KELLY RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

July 14th, 2009 6:30 p.m.
Port Authority of San Antonio
907 Billy Mitchell Boulevard
San Antonio, Texas 78226

RAB Community Members:
Beverly Abbott
Paul Person
Brian Skrobarcek

RAB Government Members:
Paul Carroll, Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA), Government Co-Chair
Tommy Camden, San Antonio Metropolitan Health Department (SAMHD)
Kyle Cunningham, SAMHD, Alternate
Jorge Salazar, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Alternate
Mark Weegar, TCEQ
Kathryn Thompson, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
Gil Vargas, Port Authority

AFRPA Staff:
Melissa Baird, Contractor
Daniel Dunning, Contractor
Laura Guerrero-Redman, Contractor
Kelly Marshall, Contractor
Eddie Martinez, Contractor/Facilitator
Bill Norton, Contractor
Walter Peck, AFRPA
Armando Perez, Public Affairs Officer, AFRPA
Jeremy Shields, Contractor
Larry Tyner, Contractor

Elected Officials:
Stephanie Smith, Office of Charles A. Gonzalez

Public Attendees:
Eloy Garcia
Kelly Gambill
Scott Huddleston
Stephanie Ramsey
Jeremy Shields

RAB Members Not Present:
Rodrigo Garcia
Nazirite Perez

(PROCEEDINGS BEGAN AT 6:41)

MR. MARTINEZ: All right, ladies and gentlemen. If you will take your seat so we can get started.

Welcome to tonight's meeting of the Restoration Advisory Board for the former Kelly Air Force Base. My name is Eddie Martinez and I'm kind of subbing in for Mr. Martinez, who is your usual facilitator. No relation here. So I'd like to get started by the RAB members doing some introductions of themselves to the members out in the general audience. So if you could start over there.

MR. WEEGAR: Mark Weegar, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. I'm in the Austin office and I'm the Kelly Air Force Base Project Manager.

MS. THOMAS: Kathy Thomas, EPA out of Dallas.

MR. VARGAS: Gil Vargas, the port engineer for Port San Antonio.

MR. SKROBARCEK: Brian Skrobarcek, community member of RAB.

MR. PERSON: Paul Person, Union Pacific Railroad.

MR. ARMANDO PEREZ: Armando Perez, Public Affairs Officer for AFRPA.

MR. CARROLL: Paul Carroll. I'm the BRAC Environmental Coordinator for AFRPA.

MR. CAMDEN: Tommy Camden. I'm the Environmental Health Services Administrator for the San Metro Health District.

MR. PERSON: I hate to bring up a really bad subject, but we don't have a quorum for tonight's meeting.

MR. MARTINEZ: Well, the decision is up to y'all whether or not we continue.

MR. PERSON: I don't make the rules. I mean we're under Robert's Rules of Order so I can't say we continue.

MR. MARTINEZ: The quorum is necessary for voting on any kind of action items. If you decide to proceed, it will be on an informational basis only. So no decisions can be made tonight.

MR. SKROBARCEK: I don't think we're voting on anything tonight anyway; right?

MR. CARROLL: Not that I know of.

MR. PERSON: No, we're not. No. It's just him and me.

MR. CARROLL: So this will be informational.

MR. PERSON: Press on.

MR. MARTINEZ: We'll continue. Gina is here taking the meeting minutes or she's our court reporter. So when you're speaking, please speak loudly and clearly. For you folks in the general audience, if you'd like to make a comment during public comment period, there are cards located at the

sign-in table. You can give it to one of the young ladies back there and you'll have, you know, some time to speak. But also when you stand up and speak, also please be sure to speak clearly and loudly and also make sure you state your name when you're -- when you give your comments.

So what I'd like to do real quick is lead us through an agenda review, what we're going to talk about here tonight. And see if I can get the air mouse here. Do you want it?

MR. CARROLL: Is it working? I don't want it if it's not working.

MR. MARTINEZ: So what we're going to do first is go over a couple of administrative items, just some things that Public Affairs Team has done with respect to community outreach and try to get folks to participate in the Restoration Advisory Board. Then touch a little bit on what everybody has done as far as their cleanup and property transfer efforts, the Compliance Plan Renewal, TCEQ Permit/Compliance Plan Renewal.

After that, Paul Carroll I believe is going to give some updates on Building 360 and then the former Building 301. Then we're going to get a presentation on Site MP, where we are with that, the parking lot dig and haul there. Public comment period after that. May not necessarily be at 8 o'clock if we're moving fast. But again, we have those cards there in the back.

Then the RAB will go over some suggested agenda items for the next RAB taken from the actions items that are discussed throughout the meeting and then we'll adjourn. So pretty easy, straightforward.

So as far as admin announcements, the Public Affairs Team sent out some newspaper announcements as part of Media Day; am I correct, Melissa?

MS. BAIRD: (Nodding).

MR. MARTINEZ: Placed them in the three major newspapers here in the area, SA Express News, in La Prensa in Spanish and then also the Kelly Observer. And this was all part of the recruitment efforts. They distributed calendars, fliers and posters, did some -- the RAB members themselves did some outreach. Membership drive is going to remain open and ongoing so folks out in the audience and also RAB members, make sure that, you know, you contact those folks that seem interested in participating in the RAB and get them to come in and participate.

And out of this whole initiative, two folks were interested and that's a really good turnout. And I believe that they were provided RAB membership applications so we should be hearing something from them pretty soon.

MR. PERSON: They're here tonight?

MR. MARTINEZ: Yes.

MS. GUERRERO-REDMAN: Yes. We have one of the

gentlemen here and we have received his application so copies of those will be given to the each of the RAB members.

MR. MARTINEZ: Excellent.

MS. GUERRERO-REDMAN: Mr. Eloy Garcia.

MR. MARTINEZ: Is that you, sir? Welcome.

MR. CARROLL: Welcome.

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay. I'm going to hand it over to Mr. Paul Carroll, the BRAC Environmental Coordinator here at the former Kelly Air Force Base. He's going to give you a couple of highlights on the cleanup and property transfer.

MR. CARROLL: Well, as we do -- Mrs. Abbott is coming in. Thank you for coming tonight, Ms. Abbott. Does that make a quorum?

MR. PERSON: It makes five.

MR. CARROLL: Is it?

MR. PERSON: Five out of ten, isn't it? Five out of nine? I don't know. It doesn't matter.

MR. CARROLL: So now we have three.

MR. PERSON: Now we have three.

MR. CARROLL: Okay. As we do every RAB since I've been here, pretty much, we'll give you a few little updates on the cleanup and transfer -- property transfer. Go ahead, Eddie.

As you know, we successfully transferred over a thousand acres last fiscal year to Port San Antonio for

beneficial use. This is something kind of new y'all may not have seen. We spent about $280 million to date on the cleanup here at Kelly. A lot of money. 82 percent plus of the environmental sites have been closed in accordance with state and federal guidelines.

