



KELLY AFB
TEXAS

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
COVER SHEET

AR File Number 3346

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

Agenda

August 29, 2000

Dwight Middle School

2454 W. Southcross

RAB Co-chairs:

Dr. Gene Lené, Community Mr. Pat McCullough, AFBCA

Meeting Goals

1. Review and confirm ground rules and other issues from August 1st Executive Session.
2. Inform RAB and get input about radioactive sites.
3. Get input from RAB on relative risk.
4. Inform RAB about GKDA process of assigning responsibility for spills.
5. Discuss RAB role in Community-Based Solutions Process.
6. Identify and prioritize issues for further work.

- | | | |
|--|------------------|--|
| I. RAB Meeting Convenes | 6:30 p.m. | Facilitators
Ms. Linda Ximenes
Mr. John Folk-Williams |
| A. Welcome and Introductions | | |
| B. Meeting goals | | |
| C. Administrative Topics | | |
| 1. RAB Member Packets | | |
| D. Approval of April, June, and August, 2000 Minutes | | |
| II. Community Time | | Facilitators |
| A. Persons turning in a Speakers Card may have up to 3 minutes | | |
| III. Shallow Groundwater Public Forum Update (Aug. 28) | | Mr. McCullough |
| IV. Review and Closure of August Executive Session | | Facilitators |
| V. Low Level Radioactive Material and Waste Storage Sites | | Mr. Charles Williams,
Lt. Daniel Shaw |
| VI. Break | | |
| VII. Relative Risk Review and Vote | | Mr. Ryan, AFBCA |
| VIII. How GKDA Assigns Responsibility for Spills | | Mr. Farrell |
| IX. Subcommittee Reports | | Dr. Lené |
| A. Technical Subcommittee Meeting Report | | |
| B. Membership Subcommittee Report | | |
| X. Citizens Comment Time | | Facilitators |
| A. Persons turning in a Speakers Card may have up to 3 minutes | | |
| XI. Meeting Wrap Up | | Facilitators |
| A. Meeting evaluation | | |
| B. Collect Agenda Items for Next RAB Meeting | | |
| C. Review Action Items For Next RAB Meeting | | |
| D. RAB Action Items/Responses from 11 April 00 meeting | | |
| E. Announce Date and Location for Next RAB Meeting | | |
| 1. Date -17 Oct 2000 | | |
| 2. Brentwood Middle School if available | | |
| XII. Adjournment | 9:00 p.m. | |

#11

Junta Asesora de Restauración de la Base la Fuerza Aérea Kelly

**29 de agosto 2000, 6:30 p.m.
Dwight Middle School**

Miembros / Suplentes presentes:**Miembros de la Comunidad:**

Dr. Gene Lené, Copresidente representando la comunidad	Miembros representando al gobierno:
Sr. Geoge Rice	Sr. Adam Antwine (suplente del Sr. McCullough), Copresidente de instalación del RAB (según sus siglas en inglés)
Srta. Peggy Grybos	Sr. Mark Weegar, TNRCC (según sus siglas en inglés)
Sr. Phillip Farrell (suplente del Sr. Roberson), GKDA (según sus siglas en inglés)	Srta. Laura Stankosky, USEPA (según sus siglas en inglés)
Sr. Armando Quintanilla	Sr. Sam Sánchez, SAMHD (según sus siglas en inglés)
Sr. Paul Person	Sr. John A. Jacobi, TDH (según sus siglas en inglés)
Sr. Scott Lampright (suplente del Sr. Mixon)	Sr. Nicolás Rodríguez, Jr., BMWWD (según sus siglas en inglés)
Sr. Názirite Pérez	
Srta. Tanya Huerta	
Sr. Alfredo Rocha	
Sra. Dominga Adames	
Sr. Roy Botello	
Srta. Annalisa Peace	
Miembros ausentes sin suplente:	
Sr. Kent Iglesias	Sr. Sam Murrah
Sr. Mark Puffer	Sr. Edward Weistein

I. Se abre la sesión

- A. El Dr. Gene Lené, Copresidente representado a la comunidad, abrió la sesión a las 6:35 p.m.
- B. El Sr. John Folk-Williams explicó el papel que desempeñan los facilitadores, el cual es mantener la reunión a tiempo y dentro de sus objetivos. Le pidió a los miembros del RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) que prestaran atención a las reglas propuestas para la reunión. Habló de la creciente importancia de la información de la comunidad y del RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) para que la Fuerza Aérea pueda avanzar en

cuanto a las soluciones propuestas finales. Enfatizó la importancia de proporcionar a la Fuerza Aérea las reglas y la información del grupo y la importancia de escuchar información sobre los problemas de restauración.

- C. El Sr. John Folk-Williams revisó el propósito del RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) y la orden del día y los objetivos de la reunión.

II. Temas administrativos

- A. Los miembros representando a la comunidad en el RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) votaron por unanimidad para que Tony Martínez se convirtiera en un miembro del Consejo.

- B. Revisión y aprobación de las minutas.

1. Se revisaron y aprobaron las minutas de las reuniones del 11 de abril, 13 de junio y 1º de agosto del 2000.

P – El Sr. George Rice preguntó si la carta que había aprobado el RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) sobre la presentación del agua subterránea poco profunda se había enviado y a quién.

R – El Sr. Adam Antwine no sabía y dijo que investigaría y proporcionaría la respuesta cuando lo supiera.

- C. Discusión:

P – La Srta. Tanya Huerta preguntó por qué se habían incluido 15 hojas adicionales en el paquete de materiales de esta reunión que no se habían enviado por correo, con anticipación, a los miembros.

R – La Fuerza Aérea contestó que ese material no había estado disponible cuando se había enviado el resto por correo.

P – El Sr. Rice preguntó cómo se estaba grabando la reunión.

R – El Sr. Antwine dijo que no había una estenógrafa y que las minutas se realizarían con base a las notas que estaban tomando varias personas. Estaban tratando de mejorar el proceso de la reunión.

Comentario: Varios miembros representando a la comunidad estaban preocupados de que algunos de los puntos se estaban perdiendo entre el papeleo y que a los miembros del RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) se les debía haber preguntado primero.

P – Varios miembros preguntaron por qué no había sistema de sonido y se quejaron de que no podían escuchar a la persona que estaba hablando.

R – El Sr. Antwine sugirió que este problema se consideraría como un punto de acción del Comité y recomendó que no hubiera un debate al respecto en ese momento. También le pidió al Consejo que tratase de trabajar con los recursos que se tenían en esta reunión.

Comentario: El Dr. Lené les recordó que ésta es una reunión del Consejo para que los miembros se expresen pero no es una sesión pública y agregó que él se había dado cuenta que los micrófonos y el sistema de sonido eran un problema.

Comentario: El Sr. Scott Lampright expresó que el Consejo había escuchado quejas de que las salas de las reuniones eran muy pequeñas pero que la de hoy era muy grande. Dijo que necesitábamos "...ser más flexibles y trabajar con lo que se contaba".
 Comentario: Varios miembros expresaron que éste era el momento para demostrar respeto a los otros miembros. El Sr. Armando Quintanilla creía que era un problema de justicia ambiental.
 Comentario: El Sr. Quintanilla pidió que toda la información se proporcionara en inglés y español.

III. Comentarios de la comunidad

- A. La Srta. Linda Ximenes explicó que aquellas personas que habían entregado una tarjeta para dirigirse al Consejo, tendrían 3 minutos para hacer sus comentarios. Todas las preguntas que se hicieran recibirían respuesta directamente en fecha posterior. A aquellos que necesitaran traducción del español se les proporcionaría 6 minutos.
- B. El Sr. Chavel López, SWPWU/CEJA, protestó sobre las decisiones arbitrarias de la Fuerza Aérea y acusó a la AF (según sus siglas en inglés) de no estar comprometidos para trabajar con la comunidad. Expresó su creencia sobre los planes ambientales diciendo que eran algo "ya decidido" y que la Fuerza Aérea quiere controles para el uso del terreno y no la limpieza del mismo. Continuó quejándose del formato del foro público ambiental. Sentía que ese formato era confuso y limitaba la participación del público. Leyó una lista de demandas que incluían una zona sembrada de áreas verdes alrededor de la Base de la Fuerza Aérea Kelly y que se limpiara el agua hasta obtener normas de agua potable en un período de seis años (ver documento adjunto # 2). El Sr. López reportó que se estaba formando una autoridad para el desarrollo comunitario.
- C. La Srta. María García (hablando en español) se quejó de que se estaba ignorando a la comunidad y no se estaban obteniendo las respuestas porque eran hispanos. Si la comunidad no fuera hispana, se hubiera limpiado el área desde hace mucho tiempo. Quiere que se le escuche y también recibir respuestas rápidas.
- D. La Srta. Ángel Martínez SWPWU/CEJA, dijo que la información del público está al final de la lista de prioridades y acusó al RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) de no estar trabajando con la comunidad. Le preocupaban los niños que padecen de asma, muertes por cáncer y otros problemas médicos. Dijo que la Fuerza Aérea está tratando de mostrar que la peor contaminación proviene de otras fuentes y que la Fuerza Aérea no es responsable. *Nota: La Fuerza Aérea ha asumido la responsabilidad por la contaminación fuera de la Base que haya ocasionado y ha expresado que algo de la contaminación proviene de otras fuentes.*
- E. La Srta. Patricia Medina, residente local, expresó que creía que se está discriminando en contra de la comunidad ya que son hispanos y el hecho

de que no tuvieran micrófonos y aparatos para grabar mostraba que no respetaban a la comunidad. Dijo que estaban violando su dignidad.

- F. El Sr. Joe Rodríguez no habló durante la sesión de comentarios de la comunidad, sino que interrumpió la reunión posteriormente, quejándose de que el RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) no era profesional y dijo que creía que las reuniones debían ser televisadas. También quería saber por qué no se habían buscado a los dueños de propiedades e informado de los problemas. Cuando se le pidió que respetara las reglas de la reunión y se abstuviese de sus comentarios hasta la siguiente sesión de comentarios de la comunidad, expresó su objeción en voz muy alta y se retiró de la reunión.

IV. Informe de avances de la sesión pública del 28 de agosto sobre el agua subterránea poco profunda

- A. El Sr. Antwine explicó que las sesiones públicas tenían el propósito de reunir información para desarrollar una solución con base en la comunidad para que la AF (según sus siglas en inglés) se la presentara a las agencias reguladoras. Esta información pública inicial es muy diferente al proceso normal. Explicó que todos los comentarios, preguntas y sugerencias públicas se estaban registrando y estaban disponibles para el público. La sesión del 28 de agosto había tenido buena asistencia. El Congresista Ciro Rodríguez y Charlie González habían asistido y escuchado a los miembros de la comunidad.
- B. El Sr. Antwine enfatizó que la participación del RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) es necesaria y se les invita a que lo hagan.
- C. Discusión:
- P – Varios miembros preguntaron que cómo se había publicado la sesión pública.
- R – El Sr. Antwine le dijo al Consejo que se había hecho un gran esfuerzo a través de anuncios en el periódico y mucha información pública enviada por correo invitando a que participara la comunidad.
- Comentario: Varios miembros del RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) reportaron que habían visto la publicidad.
- P – El Sr. Rice preguntó si se iba a gastar más en la limpieza y se iba a reducir la cantidad que se asignaría para los esfuerzos de salud.
- R – El Sr. Antwine respondió que son asignaciones de presupuestos separadas. A corto plazo, puede provenir de la misma bolsa de dinero, pero que posteriormente no creía que iban a venir de las mismas asignaciones de presupuesto.
- P – El Sr. Quintanilla preguntó si había un porcentaje establecido que se asignaría a los esfuerzos de salud.
- R – El Sr. Antwine contestó que no había un porcentaje establecido.
- P – El Sr. Quintanilla preguntó que qué medidas de seguridad existían para asegurar que los fondos de salud llegaran a las personas y servicios que los requerían y no se asignaran a otras cosas.

R – El Sr. Antwine dijo que se estaba desarrollando un memorando de acuerdo que especificaría, en detalle, cómo se gastaría el dinero.
 Comentario: El Sr. Quintanilla dijo que la sesión pública había tenido un buen esfuerzo de anuncios públicos, pero que a la gente no le había gustado el formato y que querían micrófonos cuando ellos hablaban. También dijo que parecía que teníamos mucho dinero para publicidad pero no para micrófonos y grabadoras.
 Comentario: El Sr. Rice expresó que ésta había sido una mejor manera de acercarse a la comunidad comparada con la anterior.
 Comentario: El Sr. Sam Sánchez dijo que el RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) necesitaba participar y estar presente en las sesiones públicas. Agregó que eran buenas sesiones públicas y que debían usarse como una manera sana de entender lo que quería la comunidad. El Sr. Rice estuvo de acuerdo con Sam y dijo que el RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) debía asistir a las reuniones y tener su propia presencia.

