

Community Relations Plan for the Former Kelly Air Force Base

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN	1
SECTION 2. CAPSULE SITE DESCRIPTION	2
2.1 Site History	2
2.2 Site Description/Location	3
2.3 Site Inspection/Cleanup Activities.....	3
SECTION 3. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND	7
3.1 Community Profile.....	7
3.2 History of Community Involvement	8
3.3 Community Feedback	9
SECTION 4. KELLY COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT STRATEGY.....	15
4.1 Community Involvement Activities.....	16
APPENDIX A. REGULATORY AGENCIES.....	23
APPENDIX B. FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL ELECTED OFFICIALS.....	24
APPENDIX C. RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD.....	26
APPENDIX D. ASSOCIATED AGENCIES.....	28
APPENDIX E. MEDIA CONTACTS.....	30
APPENDIX F. RESOURCES.....	32

SECTION 1: OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

The Air Force Real Property Agency developed this Community Relations Plan to facilitate two-way communication with the community surrounding the former Kelly Air Force Base and to encourage community involvement in remaining site activities.

This CRP replaces the Kelly Community Involvement Plan released in 2004. It varies dramatically from the previous version due to positive changes in the community's perception of the Air Force based on advancements in the environmental restoration program during the last three years. The community's change in perception has resulted in a decrease in the level of involvement, which is to be expected. The community seems to understand the Air Force is honoring their commitment to cleanup; however, the overall theme is that progress and successes are not being communicated as well as they should be.

AFRPA will use the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to keep residents informed about the progress of the environmental restoration program and provide continued opportunities for involvement through the end of the decision-making process.

This plan is organized to allow for ease of readability. This section, Section 1, presents an overview of the Community Relations Plan. Section 2, Capsule Site Description, provides site history, description, and an overview of cleanup activities. Section 3, Community Background, provides a community profile, history of community involvement, and community concerns and communication needs. Section 4, Community Involvement Strategy, presents the projected activities intended to respond to community concerns and communication needs. The appendices provide information on available resources.

SECTION 2: CAPSULE SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site History

Camp Kelly, the first military air base in Texas, was established in 1917. Originally a training facility, the base's emphasis quickly shifted to depot-level logistics and aircraft maintenance. By the time the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission ordered Kelly to be closed and realigned in 1995, the base covered nearly 4,000 acres, with an additional 600 acres of off-base property leased as buffer zones at each end of the runway.

During its 83 years of use as a military aviation, training, supply, and maintenance complex, several areas of Kelly were environmentally impacted. The type of contamination found at Kelly is typical of manufacturing and maintenance facilities – primarily perchloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE), both of which were used on base to degrease engine parts. Contaminants entered the soils and groundwater at the facility through leaks, spills, and approved operating and disposal practices of the time. The contaminants migrated off-base through the shallow groundwater resulting in contaminant plumes.

In 1995, Kelly was included on the list of military facilities scheduled for closure or realignment, under the authority of the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.

The Kelly closure has been the most complex to date under BRAC, since it involved both closure and realignment along with uninterrupted use of many key facilities. Properties on the base declared surplus by the BRAC Commission included warehouses, hangars, offices, and manufacturing and industrial support space. Unlike other base closures, land and buildings at Kelly were being turned over to the Port Authority of San Antonio (formerly known as the Greater Kelly Development Authority), the local land reuse authority, for transfer as they became available – even before the operational mission at the base was complete. The commission gave the Air Force six years to transition Kelly from an active to a closed/realigned base. The closure and realignment was officially completed on July 13, 2001.

The community has been involved in Kelly's cleanup even before 1994, when the Restoration Advisory Board was created from the Technical Review Committee. The RAB was created to provide an expanded opportunity for stakeholder involvement in the environmental restoration process at Kelly. The RAB is a forum for the discussion and exchange of restoration program information among the AF, regulatory agencies, and the community. It provides an opportunity for RAB members to review progress and participate in a dialogue with the installation's decision makers concerning environmental restoration matters. The AF listens and gives meaningful consideration to the recommendations provided by individual RAB members.

2.2 Site Description/Location

Kelly AFB is located in Bexar County, Texas, approximately seven miles southwest of downtown San Antonio. While active, the base was comprised of approximately 3,996 acres. Land uses adjacent to Kelly AFB include residential areas and schools to the north, Lackland AFB to the west, industrial (Union Pacific Railroad Yard) and residential areas to the east, and recreational (Pearsall Park), agricultural, and residential areas to the south.

2.3 Site Inspection/Cleanup Activities

Detailed information about the status of the cleanup efforts is available from several sources. For complete, detailed information, the public can visit the Information Repository or the Kelly AFB on-line Administrative Record <https://afarpa.af.mil/ar/docsearch.aspx>, which contain a complete site history. The following is a brief overview of cleanup activities.