If you have time, you might check those posters at the back of the room and take a look at what we have. The blue ones have already been closed; the brown are pending. And I have noticed some of those have reached the blue so we'll be sure and update that for next time. And then the ones that are underneath those in yellow and white still need further action. Most of the ones that need further action are either underground storage tanks or the large IRP sites that we've spent a lot of time and effort cleaning that up.

Originally there were 52 IRP sites located on the former Kelly. 17 of those moved over to Lackland's responsibility as part of the base realignment and closure so those will be -- if you can see this map right over here, most of that is these areas over here that we call Zone 1 and part of Zone 5. Of the remaining 35 IRP sites, 24 have been closed and 11 are still open. We're still working on those.

Property -- let's see. Remaining property transfers, we're working to demonstrate to EPA, Kathy Thomas there with EPA, we have to demonstrate to EPA Region Six that the systems that we put in were remedial systems. The

cleanups that we're doing, including dig and hauls, other things, are in place and the cleanups are operating properly and successfully. That means they have to -- we have to demonstrate that they are performing as intended to clean up the environment and that they will clean up the environment in a reasonable amount of time.

So we have to kind of show those two things to EPA before EPA will approve transfer of property. As part of that, we have to ensure that we're protecting the human health and the environment while we're doing that. So that's one of the big steps to ensure that we have to meet.

Zone 2, 77 acres is scheduled to transfer in August of 2009. And then Zone 3, the remaining 373 acres is scheduled to transfer about that time in 2010.

Okay. Here's a map of these zones. Zone 3 is right here. That's the most major industrial portion of the base. Zone 2 here borders Leon Creek and Military Drive. This Zone 1 that transferred to Lackland is up here if you're interested. This map looks kind of busy, but it shows all of the remedial actions that we've placed -- put in place over -- over Kelly and off the base where the groundwater plumes have gone. So, you know, this or -- for take-home, this is -- if anybody asks questions, you can show them this map and show them where things are.

Okay. Any questions on that part?

MR. VARGAS: On Zone 2, the stuff that's coming over the next month, what exactly is it we're waiting for? I mean is it just administratively putting the documentation, to put it together?

MR. CARROLL: The process requires us to do a permit modification with the TCEQ. That's one of the steps that we do. As part of that, we get a co-owner agreement with the Port that says the Port will accept the property, will be the owner of the property; however, the Air Force will continue to be responsible for the cleanup on that property.

And then the -- we have to ensure that all the systems are in place, that we've installed remedies in all -- in all the contaminated sites. And that consists in Zone 2 of some dig and hauls, some reactive wall barriers made of iron filings, some pump and treat wells that pump contaminated groundwater and treat it.

MR. VARGAS: So there's still some activity that's going on, passive and active?

MR. CARROLL: There will be activity, yes, active and passive. The iron filing walls will sit there. We will monitor those and then ensure they're still working as long as contaminated groundwater is passing through those. We may do more injections of a carbon substrate to increase the biodegradation in the area also. And then we'll continue to operate the pump and treat systems.

MR. SKROBARCEK: So Paul, then the transfer, is that going to be a deed transfer or what kind of transfer is that?

MR. CARROLL: That will be a transfer by deed through an economic development conveyance which means that's one of our methods that we transfer property and it goes right to the Port for the economic development.

MR. PERSON: So it goes to the Real Property Agency.

MR. CARROLL: It goes from the Real Property Agency to Port San Antonio.

MR. SKROBARCEK: So Department of Defense to City of San Antonio?

MR. CARROLL: To the Port San Antonio.

MR. SKROBARCEK: Port San Antonio.

MR. CARROLL: I'm not sure how that entity is related to the city. I'm not sure the arrangement there. Gil, do you know specifically?

MR. VARGAS: Well, in terms of -- I'm sorry. I wasn't listening to the question.

MR. CARROLL: The question is is the Port San Antonio the same as the City of San Antonio?

MR. VARGAS: No. Now in time it may dedicate some right-of-way for some streets, but that hasn't happened. All this property that's being deeded over is Port San Antonio.

And then, Paul, I have to talk to you later about this, but for active remediation that's going on, will that --

will that encumber any development that we're trying to do? I mean is there physically some sites that we have to stay away from until that active remediation is completed?

MR. CARROLL: There will be various levels of land use controls on the site. It will all be restricted to industrial use I believe, which was the agreement in the beginning; however, there will be treatment systems that will have to be protected, monitoring wells that will have to be protected, similar to what's going on in Zones 4 and 5, prohibition against installation of groundwater wells for drinking and groundwater until we get the site cleaned up.

MR. CAMDEN: What will be the total acreage transfer when everything is all done and complete?

MR. CARROLL: What did we have total? 1700?

MS. THOMAS: 1700.

MR. CARROLL: 17 or 1800 acres total.

MS. THOMAS: 1300 so far.

THE COURT REPORTER: Ma'am, can you speak up?

MR. CARROLL: 1300 to date?

MS. THOMAS: 1300 so far about and then there's another 300 something (inaudible) the last one.

MR. SKROBARCEK: 363?

MR. CARROLL: 363 is the last transfer?

MR. MARTINEZ: Do you want to continue, sir?

MR. CARROLL: Permit and Compliance Plan. This is

an integral part of our cleanup here. We operate under a Permit and Compliance Plan issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. That guides our cleanup. It guides our investigation requirements. It guides basically what we have to do to be able to transfer property also.

So one of the things that -- go ahead. Eddie, can you hit it from back there? Okay.

One of the things required by the Permit and Compliance Plan is the Semiannual Compliance Plan Report and those go in in January and July. That documents results of semiannual sampling of Leon Creek and basewide groundwater sampling, that January report does. And that report was approved by TCEQ on April 21st. I believe there may be an approval letter in your packet.

And then the final draft, RCRA Permit and Compliance Plan Renewal for Former Kelly completed the public review comment and was issued by TCEQ on April 13th of this year, right about the last RAB. And I think we -- we told y'all at the last RAB that it hadn't been done yet, but right about that same time it got signed and finalized.

So we're operating a new ten-year permit. That new permit does have a few little differences, but for the most part the requirements are the same. There may be a few nuances on groundwater protection standards and clean-up levels that we have to comply with.

One of the notable differences between the old permit and this new permit was we've added 20 or 30 sampling locations that are required now with Leon Creek, which, you know, is a little beefed up from what was required before. So, you know, that -- that's -- that's hopefully an added measure of safety for us to make sure we understand what's going on with Leon Creek. Next.

MR. MARTINEZ: Well, sir, I wanted to stop you there real quick just to review what's in the RAB member's packets because you did mention there were some letters from TCEQ.

