Air Force Real Property Agency

Integrity - Service - Excellence

Kelly Restoration Advisory Board

April 13, 2010

AFRPA Headquarters
485 Quentin Roosevelt
San Antonio, TX 78226
6:30 - 8:30 p.m.

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Welcome and Overview

- 6:30 – 6:35 Welcome and Overview
- 6:35 – 6:40 RAB Membership
- 6:40 – 6:45 RAB Administrative Items
- 6:45 – 7:30 Environmental Update
- 7:30 – 7:45 Property Transfer
- 7:45 – 7:50 Environmental Outlook
- 7:50 – 8:00 Port San Antonio Report
- 8:00 – 8:20 Public Comment Period
- 8:20 – 8:30 Suggested Agenda Items for next RAB
- 8:30 Meeting Adjournment

Kelly RAB Membership

Beverly Abbott
Community Co-Chair

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Kelly RAB Membership

- **Member Introductions**
- **Vacated RAB Seat**

Kelly RAB Administrative Items

Jose Martinez
Facilitator

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RAB Administrative Items

- **Newspaper Announcements**
  - **San Antonio Express-News: April 7 & 12, 2010**
  - **La Prensa: April 7 & 11, 2010**
- **Newspaper Articles**
  - **Lackland Tailspinner: January 8, 2010**
  - **Business Journal: January 19 and March 8, 2010**

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Kelly Environmental Update

Paul Carroll
BRAC Environmental Coordinator

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Semiannual Compliance Plan Report
June through December 2009
Former Kelly Air Force Base

Paul Carroll
BRAC Environmental Coordinator

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Activities Covered by the Report

- Long Term Monitoring / Sampling
  - Basewide Sample List – 351 wells
  - PRB Sample List – 74 wells
  - Recovery Well Sample List – 21 wells
- Groundwater Sampling at RCRA Sites (Site E-3 and Site S-8) performed in July 2009
- Leon Creek Sampling (Zones 1 and 2) performed in July 2009
  - Stream flow and elevation measurements
  - Surface water, outfall, seep, and sediment sampling
  - Bioassessment and fish tissue sampling
- Sampling and reporting activities were in accordance with the requirements of the renewed Hazardous Waste Permit issued by TCEQ in April 2009.

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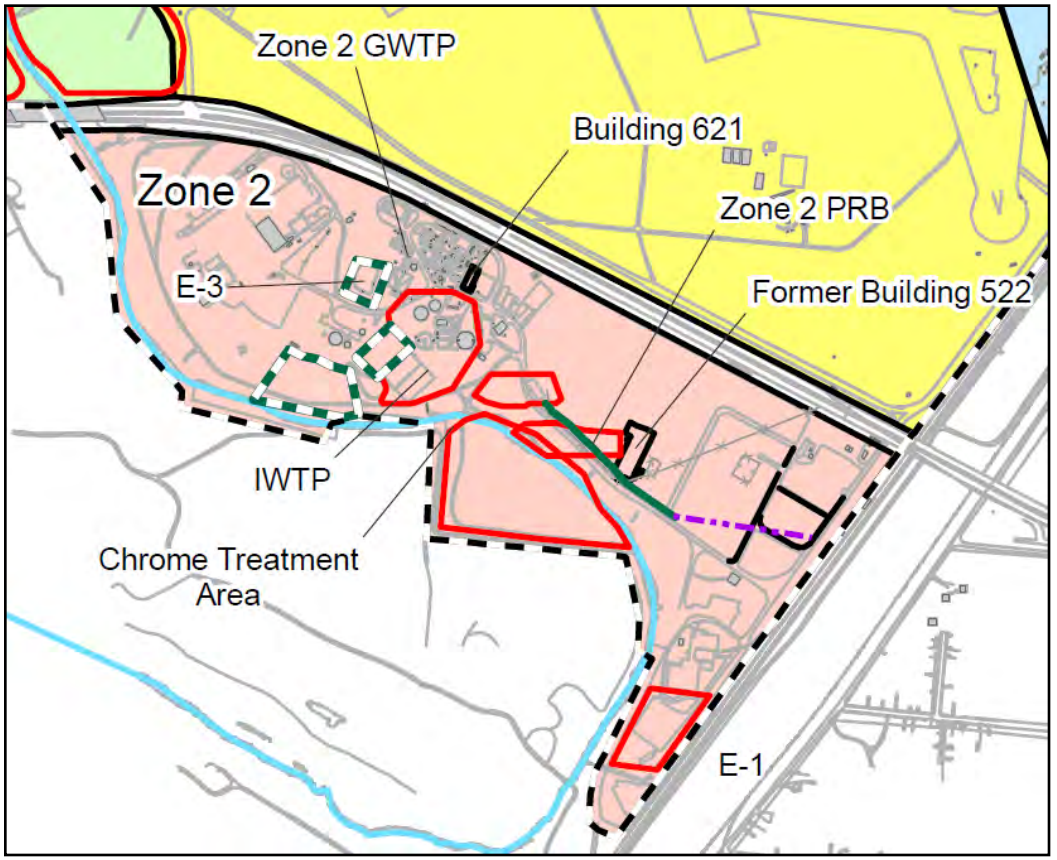
Active IRP or RCRA Sites – Zone 2

- RCRA Site E-3
- 600 Area Waste Management Area (WMA)
  - Building 621
  - Chrome Treatment Site
- 300 Area WMA
  - Zone 2 PRB
  - Building 522
- IRP Site E-1



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Site E-3

- **Groundwater recovery system currently consisting of three recovery wells**

- **COCs that exceeded the GWPS in July 2009 included TCE, cis 1,2-DCE, vinyl chloride, benzene, chlorobenzene, 1,2-DCE, and arsenic.**

Benzene and Chlorobenzene Isoconcentration Maps, Site E-3

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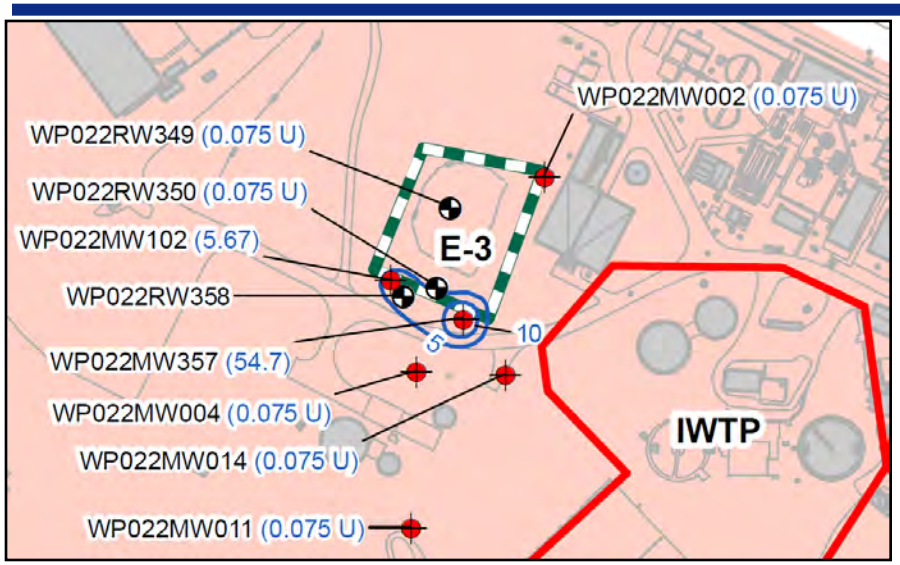
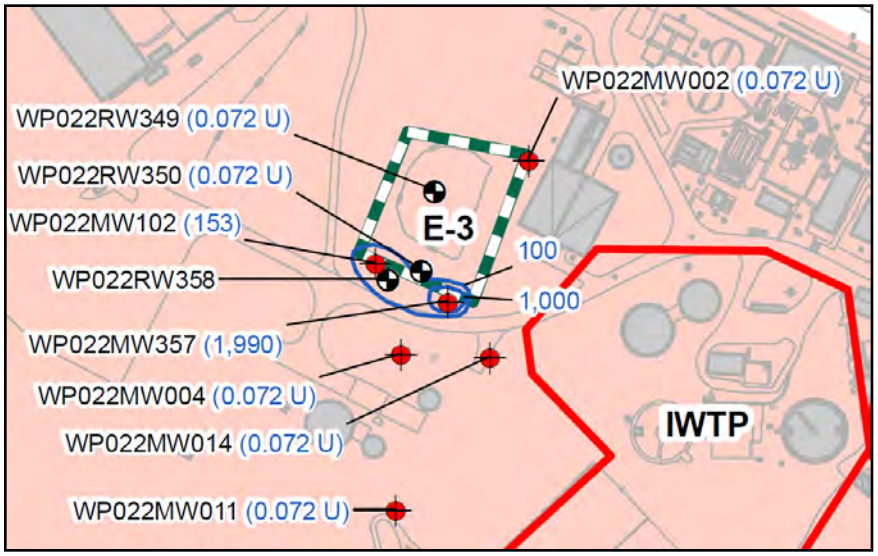


Benzene

Chlorobenzene



cis 1,2-DCE and Vinyl Chloride Isoconcentration Maps, Site E-3

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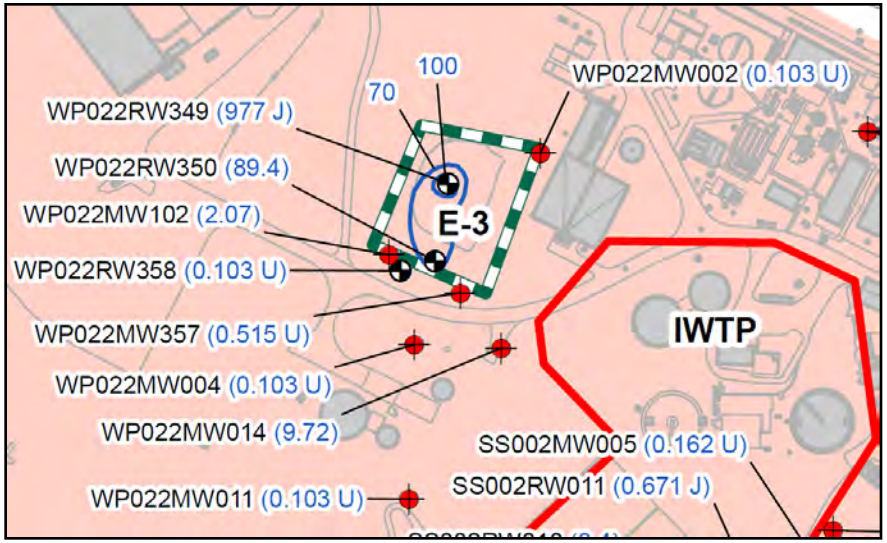
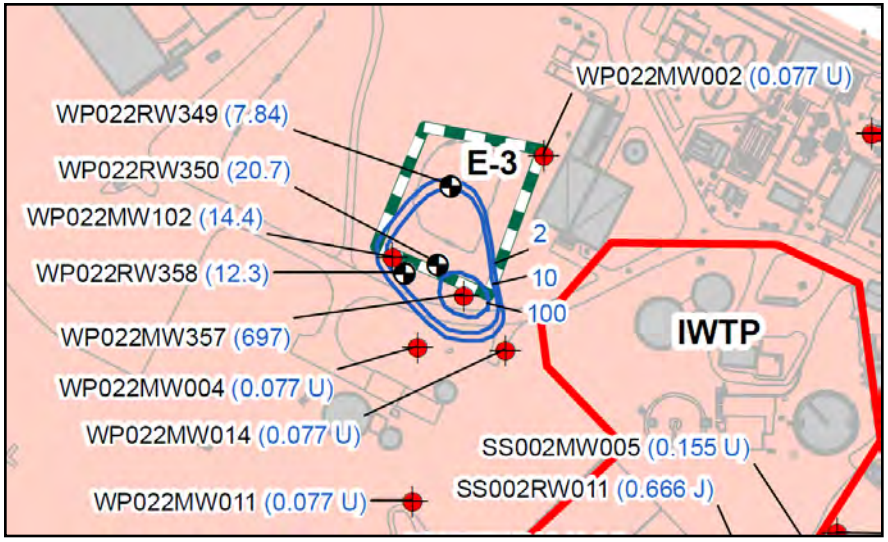


cis 1,2-DCE

Vinyl Chloride



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600 Area Waste Management Area

- Includes Building 621 vegetable oil injection (VOI) site and hexavalent chromium treatment site.
- A PCE plume that initially originated in the vicinity of Building 621 is present in central portion of the WMA. Treatment includes:
  - Vegetable oil injection at Building 621 in February 2006
  - Five vertical groundwater recovery wells in the southern portion of the WMA; two of these wells were installed in 2009 to supplement the existing recovery network.
- Hexavalent chromium area represents a mixed hexavalent and trivalent chromium plume. Treatment to reduce hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium includes:
  - HRC® injection across the entire site in Fall 2004
  - HRC advanced®-3DME in December 2008 at three smaller, residual areas
- COCs that exceeded the GWPS in July 2009 included PCE, TCE, and total chromium.

PCE and TCE Isoconcentration Maps 600 Area Waste Management Area

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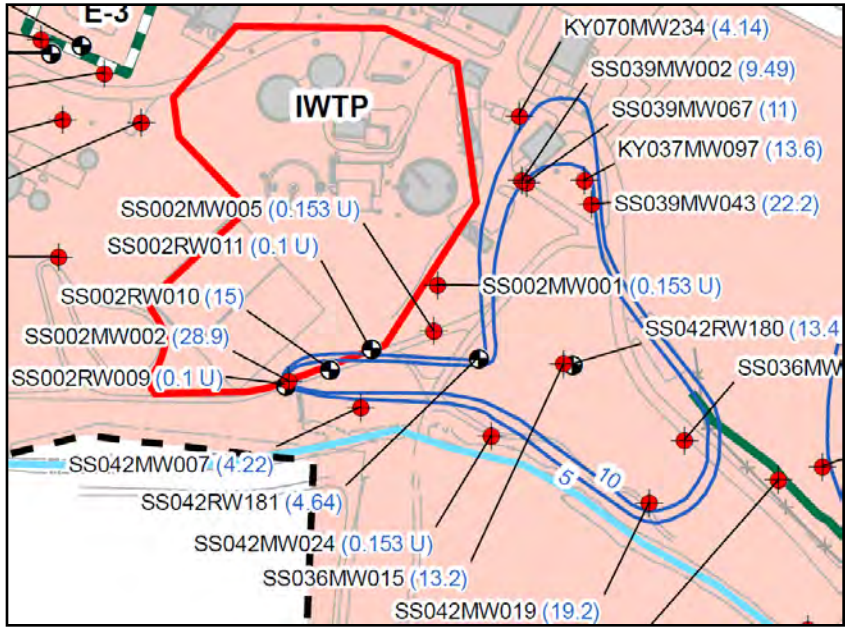
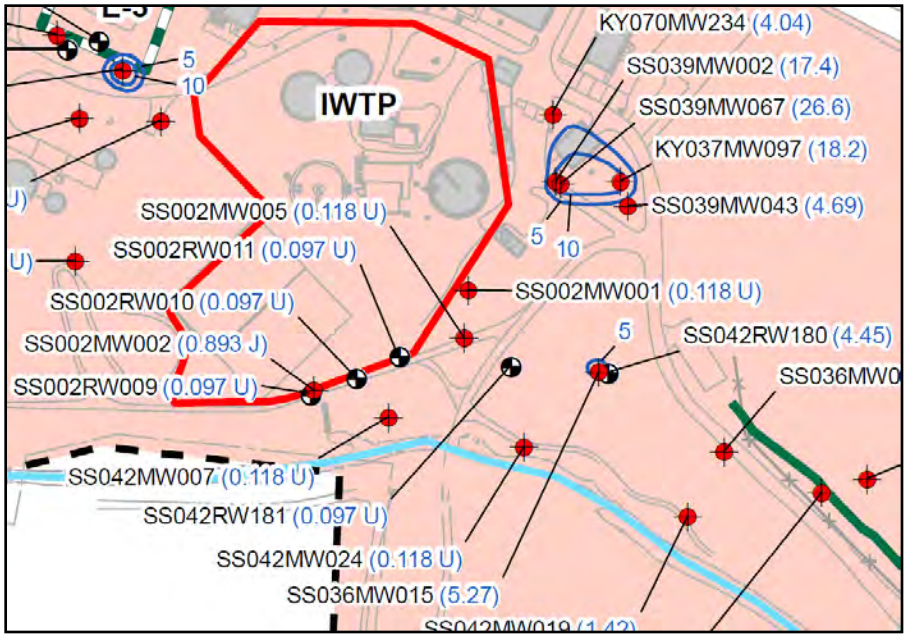


PCE

TCE



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Zone 2 Portion of the 300 Area Waste Management Area

- Represents the downgradient, southern end of a plume that originates in the northern portion of Zone 3.
- Current remedies include:
  - Vegetable oil injection at Building 522
  - Zone 2 PRB and associated slurry wall
  - Groundwater pump and treat from one vertical recovery well
- COCs that exceeded the GWPS in July 2009 included PCE and TCE.

