard to establish causes of health conditions with any degree of certainty. He added that participants seen in the clinic can not be generalized to the population as a whole and are not necessarily representative of community residents.

Dr. Guerra reviewed lessons learned from the survey, including offering support groups and an educational resource center, as well as increasing outreach efforts to engage more residents in the study. He credited the Air Force's plugging of 75 wells for eliminating a major safety hazard in the community and preventing further contamination of the shallow groundwater. Ongoing Metro Health projects include continuing the fruit and nut study, monitoring AFRPA cleanup projects, evaluating peripheral arterial disease utilizing a specialized medical instrument, and meeting with community organizations. He promised to keep the RAB and the community abreast of Metro Health news.

Mr. Robert Silvas asked if the blood samples collected were tested for mercury. Dr. Guerra replied that they were not. Mr. Silvas observed that a number of diseases of concern that are normally found in middle-aged adults are starting to be observed in young adults and even children. He asked if the current workforce at Kelly should be monitored. Dr. Guerra replied that individuals are responsible for coming to the center for a health screening. He pointed out that because industrial operations at Kelly have ceased, and the environmental cleanup has minimized and completely removed any contaminants that could be harmful to human health, the Kelly AFB workforce does not require monitoring. Dr. Guerra encouraged former Kelly workers to discuss any health questions they may have with their physician or come to EHWC for a screening. Mr. Silvas opined that younger people are showing symptoms of adult diseases, and diabetes is being seen in overweight people, so early intervention on the part of health care providers is required. Dr. Guerra replied that when individuals come to the EHWC, nurses review their medical history and family history in an attempt to identify the prevalence of certain conditions in families. Mr. Silvas asked Dr. Guerra if he was aware that many of the contractors who now work at Kelly drink bottled water. Dr. Guerra replied that bottled water is a growth industry today, and many people in corporate buildings and private residences across the country drink bottled water.

Ms. Galvan stated that diabetes can be caused by poor eating habits and obesity; however, she asked if it could also be attributed to chemical exposure, such as Agent Orange. Dr. Guerra said that some chemicals interrupt endocrine pathways; however, there is no conclusive evidence that Agent Orange causes diabetes. Ms. Galvan asked how many children had been tested for lead in their blood. In her opinion, the fact that exposure to lead did not exceed stated and federal limits is not conclusive, as the number was so small it cannot lead to conclusions. Dr. Guerra replied that many parents didn't find it of particular interest to bring in their children to be screened. The EHWC could do outreach to parents, but didn't want to raise anxiety in the community. The next phase of the study, Dr. Guerra pointed out, will encompass neuro-developmental assessments in children. Ms. Galvan suggested having a health van go out to communities and placing advertisements for the EHWC screenings on Spanish media stations. Dr. Guerra recounted that he has conducted many interviews in Spanish, and the EHWC has sent out bilingual fliers and made presentations to church groups. Ms. Galvan asked if there had been an increase in diabetes in Bexar County. Dr. Guerra confirmed that there had, and that the EHWC can do outreach about diabetes treatment.

Mr. Silvas revisited his earlier question about why no mercury testing had been conducted. Dr. Guerra said that there had been no indication that mercury levels in food products and drinking water exceeded state and federal health limits. Ms. Galvan requested that fruit and nut sampling for pecan trees and cactus be conducted in the spring; she understood it was only done in the fall. Mr. Sam Sanchez said that cactus would be sampled this spring. Mr. Silvas asked that community members be invited to observe the sampling process, and Mr. Sanchez concurred that they would be invited. Mr. Peña asked if Metro Health was checking for lead in pipes or paint; he was particularly concerned about homes built before 1978. Dr. Guerra replied that checking blood lead levels was the best way to see if children had been exposed to low levels of lead; however, the next step would be to test soil and paint samples. Mr. Pena expressed his surprise that blindness did not emerge among the survey population, as diabetes is a pathway to many conditions. A community member asked about the migration of lead through the air settling over the area around Kelly. Mr. Sanchez responded that there is probably a higher level of lead in the air near freeways; however, there have not been high levels of lead in the air because lead was removed from fuels.

Mr. Silvas asked about the demolition of Building 329, a former battery shop, to see if wood removed and recycled posed a hazard. Dr. Guerra replied that if the wood has been contaminated, it could potentially pose a hazard. Mr. Silvas pointed out that Alamo Aircraft has engines sitting out in the parking lot in the front and rear of the building. Ms. Galvan asked if air sampling was conducted over the plume and if the EHWC will monitor the air in conjunction with the Air Force. Mr. Sanchez confirmed that Metro Health will monitor the air for residents.

Presentation on the Redevelopment of KellyUSA
Mr. Gary Martin

See presentation for reference.

Mr. Martin presented a development map and explained that the Greater Kelly Development Authority (GKDA) is in the beginning stages of planning the redevelopment of the former Kelly AFB. Mr. Martin explained that Kelly is currently annexed by the city, and that GKDA's goal is to develop it into a Class A business park. One challenge GKDA faces is how to get people in and out of Kelly. GKDA hopes to keep truck traffic off of residential streets by building a north-south parkway. Another GKDA goal is to improve drainage and eliminate storm drain problems, as parts of KellyUSA experience flooding. Mr. Martin explained that his colleague, Ms. Leticia Rodriguez, is in charge of community outreach for GKDA and makes presentations about the redevelopment of the former base to the community. GKDA is presenting the development plan to numerous community organizations. GKDA will follow the City of San Antonio process for zoning and platting the property.

Mr. Silvas referenced a letter that he submitted to GKDA concerning Due Diligence Reports that companies now occupying property in Zone 5 completed. He read portions of the response letter he received from GKDA. Mr. Martin replied that GKDA does not have a legitimate reason to ask tenants for this information, nor are they obligated to provide the information to GKDA. Mr. Paul Person observed that the current parkway doesn't provide a pathway to KellyUSA. Mr. Martin reiterated that the construction of a north-south parkway could provide access to KellyUSA. Mr. Silvas inquired about hazardous parking conditions near Building 360. Mr. Martin responded that after the permeable reactive barrier (PRB) in the 301 area was completed,

a new parking lot would be built. He assured Mr. Silvas that employees would have a temporary place to park until the new lot is constructed.

Announcements

Technical Review Subcommittee (TRS) Update

Dr. Gene Lené

The Air Force has held two TRS meetings since the last RAB meeting. Dr. Lené noted that the TRS has made good progress on the Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) program. He informed the audience that at the February meeting, Ms. Norma Landez made a presentation on Site E-1, and Mr. Robert Tijerina was helpful in obtaining independent reviews. The past ATSDR air emissions report is pending; the TRS asked the University of Maryland to look at that report and determine what the project would cost. The TRS identified three local contractors to review the Zone 2/3 Corrective Measures Study (CMS); Nethery Environmental Services was selected. Mr. Ryan announced that \$78,000 had been spent on reports, and that the RAB was almost out of Air Force funds; however, the RAB can apply for waiver, which will allow the Air Force to provide additional funds for the Kelly TAPP program. He recounted that at the March meeting, Ms. Norma Landez made a presentation on the Zone 3 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation (RFI) and Mr. Patrick Lynch conducted a pre-performance review of the Zone 3 RFI.

BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) Update

Mr. William Ryan

Mr. Ryan reported that since the last RAB meeting, the BCT has held one meeting. At the meeting, the BCT identified two acres of the Calgary units to transfer — military housing taken over by Kelly on General McMullen — as well as 15 acres near Lindberg Park. The Zone 3 RFI was briefed and identified for TAPP review, and Mr. Lynch will present it at a future TRS meeting. AFRPA will install a slurry wall, as well as a PRB, near Buildings 301 and 360; real construction will begin on April 19 or 22. Mr. Ryan invited the audience to visit the site during the construction of the cleanup remedies if they are so inclined. AFRPA will continue to collect data for the construction of off-base remedies near 34th Street (between Interstate 90 and Growdon Road); construction will start in the fall.

Mr. Silvas asked if the Air Force had responded to the letter it received in November 2002 from Congressman Ciro Rodriguez. Mr. Ryan affirmed that the Air Force had responded to Congressman Rodriguez's comments on the Kelly environmental cleanup program. Mr. Silvas requested that copies of the response letter be distributed to the RAB. He also asked if TRS meetings were advertised to RAB members. Mr. Eddie Martinez replied that the TRS meeting agenda was sent to RAB members by fax or e-mail.

Metro Health Update

Ms. Kyle Cunningham

Ms. Cunningham encouraged the audience to schedule health screening appointments at the EHWC, pointing out that Metro Health can more accurately analyze the health of community members living near the former Kelly AFB if more people have health screenings. Ms. Cunningham noted that classes will be offered at the EHWC. Additionally, community members

can bring homegrown produce to the EWCH for testing that will be conducted in the spring, summer and fall.

Ms. Galvan requested that the RAB receive better copies of plume maps in the meeting packets, as well as copies of posters displayed at the meeting. Mr. Silvas requested a copy of the poster detailing contaminants found at various sites on base, and requested that building numbers be included. Mr. Peña asked Mr. Martinez to count the number of RAB members requesting copies of the information so as not to distribute it to those members who were not interested.

Ms. Bernadette Peña encouraged RAB members to obtain a copy of Dr. Guerra's report and share it with organizations that board members represent. Ms. Cunningham agreed, saying that the best way to persuade community members to come to the EHWC to get screenings is through word-of-mouth. Mr. Nazarite Perez expressed his opinion that it is important to have pictorial representations of the various cleanup technologies the Air Force employs at Kelly, especially when the information is presented to individuals who have a basic education level. Mr. Peña requested that the maps be distributed within 30 days.

AFRPA Update **Mr. Adam Antwine**

Mr. Adam Antwine thanked Dr. Lené again for his service on the RAB, and thanked Mr. Peña for his willingness to become the new community co-chair. Mr. Antwine reiterated that five new RAB members were elected at the January meeting, three out of the five have come to AFRPA's Kelly office for a base tour and new member orientation session. The Air Force has a great deal of information to share with the RAB and community, Mr. Antwine said, and encouraged the audience to visit AFRPA at Kelly.

Mr. Antwine reported that AFRPA is installing permeable reactive barriers, like those that will treat contamination at Buildings 301 and 360, near Growden Road. He thanked the people who participated in the Southwest Workers' Union Environmental Justice roundtable and base tour, as it was an opportunity to show community members cleanup activities undertaken at Kelly. Mr. Antwine assured the RAB that the AFRPA will continue to dialogue with the community. The Air Force will also continue its dialogue with the City of San Antonio on efforts proposed for the Kelly cleanup and how construction projects will impact residents and businesses as cleanup remedies are put into place in neighborhoods off-base. These agreements will culminate over the next few months.

Ms. Galvan inquired about the status of the proposed cleanup plans. Mr. Antwine responded that the first PRB was completed at the end of 2002 on the northeastern boundary of the base. Ms. Galvan asked about the status of Site S-4. Mr. Antwine responded that they were culminating a cooperative effort near Bynum and Quintana Roads. Ms. Galvan asked if a PRB would be installed near Commercial, Division and Stonewall Roads. Mr. Ryan replied that these PRBs were still in the proposal package, and — if approved — would be installed by 2004. Ms. Galvan asked if the surrounding neighborhoods and schools would be notified of the construction. Mr. Antwine assured her that they would be informed before construction activities began.

Mr. Silvas asked if the Zone 5 cleanup plan had been approved by the state of Texas. Mr. Ryan responded that it had not, as AFRPA is awaiting approval on the Zone 5 CMS; however AFRPA

is installing interim remedies, which it hopes the State will accept. Mr. Ryan stated that AFRPA anticipates full concurrence on the CMS. Mr. Silvas opined that the exclusion of Building 329 from the Zone 5 plan was worrisome. He wanted to know how much testing for contaminants had been conducted under that building. Mr. Ryan told him that extensive testing had been carried out. Mr. Ryan clarified that GKDA is responsible for demolishing Building 329 in accordance with disposal regulations; the Air Force is responsible for storage tanks and contamination under the building. Mr. Silvas asked when the report would be ready for release. Mr. Ryan told him that the Zone 5 report had been available since 2000 or 2001 at the TRS library. He corrected Mr. Silvas by noting that Building 329 is in Zone 3, not Zone 5. The Zone 3 CMS was released in January 2003 and is also available at the TRS library.

Community Comments

Mr. Albert LaQue addressed the RAB during the second community comment period. He prefaced his comments by stating that this was the first time he had attended a RAB meeting. Mr. LaQue wanted to know if the area represented by zip code 78211 was contaminated, as he was worried about his three children. Dr. Smith told him that the community involvement staff could show him where his house is located on a map, which has an overlay of the plume. Mr. LaQue recounted that a journalist from Channel 29 knocked at his door recently and informed him that his house was located where a column of the proposed Kelly Parkway will be erected. He asked when the next meeting to discuss the Kelly Parkway would be. Mr. Antwine stated that he didn't have that information, but could provide Mr. LaQue with a point of contact. Mr. DeNuccio pointed out that the parkway is in the proposal stage right now, and that the route may change since multiple pathways are being considered and construction will not begin for a decade. Mr. LaQue was also wondering if the parkway would eliminate construction traffic, as there is currently a lot of construction near Quintana road. He also stated that he will bring his homegrown fruit to the EHWC to be tested for contaminants.

Meeting Wrap-Up

Approval of January RAB Meeting Minutes

Mr. Sam Murrah pointed out that on page three of the minutes he is referred to as a resident of Kerrville, when he actually lives in Helotes. The minutes were approved as corrected.

Action Items from Previous Meeting

- Mr. Martinez asked that RAB members discard the March 2002 TRS minutes they received in their supplemental meeting packets and replace them with the February 2003 TRS minutes.
- In response to Mr. Garcia's request that all RAB members be contacted about the meeting with the Alamo Area Council of Governments, Mr. Martinez said that the meeting hasn't been scheduled yet, but when it is, the RAB will be invited to attend.
- In regard to Mr. Silvas' inquiry as to why Alamo Aircraft has engine parts lying out in the open, the response letter from Code Compliance was included in member packets.
- Mr. Silvas asked about the status of the wastes being produced from the demolition of Bldg. 329. Mr. Martinez pointed out that this was discussed at tonight's meeting. Mr. Martin added that the water to the building was turned off before construction began, that the contractor must sample and properly dispose of all waste, and that the contractor is not demolishing the building's foundation.

- Mr. Martinez said the RAB new member orientation packet includes items recommended by the RAB, including the cleanup overview presentation, health department involvement information, an acronym list and FAQs.
- As for Mr. Peña's request that a prayer and pledge of allegiance be included at the beginning of RAB meetings, Mr. Martinez said that AFRPA representatives had met with Mr. Peña and determined that a moment of silence would be more appropriate; however, the RAB needs to decide if it wants to recite the pledge and observe a moment of silence or just observe a moment of silence. This can be decided at the next RAB meeting.

Action Items from Present Meeting

- Several members of the RAB and some audience members requested copies of the plume maps and the "Kelly Successes" poster. Mr. Peña requested that these copies be sent to requestors within 30 days.
- Mr. Silvas requested that a copy of the letter responding to Congressman Rodriguez's concerns be distributed to the RAB.
- Mr. Silvas requested that a letter be sent to all tenants on Kelly requesting a copy of their Due Diligence Reports. Mr. Peña asked that the RAB be presented with a draft copy of the letter before pursuing this action any further.
- Mr. Silvas requested that TRS agendas be mailed to all RAB members five days prior to the meeting. The RAB concurred with this request.
- Mr. DeNuccio requested that a copy of the new, revised RAB charter be sent to those who would like to receive it.
- Mr. DeNuccio asked which subcommittees currently exist, who chairs them and who is assigned to them.
- Mr. DeNuccio announced that Districts 4 and 5 would have new Council representatives as of June 1, 2003. He suggested that they be invited to the RAB and given a briefing by AFRPA.
- Mr. Peña suggested that prayer and the Pledge of Allegiance be added to the meeting agenda. After careful research and consultation with Mr. Peña, it was determined that a moment of silence would be more appropriate than public prayer. Additionally, the decision to recite the Pledge of Allegiance and have a moment of silence should be left up to the community RAB members. This item will be an agenda item for the July RAB.
- Mr. Rodriguez suggested that Boeing be asked by the RAB to respond to the news article presented by Mr. Don Barker. Mr. Peña requested that further research be done to determine if this request was within the RAB's purview.

Additional Comments

Ms. Galvan expressed her concern that a general public announcement about the RAB meetings has not been appearing on Spanish TV and radio stations. Mr. Martinez replied that a public service announcement (PSA) for the April RAB was sent by fax to 85 media outlets, but that AFRPA could target specific stations, such as Univision. Ms. Galvan said that she would like to know which media outlets are not publishing the PSA so that RAB members can lobby the media, and encourage their congressmen to get involved with promoting the RAB.

Dr. Smith wrapped up the meeting by saying that the next meeting would include a final presentation on the TAPP review of the Zone 3 RFI by Mr. Lynch, as well as risk training. Mr.

Peña expressed his desire to try to make the meetings shorter, and noted that other structural changes to the meeting agenda may be forthcoming. Ms. Galvan requested that the room temperature be raised at the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

Borrador
Minutas de la Reunión de la Junta Asesora de Restauración (RAB)
Antigua Base Aérea Kelly, TX
Escuela Superior Kennedy

15 de abril de 2003

Asistentes:

Sra. Esmeralda Galvan, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Dr. Gene Lené, RAB Co-presidente Comunitario, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Buddy Pletz, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Daniel Gonzales, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Sergio Rodriguez, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sra. Bernadette Peña, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Gary Martin, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Nazarite Perez, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Robert Silvas, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Ruben Peña, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Mike DeNuccio, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Paul Person, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Mark Puffer, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Sam Murrah, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Adam Antwine, RAB Co-presidente Gubernamental, Agencia de Bienes Inmuebles de la Fuerza Aerea (AFRPA)
 Sr. William Ryan, AFRPA
 Sra. Larisa Dawkins, AFRPA
 Sra. Vanessa Musgrave, Centro de la Fuerza Aérea para la Excelencia Ambiental
 Sr. Gary Martin, Autoridad de Desarrollo del Área de Kelly (GKDA)
 Sr. Sam Sanchez, Distrito de Salud del Área Metropolitana de San Antonio (Metro Health)
 Sra. Linda Kaufman, Metro Health
 Sra. Kyle Cunningham, Metro Health
 Sra. Deborah Martinez, Metro Health
 Sra. Nicole Rodgers, Metro Health
 Sra. Virginia Urdiales, Metro Health
 Sr. Gary Miller, Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los EE.UU. (USEPA)
 Sra. Abigail Power, Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ)
 Sra. Melanie Rodriguez, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Mark Puffer, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Don Barker, Asociación Internacional de Maquinistas y Trabajadores de Aerespacio
 Sra. Larisa Cerda, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Pablo Cervantes, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sra. Norma Reyes, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Melecio Lopez, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. David Newman, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Albert LaQue, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Jim Clary, CH2M Hill
 Sra. Tomasa Rymers, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Gilbert Rymers, Miembro de la Comunidad

Sra. Sabrina Jones, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Dan Ramos, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. James Wittner, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sra. Paula Romo, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Jose Castillo, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sra. Florinda Serna, Medios de Comunicación
 Sra. Beatrice Jones, Medios de Comunicación
 Sr. Jerry Needham, *San Antonio Express-News*
 Sr. Juan Flores, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Isidro Cerda, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Alfonso Yardin, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sra. Donya Yardin, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sra. Anthia Murray, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Raul Gonzales, Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sra. Nora Herrera, Councilwoman, District 5
 Sra. Tracy McLoughlin, Booz Allen Hamilton (Booz Allen)
 Sra. Megan Mabee, Booz Allen
 Sr. Eddie Martinez, Booz Allen
 Sra. Robyn Thompson, Booz Allen
 Sr. Hugh Farr, Booz Allen
 Sra. Susan Hook, Booz Allen
 Sra. Christine Best, Booz Allen
 Sra. Stephanie Trevino, Booz Allen
 Dr. David Smith, Smith and Associates (Facilitador)

Miembros Ausentes:

Sr. Rodrigo Garcia, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. Ray Botello, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad
 Sr. George Rice, RAB Miembro de la Comunidad

La reunión comenzó a las 6:31 p.m.

El Dr. David Smith se presentó como el facilitador y dio la bienvenida a todos los miembros de RAB y los presentes en la reunión. Él le pidió a los miembros de RAB que se presentaran a los asistentes y resumió las metas de la reunión, las cuales incluían la elección de un nuevo co-presidente comunitario de RAB.

Elección del Co-Presidente Comunitario de RAB

Dr. David Smith

El Dr. Smith anunció que el término del Dr. Gene Lené's como Co-Presidente Comunitario de RAB había terminado, y facilitó la elección de un nuevo co-presidente. El Sr. Mike DeNuccio nominó al Sr. Rubén Peña para ser el nuevo co-presidente comunitario y el Sr. Sergio Rodriguez secundó la nominación. No se recibió ninguna otra nominación. El Dr. Smith le pidió a los miembros de RAB que votaran y luego dijo que el Sr. Peña fue elegido por aclamación, ya que nadie se opuso a su elección. El Dr. Smith reconoció al Dr. Lené por su arduo trabajo durante su término como Co-Presidente Comunitario desde el 19 de enero de 1999 al 15 de abril de 2003, y citó una carta del Representante de AFRPA, el Sr. Adam Antwine. El Sr. Antwine también agradeció al Dr. Lené por su paciencia en lidiar con asuntos difíciles, le entregó un certificado de

apreciación a nombre del Director del AFRPA, el Sr. Al Lowas, y expresó su deseo de que la Fuerza Aérea pueda continuar trabajando con él en un futuro.