So immediately following the presentation, you'll have a series of letters. The first one is an approval letter on the RCRA Facility Investigation Report for solid waste management unit, Building 894. The second letter in that series is an approval letter for the final Semiannual Compliance Plan Report, July through December 2008. The last letter in that series is a toxicity reduction evaluation at Kelly Air Force Base.

After that, I believe these are newly revised plume maps, both for TCE and PCE. Following that, you have a couple of fact sheets here, environmental remediation at Site MP, the SVE systems, excavations and ERH technologies. And then after that, you'll see a whole bunch of media coverage from press releases to news articles that have been I guess placed in newspapers or have been found -- stories that have been found

in newspapers.

After that, you'll have the meeting minutes from the last meeting, which was held April 14th, 2009. And at the very end, this is for everyone's use, here in recruiting new members is a nomination form. So you can make copies, hand that out to anybody you feel is interested in participating in the RAB. So that is what's in your packets.

And I apologize for interrupting you, sir, so you can continue.

MR. CARROLL: That's a good place. Any questions about the Permit and Compliance Plan? Okay. We'll move on to Building 360.

Brian Skrobarcek works in Building 360 and we've been working to investigate the soil contamination underneath that site for about a year, potential additional soil contamination above and beyond what we've already installed a remediation system to address. So we have some news to report on that tonight.

The System Operations Report is the SVE -- soil vapor extraction systems that is installed in that area continues to operate properly, to remove contaminants as intended and we continue to operate that system. We finally installed all of the noise reduction actions. We've completed all those since the last RAB. And some of you who were at the RAB training last week got to see that and hear that. It's

not too awful loud.

MR. PERSON: Before you go on to soil vapor extraction I'd like to ask, in Building 360, what's actually going on in there?

MR. SKROBARCEK: It's a gas turbine engine --

MR. PERSON: No, I understand that part. I mean inside the building. You know what I mean?

MR. SKROBARCEK: Maintenance, repair and overhaul.

MR. CARROLL: So it is an industrial activity as we described. We kind of -- we started out looking at indoor air in that building and then we determined, Okay, you know, there's too much influence from the activity within the building for us to be able to discern what's going on -- what might be Air Force contamination, what may be above and beyond what we've already found underneath the building.

So we strictly devised a plan to go underneath the building and sample at different locations under the building, spread out a little bit from what was sampled before to ensure that we catch everything and see anything else that might be under there. So that's --

MR. PERSON: They're not using the same thing you're looking for; right? In the process?

MR. CARROLL: They are using some PCE --

MR. PERSON: Vinyl chlorinated solvent?

MR. CARROLL: -- in their processes.

MR. SKROBARCEK: Let me say on that. We are --
MR. PERSON: No, but I mean --
MR. SKROBARCEK: We're required by technical requirements to do those operations. We have significantly reduced the quantities of those materials that we use. We don't do any vapor degreasing in that building anymore, which was done. So we've cut back as far as we can with that and we're trying to eliminate it altogether, but it takes a while to accomplish that and (inaudible).
MR. PERSON: Well, plus what they're using can be fingerprinted as --
THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me. I need you to speak up.
MR. PERSON: Sure. What they're using can be fingerprinted as a different material than what they've actually got. It's a new product; right?
MR. SKROBARCEK: It's a new product, but it's --
MR. PERSON: Yeah. And yours is dated significantly. Vinyl chloride is dated very significantly.
MR. CARROLL: Yeah. If we see vinyl chloride, we know it's coming probably from underneath the building, --
MR. PERSON: You have tenants, you understand --
MR. CARROLL: -- especially if you don't see it at all inside the building.
MR. PERSON: Right.

MR. CARROLL: The PCE and the PCE component in the building and the one underneath are hard to tell apart unless you do a total fingerprinting of the total VOCs that you see and one versus the other. If you did that, you could tell.

MR. SKROBARCEK: What is noteworthy is that Department of Defense, Air Force or AFRPA is going in and they're taking corrective action as required under the building. We have operational controls within the building to control the process. So from the --

MR. MANGINE: Which is driven by OSHA.

MR. SKROBARCEK: Right. And EPA. So ...

MR. CARROLL: So -- but we -- we have gone underneath the building. We sampled 30 vapor monitoring points. We've installed 30 vapor monitoring points through the slab inside the building with Brian and his folks help to get inside that building to be able to do that over the last three months.

And during those probe installations, we did soil sampling in two different depths at each location to assess the vertical and lateral extent of volatile organics, PCE, TCE -- 1, 2 TCE and vinyl chloride. We measured vacuum pressures at each of those points to assess the current -- the current soil vapor extraction system's radius of influence. And that's compared with soil contamination to determine if the SVE system is adequately addressing known sources of

contamination. Data also will aid in determining the time frame for site closure, clean-up of the site.

MR. PERSON: I got another question for you. With the extreme drought we're going through right now, first off, is the aquifer actually moving at all?

MR. CARROLL: In areas it has fallen one to two feet at least, in various -- in various different decreases.

MR. PERSON: So the flow is significantly reduced.

MR. CARROLL: We've seen some differences in different sites that we have. We have one site that actually -- in Zone 2 that actually has shown some free product in one of the wells and that well has -- the free product has increased in that well due to the falling water levels.

MR. PERSON: It's actually helped it.

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. I think it may be helping to free that up where we can collect it in that area.

So this is the maps y'all have seen before, but the SVE, soil vapor extraction system, the actual mechanical system, is across the alley from Building 360 to the northwest. Horizontal wells, three of them, extend under the corner of the building and the area that they were targeting is this area right here that's outlined.

Here's a graphical depiction of that area of contamination, the original area of contamination.

Okay. The green squares from our recent samples show non detects for PCE during April and May. The current PCE concentrations are superimposed on top of the PCE historical data. That's the blue area. And then concentration of all current samples are below the PCE regulatory limit of 500 parts per billion.

I'm showing this not to show you that we think we've reached our cleanup goals, but there will have to be a process that we go through to determine that. We'll have to shut the system down and allow it to set for a while before we take those final samples. But to show that, number one, all of our extra samples we've taken don't show an unacceptable level of PCE in the soils in the building so that means that we won't have to expand the system. We don't have additional contamination to have to go after. And also -- well, let me go to the next slide. I want to talk about the area of influence of this system.

The main thing I want to show here is this blue outline. This blue outline, we've taken measurements of the vacuum over this entire -- over all of these sample locations. Those measurements were compared to some guidelines we had that shows that if you have .01 inches of water, of vacuum, that that is part of the radius of influence of that system. So we've determined that the system extends to this blue line.

So at least you're getting some vacuum over that

entire area. It's going to be a lot greater toward the -- toward the middle of this where the most contaminated area is, which is the area we're targeting.

Bottom line here is that this system is operating properly like it was intended and it's addressing contamination that's under the building.

MR. PERSON: Do any of your employees (inaudible).

THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me?

MR. CARROLL: Asking if any of his employees (inaudible) over contaminated site.

MR. SKROBARCEK: Yes. And this is part of the reason for bringing the issue to light and the Air Force is investigating that as well.

MR. CARROLL: Couple of other things to point out here is that we're creating a negative pressure so there's no chance that this is going to seep up through that slab. Anything -- anything that might be in here will be contained within that SVE system and taken out by the SVE system and treated. So that's good news for the workers in there, but it's also good news for us for cleanup. We're addressing the site.

And, you know, I was kind of surprised to see the low concentrations we saw here that it be that low. Because when we started out, they were in the tens of thousands of parts per billion. So we are doing some -- the system is

doing some good.

MR. PERSON: How long ago do you think that actually occurred? I know that's a hard question, but you might have a round idea?

MR. CARROLL: I don't know off the top of my head.

MR. PERSON: You got a round idea? Twenty years ago?

MR. CARROLL: I would say it probably stopped in the '80s, early to mid '80s, and probably occurred from before then. Mark, do you have a better idea?

MR. WEEGAR: Well, when was Building 360 built?

MR. SKROBARCEK: So it was built in 1970 so it was between -- between 1970 and probably mid '80s is when that probably took place.

MR. PERSON: So the porosity of the concrete has no bearing on any of this? How do you plan on -- I mean you're going to leave that in place; right? That's not coming down.

MR. CARROLL: Right. Concrete is in place. There is --

MR. PERSON: You're leaving that in place, too, because the porosity of the concrete absorbed that material. VOC is inside so it's not coming down.

MR. CARROLL: The concrete has sealant on top of it.

MR. SKROBARCEK: We coated all the floors as part of our effort to make sure we -- it was -- contamination didn't

seep in.

(Inaudible discussion between Mr. Skrobarcek and Mr. Person.)

MR. WEEGAR: I've got a question. In addition to the soil sampling -- Mark Weegar, TCEQ.

In addition to the soil sampling that you did at these locations, I understand you also did soil gas readings underneath the slab of the building. I assume that the SVE system had been shut off for some period of time before any of those soil gas samples were collected; is that correct? Or was it operational if those samples were collected?

MR. CARROLL: That system was operational. I'm not too sure if it was shut down for a period of time prior to those samples being collected. I'll be sure and check into that. But we did recently collect vapor samples from beneath the slab of that building and those results are pending.

MR. WEEGAR: What impact would that system operating have on the accuracy, let's call it, of the subslab vapor samples that you've collected?

MR. CARROLL: We tossed that around quite a bit to try to figure out whether it would -- you know, there might be dilution from movement from other locations, but we did want to get a good indication of what it was, what it is currently, and I think we decided to go ahead and take those samples with the system running or at least with it, you know, running up

until close to the time to take them.

But we -- we still have the option. We've left the ports in place. We still have the option to take those samples again after shutting it down for a period of time. We wanted to get an indication of what the current subslab readings are as -- in its current operating condition.

MR. SKROBARCEK: Do you have any information regarding the contaminant plume and how much of that may be in vinyl chloride form in that area? We discussed a little bit last week on that.

MR. CARROLL: Our samples -- we did sample for vinyl chloride also. I don't remember. Daniel, do you have the results of what the vinyl chloride readings were? They were not -- there were no vinyl chloride readings over regulatory limits. I know that.

MR. DUNNING: Daniel Dunning. I did not see any of the maps for vinyl chloride so I believe what you're saying is right. They were below the regulatory limits. We were focusing on the PCE since that's what we were targeting so we would have to go back to the data tables.

MR. CARROLL: Okay. We'll go back to that to see what the detections actually were.

MR. SKROBARCEK: Okay.

MR. VARGAS: Is there a reason why the current plume that you're showing now seems to be off center from the

original plume that was detected in the outer area?

MR. CARROLL: You talking about this plume --

MR. VARGAS: Yeah. I mean --

MR. CARROLL: -- versus the one in the previous two or three maps back?

MR. VARGAS: Well, no.

MR. CARROLL: This one? That one?

MR. VARGAS: No, the slide you just had up there.

MR. PERSON: Oh, no. The outer ring is the zone of influence.

MR. MARTINEZ: The outline, Paul.

MR. CARROLL: The outline is --

MR. VARGAS: Oh. okay. It was just a zone of influence. It wasn't the plume.

MR. CARROLL: That's the zone of influence. That's the vacuum that's applied by the SVE system.

MR. SKROBARCEK: So in a previous RAB we had asked -- I asked the question, or somebody else asked the question, how far away from the actual screens of the wells themselves would you draw things and that answers that question.

MR. CARROLL: That's another thing we were pretty happy to see, that it had that big of a zone of influence because of the soil patch. There's a lot of clays under there and we didn't think it would have that much. We're pretty

glad it did.

MR. SKROBARCEK: So, Paul, how long do you expect the system to be operational?

MR. CARROLL: We originally started out thinking it would be two years. It's been in for a year, little over a year. So, you know, conservatively I'll say another year. But some time over the next three to six months we'll put together a plan for determining if closure is -- can be demonstrated at that site and we'll follow -- we'll implement that plan.

It will be based on, you know, what -- show actual soil sampling and determining whether the system is still pulling a certain amount of vapors out so we'll try to get the plan together in the next few months. We'll brief that to y'all when we get it together.

MR. PERSON: You don't think when you turn it off the porosity of all that concrete is going to have any affect on what comes back after the fact when you turn it off?

MR. CARROLL: There will be very likely some rebound from things that you can't get everything out of, clay, clay layers, things like that.

MR. PERSON: I understand. We have the same thing in tank cars.

MR. CARROLL: Do what?

MR. PERSON: We have the same thing in tank cars. I

mean they absorb in the steel. You can't get it all.

MR. CARROLL: Right. So what we want to do is try to get as much below the regulatory limit as we can. We're still doing some good with the system, still extracting vapors with the system.

If the system quits extracting vapors, we'll know then that it's not doing any good. A lot of times we run these things and we'll shut them off for a minute, we'll run them for a week or two, shut them off again. You know, sometimes you have to go through that kind of a procedure to kind of finally get to where you need to get it.

The other site we've been briefing the last few RABs is the Building 301, electrical resistive heating. And go ahead, Eddie. Brought on-line a year ago. And the anticipated time frame for cleaning up this site was a year.

What we have done over the past year, our contractor Cade has been running the system. The soil temperature were heated from 27 degrees centigrade to about 92 degrees centigrade, which is almost 200 degrees fahrenheit, over the range of about 12 feet to 29 feet below ground surface. And some of you got to go on the tour the other day to see this actual system in place and it was about 104 degrees that day on the surface. So that's probably helping the system out.

Over the past year, we've moved about -- removed about 1200 pounds of PCE, vinyl chlorinated solvents.