V. Lugares de almacenamiento de desperdicios y materiales radioactivos de bajo nivel

- A. El Sr. Charles Williams, BCA (según sus siglas en inglés) y el Teniente Coronel Daniel Shaw, AFIERA (según sus siglas en inglés) de la oficina de Desperdicios Mixtos y Radioactivos, reportó sobre los resultados iniciales de la investigación realizada en la base AFB Kelly (según sus siglas en inglés) sobre la contaminación radioactiva de bajo nivel. Está programado que todos los lugares se haya limpiado y corregido a niveles más bajos que los de la USEPA (según sus siglas en inglés) para el año 2002 y también a niveles por debajo de los niveles de radiación en el ambiente (ver documento adjunto #3).
- B. Discusión:
- P – La Srta. Peggy Grybos preguntó si había algún estudio médico que se hubiera incluido y si se sabe quién ha trabajado en esos lugares.
 R – En este momento no hay ningún estudio de salud relacionado, y no tenemos ningún registro que muestre todas las personas que trabajaron ahí.
 P – La Srta. Tanya Huerta preguntó si estaba en lo correcto en asumir que entre más alejado se esté de la fuente, menos contaminación se tenía.
 R – El teniente coronel Shaw dijo que eso era verdad. Agregó que todo el personal que se encargue de quitar el concreto utilizará el equipo protector y ropa adecuada.
 P – El Sr. Quintanilla preguntó sobre el riesgo relativo de los lugares y la cantidad que se está gastando en la limpieza.
 R – El Teniente Coronel Shaw le respondió que el costo era de \$4.1 millones. El Sr. Williams dijo que los niveles de radiación eran muy bajos y que el riesgo era también bajo.

P – El Sr. Quintanilla preguntó sobre los niveles en los sitios del campo de golf.

R – El Teniente Coronel Shaw dijo que los dos lugares, RD-1 y RD-2, se habían limpiado hasta alcanzar los niveles establecidos por la USEPA (según sus siglas en inglés).

P – El Sr. Quintanilla preguntó por qué estos lugares se estaban limpiando antes de limpiar la contaminación fuera de la Base.

R – El Sr. Williams dijo que la decisión de cuándo y dónde se realizaba la limpieza era ordenada por la USEPA (según sus siglas en inglés).

Comentario: Se distribuyó un folleto sobre cómo se divide la radioactividad.

Comentario: El Sr. Quintanilla dijo que no se debían limpiar estos lugares de bajo riesgo antes de que se limpiara las áreas de alto riesgo.

Comentario: La limpieza de los lugares de almacenamiento de desperdicios y materiales radioactivos de bajo nivel no le estaban quitando trabajo a los otros lugares.

VI. Revisión del riesgo relativo

A. El Sr. William Ryan, AFBCA, (según sus siglas en inglés) dio un breve resumen sobre la evaluación del riesgo relativo para recordarle al RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) de las presentaciones anteriores ante el RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) y la TRS (según sus siglas en inglés). La presentación enfatizó que la función principal de la evaluación es de ayudar a asegurar que los lugares que más necesitan la limpieza se consideren como una prioridad cuando sean escasos los fondos (ver documento adjunto #4). Una gráfica resumen de cada una de las evaluaciones de los lugares se proporcionó como parte del paquete de materiales de la reunión. En abril se proporcionaron las evaluaciones y descripciones del lugar completo para preparar a los miembros para la discusión y votación de la aprobación o no-aprobación de las clasificaciones.

B. Discusión:

P – El Sr. Quintanilla preguntó por qué se tenía que votar sobre los 17 lugares que se van a la base AFB Lackland (según sus siglas en inglés).

R – Esta pregunta conllevó a las siguientes preguntas relacionadas. El resultado fue que hubiera respuestas por separado para la mayoría de ellas y la moción que se describe más adelante.

P – El Sr. Quintanilla preguntó por qué los lugares sin acuífero o la pluma fuera de la base se habían clasificado como altas.

R – Ver el inciso "A" anterior.

P – El Sr. Rice preguntó si alguno de estos lugares en la lista incluían otros lugares fuera de la Base.

R – El Sr. Ryan respondió que se habían incluido todas las fuentes que contribuyen a la pluma fuera de la Base.

P – El Sr. Lampright preguntó que para qué se utilizaban las clasificaciones.

R – El Sr. Ryan explicó que las clasificaciones se usan para establecer el orden de prioridad en el presupuesto en caso de que empiecen a faltar fondos.

P – Varios miembros preguntaron si este voto haría alguna diferencia.

R – Ver el inciso “A” anterior.

Comentario: La Srta. Analisa Peace dijo que el tema necesita más discusión en una reunión donde no esté presente el público, como una Sesión Ejecutiva, antes de que se haga la votación.

Comentario: Varios miembros del RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) dijeron que esto se debería regresar al TRS (según sus siglas en inglés) para su revisión y recomendación.

- C. Se hizo una moción para que la TRS (según sus siglas en inglés) revisara las clasificaciones y le hiciera sus recomendaciones al RAB (según sus siglas en inglés).

VII. Nota de la reunión

Por falta de tiempo no se pudieron considerar los siguiente 3 puntos de la orden del día: Revisión y cierre de la Sesión Ejecutiva de agosto, Cómo la GKDA (según sus siglas en inglés) asigna las responsabilidades de los derrames (ver documento adjunto #5) y Revisión y puntos de acción / respuestas.

VIII. Conclusión

- A. Hubo mucha discusión sobre cómo se debe desarrollar el orden del día de la reunión. Se le pidió al Subdirector que desarrollara el orden del día con base a la información de la AF (según sus siglas en inglés) y de los miembros de la comunidad.
- B. Temas propuestos para el orden del día:
1. Rocío de combustible.
 2. Presentación sobre justicia ambiental por parte de la USEPA (según sus siglas en inglés).
 3. Situación de los permisos por parte de la TNRCC (según sus siglas en inglés).
 4. Respuesta de la TNRCC (según sus siglas en inglés) al reporte de la AF (según sus siglas en inglés) sobre contaminación externa en varias plumas al norte de la base AFB Kelly (según sus siglas en inglés).
- C. El Sr. Názirite Pérez proporcionó información, que había extraído de TerraServer.com, referente al flujo de agua que llega al arroyo Zarzamora y Apache (ver documento adjunto #6).
- D. Puntos de acción para la siguiente reunión del RAB (según sus siglas en inglés). (No se presentó ningún punto de acción durante las conclusiones).

Los siguientes puntos se obtuvieron de las notas y transcripción de la reunión).

No.	Solicitante	Solicitud
1	Sr. Rodríguez	Por favor dígame por qué no se han puesto en contacto con nosotros (los dueños de las propiedades) para que nos digan qué fue lo que hicieron en nuestra propiedad sin nuestra autorización.
2	El Sr. Rodríguez	Me acabo de enterar que nuestra propiedad está contaminada, y también me enteré que ustedes sabían desde hace 6 años. ¿Por qué no se pusieron en contacto personalmente con nosotros? Nuestros nombres se encuentran en los registros de impuestos.
3	El Sr. Rodríguez	¿Cómo sucedió eso?
4	El Sr. Rodríguez	¿Fue (la Fuerza Aérea) negligente o lo hicieron intencionalmente?
5	Srta. Medina	¿Tienen tanto deseo en ahorrar dinero que están dispuestos a faltarle al respeto a los residentes y a nuestra propiedad al igual que a nuestra salud?
6	Srta. Medina	Ésta es una violación a los derechos y dignidad de nuestros ciudadanos. ¿Le di permiso de derramar químicos en mi propiedad?
7	Srta. Medina	¿Cuántos miembros del RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) viven en el área de la pluma?
8	Srta. Medina	¿Cuántas personas son dueños de propiedades aquí?
9	Sr. Quintanilla	¿Por qué se llevó tanto tiempo traer la clasificación relativa actualizada ante el Consejo?

Mociones / Resoluciones

Mociones

Se hizo la moción de regresarle a la TRS el paquete de riesgo relativo para su revisión y comentarios.

- Se aprobó por votación oral

Se hizo una moción para aprobar las minutas de las sesiones del RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) del 11 de abril, 13 de junio y 1º de agosto del 2000.

- Se aprobó por unanimidad

Documentos adjuntos (*puntos que se proporcionaron en la reunión a todos los miembros del RAB (según sus siglas en inglés)). (No. de puntos que se proporcionaron en el paquete de materiales de la reunión).

1. Paquete de materiales de la junta asesora de restauración de la base AFB Kelly (según sus siglas en inglés)*.
 - Reunión del RAB (según sus siglas en inglés) del 29 de agosto 2000.
2. Folleto del Sr. C. López.
3. Presentación del Sitio de almacenamiento de desperdicios y material radioactivo de bajo nivel*
4. Folleto sobre el riesgo relativo*.
5. Presentación de la GKDA*.
6. Información sobre el flujo de agua del Sr. Pérez.

Kelly AFB Restoration Advisory Board



Materials Package

For the
August 29, 2000
RAB Meeting

Index

- 1. Meeting Agenda**
- 2. Meeting Minutes**
 - 11 April 00 - Regular Meeting**
 - 13 Jun 00 - Special Meeting**
 - 1 Aug 00 - Executive Session**
- 3. Action Items Report**
- 4. Low Level Radioactive Material & Waste Storage Presentation**
- 5. Relative Risk Evaluation Table**
- 6. Current RAB Membership List**

**Kelly Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board Meeting
11 April 2000 6:00 p.m.
Brentwood Middle School**

Members/Alternates Present:

Community Members:

Dr. Gene Lené
RAB Community Co-Chair
Mr. Sam Murrah
Mrs. Dominga Adames
Mr. Paul Roberson
GKDA
Mr. Armando Quintanilla
Mr. Paul Person
Mr. Mark Puffer
Ms. Annalisa Peace
Mr. George Rice
Mr. Carl Mixon
Mr. Alfred Rocha

Public Members:

Mr. Pat McCullough
RAB Installation Co-Chair
Mr. Mark Weegar
TNRCC
Ms. Laura Stankosky
EPA
Mr. John A. Jacobi
TDH
Mr. Sam Sanchez
SAMHD
Mr. Edward Weinstein
SAWS

Members Absent Without Alternate:

Mr. Roy Botello
Mrs. Tanya Huerta
Brig. Gen. Robert M. Murdock
Mr. Kent Iglesias
Mr. Nicolas Rodriguez, Jr.

I. Call to Order

- A. Mr. Pat McCullough, called the meeting to order at 6:10 p.m.
- B. Mr. John Folk-Williams, RAB Facilitator, made a brief statement regarding the purpose of the meeting and the need to proceed according to the schedule, due to the full agenda. He also said neither the Air Force nor the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) were prepared to discuss further the groundwater study results. He said discussion would occur at a later date after TNRCC has had adequate time to review the study.
 - 1. Mr. Armando Quintanilla remarked the RAB should meet more often. He said more frequent meetings would allow the RAB to get to all the things it needs to address.
- C. Mr. McCullough asked the RAB members to introduce themselves.

II. Administrative Topics

- A. Action items from the last RAB meeting were reviewed.
 - 1. Item 1. Mr. George Rice asked if there was a written report addressing the vinyl chloride gas study recently conducted in the neighborhoods. He was told the report was available in the public library and copies are currently being produced for distribution to regulators and RAB members.
 - 2. Item 2. Mr. Rice stated he would like the Air Force to perform an analysis on his pump-treat-inject method equivalent to the analysis performed on the other alternatives in the *Zone 3 Groundwater Feasibility Study*. Mr. William Ryan, Kelly AFB, replied the alternative was evaluated for both Zones 2 and 3 and was screened out. Mr. Rice said it was a mistake to screen it out so early in the process.

3. Item 3. Mr. Rice asked for an update on what is known about fuel misting to date. Mr. McCullough, replied they did not know much about the particular phenomenon involved. The Air Force is currently seeking an expert to brief the RAB on what could have happened. Mr. Rice asked for this subject to be discussed at the next Technical Review Subcommittee meeting. Mr. McCullough agreed.

4. Items 4-7. No comments.

B. Member elections

1. Membership applications were voted on by the RAB. Current RAB member Mr. Paul Person requested to continue on the board. Mr. Názirite Pérez and Ms. Margaret Grybos were new applicants.
2. All applicants present were elected by acclamation.
3. Applicants Mr. Walter Martinez and Mr. Tony Martinez were not present. The RAB agreed to vote on their applications at the next meeting.

C. October Meeting Minutes

1. The minutes for the January 2000 RAB meeting were approved without change.
2. Ms. Grybos commented the questions should be phrased in the minutes exactly as stated and the answers should be provided immediately. She said it took too long for her questions to be answered.

III. Community Time

A. Ms. Grybos asked if Kelly AFB is part of Superfund.

1. Mr. McCullough, among others, told her no it wasn't a Superfund site.

B. She asked if other bases have problems similar to Kelly and if natural attenuation is being used at these bases.

1. Mr. McCullough replied many other bases have problems similar to, or worse than, Kelly AFB and natural attenuation is being used at some of those bases.

C. Ms. Grybos asked how long natural attenuation has been used, where it is being used, and is it being used in metropolitan areas, like Kelly AFB. She requested any associated health studies. She then asked if Kelly had applied a computer model to help them understand the contamination problem.

