



KELLY AFB  
TEXAS

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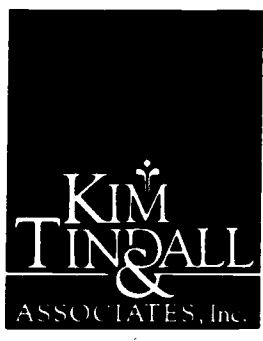
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PUBLIC MEETING  
AUGUST 19, 1996

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ORIGINAL



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APPEARANCES:

MR. JUAN SOLIS, SR.  
RAB Community co-chair;

MR. PAUL ROBERSON  
Greater Kelly Development Corporation,  
RAB Member;

MR. EDWARD RIOJAS  
Installation co-chair;

MR. PAUL RETTMAN  
Community Member;

MR. TOM CULBERTSON  
Regional Clean Air & Water  
Association, RAB Member;

MR. ARMANDO C. QUINTANILLA  
Keep South San Proud, RAB Member;

MR. SAM MURRAH  
RAB Member;

MR. DAVID JOHNSON  
Committee for Environmental Justice  
Action, Alternate RAB Member;

MR. GEORGE RICE  
Groundwater Hydrologist, RAB Member;

MR. ALLAN HAGELTHORN  
RAB Member;

MR. MICHAEL RIOJAS  
Community Member;

MR. LARRY BAILEY  
Kelly AFB Director Environmental  
Management;

MR. ERNEST RUIZ  
Community Member;

MR. KURT VAN WINKLE  
Community Member;

MR. DANIEL MEDINA  
Kelly AFB Employee;

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JULIE A. SEAL  
Certified Shorthand Reporter  
and Notary Public.

\* \* \* \* \*

1                   On the 19th day of August, A.D. 1996,  
2                   between the hours of 6:10 o'clock p.m. and 7:15  
3                   o'clock p.m., the above entitled meeting held at  
4                   Dwight Middle School came on for discussion  
5                   before said JUAN SOLIS, SR., and the following  
6                   proceedings were had:

7                                 MR. SOLIS: Please take your  
8                   seats.

9                                 MR. ROBERSON: If you'll all take  
10                   your seats, we'll get started. Please feel free  
11                   to come up in front. I feel like I'm in  
12                   church. Everybody's going to the back pews  
13                   here.

14                                 Good evening to you all and welcome to this  
15                   special meeting of the Restoration Advisory  
16                   Board. I'm Paul Roberson, the executive  
17                   director to the Greater Kelly Development  
18                   Corporation, which is the designated local  
19                   redevelopment authority that will be working  
20                   with the Air Force on the redevelopment of Kelly  
21                   over the next several years.

22                                 I think many of you are aware that at the  
23                   last RAB meeting, more than a month ago, that  
24                   the issue was presented that there has really  
25                   not been a forum in any kind of formal way for

1 people that live in the neighborhoods around  
2 Kelly to have an opportunity to express their  
3 concerns and there hasn't been an opportunity or  
4 a forum that's been devoted to providing that  
5 opportunity for the community; and the RAB  
6 felt -- the RAB took a vote and there was a  
7 strong consensus that we should provide that  
8 kind of a forum for the community to present  
9 its concerns where we would all basically  
10 listen. It would not be an attempt by anyone to  
11 try to defend anything or to present any  
12 alternative positions, but simply an opportunity  
13 to listen to the community and that's what this  
14 meeting has been established for.

15 What we're going to be doing here is  
16 basically listening to all of you. We've got  
17 some flip charts up here. One of my people will  
18 be jotting down observations and comments that  
19 the people will make that -- that do express  
20 their concerns and what we want to end up with  
21 at the end of the evening is kind of a  
22 compilation of what those concerns are that  
23 define the issues that we need to follow up on.

24 I would like to very quickly introduce some  
25 representatives from the Greater Kelly

1 Development Corporation that are here tonight.  
2 A couple of my senior staff members, Jesse  
3 Lopez -- stand up, Jesse -- in the olive suit  
4 here -- Tom Raffini -- Tom, located in the back  
5 there, is also with the Greater Kelly  
6 Development Corporation -- and Kay Sharp in the  
7 green jacket in the far back there is also with  
8 the Greater Kelly Development Corporation.  
9 She's our community relations staff person. I  
10 also see in the audience Mac McCarthy -- Mac, if  
11 you want to stand up -- who's with the -- he's  
12 the base transition coordinator representing the  
13 Department of Defense -- and Pat McCullough,  
14 who's with the Air Force Base Conversion  
15 Agency -- that is -- been very actively involved  
16 in all the issues that affect the real estate on  
17 Kelly, as we go through the redevelopment over  
18 the next several years.

19 What I would like to do now is to ask the  
20 co-chair of the RAB, Juan Soliz, Sr., if he'd  
21 come up and make a couple of comments and then  
22 we'll get on with the program. Juan?

23 MR. SOLIS: Mr. Roberson has  
24 covered the basic aim and goal of this meeting,  
25 which is to capture the concerns of the

1 community. We'll listen tonight and then give  
2 an opportunity to respond to them -- it will  
3 not be done tonight -- but we will -- and we  
4 need to have you come forward and let us know  
5 what your concerns are.

6 In addition to that -- In addition to that,  
7 we have the opportunity to meet the new Kelly  
8 co-chair, Mr. Ed Riojas, who is the executive  
9 director for the commander at Kelly Air Force  
10 Base. In that respect -- just briefly.

11 (Mr. Solis translated prior  
12 statements into Spanish.)

13 MR. SOLIS: So with that,  
14 Mr. Ed Riojas will now co-chair the meeting.

15 MR. RIOJAS: Thank you, Juan.  
16 First of all, let me -- let me tell you a little  
17 about myself. As Juan mentioned, I am the  
18 executive director to the commander. What that  
19 means is, I'm one of his two vice commanders.

20 The commander felt that -- that this was of  
21 sufficient importance -- the restoration of --  
22 of -- of the surrounding communities at  
23 Kelly Air Force Base -- that he wanted a  
24 representative in the command section to be part  
25 of this. So with that, we asked Mr. Bailey, who



1 has been a very, very good co-chair in the past,  
2 to move over and let me come in and work with  
3 him and you in the community.

4 So -- and I'll tell you a little bit about  
5 myself. I was born and raised here in  
6 San Antonio. I lived on the south side for a  
7 number of years. I went to school here. I've  
8 got 38 years of civil service, most of it here  
9 at Kelly Air Force Base. I'm responsible for  
10 interfacing with the community for -- from  
11 the -- from the command section. I'm also a  
12 member of the -- of the Kelly -- Greater Kelly  
13 Development Board in an advisory capacity. I  
14 sit in on all of their meetings -- and, in fact,  
15 that's one of the reasons why I wanted to come  
16 here and talk to you a little bit -- because, as  
17 I talked with Mr. Roberson, things sometimes get  
18 a little confused about where the responsibility  
19 of the Air Force ends and where the  
20 responsibility for the GKDC picks up.