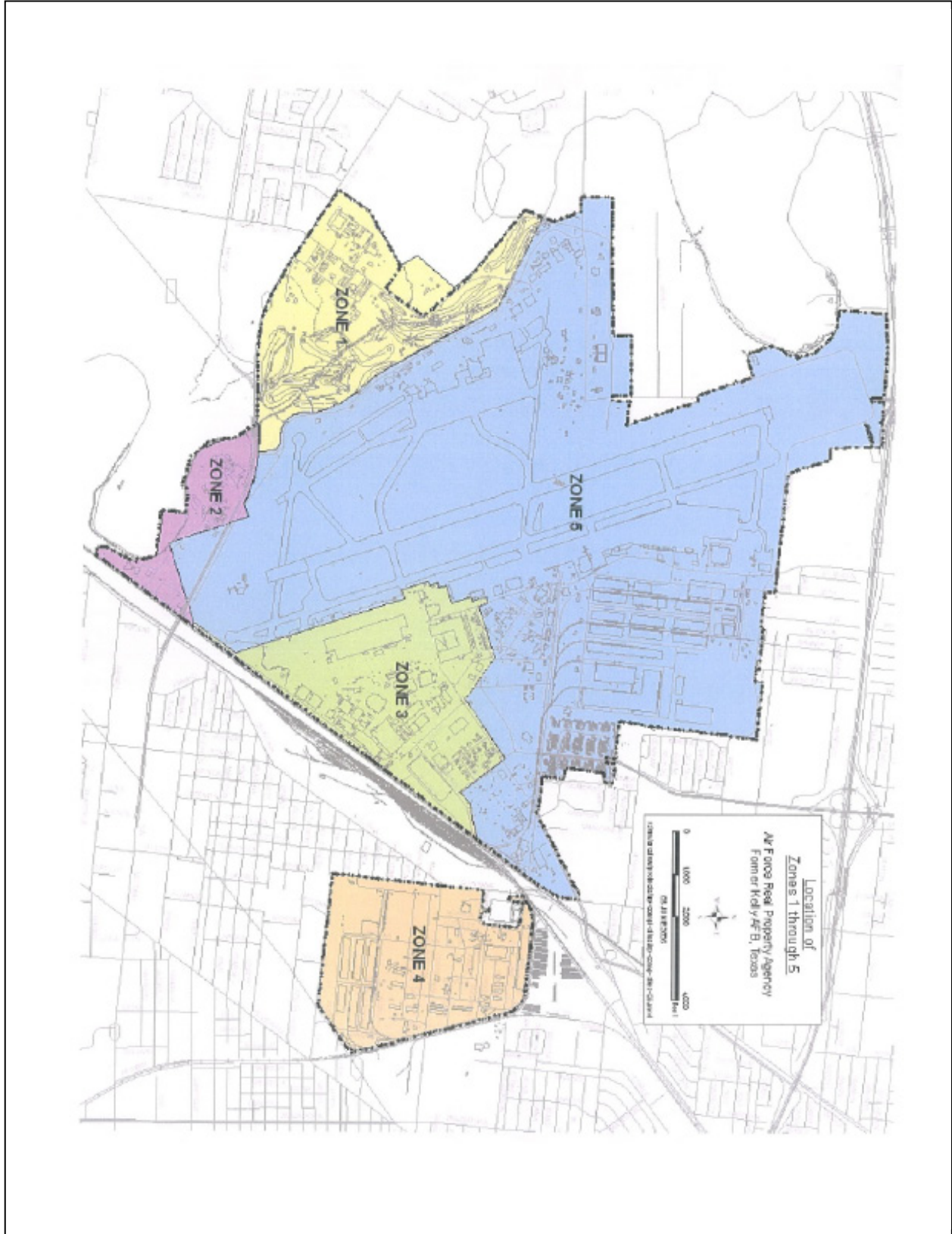
Kelly initiated the IRP in 1982 under the DERP. An Agreed Order issued by the Texas Water Commission (now the TCEQ) in 1989 required Kelly to submit a corrective action RCRA Permit application resulting in issuance of the RCRA Permit and Compliance Plan in 1998. Both RCRA and CERCLA are being used at former Kelly AFB to identify, investigate, and cleanup contamination associated with past AF activities to protect human health and the environment. Community involvement is driven by both processes. Kelly AFB was never listed on the EPA's National Priorities List.

Prior to closure and realignment, the Air Force, with state and federal regulators, had identified 52 sites for inclusion in the IRP. Realignment of portions of Kelly AFB resulted in the transfer of responsibility of 17 IRP sites to Lackland AFB for remediation and closure. The remaining 35 IRP sites, located in the closure area of Kelly AFB, are being cleaned up and closed by the AFRPA. For ease of management and to set cleanup priorities, Kelly was divided into five zones (described in Table 1 and shown in Figure 1).

Table 1. Kelly Zone Descriptions

Zone	Description
1	Zone 1 is on the southwest side of the base. Leon Creek flows through the zone from north to south. This zone was realigned to Lackland AFB. The 17 IRP sites in this zone include a sludge-drying pit and covered landfills.
2	Zone 2 is in the southeastern part of the base, along Leon Creek. The 16 IRP sites in this zone include the old industrial waste treatment plant and a variety of disposal sites such as sludge and chemical drying pits and a fire training area.
3	Zone 3 contains nine IRP sites, and includes most of the industrial areas on the southeast side of Main Kelly and what was housing for senior officers.
4	Zone 4 encompasses all of East Kelly. It has six IRP sites.
5	Zone 5 covers more than half the base, including the runways, flight line, and the warehouse, administrative, and housing areas in the northeastern part of the base. It has four IRP sites. The runways, flight line, and all facilities west of the runways were realigned to Lackland along with Zone 1 and Lackland will complete their cleanup.

Figure 1. Former Kelly AFB Zone locations



From 1982 to 1995, the Air Force investigated the nature and extent of contamination and put interim actions in place to prevent contamination from spreading while options for long-term solutions were being investigated.

