# KELLY AFB
# TEXAS

# ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
# COVER SHEET

AR File Number 3914

KELLY RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

January 13th, 2009 6:30 p.m.
Port Authority of San Antonio
143 Billy Mitchell Blvd., Bldg. 43, Suite 6
San Antonio, Texas 78226

**RAB Community Members:**
Beverly Abbott, Community Co-Chair
Rodrigo Garcia, Jr.
Daniel Gonzales
Nazirite Perez
Paul Person
Brian Skrobarcek

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

**AFRPA Staff:**
Elizabeth Coira, Contractor
Daniel Dunning, Contractor
Kenneth Grim, Contractor
Brian Howard, Contractor
Eduardo Martinez, Contractor
Jose Martinez, Facilitator
Luis Medina, Contractor
Melissa Mitchell, Contractor
Ginger Mullins, Contractor
Bill Norton, Contractor
Walter Peck, Staff Member
Armando Perez, Public Affairs Officer, AFRPA
Larry Tyner, Contractor

**AFRPA Partner Agencies:**
Ronnie Hernandez, San Antonio River Authority (SARA)
Stephen Lusk, SARA
George Ozuna, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
Jennifer Wilson, USGS

**Elected Public Officials**
Stephanie Smith, Office of Charles A. Gonzalez

**Public Attendees:**
Jose Pablo Arzola, (RAB Applicant)
Susan Kilgo

**RAB Members Not Present:**
Sylvia Ovalle
Rafael Aviles, Port Authority

(PROCEEDINGS BEGAN AT 6:36 P.M.)

MR. MARTINEZ: Good evening. My name is Jose Martinez and I'm your facilitator for the evening. Welcome to the first meeting of the former Kelly Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board. I'd like to first of all ask each member of the RAB, everyone seated at the table, to introduce yourself, who you represent, please.

MR. GARCIA: Rodrigo Garcia. I live in the affected area just north of Kelly.

MR. SKROBARCEK: Brian Skrobarcek. I work in the affected area.

MS. THOMAS: I'm Kathryn Thomas from EPA, Region Six in Dallas. I'm Gary Miller's replacement.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you.

MR. ARMANDO PEREZ: I'm Armando Perez. I'm the Air Force Real Property Agency public affairs officer.

MR. CARROLL: I'm Paul Carroll. I'm the environmental coordinator for the Air Force here for Kelly.

MS. ABBOTT: I'm Beverly Abbott. I live and work here in the affected area.

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

MS. CUNNINGHAM: Kyle Cunningham with the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District. I'm the program manager for the Public Center for Environmental Health.

MR. VARGAS: I'll Gil Vargas. I'm a port engineer for the Port Authority and I also handle the environmental issues for the Port.

MR. MARTINEZ: And you are an alternate for Mr. Rafael Aviles?

MR. VARGAS: Today I am, yes.

MR. PERSON: I'm Paul Person. I represent the Union Pacific Railroad, which is the largest property owner adjacent to this project that is affected by the contamination in the area. I also do all the environmental fieldwork for the Union Pacific from Brownsville to El Paso.

MR. MARTINEZ: Big area.

MR. PERSON: Small piece of Texas.

MR. NAZIRITE PEREZ: My name is Nazirite Flores Perez. I live within this area, the contaminated area. I work for the City of San Antonio plus I represent the District One for the River Authority, this area. Thank you.

MR. MARTINEZ: May I please ask Ms. Thomas -- correct?

MS. THOMAS: Yes.

MR. MARTINEZ: To tell us a little bit about yourself. You are replacing a long-standing member of the -- former member of the RAB board, Mr. Gary Miller. Where are you officed and, please, a little bit about your functions at the EPA.

MS. THOMAS: Well, I'm coming out of the Dallas office. I've been in EPA since 1994. I'm an engineer, but also a meteorologist. I got my start in the -- as a Navy officer before I went to EPA and worked for consulting companies. And then in EPA, I've worked in enforcement and in water quality and in air pollution and now I'm doing RCRA, this type of hazardous waste work.

I've had other facilities such as Sandia in New Mexico and a few of the bases, like NAS Dallas or Kirtland Air Force Base, I worked on those a little bit also. So I'm happy to be here, you know, with you guys in this big project that's really interesting. So thank you for your warm welcome.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you. You sound like you're very very qualified.

MS. THOMAS: Well, thanks.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you. I also would like to mention that four members of the RAB community members, Mr. Rodrigo Garcia, Mr. Paul Person, Mr. Brian Skrobarcek and Ms. Beverly Abbott, their terms expired at the end of December, but they requested to be renominated, reappointed to the RAB and they are all present this evening. So the Air Force expresses its appreciation for your continued service to the Air Force and to the City of San Antonio for your continuing effort. There's a lot of great work happening and we appreciate your continued involvement in that process.

So we have six members. Actually, we have eight members of the community, members of the RAB. Two members are absent this evening.

I'd like to very quickly run through the agenda as to what -- and I hope that all of you have -- members of the general public have a copy. Right after I finish with this overview of the agenda, Mr. Paul Carroll will conduct a little RAB Membership Appreciation Ceremony.

After that, Paul will continue with an update of two projects within the site, Building 360 and former Building 301. Then representatives from the Tetra Tech will continue or con -- provide an update of the former metal plating shop. I understand it's a parking lot at the moment. Then I will ask Ms. Kyle Cunningham to introduce the speakers from USGS on the matter of Leon Creek.

After that, as is usually the tradition for the RAB, we will have a 15-minute public general comment presentation period. We will allow three minutes per individual. We would ask you to stand up and speak loudly so that the court reporter would actually record all your comments or your questions.

And finally, as again is the tradition of the RAB, the RAB will have a discussion among themselves as to what items they would like to be brought before them at the subsequent meeting.

So with that said, let me -- allow me to say also that there are some forms -- cards at the desk. If any member of the general public would like additional information on any topic pertaining to the environmental remediation work, you can fill out that card and leave it with the two folks at the desk. Also, there is a public meeting speaker card. We would like for you to fill out a card if you would like to be addressed or you have the opportunity to address the RAB during the evening.

During the rest of the discussion period, the period is intended for discussion among the RAB members and questions and answers between the RAB and the presenters this evening.

So with that said, I'd like to pass on the agenda to Paul to conduct the RAB Membership Appreciation Ceremony.

MR. CARROLL: Welcome, everyone. I'm Paul Carroll for those of you who don't remember my name. I'm terrible on names, too.

I'd like to begin by announcing -- presenting these small tokens of appreciation for all the RAB members who have helped out, have taken time out of their schedules to volunteer -- this is purely volunteer work -- to take an interest in the Kelly cleanup, and to let you know, you know, through this very small appreciation, that it is sincerely appreciated and we definitely appreciate your work here.

Some of you have been here for many years, several

years. Some of you are a little bit more newcomers, but we definitely appreciate all of you the same.

I'd like to begin with Ms. Beverly Abbott. And if you would come on up here, we'll be happy to present you with this.

Ms. Abbott has been a RAB member, cochair, since 2006. Outside of the RAB, you serve as the principal at St. John Berchmans Catholic School and she's also a retired first sergeant for the U.S. Army Reserve. We definitely appreciate Ms. Abbott's community service and involvement in the RAB.

MS. ABBOTT: Thank you so very very much. Thank you very much.

MR. CARROLL: You're welcome. Thank you. Is Mr. James Betus here tonight?

MR. MARTINEZ: No.

MR. CARROLL: I don't think he's here. I'll go ahead and read his honors. He was a -- he's been a Kelly RAB community member since 2006. Outside of the RAB, he serves as a master sergeant for the Texas Air National Guard at Lackland. And also, he regrets to announce that he's unable to renew his RAB membership due to other commitments, ongoing work responsibilities. So he will not be able to renew his membership. But we will get his small appreciation to him though.

Next is Mr. Rodrigo Garcia. And yes, you do have to

get up. Mr. Garcia has been a RAB community member since 2001. Outside of the RAB, he works for the Texas Department of Transportation, former U.S. Marine and you've been involved in numerous community initiatives. We appreciate your proactive RAB involvement, your participation here in the RAB, and your partnership and years of service.

Mr. Daniel Gonzales, I don't know if I saw him here tonight.

MR. GARCIA: No. He's not here.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Gonzales has been a community RAB member from 2003 until 2006 and had a little hiatus and came back in 2008 to present. Outside of the RAB, he serves as the Parent/Child Incorp -- with Parent/Child Incorporated for over 20 years in various executive positions and is an active community advocate for children's issues. PCI is a nonprofit agency that provides Head Start, Early Head Start and nutrition services to at-risk children.

We're glad he came -- chose to come back to the RAB. I think this may be the first one he's missed in a while since he's been back so we appreciate his ongoing community service.

Mr. -- next is Mr. Nazirite Perez. Mr. Perez has been a RAB member since the year 2000. And he's -- also you're a member, as you said a member, of the San Antonio River Authority board and a community activist and we appreciate your years of service and ability to bring together

many vantage points due to your involvement in all the community groups that you've been involved with and to inform the RAB of the big picture of the community activity. Thank you very much for your service.

Next is Mr. Paul Person. Mr. Person has been a RAB member since 1996.

MR. PERSON: Forever.

MR. CARROLL: You're one of the early ones.

MR. PERSON: The original.