21 We've had several instances in the past  
22 where people have talked to GKDC on the areas of  
23 responsibility of the Air Force -- and they're  
24 addressed to Jesse's office -- hand them off to  
25 me to handle -- and, other times, there's been

1 times when people have come to us agreeing that  
2 this isn't the Greater Kelly Development  
3 Corporation and have to hand them off to him.

4 So, therefore, I asked him to let me  
5 co-chair this meeting to make sure that  
6 everybody here understands that the restoration  
7 process is an Air Force -- is Air Force business  
8 and Air Force responsibility, one that we will  
9 not shirk, one -- we recognize our  
10 responsibility and we're going to make sure that  
11 the environment is cleaned now and even after we  
12 go on and close Kelly Air Force Base -- the  
13 transition and the foundation in place.

14 With that, does anybody have any questions  
15 about me? Okay. What I would like to do is,  
16 I'd like to open up the floor now for anyone who  
17 would like to make a statement or ask any  
18 questions with regard -- Okay. We have four  
19 names. The four names are -- Paul Rettman, you  
20 can be first, if would like to approach, you can  
21 speak from the podium, if you would like, sir --  
22 over here -- and we will take notes.

23 MR. RETTMAN: I'm just finishing  
24 my last sentence here. I'll just be a few  
25 minutes. I'm Paul Rettman of San Antonio. My

1 interest here tonight is as a retired citizen  
2 after 36 years of working with water and  
3 environmental problems with U.S. Geological  
4 Survey.

5 My efforts tonight are to address the  
6 off-base problems emanating from on base. I  
7 spent about three hours at the public library  
8 last week and did not have any great problems  
9 with locating and reviewing the records of  
10 Kelly. If there are any data pertaining to the  
11 off-base problem, I did not find it there.  
12 Perhaps, the results of drilling and sampling  
13 off base last fall have not been included in  
14 that -- that data set that's in the public  
15 library.

16 A meeting at Price Middle School last year,  
17 which I attended, indicated that there was some  
18 problem in the shallow groundwater off base.  
19 The statement that I heard -- The statement that  
20 I heard at that time is that the groundwater off  
21 base is not being used by the public, so it is  
22 not a problem. I'd like to point out that that  
23 is not a valid point for not addressing the  
24 problem.

25 By making what -- what you call a soil

1 vapor survey in suspected areas off base, this  
2 methodology has been used extensively on base.  
3 And instead of looking for a few items in the  
4 shallow groundwater, you -- normally, you're  
5 only looking for the chlorinated hydrocarbons.  
6 If this type of thing is done, I would suggest  
7 a -- a mass spectrum analysis should be made on  
8 about 10 percent of the -- the locations that  
9 you use to define the total load of the shallow  
10 soil gas volatiles off base.

11 The -- Any -- The way this thing moves and  
12 some -- of course, the people that have  
13 initiated into it -- anything in the shallow  
14 groundwater comes up out of the water and goes  
15 into the -- the drier areas where the sand  
16 interstitches the little areas in between the  
17 sand and comes up that way, looking for the --  
18 for the land surface above the shallow  
19 groundwater, which is -- most of you know is  
20 about 20 to 30 feet below land surface in this  
21 area -- shallow alluvium field -- and when it  
22 gets into that type of thing -- USGS did some  
23 work on this with some recharge studies in  
24 Lubbock about 15 years ago -- and the barometric  
25 pressure changes every day, as we all know --

1 and this is how that pumping effect for that  
2 shallow -- shallow volatiles are coming --  
3 coming out and coming to the land surface and  
4 being in the atmosphere. So, it may or may not,  
5 from that point, affect the people that may be  
6 living in the area.

7 That's all I have. Is there any -- any  
8 questions or anything I should address?

9 MR. RIOJAS: Thank you, Paul.  
10 Next we have Mr. Tom Culbertson. Is that  
11 correct, Tom?

12 MR. CULBERTSON: I certainly  
13 appreciate the words of Paul Rettman. He is --  
14 no question -- one of the experts in this  
15 area -- and I've offered to give my time to the  
16 succeeding speaker, Mr. Armando Quintanilla.

17 MR. QUINTANILLA: Thank you very  
18 much. My name is Armando Quintanilla. I live  
19 at 710 Price Avenue in an area where the  
20 groundwater has been contaminated by chemical  
21 spills from Kelly Air Force Base.

22 Further, I appreciate this opportunity to  
23 meet with the Greater Kelly Development  
24 Corporation, because that's what I thought --  
25 hoped this whole thing was about -- that the

1 Greater Kelly Development Corporation is going  
2 to run this and we will present our problems to  
3 them and speak about the environmental cleanup  
4 plans at Kelly Air Force Base.

5 Frankly, I'm not very happy with Kelly's  
6 cleanup efforts. In July of 1993, President  
7 Clinton outlined his base closure program to  
8 help speed the economic recovery of  
9 communities. The five parts of the president's  
10 community reinvestment program are, one, job  
11 centered property disposal that puts local  
12 economic redevelopment first.

13 In this regard, approximately 88 acres of  
14 our South San Antonio property off base has been  
15 contaminated by Kelly Air Force Base and this  
16 contamination has hurt the economic development  
17 of our community. The Greater Kelly Development  
18 Corporation and the BRAC Cleanup Team, composed  
19 of DoD, EPA, TNRCC and this RAB have done  
20 absolutely nothing to help the economic recovery  
21 of our community. In fact, Kelly, DoD and the  
22 Greater Kelly Development Corporation have never  
23 offered to compensate the residents of South San  
24 for the loss of value of their properties nor  
25 ensured appropriate future land use nor deed

1 restrictions due to the contamination of soil  
2 and water. Not one dime of grant monies  
3 received by the City of San Antonio from DoD has  
4 reached our South San Antonio communities for  
5 economic development, although it has been  
6 having -- it has been heavily impacted by  
7 contamination from Kelly Air Force Base.

8 As a matter of background information, fuel  
9 and solvent spills at Kelly Air Force Base are  
10 having a highly negative impact on the value of  
11 residential properties in South San Antonio.  
12 This unwholesome contamination has destroyed the  
13 maximum market value of properties and made them  
14 unsuitable for the use which has been applied to  
15 them. In fact, there has been a 7.7 percent  
16 decline in the population of the people living  
17 in South San, and the decline continues.

18 This hurtful and injurious contamination of  
19 the groundwater and the length of time that it  
20 will take to clean it up is having a highly  
21 negative impact on the value of our homes and  
22 the economic development of our community. As  
23 residents, we have been unable to sell our homes  
24 at the appraised market values, due to the  
25 hurtful contamination caused by Kelly Air Force

1 Base. The contaminated groundwater, plus the  
2 many years it will take to clean it up, places a  
3 moratorium on the sale of our homes and on the  
4 economic development of South San Antonio.