Comentarios de la Comunidad

El Sr. Don Barker, quien representa a la Asociación Internacional de Maquinistas y Trabajadores Aeroespaciales, se dirigió a RAB durante el periodo de comentarios de la comunidad. El Sr. Barker preguntó que se haría luego de que la Base fuese limpiada y la Fuerza Aérea ya no tenga una presencia en Kelly. Él citó un artículo que fue publicado el 1 de abril sobre la solicitud de Boeing para la enmienda a su permiso de aire, y distribuyó al RAB un correo electrónico que mandó a la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ) solicitando información sobre los químicos propuestos para el nuevo proceso de extracción de pintura en el permiso de emisiones al aire de Boeing.

Presentación sobre las Evaluaciones de Salud Ambiental, Fase I Dr. Fernando Guerra

Vea la presentación para su referencia.

El Dr. Fernando Guerra, Director de Salud del Distrito de Salud del Área Metropolitana de San Antonio (Metro Health), presentó el propósito del Centro de Salud Ambiental y Bienestar (EHWC) informando a los asistentes que las evaluaciones de salud, así como la educación a la comunidad y otros recursos, están disponibles en el Centro. El Dr. Guerra luego presentó los resultados de la primera fase de las evaluaciones de salud ambiental que fueron llevadas a cabo del 18 de noviembre de 2000 al 14 de agosto de 2001. Él describió la distribución demográfica de la población evaluada. El Dr. Guerra señaló que los trabajadores de la antigua Base Aérea Kelly constituían el 41.8 por ciento del grupo voluntario del estudio.

El Dr. Guerra introdujo los resultados del estudio presentando una grafica circular del índice de masa corporal, la cual mostró que un porcentaje significativo del grupo del estudio estaba sobrepeso o era obeso, sugiriendo así que las enfermedades de interés eran de esperarse en esta población. Se señaló que los resultados anormales de las pruebas eran indicativos de posible diabetes. Los resultados de la evaluación también eran indicativos de Hepatitis C. Sin embargo, no había evidencia de niveles de plomo anormales en la sangre de los grupos de niños y adultos evaluados.

El Dr. Guerra describió otro diagrama que representaba los planes de seguro médico del grupo de evaluación, lo cual ilustra que la mayoría de las personas (81 por ciento) tiene seguro médico privado. Él añadió que los resultados anormales que fueron encontrados requieren estudio adicional, y la información sobre los seguros le permite a Metro Health determinar la mejor manera de alentar el seguimiento de los pacientes. El Dr. Guerra mostró un mapa de la contaminación de Kelly con los códigos de área superpuestos, lo cual mostró que hay una distribución equitativa de los participantes con relación a la contaminación y que las enfermedades no parecen estar agrupadas en áreas geográficas particulares. Él añadió que algunos tipos de cáncer, los defectos de nacimiento y las enfermedades de la sangre pueden ser monitoreadas por largos periodos de tiempo para determinar si otras circunstancias pueden influenciar las enfermedades discutidas. Algunas de las afecciones son reportadas por los mismos pacientes, tales como el entumecimiento o el hormigueo (neuropatía periférica), algunos tipos de anemia y artritis son parte del proceso normal de envejecimiento, señaló. Otro mapa

mostró los tipos de cáncer por código de área; no existen agrupaciones (salvo una pequeña agrupación de cáncer en la próstata). El Dr. Guerra mostró una gráfica que ilustraba las afecciones de salud reportadas por los antiguos trabajadores de Kelly de acuerdo al edificio. Había un número significativo de casos de artritis, neuropatía periférica, y anemia, los cuales dijo el Dr. Guerra deben ser monitoreados por un plazo. Él indicó que se necesitan más investigaciones para determinar la exposición de los trabajadores.

En resumen, el Dr. Guerra dijo que se encontraron más afecciones reportadas por los pacientes que eran ambos residentes y trabajadores. Él señaló que el estudio tiene sus límites, especialmente el que sólo un 0.6 por ciento de los residentes de la comunidad afectada completaron evaluaciones de salud. Muchas de las afecciones y las enfermedades fueron reportadas por los mismos pacientes, y los estudios de laboratorio completados no dan una medida absoluta de las enfermedades. Además, el uso histórico de edificios en la antigua base ha cambiado muchas veces a través de los años. El Dr. Guerra admitió que hay muchas variables que pueden hacer difícil el establecer las causas de las enfermedades con certeza. Él añadió que no se puede generalizar con los participantes que fueron atendidos en la clínica comparados con la población en general y no son necesariamente representativos de los residentes de la comunidad.

El Dr. Guerra revisó las lecciones aprendidas a través del estudio, incluyendo el ofrecer grupos de apoyo y un centro de recursos educacionales, así como el expandir los esfuerzos de alcance para envolver a más residentes en el estudio. Él le dio crédito a la Fuerza Aérea por el cierre de 75 pozos, eliminando un gran riesgo a la salud en la comunidad y previniendo mayor contaminación del agua subterránea de poca profundidad. Los proyectos en curso de Metro Health incluyen el estudio de frutas y nueces, el monitoreo de los proyectos de limpieza de AFRPA, la evaluación de enfermedades arteriales periféricas utilizando un instrumento médico especializado, y las reuniones con organizaciones comunitarias. Él prometió mantener informados a RAB y a la comunidad de las noticias de Metro Health.

El Sr. Robert Silvas preguntó si las muestras de sangre recogidas fueron analizadas para el mercurio. El Dr. Guerra contestó que no fueron. El Sr. Silvas observó que un número de enfermedades de interés que son observadas normalmente en adultos de mediana edad se han empezado a observar en adultos jóvenes y hasta en niños. Él preguntó si los empleados actuales de Kelly deben ser monitoreados. El Dr. Guerra contestó que los individuos son responsables de ir al centro para una evaluación de salud. Él señaló que porque las operaciones industriales de Kelly han cesado, y la limpieza ambiental ha minimizado y eliminado completamente todos los contaminantes que podrían ser dañinos a la salud humana, los trabajadores de la Base Aérea Kelly no requieren monitoreo. El Dr. Guerra alentó a los antiguos empleados de Kelly a discutir con su médico todas sus preguntas de salud que puedan tener, o a ir al EHWC para una evaluación. El Sr. Silvas opinó que las personas más jóvenes esta mostrando síntomas de enfermedades de adultos, y se está viendo la diabetes en gente sobrepeso, así que se requiere la intervención pronta de parte de los proveedores de cuidado de salud. El Dr. Guerra respondió que cuando van personas al EHWC, las enfermeras revisan su historial médico y familiar para intentar identificar la prevalencia de ciertas condiciones en familias. El Sr. Silvas le preguntó al Dr. Guerra si sabía que muchos de los contratistas que trabajan ahora en Kelly beben agua embotellada. El Dr. Guerra respondió que el agua embotellada es una industria creciente hoy en día, y muchas personas en corporaciones y residencias privadas a través del país beben agua embotellada.

La Sra. Galvan dijo que la diabetes puede ser causada por malos hábitos alimenticios y la obesidad. Sin embargo, ella preguntó si también podía ser atribuida a la exposición a químicos como el Agente Naranja. El Dr. Guerra dijo que algunos químicos interrumpen las rutas endocrinas. Sin embargo, no hay evidencia concluyente de que el Agente Naranja causa la diabetes. La Sra. Galvan preguntó cuantos niños fueron examinados para determinar la presencia de plomo en su sangre. En su opinión, el hecho de que la exposición al plomo no excedió niveles estatales y federales no es concluyente, ya que un número tan pequeño no puede llevar a conclusiones. El Dr. Guerra contestó que muchos padres no estuvieron particularmente interesados en traer a sus niños a ser evaluados. El EHWC podía tratar de alcanzar a los padres, pero no quería causar ansiedad en la comunidad. La fase próxima del estudio, señaló el Dr. Guerra, incluirá evaluaciones neurológicas de desarrollo en los niños. La Sra. Galvan sugirió que una clínica móvil vaya a las comunidades y poner anuncios de las evaluaciones del EHWC en los medios de comunicación hispanos. El Dr. Guerra dijo que él ha dado muchas entrevistas en español, y que el EHWC ha mandado panfletos bilingües y ha dado presentaciones a grupos religiosos. La Sra. Galvan preguntó se ha habido un incremento en la incidencia de diabetes en el condado de Bexar. El Dr. Guerra confirmó que si lo ha habido, y que el EHWC podía tener un programa de alcance sobre el tratamiento de la diabetes.

El Sr. Silvas preguntó de nuevo por que no se hicieron análisis de mercurio. El Dr. Guerra dijo que no había habido ninguna indicación de que los niveles de mercurio en los productos de consumo y el agua potable excedían los niveles de salud estatales y federales. La Sra. Galvan pidió que se tomaran muestras de frutos y nueces de los árboles de nueces pacanas y cactus en la primavera; ella tenía entendido que sólo se hacía en el otoño. El Sr. Sam Sanchez dijo que se podía hacer un muestreo de los cactus esta primavera. El Sr. Silvas pidió que se invitara a los miembros de la comunidad a observar el proceso de muestreo, y el Sr. Sanchez acordó que serían invitados. El Sr. Peña preguntó si Metro Health estaba buscando plomo en las tuberías o la pintura. Él estaba particularmente preocupado por los hogares construidos antes de 1978. El Dr. Guerra contestó que el verificar los niveles de plomo en la sangre es la mejor manera de ver si los niños han sido expuestos a niveles bajos de plomo. Sin embargo, el paso siguiente es analizar muestras de suelos y pintura. El Sr. Peña expresó su sorpresa de que la ceguera no surgiera en la población evaluada, ya que la diabetes es una ruta a muchas afecciones. Un miembro de la comunidad preguntó sobre la migración del plomo a través de la deposición de aire sobre el área alrededor de Kelly. El Sr. Sanchez respondió que probablemente hay un nivel de plomo más alto en el aire cerca de las autopistas. Sin embargo, no ha habido niveles altos de plomo en el aire porque el plomo fue eliminado de los combustibles.

El Sr. Silvas preguntó acerca de la demolición del Edificio 329, un antiguo taller de baterías, para ver si la madera removida y reciclada puede presentar un peligro. El Dr. Guerra contestó que si la madera había sido contaminada, podría presentar un peligro potencialmente. El Sr. Silvas señaló que Alamo Aircraft tiene motores en el estacionamiento al frente y atrás del edificio. La Sra. Galvan preguntó si se habían tomado muestras de aire sobre la contaminación y si el EHWC va a monitorear el aire conjuntamente con la Fuerza Aérea. El Sr. Sanchez confirmó que Metro Health va a monitorear el aire para los residentes.

Presentación sobre el Redesarrollo de KellyUSA
Sr. Gary Martin

Vea la presentación para su referencia.

El Sr. Martin presentó un mapa de desarrollo y explicó que la Autoridad de Desarrollo del Área de Kelly (GKDA) está en las fases iniciales de planificación para el redesarrollo de la antigua Base Aérea Kelly. El Sr. Martin explicó que Kelly está actualmente apropiada por la ciudad, y que la meta de GKDA es desarrollarla como una zona comercial de tipo A. Un reto que enfrenta GKDA es como manejar la entrada y salida de personas de Kelly. GKDA espera mantener el tráfico de camiones fuera de las calles residenciales construyendo una avenida de norte a sur. Otra meta de GKDA es mejorar el drenaje y eliminar los problemas de los alcantarillados, ya que partes de KellyUSA sufren inundaciones. El Sr. Martin explicó que su colega, la Sra. Leticia Rodriguez, está a cargo del alcance a la comunidad para GKDA y da presentaciones a la comunidad sobre el redesarrollo de la antigua base.

El Sr. Silvas hizo referencia a una carta que él mandó a GKDA acerca de los Informes de Diligencia Debida que habían completado las compañías que ocupan actualmente propiedades en la Zona 5, y leyó la carta de respuesta que recibió de GKDA. El Sr. Martin contestó que GKDA no tiene una obligación legal de pedir esta información a los arrendatarios. El Sr. Paul Person señaló que la carretera actual no provee una ruta a KellyUSA. El Sr. Martin reiteró que la construcción de una avenida de norte a sur podría proveer acceso a KellyUSA. El Sr. Silvas preguntó acerca de las condiciones de estacionamiento peligrosas cerca del Edificio 360. El Sr. Martin respondió que luego de que se construyera la barrera permeable reactiva (PRB), se construirá un estacionamiento nuevo. Él aseguró al Sr. Silvas que los empleados tendrían un lugar temporero para estacionarse hasta que se construya el estacionamiento nuevo.

Anuncios

Actualización del Subcomité Técnico de Revisión (TRS)

Dr. Gene Lené

La Fuerza Aérea tuvo dos reuniones de TRS desde la pasada reunión de RAB. El Dr. Lené observó que el TRS ha logrado un buen progreso en el Programa de Asistencia Técnica para la Participación Pública (TAPP). Él le dijo al público que en la reunión de febrero, la Sra. Norma Landez dio una presentación sobre el Sitio E-1, y el Sr. Robert Tijerina ayudó a obtener revisiones independientes. El informe previo de ATSDR de emisiones al aire está pendiente. El TRS le pidió a la Universidad de Maryland que revisara el informe y determinara cuanto costaría el proyecto. El TRS identificó a tres contratistas locales para revisar el Estudio de Medidas Correctivas de las Zonas 2/3 (CMS). Nethery Environmental Services fue seleccionado. El Sr. Ryan anunció que se habían gastado \$78,000 en informes, y que a RAB casi se le habían acabado los fondos de la Fuerza Aerea. Sin embargo, RAB puede solicitar una exención que le permitiría a la Fuerza Aérea proveer fondos adicionales para el programa TAPP de Kelly. Él contó que en la reunión de marzo, la Sra. Norma Landez dio una presentación sobre la investigación de la facilidad (RFI) bajo la Ley de Conservación y Recuperación de Recursos (RCRA) para la Zona 3, y el Sr. Patrick Lynch llevó a cabo una revisión previa de la RFI de la Zona 3.

Actualización del Equipo de Limpieza de BRAC (BCT)

Sr. William Ryan

El Sr. Ryan dijo que desde la última reunión de RAB, el BCT había tenido una reunión. En la reunión, el BCT identificó dos acres de las unidades de Calgary que pueden ser traspasados, las residencias militares apropiadas por Kelly en General McMullen, así como 15 acres cerca de Lindberg Park. El RFI de la Zona 3 RFI fue presentado e identificado para una revisión de

TAPP, y el Sr. Lynch lo presentará en una reunión futura del TRS. AFRPA instalará una pared de lechada, así como una PRB, cerca de los Edificios 301 y 360. La construcción actual empezará el 19 o 22 de abril. El Sr. Ryan invitó al público a visitar el sitio durante la construcción de los remedios de limpieza si así lo deseaban. AFRPA continuará recogiendo información sobre la construcción de los remedios fuera de la base cerca de 34th Street (entre Interstate 90 y Growdon Road). La construcción comenzará en el otoño.

El Sr. Silvas preguntó si la Fuerza Aérea había respondido a la carta que recibió en noviembre de 2002 del congresista Ciro Rodriguez. El Sr. Ryan afirmó que la Fuerza Aérea ha respondido a los comentarios del congresista Rodríguez sobre el programa de limpieza ambiental de Kelly. El Sr. Silvas pidió que se distribuyeran copias de la carta de respuesta al RAB. También preguntó si las reuniones del TRS eran anunciadas a los miembros de RAB. El Sr. Eddie Martinez contestó que la agenda de la reunión de TRS fue enviada a los miembros de RAB por fax o e-mail.

Actualización de Metro Health Sra. Kyle Cunningham

La Sra. Cunningham alentó al público a programar citas con el EHWC para evaluaciones de salud, señalando que Metro Health puede analizar con mayor precisión la salud de los miembros de la comunidad que viven cerca de la antigua Base Aérea Kelly si va más gente a hacerse una evaluación de salud. La Sra. Cunningham dijo que se ofrecerán clases en el EHWC. Además, los miembros de la comunidad pueden traer sus vegetales de huertos caseros al EWCH para los análisis que se llevaran a cabo en la primavera, el verano, y el otoño.

La Sra. Galvan pidió que RAB reciba copias mejores de los mapas de contaminación en los paquetes de la reunión, así como copias de los carteles exhibidos en la reunión. El Sr. Silvas pidió una copia del cartel que detalla los contaminantes encontrados en varios sitios en la base, y pidió que se incluyeran los números de los edificios. El Sr. Peña le pidió al Sr. Martinez que contara el número de miembros de RAB que quieren la información para no distribuirla a los miembros que no estén interesados.

La Sra. Bernadette Peña alentó a los miembros de RAB a obtener una copia del informe del Dr. Guerra y a compartirla con las organizaciones que representan. La Sra. Cunningham estuvo de acuerdo, diciendo que la mejor forma de persuadir a los miembros de la comunidad a ir al EHWC a obtener evaluaciones es corriendo la voz. El Sr. Nazarite Perez expresó su opinión de que es importante tener representaciones gráficas de las diferentes tecnologías de limpieza que la Fuerza Aérea usa en Kelly, especialmente cuando la información va a ser presentada a personas que tienen un nivel de educación básica. El Sr. Peña pidió que se distribuyan mapas dentro de 30 días.

Actualización de AFRPA Sr. Adam Antwine

El Sr. Adam Antwine agradeció al Dr. Lené otra vez por su servicio a RAB, y agradeció al Sr. Peña por su disponibilidad de convertirse en el nuevo co-presidente comunitario. El Sr. Antwine reiteró que cinco miembros nuevos para la RAB fueron elegidos en la reunión de enero. Tres de los cinco han ido a las oficinas de AFRPA en Kelly para una visita a la base y una orientación

para miembros nuevos. La Fuerza Aérea tiene una gran cantidad de información que compartir con RAB y la comunidad, dijo el Sr. Antwine, y alentó al público a visitar a AFRPA en Kelly.

El Sr. Antwine reportó que AFRPA está instalando barreras permeables reactivas en Growden Road como las que tratarán la contaminación en los Edificios 301 y 360. Él agradeció a las personas que participaron en la sesión de justicia ambiental y la visita a la base de la Unión de Trabajadores del Suroeste, ya que fue una oportunidad de demostrar a los miembros de la comunidad las actividades de limpieza llevadas a cabo en Kelly. El Sr. Antwine aseguró a RAB que AFRPA continuará el dialogo con la comunidad. La Fuerza Aérea también continuará su diálogo con la ciudad de San Antonio sobre los esfuerzos propuestos para la limpieza de Kelly y como los proyectos de construcción impactarán a los residentes y negocios cuando los remedios de limpieza sean instalados en vecindarios fuera de la base. Estos acuerdos culminarán en los meses siguientes.

La Sra. Galvan preguntó sobre el estado de los planes de limpieza propuestos. El Sr. Antwine respondió que la primera PRB fue completada al final del 2002 en el límite nordeste de la base. La Sra. Galvan preguntó sobre el estado del Sitio S-4. El Sr. Antwine respondió que estaban por terminar un esfuerzo cooperativo cerca de las calles Bynum y Quintana. La Sra. Galvan preguntó si se instalaría una PRB cerca de las calles Commercial, Division y Stonewall. El Sr. Ryan contestó que esas PRBs están todavía en el paquete de propuesta y, de ser aprobadas, serían instaladas en 2004. La Sra. Galvan preguntó si los vecindarios y las escuelas cercanas serían notificadas de la construcción. El Sr. Antwine le aseguró que serían informados antes de que comenzasen las obras de construcción.

El Sr. Silvas preguntó si el plan de limpieza de la Zona 5 había sido aprobado por el estado de Texas. El Sr. Ryan respondió que no, el AFRPA todavía está esperando la aprobación del CMS de la Zona 5. Sin embargo, AFRPA está instalando remedios interinos que espera que el estado acepte. El Sr. Ryan dijo que AFRPA espera un acuerdo total con el CSRA. El Sr. Silvas opinó que la exclusión del Edificio 329 del plan de la Zona 5 plan era preocupante. Él quería saber cuantos análisis de contaminantes han sido llevados a cabo bajo ese edificio. El Sr. Ryan le dijo que se habían hecho estudios extensos. El Sr. Ryan clarificó que GKDA es responsable de la demolición del Edificio 329 de acuerdo a las reglamentaciones de disposición. La Fuerza Aérea es responsable de los tanques de almacenaje y la contaminación bajo el edificio. El Sr. Silvas preguntó cuando se hará público el informe. El Sr. Ryan le dijo que el informe de la Zona 5 ha estado disponible desde 2000 ó 2001 en la biblioteca del TRS. Él corrigió al Sr. Silvas advirtiéndole que el Edificio 329 está en la Zona 3, no la Zona 5. El CMS de la Zona 3 fue publicado en enero de 2003 y también está disponible en la biblioteca del TRS.