MR. CARROLL: Original. Okay. Outside of the RAB, as he said, he works for Union Pacific Railroad. We appreciate your many years of dedicated service and involvement with the Kelly RAB. Thank you very much. Appreciate it.

Next is Mr. Brian Skrobarcek. I apologize for butchering names tonight. I'm real good at that.

Mr. Skrobarcek has been a RAB member since 2006. Outside of the RAB, he serves as the corporate director of environmental affairs at Standard Arrow, a tenant here, a large tenant on the base, and we appreciate your proactive approach to dealing with the tenant perspectives on the RAB. Thank you very much.

Now we have the government RAB representatives.

First off, Mr. Rafael Aviles, who is not here tonight, but he'll be -- Mr. Gil Vargas, if you wouldn't mind

accepting his award for him.

MR. VARGAS: Sure.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Aviles is the public relations representative for the Port Authority of San Antonio. And the Port has been involved with us, of course, since the very beginning as the local redevelopment authority. We call them LRAs here. I don't know if you've heard that term, but they have been actively with us during this whole time.

Mr. Aviles has been involved with the RAB since last year, 2008. Thank you, Gil, for accepting that.

Ms. Kyle Cunningham. Ms. Cunningham is the health program director for the Public Center for Environmental Health -- we call it PCEH -- of the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, a mouthful. The Metropolitan Health District has been involved with the RAB since the very beginning in 1994 and most recently -- well, Ms. Cunningham has been active and highly appreciated as a government representative since 2002.

Most recently she's played an active role in facilitating the updates we'll hear tonight on Leon Creek from the USGS. And we appreciate your community activism and partnership and it's noted you will continue to participate in the RAB as the official alternate for the Metropolitan Health District. Thank you, Ms. Cunningham.

MS. CUNNINGHAM: Thank you.

MR. CARROLL: Next up, I'd like to ask Kathryn Thomas, if she would, to come accept the token for Gary Miller on his behalf. Gary Miller has been involved with the RAB since 1995 and he's been on the RAB since 2002. So U.S. EPA -- I'm sorry, U.S. EPA has been involved with the RAB since 1995 and Gary has been here since 2002. U.S. EPA and Mr. Miller have been highly valued government representatives to the RAB.

Most recently Mr. Miller, as you know, as you've seen the briefings lately, has been very proactive about heightening public awareness to soil vapor intrusion issues in the area to recruit -- and to recruit participants. We appreciate his leadership, openness and involvement and, as we said, Kathryn Thomas is taking Gary's place and we definitely appreciate Gary's service in the RAB. Thank you for accepting that.

And Mr. Mark Weegar from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. TCEQ has been involved with the RAB since the beginning, 1994. Mr. Weegar has been with the RAB since 2000 and he's been very active at pretty much every RAB to ensure all members understand the state regulations, processes and approval and procedures related to the topics discussed. We appreciate his expertise and years of service and Mark will be -- continue to be the primary TCEQ representative.

MR. WEEGAR: Thank you.

MR. CARROLL: That concludes our presentation for tonight. We, again, definitely appreciate everyone's service, you taking this extra time and the interest in community activities such as this and I know a lot of you do a lot of other things. We appreciate it.

We also appreciate the members of the public for attending this RAB. It's definitely good to have lots of folks here to hear about the ongoing activities at Kelly for sure.

MR. MARTINEZ: Moving right along, the next item on the agenda is, again, Paul. Update on presentations on Building 360 and former Building 301. Pardon me. There's a question.

MS. COIRA: I think we might take a moment to talk about the RAB membership first.

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. Okay. Sorry about that. We have -- we wanted to give you guys an update on the membership drive efforts that we've been doing. A few of the things that we do -- we kind of talked about this at the last RAB meeting, but we didn't touch on exactly what we do.

We've done newspaper announcements in the San Antonio Express News, went out December 19th and 24th of 2008, and then one in -- a couple in La Prensa also, about the same time, and at the South Side Reporter, December 25th and

January 4 -- January 1st.

We also have been putting out recruitment calendar fliers and posters. I think we have some of those available tonight. Elizabeth has those and I think you might have them in your packet for the RAB members.

Another thing we've been doing is asking the RAB members during your RAB renewal process and during this last three months to see what you can do about outreach. We sent you an extra RAB membership application along with this packet and we appreciate the help you guys are doing in that.

Would you like to update the folks on what you're doing? Rodrigo?

MR. GARCIA: Well, I've been going out to the school boards and giving them applications, some of these neighborhood associations on Acme Street like the Community Workers Council, all that. And I need to get in a meeting with the school board because we need some teachers and some parents that live in the affected area. So I'm going to continue my efforts to try and get more membership by going around visiting a lot of these community organizations now that I have some time.

I'm going to be off for four months using up comp time that I have to use or lose so I've been trying to hit these neighborhood associations and some of these neighborhood schools pretty bad. And I need to get some more blank

applications from you. So I am trying to get some more memberships lined up for processing, see if we can get some more applications.

MR. CARROLL: Thank you, Mr. Garcia.

The other things -- couple of other things that we're doing, the membership drive will remain open and ongoing. What we have gotten so far at our office is one application. So -- and the person with that application, I don't know, they said they may be here tonight. I don't know if they are or not. So if you are, welcome.

Okay. Welcome. We definitely would appreciate you to proceed, you know -- pursue this membership. We definitely appreciate community members who join the RAB.

MR. MARTINEZ: Paul, could we ask the person to introduce himself or herself?

MR. CARROLL: Yes.

MR. MARTINEZ: If you'd stand please, introduce yourself.

MR. ARZOLA: I'm Jose Arzola. I'm a retired Navy chief. I lived in the Edgewood district for about 30 years. I moved out last year. But I still own my other house here. My daughter is in there right now. I have an undergraduate from St. Mary's and master's from UTSA in public administration. I'm a program director for the Sage Corporation. And since I've been home, since I retired in

'99, I've been involved with the Edgewood as PTA Edgewood council president. And I belong to the American Legion right up here. I'm a Vietnam vet and anything I can do for this community -- and my father retired from this building, from Kelly.

MR. CARROLL: Good deal.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you.

MR. CARROLL: Mr. Gonzales has just arrived. Hate to bring attention to you, but --

MR. GONZALES: Thanks.

MR. CARROLL: What we'll do is back up just a little bit and give Mr. Gonzales his -- his award also.

Mr. Gonzales, we've been presenting small tokens of appreciation for everyone that has served on the RAB and we would like for you to come up, if you would, and we'll present you with this.

Mr. Gonzales has been a RAB community member from 2003 until 2006 and then again from 2008 to present. And I've already read this, but he hasn't heard it yet. But outside the RAB he has served as a Parent/Child -- with Parent/Child Incorporated for twenty years and provides Head Start, Early Head Start for at-risk children. We're glad you chose to come back to the RAB and we appreciate your service and community -- and your leadership in the community.

MR. GONZALES: Thank you very much.

MR. CARROLL: Okay.

MR. MARTINEZ: Now we go to the updates of Building 360 and 301. Sorry for jumping the gun, Paul.

MR. CARROLL: No, I think that was partly ...

This Building 360 we've been briefing at every RAB so a lot of you know the story there. One of the things that we're doing there is a soil vapor extraction system. And what that does is create a vacuum in soils underneath the northwest corner. Is that right?

MR. SKROBARCEK: Uh-huh.

MR. CARROLL: Kind of that area of the building, pull out contaminated soil vapors from underneath that building. That -- that system has a quite noisy motor blower, vacuum system so what we had to do was go out and quiet that down a little bit. So what we've done is put a large muffler that's like a muffler off a diesel truck, and pipe lagging to deaden that sound.

The sound has been greatly diminished from what it was before. We still have a little bit to go to reach our goal, but what we're going to do there is put a -- an acoustic enclosure to put around the blower motor itself and that will take the noise down to what our goal is. But we are running it as -- as needed now or as intended now so we'll continue to do that. And it's pretty quiet. We went out there today and took a look at it and it's pretty quiet. You can talk at

normal levels right at the machinery so it's pretty good.

MR. PERSON: Have you had some complaints?

MR. CARROLL: We didn't ever get a complaint with just the exception of an informal complaint from someone who has a -- actually lives in a house very nearby there, one of those duplexes right -- right by Building 360.

The SVE operations, of course that's what the goal is to mitigate the contamination underneath the building. Sampling results indicate that SVE system is removing that contamination as intended. Max removal rates are estimated at approximately 169 pounds to date. What we use to estimate the -- those removal rates are concentrations that we see going into the system as well as the volume that we're pulling in and of course the time -- time that we run it.

MR. PERSON: When you say 169 pounds, that's vinyl chloride?

MR. CARROLL: Total VOCs. And mostly what we're pulling from there is PCE, tetrachlorethylene.

Also part of that -- another investigation that we're doing or another thing that we're doing at Building 360 is an investigation into soil vapor intrusion. We've looked at historical operations, chemical usage. We found that there was a small amount of chlorinated solvents being used within the building so we briefed at the last RAB, Okay, we're going to go underneath the building, underneath the slab to do our

investigation. So that's what we're doing. And we're -- we have a work plan that's in development, we've seen it, that we're going to do that further investigation.

I think the next slide is going to show the original area's contamination. I don't have a pointer, but I'll go up here. It's kind of hard to see -- real hard to see on this slide, but it's kind of a hashed area in -- in this area. That's the original area that was targeted for remediation. So the next slide should show kind of a graphical depiction of the concentrations of what is in the soil underneath that building.