5 Potential buyers and developers will not  
6 invest in the contaminated area of South  
7 San Antonio. The Air Force will not buy our  
8 property because it is -- has been contaminated  
9 by them. In addition, enhancing our homes  
10 through home improvements does not increase the  
11 value because of the contaminated water and the  
12 years that it will take to clean it up.

13 This miserable and disreputable  
14 contamination is suffocating the spirit of our  
15 community and makes living in South San Antonio  
16 an insufferable economic burden. It is an ugly  
17 sore, a blight from -- which robs us of our  
18 economic value -- or our economic value of our  
19 land -- and makes it a place from which people  
20 turn.

21 As citizens of South San Antonio, we are  
22 very well aware that a great plan is being  
23 developed to provide for greater economic  
24 development due to the closure of Kelly Air  
25 Force Base, that great sums of grant money are



1 pouring into the City of San Antonio to bring  
2 new economic development, industry and jobs; and  
3 all of that is excellent. It is good. However,  
4 what has not been done and it is not being done  
5 and is needed very much is the development of an  
6 economic plan for the neighborhoods surrounding  
7 Kelly Air Force Base, which have been heavily  
8 impacted by toxic spills. And when we ask our  
9 neighbors -- our neighbors ask -- "Why is  
10 there no economic development plan for us?" The  
11 answer that comes back to us is, because the  
12 Air Force generals, the giants and champions of  
13 the aerospace industry that are taking over  
14 Kelly Air Force Base don't care about us or  
15 about our economic problems. If -- If they  
16 really cared, we would not be here today.

17 Point No. 2 of the President's program is  
18 the Fast-Track Cleanup Program. This initiative  
19 removes delays and protects human health and the  
20 environment. What I have heard from  
21 environmental officials from Kelly Air Force  
22 Base, that to expedite the cleaning of the  
23 South San area, the cost would double from 40  
24 million dollars to 80 million dollars and,  
25 therefore, not feasible.

1 To that, I say, "Bull horn, horse hockey."  
2 The property contaminated by Kelly Air Force  
3 Base has an estimated value of eight to fifteen  
4 million dollars. Also, as a matter of  
5 information, base closure teams since 1993 have  
6 eliminated over eight years from the  
7 environmental cleanup process at more than 70  
8 installations and at a savings of more than 100  
9 million dollars.

10 Now, buying this South San Antonio property  
11 is a bargain that will save taxpayers millions  
12 of dollars. Further, the property can be used  
13 as a noise buffer and protect the Greater Kelly  
14 Development Corporation from noise nuisance  
15 lawsuits in the future.

16 Point No. 3 of President Clinton's program  
17 is the appointment of a transition coordinator  
18 for bases slated for closure. In this regard,  
19 DoD is required to appoint a base transition  
20 coordinator who works as an ombudsman for the  
21 community at large, the RAB, the base closure  
22 team and the Greater Kelly Development  
23 Corporation. This ombudsman person is needed  
24 today, now. We need to level the playing field  
25 and investigate the complaints that we have.

1 I'm not going to address Point No. 4 of the  
2 President's five-point program, which is easy  
3 access to transition and redevelopment help for  
4 workers and the redevelopment help for  
5 workers -- I think the Greater Kelly Development  
6 Corporation is doing a great job of it.

7 Point No. 5 of the President's five-point  
8 program calls for large economic development  
9 grants to base closure communities. It is my  
10 hope that the grants received and coming grants  
11 include off-base sites that are economically  
12 depressed as a result of the toxic spills from  
13 Kelly Air Force Base. In other words, please  
14 include us, General Roberson, in the economic  
15 planning process, because we are -- too, are  
16 Americans and deserve better than what we have  
17 been getting.

18 The President also emphasized early  
19 community involvement in the cleanup process as  
20 part of the Fast-Track Cleanup Program.  
21 Currently, the RAB is used as a rubber stamp by  
22 the environmental office. The RAB seldom, if  
23 ever, gets involved until 30 to 40 percent of  
24 the planning has been completed. I believe that  
25 the RAB should become involved at the beginning

1 of the planning and technical evaluations of  
2 every restoration process. This was made very  
3 clear by Ms. Goodman of the DoD environmental  
4 office and Mr. Tad McCall from headquarters  
5 Air Force during their visit here on May 8th,  
6 1996.

7 Continuing, Kelly Air Force Base has caused  
8 and permitted environmental contamination,  
9 therefore, it has not only a legal but an  
10 ethical and moral obligation to clean off-base  
11 contamination in a manner that, at a minimum,  
12 protects human health and the environment and  
13 minimizes economic burdens. In many instances,  
14 this contamination has contributed to the  
15 degradation of human health, the environment,  
16 groundwater and the economic vitality of our  
17 off-base communities. The Greater Kelly  
18 Development Corporation, Kelly Air Force Base  
19 and the RAB must not only comply with the law,  
20 but address public health and economic concerns  
21 due to contamination.

22 Further, the Greater Kelly Development  
23 Corporation, Kelly Air Force Base and the RAB  
24 has an obligation to make special efforts to  
25 compensate residents for economic losses due to

1 environmental contamination on affected off-base  
2 communities, including impacts to the property  
3 values and damages to natural resources such as  
4 our groundwater and the lost use thereof.

5 The cleanup of off-base sites should be  
6 expedited and completed in a manner that  
7 complies with the highest national and state  
8 standards. What we are demanding here is that  
9 our water be restored to its natural state  
10 suitable for consumption. The cleaning of  
11 off-base sites must be completed before any  
12 on-base property is transferred to prospective  
13 developers. Off-base residents must also  
14 receive from the federal government a deed  
15 agreement stating that if further remedial  
16 action is required after off-base sites have  
17 been restored that the U.S. government will  
18 conduct such cleanup actions. Kelly officials  
19 have told me that this is not in the books --  
20 that it is not in the rules -- and to that, I am  
21 responding, "Why not," since we are asking for  
22 the same thing that the Greater Kelly  
23 Development Corporation is receiving from the  
24 President's five-point program.

25 Continuing on, TNRCC members of the RAB

1 should have no vote in the proceedings of the  
2 RAB. TNRCC is funded by the Department of  
3 Defense to regulate restoration activities at  
4 Kelly Air Force Base. By TNRCC members serving  
5 in a nonvoting capacity, it will preclude the  
6 conflict or appearance of a conflict of  
7 interest. In the past, TNRCC has rubber-stamped  
8 and approved 30-year plans submitted by Kelly,  
9 which have been rejected by the South  
10 San Antonio community as foolish plans. These  
11 foolish 30-year plans, after more than 13 months  
12 of opposition of the San Antonio community --  
13 the South San Antonio community -- and members  
14 of this RAB were recently withdrawn by Kelly Air  
15 Force Base officials.

16 Now, in order to limit delays in property  
17 reuse and transfer to expedite the on-site and  
18 off-base properties returned to productive use,  
19 the Restoration Advisory Board should meet  
20 monthly. More frequent meetings should be held  
21 as deemed necessary by the Base Closure Team or  
22 by the Restoration Advisory Board.