Highlights of this period include a basewide groundwater and surface-water monitoring program begun in fiscal year 1994. By the end of fiscal year 1995, the Air Force had prepared final reports for Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) phases for 41 sites in Zones 1, 2, and 3 and installed a number of interim systems on the base boundary.

In 1987, the Air Force was issued a RCRA Part B Permit for a Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility at the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office in Building 3096 (used to store drums of hazardous and industrial wastes). There were also four other solid waste management units listed in the permit that required corrective action—Yard 13, Yard N, Building 3065, and Lot Z04 (all closed). The Building 3096 TSDF has been closed and subsequently the permit was closed.

From 1995 until actual base closure in July 2001, the focus of the cleanup program expanded. While the Air Force continued to assess the 35 sites previously identified for the IRP, they also had to address the impact of the drawdown of military activities resulting from the base closure decision. For operations that were not to be realigned to Lackland, the Air Force shifted the primary environmental focus from compliance to corrective action, as the base's focus went from fulfilling a mission to preparing property for transfer. In addition, the future property transfer required that the EPA determine when a property is suitable for reuse and transfer.

Kelly was issued a RCRA Part B Permit in 1998 for closure and post-closure care of four RCRA-regulated units—Site S-8, Site E-3, Site SD-1, and Site SA-2. This permit is accompanied by a compliance plan for corrective action and groundwater monitoring of the RCRA-regulated units and a defined list of SWMUs on Main Kelly AFB and East Kelly AFB.

During this time, the Air Force continued to investigate off-base contamination to determine its extent and scope. By 1999, the Air Force had defined the extent of the shallow groundwater contamination and was ready for interim remedy selection. The same year, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry began to conduct a public health assessment, which they completed shortly before the base closed in 2001. The PHA showed no increased public health risk; however, studies have been ongoing and continue to evaluate the potential environmental impact of activities at the former base. In 2006, the Air Force completed installation of cleanup systems to address off-base contamination with only a few on-base systems remaining to be installed.

In January 2007, the Air Force received approval from TCEQ to add the corrective action and groundwater monitoring programs defined in the Corrective Measures Implementation Work Plan for Zone 4 and Zone 5 to the compliance plan. This approval resulted in the acceptance of interim systems as the Air Force's final remedies in Zones 4 and 5. In November 2006, the Air Force submitted an application to TCEQ to obtain a Class 3 Modification to the compliance plan requesting authorization to add the CMI Work Plan for Zones 2 and 3. The CMI Workplan for Zones 2 and 3 recommends the acceptance of interim systems which are already installed as final

remedies, and outlines the implementation of six additional systems. Currently, the modification is pending approval by TCEQ.

Approval of the Class 3 Modification to the compliance plan will be the final step in the implementation phase of the corrective action process. Once the six additional systems are installed, the program will move into the operation/monitoring phase. Finally, when all systems are proven to be operating properly and successfully, the environmental restoration program will come to an end. The community relations program follows the same life-cycle; as the cleanup program comes to end, so will the need to continue active community involvement activities.

AFRPA has made tremendous progress in the environmental restoration program. Of the 687 IRP, RCRA, and compliance sites, 584 (85%) have been closed to date. The table below shows the status of all sites at Kelly (as of March 2007).

	Total Sites	Closed	* Pending Closure	In Progress	Further Action Required	Under Air Force Use
Container Storage Areas (CSA)	53	46	4	0	2	2
Hydrant Fuel Systems (HFS)	6	4	0	2	0	0
Installation Restoration Program Sites (IRP)	35	24	1	0	10	0
Locations of Concern (LOC)	30	24	2	0	4	0
Other Compliance Sites (OCS)	24	14	1	0	9	0
Ordnance Ranges (ORX)	2	1	0	0	1	0
Oil/Water Separators (OWS)	56	50	2	0	2	2
Petroleum Storage Tanks (PST)	279	237	0	15	23	4
Radiation Sites (RAD)	27	26	0	0	0	1
Silver Recovery Units (SRU)	10	9	0	0	0	1
Washracks (WRW)	42	36	3	0	0	3
Waste Storage Tanks (WST)	61	51	0	0	10	0
Waste Water Treatment Systems (WWT)	62	62	0	0	0	0
Total Sites	687	522	13	17	61	13

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

The subsections that follow present an overview of the community and a general chronology of community involvement and communication to date.

3.1 Community Profile

San Antonio is one of the country's oldest southwestern cities and has a population of approximately 1.5 million (representing those living within the city limits). Bexar County, in which Kelly is located, has a population of 1.4 million, which reflects an increase of 17.5% between the 1990 and 2000 census. According to the 2000 census, Hispanics make up about 54% of the population with Anglos at 36%, and 20% are from other ethnic groups. Approximately 40% of the population is bilingual, speaking both English and Spanish, and approximately 15% of the population does not speak English. The median household income in Bexar County is \$32,374, and 18.5% of the county's residents live below the poverty level. Approximately 51% of the population is female. Youth under the age of 18 represent 28% of the population, while senior citizens (over 65) represent 10%. Approximately 61% of families own their homes.

Before closure in July 2001, Kelly AFB was the largest single employer in South Texas. Kelly was one of five major military installations in the region. Other major installations include Brooks City-Base, Lackland, and Randolph AFBs and the Army's Fort Sam Houston. San Antonio is home to the South Texas Medical Center, the University of Texas Health Science Center, and the United States Automobile Agency, and Toyota. Other major industries contributing to the San Antonio economy are tourism, international trade, agriculture, and light manufacturing. There are also five four-year colleges and universities and four junior colleges in San Antonio.