1. Mr. Ryan replied the Air Force is currently developing a model specific to Kelly AFB and it will be completed soon.

D. Mr. Nick Charles asked who is going to pay for the cleanup. He also expressed concern about the safety of children. He said test scores in the Edgewood School District are low and he and others believe it is because of the contamination. He asked if there was a study to determine if the contamination has caused low test scores.

1. Mr. McCullough said federal taxes will pay for the cleanup. Ms. Maria Teran-McIver, Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR), said the health study has been completed for the off-base area and showed the contamination was not currently causing any health effects in the community.

E. Mr. Charles expressed concern the exhaust from increased jet traffic is polluting the air and causing cancer in residents.

1. Mr. McCullough replied the *Environmental Impact Statement*, currently underway, will cover all the effects of the increased jet traffic on air quality. Mr. Charles concluded by saying the government should tell the truth and not hide things from the citizens.

F. Ms. Christina Flores stated Kelly AFB should be responsible for cleaning up what it has caused. She said the contamination is more than an injustice, it is a crime. Excavations around Bldg. 171 were casing contaminated dirt and dust to fly. She asked what was being done to protect workers in Bldg. 171. She said people that work there are sick and

some are dying of cancer. Speaking on behalf of the Southwest Public Workers Union and the Committee for Environmental Justice Action (CEJA), they protest the Kelly RAB and Mayor Peak's economic development plan. She says the Mayor's plan does not allocate any money to clean up the contamination at Kelly AFB. Since the Mayor's plan did not take input from the community, it is an example of environmental racism, since 98 percent of the residents near Kelly AFB are Hispanic.

1. Mr. McCullough agreed that the Air Force should be, and is, responsible for cleaning up all the contamination it has caused. Ms. Annalisa Peace commented that the Union and CEJA should reconsider their stance on the city allocating money for the cleanup of Kelly. She said it the Air Force's responsibility, not the city's.
- G. Mr. Ché Lopez suggested the RAB invest in translation equipment, so those who do not speak English can understand what's being said at the meeting. He said the Union was upset because a meeting was held without their knowledge with residents regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) recent neighborhood sampling event. He asked the RAB to submit a formal complaint to EPA. He said EPA is not accountable to the citizens.
1. Ms. Laura Stankosky, EPA, said the meeting was held specifically for residents on whose property samples were taken. It was meant exclusively for them (some of whom did not wish their addresses to be made public), and provided an opportunity for those residents to ask questions in an informal setting. She said a presentation on the sampling effort was on the agenda following community comment period. (It was noted by Mr. Person that Mr. Lopez, along with several other attendees in his company, did not stay for EPA's presentation, and left the meeting immediately following the public comment period.)
 2. Mr. Rice said the RAB should look at addressing the need for translators. Mr. Mark Puffer said it would be appropriate to seek a volunteer to provide translations for those who need it.
 3. Ms. Dominga Adames, said there was a miscommunication between EPA and citizens regarding the time of the meeting. She said the meeting time was changed without sufficient notification to the invitees. Ms. Stankosky apologized for the miscommunication.
- H. Mr. Frank Pena spoke at length about a number of issues, mostly to Greater Kelly Development Authority(GKDA) activities and policies. He expressed concern for the safety of the children in the neighborhoods affected by the contamination.
- I. Ms. Rogela Galaviz presented her comments in Spanish through an interpreter. She said her daughter has sinus problems and nosebleeds she believes is due to the contamination, and it smells bad where she lives. She said her house has new pipes and the water has black specks in it, and the problem has gotten worse since a new water storage tank was installed near her home. She concluded by saying everyone needs to do their part to keep the environment clean.

IV. EPA Sampling Results

- A. Contractors from EPA presented their report on the results of the community sampling event conducted in February 2000. The purpose of the sampling was to compare the results to past Air Force sampling results. They commented the sampling results were mostly similar to the Air Force's results. (See attachment 2.)
- B. Discussion
 1. Mr. Rice asked why lower detection limits weren't used. He said it would have been easy to ask the lab for lower detection limits. He said these detection limits are the type of limits you use when you don't want to find anything.

2. Mr. Mark Weegar, said the detection limits used in the test would not be acceptable to TNRCC for closing out a site.
3. Mr. Pena asked if inactive wells were tested.
 - a) Ms. Stankosky said the RAB chose the 25 active wells to be sampled. (Note: No inactive wells were sampled. Inactive wells are permanently sealed and in order to sample inactive wells you have to redrill the well.)

V. Site S-4 Corrective Measures Study Technical Assistance for Public Participation(TAPP) Presentation

- A. Mr. Patrick Lynch, Clearwater Revival Company, presented highlights from his report on the *Site S-4 Corrective Measures Study*. He reported all alternatives had similar clean-up times and so time was not an issue in selecting the best alternative. (See Attachment 3.)
- B. Discussion
 1. Mr. Rice asked if the Air Force intends to recalibrate the groundwater model, as was suggested.
 - a) Mr. McCullough replied it has recalibrated the groundwater model.
 2. Ms. Peace complimented Mr. Lynch for the presentation and expressed her appreciation to the Department of Defense for providing money for the TAPP program.

VI. Technical Review Subcommittee (TRS) Report

- A. Dr. Lené reported on the TRS meetings held during February and March. The next meeting is set for 9 May 2000 at St. Mary's University. (See Attachment 4.)
- B. Dr. Lené also reported the TRS decided to request a TAPP on the *Assessment of the Shallow Groundwater Zone in Southwest Bexar County*. The formal request for this and two other TAPP reviews will be accomplished at the May TRS meeting. (See Attachment 4.)

VII. Relative Risk Site Evaluation Briefing

- A. Mr. Ryan gave a brief orientation on Relative Risk Evaluation to help the RAB understand the role this evaluation plays. The presentation emphasized that the evaluation's primary function is to help ensure that sites most needing cleanup are considered a priority when funds are short. It was pointed out that all Kelly AFB sites requiring cleanup have been fully funded and the cleanup is progressing. (See Attachment 5.)
- B. Synopsis of each of site evaluation will be provided to each RAB member for their review and preparation for a discussion on the individual rankings. A discussion of the Relative Risk Ranking of the sites will occur at the next RAB meeting.
 1. Mr. Quintanilla was upset he did not receive the relative risk information on all the sites as he requested. He was told that the information would be mailed to him and the rest of the RAB by the end of the week.

A 15 minute break was taken

VIII. Public Health Assessment TAPP Presentation

- A. Dr. Squibb read her report. She reviewed what the ATSDR report covered and their findings. She had no significant differences with their report. In summary she suggested more studies on: past and present air emission and its impact, and the health of on base workers. (See Attachment 6.)

B. Discussion

1. Mr. Rice asked if Dr. Squibb had discussed here findings with ATSDR. She responded she had and many of the comments are being incorporated into future studies.
2. Ms. Peace said this report should have been given earlier in the meeting. Mr. Puffer agreed, saying that the RAB needs to ensure the public is present to hear these presentations.
3. Mr. Person said it was the public's choice to leave or stay, and they chose to leave.

IX. ATSDR Briefing

- A. Ms. Teran-McIver gave a presentation on ATSDR Community Assistance Panels (CAP) program. (See Attachment 7.) She concluded while a CAP may not be appropriate at this time, other more informal bodies could serve the people better, such as a working group or a RAB subcommittee. She said ATSDR is not authorized to organize a formal CAP until findings are brought upon Kelly. To date, this has not occurred.
- B. Mr. Sam Sanchez said there are several initiatives going on right now that are addressing health concerns in the community. He said a community health forum sponsored by CEJA and San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD) will be held in May to educate people on public health issues. He commented people are concerned about their health and have nowhere to go because many are without health insurance. He said the RAB should not divorce cleanup issues from health issues, because they are related. The RAB needs to address this. He said the RAB's decisions could affect thousands of people.
- C. Mr. McCullough said the health issues are important and should be addressed. He said something should be set up that will be more long-term than the RAB will be. He said the RAB will be finished when the last remedy is in place (2004). He continued, health issues will need to be addressed long after the RAB is finished. Mr. McCullough said that he and Dr. Lené met earlier tin the day with SAMHD Director Dr. Guerra and discussed long-term plans. Mr. McCullough said the Air Force will support these plans.
- D. Discussion
 1. Ms. Teran-McIver was asked if ATSDR could fund a community forum. She said she did not know; however she would ask.
 2. Ms. Teran-McIver was asked to restate the schedule for upcoming ATSDR reports. It was announced as follows:
 - a) On-base Drinking Water: May 2000
 - b) Soil Gas Off-Base at East Kelly: July 2000
 - Past Air Emissions Off-Base: October 2000

X. Meeting Wrap Up

- A. The next regular RAB Meeting is tentatively scheduled for July 18, 2000 at Dwight Middle School.
- B. Meeting evaluation was conducted. See Attachment 8.
- C. Suggested agenda items for the next RAB Meeting
 1. Relative Risk Site Evaluation Review
 2. Status of TNRCC review of the *Assessment of the Shallow Groundwater Report*
 3. Community Action Plan Status
 4. Presentation on how responsibility for spills are assigned by GKDA
 5. Committee appointed to see how to appoint a sub-committee for health
 6. Revisit meeting RAB frequency

D. Action Items for the next RAB Meeting (No Action Items were presented during the wrap up. The following were gleaned from the meeting notes and transcript.)

ITEM#	Requestor	Request
1	Mr. Quintanilla	He requested a copy of the executive summary of the <i>Vinyl Chloride Vapor Testing Report</i> .
2	Ms. Grybos	Are other bases in the country having basically the same problems as Kelly and are they using natural attenuation .
3	Ms. Grybos	Could I have list of the bases, how long they have been using natural attenuation, what are its steps and whether it is in a large metropolitan area and also the health assessments that went with these.
4	Ms. Grybos	Would like to see any study on monitored natural attenuation conducted on any area similar to San Antonio.
5	Ms. Grybos	Would like a report on the groundwater model.
6	Ms Flores	How are the employees being protected from the dirt that's out being captured, like the extra dirt from the digging going on <i>around building 171</i> .
7	Mr. Rice	What reference material show the possibility of stainless steel well screens causing high hits for Chromium. <i>For EPA contractors</i> .
8	Mr. Pena	Would like a cleanup timetable.
9	Mr. Quintanilla	Can ATSDR provide funding for forming a committee organization to look into health issues. <i>For ATSDR</i> .
10	Ms. Grybos	Are there any plans for a long term study of former and present employees of Kelly(AFB) to determine if they were exposed to contaminants and display any symptoms.

E. The meeting was adjourned at 10:35 p.m.

Motions/Resolutions

Motions

- Motion was made to elect as RAB members by acclamation Mr. Person, Ms. Grybos, and Mr. Pérez.
 - Passed unanimously
- Motion was made to approve the Jan 25, 2000 RAB minutes.
 - Passed unanimously

Attachments (* Items were provided at the meeting to all RAB members)
 (# Items were provided in Meeting Materials Package)

- Kelly AFB Restoration Advisory Board Materials Package *
 - Jan 25, 2000 RAB Meeting
- EPA Sampling Briefing *
- Site S-4 Corrective Measures Study TAPP Presentation **
- Technical Review Subcommittee Report Notes & TAPP Update
- Relative Risk Site Evaluation Briefing **
- Public Health Assessment TAPP Presentation **
- ATSDR Briefing *
- Meeting Evaluation Notes.

Kelly RAB Plusses & Wishes

Plusses	Wishes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - George cutting Peña off - Health discussion - TAPP - Citizen be able to speak in Spanish 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stayed with agenda - Keep on time - Meeting 2x as often; shorter agenda - Separating public comments from business of meeting - Don't answer questions of community – comment only - Write questions - Use break to answer questions - Clarify purpose of meeting/RAB - Comment at end of meeting - Specific questions of presenter by community- pass to RAB member maybe - Interpreter – maybe volunteer from community - Definitions ahead of time - Stay on schedule – 9:30 exit - At beginning of each meeting – “this is who we are, what we do” – in both languages - Community Action Plan implementation - Telling people what they want to know - Treat them as people – respect - Put presentations at beginning - Handouts – separate

Kelly Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board Meeting
13 June 2000 6:00 p.m.
Greater Kelly Development Authority
Conference Room

Members/Alternates Present:**Community Members:**

Dr. Gene Lené
 RAB Community Co-Chair
 Mr. Sam Murrah
 Ms. Peggy Grybos
 Mr. Paul Roberson
 GKDA
 Mr. Armando Quintanilla
 Mr. Paul Person
 Mr. Scott Lampright (Mr. Mixon's alt.)
 Ms. Annalisa Peace
 Mr. George Rice
 Mr. Názirite Pérez

Public Members:

Mr. Adam Antwine (Mr. McCullough's alt.)
 RAB Installation Co-Chair
 Mr. Mark Weegar
 TNRCC
 Ms. Laura Stankosky
 EPA
 Mr. Sam Sanchez
 SAMHD

Members Absent Without Alternate:

Mr. Roy Botello	Mr. Kent Iglesias
Ms. Tanya Huerta	Mr. Nicolas Rodriguez, Jr.
Mr. Alfred Rocha	Mr. Mark Puffer
Mrs. Dominga Adames	Mr. John A. Jacobi
Mr. Edward Weinstein	

I. Call to Order

- A. Mr. Adam Antwine, Acting Co-Chair, called the meeting to order at 6:15 p.m.
- B. Mr. John Folk-Williams, Facilitator, asked the RAB members to introduce themselves.
- C. Mr. Folk-Williams described the meetings goals.
 1. Receive update on briefings on shallow groundwater.
 2. Receive report on support for county health issues.
 3. Give input and feedback on a proposal regarding the shallow groundwater that will assist in shaping the public input approach.
- D. Mr. Armando Quintanilla asked if the groundwater briefing included all of the groundwater problems that existed both inside and outside the boundary of Kelly. He also asked why the briefing had been given without the approval of the RAB.
- E. Mr. Antwine stated the briefing was similar to the presentations given approximately 60 times to area elected officials and other groups (i.e., PTAs and school boards). He explained the Air Force Base Conversion Agency (AFBCA) wanted the RAB's input before the presentation was to be given at a public meeting to be held 14 June 00.
- F. Mr. George Rice questioned the timing of the presentations. He stated he was under the impression that the RAB had attended workshops to help prepare this briefing and they would have input before it was presented to anyone. He asked if that plan had been thrown in the trash along with the possible RAB input.
 1. Mr. Folk-Williams announced there were plans for a session to complete the work of the fall RAB workshops.