Conservatively we measured the amount of PCE that's been removed from that site is over 1200 pounds. We've had a few other solvents in there at the start that got quickly removed, but this was the target that we were removing.

We've sampled the site two times, once in February, again in June. And we have requested approval from TCEQ to shut down a fairly large portion of that ERH system and the systems in the remaining area will continue to operate.

I think we have a map, either on -- maybe have to go back to the previous --

MR. MARTINEZ: Is it that one?

MR. CARROLL: -- picture. Yeah. That's the next one.

The area that we've requested to shut down and be decommissioned is outlined in blue. We talked about that today. We're going to get TCEQ some more data I believe to give them the information that they need to make their decision. And anyway, these red locations are where we have sampled and those sampled results have indicated that we've reached our cleanup goals, at least in those specific areas.

We'll be working with TCEQ over the next couple of weeks to try to get them the information they need and we'll determine whether -- they will determine whether the site is ready for closure. If it is, we'll be able to dismantle this entire system outlined in blue. So y'all saw all the piping

and all the wells that are in place there, those will be gone after that.

But the area that's down here on the south end of the site was a real shallow area, very difficult to get to the ERH system to do what it needed to do because it's so shallow. The soils are fill soils, so not as much clays. Several different reasons we haven't been able yet to reach target temperatures.

Contractors are concentrating more of their efforts in that area. Temperatures are increasing. We're seeing vapors being extracted from that area. So it's going to take a little longer, but we're on track to reach our cleanup goal there, too, before too long.

MR. PERSON: I'm sorry. I missed this part the other day. I had a tank car to go fix. But you're just basically pumping out water; right? 212 degrees, it's steam. You're just pumping out water.

MR. CARROLL: Well, 212 is boiling water. This is just below water boiling temperature. Some of the heating is causing vapor, causing some steam. We need the steam for the resistance and the electricity, number one, so they've -- they've added a system to inject water into all of these -- all of these locations that make sure the moisture content of each of these probe areas is right for the current to be able to have the resistance, the heat. If it's dry, it's not going

to heat. So yeah, that's kind of a combination.

MR. SKROBARCEK: But it's electricity that's used to warm the coil or something.

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. The electricity is the heating element. It's got a heating element in each one of those holes.

MR. SKROBARCEK: In the smaller area there, you said it's shallow. How shallow is shallow?

MR. CARROLL: Eight to ten feet.

MR. PERSON: Let's just dig it up.

MR. SKROBARCEK: So why didn't you just dig it up?

MR. CARROLL: It's right -- yeah, that was my question. It's right in the middle of the utility corridor.

MR. PERSON: Utility corridor?

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. So there's utilities running all through there. That definitely crossed my mind.

MR. PERSON: Whose utility? SAWS?

MR. CARROLL: SAWS.

MR. PERSON: Tell them to expose the line. You pay the bill; right?

MR. CARROLL: We've had a few conversations with them. As a matter of fact, there was some -- there was an abandoned line that we found steam coming out of one of the manholes there so we had to address that one.

But they still think they're going to reach their

goal here pretty soon because they're showing some pretty good vapors coming out. I want to keep at this for a little while longer. If we think we're not going to make it, we probably will do it that way. It's going to cost a lot of money to move the lines or temporarily abandon them and put them back.

MR. WEEGAR: Does that mean --

MR. CARROLL: That's a pretty big lot.

MR. WEEGAR: Does that mean that some of the tenants are getting hot water without having to run it through their water heaters basically?

MR. CARROLL: Might be.

MR. SKROBARCEK: That just means the lights dim a little bit there when they turn it on.

MR. CARROLL: Plus power outages, you know. There's some pretty picky tenants there that need their power. We understand.

MR. MARTINEZ: How about we give you a little break, sir? Get some water.

MR. PERSON: I have one question before you sit down. The big building that was talked about the other day, was it -- does the Real Property Agency own that?

MR. CARROLL: The Building 171 where site MP is, --

MR. PERSON: Right.

MR. CARROLL: -- that's the building we're going to move back into.

MR. PERSON: That's owned by the military; right?

MR. CARROLL: That building is a lease-back. How does that work? Laura?

MR. VARGAS: Lease-back.

MR. CARROLL: It's a lease-back.

MR. PERSON: So the $60 million facelift came from where?

MR. VARGAS: The military has certain requirements for the facility. There's some infrastructure that the Port does. If you're talking about $60 million, I'm assuming that's all been handled by the department of the military.

MR. CARROLL: That's DOD or Air Force BRAC dollars.

MR. PERSON: The dollars that were in this project for this program; right?

MR. CARROLL: Well, this project --

MR. PERSON: No, you said DOD or BRAC project. This is BRAC. This is all part of --

MR. CARROLL: Well, yeah. We're all BRAC. All of my projects are BRAC.

MR. PERSON: Right. So you got a $60 million renovation out of a BRAC project.

MR. CARROLL: No. There's the BRAC MILCON account and then there's a BRAC cleanup account. So my environmental money comes from the BRAC cleanup account. And then the MILCON is for -- basically for missions that got closed down

from a location to get moved into another location. That's to build the infrastructure, the buildings and whatever they need for their mission. That's the MILCON part.

MR. PERSON: So in essence, you own it and they lease it.

MR. VARGAS: They get a very good deal on it.

MR. PERSON: I bet they do. Since they put 60 million in it, I bet they get a great deal. That's all I wanted to know.

MR. CARROLL: I don't know the answer to any of that. We're still affected by it.

MR. PERSON: Well, tax payers dollars are.

MR. MARTINEZ: As Paul mentioned, there was a tour conducted. It was a training and tour conducted. I believe most of the RAB members showed up and we wanted to thank you all for that, but also to extend I guess the opportunity for anybody in the community that is interested in learning and seeing these systems by extending an invitation for you all also come out to the base, coordinate with Laura, Armando, and just set up some times for that.

So why don't we take a quick I guess five minute break. We'll resume at 7:30.

(Off the record from 7:27 to 7:40)

MR. CARROLL: I want to introduce, again, Bill Norton from Tetra Tech. He'll be talking about Site MP, the

former metal plating shop at Building 171, tell y'all about the progress there. Go ahead, Bill.

MR. NORTON: Hello. I was telling Paul earlier, it's funny, we started out almost a year ago on this project, late August, and here we're about to wrap it up. So with any good luck, not that I don't like you, I think this will be the last go-round for us.

Anyway, I'd like to give you a quick update on what we've done at the site. I guess we've got a news clip of the actual site. You want to see it first?

We've had several media days out there. This has been a pretty high profile job for the Air Force.

(Recorded media was played.)

MR. SKROBARCEK: You want to clarify that in that media clip as far as the quantity of material that's actually been uncovered?