San Antonio uses the city council/City Manager form of government. The respective districts elect council members and the mayor is elected at-large. The council members and the mayor serve no more than two consecutive two-year terms. The council sets city policy and hires a City Manager to oversee operations.

Elected County Judge and County Commissioners administer Bexar County. Within the county there are 22 municipalities, as well as special districts created for water, education, sewers, and flood control. In 1996, several Bexar County and City of San Antonio services were combined.

3.2 History of Community Involvement

Relations between the former Kelly AFB and the surrounding community have been cordial and strengthened by Air Force outreach. The following section outlines the various opportunities made available for community participation since 1986.

Restoration Advisory Board

The Air Force has kept the community involved and informed throughout the decision-making process. One mechanism for doing this was the establishment of a Technical Review Committee, which was later converted to a Restoration Advisory Board. Historically, the RAB had been the most dominant and active vehicle for public participation in the former Kelly AFB environmental program. However, in recent years, interest and participation in the Restoration Advisory Board has declined, even with continuous recruitment by the Air Force through activities such as placement of public notices, distribution of press releases to the media, and personal letters to community representatives.

Furthermore, on 12 May 2006, the Department of Defense published 32 Code of Federal Regulations Part 202 Final Rule in the Federal Register. This final rule, regarding Restoration Advisory Boards, implements the requirement established in 10 U.S.C. 2705(d)(2)(A), which requires the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations regarding Restoration Advisory Boards. The regulations in the final rule established the general, operating, and administrative support, funding and reporting requirements of RABs. The Air Force identified two areas of the Kelly RAB Charter, as amended 29 July 1998, that directly conflicted with the final rule. These areas were: (1) community RAB member eligibility; and (2) community RAB member appointment process. The final rule defines community RAB members as "those individuals identified by community members and appointed by the Installation Commander to participate in a RAB who live and/or work in the affected community or are affected by the installation's environmental restoration program." Being "affected by the installation's environmental restoration" program includes stakeholders who are family members of military personnel and civilian workers, local and state government representatives, tribal community members and indigenous people, and current landowners. The geographical area of the affected community was determined by RAB members in 2002 as an area bounded on the North by Commerce Street, on the East by the San Antonio River, on the West by the former boundary of the base, and on the South by Loop 410. However, The Kelly RAB Charter requires only eight of the 16 community RAB members to meet the criteria for eligibility outlined in the final rule. This is in direct conflict with the final rule, so those that did not meet the criteria were deemed ineligible to continue to serve on the RAB. The Air Force gave those members deemed ineligible to serve several opportunities to provide documentation proving otherwise, but to no avail. Regardless of this, the Air Force invited those that were ineligible for membership on the RAB to continue to attend the meetings as Public Participants.

The RAB also formed a subcommittee, named the Technical Review Subcommittee, whose responsibility was to review and discuss Air Force documents that were highly technical in nature. It was through the TRS that Technical Assistance for Public Participation funds were used to provide independent third-party reviews of these documents. The Kelly RAB was the first ever to use TAPP and has nearly exhausted available funds. As of 2006, the TRS no longer meets, as there are few technical documents for community members to review, which are covered at RAB meetings.

Due to decreased interest and participation in the Restoration Advisory Board, combined with a reduction in technical document review requirements, it is anticipated that the requirement for a RAB will soon no longer be necessary. The final rule lists six criteria by which an installation commander can adjourn a RAB. The criteria are: signing of the record of decision for all DERP sites on the installation; achieving response complete at all sites and no further environmental

restoration decisions required; having all remedies in place; the RAB having achieved its desired end goal; there no longer being sufficient and sustained community interest in sustaining the RAB; and finally, the installation having been transferred out of DoD control. Today, the environmental restoration program at Kelly has already satisfied three out of the six criteria, with only achieving response complete at all sites anticipated in 2008 and all property transferred by 2010.

Public Web Site

The Air Force has also provided various venues through which all interested stakeholders could submit requests for information, including the establishment of a Public Information Line and a Public Web Site. In 2004 the number of requests for information from elected officials, media representatives, RAB members, and area workers and residents was 331. The Air Force has since seen a decline in requests for information with 131 requests in 2005 and 96 requests in 2006.

Information Repository

During the inception of the program, the Air Force also established an Information Repository so the community could access and review program-related documents. The IR is located in the Government Documents section of the San Antonio Public Library – Central Branch. Additionally, an Administrative Record has been created and is maintained as documents used in decision-making become available. Documents in the AR are kept within the IR. The IR remains at the San Antonio Public Library and the AR can be accessed via the Internet.

Public Meetings, Notices, and Comment Periods

Public meetings, public notices, and public comment periods have been held throughout the life-cycle of the environmental restoration program. These three activities are interrelated. Public meetings are held to allow the community an opportunity to speak with the Air Force staff and contractors face-to-face. Public comment periods provide a specified timeframe in which the community can submit written comments on cleanup milestones. Public notices describe the proposed action and announce any associated public meetings and/or public comment periods. Like the IR and AR, public meetings, notices and comment periods are required by environmental regulations. However, these activities are expected to continue only as long as there is an active environmental restoration program, and milestones remain to be met.