G. Mr. Antwine reiterated that this was the opportunity for the RAB to provide input and the resulting briefing would then be presented to the broader community.

H. Mr. Quintanilla asked if anyone was taking notes for the RAB minutes and was informed "yes, notes were being taken for the development of meeting minutes."

II. Progress Report on Support for County Health Issues

A. Mr. Sam Sanchez, San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, reported his agency was receiving \$250K for a pilot health screen program. The program will demonstrate what can be done. He stressed this study could be a generator of future funding. Congressman Gonzales' office was instrumental in getting the funding from ATSDR. Twenty to 25 area clinics would participate, providing a good sampling for the program. They hoped to start by July or possibly the end of summer.

B. Discussion:

1. Q - Mr. Rice asked who was eligible to participate.

A - Mr. Sanchez stated anyone could participate and there would be no exclusions. The focus is on South San Antonio.

2. Q - Mr. Quintanilla asked what the cost per person would be?

A - Mr. Sanchez told him the figure was somewhere between \$75 to \$100 per person. Mr. Quintanilla stated if this is the case only about 2,400 people could be seen. He was reminded this program is a pilot and not meant as a total solution. Further, part of the reasons for this program is to determine if a more extensive study is necessary and use the program's success to request additional funding.

3. Q - Ms. Grybos asked what types of test would be included.

A - Mr. Sanchez told her the type of test would depend on the patient's need.

4. Q - Mr. Quintanilla asked if the results would be presented to the community.

A - He was told that the number of patients, cost, symptoms, would be briefed; however, no specifics that could identify specific patients will be provided. All of the patients will be given their results while they are there. Mr. Sanchez stressed again the results will show this type of study would work.

5. Q - Mr. Quintanilla asked if the RAB could participate in some way?

A - Mr. Sanchez said the RAB members are needed to get the information out. He asked that anyone who would like to help contact him after the meeting.

C. Mr. Roberson stated that this was a great step forward and made a motion that the RAB support the study. It was seconded by Mr. Quintanilla and passed unanimously.

III. GKDA Environmental Initiatives

A. Mr. Paul Roberson, Greater Kelly Development Authority (GKDA), presented information on Commercialization of Kelly's Environmental Process Control Facility. (See Attachment 1) The facility which processes Kelly AFB's industrial waste water will be needed to process commercial tenants waste water. GKDA has asked for its transfer to them. Once transferred it will be operated and maintained by United Water Services/Operational Technology. A new transport pipeline will be built and the old system will be flushed, sampled, and permanently sealed. The television public service announcement was played to show GKDA's efforts to keep the community informed.

B. Discussion:

1. Q - Mr. Rice asked if all of the old lines were aboveground.

A - He was told although some lines were in the ground they were all accessible. The new system would be entirely aboveground.

2. Q - Ms. Annalisa Peace asked if GKDA was planning a gray water system.

- A - The Air Force already built one and it is currently used to provide water for places like the base golf course.
3. Q - The status of the Kelly AFB water system was discussed with questions about the future ownership.
A - A more detailed information will be provided for the next RAB.
4. Q - Mr. Quintanilla asked if environmental insurance had been considered.
A - Mr. Roberson told the RAB GKDA had purchased a policy and it would be best explained at the next meeting.

IV. Southern Bexar County Shallow Groundwater Overview

- A. Mr. Tim Underwood, an AFBCA Contractor, presented the Kelly AFB, Environmental Issues, Community Input Briefing. (See Attachment 2) He explained the briefing was a 'library' of slides that were to be boiled down to what the community needed to hear. The RAB was being asked for their help in changing the briefing before it is presented to the community. The revised presentation will be used at the planned Public Meetings. The briefing is designed to draw out community input before the Air Force (AF) is required to submit its off-base groundwater remedy report to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) in December 2000. The briefing provides background on the shallow groundwater problem and asks what kind of remedies does the community want the Air Force to propose in the report.
- B. It was reported various versions of the briefing had been given nearly 60 times to various elected officials, school boards, and other groups since the initial briefing on the shallow groundwater was given to the RAB in February.
- C. Discussion.
1. The briefing was reviewed slide by slide with the majority of the RAB agreeing that it needed a major overhaul. Common comments: too long, too confusing, too many subjects, and no central theme.
 2. The RAB expressed concern over who should be included in constructing the briefing.
 3. The RAB generally felt the briefing is one-sided, telling only what the AF wanted told.
 4. Mr. Rice stated the AF had gone behind the RAB's back to the various groups who had received the briefing.
 5. Q - Mr. Paul Person asked why the RAB was the last to hear the presentation after the Air Force had sought political support.
 6. Q - Mr. Rice asked what part the GKDA was playing in receiving comments from briefing participants and if this meant that the AF is only taking comments from the GKDA.
A - Mr. Roberson agreed that by law GKDA is single voice for AFBCA to deal with; however, this is a total community issue.
 7. Q - Mr. Rice asked if the AF has adopted the Miter Tec Study.
A - The Air Force Representatives told him the data used in the report is the Air Force's and the interpretation is the professional opinion of the author.
 8. Q - Mr. Quintanilla asked about current benefits.
A - The AF had provided \$480M and part of the sum have been committed to source control and contamination removal.
 9. Mr. Quintanilla stated his reservations on the effectiveness of the briefing and all of the officials that received the original briefing should be contacted and informed that the RAB does not support the AF's position.
 10. Mr. Mark Weegar, TNRCC, stated the groundwater problem was not just a

community issue and that state law mandates "you pollute-you clean," and the community becomes involved when that pollution leaves the installation.

11. Ms. Annalisa Peace said that she had hoped the Kelly AFB cleanup would be a forum to present all issues to the community.

A 15 minute break was taken

V. Community Comment Period

- A. Mr. Nicholas Charles stated he was present to support the RAB, and to hear all that was going on. He's concerned because people were moving into the area not knowing about the contamination and now are really sick. He did not know he lived in an of contamination until he joined the union. Mr. Charles said the area children were having trouble in school and test scores were low; children, adults, and the elderly are really suffering and we have together and do things right. He also did not want a 30 year cleanup and wanted the AF to commit to a 6 year cleanup. He felt a 3 minute time limit to comment was not enough.
- B. Mr. Jose Zimmerle, Edgewood resident, said he wanted the Air Force to cleanup Kelly before they turned it over - 6 years at the most.
- C. Ms. Elsie Martinez read a prepared statement in Spanish. (See Attachment 3) She complained area residents were being ignored and it was a form of racial and class discrimination because they are poor. She also said health problems experienced by the people around the bases were not a coincidence:
- D. Ms. Socorro Covarubias submitted a written statement in Spanish. (See Attachment 4) The key points in the statement are:
 1. Hire a translator to translate the meeting proceedings as they occur.
 2. Make the meeting announcements in Spanish.
 3. Translate all materials into Spanish.
 4. Mail notices in Spanish and English to area residences.

Note: More than 12,000 meeting notices are mailed to area residences in Spanish and English for each meeting. A paid Spanish advertisement runs in 'La Prensa' for each regular meeting.
- E. Mr. Che Lopez, Southwest Workers Union Organizer, voiced and submitted in writing the following complaints (See Attachment 5):
 1. Community comments were scheduled for the end of the meeting and people can't stay that long. The community should get to speak first.
 2. The meeting place was too small and hard to get to. It appeared the meeting was hidden from the community.
 3. Only two or three RAB members are from the community and the board was dominated by AF representatives.
 - a) Ms. Peace offered her seat if any local community members wanted on the board. This is an offer she has made each time this issue has been brought in the past.

Note: Only one member of the RAB is an Air Force representative. Thirteen members are community members who do not represent a state, county or city government or quasi-government agency.
4. Mr. Lopez read a prepared statement in Spanish. (See Attachment 6)

VI. Discussion: Proposal Regarding Shallow Groundwater

- A. Mr. Folk-Williams asked each RAB member, in turn, provide a single point of concern or a reaction to the briefing that could be used to improve it. (See Attachment 7)
- B. The comments can be summarized into six major points.
 1. The Air Force did not involve the RAB early enough in the briefing process and many

members felt the Air Force acted in bad faith by briefing so many others before the RAB.

2. The presentation message and purpose lacked focus and is unclear.
 3. The presentation was not balanced and told only the Air Force's side of the issues.
 4. There was confusion over the old rules and the new rules for cleanup. More clarification of the rules is needed.
 5. RAB members wanted to know what were the other sources of contamination.
 6. GKDA's role needed to be better explained.
- C. A motion was made, seconded, and passed asking the AF not to make any more presentations until the RAB could come to an agreement with the Air Force as to what should be presented.
- D. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to send a letter to the AF and everyone previously briefed by the AF expressing the RAB's concern with the presentation's content.
1. Dr. Lené agreed to draft the letter by the June Technical Review Committee. Mr. Rice volunteered to assist Dr. Lené.
 2. Mr. Antwine pointed out the briefing did not state or elude RAB support of the presentation.

VII. Meeting Wrap Up

- A. Mr. Folk-Williams mentioned the need for a special meeting or executive session for RAB members to discuss meeting rules, RAB and Air Force responsibilities, and come to closure on last fall's workshop. Dates will be looked for late July or early August.
- B. Although not discussed at the meeting the next regular RAB Meeting is tentatively scheduled for 29 August 2000 at Dwight Middle School.
- C. The meeting was adjourned at 10:42 p.m.

Motions/Resolutions

Motions

1. Motion was made to ask the Air Force not to make any more presentations until the RAB could come to an agreement with the Air Force as to what should be presented.
 - Passed
2. Motion was made to send a letter to the Air Force and everyone previously briefed by the Air Force expressing the RAB's concern with the presentation's content.
 - Passed unanimously

Attachments (*Provided at the meeting to all RAB members)

1. GKDA Environmental Initiatives *
2. Southern Bexar County Shallow Groundwater briefing slides*
3. Ms. Martinez's statement
4. Ms. Covarubias' statement
5. Mr. Ché Lopez's statement
6. List summarizing RAB member's comments/reactions to presentation

Attachment #3

RAB

13 Jun 00

DECLARATION BY THE COMMUNITY TO THE RAB MEETING- JUNE 8, 2000

My name is Eliza Martinez and I live on Applebee Street in the South San Antonio Community.

My community is contaminated. We have become aware of the contamination because our organization CEJA conducted a survey and we discovered that many people are ill. Many boys and girls have asthma and kidney problems. Other boys and girls have problems because their bones bow. The boys and girls play in the dirt they get sores and rashes on their arms and legs. Some boys and girls have high levels of lead in their blood.

I believe, that the officials at Kelly AFB (KAFB), have ignored the residents of the north, south and east of the Kelly base. Everything they do is for the industries and nothing for the people who live in the surrounding area – not even for the workers who work at Kelly that are now suffering from cancer at the same time there are high rates of cancer in the zip codes all around Kelly. I don't believe that this is a coincidence.

Why do you ignore us?

Why do you try to limit our voice?

Why do you listen to the people in suits, business people and industrialists?

Our voice should count for more since we have been neighbors of Kelly AFB for many years. Our voice should weigh more because we pay taxes. Our voice should be stronger because it is the voice of the people who are affected.

Your lack of acknowledgement of us is a form of racial and class discrimination because we are poor.

We demand environmental justice now and a complete clean-up – inside and inside of Kelly (AFB).

Thank you!

Eliza Martinez
103 Apple Bee
San Antonio, TX 78211
923-0840

Attachment #4

RAB

13 Jun 00

Socorro Covarubias, Vice President of the Committee for Environmental Justice
Action (CEJA)

To: Advisory Board of the Restoration of Kelly AFB

Re: The exclusion of the community from participating in the decisions
regarding the Kelly base and cleaning up of the contamination

Good afternoon [sic] my name is Socorro Covarrubias and I am here representing the community of East Kelly and I am a member of the committee for Environmental Justice Action (CEJA). In the past I and others from the community have been participating in Kelly meetings, but a great problem exists.