23 Now, in keeping with the intent of  
24 emergency planning and community-right-to-know  
25 action and other federal environmental acts, the

1 Restoration Advisory Board should appoint a  
2 committee that will be notified of any  
3 reportable releases or environmental incidents  
4 involving hazardous substances. In the past 18  
5 months, there have been two chemical spills  
6 affecting the South San and Normoyle  
7 communities.

8 In the South San Tampa Street spill, the  
9 residents were never notified in writing that a  
10 chemical spill had occurred nor of the toxic  
11 content of that spill. In the Normoyle incident  
12 at the DRMO, 10,000 gallons of water laced with  
13 arsenic were released into Six Mile Creek.  
14 Again, the residents of this community were not  
15 notified in writing of the toxic contents of the  
16 spills, children playing, wading and swimming in  
17 the creek.

18 Finally -- and in conclusion -- and I  
19 believe this -- this problem has already been  
20 taken care of -- but I want to mention it. The  
21 RAB should not be chaired by Kelly's Director of  
22 Environmental Management. This person is  
23 overloaded and he is stretched too thin. This  
24 person serves as the DoD BRAC Environmental  
25 Coordinator and is also a member of the BRAC

1 Cleanup Team. He wears three hats and he's  
2 serving too many masters. I believe that the  
3 Restoration Advisory Board should be co-chaired  
4 by the Executive Director of the San Antonio  
5 Air Logistics Center. The Director of  
6 Environmental Management, Public Affairs and the  
7 Judge Advocate's Office should act the same and  
8 have no vote in any of the RAB's proceedings.  
9 Also, this action will preclude the conflict or  
10 the appearance of conflict of interest.

11 This concludes my presentation. It is my  
12 hope this body responds to all the thoughts,  
13 ideas and opinions that have been or will be  
14 presented here this afternoon. I thank you very  
15 much. I stand ready to assist any work effort  
16 that comes out of this meeting. Thank you.

17 MR. RIOJAS: Okay. The next  
18 person is Sam -- and, Sam I cannot pronounce  
19 your last name -- Murrah.

20 MR. MURRAH: I had signed up so  
21 that he could have my time.

22 MR. RIOJAS: I'm sorry, sir?

23 MR. MURRAH: I had signed up so  
24 that he could have my time if he needed it,  
25 but --



1 MR. RIOJAS: I think he took your  
2 time.

3 MR. MURRAH: Huh?

4 MR. RIOJAS: I think he took your  
5 time.

6 MR. MURRAH: I would like to say,  
7 though, that it's been very good and -- and, at  
8 least, hear what people are griping about  
9 and -- gosh -- I'd like to see more people  
10 here tonight. I wonder if the ladies here would  
11 like to say something to us.

12 MR. RIOJAS: Well, we'll give  
13 everybody an opportunity. We have one more  
14 speaker that signed up.

15 David Johnson?

16 MR. JOHNSON: My name is  
17 David Johnson. I grew up in the North Kelly  
18 Gardens area and I've given some testimony from  
19 time to time showing that I did know that this  
20 particular storage area in North Kelly Gardens  
21 was not a storage area, per se, but actually was  
22 another site.

23 Some of the things that concerned us  
24 growing up there and knowing that some of my  
25 neighbors -- my family -- we're interested

1 right now -- we're interested right now in the  
2 procedures that are happening with the cleanup.  
3 The cleanup is limited to on-base, inside the  
4 fence -- and, hopefully, they'll draw some of  
5 the toxins that are in the alluvial aquifer back  
6 in. The conductivity of some of these  
7 chemicals -- they spread real quick -- and to  
8 just rationalize and think that there's going to  
9 be enough flow to draw these toxins back in, to  
10 me, is -- is irrational.

11 Some of the sites -- Some of the plans we  
12 do agree with and we're not here to try to  
13 get -- you know -- or block the cleanup effort,  
14 but we are here to voice our opinion and let the  
15 RAB know and to let the Greater Kelly  
16 Development know that there are people there of  
17 great concern -- especially when it comes to the  
18 changeover of the North Kelly Gardens area.

19 I grew up approximately 1,000 feet away  
20 from these large fuel storage tanks and some of  
21 our concerns, if it does go to a civilian usage,  
22 will that change? Will that JP-8 change to a  
23 JP-4? The difference in the two fuels is that  
24 JP-4 is a very volatile, highly -- I mean, the  
25 emissions come out of the top of that tank a lot

1           quicker than JP-8. We're happy now that the  
2           JP-8 is in there. We're not happy with the  
3           situation there are tanks still located in the  
4           same area less than 1,000 feet from its closest  
5           neighbor, but the switch back to a JP-4 would  
6           put that community in immediate danger again and  
7           we will start to see the respiratory problems  
8           that have been there in the past -- and part of  
9           the -- the rest of this plan that is also part  
10          of our concern to us is that we're dealing with  
11          the toxins that -- and they have high  
12          conductivity, but I've yet to read or see  
13          anything -- unless I'm mistaken -- about the  
14          heavy metals that have been located in that  
15          particular area.

16                 Children continue to wade in some of the  
17          ponds that are left there and -- as recently as  
18          last month, when they had the last heavy rain, I  
19          was driving down Quintana Road seeing the  
20          children there in that low income area playing  
21          out in that water. I -- If -- At the very  
22          least, I think some type of notice should be  
23          posted along the areas to inform the community  
24          that they already -- read the literature -- at  
25          least they can read some signs on the street

1 saying, "Do not wade in water. Stay out of the  
2 water." That area still floods to this day.  
3 Children still play in that water to this day.  
4 So, it's of great concern to us.

5 We want to be a part of the economic growth  
6 of San Antonio, but not at the cost of human  
7 life and that -- I guess, more than anything,  
8 the South San community and the North Kelly  
9 Gardens community -- that's our major concern  
10 right now -- is the effect that it has on  
11 existing human life in these particular areas.  
12 We will not rest until we find at least some  
13 type of compromise -- or at least the RAB and  
14 some of the members within the RAB can at least  
15 concede that there is -- there is a safety  
16 factor involved here with the immediate  
17 community -- and I don't think there is enough  
18 effort being made, at this point, to notify --  
19 Currently, it's up to individual groups.