Comentarios de la Comunidad

El Sr. Albert LaQue se dirigió a RAB durante el segundo periodo de comentarios de la comunidad. Él introdujo sus comentarios diciendo que era la primera vez que había asistido a una reunión de RAB. El Sr. LaQue quería saber si el área representada por el código de área 78211 está contaminada, ya que él está preocupado por sus tres niños. El Dr. Smith le dijo que el personal de participación pública le podría mostrar donde está su casa en el mapa que tiene una superposición de la contaminación. El Sr. LaQue contó que un periodista del Canal 29 tocó a su puerta recientemente y le informó que su casa está localizada donde se va a erigir una columna de la avenida propuesta para Kelly. Él preguntó cuando iba a ser la próxima reunión para discutir la avenida de Kelly. El Sr. Antwine dijo que no tenía esa información, pero que podía

proveerle al Sr. LaQue un punto de contacto. El Sr. DeNuccio señaló que la avenida está en la etapa de propuesta en este momento, y que el trayecto puede cambiar ya varias rutas están siendo consideradas y la construcción no comenzara por una década. El Sr. LaQue también se preguntaba si la avenida eliminaría el tráfico de construcción, ya que hay mucha construcción actualmente cerca de la calle Quintana. Él también dijo que traería los vegetales de su huerto al EHWC para que fuese analizados para contaminantes.

Conclusión de la Reunión

Aprobación de las Minutas de la Reunión de RAB de Enero

El Sr. Sam Murrah señaló que en la página tres de las minutas se refiere a él como residente de Kerrville, pero él en realidad vive en Helotes. Las minutas fueron aprobadas tal corregidas.

Acciones Pendientes de la Reunión Pasada

- El Sr. Martinez pidió que los miembros de RAB se deshagan de las minutas de la reunión de marzo de 2002 que recibieron en sus paquetes suplementarios de la reunión y que las reemplacen con las minutas de febrero de 2003.
- En respuesta a la petición del Sr. Garcia de que todos los miembros de RAB sean contactados sobre la reunión con el Consejo de Gobiernos del Área de Alamo, el Sr. Martinez dijo que la reunión todavía no había sido programada, pero que cuando lo sea, los miembros de RAB serían invitados a asistir.
- En relación con la pregunta del Sr. Silvas sobre por que Alamo Aircraft tiene partes de motor al descubierto, la carta de respuesta de Cumplimiento de Códigos fue incluida en los paquetes de los miembros.
- El Sr. Silvas preguntó sobre el estado de los desechos producidos por la demolición del Edificio 329. El Sr. Martinez señaló que esto fue discutido en la reunión de esta noche. El Sr. Martin añadió que el agua del edificio fue desconectada antes de que empezara la construcción, que el contratista debe tomar muestras y disponer de todos los desechos apropiadamente, y que el contratista no va a demoler los cimientos del edificio.
- El Sr. Martinez dijo que el paquete de orientación para los nuevos miembros de RAB incluye materiales recomendados por RAB, incluyendo la presentación general de limpieza, la información del departamento de salud, una lista de acrónimos y las preguntas mas frecuentes.
- Con relación a la petición del Sr. Peña de que se incluyan una plegaria y el juramento a la bandera al principio de las reuniones de RAB, el Sr. Martinez dijo que los representantes de AFRPA se reunieron con el Sr. Peña y determinaron que un momento de silencio sería más apropiado. Sin embargo, el RAB tiene que decidir si quiere recitar el juramento y guardar un momento de silencio o solamente guardar un momento de silencio. Esto puede ser decidido en la siguiente reunión de RAB.

Acciones Pendientes de Esta reunión

- Varios miembros de RAB y algunos miembros del público solicitaron copias de los mapas de contaminación y el cartel de "Kelly Successes". El Sr. Peña pidió que se mandaran copias a los interesados dentro de 30 días.
- El Sr. Silvas pidió que se distribuyan a RAB copias de la carta en respuesta a las preocupaciones del congresista Rodríguez.

- El Sr. Silvas pidió que se mande una carta a todos los arrendatarios de Kelly pidiendo una copia de sus informes de Diligencia Debida. El Sr. Peña pidió que se le entregue a RAB un borrador de la carta antes de proseguir mas adelante con esta acción.
- El Sr. Silvas pidió que se mandaran agendas del TRS a todos los miembros de RAB cinco días antes de la reunión. RAB estuvo de acuerdo con la petición.
- El Sr. DeNuccio pidió que se mande una copia del nuevo y revisado estatuto de RAB a todos aquellos que quieran recibirlo.
- El Sr. DeNuccio preguntó que subcomités existen actualmente, quien los dirige y quien está asignado a ellos.
- El Sr. DeNuccio anunció que los Distritos 4 y 5 tendrán nuevos representantes al Consejo desde el 1 de junio de 2003. Él sugirió que ellos sean invitados al RAB y que AFRPA les dé una introducción.
- El Sr. Peña sugirió que se añadieran una plegaria y el juramento a la bandera a la agenda de la reunión. Luego de una investigación cuidadosa y de consultar con el Sr. Peña, se determinó que un momento de silencio sería más apropiado que una plegaria pública. Además, la decisión de recitar el juramento a la bandera y guardar un momento de silencio debe ser tomada por los miembros de la comunidad de RAB. Este asunto será incluido en la agenda de la reunión de RAB de julio.
- El Sr. Silvas sugirió que RAB le pida a Boeing que responda al artículo presentado por el Sr. Don Barker. El Sr. Peña pidió que se investigara más a fondo para determinar si esta petición está dentro del ámbito de RAB.

Comentarios Adicionales

La Sra. Galvan expresó su preocupación de que no ha estado saliendo un anuncio público general de las reuniones de RAB en las estaciones de televisión y radio hispanas. El Sr. Martinez respondió que se mandó un anuncio de servicio público por fax para la reunión de abril de RAB a 85 medios de comunicación, pero que AFRPA podría dirigir la campaña a estaciones específicas, tales como Univision. La Sra. Galvan dijo que le gustaría saber cuales medios de comunicación no están publicando los anuncios para que los miembros de RAB puedan presionar a los medios, y alentar a sus congresistas a tomar parte en la promoción de RAB.

El Dr. Smith concluyó la reunión diciendo que la próxima reunión incluirá una presentación final de la revisión de TAPP de la RFI para la Zona 3 por el Sr. Lynch, así como un adiestramiento sobre el riesgo. El Sr. Peña expresó su deseo de tratar de acortar las reuniones, y señaló que podrían haber otros cambios estructurales a la agenda de la reunión. La Sra. Galvan pidió que se subiera la temperatura del salón para la siguiente reunión.

La reunión se terminó a las 8:50 p.m.

Welcome to the RAB

Procedures for welcoming new
attendees to RAB and other public
meetings

Overview

- Intro
- Signing in
- Meet the staff
- Meeting procedures
- Kelly cleanup overview
- Poster session
- Wrap-up

Intro

- Sign-in Attendant will:
 - Check for newcomers
 - Greet person and assign a “Greeter”
- Greeter will:
 - Introduce themselves
 - Tell a little about themselves and the CI program
 - SMILE!!!

Signing in

- Check attendee's info for:
 - Clear print
 - Address w/ apartment # if applicable
 - **Zip Code**
 - Telephone #
 - E-mail
 - Ask them how they heard about this meeting

Meet the staff

- Introduce the following personnel if possible:
 - Government and Community Co-chair
 - PA Officer
 - Other CI staff

Meeting procedures

- Background
 - Purpose of the RAB: provide an avenue for the community to provide input on the Kelly Environmental Cleanup Program
 - The RAB consists of 25 members
 - 15 community reps and 1 co-chair
 - 8 government reps and 1 co-chair
- Community Comment Time

Cleanup overview - Past

- Past
 - Kelly conducted military depot activities for approximately 50 years (took airplane engines apart and cleaned them, then put them back together)
 - Contaminants entered the shallow groundwater, which is not a drinking water source, accidentally and sometimes purposely.
 - When the Air Force discovered this contamination in 1990, they immediately began to install cleanup systems

Cleanup overview - Present

- Today, 14 cleanup systems have been installed on base
- Already, one PRB has been installed to treat off base contamination
- The reason for starting on-base?
 - When a bucket has a hole in it, the first thing you would do is plug the hole, then clean up the spill.

Cleanup overview - Future

- The Air Force has already begun to clean up off-base
- All systems will be in place by 2004
- The Air Force will conduct long-term monitoring

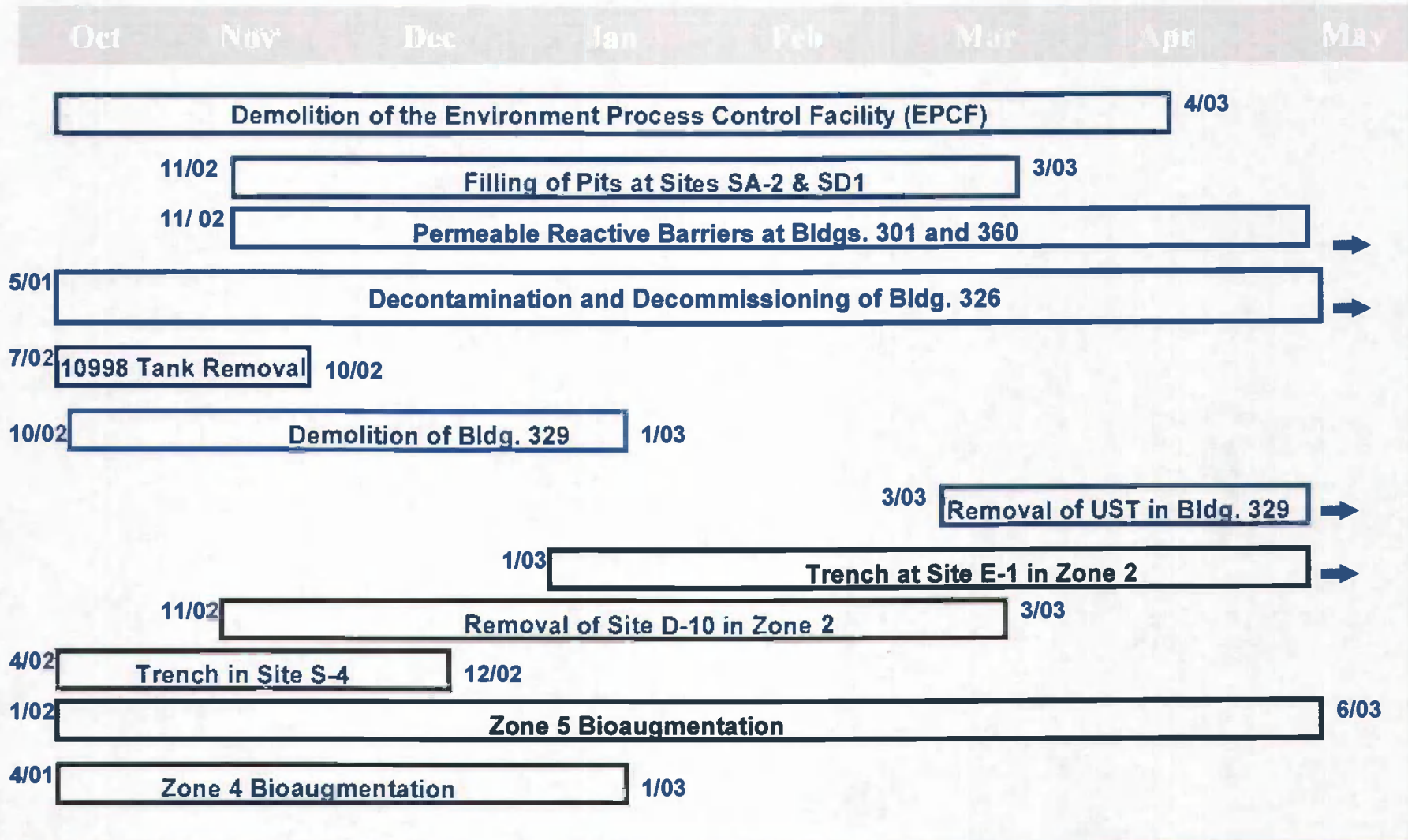
Poster session

- Identify attendee's residence in relation to the plume and show them on the total VOCs map
- Give a brief overview of the Kelly successes
- Explain funding for the program
 - Year-to-date
 - Future spending

Wrap-up

- Meeting Agenda/Comment Card
- RFI Packet
- Evaluation form
- Questions
- Personal business card

Environmental Timeline 2002/2003



Councilman Enrique M. Barrera

Invites You & Your Family

to a

Community Health Fair

Home & Environmental Safety

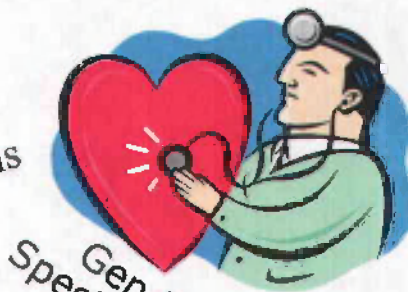


Free Health Screenings

Hospitals

Nat'l Health Associations,
Institutes, and Societies

Educational Institutions



Gender & Age
Specific Information

Saturday, January 25, 2003

12:00 Noon—5:00 p.m.

Westlakes Mall

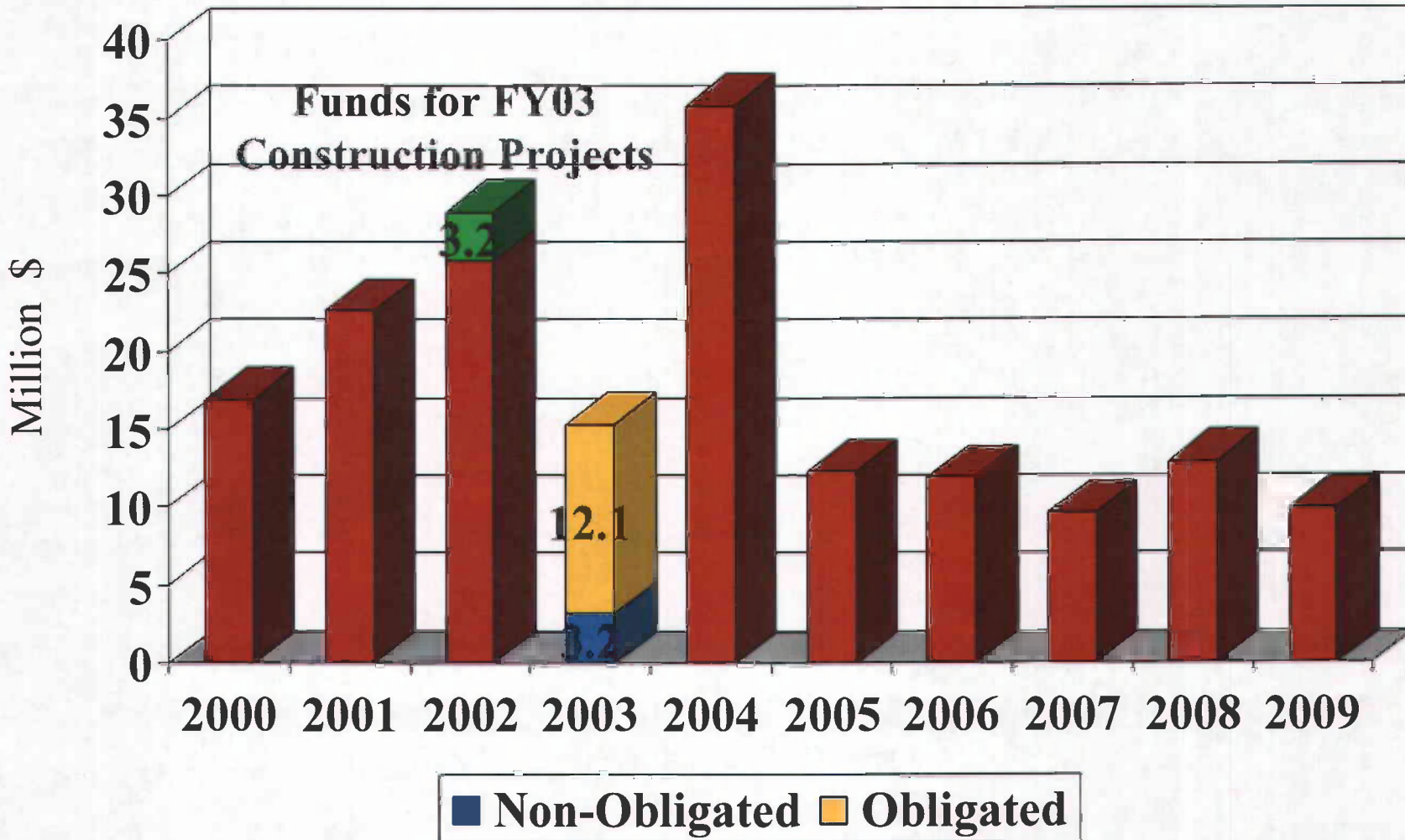
(former Montgomery Wards location)

(SW Loop 410 @ Marbach)

For More Information, please call Councilman Enrique M. Barrera's Office at 207-7065.

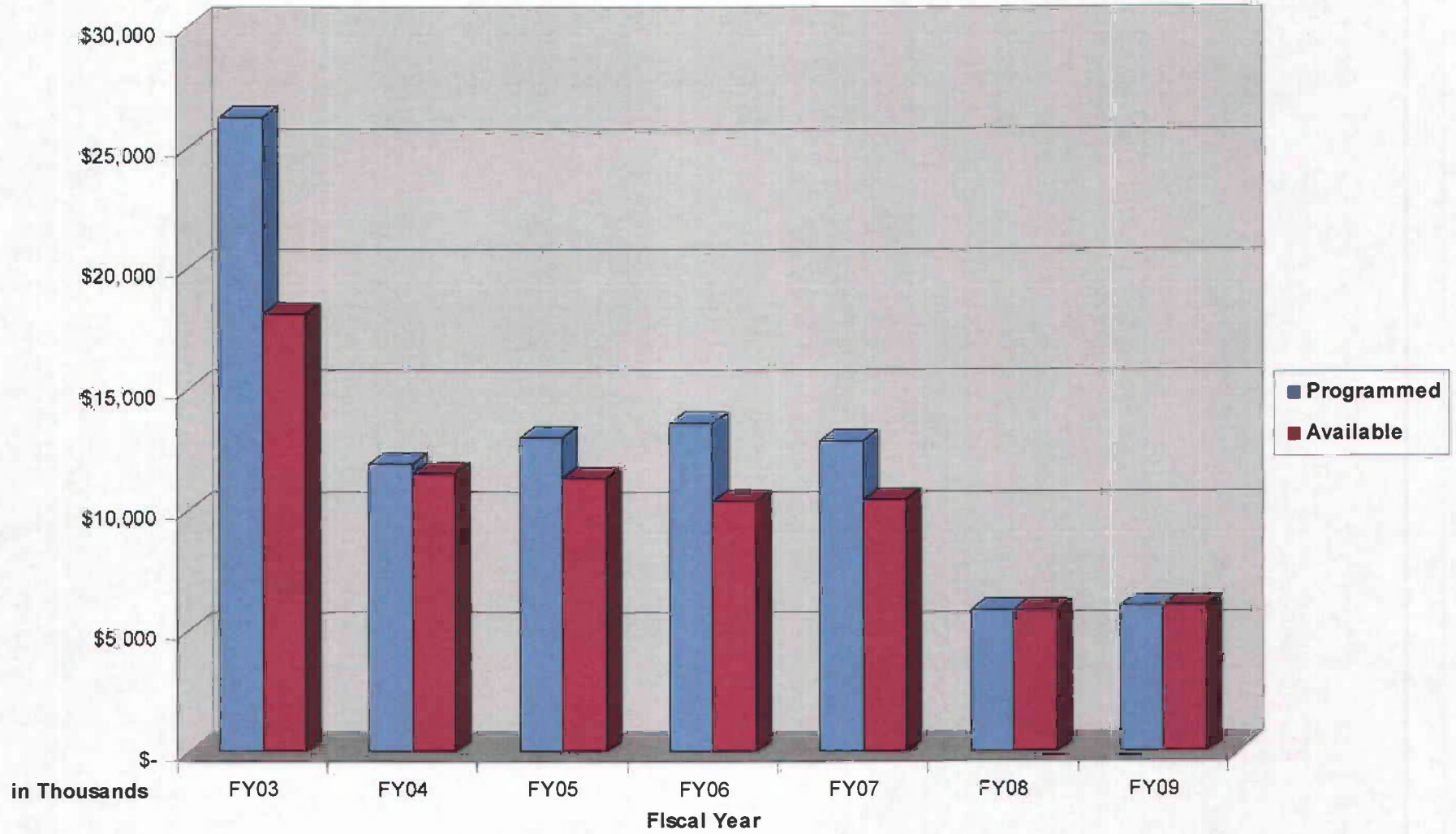
Environmental Budget

Fiscal Year 2000 - 2009



Cost to Date: \$257.0M (FY86 - FY02)
Cost to Complete: \$249.2M (FY03 - FY30)

Kelly AFB Budget FY03 - FY09



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCREENINGS PHASE I

Fernando A. Guerra MD, MPH
Director of Health



PHASE I

- November 18, 2000 – August 14, 2001
- 873 clients
 - KAFB workers only – 441 (50.5%)
 - Residents only – 104 (11.9%)
 - Both KAFB worker and resident – 275 (31.5%)
 - Neither worker nor resident – 53 (6.1%)

DEMOGRAPHICS

- Gender
 - Males – 578 (66.2%)
 - Females – 295 (33.8%)
- Race/ethnicity
 - Hispanic – 719 (82.4%)
 - White – 104 (11.9%)
 - African American – 40 (4.6%)
 - Other – 10 (1.1%)

DEMOGRAPHICS (CONT.)