This problem is the fact that there is no one translating what is being said during the meetings and it is impossible for the people who do not understand English. Also the materials that are used are not translated to Spanish. Not even the agenda for the meeting is bilingual. The majority of the community is Mexican American and our primary language is Spanish.

If the participation of the community is so important, you need to start to:

1. Hire a translator so that each meeting is translated and so that what you are saying in the meeting is understood
2. Make the meeting announcements in Spanish
3. Have the agendas in Spanish
4. Translate all the documents and materials into Spanish
5. Send the notices in English and Spanish by mail to all the residents that live around the Kelly base.

This is part of the reason there is no participation by the community where I live has been low. Do as I say if you want the community participation to improve.

Socorro Covarubias
1024 Lovett
San Antonio, TX 78211
923-4644

Attachment #5

RAB

13 Jun 00

RAB MEETING
JUNE 8, 2000
TRANSLATION OF THE COMMENTS MADE BY THE PUBLIC
DURING THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

Ché López

THE RAB- ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE RESTORATION (OF KELLY AFB) DENIES PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMUNITY THAT LIVES AROUND KELLY AFB

I am Ché López and I am a resident of the community to the east of Kelly AFB. I am with the Committee for Environmental Social Justice (CEJA). Tonight I want to let it be known how you deny participation to our community.

First, you put the time for the residents to speak at the end of your agenda when we have stopped many meetings for this very reason.

- Why do you put us at the end of the agenda when it is almost impossible to stay late enough to participate?

Secondly, why are you holding this meeting in a room so small that it does not even allow for people of the community to enter physically and participate in this meeting and speak even if it is almost impossible?

- Why did you select such a small room for a meeting of the RAB?

Thirdly, I think this meeting would have better served the community if it had been held in a more well-known location. No one knows this place. It was also very difficult to find this place. I thought it would be necessary to go onto Kelly AFB to get here.

- Why hold a meeting in a place that is so hidden and so little known? Why this place that is so inaccessible?
- Finally, I think you all are hiding from the community and that is why you are meeting here.

I also believe there are no more than two or three people on the RAB who are from the community.

It seems to me that the RAB is completely dominated by the Air Force.

I think it is necessary for a majority of the representatives on the RAB to be from the communities around the Kelly base.

That's all...Thank you.

Ché López
1416 E. Commerce
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Attachment #6

RAB

13 Jun 00

**Kelly Restoration Advisory Board
Greater Kelly Development Authority Conference Room
Meeting Notes – June 13, 2000**

Nicholas Charles

- ◆ Here to support you because it affects everyone
- ◆ Live in Kelly area
- ◆ People moving in and don't know about contamination – and getting sick now
- ◆ Lived in area of contamination but didn't know until joined union
- ◆ 3 minutes not enough time to speak
- ◆ Board not communicating right – need to help each other – talking about our health
- ◆ Don't want 30 year clean-up; want it now – not when I'm 80 years old
- ◆ Kids having problems with schools – Hoelscher, Winston, Brentwood, Kennedy
- ◆ Take information on health clinics to the community
- ◆ How about clean up of the community?
- ◆ Inform people moving in
- ◆ Brainstorm and get down to basics – let community know
- ◆ Get together and do things right
- ◆ Kids, adults, elderly suffering

Jose Zimmerle

- ◆ Edgewood resident
- ◆ Commit to clean-up before turn Kelly over – 6 years at most

Che Lopez

- ◆ Inform about why participation is negated
 - Put comments at end of agenda
 - Can't stay until the end
 - Have meeting in such a small place – hard to come and participate
 - This meeting should have been in a more well-known place – thought I had to go on base to come to meeting
 - Hiding from the community so having meeting here
- ◆ Only 2-3 representatives from community on RAB – dominated by Air Force representatives – should have a majority of people from community

Reactions to Slide Presentation

- ◆ Concern about timeliness –some briefings started in January/February – at least what was there

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- ◆ Shallow aquifer covers greater area than Kelly – where did those other contaminants come from?
- ◆ Lots of things in neighborhood – need broader view than just Kelly – might not address them
- ◆ Missing piece – different levels of clean-up – RICRA allows other levels – less than drinking water standard – if could do that, could use money on a “bunch of other things”
 - Find wells that might be pumping
 - Guarantee not going to San Antonio River
 - Stuff on Kelly
- ◆ Too one-sided – anti-community
- ◆ DERA sites, BRAC sites, shallow groundwater – amount of money for each
- ◆ “not reliable source of drinking water” – TNRCC must be cleaned up
- ◆ when will plan be developed for neighborhood clean-up?
- ◆ North Kelly Gardens – responsible?
- ◆ Too much information
 - Don’t match – 4 different reasons for meeting not answered
 - What is message of presentation? – what is it about?
- ◆ Agrees with concern about timing – RAB should have been brought in earlier
- ◆ Not balanced – lack of recognition of what Kelly’s responsibility is
- ◆ Kelly can’t avail themselves of new rules – permit modification, community participation – cart before the horse
- ◆ Glazing over TERP rules
- ◆ Kelly Parkway will happen – implies if we participate
- ◆ Explain what you want – be clear about it
- ◆ Too late to modify the briefing
- ◆ Finally being asked after 60 meetings if modified will go back
- ◆ Mention of 2 paths – exactly what are they?
- ◆ Quintanilla has legitimate argument
- ◆ Never gone across 90 to check on situation
- ◆ Get a better picture of the contamination
- ◆ SA River improvement – what about it?
- ◆ More information on risk reduction and TERP – clarification of alternate path
- ◆ Not ready for public – acronyms – jargon
- ◆ Problems not defined, but money to solutions
- ◆ What are PCE, etc.
- ◆ What is clean-up?
- ◆ How to protect children? What commonly known to do?
- ◆ Goes past informative briefing into advertising – plating
- ◆ Appreciates effort
- ◆ Lack of focus – several topics, none completely
- ◆ Need to narrow to a clear purpose
- ◆ No product or outcome
- ◆ Implies alternative program

Attachment #6

RAB

13 Jun 00

- ◆ AF seems to be operating in bad faith – 100% AF story given to major elected officials – then come to us for feedback
- ◆ Need clarification
 - GKDA's role
 - What are alternative paths?
- ◆ Community issues
 - Contaminants into aquifer
 - Environmental racism not mentioned
 - All of Bexar County? – dilute voice – shift focus
- ◆ Sit down with RAB before any public presentation
- ◆ Go back AF and community representatives reflect all points of view – to original recipients
- ◆ Why come to us at all?
- ◆ Charts show stuff and then silos with manure – goofy slide – show relevant example – what are the mysterious off-base sources?
- ◆ Don't have a way to know how contaminants – environmental regulations in COSA
- ◆ Alternate paths shouldn't even be in there

**Kelly Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board
Executive Session
1 August 2000 6:30 p.m.
Greater Kelly Development Authority
Conference Room**

Members/Alternates Present:

Community Members:

Dr. Gene Lené
RAB Community Co-Chair
Mr. Sam Murrah
Ms. Peggy Grybos
Mr. Phillip Farrell (Mr. Roberson's alt)
GKDA
Mr. Armando Quintanilla
Mr. Patrick O'Leary (Mr. Person's alt)
Mr. Scott Lampright (Mr. Mixon's alt.)

Mr. Názirite Pérez
Ms. Tanya Huerta
Mr. Alfred Rocha
Mr. Mark Puffer
Mrs. Dominga Adames

Public Members:

Mr. Pat McCullough
RAB Installation Co-Chair
Mr. Mark Weegar
TNRCC
Ms. Laura Stankosky
USEPA
Mr. Sam Sanchez
SAMHD
Mr. John A. Jacobi
TDH

Members Absent Without Alternate:

Mr. Roy Botello
Mr. Nicolas Rodriguez, Jr.
Mr. George Rice

Mr. Kent Iglesias
Mr. Edward Weinstein
Ms. Annalisa Peace

I. Call to Order

- A. Dr. Lené, Co-Chair, called the meeting to order at 6:15 p.m.
- B. Ms Linda Ximenes explained this meeting was for the purpose of helping members arrive at a consensus of how the RAB, as a group, should operate for the coming year.
- C. Ms. Vanessa Musgrave was introduced as the Air Force Base Conversion Agency's Community Involvement Chief for Kelly AFB. She stated she was excited about working with the RAB members and hopes to work with them more on community events and other products.
 1. Ms. Musgrave asked RAB members to submit their comments on a draft of a bookmark being developed for distribution to local schools. (See attachment 1)
- D. Mr. Folk-Williams described the following as meeting goals.
 1. Update and confirm relationships with the community.
 2. Update and confirm relationships with other agencies.
 3. Confirm agreement on RAB meeting process and ground rules.
- E. Posters to focus the discussions were posted around the room and comments were recorded on poster paper. The outline posters and recorded comments are provided as attachment 2.

II. RAB Internal Ground Rules

- A. Mr. Folk-Williams pointed out the topics under discussion were not new and had been discussed before. His goal for the group was to come to closure on some of the issues.
- B. A key point culled from comments made during the April RAB meeting evaluations and RAB member interviews involved meeting focus. RAB members said the meetings needed to be more focused and controlled. The facilitators' role is to assist in keeping the focus and accomplishing RAB meeting goals. Another point was that meetings should be short and efficient.
- C. RAB members discussed the internal ground rules of the RAB. There was no disagreement with the terms of the charter. It was emphasized the RAB was created to give advice. Board consensus on issues is not required, nor are votes on a particular course of action required.
 - 1. Members agreed that the public questions and comments should be limited to the community comment period, with answers provided later.
 - 2. Members agreed more meetings may be needed and the board needs to make more use of subcommittees. The issue of meeting frequency was not resolved.
- D. Membership was discussed at some length and it was determined a membership subcommittee is needed. Mr. Alfred Rocha and Mr. Mark Puffer volunteered serve on the committee and to review the current applications on file. They will report their findings at the 29 August 2000 meeting. Currently there are two openings on the board.
 - 1. Discussion:
 - a) Some felt the RAB needed to recruit more people from area churches, American Legion, and other organizations.
 - b) Members requested a map showing where each RAB members lives or works.
 - c) It was pointed out that no applicant has ever been refused membership.
- E. Summary of General Comments from RAB members:
 - 1. The Air Force is not truthful and tells only what they want them to hear.
 - 2. RAB members should go out and speak to groups in their area.
 - 3. RAB members need to make presentations to the RAB.
 - 4. RAB members role is to gather and bring to the board community concerns.
 - 5. Need to define "community"
- F. The board reconfirmed and recommitted to guidelines as outlined in the charter. Meeting frequency and RAB membership issues were unresolved.

III. Comments on RAB Relationships with the Community

- A. The Board needs to come to consensus on their Community Action Plan.
- B. The community comment periods at RAB meetings are important but need some control.
 - 1. Answering the questions during the meeting was what consumed the time.
 - 2. Speaker cards are good.
 - 3. Three minute limit (6 minutes for Spanish due to translation).
 - 4. No questions to presenters from the audience. Questions for presenters should be addressed through RAB members.
 - 5. Create a better atmosphere for listening and responding to the public.
- C. Other General Comments:
 - 1. The comments and questions were not directed to the RAB but to the Air Force or other agencies.
 - 2. People ask questions and make comments and leave before the presentation that will answer their questions. Comment time needs to be after the presentations.
 - 3. Majority of comments concerned health issues and not restoration issues.

4. The community is using the RAB meetings as if the meetings are public hearings.
5. Questions asked should receive an answer at a later date, but in a timely fashion.
6. Mr. Quintanilla asked what statute appoints GKDA as the community representative for base redevelopment. Mr. McCullough said he would provide a copy of the law to him.

D. Suggestions for improving the meeting:

1. Read the RAB's purpose at the start of each meeting.
2. Inform the audience of ground rules and stick to them.
3. Produce and post large posters with the RAB purpose and meeting ground rules at all meetings.
4. Have charts to show the program's progress.
5. The presentations need to be clear and in direct language.
6. Make sure RAB members live up to commitments.

IV. Relationships with Agencies

A. The number one issue was the issue of health. It was explained that progress is being made to help San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD) with funding. Mr. McCullough said the RAB deserves a lot of credit for the progress made in just the last 3 months. Although there has been progress, we are at least a month away from being able to discuss the issues of supporting SAMHD. Mr. John Jacobi, Texas Health Department, said the state is very supportive of the SAMHD efforts.

B. Comments Concerning Health:

1. The charter doesn't address health issues. What other forums do people have?
2. Funds will be coming from the Base Conversion Agency coffers.
3. The RAB needs to move out of the health arena, since that is not its purpose.
4. The Air Force can't do everything; however people do need direction to get their issues resolved.

C. RAB needs a better understanding of the transition process, the RAB's role, and the Air Force's response to input. A special meeting of the RAB will be held on 22 Aug for this purpose.

1. Air Force overall public outreach should be coordinated with the RAB.

D. The representatives of the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission and the United States Environmental Protection Agency need to clarify and keep the RAB updated on their agencies part of the process.

E. Suggestions:

1. Health Program update at each RAB meeting.
2. Coordinate meetings with the RAB.
3. Provide 'Bulletin Board' at RAB meetings for posting other meeting notices.
4. Explain why pending litigation impedes discussion of certain items.
5. Open Base Conversion Team meetings to the community.