As you can see, the maroon is a little bit lower concentrations and as you go through the blues, yellows, reds, it gets higher in concentration. So that SVE system is targeting those areas.

MR. PERSON: Has the drought affected the (inaudible) Vadose zone around --

THE COURT REPORTER: Can you speak up, Mr. Person?

MR. PERSON: I asked has the drought affected the Vadose zone around the wells.

MR. CARROLL: Not that we know of. We're still getting to a position where we can do -- we're doing a little bit. We're going to install some wells to better understand our area of influence and the vapor extraction rate and things like that. So we should know, once we do this investigation,

a lot better about how -- you know, how the soil moisture content is affecting what we're doing.

Really in the SVE operations, it's best to lower that content so the vapors can move more easily through the soil. And that's what SVE systems typically do at the time.

MS. ABBOTT: Mr. Carroll?

MR. CARROLL: Yes, ma'am.

MS. ABBOTT: Where in relation to that contamination is that tenant?

MR. CARROLL: The tenant that --

MS. ABBOTT: The tenant that was using the chlorinated solvents.

MR. CARROLL: Oh, they -- they're in the entire building over the top of that contamination.

MR. SKROBARCEK: Yeah, we're at -- we're on top of that.

MS. ABBOTT: You're on top of it?

MR. CARROLL: Yeah, Brian's on top of it.

MR. SKROBARCEK: And when we say very little, we mean just really trace amounts of chlorinated solvents that we have to use --

MS. ABBOTT: Oh, okay.

MR. SKROBARCEK: -- by technical requirement. We've actually got a project right now on the go to actually eliminate that altogether.

MS. ABBOTT: And it's used like throughout the whole building --

MR. SKROBARCEK: Yeah, it's used --

MS. ABBOTT: -- or just in a small portion?

MR. SKROBARCEK: Yeah. It's used in a plating operation very specifically so ...

MR. CARROLL: The reason we can't really see indoor -- we don't want to go indoors to do that is because it's -- even just a very little bit affects what we're see -- what we can look for because we're looking at concentrations of parts per billion levels in the subslab soils. So we just opted to go just the subslab to determine what we have down there.

Contractors developed an approach to conduct the subslab sampling and it's -- it goes beyond the known extent today. And we're going to install 16 vapor monitoring points. This will help us to learn the lateral and vertical extent of the PCE and TCE underlying the building if -- and to determine if it's larger than the area currently known.

Also what we're going to find out, as Mr. Person alluded to, is we'll understand better from the installation of these vapor points the influence of the SVE system, how that's reacting, how that's interacting with the soil types and -- and the contamination in the building, too. That data will also be used to determine pace to closure, how long it's

going to take to reach closure.

Here's a map showing in pink the new sampling locations that we're going to put in. The -- well, let's see. Kind of gold and blue areas are areas of known soil contamination from our previous sampling. Those -- these linear features are the actual SVE system, horizontal wells that pull vapors from the soil. And that -- that work will be done over the next few months.

Okay. Any questions about that? Yes, sir.

MR. WEEGAR: Paul, do you intend to shut down the SVE systems for a period of time before and while you're doing the soil gas and subslab sampling?

MR. CARROLL: That may be done for a while while we're doing that to ensure that we're getting good accurate results of the in-place contamination. Anything else?

Okay. Okay. Right immediately following this is the Building 301 system that we've got in place. Got that? Electrical resistive heating is the type of remedy we've installed at Building 301. It's pretty close to Building 360, in the same general area. That's a system that uses electric current to heat the soils. Soils are contaminated with mainly PCE and degradation products. But we heat the soil up.

The system also has an integrated soil vapor extraction system that sucks the contaminants out of the soil as you go. So that started as y'all -- as y'all know in July

of this year -- of last year now, and it's been running since then.

They conduct operations and maintenance weekly, bimonthly and monthly sampling of the vapor phase and condensate. And as an enhancement to the system, we've reported that we installed some drip lines in late August so that we can inject water to moisturize the formation and make the electric current travel better and to heat better.

We have a TCEQ approved Class V injection well to inject basically that recovered condensate and/or potable water into the formation in order to increase the moisture content. The average subsurface temperatures at startup were 27 degrees centigrade or 81 degrees Fahrenheit.

We've got three areas that we kind of delineate as part of that site, but it's all one site. Areas A and B, as of the end of the year 2008, have risen to 92 degrees centigrade, that's about 197 degrees Fahrenheit, and just about to the designed target temperature of 198 degrees centigrade -- I mean Fahrenheit, 92 degrees centigrade. The average subsurface temperatures for the other area as of the end of December have risen above the designed target temperature of 96 degrees centigrade and 205 degrees Fahrenheit.

Here's a chart showing the two areas. It's a chart you have in your packet. But it's generally showing the

different locations laterally and vertically in these areas and the temperature readings over time that we've -- that we've gotten to. As you can see, we've gotten steady increase working just exactly as designed in other words.

The two -- back up just a second if you can, Elizabeth. The two lower graphs are from areas that are vertically separated from the target zone of contamination. So those have a little bit lower slope on them, little bit lower curve, which is what we expected.

Okay. The contaminant removal. I know y'all have been wanting to hear about this. This is -- this looks like a very successful project. PCE and daughter products have been detected in varying concentrations and samples collected during O&M. Other VOCs, in addition to PCE and daughter products, have been detected. Those are being removed by the granular activated carbon canisters. Those were saturated and replaced in October of 2008 and that's been sent to -- being sent to a recycling facility for regeneration.

Our calculations indicate that approximately 711 pounds of VOCs have been removed as of the end of the year and that mass is calculated based on the molecular weight of PCE, that's the primary contaminant, and daily measurement Of VOCs concentrations and daily recordings from vacuum extractions. So we kind of use a similar calculation that we did for the SVE system to estimate how much contamination has been

removed. So we've gotten up to around 700 pounds of removal there. Looks like the system is working just as designed, just as advertised for us. So we're pretty happy about the success of this system.

MR. PERSON: So you brought the boiling -- almost to boiling point. Have you actually had it boil? 212 degrees?

MR. CARROLL: No, not at this site yet. We don't intend to get to the boiling point of water because the boiling point of PCE is just a little bit lower than that of water. You don't really have to. So no. This is our optimum temperature for getting PCE to volatilize and come out of the water and the soils. Mainly the soils above it is where the main part of the contamination is that we're trying to reach.

We have another system that we're going to install later at the north end of the base that has contamination that's above the boiling point of water. Same kind of system, but we are going to have to heat it up to the boiling point for that system. And we'll be briefing that as we go later on.

MR. CAMDEN: How big of an area are you talking about that you're actually heating the ground?

MR. CARROLL: It's about what, 200 feet across maybe, Daniel?

MR. DUNNING: It's big. I don't know. Maybe about two or 300 --

MR. CAMDEN: Shorter than a football field?

MR. CARROLL: Shorter than a football field.

MR. CAMDEN: And how far down -- what are the limitations as far as the -- how far down -- what's the depth that you actually --

MR. DUNNING: We go down 30, 35 feet below ground surface.

THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, can you stand up?

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. Go ahead, Daniel. Announce your name, too.

MR. DUNNING: Daniel Dunning. I support -- I'm contract support to the AFRPA. I work for Booz Allen Hamilton.

And to answer your question, the average well depth is about 30 to 35 feet below ground surface. There is some variation.

MR. CAMDEN: So that temperature is pretty much from the surface all the way down to the 35-foot mark or is it --

MR. DUNNING: Well, actually that graph that we had on before, it actually graphs it out. The very -- the highest temperature is going to be in the middle and the lower -- the deepest depths and the highest depths, you're going to see your lower temperature.

MR. CAMDEN: Now the areas where the concentration -- I mean the contaminants --

MR. DUNNING: Right.

MR. CAMDEN: -- actually are is --

MR. DUNNING: Is in the center of that range.

MR. CARROLL: What was I going to say?

MR. CAMDEN: What kind of a electric bill do you generate on a monthly basis?

MR. CARROLL: That's a really good question.

MR. PERSON: Your tax dollars are taking care of that.

MR. CARROLL: Good thing about this process is it's going to take less than a year to get it completely from start to finish to remediation goals, which is going to cut out several years of ongoing O&M for the other types of systems that we would have had to install. So spending a lot of money on electricity up front is going to save us a lot of money in the long run and lot of O&M, lot of oversight on behalf of the Air Force, a lot of time before the contamination gets cleaned up. And that process was selected using the typical selection process the government uses for environmental cleanup.

That's -- that's I guess pay me now or pay me later type thing. Pay me over a long period of time type thing.

Anymore questions?

MR. MARTINEZ: If there are no questions of Paul, the next item on the agenda is a presentation by Mr. Bill Norton, Tetra Tech contractor on the metal plating shop, the

Site MP update.

MR. NORTON: How are you doing? I appreciate you letting us come back to San Antonio. It's been a couple of months since I saw you guys. But basically what we'd like to do is kind of give y'all an update on where we're at with the project with the MP site.

And we'll have just a brief introduction so some of these faces here, you'll get to know who we are and then I'd like to talk about the work that's been completed to date and then the remaining work that we've got to do and just a quick summary of the schedule of activity over the next six or so months so you can see where we're going to be going and then open discussions. Next slide.