Age range in years	Number Seen	Age range in years	Number Seen
0-10	13	51-60	321
11-20	23	61-70	138
21-30	16	71-80	78
31-40	66	81-90	9
41-50	209		

DEMOGRAPHICS (CONT.)

- Education
 - Grade school (1st – 8th grades) – 80 (9.2%)
 - High school (9th – 12th grades) – 430 (49.3%)
 - College (13 – 16 years in school) – 289 (33.1%)
 - Postgraduate (More than 16 years in school) – 28 (3.2%)
 - Not indicated – 46 (5.3%)

ZIP CODES & NUMBER OF CLIENTS SEEN

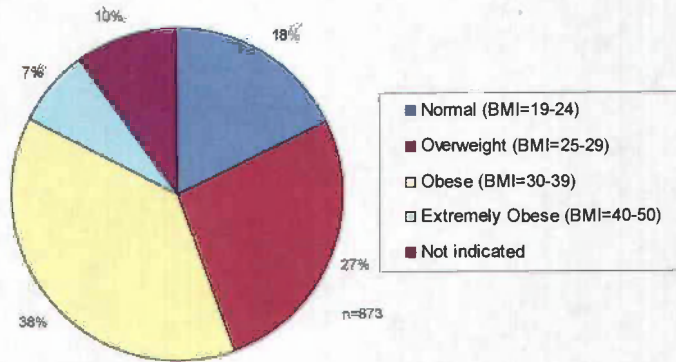
78204	6	78226	65
78207	38	78227	31
78211	56	78228	51
78214	32	78237	45
78221	41	78242	49
78224	19	Other-411 (former KAFB workers now at other locations)	
78225	29		

VARIOUS SITES USED TO CONDUCT ASSESSMENTS

- Saturday clinics
 - Las Palmas - 216 clients
 - Old Highway 90 - 204 clients
 - Zarzamora - 206 clients
- Tuesday clinics - Southwest Branch – 67 clients
- Friday clinics - Zarzamora - 46 clients
- Home visits – 94 clients
- Mailed/Picked-up – 40 clients

OUTCOMES

BODY MASS INDEX



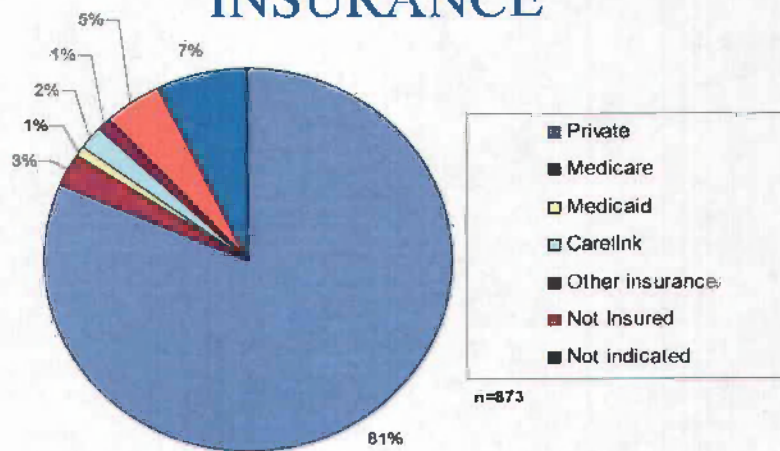
NUMBER OF ABNORMAL LAB TESTS

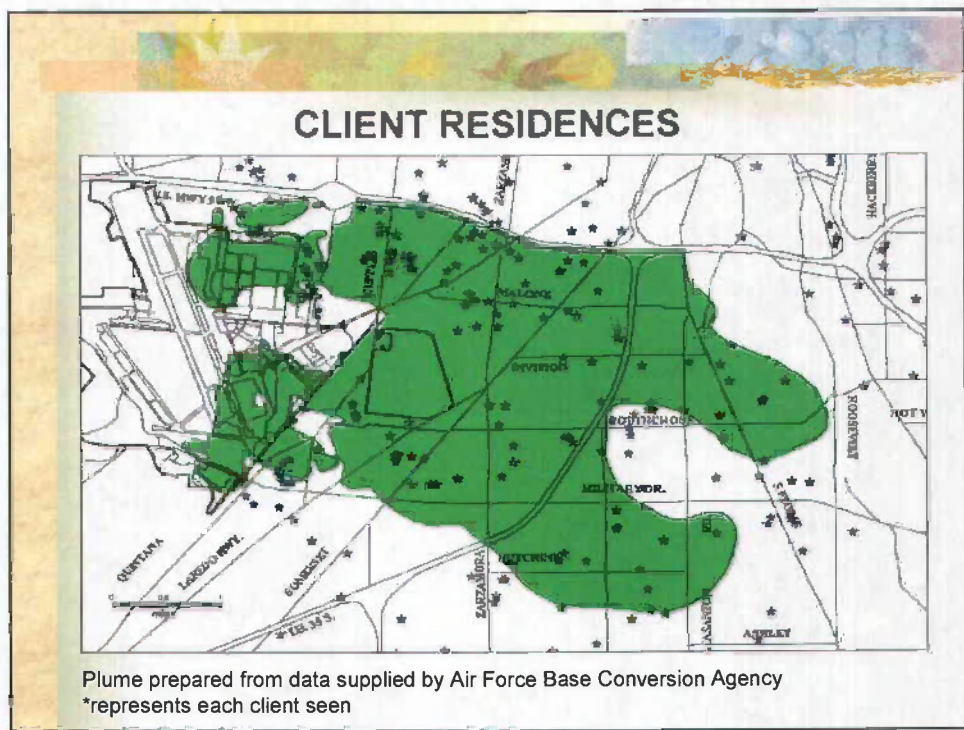
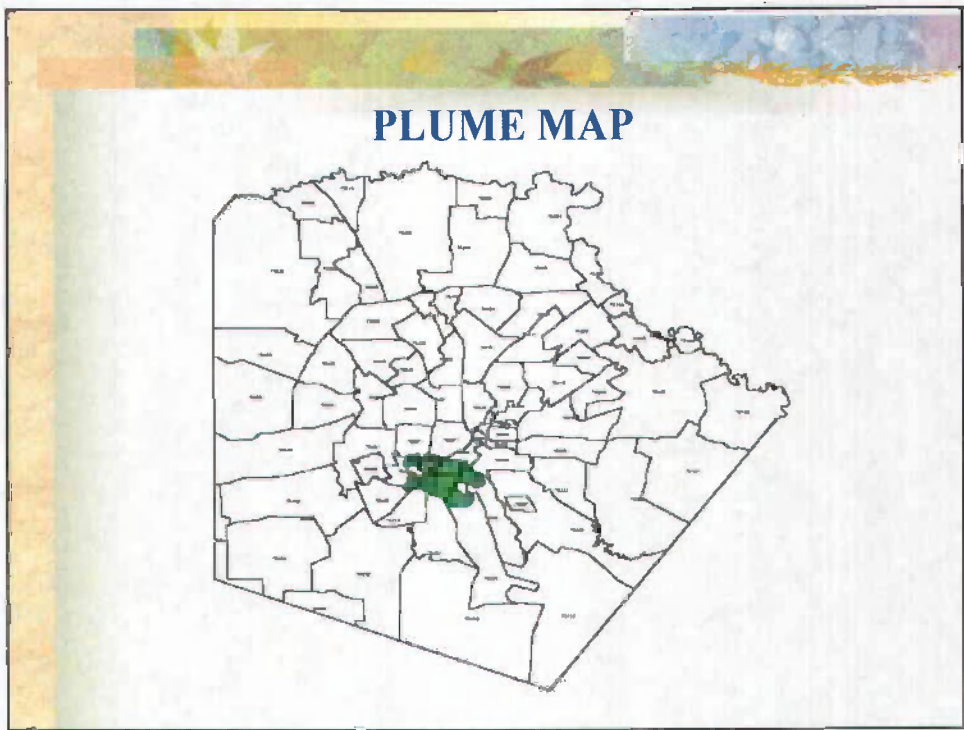
- Hearing - 447 (51.2%) May not reflect trouble with hearing
- Urine - 163 (18.7%)
- Complete Blood Count - 86 (9.9%)
- Chemistry - 451 (51.7%)
 - Glucose (>150) - 200 (22.9%); 34 new (3.9%)
 - Triglycerides (>150) - 349 (40%)
 - Cholesterol (>250) - 81 (9.3%)

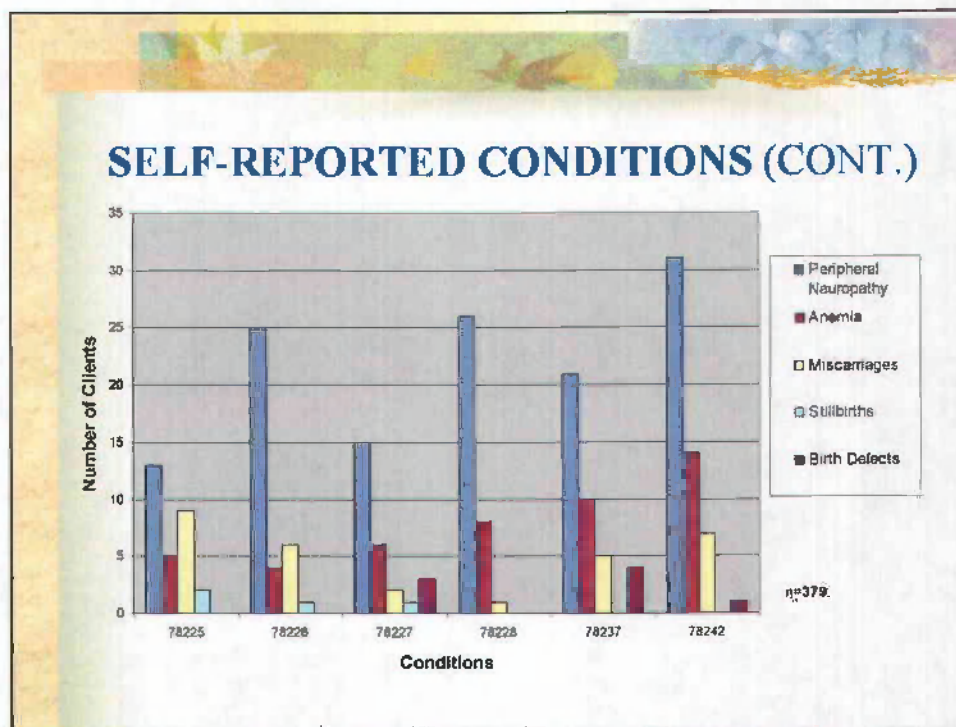
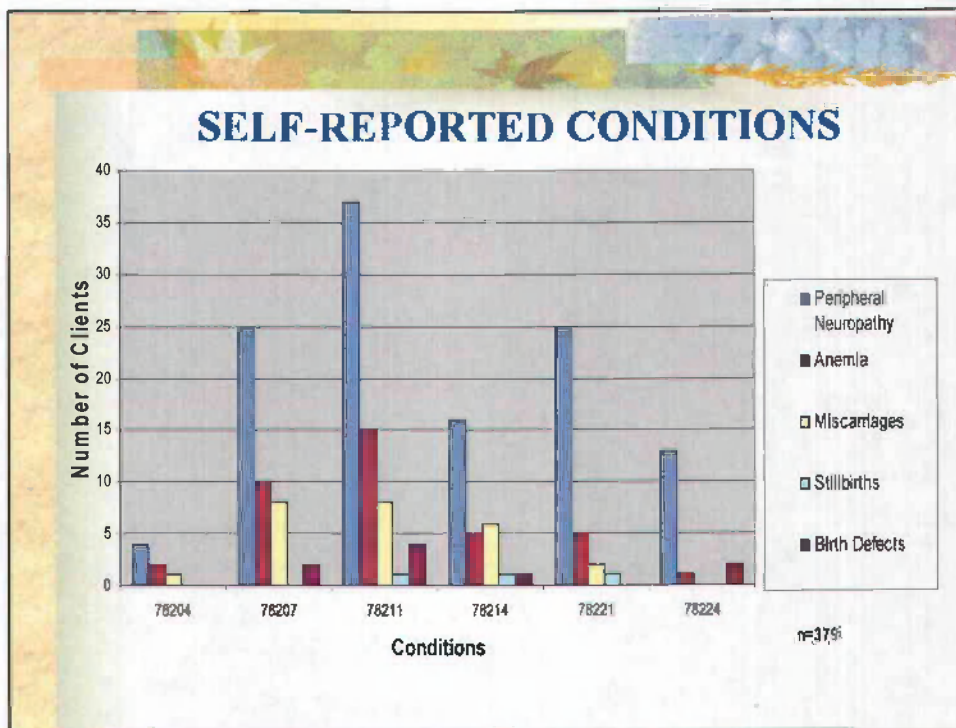
NUMBER OF ABNORMAL LAB TESTS (CONT.)

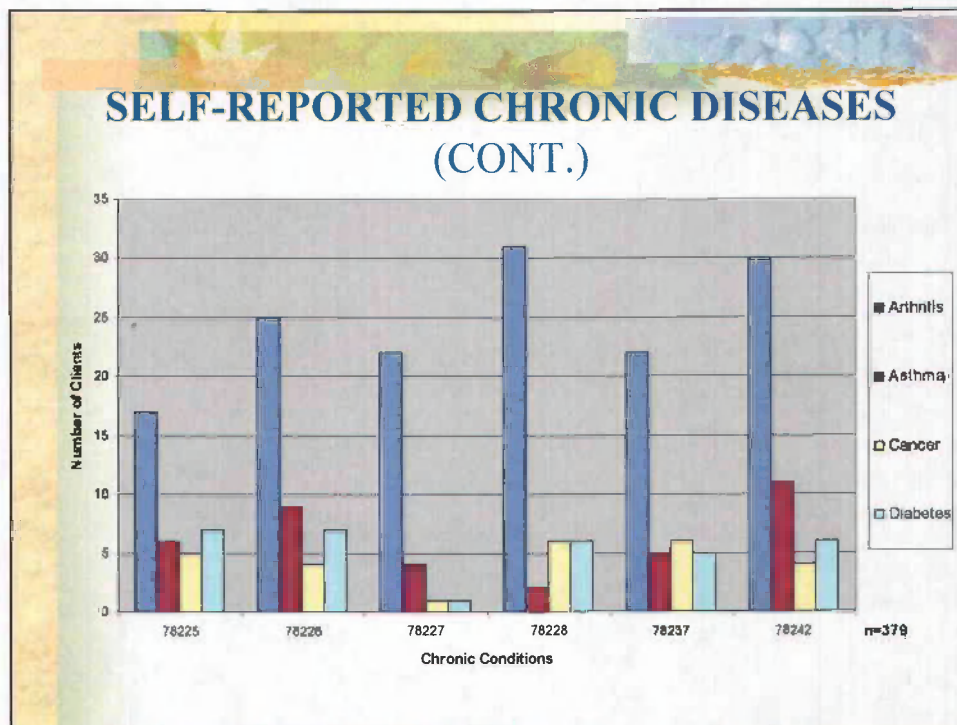
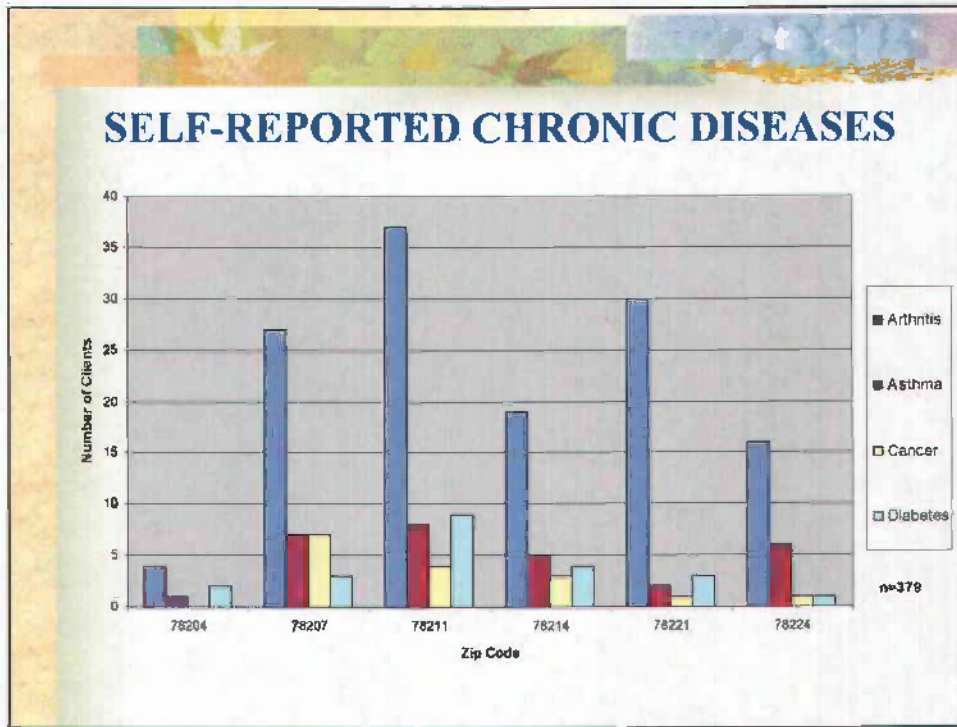
- Thyroid Function - 27 (3.0%)
- Lead - 0 (0.0%) Results did not exceed limits (>10 ug/dL for children and >25ug/dL for adults)
- Prostate Surface Antigen (PSA) - 16 (4.2%)
- Hepatitis C Virus Screening - 30 (3.4%)
- Total Iron (>205) - 23 (2.6%)
- Transferrin Saturation (>50%) - 33 (3.8%)

INSURANCE





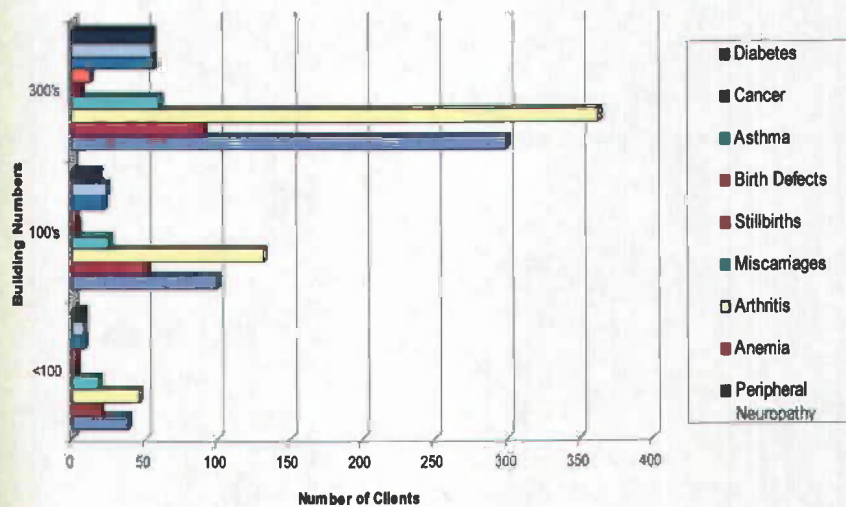


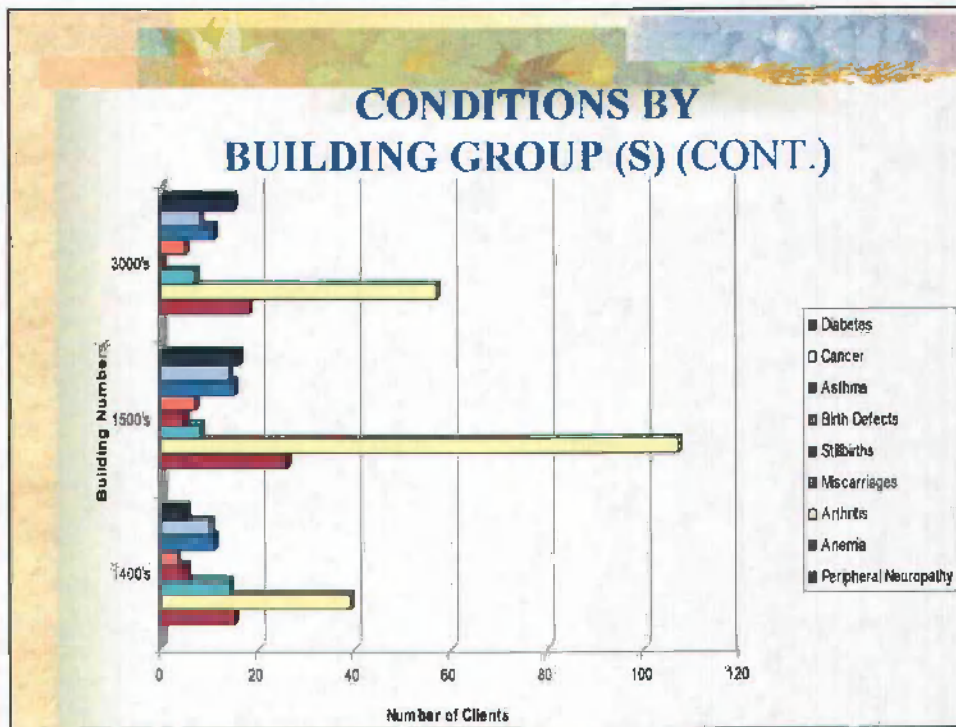


TYPES OF CANCER BY ZIP CODE

78204 - 0	78214	78226	Testicular - 1
78207	Kidney - 1	Colon - 1	Wilm's- 1
Bone - 1	Lung - 1	Pancreatic - 1	78237
Bladder - 1	Throat - 1	78227	Breast - 1
Gallbladder - 1	78221	Breast - 1	Lung - 1
Hodgkin's	Breast - 1	Prostate - 2	Thyroid - 1
Lymphoma - 1	78224	Skin - 1	Prostate - 2
Prostate - 1	Prostate - 1	78228	78242
78211	78225	Colon - 2	Colon - 1
Breast - 1	Prostate - 4	Myofibroblast-	Prostate - 1
Liver - 1	Tonsil - 1	oma - 1	Skin - 1
Prostate - 1		Skin - 1	Thyroid - 1

CONDITIONS BY BUILDING GROUP(S)





- ## CONCLUSIONS
- More health conditions were reported for those who were both residents and workers.
 - Peripheral neuropathy was self-reported in many who were not diabetics.
 - Arthritis was self-reported in many clients regardless of age.
 - A higher number of self-reported conditions in the 300 series buildings.