PCE and TCE Isoconcentration Maps, Zone 2 Portion of 300 Area WMA

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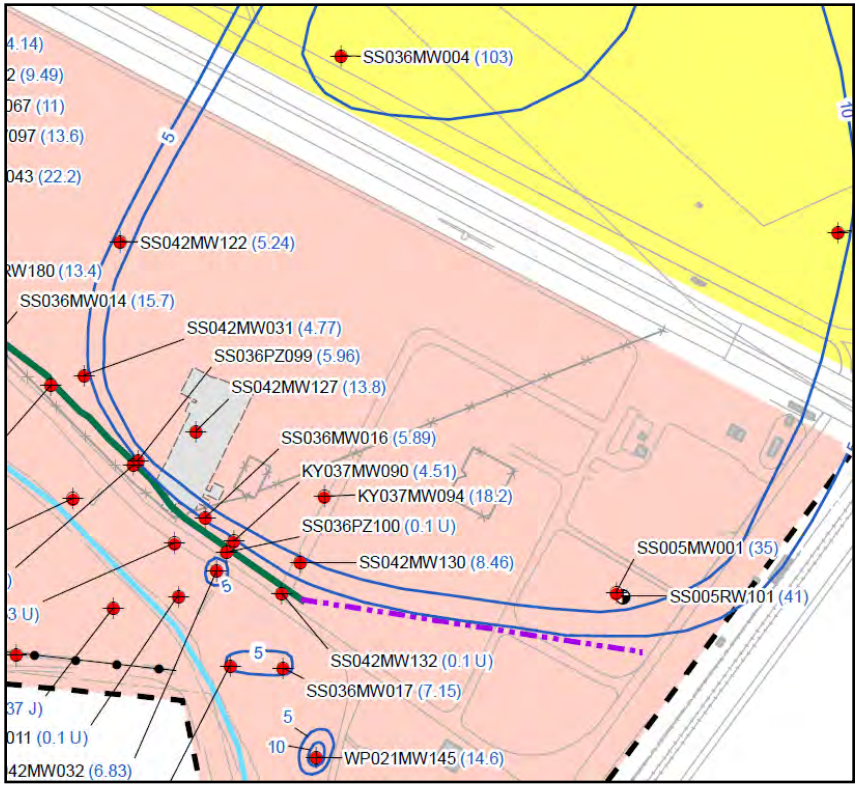
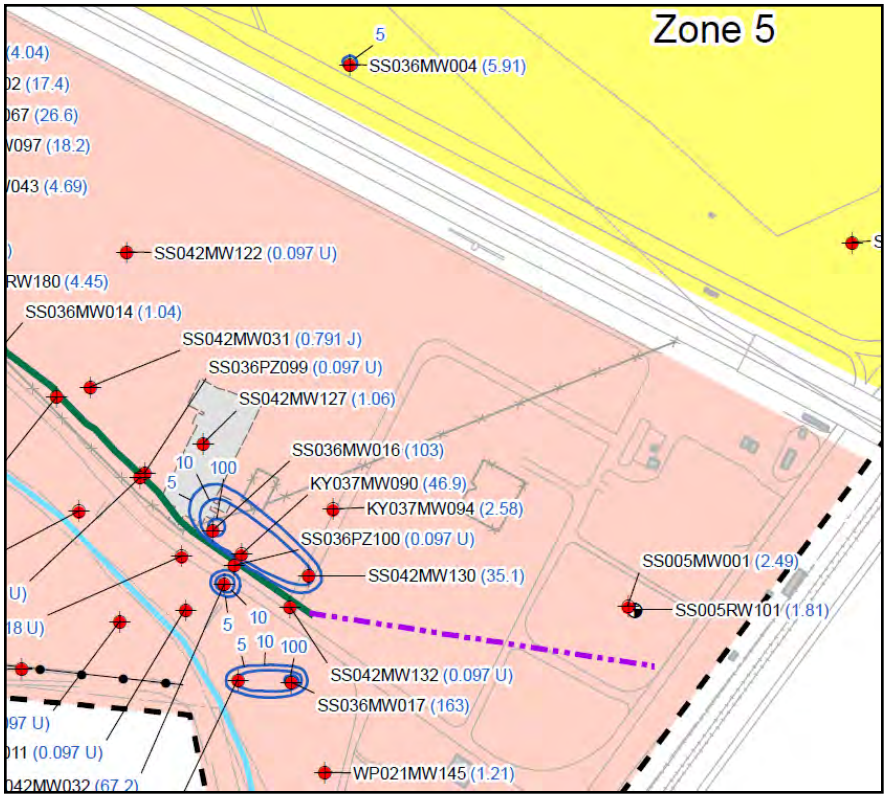


PCE

TCE



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Site E-1

- Former evaporation pit
- Groundwater recovery system currently consisting of a groundwater recovery trench with four standpipes
- COCs that exceeded the GWPS in July 2009 included PCE, TCE, cis 1,2-DCE, vinyl chloride, benzene, chlorobenzene, and total chromium.

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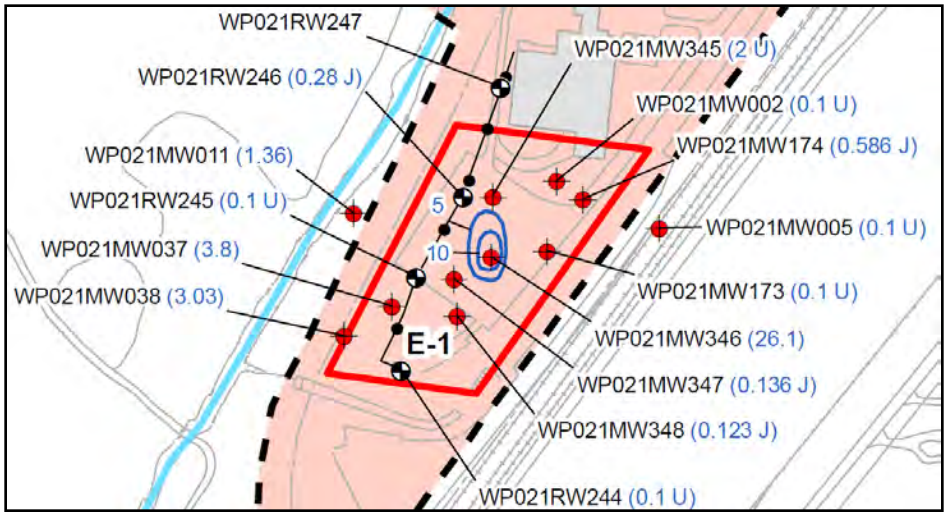
PCE and TCE Isoconcentration Maps, Site E-1



PCE

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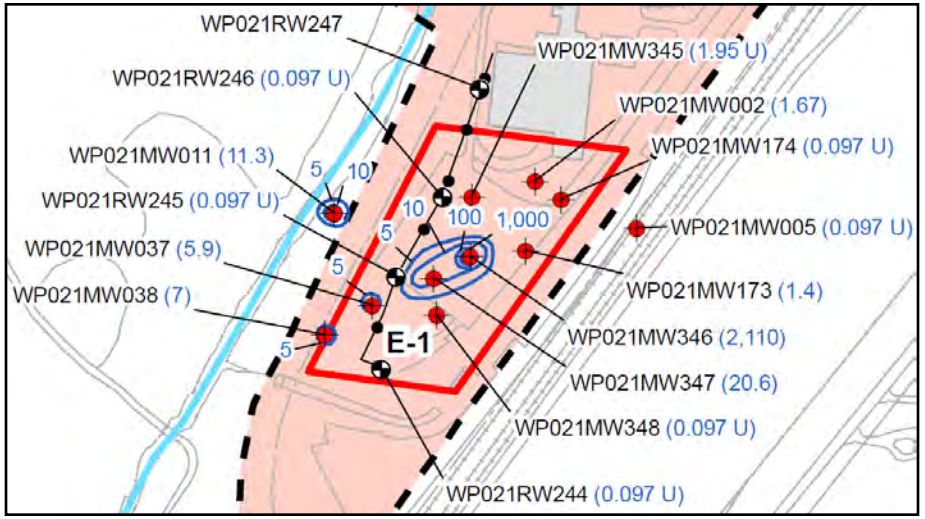

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Findings and Conclusions Zone 2 Sites

- **Site E-3**
  - **It appears that VOCs have migrated outside the boundaries of the site, suggesting that the existing groundwater recovery system has not been effective. The drought conditions experienced in 2009 resulted in lower pump rates from recovery wells, which is a contributing factor. The recovery network is expected to function as intended with full capture once drought conditions are no longer present.**
- **600 Area WMA**
  - **Lower PCE concentrations remain throughout the center of the 600 Area WMA. Data indicate complete capture by the existing recovery system.**
- **300 Area WMA**
  - **The PRB is effectively enhancing reductive dechlorination of PCE, TCE, and cis 1,2-DCE, but leaving some residual vinyl chloride. Samples from wells downgradient of the PRB indicate the vinyl chloride is continuing to degrade as groundwater moves southward with vinyl chloride concentrations reported below the GWPS before reaching Leon Creek.**
  - **The PCE plume appears to be started to shrink in size. Transect 1 wells associated with the PRB are now outside the PCE plume.**

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Findings and Conclusions Zone 2 Sites (Continued)

- **Site E-1**
  - **The majority of the contamination at this site is located upgradient of the recovery trench, which is operating as intended.**
  - **Three smaller, isolated plumes located downgradient of the recovery trench appear to be stable and not moving. The presence of cis 1,2-DCE concentrations suggest that the TCE plumes are naturally attenuating.**
  - **Light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) was identified in well WP021MW345 in 2009.**

Active IRP or RCRA Sites – Zone 3

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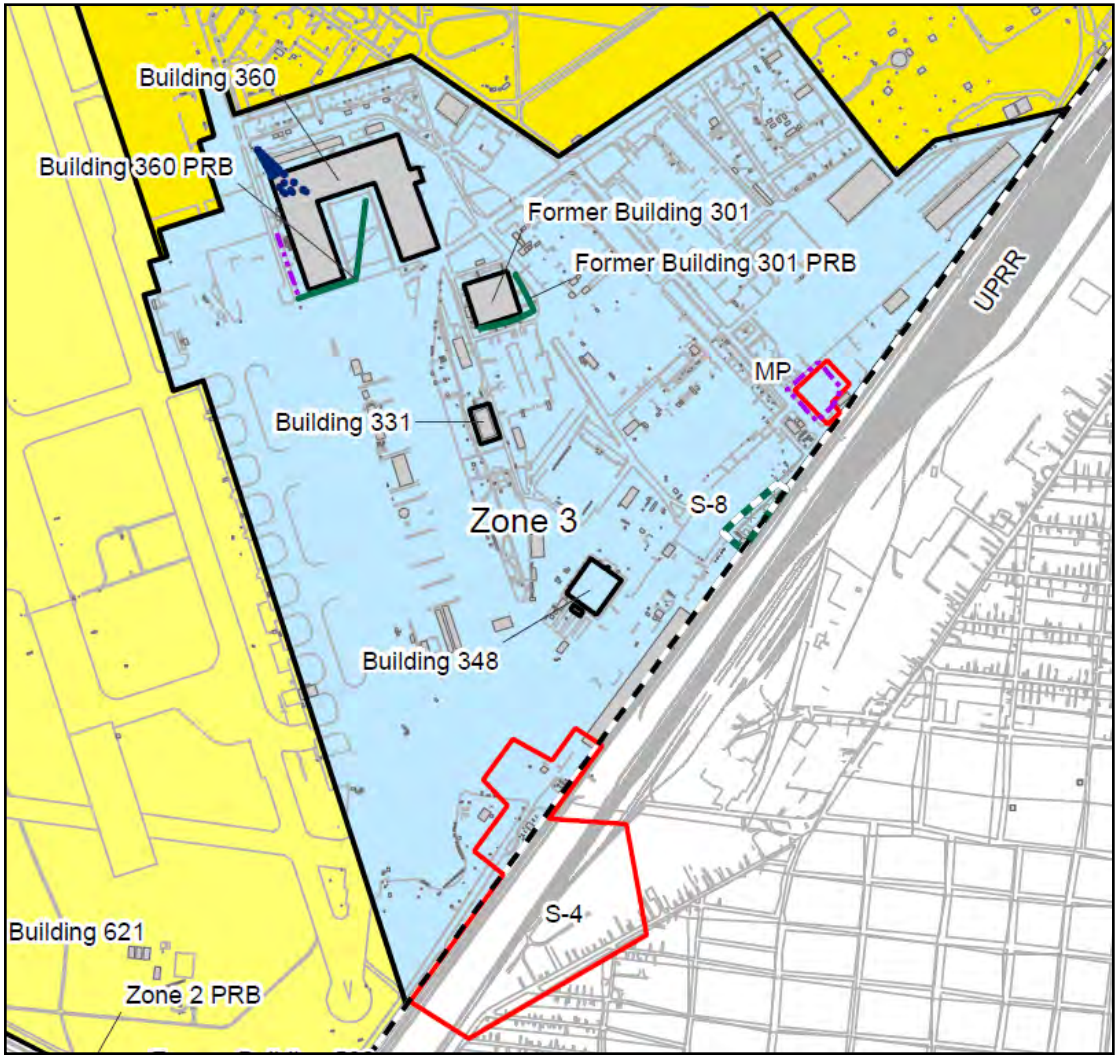
- **RCRA Site S-8**
- **300 Area WMA**
  - **Building 360**
  - **Building 301**
  - **Building 331**
  - **Site MP**
- **Site S-4**



PCE and TCE Isoconcentration Maps Zone 3

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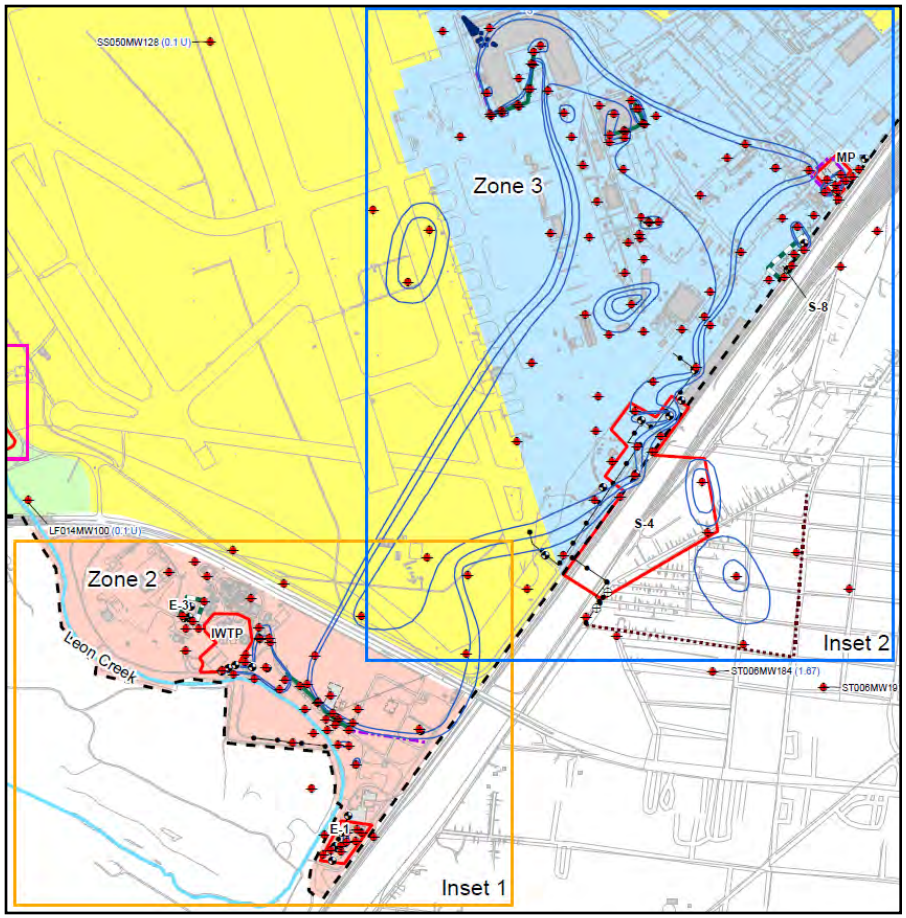

PCE

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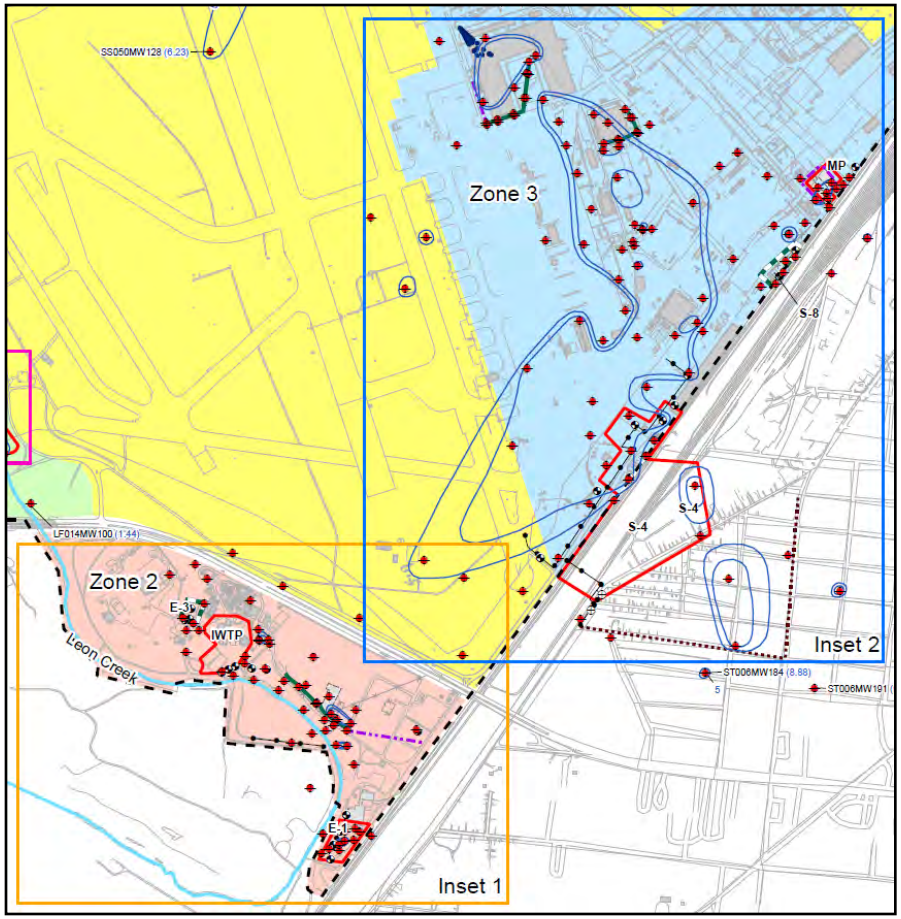

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Site S-8

- Former UST facility and location of the “green worm” parts cleaning operation
- Soil vapor extraction system operated from 2000 through 2001, when the system was converted to a biovent system.
- Groundwater recovery system currently consisting of two recovery wells
- COCs that exceeded the GWPS in July 2009 included PCE, TCE, cis 1,2-DCE, vinyl chloride, benzene, chlorobenzene, and arsenic.