V. Meeting Wrap Up

A. Meeting Pluses:

1. Cookies.
2. Good meeting pace.
3. The board kept focus.
4. Good opportunity to clear up things among the membership.
5. Good attendance.
6. Facilitators.

B. RAB Member Wishes:

1. Better coordination.
2. Better chairs.
3. Latest RAB roster.
4. Define who we are.

Attachments (*Provided at the meeting to all RAB members)

1. *Draft Bookmark*
2. Typed version of Meeting Outline Posters and Recorded Comments
3. *Executive Session Agenda
4. *RAB charter with attachments
5. *Draft Communication Action Plan
6. *Plusses & Wishes, 11 April RAB meeting
7. *Public comments made to the RAB at the 13 June 00 meeting

Attachment #4

RAB

1 Aug 00

RAB EXECUTIVE SESSION

AUGUST 1, 2000

RAB INTERNAL GROUND RULES

- Open to other points of view.
- Communicate in open, civil manner.
- No domination of discussion or hidden agendas.
- Meetings conducted so that each member can participate.
- Each member participates as individual - votes, consensus not needed.
- Members have to commit time for meetings.
- Members be willing to communicate with public.
- Short, efficient meetings.
- More meetings or more use of subcommittees.
- Better control of meetings.
- Members agree that the public asks questions/makes comments only during community comment periods. Questions answered later.
- More community members representing specific groups (churches, schools).

CONCERNS - GROUNDRULES

- More meetings
- Subcommittees - need more than one.
- Not enough people who are from the community - show where each member lives/works on map.
 - Have community person make presentations to RAB.
 - Recruit members from community
 - Subcommittee to address recruiting more community members. Mark Puffer, Alfred Rocha
 - Underscore that it is an advisory board.
 - Definition of "community"
 - Better communication with the community.

RELATIONSHIP WITH COMMUNITY

- Need consensus on Community Action Plan
- Outreach to community (how relate to AF public process?)
- Rules for public at RAB meetings.
 - Cards
 - 3-minute limit (6-minute Spanish)
 - Spanish interpretation (\$ or comm person).
 - Questions for presenters go through RAB members.
 - Clear, direct language for presentations.
 - Clear statement of who we are and purpose at beginning of meeting.
 - Have time charts to show progress.
 - Create better atmosphere for listening and responding to public.
 - Facilitate responses to community concerns.

RELATIONSHIP WITH COMMUNITY

- Concern about conflicting information.
- Role of Health Dept has helped.

Attachment #4

RAB

1 Aug 00

- Getting presentations for organ to which belong.
- Identify/focus on positive aspects of the process.
- Give warning to wrap-up slightly before 3 minutes up.
- Need to keep faith with the community.
- "Comments have been noted and you will receive a written response by____"
- At beginning and right before public comment, tell them about 3-minute limit—in English and Spanish.
- Read purpose of RAB at beginning of meeting (poster in English and Spanish).
- Questions submitted in writing; comments made verbally.
- Includes community questions' answers in agenda packet - or make a separate packet - to verify that answers given.
- Shouldn't be just the RAB that represents community - need to be other mechanisms.
 - Make known what else is going on.
- Answer that night in 3 minutes - answer in 2 weeks in writing - notify questioner if can't get to answer in agreed-on time; care, respect.

Questions

Responsive, welcoming environment.

RAB AND AGENCIES

- AF
 - Transition to closure (Past history/litigation)
 - Overall public outreach coordination with RAB
 - Rab role/AF response to input
 -
- Regulatory Agencies TNRCC/EPA
 - Clarify and update on process
- City agencies
 - Health Dist - New program.
 - GKDA - future manager

RELATIONSHIP WITH AF/AGENCIES

- Update at each meeting on health program.
- What other forum to discuss health issues? Health Dept's new program once it's in place.
- BCA info at 8/22 meeting and talk about coordination/info on other public info. Efforts.
 - Opps to participate
- Coordination with RAB on meeting schedule.
- Post meeting notices on "bulletin board" for other meetings at RAB meetings.
- Discuss litigation issue and inability to discuss certain items because of the pending litigation.
 - Timelines
 - Constraints
 - Issues
- BRAC clean-up team still not open to community.

TS

- Cookies

Attachment #4

RAB

1 Aug 00

- Pace good, keep moving.
- Chance to clear things among ourselves.
- Keep focus
- Two volunteers
- Clarification of focus.
- Learned about more meetings.
- Attendance.

Wishes

- Better coordination.
- Lousy chairs.
- John and Linda at meetings.
- Define membership - who we are.
- Latest list.

•

11 April 00 RAB Action Item/Response

Item: 1

Description: A copy of the executive summary of the Vinyl Chloride Vapor Testing Report was requested.

Requester: Mr. Quintanilla

OPR: Mr. Ryan

Action: Provide summary.

Response: The report did not have an official executive summary, however materials were assembled that would provide a summary of the report. The report was mailed to RAB Members 2 May 00.

11 April 00 RAB Action Item/Response**Item: 2**

Description: The question was asked, "Are other bases in the country having basically the same problems as Kelly and are they using natural attenuation.

Requester: Ms. Grybos

OPR: Ms. Crowell

Action: Provide written response.

Response: The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence produced a report on natural attenuation of chlorinated solvents performance and cost results from 14 demonstration sites at 5 Air Force Bases. Ms. Grybos was provided the complete report. The executive summary follows this page.

In October of 1999 Congressman Rodriguez asked a similar question of the EPA and they provide the following response:

• **Where has natural attenuation worked and not worked?** The EPA reviewed their "Superfund Public Information System" database for Superfund sites where Monitored Natural Attenuation was chosen as the remedy or part of the remedy. These sites included approximately 40 industrial sites or businesses, approximately 25 industrial and municipal landfills, three farms that had illegal dumping, two Department of Energy (DoE) sites, and eight U.S. Air Force (USAF) bases. As the cleanup for these Superfund sites is ongoing, the success of the remedies has not yet been determined. The length of time listed in the database where a contingency remedy would be used if Monitored Natural Attenuation was not performing as expected varied from two to 30 years.

The EPA does not currently have a convenient remedy database for sites that are not Superfund sites. Discussions with the USAF indicate that Monitored Natural Attenuation has been selected or has been recommended as a remedy at a number of bases. USAF bases where Monitored Natural Attenuation has been selected as a remedy include Keesler AFB in Mississippi, Goodfellow AFB in Texas, and Brooks AFB in San Antonio, Texas. Keesler AFB is located in a residential and light commercial area and Brooks AFB is located in a light residential area. Brooks AFB is using a technology called soil vapor extraction to clean up the source of the contamination and Monitored Natural Attenuation for the remainder of the contamination. The cleanup time estimated for this remedy is 12 years for the source control and eight years for the Monitored Natural Attenuation remedy to reach cleanup goals.

**NATURAL ATTENUATION OF CHLORINATED SOLVENTS
PERFORMANCE AND COST RESULTS FROM MULTIPLE AIR FORCE
DEMONSTRATION SITES**

TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION TECHNICAL SUMMARY REPORT

October 1999

Prepared For

**Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence
Technology Transfer Division
Brooks Air Force Base, Texas 78235**

Prepared By

**Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.
1700 Broadway, Suite 900
Denver, Colorado 80290**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This technical memorandum summarizes the results of natural attenuation treatability studies (TSs) conducted at 14 United States (US) Air Force sites in the Continental US. In June 1993, the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Technology Transfer Division (AFCEE/ERT), in cooperation with the US Environmental Protection Agency National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Subsurface Protection and Remediation Division, and Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. (Parsons ES), began a major initiative to evaluate the effectiveness of monitored natural attenuation (MNA) for remediation of groundwater contaminated with organic compounds. This study is nearing completion, and the results for sites contaminated with fuel hydrocarbons are summarized in *Natural Attenuation of Fuel Hydrocarbons - Performance and Cost Results from Multiple Air Force Demonstration Sites* (Parsons ES, 1999). The results of natural attenuation evaluations at sites contaminated with chlorinated solvents and their associated biodegradation daughter products (referred to as chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons [CAHs] in this document) or a mixture of CAHs and other contaminants (principally fuel hydrocarbons) are presented in this document.

The main emphasis of the work described herein was to evaluate the potential for naturally occurring degradation mechanisms to reduce the concentrations of CAHs dissolved in groundwater to levels that are protective of human health and the environment, and to limit the migration of CAH plumes in groundwater. The TSs were not intended to be contamination assessment reports or remedial action plans; rather, they were designed to provide a scientific evaluation of natural attenuation that could be used by individual Air Force bases and their prime environmental contractor(s) for future remedial decision making. Specific objectives included:

- Developing site characterization techniques to more accurately document *in situ* geochemistry and to maximize the quantity and quality of collected field data while reducing overall expenditures of money and time;
- Providing a consistent framework for documenting historical contaminant reductions and geochemical patterns consistent with biodegradation, and determining rates of contaminant degradation;
- Identifying those biological processes most responsible for contaminant attenuation in varied subsurface environments;
- Using analytical or numerical groundwater flow and solute fate and transport models to predict the effects of natural attenuation, both alone and in combination with engineered remedial technologies, on the future migration and persistence of dissolved CAHs;
- Evaluating strategies for using MNA as the sole remedial approach or in combination with other remedial techniques; and
- Developing long-term monitoring (LTM) strategies to verify the progress of natural attenuation over time until appropriate action levels are attained.

ES-1

The following observations can be made based on the results of the TSs performed under this program:

- CAHs dissolved in groundwater are undergoing natural attenuation under all of the broad range of environmental conditions represented at the 14 Air Force test sites evaluated. Although intrinsic bioremediation (aerobic degradation and/or anaerobic reductive dechlorination) was found to be occurring to some degree at all of the sites studied under this program, the biodegradation of CAHs should not be considered universal. Sites were selected for study under this program only if it was suspected that biodegradation of CAHs was occurring at least in a limited fashion. Sites with no evidence of reductive dechlorination were excluded. This was done to facilitate an understanding of the biological mechanisms of natural CAH attenuation.
- The degree and rate of intrinsic bioremediation of CAHs is highly site specific, and is dependent upon the prevailing bio- and geochemistries of groundwater at a site (i.e., Type 1, Type 2, Type 3, or mixed environments described by USEPA [1998]).
- Eleven of the 14 sites studied exhibited some type of mixed behavior, with nine of the sites exhibiting Type 1 behavior coupled with either Type 2 behavior or Type 3 behavior. Two sites exhibited Type 2 behavior coupled with Type 3 behavior. The remaining three sites exhibited primarily Type 1 behavior. At least a portion of all of the sites were characterized by anaerobic conditions, and all except for F.E. Warren AFB LF-03 were either actively sulfate-reducing or methanogenic in at least a portion of the plume area. In all cases where petroleum hydrocarbons were commingled with CAHs the sites were actively methanogenic, and reductive dechlorination was occurring.
- Eight of the 14 sites had completed receptor exposure pathways.
- Three of the 14 sites appeared to have expanding plumes, six of the sites appeared to have plumes that are either stable or expanding slowly, and the remaining five plumes appeared to be either stable or receding.
- Field-scale biodegradation rate constants for two sites calculated using a conservative tracer (USEPA, 1998) were $3.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ day}^{-1}$ and $7.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ day}^{-1}$ (half-lives of 6.3 and 2.6 years, respectively).
- Field-scale biodegradation rate constants for the 11 sites with potentially stable plumes, calculated for trichloroethene (TCE), *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene (*cis*-1,2-DCE), vinyl chloride (VC), and total chlorinated ethenes using the method of Buscheck and Alcantar (1995), ranged from $5.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ per day (day}^{-1}\text{)}$ to $1.3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$ (half-lives of 0.1 year to 38 years), with geometric mean and median values of $4.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ day}^{-1}$ (half-life of 4.5 years) and $4.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ day}^{-1}$ (half-life of 3.9 years), respectively. Where possible, field-scale reductive dechlorination rates also were computed using the method of Moutoux *et al.* (1996). These rates ranged from $2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ day}^{-1}$ to $4.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ day}^{-1}$ (half-lives of 0.8 year to 47,000 years), with geometric mean and median values of $8.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ day}^{-1}$ (half-life of 221 years) and $1.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ day}^{-1}$ (half-life of 136 years), respectively.