20 I am a member of CEJA, which is the  
21 Community for Environmental Justice Action. I  
22 serve as an alternate on the RAB for  
23 Ms. Yolanda Johnson and I make my time available  
24 as I possibly can, but just like the rest of the  
25 working class, I'm not always available. So, if

1 I am -- or if I am wrong about the safety issues  
2 here, you know, then by all means -- you know, I  
3 stand corrected -- but as of this -- to this  
4 day, the Advisory Board -- and I stress this,  
5 because I read the bylaws -- the Advisory Board  
6 is here to advise DoD on actions and plans and  
7 make recommendations, and as of yet, all I've  
8 seen is a plan -- a 30-year plan -- that is  
9 being pushed through because of time factors and  
10 limitations, but I've still yet to see as much  
11 safety being brought into this plan for the  
12 immediate community and the residents. There  
13 just isn't any right now. We're leaving it up  
14 to publications -- and I can tell you as an  
15 average citizen, most of the time -- you know,  
16 after you've had a hard day at work -- you'll  
17 see one of these notices -- half the time it's  
18 going to end up in the trash can -- and I don't  
19 think there's been enough effort really to go  
20 out there and inform the community -- as simple  
21 as a sign up on the roadway saying, "Hey, if  
22 there's stagnant water, keep your children out.  
23 Possible toxins." It doesn't mean -- You don't  
24 even have to say that there are toxins in the  
25 water, but there is a possibility of chemical

1 contamination happening to the children.

2 Basically, that's about it. My concerns  
3 are limited to what's going to happen with the  
4 development, the changeover and if -- and I do  
5 believe that the RAB should at least consider a  
6 buy-out of the areas. I agree with  
7 Mr. Quintanilla. I've not yet seen anything  
8 about noise abatement areas. I grew up right  
9 off that runway and I can you tell that it's  
10 loud when aircraft are flying over.

11 The other thing that we know, certain --  
12 particular high performance aircraft do --  
13 especially with cross-country flights -- and  
14 some of these other people can concur with  
15 this -- is that we -- there is a safety limit in  
16 the amount of fuel that these particular  
17 aircraft have to have before landing. If  
18 they're over that limit, they will normally dump  
19 out -- and you're talking about a wider  
20 community area in the flight path. Again, if I  
21 am wrong, then I stand corrected, but that's my  
22 knowledge from what I know. I used to be in the  
23 Service and I know some of the procedures.

24 If Greater Kelly Development can come in  
25 and ensure that there are no fuel spills,

1 accident or other -- get the people out of  
2 harm's way -- at the very least, get the  
3 community out of harm's way.

4 Thank you.

5 MR. RIOJAS: Thank you, David.  
6 There's one thing that I can talk about, sir,  
7 right now is JP-4 versus JP-8. JP-4 -- The only  
8 people in the world that use JP-4 are  
9 specifically -- designed for military aircraft.  
10 We have gone away from that. In fact, it's  
11 very, very hard to find it any place any more.

12 What the commercial airlines use is JP-8 or  
13 JP -- or -- not JP-8 -- Jet A or Jet B. Both  
14 of them are very comparable to the JP-8. So,  
15 all of those would be in the same family. I  
16 don't ever expect to see any JP-4 on this base  
17 again at all. All of the people that made --  
18 used to make JP-4 have gone out of business.  
19 They've taken down their stackers. They don't  
20 make it any more. In fact, if we had to buy  
21 some, we'd probably have to import it from the  
22 Persian Gulf or some other -- so, from that  
23 standpoint -- it's good news for everybody.

24 Now, that takes care of everybody that has  
25 signed up for speaking. I would like to ask the

1 audience, is there anybody that would like to go  
2 up and speak or would like to speak from where  
3 you're at? We do have some microphones that you  
4 can speak from. We do ask that you speak with a  
5 microphone so that everybody can hear it.

6 MR. RICE: I just have a quick  
7 question for you. David Johnson raised the  
8 question of dumping fuel. Could you address  
9 that, please -- tell us what you know about it?

10 MR. RIOJAS: Well, from what I  
11 know about this -- the only time that you dump  
12 fuel is on emergency. Okay? I will go back and  
13 I will talk to the -- the people who run the  
14 airfield and what the parameters are with  
15 respect to that and that information will be  
16 provided back with the rest of the information  
17 that we are planning on doing at the next  
18 service session we have. I will tell you what  
19 the parameters of a fuel dump is.

20 MR. JOHNSON: And, can you tell  
21 us when that particular safety parameter was --  
22 or started? Because I know in the '60s and  
23 '70s --

24 MR. RIOJAS: That's fair enough.

25 MR. JOHNSON: -- it was pretty



1 much free. If you could tell us when it was  
2 actually -- new safety guidelines were --

3 MR. RIOJAS: Well, for instance,  
4 the F-16, it had dumped fuel -- it dumped a  
5 whole tank of fuel -- because it was -- out and  
6 had to -- had to land -- so that was a situation  
7 where they did dump fuel -- and, in fact, for  
8 your information, yesterday and today, we were  
9 out there picking up all that dirt. In fact,  
10 they actually had to pick up asphalt also and  
11 reconstruct the roadway where that fuel tank  
12 hit.

13 MR. HAGELTHORN: My name is  
14 Allen Hagelthorn and I'd just like to address  
15 the issue of fuel dumping. I'm a former  
16 military pilot and a -- air pilot and -- with  
17 many opportunities to dump fuel in various  
18 airplanes I used to fly.

19 The Air Force is very, very specific about  
20 the rules engaging of dumping fuel, with the  
21 exception of emergencies such as the F-16 the  
22 other day which dumped a fuel tank -- not  
23 dumping fuel -- two different things. The F-16  
24 jettisoned at the safety point, you jettison  
25 at -- jettisoned his whole airplane -- jettison

1 tank. That is -- That's an emergency. That's a  
2 safety of flight type thing. To jettison the  
3 fuel to lose gross weight, the airplane has to  
4 be well above 20,000 feet, except in extreme  
5 emergencies, and the reason for that is for  
6 the -- so there's a total amortization of the  
7 fuel. So, none of that fuel is going to  
8 reach --

9 MR. RIOJAS: It will vaporize?

10 MR. HAGELTHORN: Amortization,  
11 yes -- vaporize. So, it will not reach the  
12 ground. So, unless there is a safety of flight  
13 emergency, you will very seldom see an  
14 airplane -- a heavy airplane dump fuel close to  
15 the ground. Usually, the only airplanes that  
16 dump fuel close to the ground are fighters,  
17 111s -- historically, very susceptible to  
18 dumping fuel. They've also let it burn and burn  
19 the fuel off as it was being dumped. So, the  
20 Air Force doesn't go around just dumping fuel.

21 MR. RIOJAS: I still think it's  
22 important us for to -- and just provide an  
23 answer so that people know when the Air Force  
24 says it's okay to dump fuel and when it's not.  
25 I thank you for your input.

1 MR. HAGELTHORN: Air Force  
2 Operating Instruction 206-16.

3 MR. RIOJAS: Someone else,  
4 please?

5 MR. JOHNSON: One of the other  
6 things that comes to mind is, do we have enough  
7 data on condensation plumes versus engine  
8 emission during high humidity days? Because,  
9 again, from personal experience, I can attest  
10 that when the aircraft are at 500 VFR or lower  
11 in the North Kelly Gardens area, from time to  
12 time, we did experience condensation plumes  
13 coming down. Is there any data showing what  
14 toxins or what the evaporative plume coming down  
15 contain, safety, danger -- same thing?