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RCRA Site S-8 LNAPL

- Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (LNAPL) in three on-site wells in July 2009
- Manual removal of LNAPL has been occurring on a weekly basis

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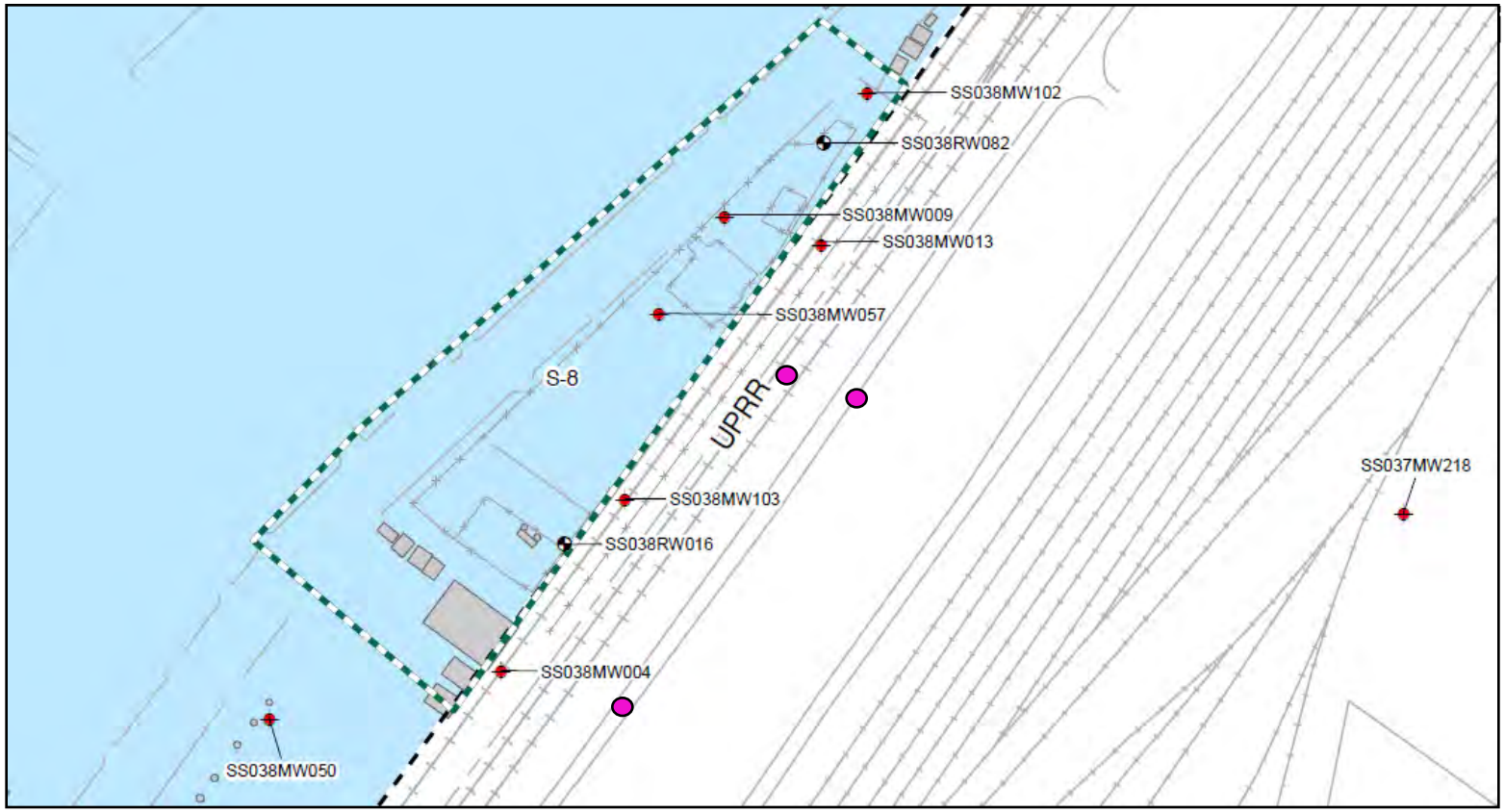

PCE and TCE Isoconcentration Maps
Site S-8

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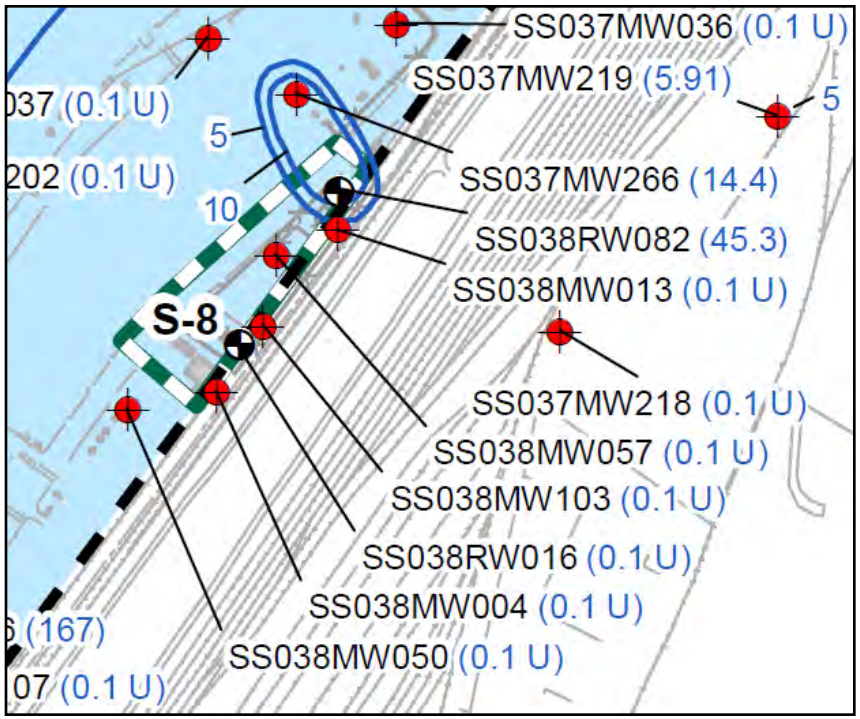
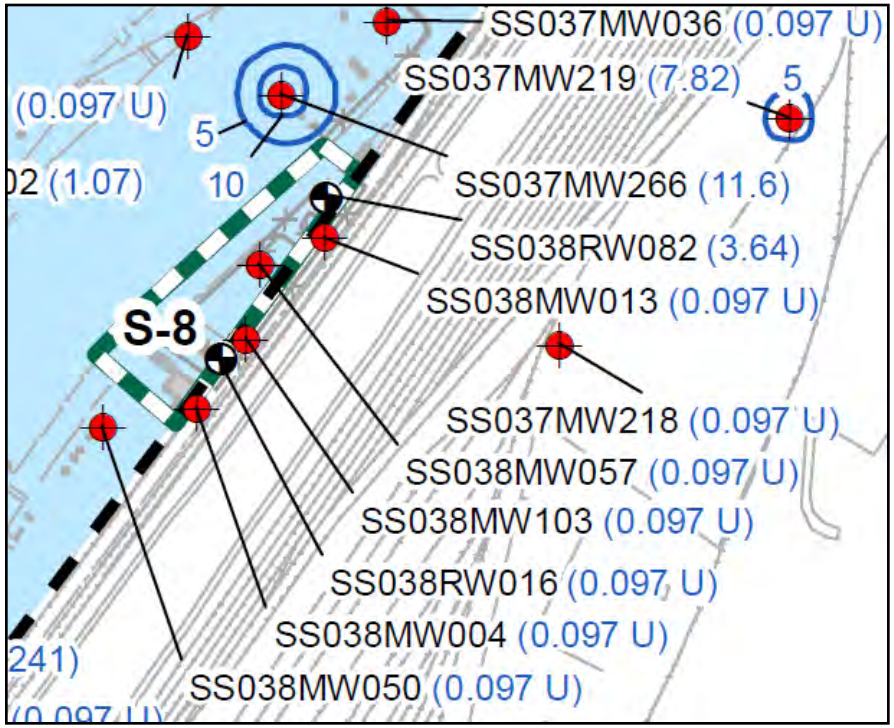


PCE

TCE



Benzene and Chlorobenzene Isoconcentration Maps, Site S-8

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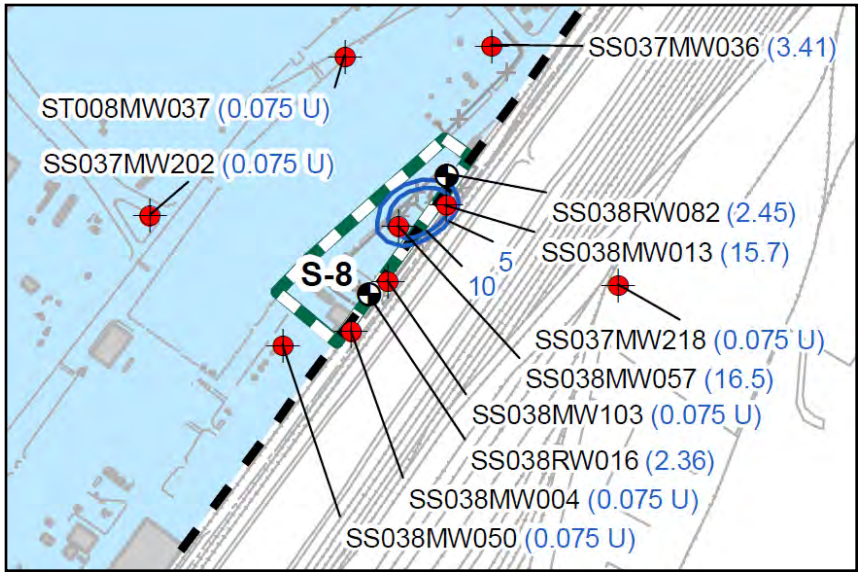
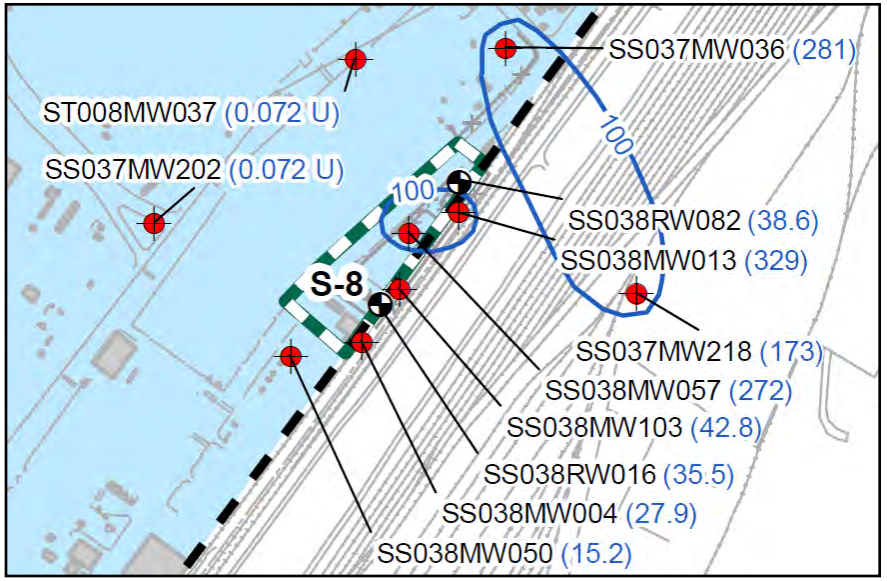


Benzene

Chlorobenzen



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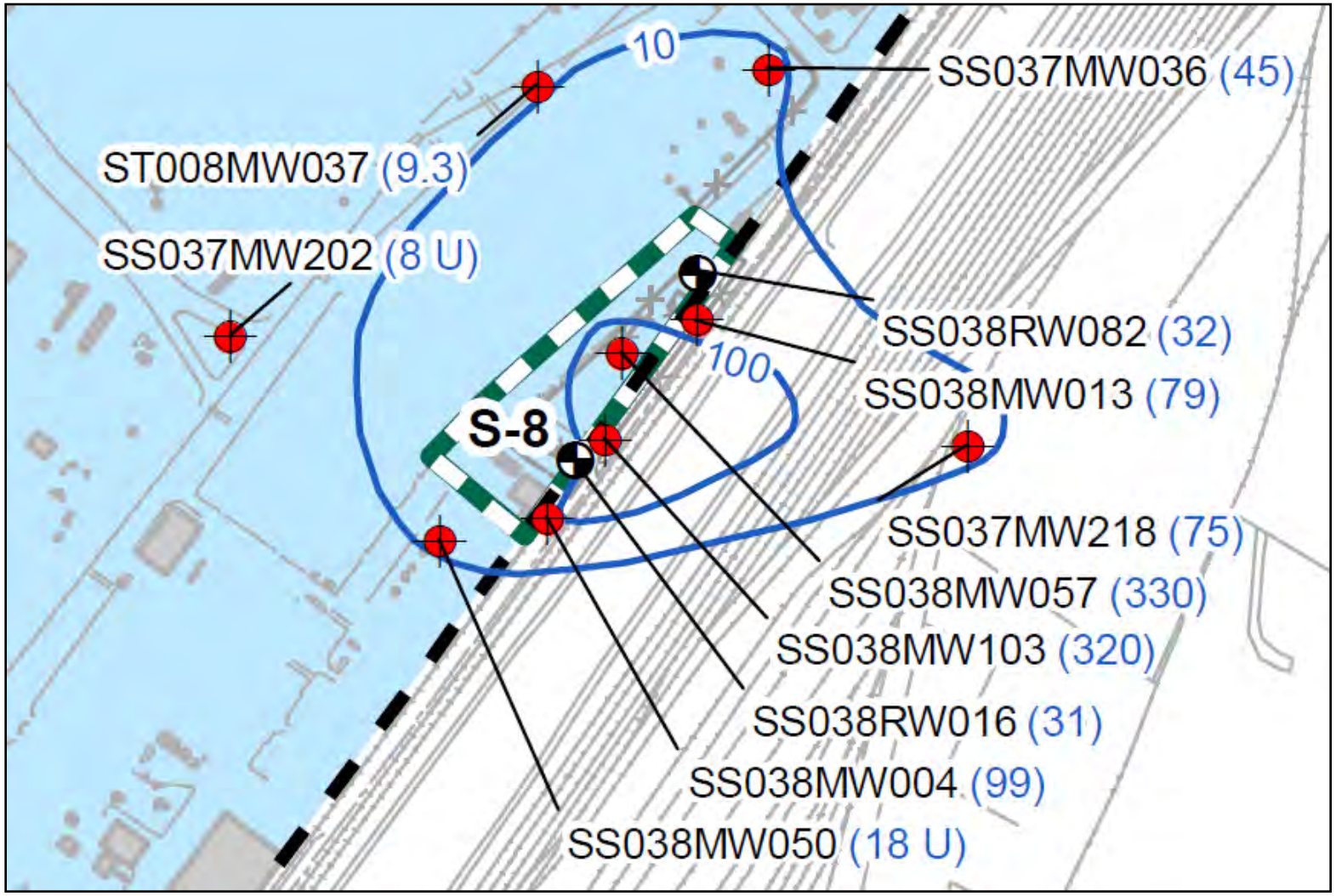
Arsenic Isoconcentration Map
Site S-8



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Building 360

- Contaminant sources from historic chemical storage and usage include the northwest corner of the building and the basement area in the western wing of the building.