LIMITATIONS

- Very few residents from the community (379 out of 72,000 - .5%) completed environmental health assessments.
- Clients were asked to follow-up with their own physicians- many clients felt it was unnecessary to do so.
- Conditions and diseases were self-reported.
- Historical use of buildings changed over the years.

LIMITATIONS (CONT.)

- Years worked in a particular building may not be accurate.
- Many variables (residential, occupational, and medical history; leisure activities) make it difficult to establish causation of conditions with any degree of certainty.
- Contaminated plume falls within 11 different zip codes. Clients took part in this project if they lived in any part of the zip code, not necessarily within the contaminated plume.

LIMITATIONS (CONT.)

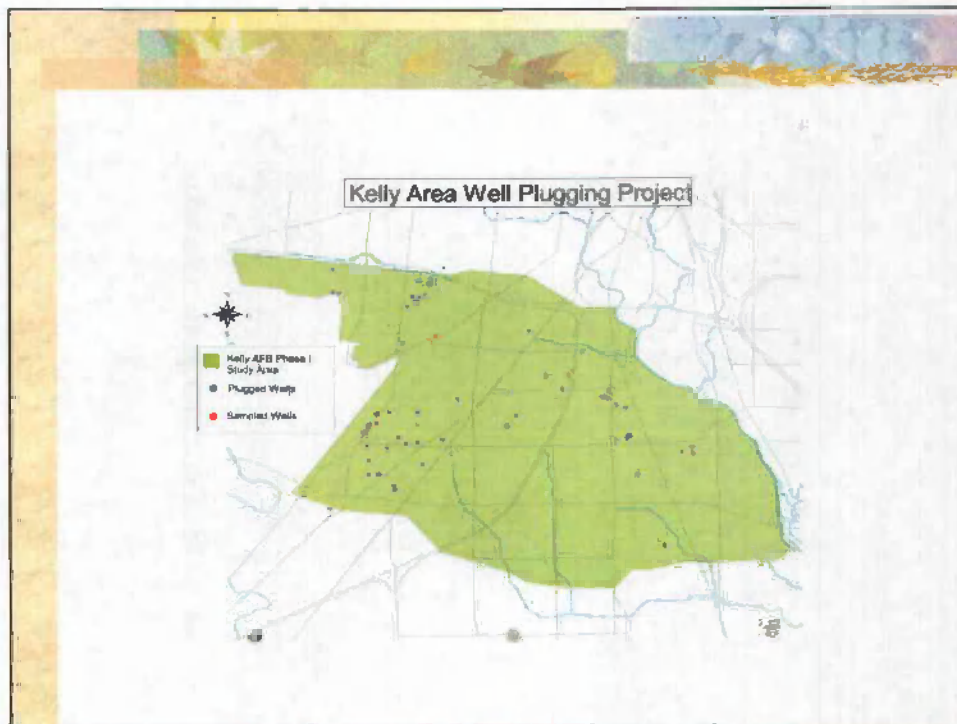
- Population seen in the clinic is not necessarily representative of the residents living in the area at the present time.
- Perception of the community is quite often different than what is observed.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Reduce the number of staff interviewing the clients.
- Only the nurse interviewer should complete the packets.
- Provide support groups and classes to the community.
- Offer an Educational Resource Center to the community.
- Increase outreach efforts to engage more residents living within the contaminated plume.

CONTINUING PROJECTS

- Fruit and Nut Study- 54 samples (none exceeding contamination limits)
 - Fruit and Nut Study II to be started this spring
- Monitoring of KAFB clean-up projects to ensure protection of residents
- Evaluation of Peripheral Arterial Disease utilizing a specialized medical instrument
- Meetings with community organizations
- Well Plugging- 75 abandoned, shallow, groundwater wells plugged



Plugging of Abandoned Well

- Abandoned well owned by an area resident visiting the Environmental Health and Wellness Center
- Wells were plugged to State Standards free of charge. Air Force paid charges.



Eliminated Safety Hazards

- Open wells were major safety hazards
- Some wells were 30 feet deep
- Almost all wells were dry





Accomplishments Well Plugging Project

- Plugged 75 shallow groundwater abandoned wells in the Kelly Area
- Prevented further pollution of the shallow groundwater
- Eliminated major safety hazards in the residential area
- Reduced stress of property owners

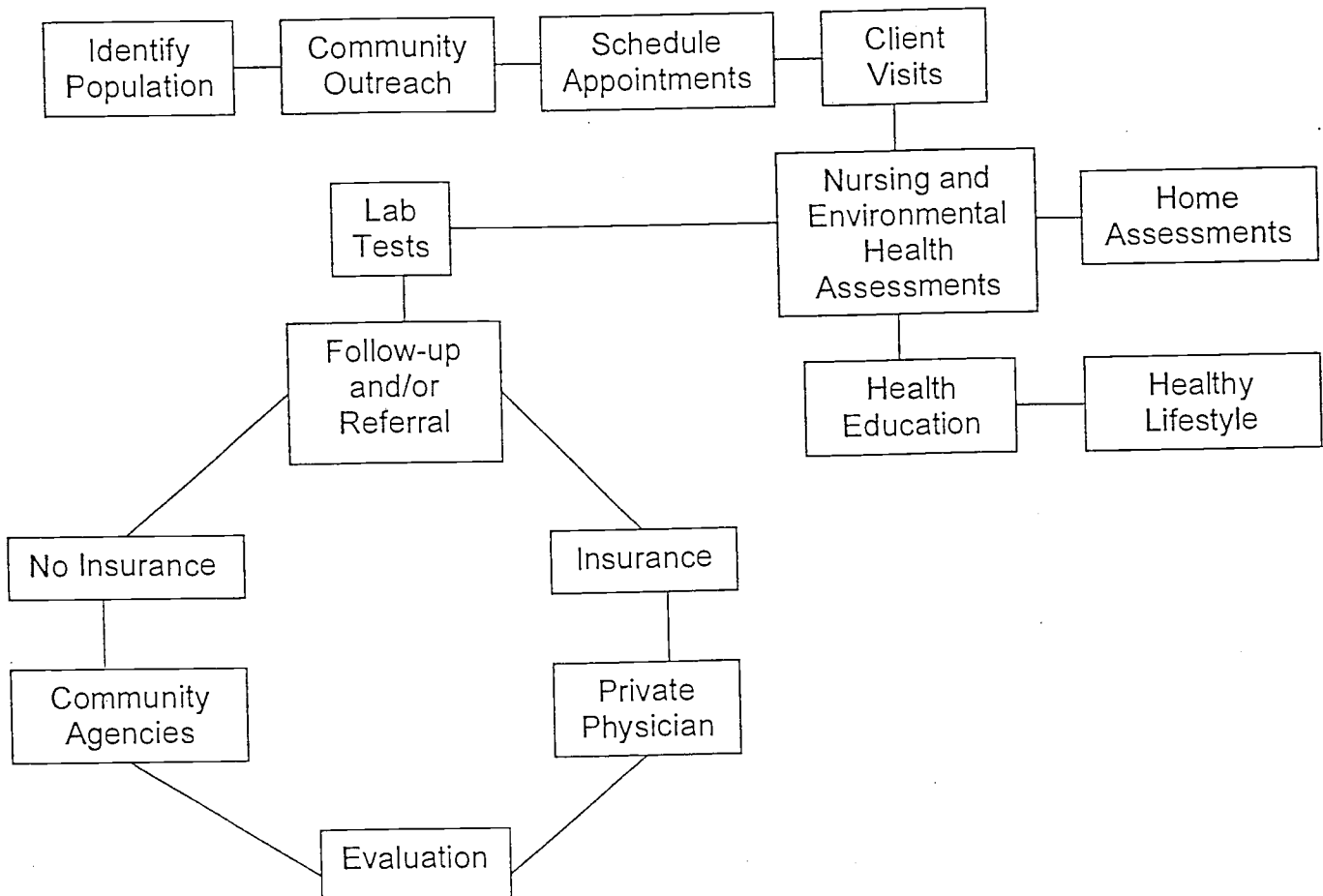
SAN ANTONIO METROPOLITAN HEALTH DISTRICT
332 West Commerce
San Antonio, Texas 78205

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCREENING
PROJECT FOR A COMMUNITY WITHIN
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
DECEMBER 4, 2002

A number of residents living around the former Kelly Air Force Base (KAFB) in San Antonio, Texas have reported health effects such as respiratory problems, rashes, headaches, nosebleeds, cancer, nervous disorders, and chronic diseases such as diabetes and lupus. A significant number believe that chemical exposures from KAFB have been the cause of these health effects. Data gathered and analyzed by federal, state, and local health agencies have not demonstrated such a link. However, because the residents still continued to voice concerns about their health, clinics were set up to provide environmental health screenings.

On November 18, 2000, the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD) began a series of environmental health screenings. The following model (Figure 1) was used to address the health concerns of the residents living near KAFB. 873 people were screened.

FIGURE 1



IDENTIFY POPULATION- Initially, those residents living within a 10 mile radius of the contaminated plume were going to be invited to have an environmental health assessment done. However, SAMHD received more requests from former KAFB employees than residents. SAMHD later determined that former KAFB workers were misinformed as to the

intention of this mass screening due to an e-mail sent nationally to ex-KAFB workers by another ex-KAFB worker.

The following is a breakdown of the people that were seen:

Former KAFB workers only (not living within the plume) **441**

Residents living within the plume only (not KAFB workers) **104**

Both KAFB worker and resident **275**

Neither KAFB worker nor resident **53** (These numbers consist of spouses of former KAFB employees and people who may have lived in the area at one time but did not indicate that on the questionnaire).

Many zip codes surround KAFB. See Appendix 1 for a map of zip codes and the contaminated plume. The following list shows what zip codes were included and how many residents were seen in the clinic from each zip code:

78204 **6**

78207 **38**

78211 **55**

78214 **32**

78221 **40**

78224 **18**

78225 **29**

78226 **65**

78227 **31**

78228 **51**

78237 **45**

78242 **48**

Other **415**

Further demographics include:

Gender:

Males **578**

Females **295**

Race/ethnicity:

Hispanic **719**

White **104**

African American **40**

Other **10**

Age Range in years:

- 0-10 13
- 11-20 23
- 21-30 16
- 31-40 66
- 41-50 210
- 51-60 325
- 61-70 132
- 71-80 79
- 81and over 9

Education:

- Grade school (1st-8th grades) 80
- High school (9th-12th) 430
- College (13-16 years in school) 287
- Postgraduate (More than 16 years in school) 29
- Not indicated 47

COMMUNITY OUTREACH- SAMHD was originally prepared to conduct numerous community outreach efforts through public service announcements, brochures, etc. That effort was found to be unnecessary due to mass media attention given to the clinic sites during their openings, for the KAFB closure, and for the contamination investigation by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). In addition, individuals who received an environmental health assessment did word of mouth advertisement. Response was so well received that appointments were scheduled as far in advance as four months.

NUMBER OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS- Clients were given the opportunity to complete the environmental health assessment in various ways. They were seen in different clinic sites and visited in their homes. Clients also were able to mail completed packets back to us after either picking up a packet in one of the clinic sites or by having one sent to them. The different clinic sites and hours were used to accommodate the varying schedules of clients.

The number of clients seen at the clinic sites on particular days is shown in Table 1:

TABLE 1

	Tuesday	Friday	Saturday
Las Palmas			216 clients
Old Highway 90			204 clients
Southwest Branch	67 clients		
Zarzamora		46 clients	206 clients

University of Texas Health Science Center and University of Incarnate Word Nursing Students conducted home visits. These home visits were

done to accommodate those clients unable to go to the clinics. The number of clients seen in the home was **94**.

To further accommodate client's schedules, environmental health assessment packets were mailed to clients or given out at health fairs. Of the 79 packets given out in this manner, **13** packets were returned.

Clinics were made available for clients to walk-in and pick up environmental health assessment packets. Upon self-completion of the packets, the client then had blood drawn for laboratory studies which included CBC, chemistry, thyroid function, lead, prostate surface antigen, hepatitis C virus, total iron and transferrin saturation. Clients did not have an interview with the nurse nor did they have urine tested, vital signs done, or heights and weights done. There were **27** packets completed in this manner.

There were disadvantages when clients didn't come to the clinic or have an interview with the nurse. These included:

- No lab work available to compare abnormal results with symptoms.
- Information not as accurate (many contradictory statements found).
- Incomplete packets (not all questions were answered)
- No health education provided.
- Inability of client to understand medical terms in packet.

NURSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS- The environmental health assessment packet consisted of several parts. An explanation will be given for each part.

Nursing Assessment- Vital signs were done to check for hypertension and referrals were made if found. Height and weight were measured to determine Body Mass Index (BMI). These values are believed to correlate more accurately with total body fat content. Weights 20% or more above desirable weight constitute obesity and therefore increases health risks. Hypertension and diabetes are three times more prevalent in the obese. Individuals who are obese have added risks for high cholesterol, coronary heart disease, and several types of cancer (US Department of Health and Human Resources, Put Prevention into Practice). The following numbers show the percentages of clients found to correlate with each category:

19-24 (Normal) **153 (17.5%)**
 25-29 (Overweight) **233 (26.7%)**
 30-39 (Obese) **334 (38.3%)**
 40-50 (Extremely obese) **65 (7.4%)**
 Not indicated **88 (10%)**

Tuberculosis (TB) Questionnaire- This questionnaire was used to determine TB risk. The number of clients found to be at risk and had Purified Protein Derivatives (PPD's) placed was 48. Only 29 returned for a reading. Six were found to be positive and were referred for a chest x-ray that was found to be normal. Three of these individuals required medication. One stopped due to side effects, another was unable to take it due to elevated liver enzymes and one agreed to take the medication.

Pulmonary Health Questionnaire- This form asked about problems such as coughing, wheezing, breathlessness, smoking history, and occupational history with dust or fumes. From the answers on this form, it was determined whether the client needed a Pulmonary Function Test (PFT). The number of clients found to need a PFT was 310. From these tests, 168 were referred to a pulmonologist or primary care provider due to abnormal findings.

Environmental Health Assessment- This form asked for demographics, problems with pets or plants, chemical exposure, residential history, and use of alcohol or tobacco.

Occupational and Exposure History- This form discussed job history, medical history, and family medical history.

HOME ASSESSMENTS- It was determined from the results of the environmental health assessment whether the client needed a home assessment. Determinants included "bad" or "funny" smell in home or in tap water, discolored or bad-tasting water, constant diarrhea or upset stomach, or severe respiratory problems. 15 clients needed home assessments. 12 home assessments were completed. During the home assessments, tap water was tested for bacteria. A survey of the person's home also was done to look for any other environmental concerns.

HEALTH EDUCATION- The nurse provided health education to the client during the review of the environmental health assessment. Health education also was provided when reviewing lab results with the client 2-3 weeks after the initial clinic visit. Examples of health education discussed included weight loss, exercise, alcohol and tobacco control or cessation, and general overall wellness. The Personal Health Guide "Put Prevention Into Practice" was given to clients to provide information about their own health and preventive care. It was stressed to the client that no matter what might have caused their present condition, there was a way to lead a better, healthier life.

LAB TESTS- Several different types of laboratory tests were provided. The following diagnostic testing was performed to check general health indicators.

Hearing Screening- Testing was done to determine whether or not a client had any hearing loss. The results were as follows:

Failed 446
 Passed 344
 Not done 83

Urine- Testing was performed to determine abnormal levels of leukocytes, ketones, pH, urobilirubin, glucose, protein, nitrites, bilirubin, and blood. The following results were found:

Normal 626
 Abnormal 163 (This included blood or glucose in the urine and urinary tract infections)
 Not done 84

Blood- several tests were performed using blood. The following shows test type and the results:

CBC-

Normal 740
 Abnormal 86 (anemia-decreased red blood cells; leukopenia-decreased white blood cells; and thrombocytopenia-decreased platelets)
 Not done 47

Chemistry-

Normal 375
 Abnormal 450
 Glucose 120-150 81
 Glucose >150 84
 New 34 (client had no idea glucose was high and therefore was not being treated)
 Triglycerides >150 348
 Cholesterol >250 81
 BUN >30 11
 GGT >74 104
 AST >72 63
 ALT >80 29
 Alkaline Phosphatase >180 3
 Uric Acid >16 1
 Total Bilirubin >3 1
 Creatinine >3 1
 Albumin >9 2
 Total Protein >16 0
 Not done 48

Thyroid Function-

Normal 786
 Abnormal 27
 Not done 60

Lead Levels- (>10 micrograms/deciliter for child; >25 micrograms/deciliter for adult)

Normal 807

Abnormal 0

Not done 66

Prostate Surface Antigen (PSA, Males >50 years of age)-

Normal 360

Abnormal 16

Not done 496 (Females, males too young, refused)

Hepatitis C Virus-

Negative 784

Positive 30

Not done 59

The Hepatitis C Virus test is a screening test. Further testing was needed to confirm positive results. The screening test was done due to the possibility of the disease resulting in liver cancer. There have been higher rates of liver cancer found in some areas surrounding KAFB.

Total Iron- >205 23

Transferrin Saturation >50% 33

Total iron and transferrin saturation were done to detect possible hemochromatosis, a genetic disease marked by excessive absorption and accumulation of iron in the body. Hemochromatosis also can lead to liver cancer.

INSURANCE- Initially, two clinic visits were going to be provided to the client. The first visit was for completing the packet and getting lab work. The second visit was for having a physical. Due to most clients (88%) already having insurance and their own physician, it was decided to use the time to complete packets instead and resulted in more clients being seen. The following information was provided regarding insurance:

Private- 711

Medicare- 25

Medicaid- 8

Carelink- 16

Not Indicated- 64

Not Insured- 40

Other- 9

REFERRALS AND FOLLOW UP- Any client showing an abnormal result with any test was referred to his/her private physician. A follow-up also was suggested for those having unusual symptoms. If a client did not have insurance, a clinic in the community that worked with a sliding fee scale was suggested.

EVALUATIONS- Many people contributed to this Environmental Health Screening Project. A total of 57 staff members gave up Saturdays to assist. There were 36 RN's, 13 lab tech's/aides, 1 sanitarian, and 7 clerks. The number of nursing students assisting with this project was 30. 820 post clinic evaluations were sent to clients. Children, those who mailed in their packets, or anyone not having contact with a nurse or lab tech did not receive one. Only 183 evaluations were returned (22%). The following table shows the questions that were asked with a 1-5 (least helpful to most helpful) Likert Scale being used and how the clients responded:

	1	2	3	4	5
Making a clinic appointment	2 (1%)	1 (<1%)	5 (2%)	25 (14%)	147 (80%)
Getting your questions answered	4 (2%)	5 (3%)	12 (7%)	30 (16%)	132 (72%)
Smoothness of clinic visit	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	11 (6%)	28 (15%)	141 (77%)
Filling out questionnaires	4 (2%)	0 (0%)	15 (8%)	39 (21%)	126 (69%)
Interaction with staff:					
Clerk	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	11 (6%)	31 (17%)	136 (74%)
Aide	2 (1%)	5 (3%)	8 (4%)	29 (17%)	135 (74%)
Lab tech	3 (2%)	2 (1%)	8 (4%)	24 (13%)	146 (80%)
Nurse	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	7 (4%)	25 (3%)	146 (80%)
Overall experience	2 (1%)	1 (<1%)	10 (5%)	24 (13%)	137 (75%)

Write-in comments were mostly favorable. They include such statements as excellent experience, and staff very professional, dedicated, and efficient. Other responses included not being happy with lab tech due to inability to draw blood, too many people in the clinic at one time, conflict with intent of program (clients thought we were going to compensate them for their problems), no chemical or asbestos exposure testing, and wanting a better explanation of lab results.

FINDINGS- The entire environmental health assessment was reviewed along with the lab results. Due to having three different groups of people seen (residents living within the plume but not working at KAFB, KAFB workers but not living within the plume, and both KAFB worker and resident), the following tables describe each group separately. These groups also will be looked at in combination.