16 The only reason I say that is, the house  
17 that I grew up in is right underneath the flight  
18 path, and when the F-16s come back around --  
19 C-5s, so on and so forth -- and I can tell you  
20 that they are at least 500 feet up, not too much  
21 higher than that, before they loop back around  
22 to 36th and Acme and come in on the north  
23 runway. Again, these are personal experiences  
24 that if we go back and I can give you testimony  
25 after testimony after testimony -- and I really

1 don't want to get into tit for tat -- I'm really  
2 here to try to get a little bit more  
3 investigative work so at least the Greater Kelly  
4 Development has a little bit more accurate  
5 information as to what the emissions release --  
6 even of jet engine aircraft on high humidity  
7 days and so on and so forth and what that does  
8 to the particular neighborhood there.

9 MR. RIOJAS: I can't answer that  
10 question --

11 MR. JOHNSON: Again, this is a  
12 good fact-finding time and some of these  
13 questions are just to ask for that information.

14 MR. RIOJAS: Sure. No one else?  
15 What I'd like to do now is try to recapture.  
16 I'd like to repeat that back. Jesse, could you  
17 possibly do that? In fact, why don't you --  
18 Paul.

19 MR. ROBERSON: I've got some  
20 notes here. Juan, you've got some notes, too,  
21 right?

22 MR. RIOJAS: Okay. The first  
23 question that I had that Paul gave me -- but  
24 your discussion was on technology. Is that not  
25 right?

1 MR. RETTMAN: Yes, for  
2 locating --

3 MR. RIOJAS: It was a technology  
4 for -- for cleaning up groundwater.

5 MR. RETTMAN: Yes -- Well, no.  
6 The problem may come from groundwater and  
7 leaches out of groundwater and goes into the  
8 soil vapor.

9 MR. RIOJAS: But you're talking  
10 specifically about technology, are you not?

11 MR. RETTMAN: I'm talking about  
12 methods that have been used on base, could now  
13 be used off base if they have to determine what  
14 the extent of the problem is.

15 MR. RIOJAS: So, you're talking  
16 about using on-base technology for off-base use.

17 MR. RETTMAN: Well, this  
18 investigating the soil gas or soil vapors is  
19 something that's been done for, say, 20 or more  
20 years and the -- it's been in the records --  
21 there's been a tremendous amount of it done on  
22 base.

23 Okay. I'm saying use that methodology for  
24 investigating the off-base problems -- and I  
25 don't believe anybody disagreed with me that

1 there is off-base problems. That is called soil  
2 gas or soil vapor investigation.

3 MR. RIOJAS: Gotcha.

4 Okay. Tom Culbertson and Sam Murrah, you  
5 both gave your time to Mr. Quintanilla.  
6 Mr. Quintanilla -- Mr. Quintanilla had -- I've  
7 got two, four -- I've got six points and we've  
8 also got your notes. But, basically, to  
9 capsule, you are not happy with the progress  
10 of the cleanup, you were looking for some form  
11 of compensation to make whole, you are looking  
12 for an economic plan from the city and/or the  
13 federal government.

14 MR. QUINTANILLA: Or the Greater  
15 Kelly Development Corporation.

16 MR. RIOJAS: That's the city --  
17 Well, kind of. You were looking for an  
18 ombudsman or transition officer which we have  
19 sitting here.

20 MR. QUINTANILLA: Very good. We  
21 would like to see more of that person -- more  
22 involved.

23 MR. RIOJAS: You know who he is,  
24 do you not? Mac McCarthy? He's a DoD. He does  
25 not work for the Air Force. He works for DoD

1 and his primary responsibility is to be an  
2 ombudsman.

3 MR. QUINTANILLA: We need him to  
4 investigate our complaints. That's his job.

5 MR. RIOJAS: No. His job is not  
6 to investigate.

7 MR. QUINTANILLA: I'm sorry to  
8 differ with you, sir. I have it in writing.

9 MR. RIOJAS: Well, you'll have to  
10 talk to him about it.

11 MR. QUINTANILLA: I will.

12 MR. RIOJAS: You also asked that  
13 the RAB should meet monthly rather than  
14 quarterly and the last thing was the executive  
15 director, myself, which is --

16 MR. QUINTANILLA: And also about  
17 the TNRCC.

18 MR. RIOJAS: Have you got that?

19 MR. ROBERSON: That was the TNRCC  
20 had no vote.

21 MR. QUINTANILLA: That it have no  
22 vote.

23 MR. RIOJAS: Okay. Did that  
24 capture everything we talked about tonight?

25 Yes, sir?

1 MR. JOHNSON: Since you brought  
2 up the technology that was going to be  
3 implemented in cleanup and obtain the culvert  
4 that goes all the way down there -- I think one  
5 thing that San Antonians -- south side and  
6 North Kelly Gardens, in particular -- are  
7 interested in is finding out whether this  
8 technology will be implemented in a greater  
9 capacity to be used as a statewide dumping  
10 facility, because these particular neighborhoods  
11 are saying, "No, we do not want other toxins.  
12 We do not want other chemical cleanups. If this  
13 is a 30-year plan, then use it as such to clean  
14 this particular area and take the technology and  
15 move it." But what our concern is or the  
16 question that should be posed here is, "Will it  
17 be used in a state or federal capacity for other  
18 off-site cleanups and dumped out into Leon  
19 Creek?"

20 MR. RIOJAS: Are you talking  
21 about bringing in contamination outside of the  
22 area?

23 MR. JOHNSON: Yes, I am.

24 MR. RIOJAS: No. I --

25 MR. JOHNSON: That has been --



1 MR. RIOJAS: We'll respond to  
2 that.

3 MR. JOHNSON: I would appreciate  
4 that.

5 MR. RIOJAS: There was some  
6 discussion. I believe -- Do you want to talk  
7 about that with regard to environmental --

8 MR. ROBERSON: David, I'm not  
9 sure exactly what you're talking about. Are you  
10 talking about bringing -- bringing hazardous  
11 material from other federal or other  
12 installations into San Antonio or into Kelly to  
13 be processed?

14 MR. JOHNSON: That is correct.

15 MR. ROBERSON: Okay. Well, we'll  
16 respond to that. Just to be perfectly honest  
17 about it, there is a company that has talked to  
18 the Greater Kelly Development Corporation about  
19 doing exactly that and the reaction of our board  
20 has, quite frankly, not been very positive to  
21 doing that. So, I think -- I think they're  
22 probably in agreement with your view of it. But  
23 we'll take that along and make this a formal  
24 kind of process to respond to it.

25 MR. JOHNSON: I appreciate that.

1 MR. RIOJAS: Okay. One last  
2 thing, I am not an environmental engineer -- by  
3 all means -- I'm a manager and an  
4 administrator, but I can promise you that the  
5 technology that will be used is the latest  
6 state-of-the-art.

7 In fact, I can almost assure you that we're  
8 going to use technology that has not even yet  
9 developed, because that's the only way to move  
10 this project forward. We're going to use  
11 technology that we've got to the best of our  
12 ability and as fast as we can -- and you were  
13 talking about 30 years -- I don't know if it's  
14 going to take 30 years or not.