- Current remedies include:
  - PRB and associated slurry wall – installed in 2003
  - Vegetable oil injections – performed in 2006 and 2008
  - Soil Vapor Extraction system with 3 horizontal wells – installed in 2008

- COCs that exceeded the GWPS in 2009 included PCE, TCE, cis 1,2-DCE, and vinyl chloride.

PCE and TCE Isoconcentration Maps Building 360

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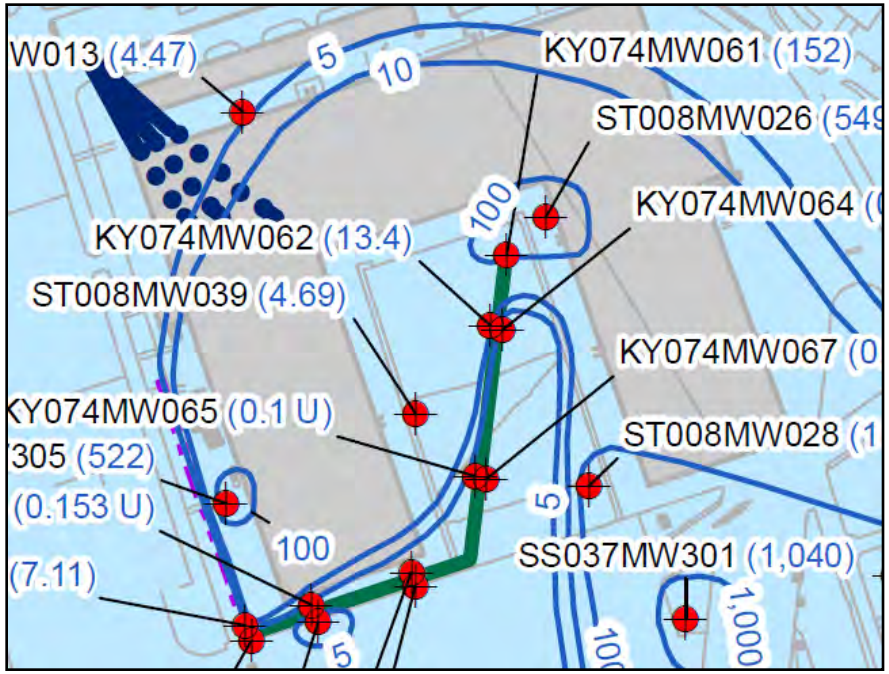
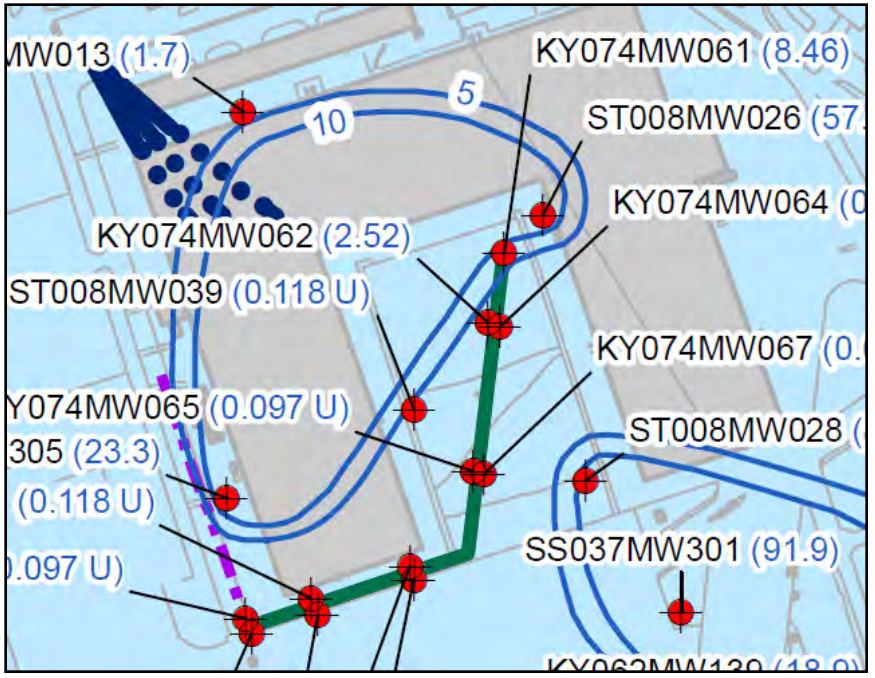


PCE

TCE



cis 1,2-DCE and Vinyl Chloride Isoconcentration Maps, Building 360

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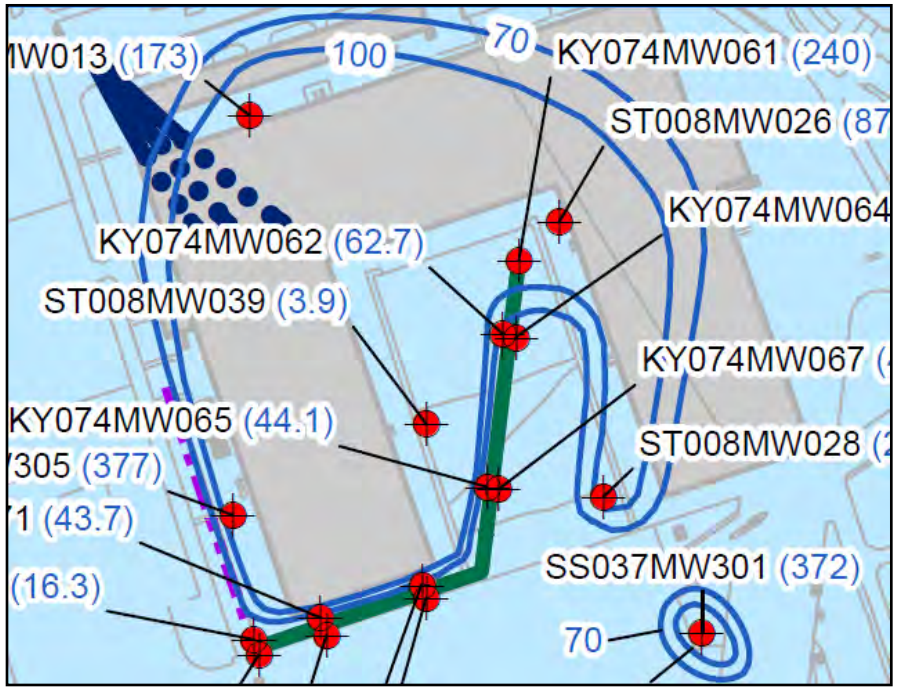
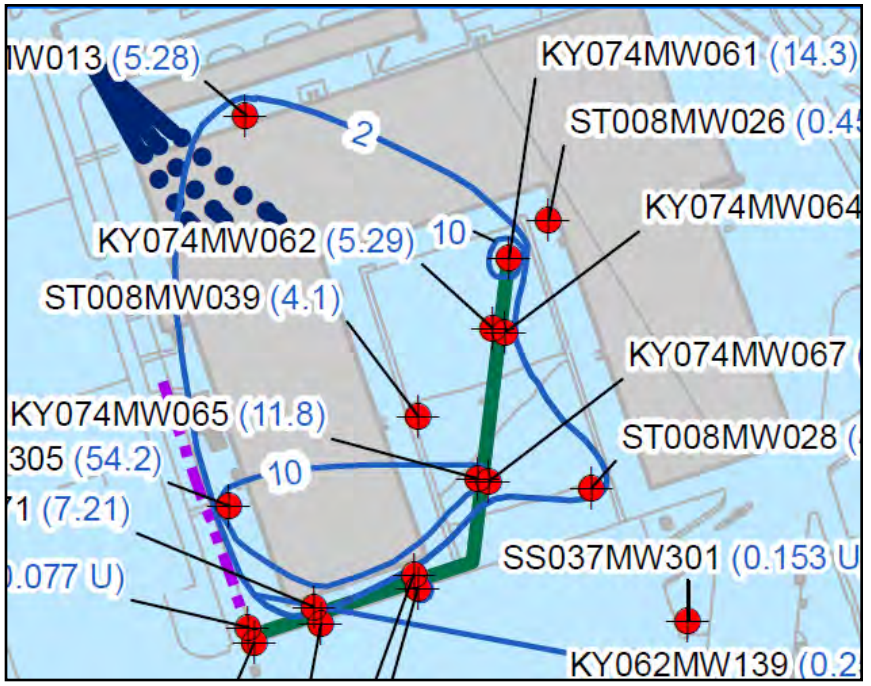


cis 1,2-DCE

Vinyl Chloride



Building 301

- **Current remedies include:**
  - **PRB – installed in 2003**
  - **ERH system operated in 2008-2009 to treat soil**

- **COCs that exceeded the GWPS in 2009 included PCE, TCE, cis 1,2-DCE, and vinyl chloride.**

PCE and TCE Isoconcentration Maps, Building 301

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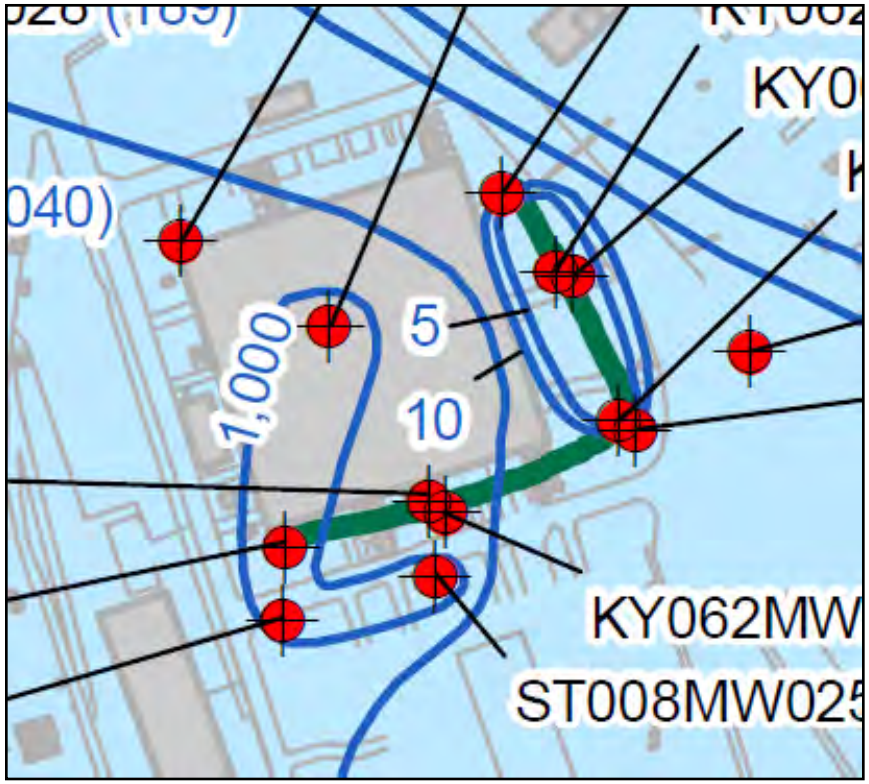

PCE

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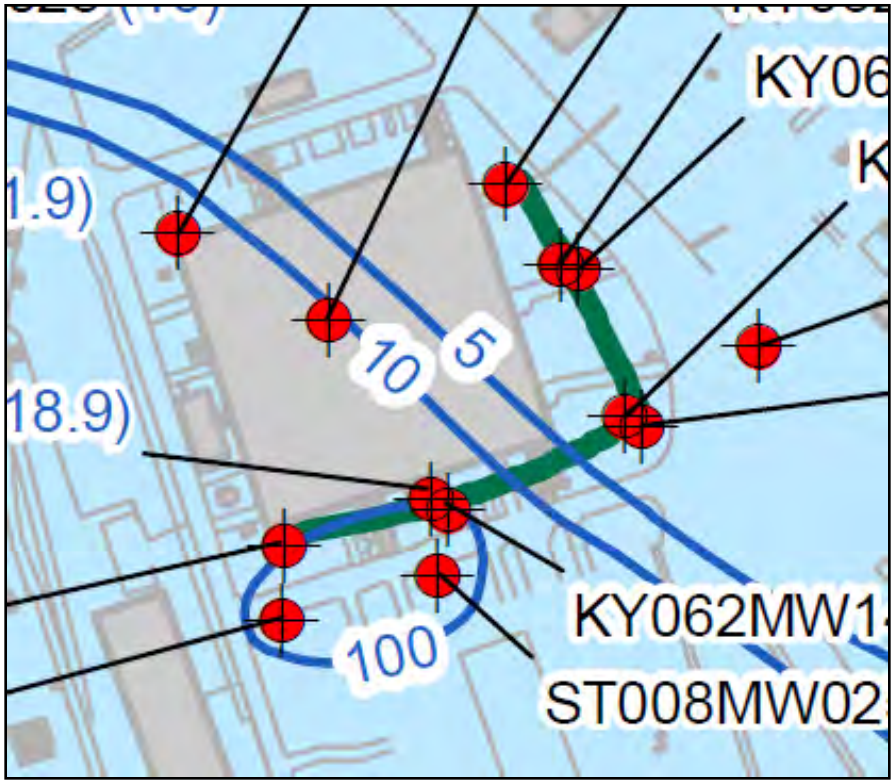

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IRP Site MP

- Location of two former shop buildings, Buildings 258 and 259, that served as a maintenance depot for aircraft. In the late 1950's, Building 259 was modified into a plating shop.
- Current remedies include:
  - Soil excavation (source removal) occurred in 2009
  - Slurry wall
  - Groundwater pump and treat from vertical recovery wells
- COCs that exceeded the GWPS in 2009 included PCE, TCE, cis 1,2-DCE, and vinyl chloride.

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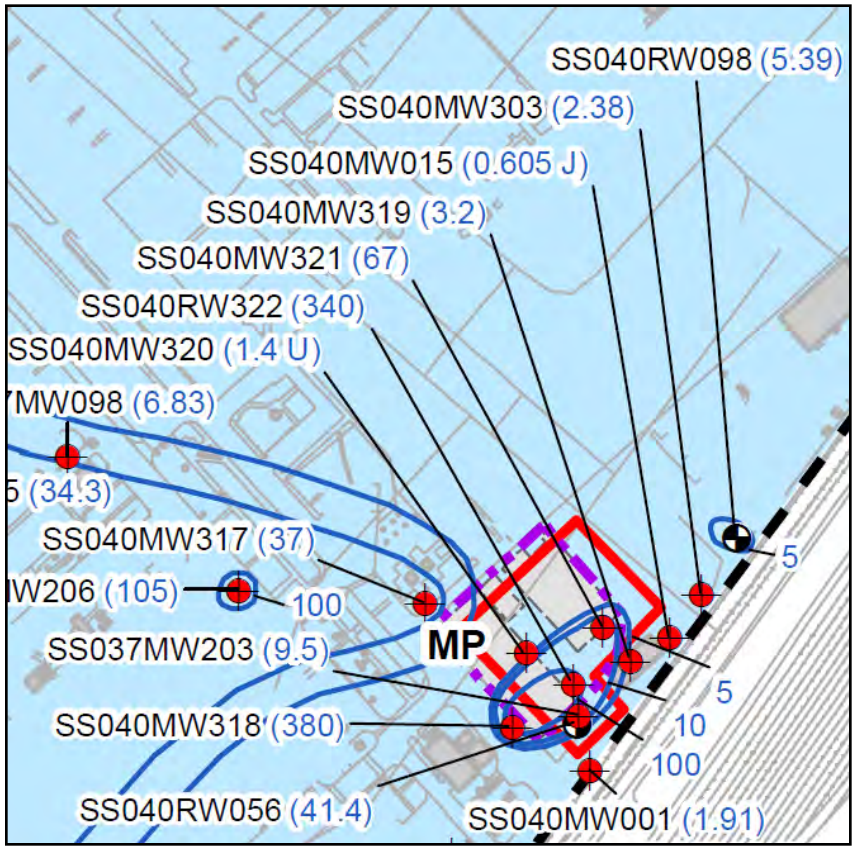
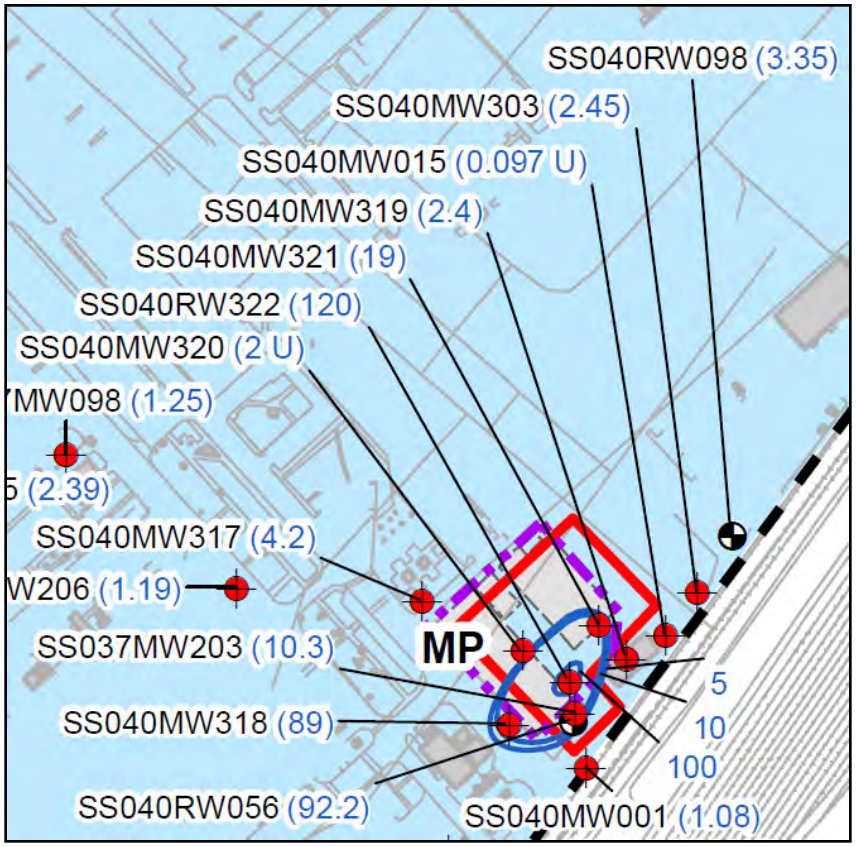
PCE and TCE Isoconcentration Maps, Site MP



PCE

TCE



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IRP Site S-4

- Site S-4 contamination is from abandoned fuel distribution lines and UST facilities
- Current remedies include:
  - Groundwater recovery from on-base and off-base recovery trenches and vertical recovery wells
  - Off-base low permeability barrier with monitored natural attenuation
- COCs that exceeded the GWPS in 2009 included PCE, TCE, cis 1,2-DCE, vinyl chloride, benzene, and arsenic.