- Some correlation was observed between field biodegradation rates and average groundwater velocities; maximum concentrations of dissolved hydrogen; minimum oxidation-reduction potentials (ORPs); minimum plume sulfate concentrations; plume "hotspot" total organic carbon concentrations; maximum concentrations of total benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX); groundwater temperature; and plume length.
- Correlations between field biodegradation rates and maximum methane and CAH concentrations were not apparent.
- Recently developed contaminant fate and transport models are more sophisticated than models used for this initiative, and will allow more accurate simulation of the migration and persistence of CAHs dissolved in groundwater.
- Modeling results (obtained by simulating CAH degradation using first-order kinetics) suggest that, in many cases, conservative groundwater quality standards will not be uniformly achieved throughout the plumes within 100 years without the implementation of aggressive remedial programs that significantly reduce the contamination source and elevated concentrations of dissolved contaminants throughout the plume.
- The average cost per site for completing supplemental site characterization using existing monitoring wells and a Geoprobe®, laboratory analysis, data analysis, fate and transport modeling, and reporting was \$122,000. Slightly higher costs would be incurred at sites where conventional auger drilling is required.
- Of the 14 sites studied under this program, natural attenuation processes at two sites were sufficiently efficient to warrant the use of MNA in combination with institutional controls as the sole remedial alternative. In two cases, additional site characterization was recommended to facilitate assessment of the need for engineered remediation. In other cases, some form of engineered remediation was recommended in conjunction with MNA. However, MNA was recommended as the primary treatment alternative for at least a portion of the CAH plume at every site evaluated under this program.
- Recommended LTM programs for MNA included an average network of 17 wells and 3 surface water stations, and the projected average annual monitoring cost to implement MNA was \$22,800.

Because of the extremely site-specific nature of CAH biodegradation, quantifying intrinsic bioremediation is more difficult at sites contaminated with these compounds. For these reasons, remedial contractors working for the Department of Defense should critically evaluate the efficacy of MNA as a remedial option for dissolved CAHs. In all cases, engineered alternatives such as source reduction also should be evaluated to determine how they would limit plume migration and/or accelerate attainment of target cleanup levels.

11 April 00 RAB Action Item/Response

Item: 3

Description: The question was asked, "Could I have list of the bases, how long they have been using natural attenuation, what's its steps and whether it is in a large metropolitan area and also the health assessments that went with these."

Requester: Ms. Grybos

OPR: Ms. Crowell

Action: Provide list.

Response: The reports from the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence and EPA described in the prior response provide some of this information. We have checked within the Air Force and with EPA to identify any health assessments that might have been done on monitored natural attenuation projects. To date, we have not found any health assessments.

11 April 00 RAB Action Item/Response

Item: 4

Description: Would like to see any study on monitored natural attenuation conducted on any area similar to San Antonio.

Requester: Ms Grybos

OPR: Mr. Walters

Action: Provide a study if available.

Response: The available information was provided under action item #2.

11 April 00 RAB Action Item/Response

Item: 5

Description: Would like a report on the groundwater model.

Requester: Ms Grybos

OPR: Mr. Rohne

ACTION: Provide information on the groundwater model.

Response: See the following White Paper.

WHITE PAPER ON GROUNDWATER MODELING AT KELLY AIR FORCE BASE

What is groundwater modeling? Groundwater modeling is the use of mathematical formulas and actual data to predict how groundwater flows and how contaminants travel and change their chemical makeup. Generally, the formulas are coded into computer programs, where the data is converted to a visual format.

How is it used? The model is used in many ways, including contaminant mapping, presentation of geotechnical parameters, groundwater elevation and direction of flow, and contaminant fate and transport. These are explained in the following paragraphs.

The model is used to map plumes so that areas of groundwater contamination are identified. Data is gathered from a large group of monitoring wells located both on and off of Kelly AFB. Kelly itself has over 1400 wells and data is also used from wells from other parties such as TxDOT, USGS and private well owners.

Geotechnical information such as the gravel layer thickness and depth to Navarro clay are important factors in understanding groundwater flow. Groundwater will flow in the path of least resistance. Since the soil around Kelly AFB is clay and gravel, the groundwater will generally flow through the gravel, which is more porous (i.e., has more holes). The Navarro clay is over 600 feet thick and, because of its tight formation (i.e., no holes), prevents groundwater from migrating downward. (The Edwards Aquifer is located below the Navarro Clay). If we know the depth to the Navarro clay and the gravel thickness, we can predict where the groundwater is located.

From the well data, groundwater elevations are obtained. The elevations are mapped at their respective well site and contours can be drawn. Contours are lines connecting points where the elevation is the same. From the contours, groundwater flow is derived. Since water flows down gradient (i.e., from high to low), the direction of groundwater flow is perpendicular to the contours. This tells us which way the water and contamination is moving.

Fate and transport modeling shows us what happens to the contaminants (fate) and how far they travel (transport). Again, existing data is used to reflect current conditions of the groundwater and its potential to degrade contaminants. This information is combined with information from the flow model to predict how contaminants will change in concentration over time.

How is modeling used for decision making? At Kelly AFB, we perform investigations at areas that are suspected to be contaminated. During the investigation, data is gathered from soil and from groundwater monitoring wells. The "nature and extent" of contamination is obtained from this data. Then a study, called the Corrective Measures Study or CMS, is developed. It is in this phase that modeling is used.

Different alternatives for cleanup are presented in the CMS and modeling is used to predict if they will work or not. The "no action" alternative is also modeled for comparison purposes. For each alternative, the model predicts how long it will take to reach a particular cleanup goal. This information is combined with other factors such as cost, technical impracticability and short and long term effectiveness (i.e., will the action remain viable) to come up with a recommended alternative.

After the CMS phase, a design phase occurs. Modeling is also used to refine the location of corrective action systems so that maximum efficiency can be obtained. For example, if a system of groundwater recovery wells is being installed, we would want to place the wells in areas where there is sufficient groundwater.

What specifically has Kelly AFB done? A basewide flow model was developed, which provided geotechnical information, groundwater elevations and direction of flow. Other data such as hydraulic conductivity (how fast the water can move through the soil) was provided.

In addition to the basewide model, two "zoom" models were developed, where a more focused look at certain areas of the base was performed. In the zoom models, additional site-specific data points were added to the model and the grid size was reduced from 300 feet to 50 feet. This reduction in spacing allows better resolution and better results. The two areas where zoom models were developed are Site S-4 on the southeast side of the base and Zone 5 in the northern section of the base. A third zoom model for East Kelly and off base is currently under development.

What key points should I remember?

Modeling is a tool that is used to:

- provide scientific support
- predict the way groundwater flows
- predict the way contaminants flow
- predict what happens to contaminants
- aid in decision making

11 April 00 RAB Action Item/Response

Item: 6

Description: How are the employees being protected from the dirt that's out being captured, like the extra dirt from the digging going on around building 171.

Requester: Ms. Flores

OPR: Mr. Ryan

Action: Request a response.

Response: There has not been any construction at or around Building 171 for more than a year. We mailed a letter requesting clarification to Ms. Flores and have not received any further information. The closest construction at the time the question was asked was being done by Union Pacific Railroad on their property.

11 April 00 RAB Action Item/Response**Item:** 7**Description:** What reference material show the possibility of stainless steel well screens causing high hits for Chromium. *For EPA contractors.***Requester:** Mr. Rice**OPR:** EPA**Action:** Request EPA's contractors provide a response.

Response: EPA contractors collected groundwater samples from 22 shallow groundwater monitoring wells between February 7 and February 17, 2000. According to documents provided by KAFB, these monitoring wells are constructed with stainless steel well screens. Analytical results indicate that groundwater from two of the monitoring wells sampled contain concentrations of chromium exceeding the EPA MCL. Analytical results from these same monitoring wells also indicate elevated levels of nickel present in the groundwater (please refer to the analytical results tables provided during the April 11 RAB Meeting). The EPA contractor suggested that because chromium and nickel concentrations were both elevated, these elevated concentrations might be attributable to the natural degradation of the stainless steel well screens.

References which document the potential for chromium and nickel to leach from stainless steel well screens and potentially impact groundwater quality are listed below.

USEPA, 1992. RCRA Ground-Water Monitoring: Draft Technical Guidance, Office of Solid Waste, Washington, DC.

USEPA, 1989. Handbook of Suggested Practices for the Design and Installation of Ground-Water Monitoring Wells, Office of Research and Development, Washington, DC.

USEPA, 1984. A Guide to the Selection of Materials for Monitoring Well Construction and Ground-Water Sampling, Office of Research and Development, Washington, DC.

Hewitt, A.D., 1989. Leaching of Metal Pollutant from Four Well Casings Used for Ground-Water Monitoring, U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, New Hampshire.

Hewitt, A.D., 1992. Potential of Common Well Casing Materials to Influence Aqueous Metal Concentration, Ground Water Monitoring Review, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 131-136.

Parker, L.V., A.D. Hewitt and T.F. Jenkins, 1990. Influence of Well Casing Material on Trace-Level Chemicals in Well Water, Ground Water Monitoring Review, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 146-156.

11 April 00 RAB Action Item/Response

Item: 8

Description: The requestor asked for a cleanup timetable.

Requester: Mr. Pena

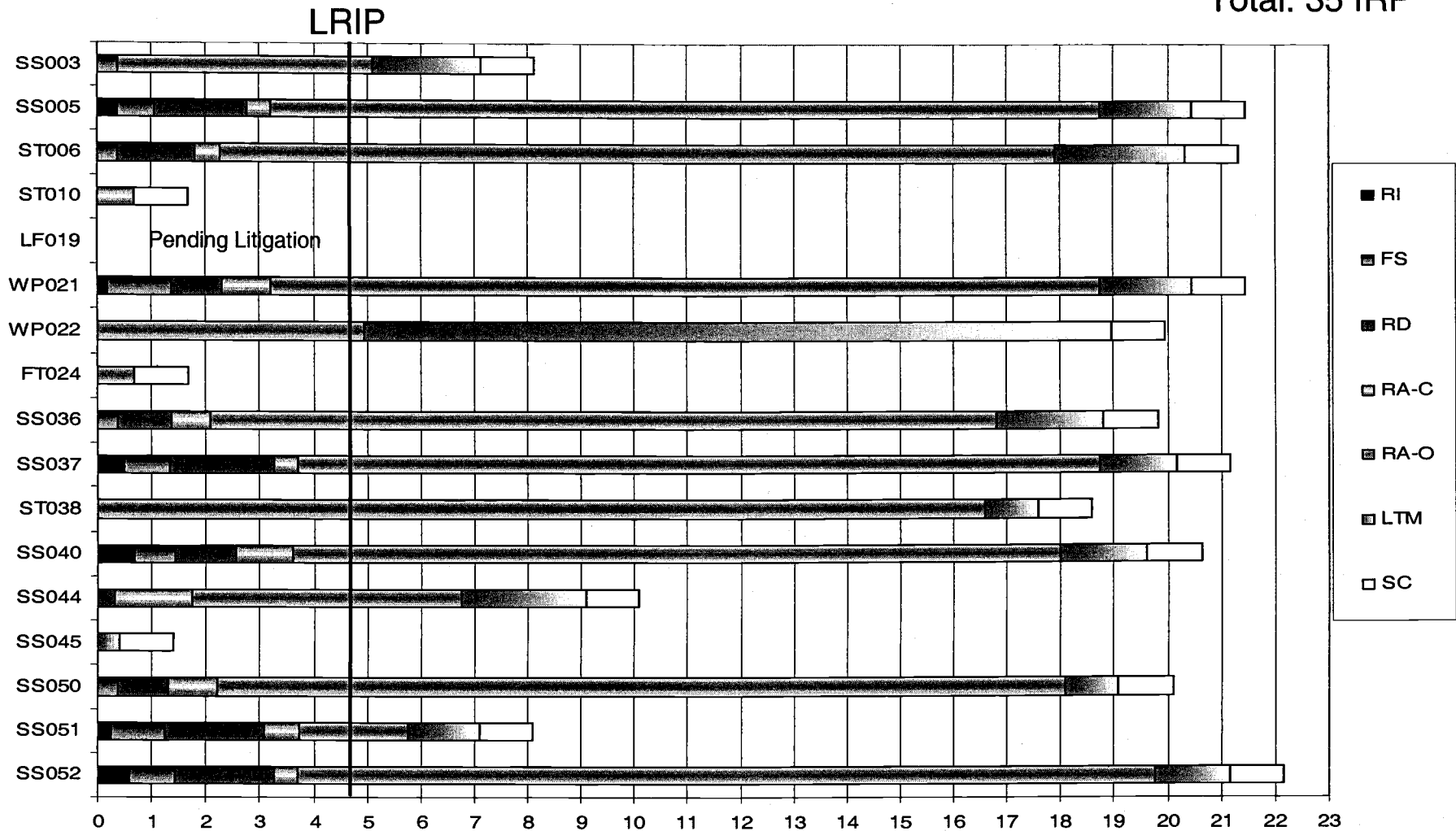
OPR: Mr. Buelter

Action: Provide a timetable.

Response: Timetables were mailed to Mr. Pena. (See attachments)

IRP Site Close-Outs (FY00 to Close-Out)

Total: 35 IRP



7 Sites closed by TNRCC: SS004, ST007, ST008, SS009, SS025, ST047 & ST048
 11 Sites projected for SC in FY00 & FY01: SS002, SS028, SS030, SS031, SS032, WP033,
 WP034, SS039, SS042, ST046 & ST049

Current as of 14 April 2000

SCHEDULE TO COMPLETE

'80 '85 '90 '95 '00 '05 '10 '15 '20 '25 '30

STUDY

'82-'00

CLEANUP

'90-'04



Last Remedy in Place

LONG TERM OPERATION

Five Year Reviews

'00-'30

LONG TERM MONITORING

Site Closeout

11 April 00 RAB Action Item/Response

Item: 10

Description: Are there any plans for a long-term study of former and present employees of Kelly AFB to determine if they were exposed to contaminants and display any symptoms.