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. Bill will talk about the materials that were --

MR. NORTON: Yeah. I think there was some crossover from sites in there. I've got a summary of what we've done to date with volumes and everything that I'll go over for you guys.

You know, everybody likes to toot their horn, but really I wish my field guys were here because they're the ones that did this job and did a really bang-up job for us. We

really had some top notch subcontractors, and my field engineers, the superintendents, really stepped up for Tetra Tech and the Air Force to keep this thing moving so I'm very appreciative of them.

With that, I'll go into the presentation. I'll give you a couple of quick introductions since there's so many new faces and then a summary of the work we completed to date. Quite a bit of activity has occurred in the last year. I'll show you that. Then I'd like to go over a few bullet items of what actually remains to be done with a time line schedule, the approximate dates. We're down to like weeks now instead of months of wrapping up the bulk of the field work. And we'll have the conclusions and questions and answers if you have any.

Okay. For those of y'all that don't know me I'm Bill Norton. I'm the project manager with Tetra Tech. Like I said, I've been on this project, involved from the beginning in late August. Our technical leads are Mr. Larry Tyner in the back room. Larry has played a key role, along with another gentleman by the name of Brian Howard who was come up with some of our solutions for groundwater contamination, the bio cells, the design and stuff like that. They were a key role in coming up with something that was, you know, number one, cost effective, and number two, something that would work over a long term.

Of course y'all know Paul Carroll here with AFRPA. The other gentleman who worked closely with us is Mark Davis with AFCEE and also Luis Medina is the AFRPA project manager here locally.

But Daniel Dunning is a young man that we have grown to know here in the last year. He has been extremely beneficial in working on this project. We want to acknowledge him since this is the last hurrah. He's really jumped through hoops for us. You know, little things, tracking stuff down, working with the Port Authority, numerous things, he's been really good so we want to say thank you for all your help.

Okay. Now this is just a list of stuff that we've completed to date. A lot of this stuff goes back to August when we first got the award, behind the scenes activity. We had to do our design work, work plans and so forth. Basically to date, in a nutshell, we completed all the initial activity such as mobilization, set-up of the office, connection to utility, perimeter fencing, and we had to prepare the project work plans, excavation plans and all that to get approval from Paul before the guys could proceed forward with the work.

Another key area was rerouting some utilities out there that originally ran through basically the midpoint of the site. And we were concerned if we didn't reroute those, we may leave a substantial source area of contamination in the ground. But we were able to go through, reroute some water

lines and sewer lines and take out quite a bit more quantity of soil and actually remove the source area. So that was really good for us.

MR. PERSON: Did you chase those lines?

MR. NORTON: No. Our goal was right through the perimeter of the slurry wall.

MR. PERSON: So you didn't go anywhere around those lines?

MR. NORTON: The lines were all removed.

MR. PERSON: No, I'm talking about you ran the line before you dug it out. Product.

MR. NORTON: No. It was a potable waterline, an abandoned sewer line and we abandoned them inward. You know what I'm saying? So anything in it would come back in the pit. We basically saw-cut it within the slurry wall and took our pipes inward. We took them out from inside the slurry wall. We didn't take anything --

MR. PERSON: I'm not talking about inside the pipe. I'm talking about outside the pipe.

MR. NORTON: We did not chase them, no. Not outside the pipeline. The other thing we've done is we completed a geophysical survey and the site characterization for the in-situ soils and abandoned some of the existing wells inside the slurry wall. There was like four or five wells that we had to take out so we could do the excavation.

And then before we started the real intrusive work, as far as excavation, we went out and did a baseline groundwater sampling of ten existing wells. That was done primarily to get a handle on what the existing site conditions were before we started any kind of remediation. We did some upgrading of wells. We did some wells actually within the slurry wall and we did a few downgradient of the slurry wall as well.

When that was completed, we actually began the real meat of the work and that was the excavation and removal of the asphalt and concrete. As you can see, to date we've taken out 1,390 cubic yards of asphalt. We removed 1,360 cubic yards of concrete and this concrete ranged in size from six by six column pads to, you know, concrete slabs. It's pretty hard. Even had old railroad ties that they used for rebar at one time. I guess they ran out.

But once we got that out, we also initiated removal of the soil and we removed 41,600 cubic yards of what we call Class II soil from about half a foot below the ground surface to roughly 45 feet below the ground. Class II means it's contaminated, but it's not hazardous.

Also in addition to that, we removed approximately 370 cubic yards of soil that was hazardous from about a half a foot to 45 feet below the ground surface. These were core areas in there that we identified. They had to be specially

treated as hazardous waste so those were trucked off to a separate landfill.

One of the biggest obstacles we had to keep the project moving was to install the shoring. And as deep as we were going and as limited space as we had, we decided to come up with a shotcrete methodology.

We've got some pictures to show you here. It's pretty good. Our engineers worked really hard to come up with a way that we could install the shoring, keep the progress going so we didn't have to stop and drive sheet piling. It's pretty cost-effective, too.

The biggest thing that surprised us once we were down and were installing the biobarriers down into the groundwater was the dewatering that we had to do during that. Actually we dug our bio cells and I've got a picture I can show you. And what we do is we dig out a square foot -- a square area and we installed the mulch vegetable oil barrier in there. But to do so, you had to pump out the groundwater and we pumped out 907,000 gallons of contaminated groundwater during this effort.

All of this was ultimately transported down to the treatment plant and disposed of. So to me, I think that's a big key factor that we've shown to have taken up that much water from that site. That's really going to help the remediation over the long term for the groundwater, my honest

opinion.

Like I said, once we finished the excavation, we installed five groundwater remediation bio cells. They range from 35 to 45 feet. I've got some photographs of that. It's kind of interesting, kind of see what we're talking about.

And then we finalized backfilling and grating plans. I think we worked with Port Authority on buying some material from you guys for backfill. And then we actually initiated the backfill and compaction activities. We replaced about 43,000 cubic yards of fill material already so we're almost backfilled and ready to start putting the parking lot back down.

MR. PERSON: Did you pay them for it?

MR. NORTON: Pardon?

MR. PERSON: You paid them for the backfill?

MR. NORTON: Yes.

MR. PERSON: I told you I'd give you all you want.

MR. NORTON: You should have talked to my sub.

MR. PERSON: I told you that six months ago.

MR. NORTON: Well, it was a cost issue with my sub and I stay out of that. Basically as long as it didn't cost me anymore money, you know, it's up to you folks.

MR. WEEGAR: That was the soil with all the diesel fuel in it?

MR. PERSON: Yeah.

MR. NORTON: Appreciate the help.

MR. PERSON: Any time. We're here to help.

MR. NORTON: But that's kind of what we've done to date in a nutshell. As you can see, there's been a lot of activity out here in a year.

Now this is just an overall photograph so you can kind of see. The gray area, this is the shotcrete shoring that I was telling you about. You can see down at the bottom, we went to 30 feet in the majority of the areas, and that goes to groundwater.