This project looked at conditions from possible residential exposure, occupational exposure, and possible exposure for those who were both residents and workers. The conditions discussed in the following tables were the ones heard at public meetings and phone calls to the clinic. However, those people stating they had these conditions were not seen in the clinic. Therefore, the small numbers of each condition may not be reflective of the number of people who actually have the condition. Also of importance to note is that these conditions were self-reported and not necessarily medically diagnosed. For example, a complaint of joint pain, joint swelling, or arthritis was called arthritis. Peripheral neuropathy was noted in the tables with an actual complaint of peripheral neuropathy or

numbness or tingling of the extremities. In the tables that discuss various conditions and the buildings that people worked in, the buildings are grouped together by hundreds since there are too many to list separately. Kelly workers that had environmental health assessments done stated they worked in several buildings. Therefore, the numbers for the conditions may be repeated several times under various buildings. The following is what was found:

VARIOUS CONDITIONS BY ZIP CODE
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS LIVING WITHIN THE PLUME AND WORKING AT KAFB

	78204	78207	78211	78214	78221	78224	78225	78226	78227	78228	78237	78242
Peripheral Neuropathy	2	24	24	14	21	13	11	18	15	24	18	26
Anemia	--	7	8	3	2	1	4	2	6	8	9	9
Arthritis	3	22	24	18	25	16	13	18	22	28	16	26
Rash	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1
Miscarriages	--	6	2	2	2	--	9	1	2	1	4	3
Stillbirths	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Birth Defects	--	2	--	1	--	2	--	--	1	--	4	1
Asthma	--	5	3	5	2	4	4	5	3	2	2	6
Cancer	--	5	3	2	1	1	5	2	4	5	4	4
Diabetes	1	3	6	4	3	1	5	5	1	6	3	6
Fibromyalgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cysts	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--
Parkinson's Disease	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--

TABLE 5

VARIOUS CONDITIONS BY ZIP CODE
PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS LIVING WITHIN THE PLUME AND WORKING AT KAFB (OUT OF TOTAL NUMBER SEEN IN ZIP CODE)

	78204	78207	78211	78214	78221	78224	78225	78226	78227	78228	78237	78242
Peripheral Neuropathy	33%	63%	43%	44%	51%	68%	38%	28%	48%	47%	39%	53%
Anemia	--	18%	14%	9%	5%	5%	14%	3%	19%	16%	20%	18%
Arthritis	50%	58%	43%	56%	61%	84%	45%	28%	71%	55%	35%	53%
Rash	--	--	4%	--	--	--	--	--	--	4%	--	2%
Miscarriages	--	16%	4%	6%	5%	--	31%	2%	6%	2%	9%	6%
Stillbirths	--	--	--	--	2%	--	7%	--	--	--	--	--
Birth Defects	--	5%	2%	3%	--	11%	--	--	3%	--	9%	2%
Asthma	--	13%	5%	16%	5%	21%	14%	8%	10%	4%	4%	12%
Cancer	--	13%	5%	6%	2%	5%	17%	3%	13%	10%	9%	8%
Diabetes	17%	8%	11%	13%	7%	5%	17%	8%	3%	12%	6%	12%
Fibromyalgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3%	--	--	--
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	--	--	--	--	2%	--	--	--	--	--	2%	--
Cysts	--	--	--	--	--	--	3%	--	3%	--	2%	--
Parkinson's Disease	--	--	--	--	--	--	3%	--	--	--	4%	--

VARIOUS CONDITIONS BY ZIP CODE
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS ONLY AND RESIDENTS WHO ALSO WORKED AT KAFB

Peripheral Neuropathy	78204	78207	78211	78214	78221	78224	78225	78226	78227	78228	78237	78242
Neuropathy	4	25	37	16	25	13	13	25	15	26	21	31
Anemia	2	10	15	5	5	1	5	4	6	8	10	14
Arthritis	4	27	37	19	30	16	17	25	22	31	22	30
Rash	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	1
Miscarriages	1	8	8	6	2	--	9	6	2	1	5	7
Stillbirths	--	--	1	1	1	--	2	1	1	--	--	--
Birth Defects	--	2	4	1	--	2	--	--	3	--	4	1
Asthma	1	7	8	5	2	6	6	9	4	2	5	11
Cancer	--	7	4	3	1	1	5	4	1	6	6	4
Diabetes	2	3	9	4	3	1	7	7	1	6	5	6
Fibromyalgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cysts	3	--	4	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--
Parkinson's Disease	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--

TABLE 7 (COMBINED TABLES 3 AND 5)
VARIOUS CONDITIONS BY ZIP CODE
PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS ONLY AND RESIDENTS WHO ALSO WORKED AT KAFB (OUT OF TOTAL NUMBER SEEN IN ZIP CODE)

Peripheral Neuropathy	78204	78207	78211	78214	78221	78224	78225	78226	78227	78228	78237	78242
Neuropathy	67%	66%	66%	50%	61%	68%	45%	38%	48%	51%	46%	63%
Anemia	33%	26%	27%	16%	12%	5%	17%	6%	19%	16%	22%	29%
Arthritis	67%	71%	66%	59%	73%	84%	59%	38%	71%	61%	48%	61%
Rash	17%	--	5%	--	--	--	--	--	--	4%	2%	2%
Miscarriages	17%	21%	14%	19%	5%	--	31%	9%	6%	2%	11%	14%
Stillbirths	--	--	2%	3%	2%	--	7%	2%	3%	--	--	--
Birth Defects	--	5%	7%	3%	--	11%	--	--	10%	--	9%	2%
Asthma	17%	18%	14%	16%	5%	32%	21%	14%	13%	4%	11%	22%
Cancer	--	18%	7%	9%	2%	5%	17%	6%	3%	12%	13%	8%
Diabetes	33%	8%	16%	13%	7%	5%	24%	11%	3%	12%	11%	12%
Fibromyalgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	--	--	2%	--	2%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cysts	50%	--	7%	--	--	--	3%	3%	3%	--	2%	--
Parkinson's Disease	--	--	--	--	--	--	3%	--	--	--	4%	--

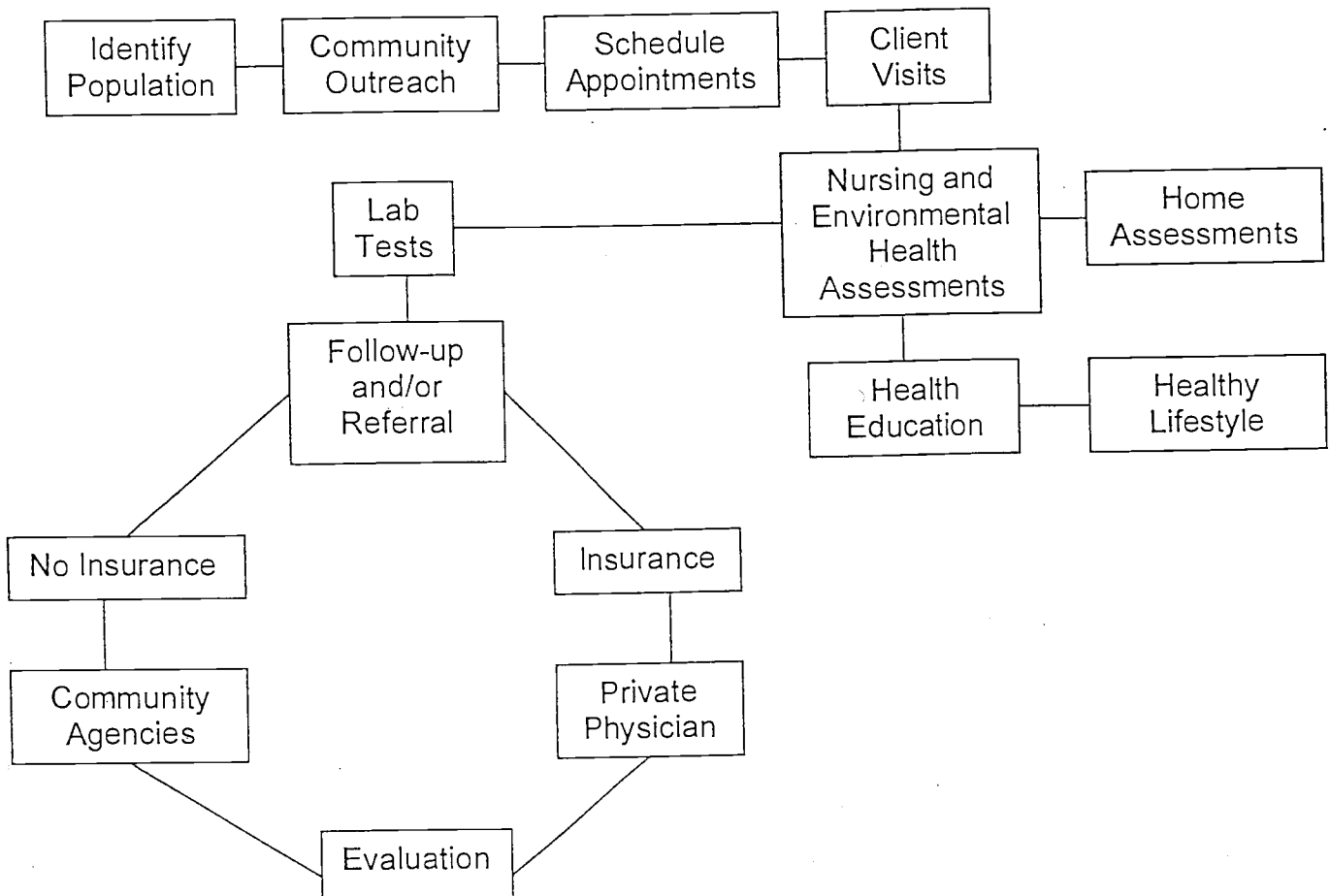
SAN ANTONIO METROPOLITAN HEALTH DISTRICT
332 West Commerce
San Antonio, Texas 78205

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCREENING
PROJECT FOR A COMMUNITY WITHIN
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
DECEMBER 4, 2002

A number of residents living around the former Kelly Air Force Base (KAFB) in San Antonio, Texas have reported health effects such as respiratory problems, rashes, headaches, nosebleeds, cancer, nervous disorders, and chronic diseases such as diabetes and lupus. A significant number believe that chemical exposures from KAFB have been the cause of these health effects. Data gathered and analyzed by federal, state, and local health agencies have not demonstrated such a link. However, because the residents still continued to voice concerns about their health, clinics were set up to provide environmental health screenings.

On November 18, 2000, the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD) began a series of environmental health screenings. The following model (Figure 1) was used to address the health concerns of the residents living near KAFB. 873 people were screened.

FIGURE 1



IDENTIFY POPULATION- Initially, those residents living within a 10 mile radius of the contaminated plume were going to be invited to have an environmental health assessment done. However, SAMHD received more requests from former KAFB employees than residents. SAMHD later determined that former KAFB workers were misinformed as to the

intention of this mass screening due to an e-mail sent nationally to ex-KAFB workers by another ex-KAFB worker.

The following is a breakdown of the people that were seen:

Former KAFB workers only (not living within the plume) **441**

Residents living within the plume only (not KAFB workers) **104**

Both KAFB worker and resident **275**

Neither KAFB worker nor resident **53** (These numbers consist of spouses of former KAFB employees and people who may have lived in the area at one time but did not indicate that on the questionnaire).

Many zip codes surround KAFB. See Appendix 1 for a map of zip codes and the contaminated plume. The following list shows what zip codes were included and how many residents were seen in the clinic from each zip code:

78204 **6**

78207 **38**

78211 **55**

78214 **32**

78221 **40**

78224 **18**

78225 **29**

78226 **65**

78227 **31**

78228 **51**

78237 **45**

78242 **48**

Other **415**

Further demographics include:

Gender:

Males **578**

Females **295**

Race/ethnicity:

Hispanic **719**

White **104**

African American **40**

Other **10**

Age Range in years:

0-10 13
 11-20 23
 21-30 16
 31-40 66
 41-50 210
 51-60 325
 61-70 132
 71-80 79
 81and over 9

Education:

Grade school (1st-8th grades) 80
 High school (9th-12th) 430
 College (13-16 years in school) 287
 Postgraduate (More than 16 years in school) 29
 Not indicated 47

COMMUNITY OUTREACH- SAMHD was originally prepared to conduct numerous community outreach efforts through public service announcements, brochures, etc. That effort was found to be unnecessary due to mass media attention given to the clinic sites during their openings, for the KAFB closure, and for the contamination investigation by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). In addition, individuals who received an environmental health assessment did word of mouth advertisement. Response was so well received that appointments were scheduled as far in advance as four months.

NUMBER OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS- Clients were given the opportunity to complete the environmental health assessment in various ways. They were seen in different clinic sites and visited in their homes. Clients also were able to mail completed packets back to us after either picking up a packet in one of the clinic sites or by having one sent to them. The different clinic sites and hours were used to accommodate the varying schedules of clients.

The number of clients seen at the clinic sites on particular days is shown in Table 1:

TABLE 1

	Tuesday	Friday	Saturday
Las Palmas			216 clients
Old Highway 90			204 clients
Southwest Branch	67 clients		
Zarzamora		46 clients	206 clients

University of Texas Health Science Center and University of Incarnate Word Nursing Students conducted home visits. These home visits were

done to accommodate those clients unable to go to the clinics. The number of clients seen in the home was 94.

To further accommodate client's schedules, environmental health assessment packets were mailed to clients or given out at health fairs. Of the 79 packets given out in this manner, 13 packets were returned.

Clinics were made available for clients to walk-in and pick up environmental health assessment packets. Upon self-completion of the packets, the client then had blood drawn for laboratory studies which included CBC, chemistry, thyroid function, lead, prostate surface antigen, hepatitis C virus, total iron and transferrin saturation. Clients did not have an interview with the nurse nor did they have urine tested, vital signs done, or heights and weights done. There were 27 packets completed in this manner.

There were disadvantages when clients didn't come to the clinic or have an interview with the nurse. These included:

- No lab work available to compare abnormal results with symptoms.
- Information not as accurate (many contradictory statements found).
- Incomplete packets (not all questions were answered)
- No health education provided.
- Inability of client to understand medical terms in packet.

NURSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS- The environmental health assessment packet consisted of several parts. An explanation will be given for each part.

Nursing Assessment- Vital signs were done to check for hypertension and referrals were made if found. Height and weight were measured to determine Body Mass Index (BMI). These values are believed to correlate more accurately with total body fat content. Weights 20% or more above desirable weight constitute obesity and therefore increases health risks. Hypertension and diabetes are three times more prevalent in the obese. Individuals who are obese have added risks for high cholesterol, coronary heart disease, and several types of cancer (US Department of Health and Human Resources, Put Prevention into Practice). The following numbers show the percentages of clients found to correlate with each category:

19-24 (Normal) 153 (17.5%)
 25-29 (Overweight) 233 (26.7%)
 30-39 (Obese) 334 (38.3%)
 40-50 (Extremely obese) 65 (7.4%)
 Not indicated 88 (10%)

Tuberculosis (TB) Questionnaire- This questionnaire was used to determine TB risk. The number of clients found to be at risk and had Purified Protein Derivatives (PPD's) placed was 48. Only 29 returned for a reading. Six were found to be positive and were referred for a chest x-ray that was found to be normal. Three of these individuals required medication. One stopped due to side effects, another was unable to take it due to elevated liver enzymes and one agreed to take the medication.

Pulmonary Health Questionnaire- This form asked about problems such as coughing, wheezing, breathlessness, smoking history, and occupational history with dust or fumes. From the answers on this form, it was determined whether the client needed a Pulmonary Function Test (PFT). The number of clients found to need a PFT was 310. From these tests, 168 were referred to a pulmonologist or primary care provider due to abnormal findings.

Environmental Health Assessment- This form asked for demographics, problems with pets or plants, chemical exposure, residential history, and use of alcohol or tobacco.

Occupational and Exposure History- This form discussed job history, medical history, and family medical history.

HOME ASSESSMENTS- It was determined from the results of the environmental health assessment whether the client needed a home assessment. Determinants included "bad" or "funny" smell in home or in tap water, discolored or bad-tasting water, constant diarrhea or upset stomach, or severe respiratory problems. 15 clients needed home assessments. 12 home assessments were completed. During the home assessments, tap water was tested for bacteria. A survey of the person's home also was done to look for any other environmental concerns.

HEALTH EDUCATION- The nurse provided health education to the client during the review of the environmental health assessment. Health education also was provided when reviewing lab results with the client 2-3 weeks after the initial clinic visit. Examples of health education discussed included weight loss, exercise, alcohol and tobacco control or cessation, and general overall wellness. The Personal Health Guide "Put Prevention Into Practice" was given to clients to provide information about their own health and preventive care. It was stressed to the client that no matter what might have caused their present condition, there was a way to lead a better, healthier life.

LAB TESTS- Several different types of laboratory tests were provided. The following diagnostic testing was performed to check general health indicators.

Hearing Screening- Testing was done to determine whether or not a client had any hearing loss. The results were as follows:

Failed 446
 Passed 344
 Not done 83

Urine- Testing was performed to determine abnormal levels of leukocytes, ketones, pH, urobilirubin, glucose, protein, nitrites, bilirubin, and blood. The following results were found:

Normal 626
 Abnormal 163 (This included blood or glucose in the urine and urinary tract infections)
 Not done 84

Blood- several tests were performed using blood. The following shows test type and the results:

CBC-

Normal 740
 Abnormal 86 (anemia-decreased red blood cells; leukopenia-decreased white blood cells; and thrombocytopenia-decreased platelets)
 Not done 47

Chemistry-

Normal 375
 Abnormal 450
 Glucose 120-150 81
 Glucose >150 84
 New 34 (client had no idea glucose was high and therefore was not being treated)
 Triglycerides >150 348
 Cholesterol >250 81
 BUN >30 11
 GGT >74 104
 AST >72 63
 ALT >80 29
 Alkaline Phosphatase >180 3
 Uric Acid >16 1
 Total Bilirubin >3 1
 Creatinine >3 1
 Albumin >9 2
 Total Protein >16 0
 Not done 48

Thyroid Function-

Normal 786
 Abnormal 27
 Not done 60

Lead Levels- (>10 micrograms/deciliter for child; >25 micrograms/deciliter for adult)

Normal 807

Abnormal 0

Not done 66

Prostate Surface Antigen (PSA, Males >50 years of age)-

Normal 360

Abnormal 16

Not done 496 (Females, males too young, refused)

Hepatitis C Virus-

Negative 784

Positive 30

Not done 59

The Hepatitis C Virus test is a screening test. Further testing was needed to confirm positive results. The screening test was done due to the possibility of the disease resulting in liver cancer. There have been higher rates of liver cancer found in some areas surrounding KAFB.

Total Iron- >205 23

Transferrin Saturation >50% 33

Total iron and transferrin saturation were done to detect possible hemochromatosis, a genetic disease marked by excessive absorption and accumulation of iron in the body. Hemochromatosis also can lead to liver cancer.

INSURANCE- Initially, two clinic visits were going to be provided to the client. The first visit was for completing the packet and getting lab work. The second visit was for having a physical. Due to most clients (88%) already having insurance and their own physician, it was decided to use the time to complete packets instead and resulted in more clients being seen. The following information was provided regarding insurance:

Private- 711

Medicare- 25

Medicaid- 8

Carelink- 16

Not Indicated- 64

Not Insured- 40

Other- 9

REFERRALS AND FOLLOW UP- Any client showing an abnormal result with any test was referred to his/her private physician. A follow-up also was suggested for those having unusual symptoms. If a client did not have insurance, a clinic in the community that worked with a sliding fee scale was suggested.

EVALUATIONS- Many people contributed to this Environmental Health Screening Project. A total of 57 staff members gave up Saturdays to assist. There were 36 RN's, 13 lab tech's/aides, 1 sanitarian, and 7 clerks. The number of nursing students assisting with this project was 30. 820 post clinic evaluations were sent to clients. Children, those who mailed in their packets, or anyone not having contact with a nurse or lab tech did not receive one. Only 183 evaluations were returned (22%). The following table shows the questions that were asked with a 1-5 (least helpful to most helpful) Likert Scale being used and how the clients responded:

	1	2	3	4	5
Making a clinic appointment	2 (1%)	1 (<1%)	5 (2%)	25 (14%)	147 (80%)
Getting your questions answered	4 (2%)	5 (3%)	12 (7%)	30 (16%)	132 (72%)
Smoothness of clinic visit	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	11 (6%)	28 (15%)	141 (77%)
Filling out questionnaires	4 (2%)	0 (0%)	15 (8%)	39 (21%)	126 (69%)
Interaction with staff:					
Clerk	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	11 (6%)	31 (17%)	136 (74%)
Aide	2 (1%)	5 (3%)	8 (4%)	29 (17%)	135 (74%)
Lab tech	3 (2%)	2 (1%)	8 (4%)	24 (13%)	146 (80%)
Nurse	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	7 (4%)	25 (3%)	146 (80%)
Overall experience	2 (1%)	1 (<1%)	10 (5%)	24 (13%)	137 (75%)

Write-in comments were mostly favorable. They include such statements as excellent experience, and staff very professional, dedicated, and efficient. Other responses included not being happy with lab tech due to inability to draw blood, too many people in the clinic at one time, conflict with intent of program (clients thought we were going to compensate them for their problems), no chemical or asbestos exposure testing, and wanting a better explanation of lab results.

FINDINGS- The entire environmental health assessment was reviewed along with the lab results. Due to having three different groups of people seen (residents living within the plume but not working at KAFB, KAFB workers but not living within the plume, and both KAFB worker and resident), the following tables describe each group separately. These groups also will be looked at in combination.