In addition to those community involvement activities required by environmental regulations, the Air Force has used other supplemental activities to enhance the community involvement program at Kelly. Since 1990, the Air Force has provided a regular series of community bulletins, fact sheets, and newsletters. Historically, these publications were oftentimes distributed via direct mail to area residents. However, this distribution method proved to be ineffective offering a low return on investment. Today, these publications are distributed at RAB meetings and other public forums, and annual updates are provided to the community via a full-page ad through both English and Spanish newspapers that cater specifically to the community around Kelly.

Additionally, AFRPA has provided presentations and disseminated information at community-based events such as neighborhood association meetings, school functions, and civic group forums. Bi-lingual staff has been available at each event to ensure effective communication with any Spanish-speaking attendees.

3.3 Community Feedback

As part of developing this Community Relations Plan, the Air Force actively solicited community input to determine current key community concerns regarding the cleanup and to determine the most effective way of sharing information. In an effort to gather information representing the views of the entire community, the Air Force conducted one-on-one interviews with community residents, RAB members, partner agency staff, local officials, and community leaders. AFRPA contacted 25 community representatives in a six-week timeframe. However, due to either a lack of interest in participating, or the inability to participate due to scheduling conflicts, 10 interviews were actually conducted.

While comments from 10 people out of an affected community of 200,000 is not a sample large enough for statistical analysis, the information gathered from this process not only is consistent in terms of community concerns and priorities, but also provides a good representation of key issues. Also, it is important to note that individuals were selected for one-on-one interviews based on the large constituencies they represented. Interviewees included representatives from city council, San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, Port Authority of San Antonio, Edgewood Independent School District, the Kelly Restoration Advisory Board, Port San Antonio tenant companies, and area businesses.

Overview of Findings

Participants clearly view the Air Force as the party in charge of, and fully accountable for, all issues associated with the environmental cleanup at the former Kelly AFB. However, some participants associate issues outside of the Air Force's control, such as health and redevelopment, with the environmental program and the Air Force's purview of responsibility. For this reason, feedback fell into two primary categories; **program-related** and **non-program-related** feedback. It was evident throughout that respondents acknowledged the Air Force is, in fact, conducting the cleanup and that they were satisfied that the cleanup is progressing; however, the progress made and any successes are not being communicated as well as they should be.

Respondents were asked to evaluate program-related activities/issues on a scale of "High", "Medium", "Low", or "No" concern. Of the nine environmental cleanup activities/issues evaluated, the cleanup in general, off-base contamination, groundwater contamination, potential exposure to contaminants, and length of time for clean up were ranked as a "High" concern by most, if not all, respondents. The cleanup approach (i.e., containment first, then active cleanup), on-base cleanup, and soil contamination were ranked as a "Medium" concern, while the cleanup technologies were ranked as a "Low" concern.

Respondents were also given an opportunity to evaluate activities/issues that are non-program-related in order for the Air Force to determine the best course of action needed to address these concerns. The non-program-related concerns raised by the respondents were; assessment of perceived health impacts, access to health resources, redevelopment of the area around Kelly, and the reuse of the former base; all were ranked “High”. Although these concerns are not within the Air Force’s purview of responsibility, the Air Force has been working diligently with health agencies such as the Agency for Toxic Substances Disease Registry and the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District to address community health concerns. The Air Force has also worked with the Port Authority of San Antonio, the local redevelopment authority, to ensure the successful transfer of property. The Air Force will continue to collaborate with these agencies and act as a conduit of information regarding health and redevelopment issues. This plan, however, is intended to address only those concerns that are program-related.

Program-related concerns

Participants cited a variety of issues and concerns. From this list, three categories of issues clearly represented the participants’ top priorities: activities that have a direct effect on the community surrounding the former base (off-base cleanup), activities that are specific to the area inside the boundary of the former base (on-base cleanup), and the environmental cleanup technologies being used by the Air Force.

1. The primary category of concern was **off-base cleanup**. To all participants, the cleanup in general was a high concern, however, off-base cleanup ranked higher as a priority than on-base cleanup. The shallow groundwater contamination in the community and the potential exposure to contaminants were also ranked as a high concern. Finally, the length of time for the cleanup, specifically the off-base groundwater plume, contributed to this concern being high.
2. **On-base cleanup** followed closely behind. This category included the soil contamination found only on-base and the cleanup approach that was used by the Air Force (i.e., containment first, then active remediation).
3. Participants also noted that the **cleanup technologies** being used by the Air Force were a concern, although, it was low. The low concern came as a result of the trust the participants had on the Air Force using appropriate technologies that were scientifically proven to work.

Summary of Communication Needs

In addition to assessing the participants’ concerns during the interviews, AFRPA also sought to identify the effectiveness of current information distribution methods. Most respondents were satisfied with the information they had received about the environmental cleanup at the former base and their general understanding of the program based on information received. However, when given an opportunity to offer suggestions for improvement, respondents offered the suggestions below.

- Provide annual or semiannual status updates to keep community abreast of progress
- Establish better contact with media to communicate successes

- Provide status briefings to city council to advise of progress
- Provide better technical data to partner agencies
- Increase communication with tenants
- Distribute information materials at local places of business
- Emphasize partnership with San Antonio Metropolitan Health District and the associated benefits such as the availability of free health screenings

In order to obtain a general idea of the community's preferred communication methods, AFRPA also asked participants what methods of communication they prefer to use. The newspaper distinguished itself as the top preference among participants, with television and radio following closely behind. Direct mail and friends/family/neighbors were generally ranked low as preferred sources of information. Participants specifically cited e-mail/Internet as being ineffective methods of public involvement for the Kelly community.