Requester: Ms. Grybos

OPR: Capt. Sassaman

Action: Provide written response.

Response: At this time we do not have plans for such a long-term study. Based on their completed studies ATSDR does not consider it likely that current on-base exposures would result in negative health effects. However, ATSDR is continuing to study air emissions. ATSDR is looking at past and present air emissions at on-base locations where exposures may have occurred. ATSDR uses a refined model using historical air emissions to better evaluate the exposure conditions. They investigate the behavior of air emissions in the immediate vicinity of the sources. Decisions on what needs to be done will be made after ATSDR completes their studies.

11 April 00 RAB Action Item/Response

Item: 9

Description: The question was asked, "Can ATSDR provide funding for forming a committee or organization to look into health issues."

Requester: Mr. Quintanilla

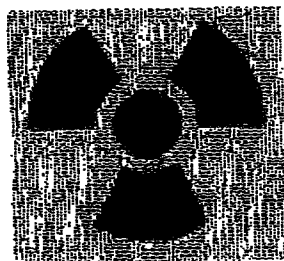
OPR: Maria Teran-MacIver
ATSDR/Community Involvement Branch

Action: Request a written response.

Response: ATSDR does not have a mechanism for "funding" community health action groups. We can provide administrative support to form a Community Assistance Panel (CAP) when there . There are a number of other possibilities for funding community health action groups which I would be glad to explore with an interested group of citizens: NAACHO grants, EPA TAG grants, DOD TAPP grants, Kellogg grants.

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Kelly AFB Radioactive Material/Waste Usage and Storage Sites



Charles Williams - AFBCA/DK
Lt. Daniel Shaw - AFIERA/SDRH,
Radioactive and Mixed Waste Office

Site Summary

- 27 Total Sites
 - 17 Active Sites
 - 10 Historical Sites
- Radioactive Sources Involved
 - Sealed
 - Unsealed Complete site list (available upon request)

Investigation/Remediation

- 18 sites were surveyed in 1998 and 99
 - 5 sites showed slightly elevated levels of radiation and needed remediation
- 9 Remaining sites will be surveyed in 2001

4 Former Radium Paint Shops

- Older two were surveyed in 1999, found to be below action levels and will be deed recorded.
- Newer two were surveyed in 1999 and 2000, found to have some radon and radium contamination and will be remediated in 2001

Regulators

- AFMOA/SGOR, USAF Radioisotope Secretariat (RIC) - Has master license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
- TNRCC and TDH
- EPA - Lead Agency

Kelly Clean-Up Plan

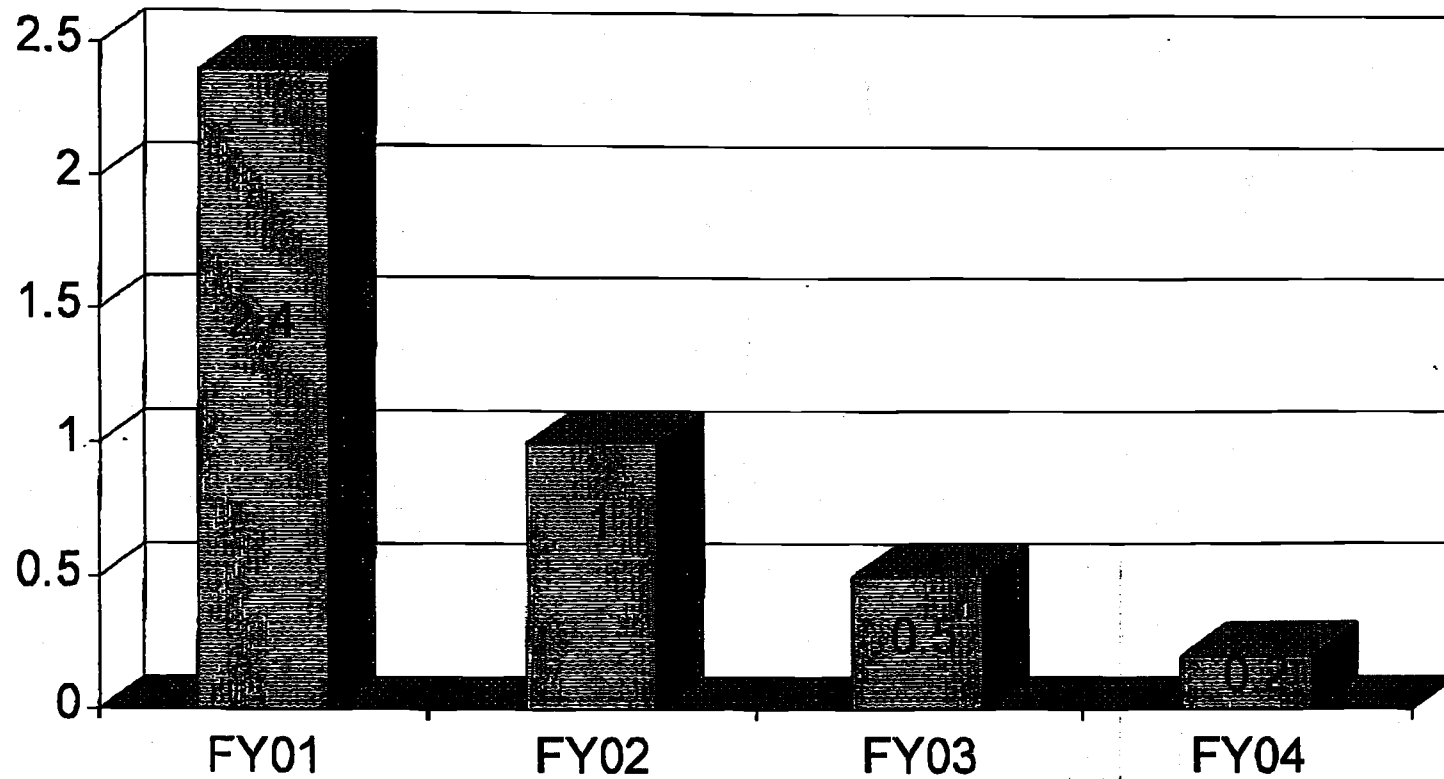
- Survey all 27 sites
- Meet regulatory requirements (EPA's 15 mrem)
- Remediate radiation down to levels indistinguishable from background.

No Further Action (NFA) Status

- Out of the 27 sites
 - 12 NFAs from the RIC
 - 11 NFAs pending from the EPA

Funding

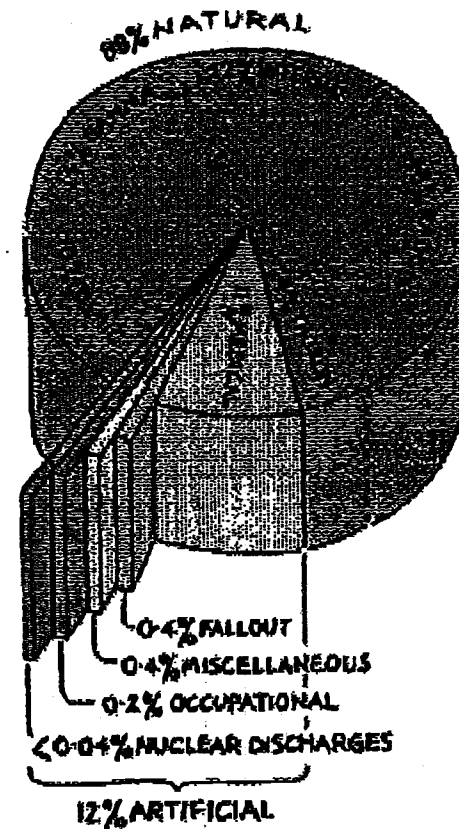
FY 01 to FY04 (in Millions)



Current as of 14 April 2000

Health Information

- Average American gets 360 mrem of radiation annually from naturally occurring materials
- This 360 mrem comes from 88% Natural (radon, cosmic) and 12% artificial sources (medical, fallout)



Health Information (Cont)

- 1 Rem is a measure of dose of any kind of radiation required to deposit 1 Joule of energy into 1 kg of absorbing material, such as body tissue.
(millirem = 1/1000 of a rem)
- NRC release criteria (cleanup level) is set at 25 mrem/year annual dosage to a human
 - less than 1/10 th the average annual dosage received from natural sources (317 mrem)
- NRC states that a radiation worker is allowed a maximum of 5000 mrem/year

Training for Kelly Workers

- 11 Mar - Base Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) provided training session for AF workers in Bldg 326 (former radium shop)
- 29 Mar - TDH provided training session for Lockheed/Martin network substation workers in Bldg 324 (former radium shop)
- 10 Apr - MKM Eng and Base RSO provided training session for LM/Boeing workers in Bldg 375-2LM (former flight controls shop)
- Bldg 324 & 326 EG&G facility maintenance workers - TDH has or plans to train as requested

Summary

- Sites will be investigated by end of 2001
- Sites will be remediated by end of 2002
- Very low levels of radiation at Kelly sites

Relative Risk Evaluation Table

Site Name	Site ID	Category Rating						Overall Relative Risk	Site Closed or Awaiting Closure
		Groundwater	Surface Water (Human)	Surface Water (Ecological)	Soil	Sediment (Human)	Sediment (Ecological)		
Spill Site S-1	SS003	High	NE	NE	High	NE	NE	High	
Site S-4	ST006	High	NE	NE	High	NE	NE	High	
D-1 Landfill	LF011	High	High	High	High	NE	NE	High	
D-3 Landfill	LF013	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	NE	NE	High	
D-5 Landfill	LF015	Medium	High	High	High	NE	NE	High	
D-6 Landfill	LF016	High	NE	NE	High	NE	NE	High	
D-7 Landfill	LF017	High	NE	NE	High	NE	NE	High	
D-10 Landfill	LF019	NE	High	High	Medium	NE	NE	High	
Evaporation Pit E-3	WP022	High	NE	NE	High	NE	NE	High	
Sludge Drying Lagoon (SA-8)	SS030	High	High	High	NE	NE	NE	High	
Sludge Spreading Area (SA-4)	SS032	Medium	NE	NE	High	NE	NE	High	
GW Contamination Zone – Leon Creek	SS035	High	High	High	NE	NE	NE	High	
GW Contamination Zone –2	SS036	High	High	High	NE	NE	NE	High	
Zone 3 Groundwater	SS037	High	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	High	
Metal Plating Shops (OT-2)	SS040	High	NE	NE	High	NE	NE	High	
Combined Site 2	SS042	High	High	High	High	NE	NE	High	
Combined Site (CS-3) Ravine	SS043	High	High	High	Low	NE	NE	High	

NE = Not Evaluated

Site Name	Site ID	Category Rating						Overall Relative Risk	Site Closed or Awaiting Closure
		Groundwater	Surface Water (Human)	Surface Water (Ecological)	Soil	Sediment (Human)	Sediment (Ecological)		
Zone 3, IWCS	SS044	High	NE	NE	High	NE	NE	High	
Groundwater Zone 5	SS050	High	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	High	
Zone 4 Groundwater	SS052	High	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	High	
Security Hill Area	LF001	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	NE	NE	Medium	
Site S-3	SS005	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	NE	NE	Medium	
D-2 Landfill	LF012	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	NE	NE	Medium	
D-4 Landfill	LF014	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	NE	NE	Medium	
S-10 Spill Site	SS045	Medium	NE	NE	Low	NE	NE	Medium	
IWCS Site	SS051	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	
RD-1 RAD Disposal Area	RW026	Low	Low	NE	Low	NE	NE	Low	
SA-1 Sludge Spreading Area	WP029	NE	NE	NE	Low	NE	NE	Low	
Former IWTP	SS002								♦
S-2 Storage Yard	SS004								♦
S-5 UST/Spill Site	ST007								♦
S-6 UST/Spill Site	ST008								♦
S-7 UST/Spill Site	ST009								♦
S-9 Fuel Site	ST010								♦
D-8 Landfill	LF018								♦
E-2 Evaporation Pit	WP020								♦

NE = Not Evaluated

Site Name	Site ID	Category Rating						Overall Relative Risk	Site Closed or Awaiting Closure
		Groundwater	Surface Water (Human)	Surface Water (Ecological)	Soil	Sediment (Human)	Sediment (Ecological)		
E-1 Evaporation Pit	WP021								♦
FC-1 Fire Training Area	FT023								♦
FC-2 Fire Training Area	FT024								♦
IS-1 Spill Site	SS025								♦
RD-2 Radioactive Disposal Area	RW027								♦
S4-A Hazwaste Storage	SS028								♦
SA-4 Sludge Spreading Area	SS031								♦
SD-1 Sludge Drying Beds	WP033								♦
SD-2 Sludge Drying Beds	WP034								♦
OT-1 Liquid Waste Incinerator	SS039								♦
B-1 Salvage Lumber Burn Area	SS041								♦
Bldg. 182 UST Site	ST046								♦
Bldg. 386 UST Site	ST047								♦
Bldg. 308 UST Site	ST048								♦
Bldg. 38 UST Site	ST049								♦

NE = Not Evaluated

FINAL PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

FINAL PAGE