This project looked at conditions from possible residential exposure, occupational exposure, and possible exposure for those who were both residents and workers. The conditions discussed in the following tables were the ones heard at public meetings and phone calls to the clinic. However, those people stating they had these conditions were not seen in the clinic. Therefore, the small numbers of each condition may not be reflective of the number of people who actually have the condition. Also of importance to note is that these conditions were self-reported and not necessarily medically diagnosed. For example, a complaint of joint pain, joint swelling, or arthritis was called arthritis. Peripheral neuropathy was noted in the tables with an actual complaint of peripheral neuropathy or

numbness or tingling of the extremities. In the tables that discuss various conditions and the buildings that people worked in, the buildings are grouped together by hundreds since there are too many to list separately. Kelly workers that had environmental health assessments done stated they worked in several buildings. Therefore, the numbers for the conditions may be repeated several times under various buildings. The following is what was found:

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Anemia	--	7	8	3	2	1	4	2	6	8	9	9
Arthritis	3	22	24	18	25	16	13	18	22	28	16	26
Rash	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1
Miscarriages	--	6	2	2	2	--	9	1	2	1	4	3
Stillbirths	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	4	--
Birth Defects	--	2	1	1	--	2	--	--	1	--	4	1
Asthma	--	5	3	5	2	4	4	5	3	2	2	6
Cancer	--	5	3	2	1	1	5	2	4	5	4	4
Diabetes	1	3	6	4	3	1	5	5	1	6	3	6
Fibromyalgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cysts	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--
Parkinson's Disease	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--

TABLE 5

VARIOUS CONDITIONS BY ZIP CODE
PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS LIVING WITHIN THE PLUME AND WORKING AT KAFB (OUT OF TOTAL NUMBER SEEN IN ZIP CODE)

	78204	78207	78211	78214	78221	78224	78225	78226	78227	78228	78237	78242
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Arthritis	50%	58%	43%	56%	61%	84%	45%	28%	71%	55%	35%	53%
Rash	--	--	4%	--	--	--	--	--	--	4%	--	2%
Miscarriages	--	16%	4%	6%	5%	--	31%	2%	6%	2%	9%	6%
Stillbirths	--	--	--	--	2%	--	7%	--	--	--	--	--
Birth Defects	--	5%	2%	3%	--	11%	--	--	3%	--	9%	2%
Asthma	--	13%	5%	16%	5%	21%	14%	8%	10%	4%	4%	12%
Cancer	--	13%	5%	6%	2%	5%	17%	3%	13%	10%	9%	8%
Diabetes	17%	8%	11%	13%	7%	5%	17%	8%	3%	12%	6%	12%
Fibromyalgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	--	--	--	--	2%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cysts	--	--	--	--	--	--	3%	--	3%	--	2%	--
Parkinson's Disease	--	--	--	--	--	--	3%	--	--	--	4%	--

VARIOUS CONDITIONS BY ZIP CODE
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS ONLY AND RESIDENTS WHO ALSO WORKED AT KAFB

	78204	78207	78211	78214	78221	78224	78225	78226	78227	78228	78237	78242
Peripheral Neuropathy	4	25	37	16	25	13	13	25	15	26	21	31
Anemia	2	10	15	5	5	1	5	4	6	8	10	14
Arthritis	4	27	37	19	30	16	17	25	22	31	22	30
Rash	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	1
Miscarriages	1	8	8	6	2	--	9	6	2	1	5	7
Stillbirths	--	--	1	1	1	--	2	1	1	--	--	--
Birth Defects	--	2	4	1	--	2	--	--	3	--	4	1
Asthma	1	7	8	5	2	6	6	9	4	2	5	11
Cancer	--	7	4	3	1	1	5	4	1	6	6	4
Diabetes	2	3	9	4	3	1	7	7	1	6	5	6
Fibromyalgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cysts	3	--	4	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--
Parkinson's Disease	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--

TABLE 7 (COMBINED TABLES 3 AND 5)
VARIOUS CONDITIONS BY ZIP CODE
PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS ONLY AND RESIDENTS WHO ALSO WORKED AT KAFB (OUT OF TOTAL NUMBER SEEN IN ZIP CODE)

	78204	78207	78211	78214	78221	78224	78225	78226	78227	78228	78237	78242
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Anemia	33%	26%	27%	16%	12%	5%	17%	6%	19%	16%	22%	29%
Arthritis	67%	71%	66%	59%	73%	84%	59%	38%	71%	61%	48%	61%
Rash	17%	--	5%	--	--	--	--	--	--	4%	2%	2%
Miscarriages	17%	21%	14%	19%	5%	--	31%	9%	6%	2%	11%	14%
Stillbirths	--	--	2%	3%	2%	--	7%	2%	3%	--	--	--
Birth Defects	--	5%	7%	3%	--	11%	--	--	10%	--	9%	2%
Asthma	17%	18%	14%	16%	5%	32%	21%	14%	13%	4%	11%	22%
Cancer	--	18%	7%	9%	2%	5%	17%	6%	3%	12%	13%	8%
Diabetes	33%	8%	16%	13%	7%	5%	24%	11%	3%	12%	11%	12%
Fibromyalgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	--	--	2%	--	2%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cysts	50%	--	7%	--	--	--	3%	--	3%	--	2%	--
Parkinson's Disease	--	--	--	--	--	--	3%	--	--	--	4%	--

VARIOUS TYPES OF CANCER BY ZIP CODE
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS LIVING WITHIN THE PLUME AND NOT WORKING AT KAFB

78204	78207	78211	78214	78221	78224	78225	78226	78227	78228	78237	78242
--	Breast-1 Kidney-1	Prostate-1	--	--	--	Breast-1 Colon-1	Breast-1 Colon-1	--	--	Uterine-1	--

TABLE 9
VARIOUS TYPES OF CANCER BY ZIP CODE
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS LIVING WITHIN THE PLUME AND WORKING AT KAFB

78204	78207	78211	78214	78221	78224
--	Bone-1 Bladder-1 Gallbladder-1 Hodgkin's Lymphoma-1 Prostate-1	Breast-1 Liver-1 Prostate-1	Kidney-1 Lung-1 Throat-1	Breast-1	Prostate-1

78225	78226	78227	78228	78237	78242
Prostate-4 Tonsil-1	Colon-1 Pancreatic-1	Breast-1 Prostate-2 Skin-1	Colon-2 Myofibroblastoma-1 Skin-1 Testicular-1 Wilm's Tumor-1	Breast-1 Lung-1 Thyroid-1 Prostate-2	Colon-1 Prostate-1 Skin-1 Thyroid-1

TABLE 10 (COMBINED TABLES 8 AND 9)
VARIOUS TYPES OF CANCER BY ZIP CODE
NUMBER OF RESIDENTS ONLY AND RESIDENTS WHO ALSO WORKED AT KAFB

78204	78207	78211	78214	78221	78224
--	Bone-1 Bladder-1 Gallbladder-1 Hodgkin's Lymphoma-1 Kidney-1 Prostate-1	Breast-1 Liver-1 Prostate-2	Kidney-1 Lung-1 Throat-1	Breast-1	Prostate-1

78225	78226	78227	78228	78237	78242
Prostate-4 Tonsil-1	Breast-1 Colon-2 Pancreatic-1	Breast-1 Prostate-2 Skin-1	Colon-2 Myofibroblastoma-1 Skin-1 Testicular-1 Wilm's Tumor-1	Breast-1 Lung-1 Thyroid-1 Prostate-1 Uterine-1	Colon-1 Prostate-1 Skin-1 Thyroid-1

VARIOUS CONDITIONS BY BUILDINGS
 NUMBER OF KAFB WORKERS ONLY (NOT RESIDENTS LIVING WITHIN THE PLUME)

TABLE 11

	<100	100's	200's	300's	400's	500's	600's	800's	900's	1000's	1100's	1200's	1400's
Peripheral Neuropathy	18	51	10	132	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	13
Anemia	10	28	3	47	1	1	--	1	--	--	1	--	8
Arthritis	23	76	8	177	--	1	5	6	2	1	1	1	22
Rash	--	2	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Miscarriages	12	22	3	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Stillbirths	3	4	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Birth Defects	2	1	1	6	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	--	4
Asthma	4	13	--	30	1	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	3
Cancer	3	12	4	27	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	1
Diabetes	3	6	--	20	--	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	2
Fibromyalgia	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cysts	2	2	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parkinson's Disease	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--

TABLE 11 CONTINUED

	Medina Base	433rd	Industrial Waste	Distribution Center	'Greenworm'	Day Care Center
Peripheral Neuropathy	1	2	--	--	--	--
Anemia	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arthritis	1	3	--	--	--	--
Rash	1	--	--	--	--	--
Miscarriages	--	1	--	--	--	--
Stillbirths	--	--	--	--	--	--
Birth Defects	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asthma	--	1	--	--	--	--
Cancer	--	--	--	--	--	--
Diabetes	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fibromyalgia	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cysts	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parkinson's Disease	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 12
 VARIOUS CONDITIONS BY BUILDINGS
 NUMBER OF KAFB WORKERS WHO ARE ALSO RESIDENTS LIVING WITHIN THE PLUME

	<100	100's	200's	300's	400's	500's	600's	800's	900's	1000's	1100's	1200's	1400's
Peripheral Neuropathy	21	49	7	168	--	3	10	1	1	--	--	--	16
Anemia	9	23	3	44	--	1	4	1	1	--	--	--	7
Arthritis	24	56	6	186	--	2	14	1	2	--	--	--	17
Rash	1	2	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscarriages	6	4	2	30	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	9
Stillbirths	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Birth Defects	1	2	--	7	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	3
Asthma	4	9	--	27	--	2	3	1	--	--	--	--	7
Cancer	5	12	2	28	--	--	4	--	1	--	--	--	7
Diabetes	5	13	2	35	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	4
Fibromyalgia	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cysts	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parkinson's Disease	--	3	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--



STARTING DEVELOPMENT AT KELLYUSA

Yesterday

Kelly Air Force Base was officially closed by the Air Force on July 13, 2001. 1,928 acres of properties have been leased to the Greater Kelly Development Authority (GKDA) by the Air Force pending transfer of the property by fee simple title. The GKDA has begun the transformation of the base into KellyUSA, a multi-use airport and rail-served business park.

Numerous buildings at KellyUSA were retained by the USAF for long-term use or until new replacement facilities can be built by the Department of Defense on Lackland Air Force Base. The GKDA has the right under its lease to use all other buildings, including leasing or demolishing them and constructing new buildings. Fee simple title to the land and buildings is to be transferred incrementally between 2003 and 2007.

To date, 11.8M SF of buildings have been turned over to GKDA for re-use. Of that total, 8.9M SF are leaseable; and, as of February 2003, 85 percent or 7.6M SF have been leased to 65 tenants who have created 5,372 jobs with salaries averaging more than \$38,000 per year. This, plus the retention of 7,221 Air Force jobs has provided a current job base of 12,600 people and an economic impact of \$2.5 billion/year upon the San Antonio Economy. The leasing of these buildings comprised Phase I of the development of KellyUSA.

Today

With 85 percent of the existing commercial/industrial space leased at KellyUSA, the GKDA is essentially out of space. To maintain momentum, we must commence development of Class A facilities in all marketable categories. To do that, KellyUSA must become established as a good place for private investment to occur in a manner that maintains and builds value.

Accordingly, the land is being master planned and incorporated into the City's system of development. The roadways into and out of KellyUSA are being laid out to provide easy, open access to KellyUSA's facilities, its airfield, and its rail-served facilities while meeting City standards. Similarly, the storm drainage systems are being upgraded to meet 100-year flood control design standards. Major streets are being dedicated and the land subdivided, zoned and development standards established. Then KellyUSA will be open for private investment.

Tomorrow

The GKDA is herein proposing to start Phase II development of KellyUSA to accommodate market driven facilities over the next one to three years. This growth is projected to increase the economic impact on San Antonio to a total exceeding \$4.3 billion with more than \$32 million in annual tax revenues. It is anticipated over 67 percent of the projected \$364 million investment capital will come from private sources with "seed" funding from the City (\$27 million), State (\$8 million), federal (\$45 million), and GKDA (\$38 million) leveraged appropriately. Four key infrastructure projects permit development of twelve facility projects/sites that allow KellyUSA to respond to market demand opportunities. These sixteen projects are expected to create employment for more than 6,400 employees over and above the 12,400 employees already working at Kelly.

Summary of Interrelated Development Projects

A. Cupples Road Development. This development includes the extension of Cupples as a dedicated City street through East Kelly providing a new connection to New Laredo Highway (US 81) and the installation of a new ramp onto General Hudnell for traffic leaving East Kelly along Cupples Avenue. The projects will allow East KellyUSA to accommodate truck traffic associated with rail operations on East Kelly. These projects also correct a long standing storm drainage problem at Quintana Road and facilitate a safer entry way to St. Phillips College.
Investment. Private (\$3.0M); GKDA (\$.9M); City (\$5.6M); and State/Federal (0)
Projected Jobs. 0

1. Warehouse Renovation. This project provides rail service to a refurbished warehouse on East Kelly. The upgraded rail line will accommodate rail car deliveries from either Union Pacific or Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF). The warehouse renovations provide for a food processing capability on East Kelly.

Investment. Private (\$.5M); GKDA (\$.4M); City (\$2.1M); and State/Federal (\$.2M)

Projected Jobs. 108

2. Transload Facility. This project responds to immediate market demands for rail served operations on East Kelly. A secure rail spur will be upgraded and extended to allow rail cars to be positioned on East Kelly for offloading and on loading. The facility will provide offloading ramps, secure storage space, and improved surfaces for rail/truck loading and offloading operations. The project will support a vast array of manufacturing and distribution operations on the south side of San Antonio dependent upon rail service.

Investment. Private (0); GKDA (\$1.0M); City (0); and State/Federal (0)

Projected Jobs. 50

- 3. New Rail Served Warehouse (20 Acres).** This project responds to immediate market demands for a rail served warehouse on East Kelly. The project includes the extension of rail service to a newly constructed 228,000 SF warehouse on East Kelly.
Investment. Private (0); GKDA (\$8.3M); City (0); and State/Federal (\$2.0M)
Projected Jobs. 590

- B. General Hudnell Drive/Spur 371 Upgrades.** This project upgrades the main General Hudnell roadway for 3.5 miles from Highway 90 to a major roadway in the middle of the aerospace industrial area. The roadway will be landscaped and reconfigured to conform to City standards. The project includes a new entry feature into KellyUSA, and
Investment. Private (0); GKDA (\$.8M); City (\$1.4M); and State/Federal (\$.7M)
Projected Jobs. 0

- 4. 90 Acre Manufacturing Site.** This project prepares a 90 acre site at the main entry to KellyUSA for private development. Facilities on the existing site will be demolished and the site prepared for a privately funded rail served manufacturing complex of 1.6M SF.

Investment. Private (\$93.8M); GKDA (\$.5M); City (0); and State/Federal (\$1.8M)

Projected Jobs. 2,475

- 5. 12 Acre Site for Office Development.** The GKDA is acquiring several parcels of land at the main entrance to KellyUSA north of General Hudnell Drive (State Spur 371). This project acquires a private parcel of property at the main entrance to KellyUSA on General Hudnell. It will demolish the facilities and prepare the land for development of two privately funded Class A office facilities.

Investment. Private (\$13.4M); GKDA (\$1.3M); City (\$.2M); and State/Federal (0)

Projected Jobs. 428

- 6. 50 Acre Mixed Use Commercial Site.** This project prepares a 50-acre site in the middle of KellyUSA for three privately funded mixed-use facilities and one GKDA refurbished office facility.

Investment. Private (\$48.3M); GKDA (\$1.7M); City (0); and State/Federal (\$1.2M)

Projected Jobs. 1,486

- 7. Technology Development Center.** This project absorbs a 456K SF office facility and a fully equipped laboratory and converts these facilities for use by the higher education community. The project also includes the construction of a hotel to complement the renovation of a historic village of housing units for use as an adjoining conference site.

Investment. Private (\$12.3M); GKDA (\$.4M); City (0); and State/Federal (\$8.0M)

Projected Jobs. 265 with capability for 3,000 students

C. Billy Mitchell Boulevard Upgrade/Realignment. This project upgrades and realigns the primary East-West roadway on KellyUSA and dedicates it as a City street. The project will convert a dysfunctional intersection at the entry to KellyUSA into a standard "T" intersection. The roadway will also be upgraded to City standards with overhead utility lines converted to underground.

Investment. Private (\$1.4M); GKDA (0); City (\$3.6M); and State/Federal (0)

Projected Jobs. 0

8. 40 Acre Industrial Site for Warehouse and Light Assembly. This project is located on the the north side of an upgraded Billy Mitchell Boulevard in the northern sector of KellyUSA. The project includes four facilities ranging in size from 124K to 202K SF. Two of the facilities will be constructed by the GKDA, and the remaining two by private investors when title is received for the land. These facilities will accommodate small businesses needing sub divided space.

Investment. Private (\$20.1M); GKDA (\$9.5M); City (0); and State/Federal (0)

Projected Jobs.

9. Aeronautical Facilities Development. This project provides for the construction of three facilities at the mid section of the runway: an air cargo terminal, a Fixed Base Operations facility that includes a small hangar for corporate aircraft.

Investment. Private (\$9.9M); GKDA (\$4.8M); City (0); and State/Federal (0)

Projected Jobs. 198

10. Downtown Kelly Historic Redevelopment. This project provides for the conversion of two historic office facilities into a day care facility and the renovation of an historic office facility into Class A space. There is also a project for a Kelly Heritage Museum that is still undergoing definition and interest. A location adjacent to the runway and a facility has been designated for use.

Investment. Private (\$6.0M); GKDA (\$.1M); City (0); and State/Federal (0)

Projected Jobs. 206

D. Road Projects to Establish North/South Thoroughfare. This project is composed of two road projects that provide connectivity for KellyUSA from the North and the South. These two roadway projects meet in the center of KellyUSA and connect with General Hudnell road. This project includes a major storm drainage channel that facilitates future development, and it converts overhead utility lines to underground.

Investment. Private (\$3.2M); GKDA (\$1.3M); City (\$14.0M); and State/Federal (\$33.2M)

Projected Jobs. 0

11. Aerospace Facilities Development. This project allows the aerospace tenants (Boeing, Lockheed Martin, etc.) to expand and improve their facilities. The project creates new sites for aerospace industries, and improves the infrastructure (roadways, parking lots, storm drainage, flood control, and utilities systems) in the area. This project also includes a significant flood control project for the engine test cells on Leon Creek allowing the aerospace companies to make major upgrades and improvements in capabilities.

Investment. Private (\$26.0M); GKDA (\$7.4M); City (\$.4M); and State/Federal 0)

Projected Jobs. 600

12. Aerospace Test Cell Development. This project allows for the development of the jet engine test cells on the south west corner of KellyUSA. The project will provide for flood control to the facility and will provide for the upgrade and modernization of the existing test cells to test the newest, high thrust engines being delivered to the military.

Investment. Private (\$8.0M); GKDA (0); City (0); and State/Federal (\$5.6M)

Projected Jobs. 0

SUMMARY

An infusion of capital investment as outlined above will exploit KellyUSA's potential and realize the community's vision of KellyUSA as an international business park. The \$105M invested to date in new facilities and upgrades do not dispel the image of an "old, tired military base" that badly needs a "makeover." Ingress and egress to KellyUSA are presently restricted by a thoroughfare plan that previously supported the military's security needs. The roadways and storm drainage systems do not meet market requirements, much less City standards. And, existing facilities require significant investment to make them code compliant.

This development package rectifies these developmental barriers and postures KellyUSA for a new level of economic activity that can take advantage of KellyUSA's considerable strategic assets. Those assets include an 11,500 foot runway with space for a second runway; an adjacent rail yard with service available from two national rail carriers serving Mexico and all of South Texas; immediate access to critical segments of the interstate highway system, and a motivated work force with a community supported training program that merit national attention.

The development projects outlined above maintains KellyUSA's momentum, and it addresses basic infrastructure requirements necessary to support long term growth. The concept upgrades KellyUSA related roadways, provides enhanced storm drainage management, and prepares multiple sites for new construction. Most importantly, the concept makes KellyUSA an attractive market site for private developers and corporations looking for new economic opportunities.



Starting Development

LEGEND

- A. Cupples Road Development**
 - 1. Warehouse Renovation
 - 2. Trainload Facility
 - 3. Rail Served Warehouse
- B. Gen. Hudnell Dr./Spur 371 Upgrade**
 - 4. 90 Acre Manufacturing Site
 - 5. 12 Acre Office Development Site
 - 6. 50 Acre Multi-Use Development Site
 - 7. Technology Development Center
- C. Billy Mitchell Blvd.**
 - 8. 40 Acre Industrial Site
 - 9. Aeronautical Facility Development Site
 - 10. Downtown Kelly Historic Redevelopment
 - a. Day Care
 - b. Office
 - c. Museum
- D. North-South Thoroughfare**
 - 11. Aerospace Facilities Development
 - 12. Aerospace Test Cell Development

GREATER KELLY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

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 SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78226
 TEL 210 362 7800


 SAGE GROUP, INC.
 6945 RIVERBENT MANOR, SUITE 600
 RINDGE, TEXAS 75083
 TEL 972 529 8440 FAX 972 529 1241



Brief Summary of Kelly AFB Area

The Bexar Appraisal District has conducted a brief study of the Residential properties located within the immediate vicinity of the areas having been identified with possible contaminants that may cause possible shallow groundwater contamination. For the purposes of this study, the areas containing possible TCE and DCE contaminants were identified using information provided by the Kelly Air Force Base committee. Bexar Appraisal District overlaid this information containing these plumes onto a map so as to identify the properties which would most likely be affected and conducted a study of these as well as properties located outside the plume area and up to one mile away.