As far as introductions go, my name is Bill Norton. I'm the project manager for Tetra Tech. Keith Bradley is not here, he's our contracts manager. He works with Paul from AFRPA as far as setting up your contracts and so forth. Our technical leads for this project are Larry Tyner and Brian Howard. They're in the room with us. They kind of oversee the analytical aspect of this and kind of help keep the technical approach and make sure we meet our remediation goals going onward.

As far as the Air Force goes, Mark Davis is our point of contact here at AFCEE on base. Paul Carroll from AFRPA y'all know well and then Luis Medina is the actually

project manager and Luis comes and checks on us daily to make sure we're not asleep in the trailer or anything. We're actually working.

MR. CARROLL: Don't make Luis stand.

MR. MEDINA: Second that motion.

MR. NORTON: All right. As far as the work completed to date, we've completed our mobilization and setup of our temporary facilities since we're going to be here for about nine months. We've actually done a site survey to establish the location of the existing slurry wall, which is a key area we have to define to, you know, excavate our excavation.

And then we've put up the temporary fencing around the site perimeter and we submitted our project quality control program and work plan and we've actually got some field work done as far as we finished the geophysical survey.

And then we've done the site investigation, which was actually going out and delineating the footprint of the existing plume. And then we did that for disposal criteria, to know where the material would have to go, to what landfill. So we've got a good jump on a lot of that front preliminary work.

The other thing that we initiated this week was the baseline groundwater sampling. Prior to excavation, we're going to go out and do a base line sampling of ten existing

wells and we'll do that before we do any excavation or remediation. And then once the remediation is done, then we have -- followed on by three more years of annual groundwater sampling to monitor the performance of the remediation.

This is just a map of the geophysical survey. This was done back in November. You can see the pink area is kind of the footprint of the old metal plating shop and it showed up in the geophysical survey. We saw the remnant of the old concrete slab and the old footings and a lot of the utility conduits and stuff down -- you know, we can see those pretty easily, which help us kind of delineate and determine, you know, where we start the excavations and as far as rerouting the utilities and so forth. So that was a key tool for that, but that was done in November. Next slide.

This is kind of a three dimensional view of what we found in the site investigation. I think to date we've put in roughly 60 borings. And the areas that are shaded in pink, those are the areas that we're going to have to excavate and clean up inside that slurry wall boundary. You can see it kind of mimics itself in a generic footprint, sort of at the northern portion of the site and it traverses down the westward wall just a little bit.

And then that clear green pattern at the bottom, that's the groundwater zone. And then right below that is where we've actually found a DNAPL source area, which we

expected to find. That was a whole part of the investigation was to find that source area to remove it. Next slide.

MR. VARGAS: I got a question of that last slide.

MR. NORTON: Sure. Back up one.

MR. VARGAS: Are you -- are you just extrapolating where you think the edge of the plume is? I mean does it actually go straight down? Is it defined by that --

MR. NORTON: What we've done, we've bragged at this site. We set up a spatial grid of borings, 29 by 29 feet. We went in, we took borings continuously from the ground surface into the Navarro clay, 50 feet below the ground surface.

Each one of those set borings was sampled at five-feet intervals, from zero to five, five to ten, ten to 15 and so on. That was analyzed. And as far as for VOCs, SVOCs and such for contaminants of concern, it's not exactly -- it's not going to be a distinctive line, but it gives you a representation of the areas we know that are being classified in place and have to come out.

And we'll do confirmation sampling after we've excavated the soils. We'll take some samples from the sidewall and the pit floor as well to confirm that.

MR. PERSON: This is our 40-foot hole?

MR. NORTON: Yeah, 45.

MR. CARROLL: Could you explain what DNAPL is?

MR. NORTON: Yeah. DNAPL is basically -- it's

the -- it's what is basically the residue from the chemicals of concern. It's solvent which basically consists of what is known as DCE and PCE. It's basically leftover material. It's almost like a free product if you would. It's not raw material, but it's such a high concentration, it's a continuing source. And as it leeches out through the groundwater and the soil, that's what spreads your contamination.

So the big effort of this whole project was to remove that DNAPL source at the base of this slurry wall so that will min -- you know, stop the further spread of contamination in that slurry wall.

MR. VARGAS: One other question. Doesn't it seem odd that you would have a layer of green right underneath -- is it -- is the red the highest concentration?

MR. NORTON: It is. What you're seeing, that green, that's the water table. And these solvents, these chemicals of concern that we're looking at, they're heavier than water. Follow me?

So once they leach out through the soil, hit that water table, over time they sink. So that would make sense. We didn't see any right at the water table, but they come down that Navarro clay that's around 45 feet, it's very impermeable, which is a good thing if you have a contaminated site. It will keep, you know, contamination from going on

downward.

So what you're seeing is you hit that water table and over time -- you got to remember, this site has been here since, Larry, what, '50s or whatever?

MR. TYNER: Yeah.

MR. NORTON: Yeah.

MR. TYNER: It's been here (inaudible) --

MR. NORTON: So since then, it's been --

MR. VARGAS: (inaudible) green is the water (inaudible --)

MR. NORTON: -- at the water table and it's just settled out, like a sediment if you would.

MR. VARGAS: -- and below that is the Navarro clay.

MR. NORTON: Exactly. Okay. And then the work that we've got left to do is we've got to do the utility abandonment; we've got a potable waterline that's got to be rerouted; we've got an existing sanitary sewer that's got to be abandoned in place; and we've got an old electrical vault that's got to be taken out.

And there's a old gas line there that's supposedly inactive, but, you know, as a general contractor, we're going to pressure test it to make sure it's inactive and we're going to put a cap on it as well. And then we'll start excavation activities.

Once that's done, then we're going to come in and

complete the site lay-down area and that will consist of constructing a temporary staging area for any of the concrete rubble, set up our dewatering equipment, frac tanks and so forth. And once that's done, then we're going to go in the actual excavation and that will consist of removal of the asphalt cover over the slurry wall. That's roughly a 300 by 300-foot area.

And then once that's done, then we're looking at installing sheet piling and shoring along the northern wall to ensure the safety of that slurry wall right now. And once that's in, then we're going to start the soil excavation. And just like you saw, we'll go in and we'll stage it at five-foot intervals. You know, we already know what the concentrations are and what has to come out so we'll take it at five-foot depths. We'll take it out, put it in trucks and transport it to the appropriate facility.

Majority of this stuff will go off as Class II nonhazardous soil. There's a very small source in the bottom where the DNAPL is that's going to be classified as hazardous.

Okay. Once we get that done, one of the things we're trying to do is to help clean up the groundwater because what we're taking out as a soil constituents, but we're going to put in a carbon source at the base of the excavation. Where we talked about removing the DNAPL source, we're going to go in and we're going to put a carbon source in there.

That will release carbon over time, help do in-situ remediation of the groundwater. Any remaining contaminants are there, it will help degrade them further over a three-year period.

Once that's done, we get the carbon source in, then we're going to come back in and we'll do site restoration activities. That will be backfill, compaction and repaving the parking lot. And then once that's done, then we'll go into groundwater monitoring which is a three-year -- it will be done annually over three years and we'll sample ten existing monitoring wells, you know, around the perimeter and within the actual slurry wall itself to monitor the cleanup goals and such.

And there will be periodic reporting, you know, throughout the whole process. We have to report to the state, EPA, TCEQ and so forth what we're doing and what kind of goal we achieved. Next slide.

This is just a slide to let you see the area in yellow. That's the slurry wall area, the excavation area. The blue is the potable waterline we've got to cut and replace and reroute. Next slide.

And then that little white hash line, that's the old sanitary sewer that we got to take out.

Okay. And this red line, that's the electrical vault. You can see they couldn't put them in a better place,

right through the center of our site. We have to deal with those. Next one.

And this little hash -- green hash line, that's existing gas line that's abandoned. I just wanted you to see that. So we're going to cap that as well.

Okay. The next thing is just the schedule of what we're doing. As far as the month of January, we're going to complete the site lay-down area and then we'll also complete all the utility abandonment and rerouting through January. Soil excavation is going to start the 24th of this month and that will run through July. And then in August we'll start the backfilling and restoration of the site, which we'll be backfilling and replacing the asphalt parking lot.

That's basically it in a nutshell.

MR. VARGAS: So your plan is to do all the excavation and then do backfill after all the excavation work is done?

MR. NORTON: Yeah. We'll come out. What we'll do is excavate the majority of the shallow soil down to the top of the groundwater that's got to come out, zero to 35 feet. Okay. Once we get that area done and we take the confirmation samples, I'll backfill that shallow area and then I'm going to move into the center of the plume from the northeast wall and concentrate on that deep soil. And then once that deep DNAPL source is removed, then I'll backfill that area as well. So

the backfill restoration will kind of start the phase approach behind that. It will be, like I said, close to the end of July.

MR. MARTINEZ: Any additional questions of Mr. Norton from members of the RAB?

MR. SKROBARCEK: So all of the excavation is going to be within the existing containment, concrete containment?

MR. NORTON: Yes, sir. Our scope of work is to work within the slurry wall itself.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Mr. Norton.

The next item of the agenda, as I said earlier, I'd like to ask Ms. Kyle Cunningham, Metro Health, to introduce the speakers. And first of all, I'd like to thank Ms. Cunningham for facilitating this presentation.

MS. CUNNINGHAM: No problem.