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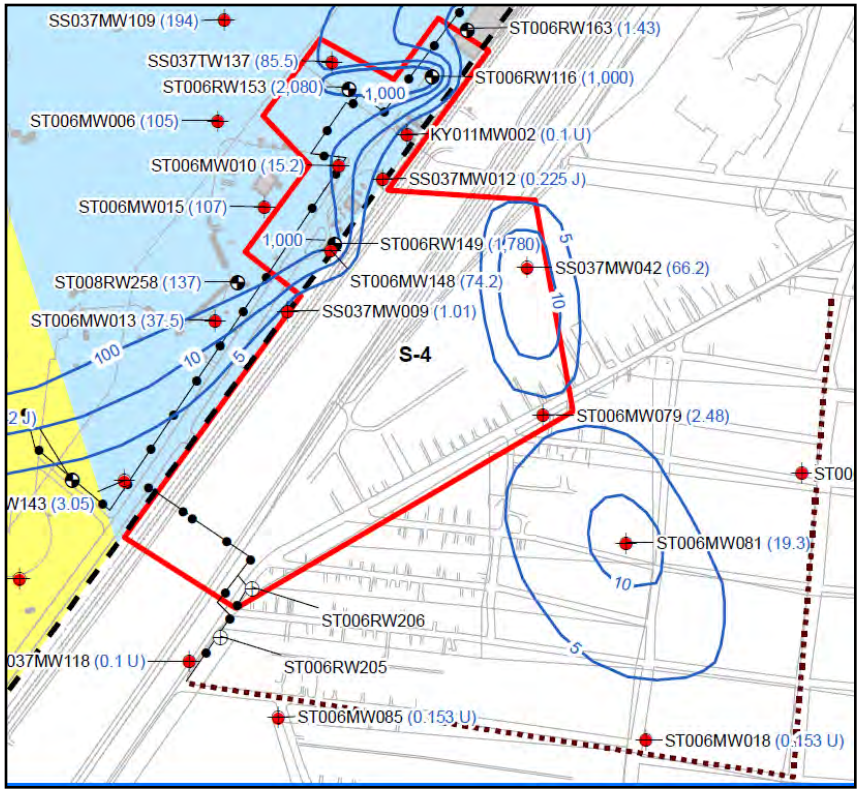
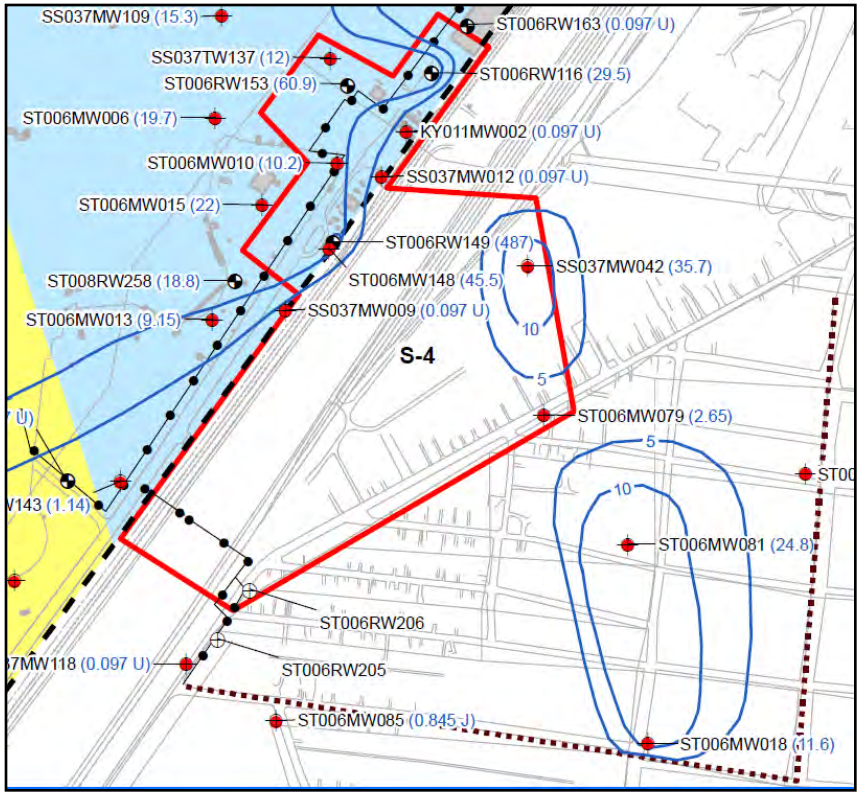
PCE and TCE Isoconcentration Maps, Site S-4



PCE

TCE



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Findings and Conclusions Zone 3 Sites

- **Site S-8**
  - **Isolated PCE, TCE, and cis 1,2-DCE plumes are present in the northern portion of the site. These plumes are not associated with the zone-wide PCE and TCE plumes.**
  - **An isolated chlorobenzene plume was identified north of Site S-8 and extends off-site to the east/southeast beneath the adjacent UPRR rail yard.**
  - **Two new recovery wells will be installed at Site S-8 to provide complete plume capture.**

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Findings and Conclusions Zone 3 Sites

- **Building 360**
  - **The vegetable oil injection performed in 2008 appears to have been effective in enhancing reductive dechlorination of the plume located upgradient of the PRB.**
  - **The PRB is operating as intended.**
- **Building 301**
  - **Higher PCE concentrations in the immediate vicinity of the ERH system are believed to be a temporary, localized effect resulting from operation of the ERH system.**
  - **Groundwater appears to be moving parallel to the eastern wing wall of the PRB, instead of perpendicular and through the wall.**

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Findings and Conclusions Zone 3 Sites (Continued)

- **Building 331**
  - **Vegetable oil injections performed in 2006 were effective in the short term, but concentrations quickly rebounded – likely due to an inadequate quantity of substrate material injected. A second round of vegetable oil injections is recommended.**
  - **A second round of injections were performed in November 2009 that included 10 times the volume of substrate material compared to the 2006 injections. Quarterly performance sampling shows significant reductions in PCE and cis 1,2-DCE concentrations.**

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Findings and Conclusions Zone 3 Sites (Continued)

- **Site MP**
  - **VOC concentrations inside the slurry wall are an order of magnitude lower than 2008 data.**
  - **VOC concentrations were not detected in samples from POC wells suggesting that the current combined remedy is effective.**
- **Site S-4**
  - **Groundwater recovery system and off-base monitored natural attenuation appear to be effective remedies.**

Semiannual Compliance Plan

Questions?

Electrical Resistance Heating Remedial Action at Site S-1 (SS003) Former Kelly AFB, Texas

Prepared for:

AFCEE

AIR FORCE REAL PROPERTY AGENCY

Prepared by:

CAPE SM

CES CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

April 2010

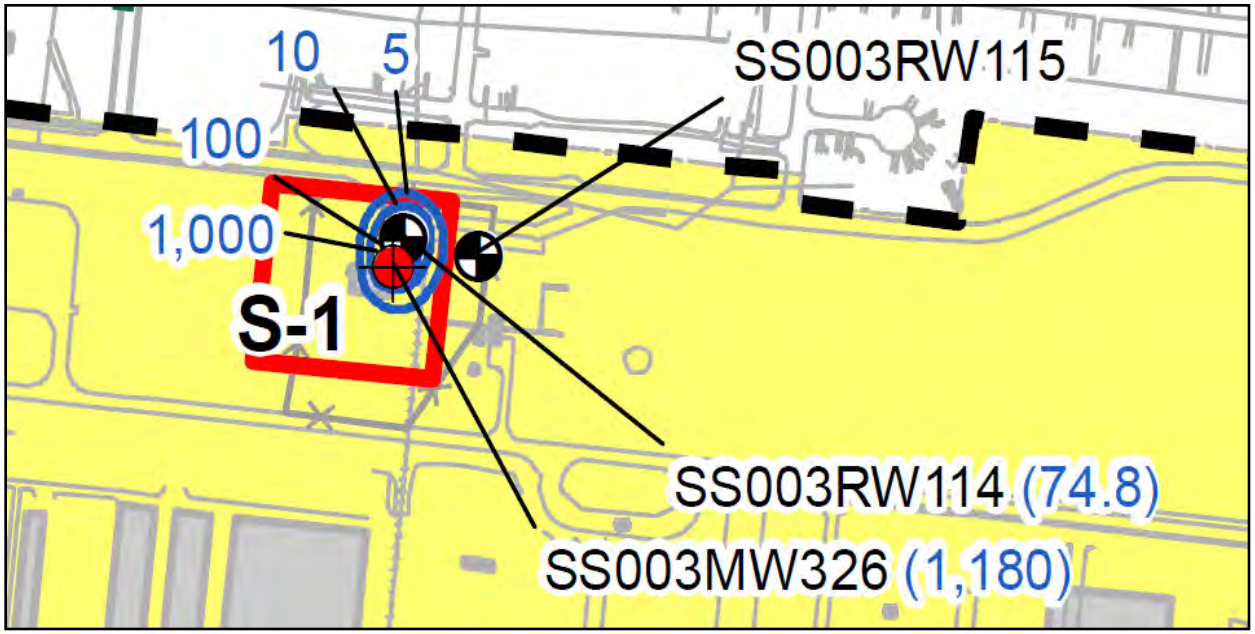
Site Background

- Site S-1 (SS003)
  - Former waste oil storage facility and former Defense Property Disposal Office storage area
  - Used in 1960s to 1973 for intermediate storage of wastes, including mixed solvents and waste petroleum, oil, and lubricants
- Contaminant Source
  - Former sump that served as a collection point along a drain line connected to an above ground storage tank
- Contaminants of Concern
  - Primarily chlorobenzene and petroleum hydrocarbons

Site Background

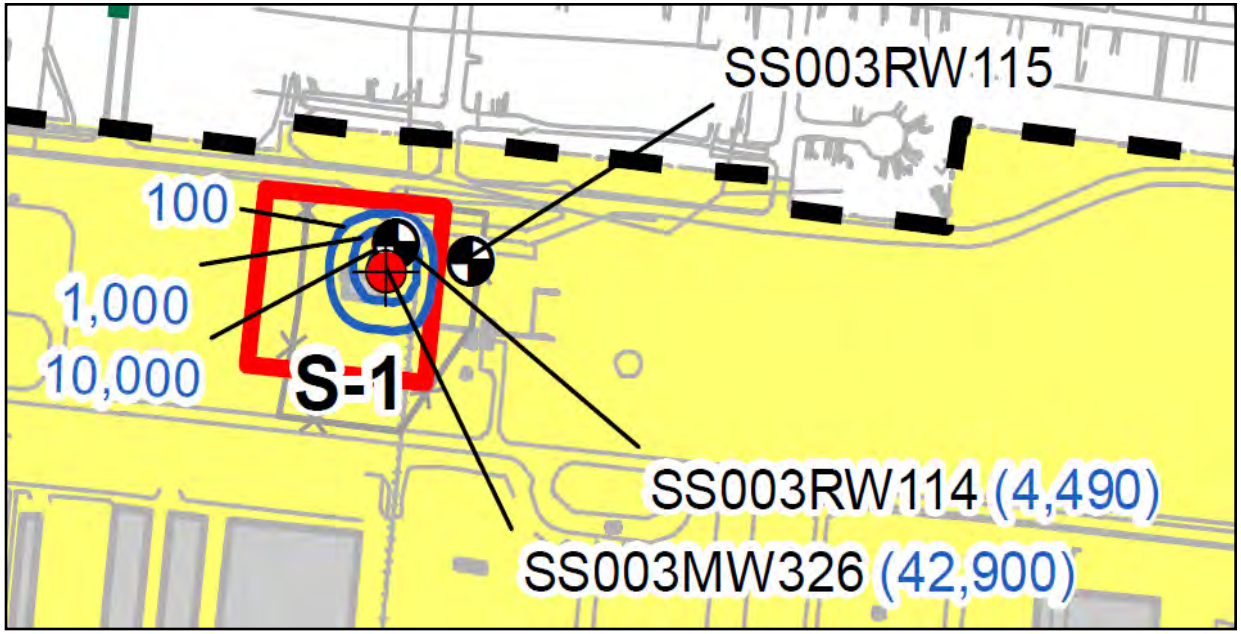
- Remedies
  - 1995 – installation and commencement of operation of a perimeter pump and treat system with six recovery wells
  - 1999 – soil excavation of the sump area to a total depth of 28 feet below ground surface (chlorobenzene and petroleum hydrocarbons still present in the former sump area at the time of the excavation)
  - 2000 - installation and commencement of operation of a perimeter soil vapor extraction (SVE) system with 12 vapor extraction wells (11 currently operating), equipped for groundwater recovery with pneumatic pumps
- Current conditions
  - Pump and treat systems serve as containment systems rather than source area treatment systems
  - Concentrations have declined in the last decade, although not to levels below the maximum chlorobenzene contaminant level of 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Site S-1 Groundwater Contamination



Benzene

Chlorobenzene



Electrical Resistance Heating

- Electrical Resistance Heating
  - Selected remedial alternative with a goal of accelerating site closure by approximately 10 years
  - Electrical Resistance Heating (ERH) provides relatively quick removal/destruction of the site contamination
  - Capable of simultaneously addressing both vadose and saturated zone contamination [including non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL)]
- Remedial design includes three areas of contamination
  - Treatment Area 1 - area to the north of the Zone 5 ground water treatment plant (GWTP)
  - Treatment Area 2 - the footprint of the Zone 5 GWTP itself
  - Treatment Area 3 - area to the south of the Zone 5 GWTP

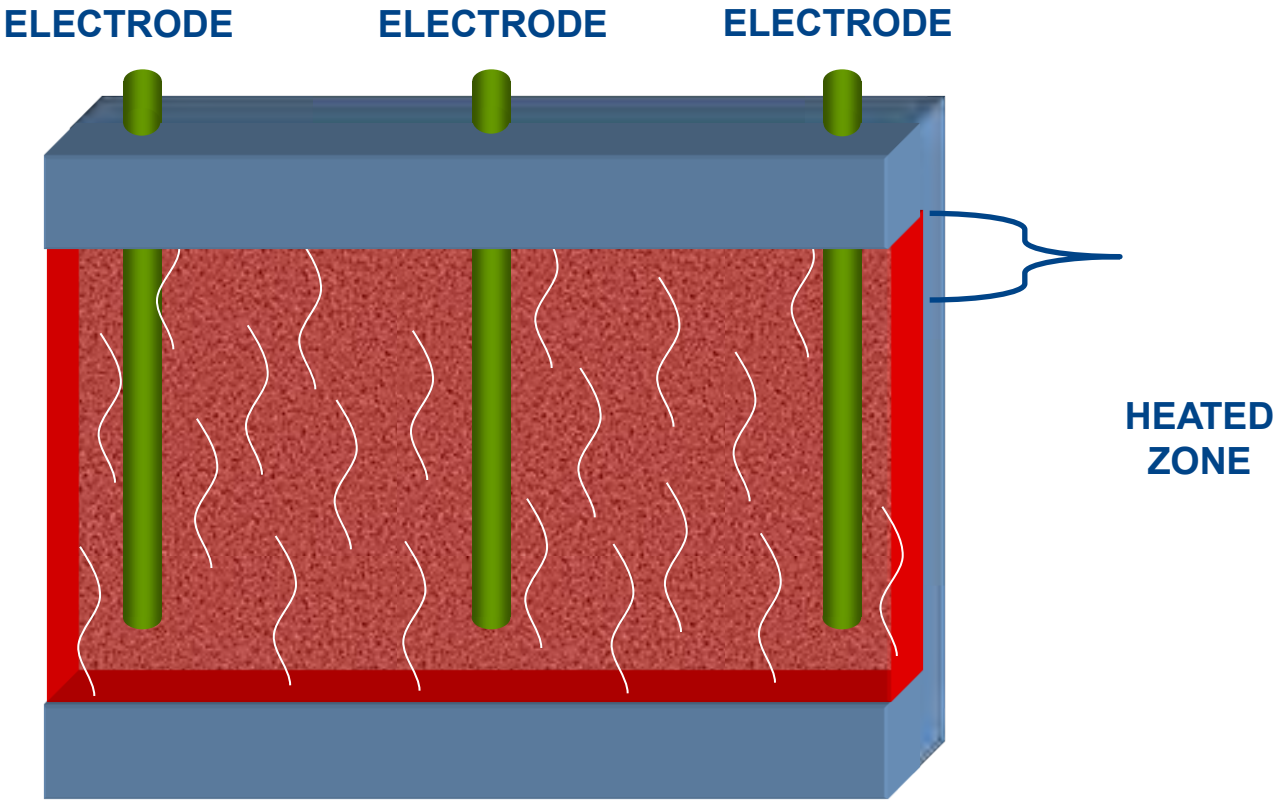
Electric Resistance Heating (ERH)