The study contained a total of 7220 parcels. Of these, 1963(27%) were located inside the plume areas and 5257(73%) were located outside the plume areas. Generally speaking the Bexar Appraisal District groups similar properties into neighborhood codes within School Districts for purposes of statistical analysis and valuation. The Appraisal District has also populated this map with sales going back to January 1999 thru April of 2002.

For purposes of this study, Bexar Appraisal analyzed this information by School District. The results were as follows:

Edgewood School District:

5 sales in the plume area with a mean sale price of \$51,988 @ 1080 sq. ft or \$50.02 sq. ft.
97 sales outside the area with a mean sale price of \$49,275 @ 1188 sq. ft. or \$43.54 sq. ft.

Harlandale School District:

193 sales in the plume area with a mean sale price of \$46,828 @ 1045 sq. ft. or \$45.27 sq. ft.
283 sales outside the area with a mean sale price of \$51,817 @ 1151 sq. ft. or \$45.79 sq. ft.

San Antonio School District:

28 sales in the plume area with a mean sale price of \$44,732 @ 1096 sq. ft. or \$41.24 sq. ft.
249 sales outside the area with a mean sale price of \$42,759 @ 1083 sq. ft. or \$40.13 sq. ft.

South San School District:

22 sales in the plume area with a mean sale price of \$47,928 @ 1227 sq. ft. or \$40.63 sq. ft.
69 sales outside the area with a mean sale price of \$51,476 @ 1234 sq. ft. or \$42.66 sq. ft.

The above data suggests that there is no immediately discernable difference in selling price between the areas inside the plume area and those up to a mile outside the area. Analyzing the Multiple Listing Service narrative information on sold properties within the plume area produced no evidence of disclosure about possible groundwater or other contamination.

BEXAR APPRAISAL DISTRICT MARKET SUMMARY DATA**FOR****KELLY AFB ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AS RELATES TO****POSSIBLE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION AREAS****OVERVIEW**

Since our last presentation involving full review of all Neighborhoods adjacent to or associated with Kelly AFB Community areas that might be impacted by possible PCE, DCE, and particularly TCE contamination of shallow groundwater, Bexar Appraisal District took action for Appraisal Year 2000 to re-segment some large Neighborhood areas into smaller Market Neighborhoods in order to better measure and respond to any market influence change as it occurs. Since the 1998 USAF mapping release of areas impacted, the TCE plumes have moved significantly beyond the previous eastern boundary and now is well east of the IH-35 South corridor. (See Map Attachment) Although there has been little geographical change of possible contamination areas in Edgewood and South San Independent School District Neighborhoods, significant increases in plume movement were noted in San Antonio and Harlandale Independent School Districts. We have therefore added those Neighborhoods involved to our "watch" areas for contamination impact.

For information purposes and clarification, Bexar Appraisal District has responsibility to review all market sales activity, run ratio studies, evaluate, and apply the results to all real property in Bexar County as of January 1 of each year in accordance with the Texas State Property Tax Code. We must rely on sales reflections to determine whether environmental issues impact the market. It is the property owner and the Realtor's responsibility, by law, to disclose to any prospective buyer any known defects of the property, to include environmental contamination. Of the 231 sales over the past year, and in fact since 1993, (see Attachment 2) within Neighborhoods impacted by primarily TCE, or in some cases both TCE, PCE, and/or DCE groundwater issues, only one sale contained any mention of land contamination and it sold for several thousand higher than our appraised value. We must therefore conclude that at present time there is no demonstrable negative market impact on property values as a result of groundwater contamination, and that it is not being cited by the Real Estate Agents who are listing properties for sale in the affected areas.

APPRAISAL YEAR 2000 MARKET REFLECTIONS

EDGEWOOD ISD NEIGHBORHOODS

WESCOTT PLACE (ED95220)

This was a new Subdivision created in 1997 and contains 27 new homes. The last 11 homes sold during 1999 and averaged \$62,781 (range \$59,800-\$63,970) for a 1,078 sq. ft. home (range 926-1,25 sq. ft.), or \$61.84 per sq. ft. (range \$58.51-\$64.58 sq. ft.). Although within the TCE impacted area, there was no contamination disclosure or other influence cited in the sales documentation. The sales prices are full market.

MCMULLEN/ROSELAWN (JAMAR VILLAGE) (ED95250)

This Neighborhood, known as Jamar Village, was split-out of old ED95205, and is comprised of 311 single-family homes. A majority of homes in this subdivision are within the TCE distribution area. This is a very stable Neighborhood with only one sale reported over the past year. The FHA-financed sale was \$50,000 for a 1,300 sq. ft. home, or \$38.46 per sq. ft. There was no mention of contamination in closure data.

PARKERS GARDENS AREA (ED95254)

This Neighborhood contains 105 properties to include 4 multi-family and 77 single-family homes, 1 auxiliary structure, and 23 vacant lots. This group was also split-out from old ED95205. Only a small section of the southwest corner of this Neighborhood is in the TCE zone. Two single-family home sales were noted during the past year. One sale was \$45,900 for a 1,188 sq. ft. home (\$38.64 per sq. ft.) and the second \$59,900 for a 2,126 sq. ft. home, or \$28.17 per sq. ft. Neither sale was in the contamination zone.

SOUTH GARDENDALE (ED95255)

This Neighborhood is comprised of 5 multi-family and 215 single-family homes, 7 auxiliary structures, and 126 vacant lots. It is a split-out from old ED95205. The southwest and central sections of the Neighborhood are in the TCE distribution zone. Only one sale was noted over the past year. The FHA financed sale was \$63,500 for a 1,744 sq. ft. home, or \$36.41 per sq. ft. The sale was not in the contamination zone.

WEST GARDENDALE (ED95256)

This Neighborhood is another split-out of old ED95205 and contains 113 properties to include 68 single-family homes, 3 auxiliary structures, and 42 vacant lots. A portion of the southeast corner of this Neighborhood is in the TCE distribution zone. One vacant lot (56x162) sale at \$5,400, and one single-family home of 1,380 sq. ft. sold FHA-financed for \$40,600, or \$29.42 per sq. ft. Both sales were north of I90 and not in the TCE zone.

HARLANDALE ISD NEIGHBORHOODS

HARLANDALE NE (HA95305)

This Neighborhood is between three and four miles east of Kelly AFB and contains the most easterly and north primary plume of the TCE distribution zone. The possible contaminant area within the segment begins at the extreme northwest portion and then southeast to cover the entire mid-section of the Neighborhood. The Neighborhood contains 3,246 parcels to include 107 multi-family and 2,947 single-family homes, 1 Manufactured home, 34 auxiliary structures, and 157 vacant lots. We noted 38 sales over the past year, of which 11 were located in the TCE distribution zone. The average sale price was \$42,294 (range \$8,150 - \$69,000) for a 3,053 sq. ft. home (range 226-5,759 sq. ft.), or \$39.17 per sq. ft. (range \$7.96 - \$71.68 per sq. ft.). No contamination disclosure or related data was indicated in any of the sales documentation.

HARLANDALE SW (HA95307)

This Neighborhood is about 3 miles southeast of Kelly AFB and contains the primary southeasterly plume of the PCE distribution zone. More than half of the northern portion of this Neighborhood is affected. The Neighborhood consists of 4,009 parcels to include 1 Farm/Ranch property, 74 multi-family and 3,371 single-family homes, 4 manufactured homes, 36 auxiliary structures, and 523 vacant lots. We recorded 48 sales over the past year, 18 of which were in the contaminant zone. No disclosure or other indication of contamination claims was noted in any sales documentation. The average sale price in the Neighborhood was \$47,981 (\$25,500-\$107,350) for a 1,157 sq. ft. house (range 876-5,076 sq. ft.) or \$34.16 per sq. ft.

HARLANDALE NW (HA95308)

More than half of this Neighborhood is within the TCE distribution zone. There are 6,393 parcels in the Neighborhood to include 66 multi-family and 5,763 single-family homes, 2 manufactured homes, 33 auxiliary structures, and 529 vacant lots. At least 63 sales were recorded over the past year, 35 of which were within the contamination zone. No disclosure or contamination claim was contained in any of the sales documentation. The average sale price was \$40,848 (range \$22,000-\$79,000) for a 1,029 sq. ft. house (range 1,029 - 4,806 sq. ft.), or \$40.28 per sq. ft. (range \$21.38-\$70.88).

SAN ANTONIO ISD NEIGHBORHOODS

PALM HEIGHTS (SA57060)

This Neighborhood is comprised of 1,816 parcels to include 54 multi-family and 1,734 single-family homes, 3 auxiliary structures, and 25 vacant lots. Only the southern end of the segment and two small pooling pockets in the middle and northern areas are within

the TCE distribution zone. Of the 25 sales recorded over the past year only 1 was within the possible contamination zone. The average sale price was \$41,984 (range \$22,000-\$56,000) for a 1,158 sq. ft. home (range 252-4,176 sq. ft.) or \$43.06 per sq. ft. (range \$18.38-\$67.71). No hint of contamination noted in any sales closure documentation.

BURKESHIRE (SA57061)

This Neighborhood contains 639 parcels to include 2 multi-family and 633 single-family homes, 1 auxiliary structure and 3 vacant lots. Only a small slice of the southern portion of the Neighborhood is impacted by the TCE distribution zone. Only six sales were recorded for the past year, one of which was in the contamination area. The average sale price was \$41,384 (range \$31,000-\$51,000) for a 1,069 sq. ft. home (range 512-2,684 sq. ft.), or \$45.05 per sq. ft. (range \$36.27-\$53.97). No mention of contamination of any kind noted in sales documentation.

DIVISION W - NOGALITOS (SA57064)

About 40 percent of the Neighborhood (from middle to south end) is in the TCE distribution zone. The Neighborhood contains 1,511 parcels to include 41 multi-family and 1,387 single-family homes, 2 auxiliary structures, and 81 vacant lots. We recorded 11 sales during the past year, of which 5 were within the possible contamination area. None of the sales indicated contamination problems or related disclosures. The average sale price was \$39,418 (range \$9,900 - \$49,900) for a 1,427 sq. ft. house (range 308-3,626 sq. ft.), or \$37.27 per sq. ft. (range \$12.38-\$62.53).

DIVISION E. OF IH35 (SA57070)

This Neighborhood contains 1,070 parcels to include 27 multi-family and 966 single-family homes, 2 auxiliary structures, and 75 vacant lots. The middle southern end of the segment contains a TCE distribution bubble involving about 20% of the land. Just five sales were noted during the past year, none of which were in the possible contamination area. The average sales price was \$36,480 (range \$22,000-\$48,000) for a 993 sq. ft. home (range 312-4,094 sq. ft.), or \$35.21 per sq. ft. (range \$24.55-\$44.53). No contamination disclosures contained in any sales documentation.

SOUTH SAN ISD NEIGHBORHOODS

FERNLEAF (SS95814)

This Neighborhood is within both TCE and PCE distribution zones. It contains 26 multi-family and 183 single-family homes, and three vacant lots. Three sales were noted during the past year with the average sale price \$34,288 (range \$23,000-\$42,500) for a 1,002 sq. ft. house (range 594-2,542 sq. ft.) or \$37.78 per sq. ft. (range \$15.78-\$57.21).

Although all sales were in the two possible contamination zones, no such disclosure or claim was contained in sales documentation.

RAYBURN AREA (SS95815)

This Neighborhood contains 210 single-family homes. An isolated TCE pooling pocket is present in the mid-northern part of the Neighborhood involving about 15% of the parcels. Two sales were recorded over the past year, neither of which was in the impact area. The average sale price was \$55,000 (range \$52,000-\$55,000) for a 1,188 sq. ft. home (768-2,976 sq. ft.), or \$56.78 per sq. ft. (range \$56.22-\$57.34).

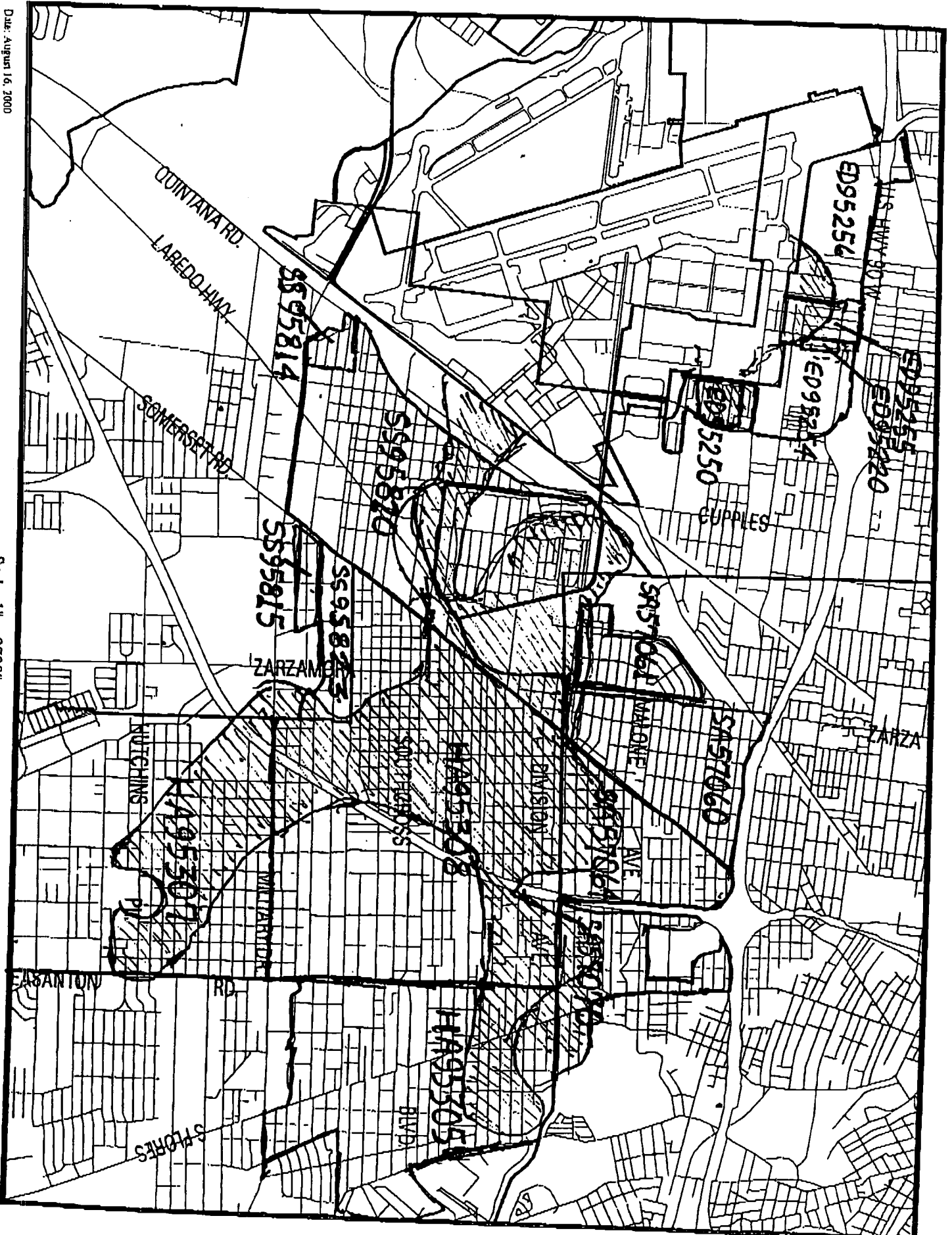
EAST KELLY/SOUTH SAN (SS95820)

This Neighborhood is old SS95813 reduced in size to accommodate any market anomalies. Both TCE and PCE distributions impact it. The Neighborhood contains 61 multi-family and 1,593 single-family homes, 1 manufactured home, 10 auxiliary structures, and 194 vacant lots. We recorded 14 sales over the past year with the average sale being \$42,671 (range \$25,000-\$66,000) for a 1,072 sq. ft. house (range 288-4,349 sq. ft.), or \$38.42 per sq. ft. (range \$21.33-\$57.62 per sq. ft.). Here again, none of the sales documentation cited any form of contamination.

ZARZAMORA/PYRON (SS95823)

This Neighborhood is a split-out from old SS95813 and is comprised of 167 parcels to include 1 multi-family and 154 single-family homes, and three vacant lots. The Neighborhood is impacted by a TCE pooling pocket near the western end of the area. Only a single sale was noted for the past year, being \$32,500 for a 1,123 sq. ft. home, or \$52.76 per sq. ft.

Date: August 16, 2000



Scale: 1" = 3720'

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KELLY AFB POSSIBLE CONTAMINATE AREAS SALES SUMMARY 1993-2000

YEAR	# SALES	AVG SALE	MEAN LIV	AVG\$ SQ.FT.
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NBHD

ED95220 NEW SUB FOR 98 YR-FIRST SALES 10/97 27 LOTS- ALL SOLD (

1997 NEW SUB

1998	4	\$63,659	1,202	\$52.99
1999	12	\$63,918	1,093	\$58.80
2000	11	\$62,781	1,078	\$61.84

ED95205

1993	12	\$38,662	1,145	\$34.47
1994	9	\$36,986	1,082	\$35.72
1995	9	\$40,564	1,090	\$37.25
1996	11	\$39,818	1,001	\$41.37
1997	11	\$40,172	1,095	\$38.09
1998	14	\$50,625	1,225	\$42.20
1999	3	\$50,433	1,411	\$35.84

2000 SPLIT

*ED95250 (OUT OF ED95205)

2000	1	\$50,000	1,300	\$38.46
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*ED95254

2000	1	\$52,900	1,657	\$33.41
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*ED95255

2000	1	\$63,500	1,744	\$36.41
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*ED95256

2000	1	\$40,600	1,380	\$29.42
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HA95305 (NEW NBHD ADD FOR EXTENDED NORTHERN TCE PLUME)

1999

2000	38	\$42,294	3053	\$39.17
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HA95307 (NEW NBHD ADD FOR EXTENDED SOUTHERN TCE PLUME)

1999

2000	48	\$47,981	1,157	\$34.16
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HA95308

1993	28	\$25,662	1,091	\$23.52
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1994	39	\$29,231	1,112	\$20.89
1995	44	\$32,404	1,067	\$30.37
1996	47	\$31,911	998	\$31.97
1997	35	\$37,474	1,063	\$35.25
1998	49	\$40,240	1,082	\$39.27
1999	28	\$42,487	1,163	\$39.69
2000	63	\$40,848	1,029	\$40.28

SA95760

1993	14	\$31,610	1,099	\$28.76
1994	18	\$34,516	1,228	\$28.11
1995	14	\$35,314	1,020	\$34.62
1996	15	\$37,700	1,146	\$32.90
1997	17	\$42,711	1,149	\$37.17
1998	17	\$44,964	1,132	\$40.96
1999	10	\$41,718	861	\$49.97
2000	25	\$41,984	1,158	\$43.06

SA95761

1993	8	\$29,355	971	\$30.23
1994	4	\$32,124	1,099	\$29.23
1995	5	\$31,350	961	\$32.62
1996	5	\$39,600	906	\$43.71
1997	6	\$39,333	1,041	\$37.78
1998	4	\$36,450	998	\$38.48
1999	3	\$34,835	1,005	\$33.92
2000	6	\$41,384	1,069	\$45.05

SA57064 (NEW NBHD ADD DUE TO EXTENDED NORTHERN TCE PLUME)

1999	7	\$34,914	1,425	\$37.58
2000	11	\$39,418	1,427	\$37.27

SA57070 (NEW NBHD ADD DUE TO EXTENDED NORTHERN TCE PLUME)

1999	7	\$33,955	990	\$34.40
2000	5	\$36,480	993	\$35.21

SS95813 *****

1993	14	\$24,930	1,206	\$20.67
1994	22	\$29,673	1,159	\$25.60
1995	21	\$27,776	944	\$29.42
1996	15	\$32,587	870	\$37.46
1997	16	\$31,581	988	\$31.96

1998	13	\$35,192	965	\$37.00
1999	13	\$38,762	1,019	\$36.57
2000 SPLIT				

SS95814

1993	2	\$17,875	1,122	\$15.93
1994	1	\$18,000	636	\$28.30
1995	2	\$39,450	1,549	\$25.47
1996	4	\$35,725	834	\$42.84
1997	1	\$38,000	1,056	\$35.98
1998	2	\$39,250	1,120	\$36.12
1999	2	\$39,842	851	\$48.79
2000	3	\$34,288	1,002	\$37.78

SS95815

1993	1	\$33,344	816	\$40.86
1994	3	\$47,292	1,159	\$40.80
1995	3	\$36,667	1,044	\$35.12
1996	3	\$51,750	1,023	\$50.59
1997	1	\$47,000	1,217	\$38.62
1998	0	\$0	0	\$0.00
1999	2	\$55,500	977	\$56.78
2000	2	\$55,000	1,188	\$56.78

*SS95820 (SS95813)

2000	14	\$42,671	1,072	\$38.42
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*SS95823

2000	1	\$32,500	1,123	\$52.76
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