At the last RAB meeting, several members asked that a presentation be done on Leon Creek. This is a project that has been going on for a while. It's a collaborative project. I think many of you know, all of you know, that there's a fish advisory that was issued several years ago on Leon Creek, something to do with PCB contamination, and this is sort of a follow-up to that.

TCEQ is doing a project also on Leon Creek. And, Mark, you had asked for some information on that. I did speak with Kerry and we did speak with them, but they don't really

have much to share with us at this point in time. But we will be updating that.

But when that original fishing advisory was issued for Leon Creek, one of the things that we did was call together just a group of all the water agencies in San Antonio to talk about the situation, talk about other studies that we could do. San Antonio River Authority went after several grants, I think two. We weren't successful there and so we decided we just would all get together and we want to do the project anyway.

We really wanted to do some additional filet sampling, but TCEQ is going to do that with their project. So rather than having duplication of efforts, we got together and talked about what could we do for a project that would lend additional information that we could compile all together and then get a better understanding of Leon Creek.

So tonight, Jennifer Wilson from USGS will be doing the presentation on Leon Creek. We also have in the audience Mr. George Ozuna who is with USGS and then we have representatives from San Antonio River Authority, Ronnie Hernandez and Steve Lusk, if y'all have any questions about other projects that they're doing.

And as you can see, one of the things with Leon Creek, the PCEH funded the studies or the sampling on Leon Creek because that's where our funding is restricted to.

Well, one of the things in the -- that we talked about was we really wanted comparison creeks. So you can see how this project is really a much larger project so we can get the comparisons for Leon Creek and have a better understanding of the tributaries running into the San Antonio River.

So with that, Jennifer, would you...

MS. WILSON: Thank you, Kyle.

Hi. My name is Jennifer Wilson and I'm a hydrologist with the U.S. Geological Survey, also known as the USGS, and we are a non regulatory earth science agency in the Department of the Interior.

So today I'm going to talk about the project that Kyle gave a nice introduction to. And there was a couple of reasons, in addition to what's going on on Leon Creek, to why this project was started and this slide goes over some of those. One of them is that there has been a lot of rapid growth going on in the San Antonio area recently.

A previous USGS study by Ging and others showed upward trends in several contaminants in sediment cores that were collected in Leon Creek Lake, which is on the northwest side of town. They saw upward trends in several organic contaminants including a lot of the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon compounds and so there are some long-term concerns for the health of aquatic life and these urbanizing watersheds as a result of those upward trends.

Also, there is a -- it's difficult to find a lot of existing information on sediment quality that's been collected recently for this entire area. And so hopefully this -- this project should be able to address a lot of these concerns.

The objectives of this study are to determine the occurrence and the distribution of selected inorganic and organic hydrophobic, which means that they are bound to sediments, contaminants and watersheds in the San Antonio area.

So why are we looking at the sediments? The sediments are important to look at because they are natural accumulators of several trace elements and hydrophobic organic contaminants in streams. A lot of these compounds have chemical properties that cause them to absorb to the sediments instead of being dissolved in the water and so it's important to look at those sediments if those are compounds that are of concern to you.

The second point here describes how nonpoint sources, as opposed to point sources, which are at known locations that can be contributing contaminants, nonpoint sources, which are spread out over a large area, they can be intermittent sources to streams and creeks and so those contaminants might not be detected if you're just grabbing a single water sample here and there.

So the streambed sediments can be good overall

samples that tell you good stuff about what's going on in the -- for nonpoint sources. And additionally, streambed sediments or sediments in general are good time-integrated samples for that particulate matter that are being transported in streams.

So the approach for this project is that we are going to collect surficial streambed sediments during dry conditions. We're getting three samples from each of the more-urbanized watersheds -- selected watersheds in the San Antonio area and we are getting two samples from selected less-urbanized watersheds in San Antonio. And additionally, we are collecting suspended sediment samples from stormwaters runoff and we'll be getting five samples, hopefully, from each of the more-urbanized watersheds and, again, two samples from the less-urbanized watersheds.

So the watersheds of interest are shown on this map. First we have Medio Creek -- and hopefully these numbers will be coming up here as well. We're looking at lower Leon Creek. These go across from west to east. Medio Creek on the -- on the left going to Lower Leon Creek, we'll be looking at the Elm Creek watershed, the upper and lower San Antonio River watersheds, the lower Salado Creek watershed, Calaveras Creek and Martinez Creek.

The way that we've selected the sites to sample are I looked at past or historical data that was in existence to

see what other information was available for comparison. We selected the sites on Leon Creek based on where they did the fish tissue sampling. We chose points that were located adjacent to possible sources of contamination.

Lastly, we chose our sites based on how accessible they are for us to get down in the creek and collect the samples. This --

MR. PERSON: I have a question.

MS. WILSON: Sure.

MR. PERSON: Is there some reason why you stayed away from the base up there between 10 and 1604?

MS. WILSON: Because it was dry. Oh, the base? Oh, I'm sorry. I thought --

MR. PERSON: Yeah.

MS. WILSON: -- you meant the basin.

MR. PERSON: The big training facility up there where they store all kind of things.

MS. WILSON: No, there's no particular reason. Could you show me on the map where you're talking about?

MR. PERSON: There you go (indicating.)

MS. WILSON: Well, that part -- that part is dry, the upper Salado Creek and upper Leon Creek.

MR. OZUNA: We wouldn't be able to get base line samples for comparison.

MS. WILSON: Not streambed sediment samples. It's

just --

THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. Ma'am, I can't hear you.

MS. WILSON: Oh, I'm sorry. We didn't --

MR. OZUNA: From Leon Creek? It's dry.

MS. WILSON: We did not sample --

THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me. Can y'all speak --

MR. OZUNA: -- (inaudible) the recharge zone (inaudible) --

MR. PERSON: -- (inaudible) right now.

THE COURT REPORTER: One at a time, please.

MS. WILSON: Since the project began, the upper Leon Creek and Salado Creek watersheds have been dry and so there aren't --

MR. PERSON: Well, we haven't had any rain in 18 months. That could be why.

MS. WILSON: So there is no bed sediments to be sampled out there.

MR. MARTINEZ: If I may, thank you for your additional comments back here those of you that are staff. But if you could stand out, the court reporter is trying to record everything. Thank you.

MS. WILSON: So this slide shows the sampling sites in the more-urbanized watersheds. There are six sampling sites on Leon Creek and the -- from upstream to downstream

order the -- starting at Rodriguez Park and then we move down to State Highway 90 and then on to -- at the old golf course on Lackland Air Force Base and then further down at Southwest Military Drive and then Leon Creek at Quintana Road and the furthest downstream Leon Creek site was at IH-35.

We sampled the San Antonio River at Theo Avenue, at Loop 410 and down at Elmendorf. The Rosillo Creek at New Sulphur Springs Road, the Salado Creek at Loop 13 and Salado Creek at Southton Road were the Salado Creek watershed sampling sites.

MR. PERSON: I have another question. Are you involved at all in San Antonio River Basin monitoring network?

MS. WILSON: No.

MR. OZUNA: Yes.

MS. WILSON: Yes.

MR. PERSON: Yes. No. Yes? No? You are or you're not?

MR. OZUNA: Yes.

THE COURT REPORTER: Sir, could you speak up and state your name?

MR. OZUNA: Yes. My name is George Ozuna with USGS.

MS. WILSON: I'm sorry. I took over this project from --

MR. PERSON: You're --

MS. WILSON: -- somebody else.

MR. PERSON: -- (inaudible) of this; right?

MS. WILSON: Yes.

MR. PERSON: So these are permanent.

MR. OZUNA: No, these are not. These are part of this study only. Does that make sense? Does that answer your question?

MR. PERSON: I'm good with it. Go ahead.

MS. WILSON: All right. The last -- the sampling sites less-urbanized watersheds are Medio Creek at U.S. Highway 90, Medio Creek at Old Pearsall Road, Elm Creek at Highway 16, the Medina River at Old Pleasanton Road, Chupaderas Creek at State Road 106, Martinez Creek at FM 1518 and Martinez Creek near St. Hedwig.

The streambed sediment sampling consisted of compositing the fine-grained surficial streambed sediment from -- anywhere from three to six sites along a reach of the creek and the sediment samples were sieved to remove grain-size variability before being submitted to the laboratory for analysis.

Okay. In addition to the streambed sediment sampling, we are doing the suspended sediment sampling in stormwater samples. This slide shows where the suspended sediment sampling sites are located. We have one at Medio Creek at Old Pearsall Road, one site at Leon Creek at IH-35, Medina River at Pleasanton Road, San Antonio River at Loop

410, San Antonio River at Elmendorf, Salado Creek at Southton Road and Martinez Creek near St. Hedwig.

The suspended sediment sampling is done by the installation of a large-volume suspended sediment passive sampler, which are shown in these photos. They're these large cylinders s that contain a 25-liter carboy inside of them and they are installed on the creekbed. And when a storm event occurs and there is a rise in the stream, the carboy fills with water. Next slide.

We bring those carboys filled with stormwater back to the laboratory for processing. We filter the stormwater, isolate the suspended sediments from the stormwater and then we analyze the suspended sediments directly for the contaminants of interest.