SECTION 4: KELLY COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT STRATEGY

As discussed in Section 3, the Air Force analyzed the data gathered from the community, as well as the information on their perceptions of effective communication. The following observations were made:

- The community understands the Air Force is doing their job; however, the progress and successes need to be communicated and a long-term plan outlining this strategy is required.
- Priority should be placed first on off-base cleanup concerns, second on on-base cleanup concerns, and lastly on cleanup technologies.
- The newspaper should be used as the primary method of communication; electronic forms of communication such as e-mail and the Internet should be limited.

4.1 Community Relations Activities

The overall goal of AFRPA's community relations program is to promote two-way communication between citizens and the Air Force, and to provide opportunities to the community for meaningful and active involvement in the process. AFRPA will conduct the activities outlined below, in order to address issues identified as being important to the community.

4.1.1. Activities required by environmental regulations

Activity 1: Information Repository

Objective: To provide the community with access to all documents and resources related to the environmental cleanup.

Description: 40 CFR Part 300.415 and 300.430 required the establishment of an Information Repository. The Information Repository is located in the Government Documents section of the San Antonio Public Library - Central Branch. It includes hard-copies of documents contained within the Administrative Record (see below) and additional materials such as fact sheets, RAB meeting materials, and other general program information.

Timing: The Information Repository is updated when applicable documents become available.

Activity 2: Administrative Record

Objective: To provide the community with access to the documents and resources used by the Air Force to reach decisions about the site cleanup.

Description: CFR Part 300.800(b) required the establishment of the Administrative Record. Administrative Record documents are available in hard-copy at the Information Repository, and available electronically on-line at

<https://afarpa.af.mil/ar/docsearch.aspx>

Timing: The Administrative Record is updated when draft final or final technical documents become available.

Activity 3: Public Meetings, Comment Periods, and Notices

Objective: To give community members an opportunity to review and comment on cleanup milestones. This provides citizens with the chance to become actively involved in the cleanup process, while giving the Air Force valuable feedback to use in decision making.

Description: 40 CFR Part 300.415, 300.430, and 300.435 require these activities at various milestones in the restoration program. These three activities are interrelated.

Public meetings are held to allow the community an opportunity to speak with the Air Force staff and contractors face-to-face. AFRPA uses visual aids, like fact sheets and posters to explain the cleanup and encourage discussion. Public meeting dates, times, and locations are announced in the public notice for the cleanup milestone. Most meetings are held in the evening, and simultaneous Spanish translation is provided upon request.

Public comment periods provide a specified timeframe in which the community can submit written comments on cleanup milestones. Public comment periods are usually between 30-60 days in length; beginning and ending dates are announced in the Public Notice.

Public notices describe the proposed action and announce any associated public meetings and/or public comment periods. Notices are published in the newspaper of largest circulation in the area in both English and Spanish.

Timing: Milestone driven.

Activity 4: Community Relations Plan Update

Objective: To outline the Air Force's strategy for conducting community involvement activities that changes as site conditions change.

Method: 40 CFR Part 300.415, 300.430, and 300.435 required the preparation of this Community Relations Plan. Additionally, the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 requires government plans cover a five-year period and be revised every three years, as long as the site is active. The environmental restoration program is nearing the end, therefore, updating the Community Relations Plan will only apply if new developments arise.

Timing: The Air Force revises the CRP as needed.

Activity 5: Restoration Advisory Board

Objective: To provide an opportunity for stakeholder involvement in the environmental restoration process, and a forum for the discussion of the environmental program through the decision-making process.

Description: 32 CFR Part 202 established the general, operating, and administrative support, funding and reporting requirements of the Kelly RAB. In addition to members of the local community, the RAB includes representatives from AFRPA, the Environmental Protection Agency, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, and the Port Authority of San Antonio. Meetings of the RAB are held at a public place easily accessible to the community. Simultaneous Spanish translation is provided upon request. The Air Force publishes meeting notices in the *San Antonio Express-News*, *La Prensa*, and the *Southside Reporter*. These notices are in English and Spanish.

Timing: The RAB will meet quarterly until such time when there is no longer a need for a RAB, or when community interest in the RAB no longer exists.

4.1.2. Activities inherent to the Air Force

Activity 6: Responses to Requests for Information

Objective: To provide interested stakeholders with a venue to submit requests for information and receive feedback directly from the Air Force.

Description: Requests for information are received in writing, through e-mail, or phone; responses are provided in the same format.

Timing: Responses will be provided within 21 days from the date of receipt.

Activity 7: Media Affairs

Objective: To encourage accurate media coverage of major events or milestones, and establish a stronger relationship with the media to communicate progress and success stories.

Description: News releases are distributed and/or a "Media Day" is hosted upon reaching major milestones. Also, any media requests for information are answered as quickly as possible.

Timing: Milestone driven.

4.1.3. Supplemental activities

Activity 8: Public Information Line

Objective: To enable citizens to get the latest information available when they want it, rather than having to wait for a meeting or a fact sheet, and without incurring any cost.

Method: AFRPA has established and continually advertises the availability of this line. The line is answered during normal business hours, and it is checked daily for after-hours messages. Those manning the line speak English and Spanish. Questions and responses are documented in a database.

Timing: Daily.