- Technology developed by Battelle Memorial Institute for the United States Department of Energy in the early 1990s
- Developed for use in low permeability soils
  - Desiccates soil and creates fractures (secondary porosity) for vapor and steam flow
  - Heat increases volatilization by increasing vapor pressure
- Contaminants treated
  - Most effective on volatile organic compounds (VOC's) [e.g. benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX), Chlorinated Compounds]
  - Also effective on semi-volatile organic compounds SVOC's and petroleum hydrocarbons (e.g. viscosity reduction of heavy oils through heating facilitates pumping)

How ERH Works

- Electrodes installed into the subsurface
- Electrical current generated by the electrodes creates heat through the natural resistance of soil between the electrodes
- Used in conjunction with SVE – as subsurface is heated, SVE becomes more productive:
  - Soil desiccates and fractures, creating conduits for vapor removal
  - Contaminant's vapor pressure is increased, which subsequently increases removal rate
  - As groundwater boils, steam increases the volatilization of the contaminant adsorbed to the soil matrix

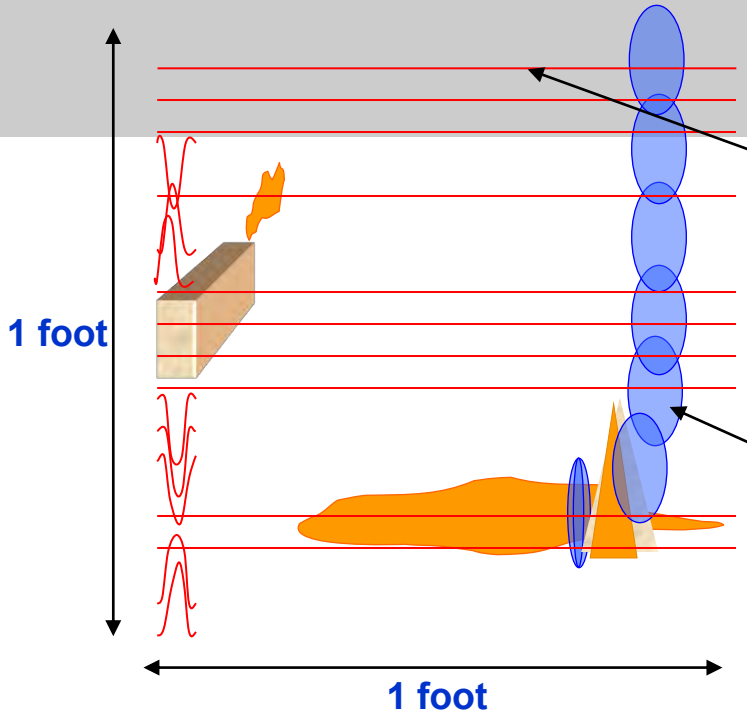
Steam Generation in Treatment Zone



1. Soil grains act as individual resistors

2. Steam generation is uniform through the heated zone

Pore Level Cleaning through Steam Generation



Electrical current flow lines induce preferential heating in low permeability units

Trapped steam causes local pressure increase and micro-fracturing

In one minute of ERH, the total volume of steam bubbles generated in a cubic foot is about equal to the volume of a ping-pong ball.

Advantages

- Comparative low cost
  - Low disposal cost
  - Quick results (reduces long term Operations & Maintenance cost)
- Predictable
- Site closure attainable
- More successful than other techniques for remediating low permeable soils and NAPL
- Heat also increases abiotic and biotic degradation

Site S-1 ERH Construction Timeline

JUL 2009	Project Kick-Off
OCT 2009	Proposed slight variation to design
JAN 2010	Project plans completed; dig permit obtained
JAN 2010	Field activities commenced, including utility locate via air knife technology, drilling, electrode fabrication,
electrode (TMP)	and temperature monitoring point installation, and equipment setup
MAR 2010	Completed installation of 42
electrodes	and 8 TMPs; all equipment is in place and electrical hookup is underway

Site S-1 ERH Projected Timeline

- MAY 2010 — Projected target for completion of drilling activities and installation of ERH System
- JUN 2010 — Projected target for start up of ERH system
- JUN – OCT 2010 — System operation; operational sampling
- NOV – DEC 2010 — System cool down, SVE operation; site restoration
- JAN – FEB 2011 — Prepare Corrective Measure Completion Report

Utilities Located utilizing Air Knife

Site S-1 Drilling

Site S-1 Electrode Installation

Installation of conduit for CPS Energy transformer and electrical switchgear

Questions?

Air Force Real Property Agency

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Former Building 329 Site Status

Paul Carroll
BRAC Environmental Coordinator

U.S. AIR FORCE

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Briefing Overview

- Former Building 329 background
- 2009-2010 investigation activities and results
- Planned path forward

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Purpose of Investigation

- Characterize soil and groundwater at recently identified areas of concern not addressed during previous former B329 investigations (i.e., Air Force found older drawings showing additional historic building uses)
- Locate any remaining subsurface solvent lines associated with former underground storage tanks (USTs) at B329

Former Building 329 Location

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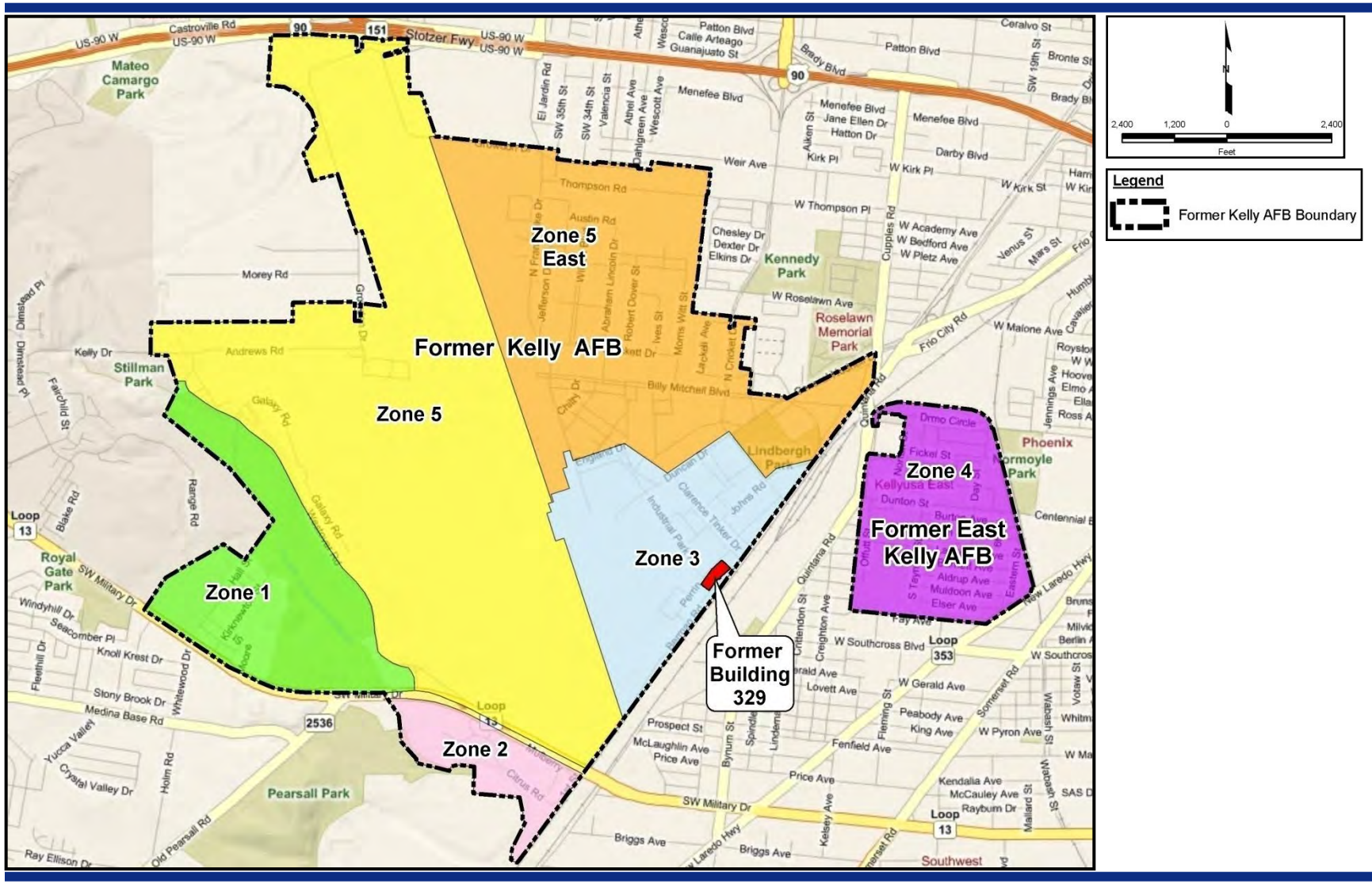

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2009 Aerial Photo
Former Building 329 Footprint

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Former Building 329 Site Description and History

- Operations began in 1917 with construction of two hangars
- Original Bldg. 329 constructed in 1942 on northern portion of site
- By 1956, the two hangars and original Bldg. 329 combined into one building
- Uses included aircraft parts maintenance, repair, and cleaning
- Automated Engine Parts Cleaning Facility ("Green Worm") moved outside in 1950s

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Former Building 329 Site Description and History

- Former Bldg. 329 was razed in 2003
- Site currently consists of an approximately 5-acre concrete slab
- Previous remediation and investigation:
  - Oil/water separator and USTs removed
  - Locations of concern RCRA Facility Investigation
  - Sanitary sewer line remediation

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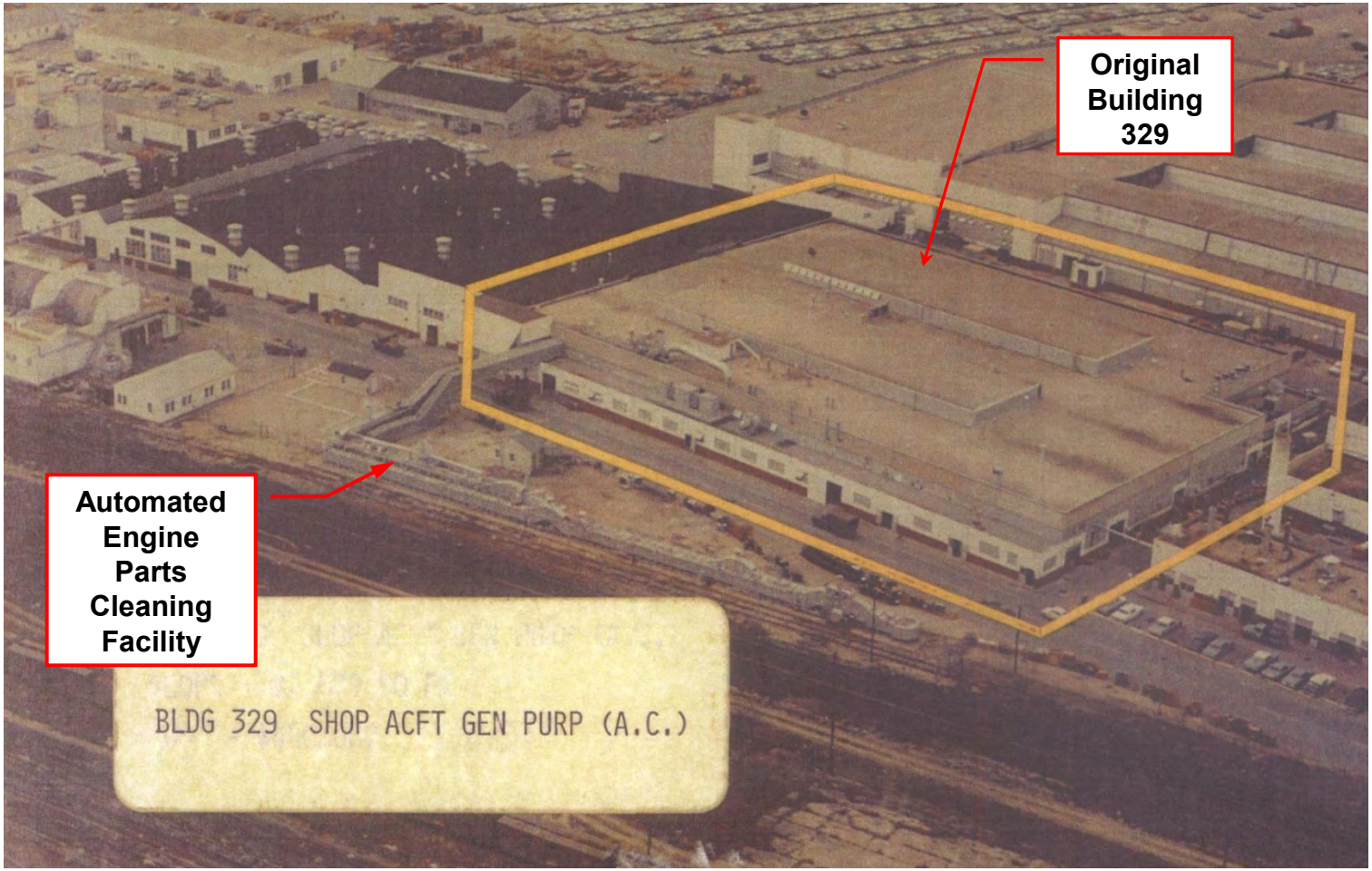
Historical Building 329 Photo



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Former Building 329
2009 - 2010 Activities Summary

- Site Survey Report to document records review
- Geophysical survey
- Trenching and pipe locating to identify location of potential solvent lines
- Soil and groundwater grab sampling – 30 borings to groundwater
- Monitor well installation (9 wells) and sampling (2 rounds of 10 wells)
- All samples analyzed for wide variety of potential contaminants
- Investigative report
- Hotspot delineation

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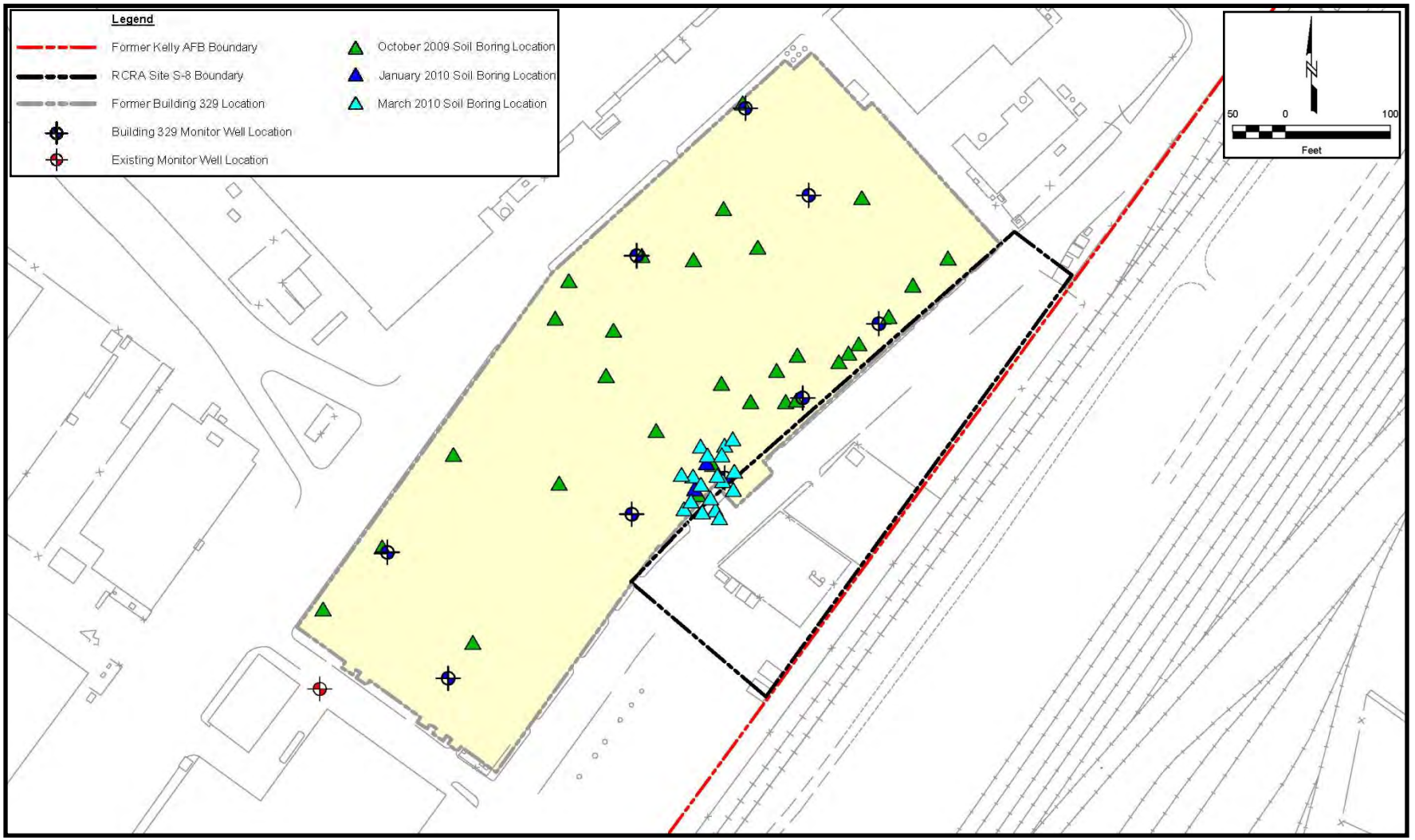
Former Building 329
2009 - 2010 Sample Locations