So for the organic compounds, the samples are being analyzed for polychlorinated biphenyls which were used as coolants and insulating fluids and transformers and capacitors. The PCBs were banned by the government in the 1970s. Samples will also be analyzed for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs. They occur in oil, coal, tar, and they're also produced as byproducts of the burning of any fuel. We are looking at polybrominated diphenyl ethers, or PBDEs, and these are textile and electronic flame retardants and final grouping of organic compounds are the insecticides and herbicides, which include things like chlordane, DDTs,

dacthal and triclosan.

The samples will also be analyzed for major and trace elements. Major elements are often attributed to geologic sources such as the rocks in the area. The trace element, such as arsenic, chromium, lead, mercury, zinc and others have different sources -- several different sources in the environment such as ro -- wear from tires and brake dust. And the forms of carbon are important because they're largely responsible for the sorption of the hydrophobic organics on to the sediment surfaces.

So these next two slides give a summary of all the samples that have been collected to date. We started in November 2007 and we started working on Leon Creek at that time. We continued sampling in December 2007 where we got six more streambed sediments from Leon Creek and got a couple from the San Antonio River and Salado Creek.

We did more sampling in February 2008 with five streambed sediment sampling from the San Antonio River, two at Martinez Creek and two more at Medio Creek.

Then in March 2008, we got one more streambed sample from Chupaderas Creek.

In April 2008, we got four more streambed samples from Rosillo, Salado, Elm and Medina River.

Continued -- in July 2008, we got our first rain and we got our first set of suspended sediment samples. We got

one at Leon Creek and three of them from the San Antonio River sites.

In August 2008, we went back and got some more streambed sediment samples, mostly from Leon Creek and one from the San Antonio River. And later in August, we had another rain event in which we were able to collect some more suspended sediment samples, one from the San Antonio River, Martinez Creek, Medina River and Salado Creek.

So the project is still in progress right now. We are still collecting streambed sediments and we have a lot more suspended -- suspended sediment samples that need to be collected, but we need rain for that to occur.

If there's not enough rain for us to get all the suspended sediment samples by July 2009, then we will go back and do another round of bed sediment sampling at the sites.

So at this time, all of the data that we have received back from the laboratories are provisional and they're not complete so they're not approved for release to the public. The findings are going to be published in a USGS report in 2010.

MR. PERSON: It's going to take a year to get your report ready?

MS. WILSON: Well, we may not be able to finish getting the samples in until the later part of 2009. And USGS has a very --

MR. PERSON: You have the date by July 2009, it's going to take you another six months to write the report?

MS. WILSON: It takes about six months for the laboratories to do the analyses and then we have a very extensive peer review process for the USGS report, so it does take quite a bit of time.

MR. NAZIRITE PEREZ: How far down do you go south of the San Antonio River?

MS. WILSON: At -- near Elmendorf is the furthest south site that we're doing. And we are sampling that for bed sediments and suspended sediments.

MR. NAZIRITE PEREZ: Okay.

MS. WILSON: Some of the things that we'll be doing with the sample results is we'll be doing a lot of GIS analyses with them, especially comparing them to land used -- land use, some of the closed landfills and other possible sources of contamination that are known for the areas.

We'll compare the current results to our historical data and we'll also be comparing the sediment concentrations to consensus based sediment quality guidelines to get an idea if those concentrations are considered to be low or high.

We'll be able to look at the mixtures of a lot of the organic contaminants, especially the PAHs and PCBs and PBDEs for information on their sources. We'll do some statistical analyses to see if we can see any trends and

correlations and then, finally, we'll get all this into a USGS Scientific Investigation Report.

Any other questions?

MR. WEEGAR: One of the slides you indicate that you're compositing your streambed samples over a specific reach. Typically how large is the reach that you're doing compositing over?

MS. WILSON: I'd say they're -- they're variable because of the access, but anywhere from maybe 50 to 100 feet.

MR. WEEGAR: So they're small enough that if you detect elevated concentrations of some contaminant of concern that you can hopefully pinpoint that back perhaps to a point source or something like that?

MS. WILSON: Uh-huh.

MR. GARCIA: I've been involved with this issue in Leon Creek and I'm probably the one that's been complaining the most over this issue not being dealt with properly by the Air Force and the Lackland RAB, Community Council on Restoration, which became their problem when it got realigned over there. And I'm glad we're starting to address this.

But before I came in here, I wanted to itemize all the questions I had. First is where is the contamination coming from; how long is sampling going to continue; who will put a cleanup plan together; who will monitor the cleanup, the Kelly RAB or the Lackland RAB; and who is going to pay for the

cleanup?

I want to put those in there for the record. As we get into more of the study, we need to get some more definitive answers. And my most important thing is to investigate where all this is coming from. Because if there's guilty parties, we need to find them and they need to be dealt with by the proper federal and state officials. Because I I've been complaining about this since Patrick McCullough's day in 1996 and I still haven't gotten straight answers on a lot of this. And it's not your fault. I see you're starting to get into it.

But somebody needs to be held responsible, the Air Force and the Lackland RAB or Lackland Air Force officials or somebody, because they have been sitting on it ever since the late 1990s when Leon Creek and the runway got realigned to that.

And we need to find out what they're going to do about it also and your role in trying to figure out how we're going to finish and continue to deal with this because I'm fed up with this. And something is going to have to be done because it has to be dealt with.

They're -- all the sources of contamination have to be found and we have to put a cleanup plan together and hold whoever responsible at Lackland responsible because they have never answered my letters, never answered my questions, and

this is the first time I've seen a very complete set of sampling done.

We need to carry it out further, see how we're going to deal with it and clean it up once and for all.

MR. MARTINEZ: Response?

MS. WILSON: Sure. For the first question which was --

MR. GARCIA: Where is the contamination coming from.

MS. WILSON: -- where they -- we're hoping we can answer that with the samples. We can't at this -- we don't have the information available at this time. So hopefully, with these results, we can answer that. The second was how long will the sampling continue?

MR. GARCIA: Yes.

MS. WILSON: This project will continue sampling through 2009. And it -- we'll be done sampling in September 2009 at which point we'll move into the report writing phase.

MR. GARCIA: Okay.

MS. WILSON: And then the last two about the cleanup --

MR. GARCIA: Who will get the cleanup plan together.

MS. WILSON: Yeah. I do not know about that because the USGS is not a regulatory or remediation agency so...

MR. GARCIA: No, that's fine. Just as long as we

get some kind of target. I'll find that out, too.

MS. WILSON: I have no idea about that one. It would be -- that would be up for another agency to deal with that.

MR. PERSON: That's actually outside the scope of this group, too.

MR. GARCIA: Huh?

MR. PERSON: It's outside the scope of this whole group. Doesn't have anything to do with us.

MR. NAZIRITE PEREZ: But it -- it affects us.

MR. PERSON: Yes, it does. But I mean the Kelly RAB, it doesn't have anything to do with us.

MR. NAZIRITE PEREZ: Who is your employer?

MS. WILSON: The United States Geological Survey. We're with the Department of the interior.

MR. NAZIRITE PEREZ: I was planning on going to Washington pretty soon and I want to visit that area. See those people. This is excellent.

MS. WILSON: Well, thank you. Yes.

MR. GARCIA: One more comment. The reason I'm concerned about cleanup is because there's a lot of Hispanic community there and, furthermore, we need to investigate because not -- possibly not -- all that contamination is not coming just from Air Force. That used to be ^Farris (phonetic) Slacks and Levi Jeans there and that's probably

potential. And across the street from there, there's a trucking company with about 30 or 40 dump trucks that overfill and fill in part of the creek area --

MS. WILSON: Off Old Highway 90?

MR. GARCIA: -- and they're probably responsible for some of that contamination also. So I would appreciate, maybe you'd consider looking at those two possible sources besides the Air Force for all of this contamination that is around Old Highway 90 where all those homes and everything else that were built in the last ten years.

MS. WILSON: Well, I think that we'll be able to do that because we do have several sampling sites which are upstream of the Lackland and Kelly.

MR. GARCIA: Okay. Thank you.

MR. MARTINEZ: Ms. Abbott?

MS. ABBOTT: That's kind of the question I was going to ask you. I noticed the sampling sites two through six, there's not a lot of feeding into it, but sampling site one gets a lot of feed from multiple tributaries there.

So I was going to ask you is there any other little sites up in the upper Salado Creek up in the upper Leon Creek area that you can do some comparison with these sites?

MS. WILSON: For the Leon at Rodriguez Park it was almost -- that was almost dry. It was stagnant when we went there last time. And so any further up than that and it's dry

and they're not streambed sediments anymore. So we were -- we're hoping -- we did add one new site at Morey Road, which is just above the boundary of the base, just downstream of the old car pound and so we -- there's still a lot of space in between the sites. And if there's -- and hopefully if there's interest, we can do more sampling. I mean there's -- there's still a lot of area to be investigated, but our big restraint is that they just dry up to the north.

MR. MARTINEZ: Paul.

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. I wanted to explain for the benefit of those of you who haven't been to the RAB and aren't familiar with the Kelly and Lackland sampling. We do have a TCEQ permit and compliance plan that we're obligated to do a lot of sampling along the reaches of the Leon Creek through Lackland and Kelly.

We do -- we do water sampling; we do sediment sampling; we do outfall sampling. So that's part of our sampling regime that we do regularly here and we do that reporting through our compliance plan and annual and semiannual reports. Just to kind of get everybody up to speed if they're not familiar with the project.