Activity 9: Newsletters

Objective: To provide area residents with updates on the status of the cleanup program.

Method: AFRPA places advertisements in local area papers in both English and Spanish. This activity was recommended by the RAB and has proven to provide a higher return on investment compared to the previous method of sending direct mail to residents. AFRPA will emphasize the partnership with San Antonio Metropolitan Health District and its benefits.

Timing: As necessary.

Activity 10: Fact Sheets and Other Information Materials

Objective: To provide stakeholders such as tenants and area residents with detailed information about specific aspects of the environmental program.

Method: The Air Force distributes information in many different formats (i.e. fact sheets, community bulletins, postcards). The information is provided in English and Spanish. AFRPA continuously looks for new methods of distribution, including placing materials at local places of business and e-mailing them directly to affected tenants.

Timing: Preparation and distribution of materials is milestone driven.

Activity 11: Mailing List Maintenance

Objective: To facilitate the distribution of site-specific information to people who want to be kept informed regularly about the cleanup program.

Method: AFRPA maintains a mailing list that includes who have participated in a community involvement activity and have expressed an interest in being kept informed. Mailed materials include items such as agendas to upcoming meetings.

Timing: AFRPA maintains the mailing list and revises it regularly.

Activity 12: Public Web site

Objective: To provide increased access to information about the Kelly cleanup in an electronic format accessible from any location with a computer and Internet connection.

Method: AFRPA will launch a public Web site which will include RAB-related materials such as agendas, minutes, transcripts, presentations and handouts, fact sheets, and maps. The Web site will also provide contact information for public affairs.

Timing: The website is currently being redesigned.

Activity 13: Face-to-face interactions

Objective: To keep stakeholders such as local elected officials and community members informed about the cleanup, while providing AFRPA with feedback from the community.

Method: AFRPA provides information to the community by offering speakers at local civic and business clubs, neighborhood associations, local schools, and other local organizations.

Additionally, the AFRPA works to keep government officials, elected officials and other local leaders informed on cleanup progress through briefings. AFRPA provides tours of the base and cleanup systems to any individual or group on request.

Timing: Presentations to community-based events are provided as requested.

Appendix A: Regulatory Agencies

US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Region 6

Gary Miller

1445 Ross Avenue, Ste. 1200

Dallas, Texas 75202

Phone 214-665-8306

Fax 214-665-6762

miller.gary@epa.gov

TCEQ Austin Headquarters

Mr. Mark Weegar

12100 Park 35 Circle Building D

Austin, Texas 78753-1808

Phone 512-239-2360

Fax 512-239-2346

mweegar@tceq.state.tx.us

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Region 13, San Antonio

Ms. Abbi Power

14250 Judson Road

San Antonio, Texas 78233-4480

Phone 210-403-4064

Fax 210-545-4329

apower@tceq.state.texas.us

Appendix B: Federal, State, and Local Elected Officials

Federal Elected Officials

U.S Congressman **Ciro D. Rodriguez**

1313 S.E. Military Dr., Suite 115
San Antonio, Texas 78214
Phone 210-924-7383
Fax 210-927-6222

U.S. Congressman **Charlie Gonzalez**

727 East Durango
B-124 Federal Building
San Antonio, Texas 78206
Phone 210-472-6195
Fax 210-472-4009

U.S. Senator **Kay Bailey Hutchison**

San Antonio Office
145 Duncan Drive
Suite 120
San Antonio, Texas 78226
Phone 210-340-2885
Fax 210-349-6753

U.S. Senator **John Cornyn**

600 Navarro
Suite 210
San Antonio, Texas 78205
Phone 210-224-7485
Fax 210-224-8569

State Elected Officials

Texas State House Representative **Jose Menendez**

7121 U.S. Hwy 90 West, Suite 240
San Antonio, TX 78227
Phone 210-673-3579
Fax 210-673-3816

Texas State House Representative **David Leibowitz**

9107 Marbach Rd. Suite 111
San Antonio, TX 78245
(210) 372-0759
(210) 372-1405 Fax

Texas State Senator **Frank L. Madla**

1313 S. E. Military Dr., Suite 101
San Antonio, Texas 78214
Phone 210-927-9464
Fax 210-922-9521

Texas State Senator **Leticia Van De Putte**

3718 Blanco Rd., Suite 2
San Antonio, Texas 78212
(210) 733-6604
(210) 733-6605 Fax

Local Elected Officials

City Council District 4

Councilman Philip Cortez
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, TX 78283-3966
Phone 210-207-7281
Fax 210-207-7027

City Council District 5

Councilwoman Lourdes Galvan
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, TX 78283-3966
Phone 210-207-7043
Fax 210-207-7027

City Council District 6

Councilwoman Delicia Herrera
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, TX 78283-3966
Phone 210-207-7065
Fax 210-207-7027
dist6field@sanantonio.gov

Bexar County Judge

Judge Nelson Wolff
Bexar County Courthouse
100 Dolorosa, Suite 1.20
San Antonio, Texas 78205
(210) 335-2626
(210) 335-2926 (fax)

Bexar County Commissioner Precinct 1

Commissioner Sergio Rodriguez
Bexar County Courthouse
100 Dolorosa, Suite 1.20
San Antonio, Texas 78205
(210) 335-2611
(210) 335-2215 (fax)