See the little pit over there? That's actually the groundwater seeping up from the excavation. What we had to do as we excavated, once we got down to groundwater, we had to put some clean fill over that to get equipment and material in there because it's wet. You can't work in it. And you don't want a big crack in it because the groundwater below that is still contaminated. So once we reached groundwater, we got our -- we took confirmation samples from the sidewall, the floors and everything as we stepped up to confirm that we had all the contamination out below the cleanup guidelines.

But once we got down to the groundwater, we had to put in some fill material to keep the material from seeping up because we had to put in the bio cells. So we still had to maintain activity in the pit.

This is the bio cell I was telling you about. We

installed five of these out there. Basically these stuck down, we went through what you call the transition zone from the clay into the Navarro clay. And that's -- we targeted areas that displayed a really high level of PCE, TCE based on the initial site characterization, stuff that failed TCLP. That was, you know, almost a free product if you will, a DNAPL source.

So we dug that soil out, got down a couple of feet into the Navarro, resampled the pit floor. It showed that we had a massive reduction in levels of PCE and TCE. And when that was done, we mixed vegetable oil, mulch, pea gravels, and sand. And what we're doing is, you can see here, this tanker is actually full of vegetable oil. What this does, this provides a carbon source that's going to be released over time in the groundwater and it will keep, you know, degradation to the groundwater over time.

Our goal is to get this down to like five times the MCL -- a hundred times the MCL for groundwater over a three-year period.

So anyway, we've installed five of these and it took about a month to do these. The biggest problem we had was keeping the water pumped out. That was an obstacle.

MR. VARGAS: I have a question on the last slide. When you put the mulch in and material like that, I'm assuming it's going to degrade in time. Wouldn't you have some kind of

consolidation in there?

MR. NORTON: Well, we brought in our engineers. We hired a specialty in geotechnical firm and our civil structure guys. What we did, we backfilled the pit with the mulch barrier, but we also put geofabric on there as well, just for that to safeguard against any differential settlement. It's in a very isolated area so that these cells are not continuous over the site.

What we did was put the mulch barrier back into the soil and once we got above the groundwater, we placed a geofabric over that with a gravel layer, just like you said, to safeguard against that very settlement after we were gone say ten years down the road so you don't have a sink hole in your parking lot. We came up with -- you know, we had everything stamped and sealed by our P.E.s to do that.

MR. SKROBARCEK: So one of the things we had talked about last week regarding the parking lot is we -- there was some settlement sites from previous projects that were near the slurry wall.

MR. NORTON: Possibly so, yeah.

MR. SKROBARCEK: So that's something obviously we want to make sure that doesn't happen.

MR. NORTON: Exactly. We spent some money to make sure that doesn't happen. And the other thing that we're doing is I've got a full-time geotechnical engineering guy on

site. We're doing compaction testing on every lift. And we set the stringent high. We had to have a minimum of 98 percent -- excuse me, a hundred percent compaction for every lift on the entire site. And we've achieved that. We went back, we got the failure reports from the geotechnical firm to show that. Just, like you said, to safeguard to show, Okay, we met our performance criteria more than anything else.

And when we walk away, we don't want to leave you guys with a parking lot that has potholes. That's not our job. I'm liable for it. I have a warranty that I've got to back. Plus our name is attached to this so we're not going to walk off and leave you a problem. But that's kind of what the bio cells look like.

This is what we looked like last Thursday. You can see we have backfilled this site within three or four feet of ground surface since last Thursday. I think today we were roughly two-and-a-half feet from the surface. So we've got about three or four more days of backfilling and compaction and then we're going to put in some replacement monitoring wells, repave the parking lot, and then basically wrap it up, get out of y'all's way.

But as you can see, it's come a long way from the 30-foot depth to where we are now.

MR. CARROLL: The pipes, Bill.

MR. NORTON: Sorry, got to go back one.

Like we mentioned, we installed the bio cells to help remediate the groundwater earlier on. So as part of that installation, see these pipes sticking up, we installed PVC piping in each one of those bio cells. And what we've got to do is we have to monitor this site for a three-year period. We're going to go out and do a series of groundwater samples. And if we see a spike or a rebound in the groundwater levels, we can go back to these pipes and reinject carbon to actually help remediate the groundwater.

So if you see some sort of a rebound where we may not have captured everything the first time, we've got a source to go back and continue the remediation. It's a very cheap and very effective way to do this. So these bio cells will stay active for some time.

And this is just a summary of what we have left to do. Obviously, you know, we want to finalize the backfilling, compaction of the excavated area, get it ready to pave. And we've got to install some Waterloo sheet piling along the southern edge of the slurry wall.

So near the end we probably might have some seepage at one time, suggestive of secondary safety factors. You know, we removed the source area. We want to put some Waterloo sheet piling in there to make sure nothing is migrating any further, just like a secondary containment if you would.

Once that's completed, like we said, we took out a couple of the monitoring wells during the excavation so we got to go back in and replace some of the compliance wells. We're probably going to put at least two back within the slurry wall and probably a couple along the outside edge, just to make sure, safeguard ourselves for anything that might be migrating. I don't think there will be, but just as contingency plan and monitoring plan, that's kind of what we're going to end up installing.

And also, like I said, Paul and everybody is waiting to see if that asphalt goes down. And then once that's done, we demobilize and send everybody on to the next one.

These are the groundwater monitoring wells I was telling you about. We have to do it yearly for three years. And with that, we have to show that there's not a significant increase and that we have decreased the groundwater levels down below a hundred times the actual MCL levels. And then we'll also -- each time this happens, we'll prepare a report to submit to Paul who in turn will forward that to the regulators to show the progress of the groundwater cleanup.

Basically in a nutshell the slurry wall, the soil cleanup is done. We've got all the soil contamination out. It's over and we put clean backfill in. So that part's done.

This is just kind of an idea of the remaining field activities. I think we'll be done with backfilling by the end

of the week, the 17th. And then we want to start installing groundwater monitoring wells on the 20th of this month. Should have those done by the 24th, you know, a couple of days to do that. And the sheet piling, we're going to install that on the 20th. That will run for about five days as well. That's not a lot, but it will take about five days to complete.

And then realistically we'll probably start putting asphalt down the 27th. That should take three or four days at the most. I don't think it will take that long. Then the first week in August, we'll do a walk-down with Paul, make sure the gate is gone and you guys are happy with the parking lot and we're out of there.

Any questions? Okay. Well, let me thank you guys for letting us be part of your group here. We enjoyed it. Y'all have been very patient, very helpful. Thank you.

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay. At this time I guess we're going to move up our public comment period by five minutes since there are no questions. Do we have any cards submitted for public comments?

MS. GUERRERO-REDMAN: No.