MS. WILSON: Hopefully I'll be able to get those data that Mr. Carroll referred to. I'm working with somebody at Lackland Air Force Base on getting access to that database so we can compare our samples to their's.

MR. CARROLL: Good. We'll be glad to help with that, too.

MS. WILSON: Thank you.

MR. MARTINEZ: Any other questions from a member of the RAB? Yes, sir.

MR. WEEGAR: One more. When you get your analytical results back, I think you said you're going to be comparing those to the result of your sediment and the streambed and the suspended sediment. What will be -- what values or what -- whose numbers will you be using for comparative purposes? Are you going to be using EPA numbers? Are you going to be using --

MS. WILSON: For the sediment quality guidelines?

MR. WEEGAR: Right.

MS. WILSON: I -- I tend to use the most recently published values like the Ingersoll and others from the environmental -- The Archives of Environmental Toxicology, which is some consensus-based ones that are using a whole bunch of previous data. But I also do have guidelines from the state and from EPA and I think that we'll be comparing them to all of them because there's a lot of the variability in the different benchmarks issued by different agencies and in the scientific literature.

So I try to get my hands on all of them and get them all in there.

MR. MARTINEZ: Any additional comments, questions from members of the RAB?

Ms. Cunningham, any conclusions, any concluding remarks?

MS. CUNNINGHAM: No. Thank you so much for coming and doing the presentation. I thought it was an excellent presentation. The project has been very interesting.

And, you know, hopefully we'll be able, Mark, to get you TCEQ's answer before too long.

MR. WEEGAR: Well, I'm -- I would hope that I could get TCEQ's answer. I think you maybe -- I won't say my question was mischaracterized. I was just hoping that -- I knew that you guys -- you were working some with TCEQ on the TMDL and this project was going and I was suggesting a -- kind of a summary of what everybody is doing versus my own agency is keeping their study a secret from me. I don't want it to sound like that. I was just wanting to get kind of an update to the RAB of what everybody is doing.

MS. CUNNINGHAM: From our understanding, they have done sampling but they don't have the results back yet so...

Hopefully that will be done soon.

MR. WEEGAR: You said that TCEQ is doing the fish tissue. Would we actually do that or did we assign TDHS?

MS. CUNNINGHAM: You did. The State Health Department is -- they're the authority for seafood.

MR. WEEGAR: Right. Right.

MS. CUNNINGHAM: So they're the only ones really that can speak to the quality of the seafood. It's their -- their authority.

MR. WEEGAR: Right.

MS. CUNNINGHAM: So they --

MR. WEEGAR: I just know they typically don't accept data collected by anybody else, although I know I think that they did accept data collected by USGS at Lake Worth I think.

MS. WILSON: Yes, they did.

MR. WEEGAR: Another one of my projects.

MS. CUNNINGHAM: My understanding is that they did this sampling in November of last year so I would think something would be coming from them. And it will go to the State Health Department. I believe they'll do their analysis and then it will go to TCEQ for any further action. Somebody mentioned the continuous monitoring water project, but that's another -- a totally separate project.

MR. PERSON: No, I just questioned the (inaudible) on the background.

MS. WILSON: I wasn't there for that site.

MR. MARTINEZ: Any other questions, comments from members of the RAB? Mr. Garcia.

MR. GARCIA: Just one final comment. I would appreciate -- since I have taken a lot of interest in this for

the past -- since 1996 and I'm finally happy to see somebody give us some answer. If -- I would appreciate whenever you have a chance to bring us more information as to what's going on and everything. I would welcome you to send us the information or become part of our agenda item.

MS. WILSON: Okay.

MR. GARCIA: And furthermore, if you have any problems with the support, not with our people, but with the support people from the Lackland RAB or the Lackland RAB itself, I would appreciate any conflicts that you can tell us if they give you any conflicts because I have been fighting with the under-secretary of the Air Force and with Senator Hutchison's office to -- to make them more accessible to community members and give us information about Leon Creek and they're finally getting around to it after getting pushed around for several occasions that I have done battle with them. And I will continue to do battle with them until they give us the truth about Leon Creek.

And that's part of them because it was realigned to them. But still, I live in the affected community and I have never got any answers and we're going to go at it again next week. You know, so I would appreciate any information that you can give us or whenever you want to come back to visit us, your input is highly appreciated.

MS. WILSON: All right. And the final report is

available to the public. It will be on the USGS website for anybody to download so I'll let you guys know and probably be giving another update.

MR. GARCIA: Thank you.

MS. WILSON: Thank you.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Ms. Wilson. We're now at the point of the agenda for public input. If there's any member of the general public that would like to address the RAB, this is your opportunity. We ask that you stand and you have an opportunity to address the RAB for up to three minutes.

Is there anyone else -- anyone that would like to make a statement, ask a question about any topic that has been discussed to date so far this evening? Anybody? All right.

MR. PERSON: I have a question.

MR. MARTINEZ: Yes, sir.

MR. PERSON: Out of the people who are in this room, how many of them are consultants or contractors? And the rest of you are attorneys? Is that right? No?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Government workers?

MR. PERSON: Yeah, right.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, me, too.

MR. MARTINEZ: All right. Then the next item on the agenda is again a tradition of the RAB, a general discussion among the members to discuss what it is that you would like to

have presented at the subsequent meeting, in this case April of this year. Paul?

MR. CARROLL: I have a quick note. We have in our packet a letter from TCEQ dated December 17th, 2008. This letter is concerning our permit that we've talked about tonight and the renewal of that permit. The permit was originally issued in 1998. Get my decades mixed up.

Every ten years we have to renew these and that's what this is all about. It's about the renewal of that permit. This letter is to us and it instructs us what we have to do to issue public notices in the newspapers surrounding Kelly and also radio announcements. Actually have to go to counties that touch Bexar County and also provide newspaper notices there.

These -- these will be run. There will be 30 days for an opportunity for public comment period on this permit renewal. The permit -- the actual draft permit that was issued by TCEQ will be made public -- made available in the public library, which is downtown here in San Antonio. And everyone has the opportunity to take a look at that and provide comment. And as part of that comment, you have a -- the ability also to request a public meeting concerning this.

So all of this that's here -- I apologize for the very bad copy. We did not get the original from -- from the -- through the mail so we had to have it faxed today to us.

So that's why it's a bad copy. We'll hopefully have the original copy for you at the next RAB.

MR. MARTINEZ: Discussion on items for the next meeting. Yes, sir.

MR. WEEGAR: Well, I obviously would like to see an update on the progress at Site MP, the big dig.

MR. NORTON: Absolutely.

MR. MARTINEZ: Any other suggestions? Mr. Garcia.

MR. GARCIA: Mr. Carroll, I'd like to make a suggestion that we look at all the issues that we have dealt with this past year and see at our next RAB meeting any significant changes that might have happened of those items on our meeting that we had last year. And if there are, give us updates on whatever you think that they have enough significant change from items that we dealt with last year and then put the updates on our next RAB meeting.

MR. SKROBARCEK: So you're saying open actions from the previous year?

MR. GARCIA: Right. From all the things we dealt with last year and all the update we had last year, is there anymore significant updates to any of the items we've had on the RAB agenda last year to go ahead and give us updates.

MR. CARROLL: Kind of go back and scrub what we covered last year and make sure that we're not already covering still.

MR. GARCIA: Right.

MR. CARROLL: Take a look at it.

MR. GARCIA: Anything that -- if they have any significant changes or any progress reports that you feel you need to give us, feel free to do that.

MR. MARTINEZ: Ms. Cunningham.

MS. CUNNINGHAM: I think that EPA is coming back to do their additional sampling in February so they may have a report for us for some additional information.

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. I talked to Gary Miller and he said that he probably most likely would have some information for us by the April RAB meeting. So he -- we could put him on the agenda.

MR. GARCIA: Okay.

MR. MARTINEZ: Three items so far. Any other items? Yes, sir.

MR. WEEGAR: Well, along that note, will -- will you have any results back from the subslab sampling you're doing inside 360 to share with us by then?

MR. CARROLL: I hope so. We'll put that on the agenda also.

MR. SKROBARCEK: (inaudible) data already?

MR. CARROLL: Yes.

MR. SKROBARCEK: About 16 wells or 16 monitoring points?

MR. CARROLL: Correct.

MR. MARTINEZ: Any other comments, questions, discussions from members of the RAB?

MR. SKROBARCEK: I did bring up one thing since the last or communicated with AFRPA since the last meeting and it was regarding any kind of training, any kind of funding potential for training for the RAB members regarding vapor intrusion or these types of things. It was a seminar or something that was taking place the first of January.

Paul, do you want to talk to that as far as funding options there or something like that?

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. Those of you I think have been in the RAB for a long time know the word TAPP. We've had TAPP funding over the years that we've used to help the RAB members. We have folks -- I think there has been a person here who has kind of been a independent review of the Air Force activities and reports I think has maybe reported those things in past. Has that gone on here? Do y'all remember?

MR. PERSON: Oh, very well.

MR. WEEGAR: There have been various contractors that the RAB could select to review various and sundry documents and provide independent technical review and comment to the RAB and share with the Air Force and EPA and TCEQ.

MR. CARROLL: And part of that funding could be used for training and seminars and those type of things. We have

hit our limit of $100,000 over the past however many years of that accessibility of that funding. There is the potential that we could ask for additional funding. It's not a done deal, but that has to go up to the secretary of the Air Force level for approval.