Appendix C: Restoration Advisory Board

Government Members

Antwine, Adam
Government Co-Chair
143 Billy Mitchell Blvd., Suite 1
San Antonio, TX 78226-1816
AFRPA/DC-Kelly
(210) 925-5457
(210) 925-8777
adam.antwine@afropa.pentagon.af.mil

Aguinaga, Sal
Port Authority of San Antonio
143 Billy Mitchell, Ste. 6
San Antonio, TX 78226-1816
(210) 362-7877
(210) 362-7807
gary.martin@kellyusa.com

Miller, Gary
US EPA, Region VI
6PD-NB 1445 Ross Avenue, Ste. 1200
Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 665-8306
(214) 665-7263
miller.gary@epa.gov

Ritsema, Melanie
San Antonio Metropolitan Health District
332 W. Commerce, Room 101
San Antonio, TX 78205
(210) 207-8853
(210) 207-8039
Melanie.Ritsema@sanantonio.gov

Weegar, Mark
Corrective Action Section
TCEQ
12100 Park 35 Circle, Bldg D
Austin, TX 78753
(512) 239-2360
(512) 239-2346
mweegar@tceq.state.tx.us

Community Members

Abbott, Beverly
Betus, James
Garcia, Rodrigo
Ovalle, Sylvia
Perez, Nazarite
Person, Paul
Skrobarcek, Brian

Appendix D: Associated Agencies

Health Agencies

San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD)

Mr. Fernando A. Guerra, M.D., M.P.H.
332 West Commerce
San Antonio, Texas 78205-2489
Phone 210-207-8780
Fax 210-207-8999

Public Center for Environmental Health

Kyle Cunningham
Program Manager
2513 Kennedy Circle
Building 180, Suite 105
Brooks City-Base, TX 78235
Phone 210-532-5765
Fax 210-532-3747

The Air Force Institute for Operational Health (AFIOH)

2513 Kennedy Circle
Brooks-City Base, Texas 78235-5123
Phone 210-536-5454
Fax 210-536-3228

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

Maria Terran-Maciver
1600 Clifton Road E31
Atlanta, Georgia 30333
Phone 404-498-1754
Fax 404-498-1744
maria.teranmaciver@cdc.hhs.gov

Economic Redevelopment Agencies

The Port Authority of San Antonio

Sal Aguinaga
143 Billy Mitchell Blvd., Ste. 6
San Antonio, Texas 78226-1816
Phone 210-362-7877
Fax 210-362-7807
gary.martin@kellyusa.com

Appendix E: Media Contacts

Newspapers

The San Antonio Express News (Daily)

400 3rd Street
San Antonio, TX 78287-2171
Phone 210-250-3171
Fax 210-250-3105

La Prensa (Biweekly - Wed & Sun)

318 South Flores Street
San Antonio, Texas 78204
Phone 210-242-7900
Fax 210-242-7901

The Southside Reporter (Weekly - Thur)

2203 S. Hackberry
San Antonio, Texas 78210
Phone 210-534-8848
Fax 210-532-9329

The San Antonio Current (Weekly - Fri)

1500 N. St. Mary's Street
San Antonio, Texas 78215
Phone 210-227-0044
Fax 210-227-6611

Television

KSAT 12

1408 N St Mary's Street
San Antonio, Texas 78215
Phone 210-351-8011
Fax 210-351-1297

WOAI 4

P.O. Box 2641
San Antonio, Texas 78299-2641
Phone 210-226-5665
Fax 210-224-9898

KENS 5

5400 Fredericksburg Road
San Antonio, Texas 78229
Phone 210-366-5000
webmaster@kens5.com

KLRN 9

P.O. Box 9
San Antonio, Texas 78291
Phone 210-270-9000

KABB/FOX 29

4335 NW Loop 410
San Antonio, TX 78229
Phone 210-442-6397
Fax 210-442-6333

News 9 San Antonio

600 E. Euclid Avenue
San Antonio, TX 78212-4405
Phone 210-581-9999
Fax 210-581-5632

KWEX 41

411 E. Durango Blvd.
San Antonio, Texas 78204
Phone 210-227-4141
Fax 210-227-0469

KVDA 60

6234 San Pedro Ave
San Antonio, Texas 78216
Phone 210-340-8860
Fax 210-341-3962

Radio

WOAI

6222 NW IH 10, Suite 200
San Antonio, TX 78201-2097
Phone 210-736-9700
Fax 210-735-8811

KTSA

4050 Eisenhauer
San Antonio, TX 78218-3409
Phone 210-528-5500
Fax 210-599-5539

Appendix F: Resources

Information Repository/Administrative Record Location

San Antonio Central Library

(Government Documents Section)

600 N. Soledad

San Antonio, TX 78205

Administrative Record

<https://afrpaar.afropa.pentagon.af.mil/ar/docsearch.aspx>

DERP Management Guidance, September 2001

http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/Policies/DERPMgt/DERP_MGT_GUIDANCE_0901.pdf

32 Code of Federal Regulations Part 202 - Department of Defense Restoration Advisory Boards Final Rule

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_99/32cfrv2_99.html

RCRA Public Participation Manual

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/permit/pubpart/manual.htm>

Community Involvement Handbook

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/index.htm>

U.S. Air Force Installation Restoration Remedial Project Manager's Handbook, May 2000

<http://64.241.27.44/ILEVR/Greenbook/home.html>

Texas Administrative Code, Title 30, *Environmental Quality*, Subparts 305 and 335

[http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac\\$ext.viewtac](http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.viewtac)