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Monitor Well Sample Results and Status

- Results showed some fuel components, chlorinated solvents, and arsenic are a problem in site groundwater
- Former Building 329 and adjacent Site S-8 groundwater contaminants are virtually identical
- A water level survey of former Building 329 and surrounding site wells indicates the Site S-8 recovery system is recovering contaminated groundwater from the former Building 329
- Going forward, former Building 329 groundwater contamination will be addressed by the Site S-8 groundwater recovery and treatment system

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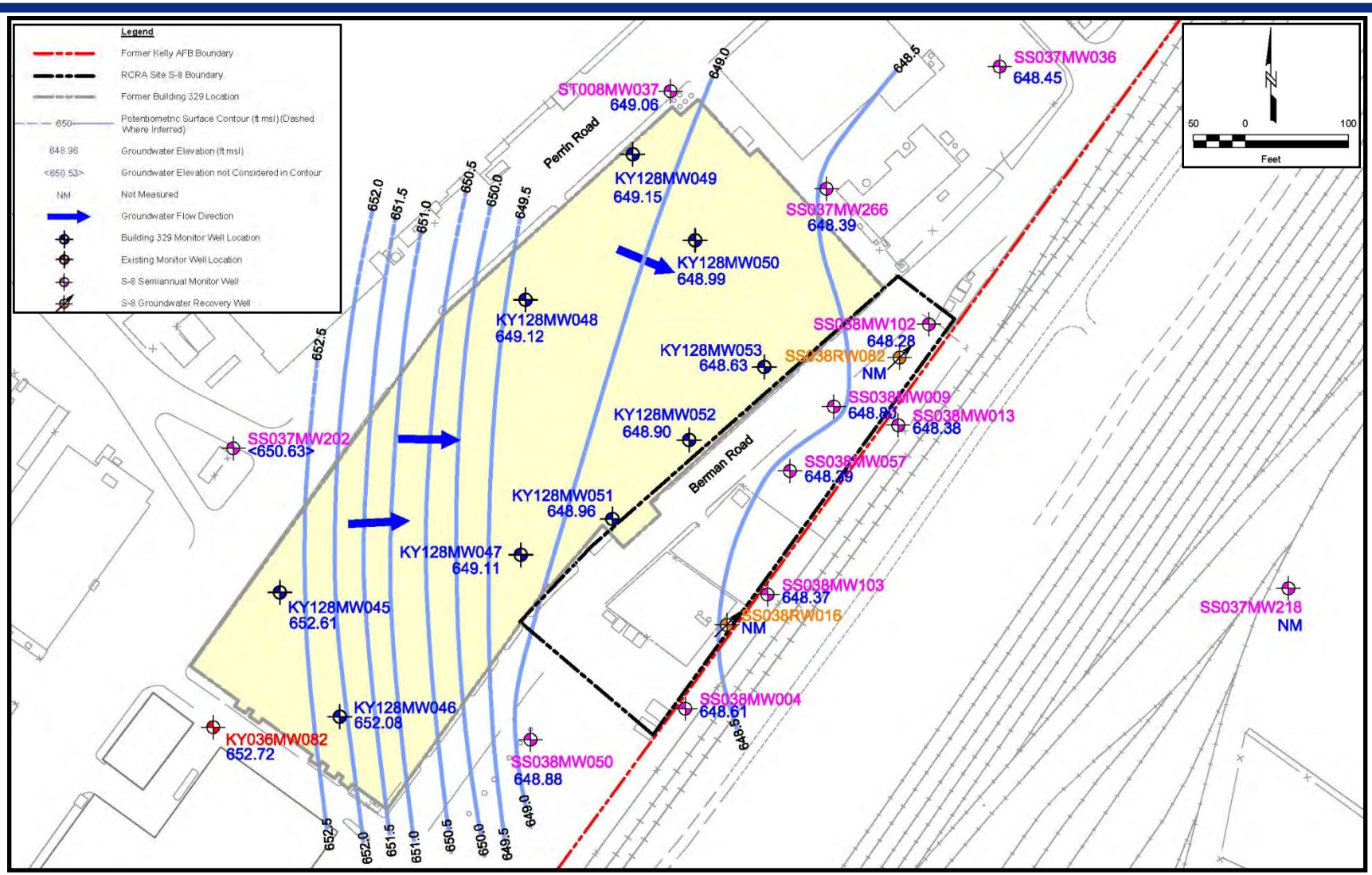
Former Building 329 Potentiometric Surface Map January 2010



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Soil Sample Results and Status

- Most soil detections above initial regulatory screening levels were typically from samples greater than 10 feet deep
- Upon more refined soil screening, only benzene and chlorobenzene in a limited area near the former USTs require further action
- 18 additional soil borings recently performed to further define soil excavation area
- Although site is presently almost completely capped with concrete and thus presents little risk, contaminated soil removal will prevent future groundwater contamination and allow industrial use

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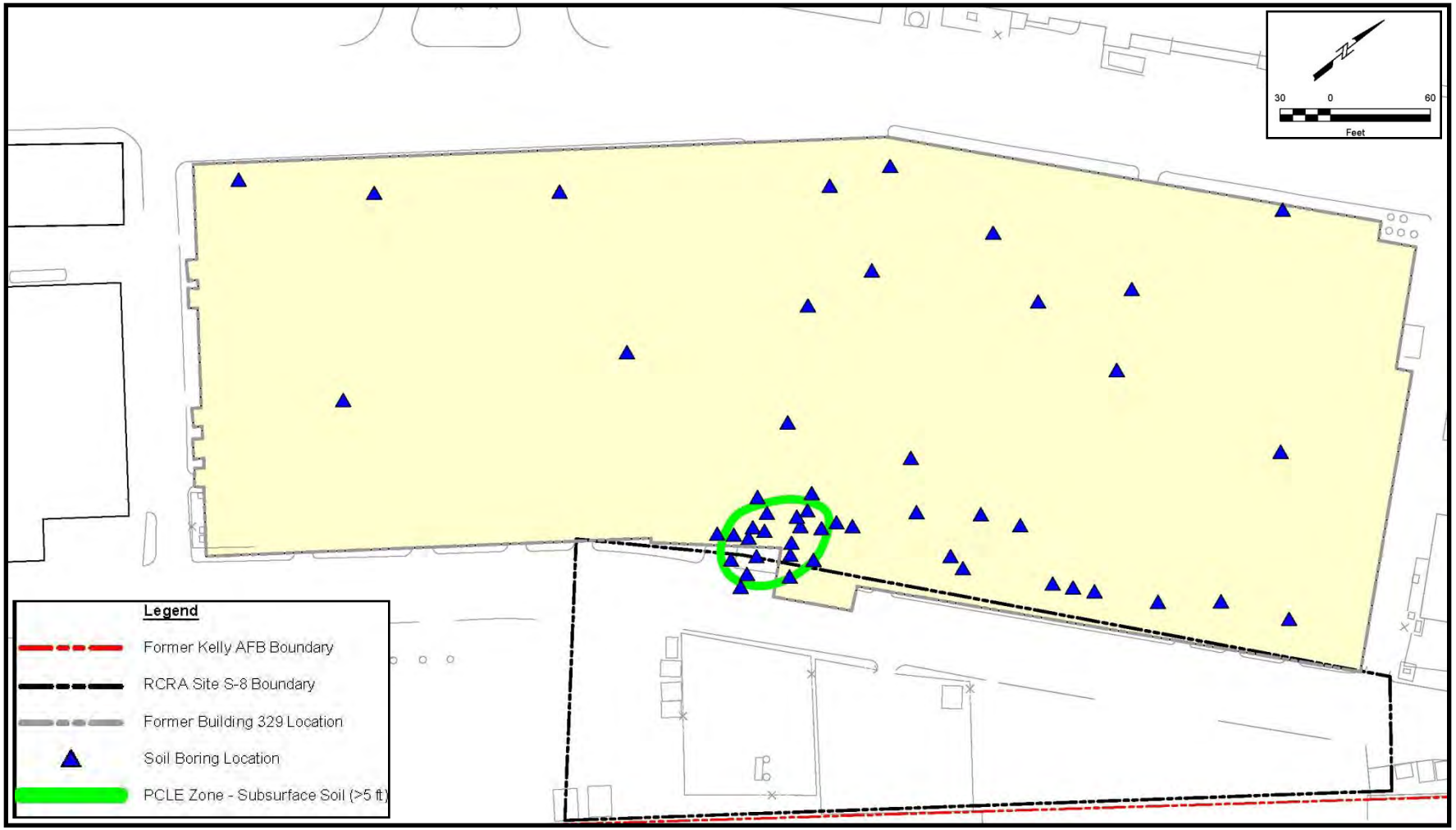
Former Building 329 Approximate Area for Soil Response Action



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Upcoming Former Building 329 Activities

- An Affected Property Assessment Report will be submitted to the TCEQ and EPA to document investigative activities
- Additional soil borings may be performed as necessary to further define the excavation area
- Following definition of the planned excavation area, a Response Action Plan will be submitted to the TCEQ and EPA to document the planned remedial action
- The contaminated soils and remaining solvent lines will then be excavated to allow site closure this year; confirmation sampling will be performed during the soil excavation to ensure adequate soil removal
- A Response Action Completion Report will be prepared following soil removal and site restoration

Former Building 329

Questions?

Air Force Real Property Agency

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AFRPA Property Transfer Progress

Paul Carroll
BRAC Environmental Coordinator

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Kelly Property Transfer Progress

- The Air Force is currently working with EPA and TCEQ to ensure remedies are in place and to demonstrate Operating Properly and Successfully (OPS) in Zone 3 in order to transfer the remaining 368 acres of remaining property in FY10.

- Zone 3 includes most of the original industrial area at former Kelly AFB.

- Transfer of Zone 3 will complete the Whole Base Transfer milestone of former Kelly AFB to Port San Antonio.

Kelly Parcel Map

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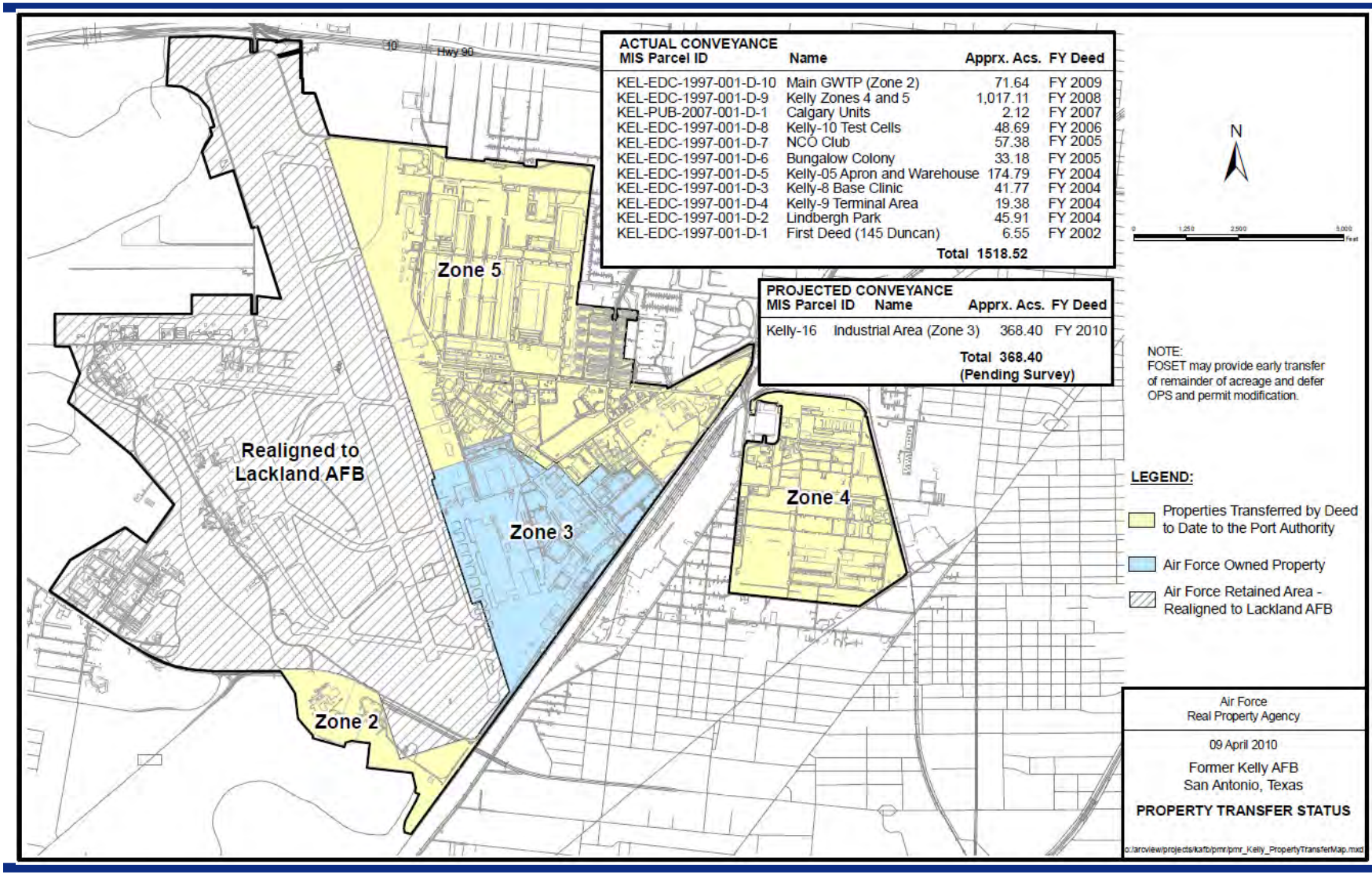

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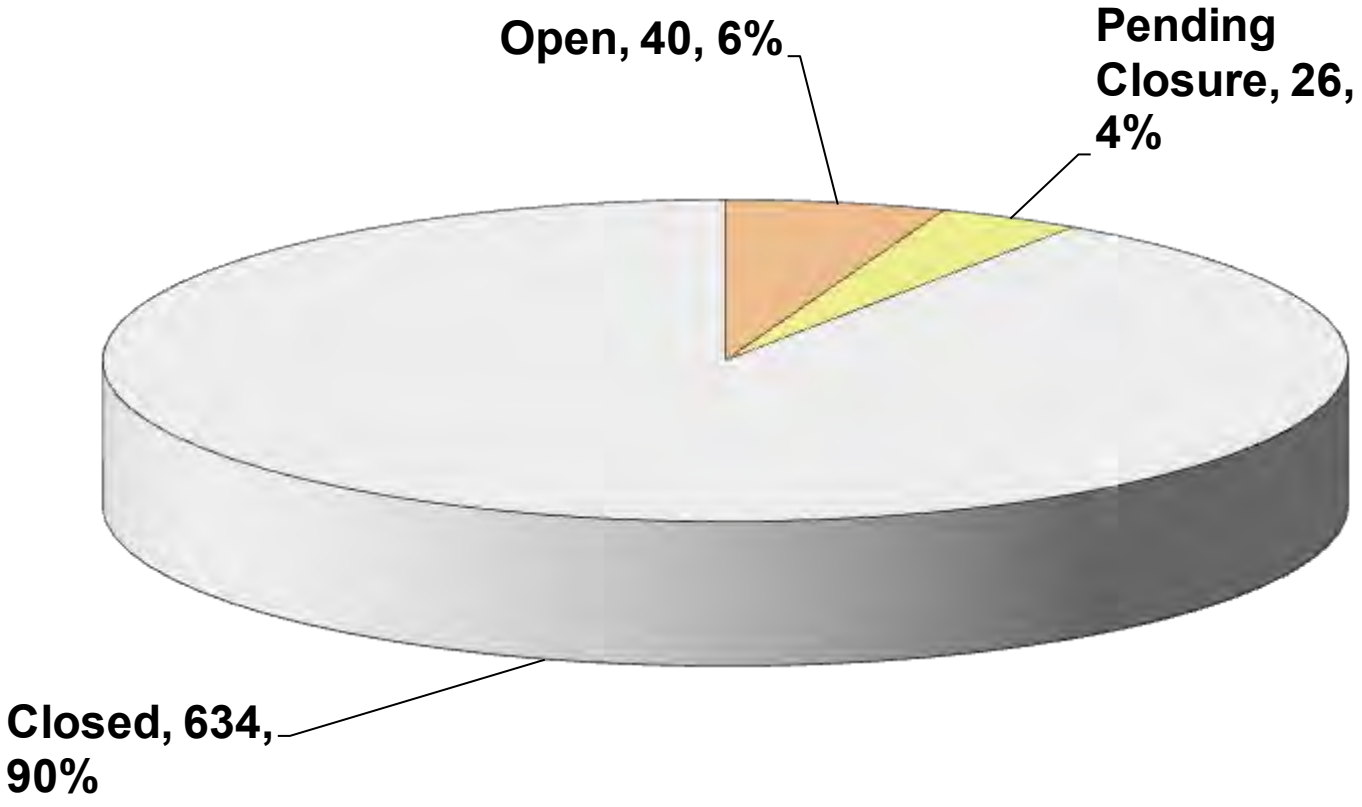
Status of All Sites at the Former Kelly AFB