If the RAB is really -- you know, wants that to happen, we can be sure to try to make that happen if that's -- if that's what the RAB decides they want to do for additional -- additional TAPP participation.

MR. SKROBARCEK: I just wanted to raise that so everybody is aware of that. If that's going to be something we want to pursue, then Paul can pursue it.

MR. MARTINEZ: Is there discussion on that topic?

MR. PERSON: So the TAPP is a one-time deal?

MR. CARROLL: It's over a period of years and it's -- it does have a funding limitation of $100,000. It's --

MR. PERSON: Period of how many years? The TAPP money goes all the way back to when we were meeting at St. Mary's ten years ago.

MR. CARROLL: Right.

MR. PERSON: So it's already ten years of use.

MR. CARROLL: Yeah, I'm not sure what the --

MR. PERSON: So how long do you think 100,000 will last for review of documents? Not long.

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. I mean --

MR. PERSON: That's the answer.

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. So if y'all are interested, I can pursue trying to get additional funding for that. If y'all think you -- if you think you need an independent person to come in and talk about those kind of things, review documents, he'll explain those to you. Otherwise, you know --

MR. PERSON: I'm not saying they need to explain them to us. I think more than anything it's just an oversight. I think we found through ^FCIC's documents they had numerous errors in their data that they presented to the RAB and even to the Air Force according to the report that we got from our independent contractor.

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. Those -- that's another --

MR. PERSON: Now everybody else --

MR. CARROLL: -- set of eyes.

MR. PERSON: -- takes it at face value. Said here it is, this is good, (inaudible). We paid a hundred -- $180,000. The report's got to be great.

MR. CARROLL: Well, it's a little bit more than that.

MR. PERSON: I understand that.

MR. CARROLL: We have -- we have our own internal reviews. We send them to TCEQ, EPA. We have their reviews on things. A lot of the investigative phase is over for the

base. So you know, we're in -- we're in more of a mode of implementing remedies, although we have a couple of investigative things going on in Building 360. So a lot of those -- lot of the remedy decisions have been made for the base.

We're looking at installation of remedies; we're looking at operations of remedies. So, you know, I -- I'm not trying to argue you out of suggesting this, but you know, this is where we're at now. We're more in the later phases of the RAB.

MR. PERSON: I've been here in since '96 and every two years you change horses here. Every two years you start back at square one with everybody in the room except maybe me, him, a couple more. And that one. So they come in -- they come in at ground zero, they don't know anything. So you go back right into the same thing every two years and you start over.

MR. CARROLL: That is a good point.

MR. PERSON: I've been starting over for how many years now. And to bring them all up to speed as to where you're at, most of them don't understand what you're talking about. So I see his point is valid, that they need to be educated, even bring them -- bring them into the group to understand what this person is saying.

MR. SKROBARCEK: Not those --

MR. PERSON: If they come in as a novice or a off-the-street person that doesn't do this for a living, they got no idea what he's talking about. So I think that's a valid point. And I think the Air Force should fund some kind of training for the people they bring into the RAB because, if they don't, here we go, back to square one again, start over. I've started over so many times, I'm tired of starting over.

MR. CARROLL: Well, you know, we have changeover of folks who manage the program.

MR. PERSON: I've seen it --

THE COURT REPORTER: Can y'all speak up a little bit?

MR. PERSON: I've seen it go all the way back to Larry Bailey. That's how far back I've gone. And how many people have been here since he's been here?

MR. WEEGAR: (Indicating).

MR. PERSON: Me and you. How many generals have you gone through? Four, maybe five?

MR. WEEGAR: I never pay attention to those guys.

MR. CARROLL: We don't have generals.

MR. PERSON: Not anymore. We had. We had generals for a long time.

The point I'm trying to make is the Air Force can fund some training for the people they bring into this program or we can go back to square one again and let them start over.

MR. WEEGAR: Why don't you --

MR. PERSON: You can bring them up through kindergarten into high school, spend six months educating them and in a year-and-a-half they're gone.

MR. WEEGAR: Can you maybe do -- correct me if I'm wrong here, but as I understand the TAPP has a -- it has a funding limit. And after that, it is not -- you don't go back and ask for another 100,000 or something like that. You have to go back on an individual project by project basis and it has to be approved on an individual project by project basis.

So I'm wondering if you guys do some of your in-house -- community relations folks and some of your in-house contract support and stuff like that couldn't do kind of, you know, Kelly 101, remediation 101, that type of a training that would bring new members of the RAB up to speed on what's gone on, what the process is, what's --

MR. PERSON: You go back and dig through the historical data, it's already been printed and passed out. We got it. Kelly's already produced it all.

MR. WEEGAR: Right.

MR. PERSON: In pretty basic terms. If you just go back and look at the history of this whole RAB, you'll find those documents that I'm talking about to give to the people that come into this.

MR. SKROBARCEK: Specifically though I was looking

at soil vapor intrusion, which is come somewhat of a developing science it appears.

MR. PERSON: Right.

MR. SKROBARCEK: So those types of things are where there's new techniques and whatever that are out there. I think it's appropriate, based on what we're talking about, to be aware of that.

MR. PERSON: Right.

MR. SKROBARCEK: And so we can take a look at the activities that are going on to make sure that we're addressing things properly. That's it.

MR. WEEGAR: You might be able to go -- I mean AFCEE is, you know, the Air Force Center for the Environment and Engineering now; right?

MR. CARROLL: Engineering and Environment.

MR. WEEGAR: Engineering and Environment, maybe -- they've always got their hands in the new and emerging technologies and all this kind of stuff.

And, you know, you're right. Vapor intrusion is a -- it's a developing science. It's in a state of flux, but I would imagine that AFCEE has -- considering the amount of TCE and PCE and things like that that they have at their military bases around the country and what the potential cleanup costs associated with vapor intrusion might be, I would think that they've got people very involved in

developing that science better so it might be that you can get somebody from AFCEE or somebody like that to come and make a presentation to the RAB without having to go the route of trying to, you know, secure additional funding.

MR. CARROLL: Yeah. This should be automatic without us having to do that type of thing, trying to secure the funds. We could -- there's more than one way to skin a cat.

We could have some experts from AFCEE to -- to brief vapor intrusion. I know one I've worked very closely with, and Brian Howard is also working with this, too. You know, and we can brief this and we could actually have separate meetings and training sessions or however y'all want to do that. We're glad to do that.

As long as y'all are okay or comfortable with it being the Air Force doing this, I hope we have a good enough rapport where we can provide that information, we can do -- we could also do a get-up-to-speed training session in half a day or whatever with our PA folks and me and the project managers who could talk about the projects that are going on and explain, you know, at whatever level that the folks are at, you know, with them being able to ask questions and interact in more of a one-on-one format, we'd be very happy to do that, too.

MS. THOMAS: Would you limit that to just the

existing RAB members or would that be something that you might want to open up to the interested community members and you might get more interest in the RAB?

MR. CARROLL: Well, I see that as an option, too, you know. A lot of these kind of things, we get very few people who are willing to participate or even have the time to participate. You know, they already spend enough -- a lot of time as it is. So, you know, we would be glad to either have two separate training sessions or one -- one with the RAB and one with other interested members of the community. Or depending on what kind of feedback we get, we could do it with just one. Y'all think that would --

MR. PERSON: Air Force expert wouldn't bother me a bit. I think that would be fine. If we can get somebody to come in and do a presentation at the next RAB meeting, that would be perfect timing.

MR. NAZIRITE PEREZ: I remembers in the '90s when we used to have the meetings there at the University of St. Mary's. We learned a lot from the Canadians because they hit heads with chemical problems they had over there. So we learned a lot from them. In fact, they used to send us information and -- and our counselors.

MR. CARROLL: Okay.

MR. MARTINEZ: Any further discussion on this topic?

The last item if I may ask, Mr. Armando Perez, I

understand that the next meeting will actually not be held in this facility. I want to make sure that members of the general public are aware of that so that you don't come to this facility for the next meeting.

MR. ARMANDO PEREZ: Yes. The Port of San Antonio is going to move to a different facility, not too far from this area. It's in the packets. It's to be announced simply because we need to certify the facility and make sure that it's RAB-friendly so to speak.

So until we get further information on that, we'll go ahead and send the new address and the maps and whatnot so that people will be able to attend that meeting next time.

MR. PERSON: Is it here on base?

MR. ARMANDO PEREZ: It's here -- it's like right down the street. So we'll send out information before the next RAB.

MR. MARTINEZ: We have again covered every item on the agenda. If no member of the RAB has any additional comments, questions to make -- yes, Ms. Abbott.

MS. ABBOTT: I just have one question. Can I go visit any of those sites?

MR. CARROLL: Sure.

MS. ABBOTT: I see the pictures, but I wouldn't mind going to go visit where the -- I wouldn't even mind going to do a water sampling. I don't know if you let people come over

there.

MR. OZUNA: Oh, we need help.

MS. ABBOTT: I would love to go and play in the mud, dig in the mud with you.

MR. PERSON: They have a River Basin --

MS. ABBOTT: The San Antonio River, you don't have to swim. You just float on all the crud.

MR. PERSON: They have a River Basin monitoring meeting coming up soon. I'll send you an invitation to that.

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you. Thank you very much. Good evening.

(PROCEEDINGS ENDED AT 8:17 P.M.)

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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 _____, _____.

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