MR. MARTINEZ: I guess I can just open the floor up to the general public. Anybody want to ask any kind of questions from any of the presentations or from the RAB members?

MR. PERSON: They're all contractors. They're not going to ask any questions. The only guy that's going to ask is him.

MR. MARTINEZ: No, there's a couple of folks here from the community.

MR. PERSON: He could read his thing if he wants on why he wants to be a member.

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay. Would you be okay with that, sir?

MR. ELOY GARCIA: That's fine.

MR. MARTINEZ: Or I could read it or --

MR. PERSON: No, let him read it.

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay.

MR. SKROBARCEK: Don't put him on the spot.

MR. MARTINEZ: I know, right.

MR. PERSON: Pony up if he wants to play in the game.

MR. MARTINEZ: He's like, I'm just going to take it back.

MR. PERSON: Pony up if he's going to be part of this group.

MR. ELOY GARCIA: Well, my name is Eloy Garcia. I'm with RLI Logistics. We're a transload and regular logistics company here that operates over at East Kelly. We been here for a couple of years.

I actually learned about this committee through the article that was in the Kelly Observer this last week. And I inquired with the Air Force how to go about participating in the board and they said, Fill out the application. As long as you work in the affected area, you qualify. So that's basically what I did, filled out the application and here I am today. So it's short and sweet, short story.

And the first question asked why I would be interested in serving on the Restoration Advisory Board and my answer was: I want to serve the community where I work in an area -- in an arena where I am familiar.

The second question, I was asked to describe my involvement activities. And we've only been here a couple of years. We moved from Laredo. We were there for 14 years, very involved in that community and just trying to get our feet wet here in San Antonio.

Actually grew up here. Lived here for 12 years in the MacArthur area and went to school in Olmos Basin. So this is the second -- second tour I guess you could say here in San Antonio. So far we've become involved in Fiesta on a volunteer basis and also very involved in our church, Community Bible Church over there off 1604 and 281.

Please provide examples of leadership skills. In Laredo I was on the deacon board at First Baptist Church for eight years. I was also on the WBCA board which is the

committee which is sort of like the Fiesta in Laredo. I was on that board for three years. And then professionally I'm vice president of Rail Link International, which is the mother company of RLI Logistics and I also had a small business when I was going to school at A&M. Whoop. That's my whoop. I'm not a real big -- my wife doesn't understand.

MR. CARROLL: You're not going to pass here then. A&M, hmm.

MR. PERSON: He's from Laredo. He's in.

MR. ELOY GARCIA: Describe my ability to effectively communicate with others. I was collegian and later as a leader in various endeavors, I have to serve on numerous committees and speak in front of crowds of up to 150 to voice opinions, positions with respect.

MR. PERSON: We haven't had that many people show up at one of these. You don't have to worry about that.

MR. ELOY GARCIA: And then my technical certification, professional affiliations, I was a member of the Transload Distribution Association and of SWARS, which is the Southwest Association of Rail Shipper, more logistics than transportation-oriented. Technical.

MR. PERSON: Very good.

MR. CARROLL: You want to explain to Eloy kind of the process by which, if he hasn't already been explained, we could use a refresher already, or Laura.

MR. MARTINEZ: Correct. As far as the election process, nomination forms are submitted to a nomination panel consisting of representatives from the various areas. And that panel, you know, votes -- yeah, votes to forward the applications or the nominees' names to the installation representative. In this case, it would be Mr. Bob Moore who represents the Air Force Real Property Agency and that person makes the designation -- the designation of whether or not that person is on the board. This is all per the final RAB rule which was published in May 2005. Correct?

MS. GUERRERO-REDMAN: Uh-huh.

MR. MARTINEZ: And so it's all in there. If y'all would like copies, contact the public affairs team. It's all in there. So it's not too long of a process.

All right. So moving on to suggested agenda items, I think we captured one from earlier, which is to have another report on Building 360; correct, Paul?

MR. CARROLL: Yeah.

MR. MARTINEZ: And as part of that report, Daniel is going to go back and do some research on the vinyl chloride levels in that building and it will all be presented together. So that's one agenda item. Do y'all agree with that? Are there any others that we need for the next meeting?

MR. PERSON: We got to wait before October before he can come and play?

MR. MARTINEZ: I believe that's how --
MR. CARROLL: We don't have a quorum. It has to go through the process first.
MR. MARTINEZ: It has to go through the panel first and then he needs to be appointed so --
MR. PERSON: You volunteered, you're in.
MR. MARTINEZ: We'll see you in October. Any other agenda items?
MR. WEEGAR: Well, you guys will be submitting your next Semiannual Groundwater Compliance Plan Report in seven days so how about a briefing on that at the next RAB meeting?
MR. CARROLL: Okay.
MR. SKROBARCEK: And then the property transfer process on Zone 2 and 3, maybe an update on that as well.
MR. CARROLL: Right.
MR. PERSON: That will be complete by then.
MR. SKROBARCEK: You had asked about descriptions associated with that. I don't know if there's some highlights you can give on that. That will be helpful.
MR. CARROLL: Also add what restrictions might be included in that property transfer.
MR. MARTINEZ: Okay. This is for Zones 2 and 3?
MR. CARROLL: Zone 2. We wish we were transferring Zone 3. Not quite there yet.
MR. MARTINEZ: That's a pretty good agenda. Any

others? No?

MS. ABBOTT: Can I ask one real quick question?

MR. MARTINEZ: Absolutely.

MS. ABBOTT: I was thinking about this when Mr. Norton -- I wanted to ask you, those PVC pipes, are they going to be sticking up through the concrete or are they going to be flush with the concrete?

MR. NORTON: They'll be flush with all the asphalt.

MS. ABBOTT: Okay. That's what I was wondering. I saw those and I thought, Isn't that a parking spot?

MR. NORTON: No, ma'am. They'll be where you can't see them.

MS. ABBOTT: Okay.

MR. CARROLL: We have our director, our agency's director, and AFCEE agency's director, who are both SESes, which is pretty way up above my level -- I can't even hardly see that level -- and then there's at least one general in the group so we don't want to have anything impeding their ability to park their cars in the parking lot.

MR. SKROBARCEK: This is going to be 171?

MR. CARROLL: Yeah.

MR. PERSON: You going to put monitoring well caps on these?

MR. CARROLL: Oh, yeah. It will be blocked from public access.

MR. MARTINEZ: Okay. I think at this time we are free to adjourn.

STATE OF TEXAS)

COUNTY OF BEXAR)

I, Gina K. May, Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Texas, hereby certify that this transcript is a true and correct a record as possible, transcribed by me through computer-aided transcription.

I further certify that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties in the action in which this proceeding was taken, and further that I am not financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.

WITNESS MY OFFICIAL HAND, this the _____ day of _____, _____.

_____

Gina K. May, CSR
Texas CSR 5273
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