15 MR. QUINTANILLA: The plan so far  
16 said 30 years.

17 MR. RIOJAS: Well, the plan is  
18 based on the technology that we've got and on  
19 the financing that has been supplied and all  
20 that. Armando, you know, yourself, that next  
21 year we'll have another plan. Technology will  
22 be done faster and it will be done better and  
23 that's our goal in the United States Air Force  
24 to make this happen as soon as possible.

25 MR. QUINTANILLA: I have no

1 quarrel with that. All we want to do is get  
2 involved at the beginning of the process, not  
3 when it's 30 or 40 percent. We want to get  
4 involved at the beginning.

5 MR. RIOJAS: Noted. Yes?

6 MR. CULBERTSON: That's correct.

7 MR. JOHNSON: The other points  
8 I'd like to see addressed that I made in  
9 comments was the consideration of going,  
10 actually, off base or past the fence line for  
11 particular areas of cleanup. That was one of  
12 them that I don't see noted there -- to expedite  
13 the cleanup process.

14 MR. RIOJAS: Okay. Yes, sir?

15 MR. MICHAEL RIOJAS: What testing  
16 has been done for toxins off base, particularly  
17 Six Mile Creek? Has that been done?

18 MR. RIOJAS: There has been a lot  
19 of testing -- We will respond to that tonight,  
20 because the question is, "What testing has been  
21 done off base? What type of testing has been  
22 done off base?"

23 MR. BAILEY: Excuse me. Which  
24 type of testing has been done off base?

25 MR. MICHAEL RIOJAS: Well, tested

1 for toxins and then off base, particularly  
2 Six Mile Creek.

3 MR. BAILEY: We conducted a  
4 study -- a mini study -- on Six Mile Creek  
5 that had water in it. We've also taken a look  
6 at the upper reaches of Six Mile Creek, so that  
7 people have an understanding as to where  
8 Six Mile Creek originates and where it flows.  
9 There's a belief that, as an example, Six Mile  
10 Creek flows right through the middle of  
11 East Kelly. Six Mile Creek originates from a  
12 pumping system that is used by -- I guess the  
13 State Department of Transportation -- pump water  
14 out of that area where that bridge is over  
15 Cupples and General Hudnell and then takes that  
16 water that is down there, puts it back -- and  
17 that's the introduction of Six Mile Creek --  
18 then flows by the major industry, which is  
19 located up there -- it happens to be a --  
20 area -- and then flows basically around  
21 East Kelly and comes down along East Kelly.

22 We have taken samples at periodic times  
23 from there. We have permanent -- We have a --  
24 what do you call it -- a discharge point from  
25 East Kelly. We don't discharge from it any

1 more, but if we do, we're required by the state  
2 and by EPA to monitor what comes out of that  
3 outflow -- and we've got that data to show,  
4 too -- and that water then goes in the pipe --  
5 just to give you an idea -- and then enters into  
6 Six Mile Creek further down. Sometimes it  
7 doesn't reach it, because we don't have a lot of  
8 water -- most of the time, we don't have a lot  
9 of water in there -- and sometimes when it does  
10 reach Six Mile Creek -- it doesn't flow very  
11 much -- because of the type of weather we're  
12 having now. We have that data and we'll be glad  
13 to share that with you.

14 MR. RUIZ: Let me add to that.  
15 We also have approximately 21 monitoring wells  
16 on Leon Creek -- on my place. I've got 140  
17 acres -- south end of Kelly Air Force Base --  
18 and, to add to that, the testing that is being  
19 conducted -- but we do have a little problem --  
20 the season contracts have expired approximately  
21 a year ago and we're still -- I'll get to  
22 that -- I've got General Childress saying that,  
23 "We are looking at it. We are going to try to  
24 approve it," but as of today, like I said, it's  
25 not full of the contamination. It's a warning

1 contract -- the lead time involved -- to get  
2 Kelly personnel to move in the right direction.

3 We had people who work here last week  
4 getting tired of it, trying to see what we could  
5 do. We have yet -- Like I said, it's been a  
6 year. One contract expired. We went with  
7 another contract -- a matter of generosity -- to  
8 try to get this thing cleared up. But as of  
9 today, we have no contract and I would like the  
10 committee to look into this, not only for my  
11 area there, but you will be looking around here  
12 probably on the south side.

13 The Air Force does have -- not the Air  
14 Force -- Union Pacific handles the property -- I  
15 would say in excess of 50 wells on their  
16 property. Their contract expired, also.  
17 Whether they're negotiating to do theirs  
18 again -- I'm certain they will -- that's big  
19 business. I am small business and it's hard to  
20 push the Department of Defense.

21 The gentleman here from the Department of  
22 Defense, I would like to call -- and I'm not  
23 complaining. They have tried. They had the  
24 wells out there, but we need a push. We cannot  
25 operate without a contract. I've been out of

1 Kelly, too -- many years -- and we've managed to  
2 push them and we've managed to improve.

3 If there's any data -- which we  
4 believe -- and I would like to talk to the  
5 committee at a later date -- maybe the next  
6 one -- if you need data, I've got data. I've  
7 got all the samples. It's part of the  
8 contract. So, if guys can help -- Mr. Bailey is  
9 aware of the situation. In fact, I talked to  
10 him last week and -- let's get the bids together  
11 and let's get this thing cleaned up.

12 MR. RIOJAS: Thank you. Any  
13 other comments?

14 Well, ladies and gentlemen, we didn't take  
15 quite as long as I expected --

16 MR. VAN WINKLE: What testing has  
17 been done on the soil between Quintana Road and  
18 Bynum, the area where the city said they can't  
19 dig the drainage ditch too deep for fear of  
20 running into the other contamination?

21 MR. RIOJAS: Larry?

22 MR. BAILEY: Dan?

23 MR. RIOJAS: Dan?

24 MR. MEDINA: Dan Medina with  
25 Environmental Restoration. We've taken samples

1 all along that area both on base and off base.  
2 They've been -- They've been -- both used as a  
3 combination -- soil and vapors that Mr. Rettman  
4 was talking about earlier -- as well as we've  
5 used the full size -- to collect samples. To  
6 date, what we've found and what we've been  
7 investigating -- what we've been  
8 investigating -- what we've been investigating  
9 has been mostly in the saturated zone, which is  
10 where the groundwater occurs -- and we'd be more  
11 than happy to make the data results available.

12 We've had several presentations where we've  
13 talked about Quintana Road and Zone 3. Zone 3  
14 is the area that's on base and it covers a  
15 portion of the Quintana Road neighborhood. So,  
16 we'd be more than happy to go through data. If  
17 there's specific areas that you're interested in  
18 the Bynum and Quintana area, we can go through  
19 those -- and bring the maps along.