Total Sites: 700



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Kelly Cleanup Costs

- **BRAC Cost-to-date: $259 million**
- **Cost-to-Complete: $51 million**

Kelly Remediation Systems

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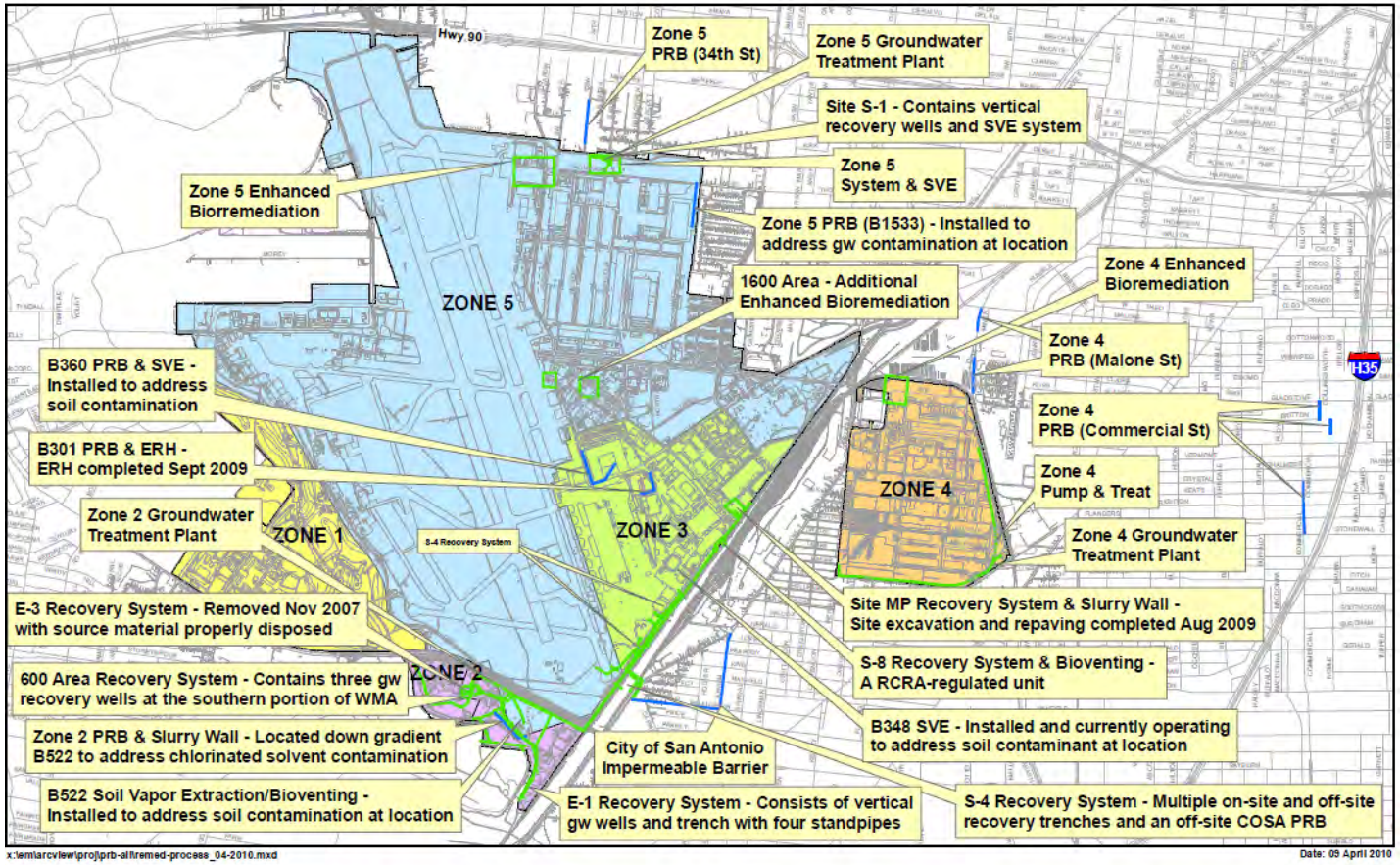
Remediation Systems / Processess April 2010



PCE Plume Map

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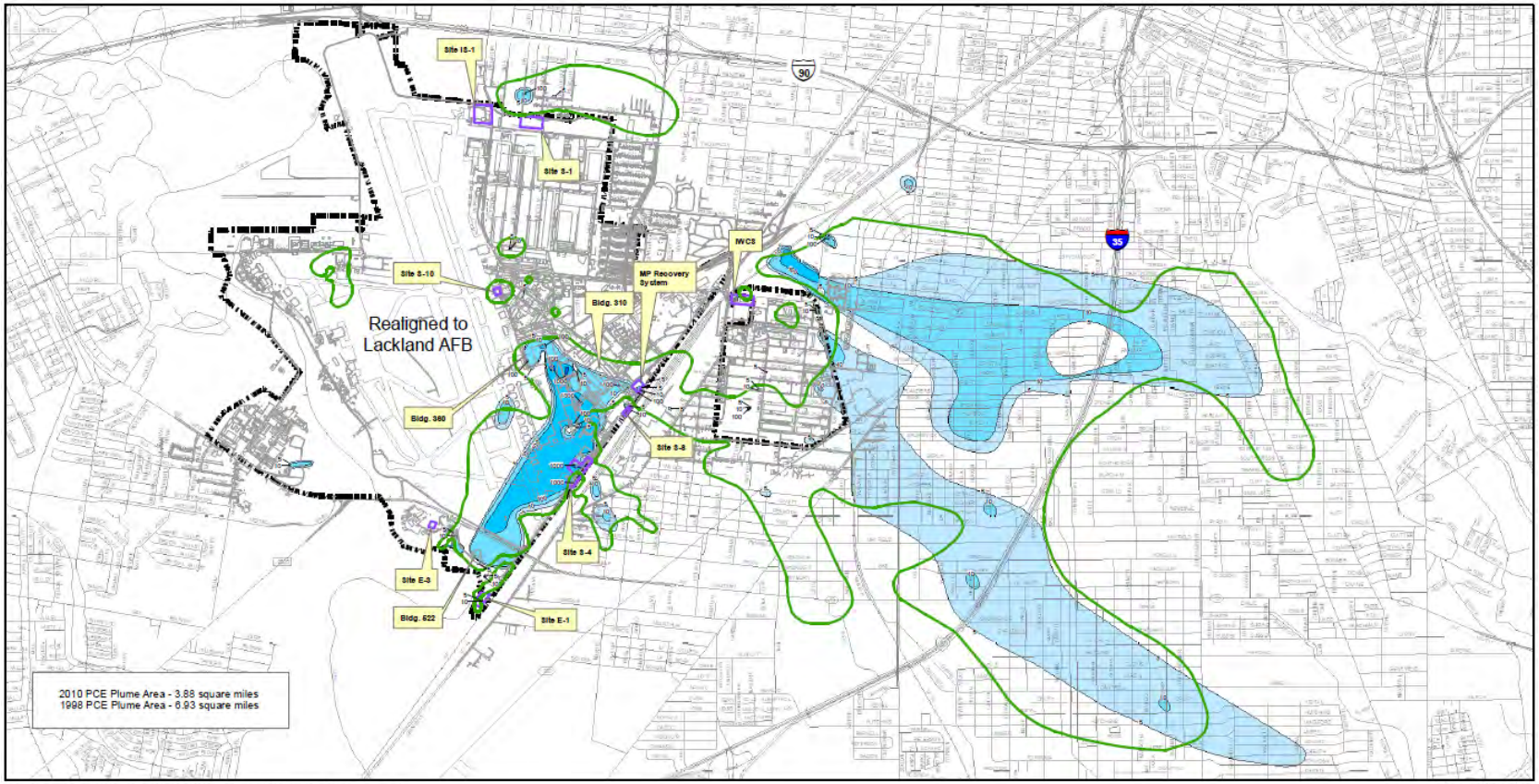

0:\gis\arcview\proj\kafb\em\em-data\2010-Semiannual\0-PCE\2010_Plume_PCE.mxd

Date: 09 April 2010

Legend

5 parts per billion
10 parts per billion
100 parts per billion
1000 parts per billion
1998 PCE Plume
Former Installation Boundary

Inches

Air Force
Real Property Agency
Former Kelly AFB, San Antonio, Texas

2010 PCE Basewide Compliance Plan
(2009 Sample Well Data)

Source: Semiannual Compliance Plan Report, December 2009, HGL.

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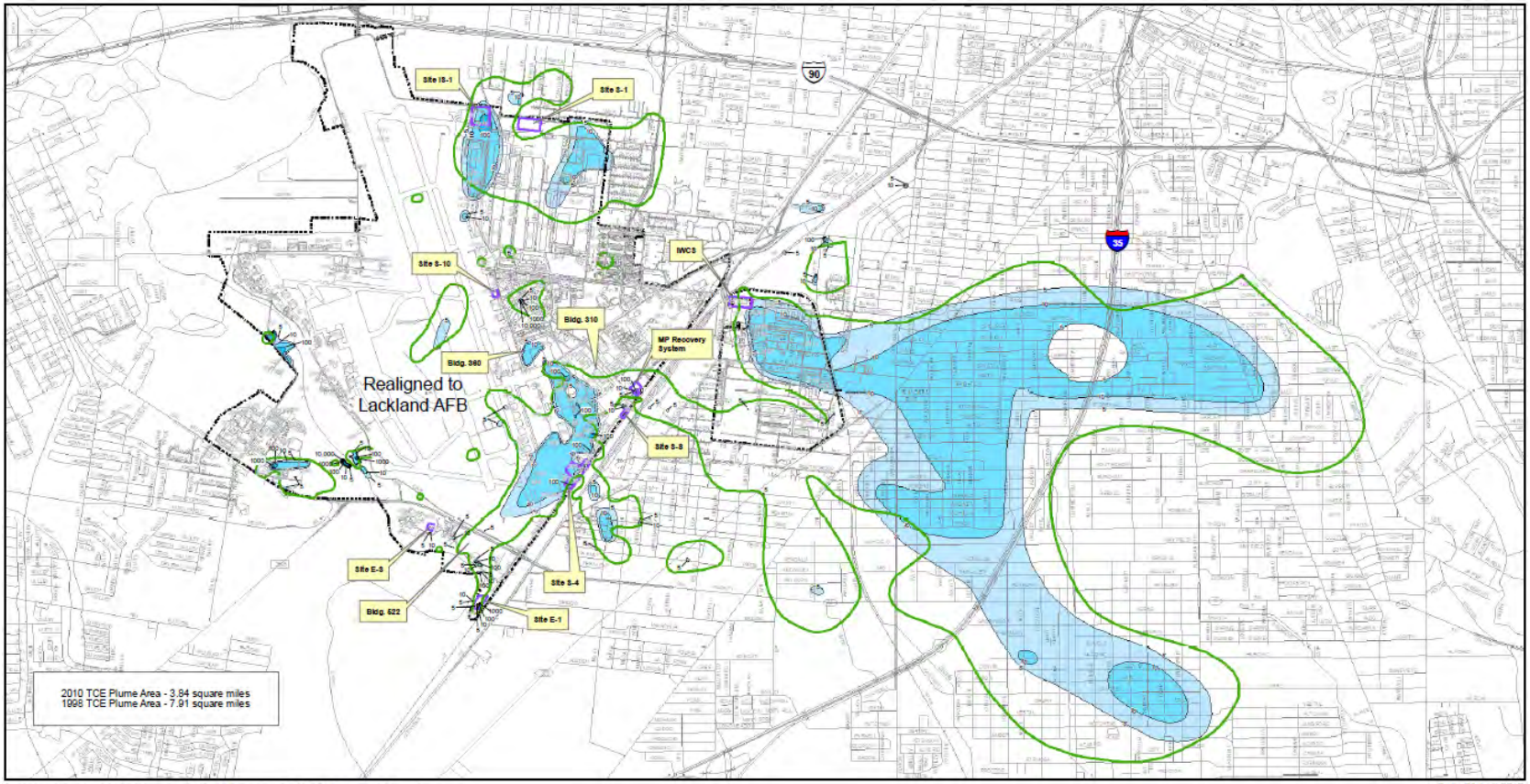
TCE Plume Map



Air Force Real Property Agency

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AFRPA / Kelly
Environmental Outlook

Paul Carroll
BRAC Environmental Coordinator

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Performance Based Remediation Contract

- The Air Force is planning a Performance Based Remediation (PBR) contract at former Kelly AFB.
  - Address all sites with ongoing remedial actions.
  - May include sites at Lackland AFB that are located in Zone 1 and included in the Kelly AFB RCRA Permit and Compliance Plan.
- PBR Objective is to reduce Air Force life-cycle costs while maximizing the number of site closures.
- Specific contracting mechanism not yet determined.
- The PBR contract is anticipated to be awarded in FY2011.

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Performance Based Remediation Contract

- The Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment Small Business (AFCEE/SB) office strives to increase small business participation in several manners. AFCEE/SB is involved in all source selections and actively participates in acquisition planning from the beginning. Market research is completed on each major acquisition and appropriate set-asides are determined based on the results. Pre-solicitation notices are posted in FEDBIZOPS and on the AFCEE website. In addition, Industry Days are held to brief the scope of work and the requirements. The Small Business office assists in the market research and Industry Days.

- AFCEE Website: http://www.afcee.af.mil/

- FEDBIZOPS Website: https://www.fbo.gov/

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Performance Based Remediation Contract

- **Members of the Small Business office attend several outreach conferences and workshops around the country to identify potential small business sources as well as inform them of the different subcontracting opportunities that are available. Some of the conferences that AFCEE/SB participates in are listed below:**
  - ***Small Business Conference with the San Antonio Society of American Military Engineers post***
  - ***The San Antonio Business Opportunity Council Procurement Workshop***
  - ***Small, Minority, Women & Veterans Business Owners Conference***
  - ***MEDCOM – Alamo Veterans Small Business Conference & Expo***
  - ***National Veteran Small Business Conference and Expo***
- **The AFCEE Small Business goals are as follows:**
  - ***Small Business – 23%***
  - ***Small Disadvantage Business – 13%***
  - ***Women Owned Small Business – 1.4%***
  - ***HUBZone Small Business – 0.5%***
  - ***Service Disabled Veteran Owned Small Business – 0.5%***

Kelly Property Transfer Progress

Questions?

PORT SAN ANTONIO

Paco Felici
Port San Antonio Representative

U.S. AIR FORCE

36th Street Extension Project

- Will begin this Spring
- Opens 150 acres to new development
- Improves Port access and the transportation of cargo
- Is key in attracting new jobs to the region

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Excellence in Sustainability

- **907 Billy Mitchell Drive is first building in San Antonio to receive Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold-certification for commercial interior**
- **Only fourth LEED-Gold building in San Antonio**

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A New Home For ACS/Xerox

- Port is finishing $9.5 M upgrade to facility
- Building has been LEED-registered with U.S. Green Building Council
- Company is adding 300 San Antonio jobs in 2010

Air Force Grows at Port San Antonio

U.S. AIR FORCE

- **Port supporting upgrades to Building 171**
- **Will house approximately 3,000 Air Force personnel; 11 Agencies**
- **AFCEE leading sustainability efforts**

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Opening of Gen. McMullen Drive / Billy Mitchell Apartments

- Fence around Billy Mitchell Apartments has been removed
- Port is upgrading apartments – approximately 100 units will be available to rent in 2010
- Gen. McMullen is a new gateway to the community

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Fiesta de los Niños 2010

- Join us: April 17, 2010
- Free entertainment and parking
- Please contact the Port for information about vendor booths

Questions?

PORT SAN ANTONIO

Paco Felici – Public Information Manager

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Paco.Felici@PortSanAntonio.US

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Public Comment

Jose Martinez
Facilitator

Agenda Items for next RAB

Jose Martinez
Facilitator

U.S. AIR FORCE

For More Information

- **Contact AFRPA Public Affairs:**
  - **Public Information Line: 210-925-0956**
  - **Fax: 210-395-9527**
  - **Email: afrpa.pa@lackland.af.mil**

- **Documents are available electronically or on hard copy:**
  - **Administrative Record Site: https://afrpaar.lackland.af.mil/ar/docsearch.aspx**

  - **San Antonio Central Library**
    Government Documents Section (6th Floor)
    600 North Soledad, San Antonio, TX 78205

Meeting Adjournment