20 MR. VAN WINKLE: I was more  
21 interested in the soil testing.

22 MR. MEDINA: In the soils above  
23 the groundwater? That I couldn't tell you  
24 offhand, but I -- I'm more aware of the -- It's  
25 been tested, yes.



1           What typically happens is when we go in an  
2           area and collect samples, we'll start collecting  
3           samples from the various surface on down to what  
4           we hit -- what we call the Navarro formation.  
5           The samples, as they're -- as they're being --  
6           as they're continuously collected, they're  
7           screened. We screen them to determine whether  
8           or not there is any kind of possible  
9           contaminants. They're also looked at and  
10          they're examined to see if there's any staining  
11          that's -- that's obvious -- that's different  
12          than with the soils using that -- and, then,  
13          after that, we'll go into the groundwater and  
14          collect the groundwater samples there. But you  
15          would have to go back and look at some of the  
16          more detailed information from that area just to  
17          see if there is anything detected in the soil.

18                   MR. VAN WINKLE: And the other  
19          question I had was as a result of the wells --  
20          the test wells that have been put in the area  
21          and water pumped out of them -- in that series  
22          of pumps that's in place -- what effect is that  
23          going to have -- I know that you're pumping off  
24          the groundwater. What effect does that have on  
25          foundations in the area?

1 MR. MEDINA: That's one of the  
2 things that we want to take this coming year.  
3 We've asked for funding in this next year to  
4 take a look at that specific concern. The  
5 concern is subsidence. One of the most  
6 difficult things, though --

7 MR. VAN WINKLE: Funding for  
8 what?

9 MR. MEDINA: To determine what  
10 effect, say, our groundwater recovery wells have  
11 on the clays to determine whether or not there  
12 has been a problem with any kind of subsidence.

13 MR. VAN WINKLE: We don't need  
14 funding. We need --

15 MR. MEDINA: Well, that's part of  
16 what we want to do. We want to go out there and  
17 look at, first of all, what effect the  
18 groundwater recovery wells are having on the  
19 formation -- on the -- on the soils. The other  
20 thing that we're seeking to look at -- and we've  
21 looked at basewide as well as around the city --  
22 is that it's -- it seems to be a very common  
23 problem because of the soil types we have here  
24 in San Antonio. So, there has to be some sort  
25 of distinction between what naturally occurs in

1 the soils around San Antonio and what goes on  
2 from a recovery well system. It's -- It's a  
3 complex -- It's a complex question and it's one  
4 that's -- that's hard to answer, because there  
5 are other areas around the city that have  
6 similar types of occurrence -- where they have  
7 cracks in foundations, but because of the clays  
8 that are found in that --

9 MR. VAN WINKLE: You're looking  
10 at an area that's been there since the 1920s.  
11 There's no recurring late foundation problems.

12 MR. MEDINA: We'll have to take a  
13 look at that.

14 MR. VAN WINKLE: How long is that  
15 going to take?

16 MR. MEDINA: Well, as I  
17 mentioned, later this -- or, in this fiscal  
18 year, we've asked for funding -- requested  
19 funding to go look at what the potential  
20 concerns are with the groundwater extraction  
21 systems to see if they've had any effect. So,  
22 it will probably be within the next year.

23 MR. JOHNSON: Dan, since you're  
24 talking about testing, I do have a question  
25 here. On the testing, again, for some of the

1 people who are pretty much new to this game, do  
2 the tests themselves -- the soil samples --  
3 consider any type of radioactivity or heavy  
4 metals as well as the contaminants that are  
5 known?

6 MR. MEDINA: We use a combination  
7 of different sources, first of all, before we go  
8 and investigate a site. For example, we've  
9 used -- employee interviews has been one of our  
10 main ones -- another has been record searches to  
11 determine whether or not those problems have --  
12 or that that's an area we need to look into.  
13 So, that's our starting point. We also look at  
14 aerial photographs as well as other disposal  
15 practices that occurred during that time to see  
16 if any of those happened.

17 The Air Force maintained very good records,  
18 based on the time. I mean -- and, again, you  
19 have to look at the time that this was being  
20 done -- maintained good records on what was  
21 doing disposed and where it was going and where  
22 it came from. In a lot of cases, it -- it --  
23 they even described some of the Air Force  
24 regulations on how to dispose of those  
25 materials. So, we take a look at all that. As

1 far as -- So, that's as far as radioactive  
2 material. If there is a possibility, we will go  
3 gear up and look for that and today we've  
4 identified those areas that -- that have some of  
5 those concerns.

6 As far as heavy metals are concerned,  
7 again, we look at the disposal practices that  
8 took place. We have also done background  
9 studies to determine whether or not the  
10 concentrations are above what -- are above  
11 normal -- above what the distribution is for  
12 that area. So, we have to take a look at that  
13 and see whether or not the situation is above  
14 normal -- because that was -- that was another  
15 concern that we had -- was you have to have some  
16 kind of basis to say, "Yes, it is above what we  
17 should be seeing," and we took a look around the  
18 entire base to see if that was the problem that  
19 we needed to further investigate. But we -- if  
20 there is cause for concern, we will go and look  
21 and collect samples. You can't do it on the  
22 field. You have to send them to a laboratory  
23 that can extract those heavy metals out of the  
24 soils and then get a quantitative -- or get some  
25 kind of number back to say, "Yes, it's high."

1 MR. JOHNSON: Again, there are a  
2 lot of people who are pretty much new to this  
3 and don't have that information.

4 The other question I would address to you  
5 is, "How far back do you go with these records?"

6 MR. MEDINA: As far back as  
7 they're available. The history office --

8 MR. JOHNSON: Would we be able  
9 to, at least, get the dates of particular areas  
10 or zones as to how far back you go with these  
11 records -- just dates. I'm not worried about  
12 the information itself.

13 MR. MEDINA: I don't think that  
14 should be a problem. I would ask that you talk  
15 to Mr. Walters -- Dick Walters -- who is here  
16 this evening, because there is a history office  
17 at Kelly and -- and I'm sure there's a way we  
18 can set up some time -- or they can set up  
19 time. Basically, if you come in and you say, "I  
20 want to take a look at" -- say, aerial  
21 photographs from 1965. They'll make that  
22 available to you.

23 MR. SOLIS: Thank you,  
24 Mr. Medina. Have we addressed all your  
25 concerns?

1 MR. QUINTANILLA: No. I still  
2 have one grave concern -- concerning all of  
3 the -- all of the tests that have been going on  
4 for the past ten years and over 90 million  
5 dollars have been expended on these particular  
6 tests. We have yet, after these tests have been  
7 conducted, to learn what was found during that  
8 particular test. We have never received a  
9 progress report.

10 MR. SOLIS: Do you want to  
11 capsule your concern?

12 MR. QUINTANILLA: You can put it  
13 there if you want to.

14 MR. SOLIS: We need --

15 MR. QUINTANILLA: You do that --  
16 and I will do that -- but let me finish talking,  
17 sir, please. May I?

18 We have spent close to 100 million dollars  
19 in the past ten years and, to this date, we do  
20 not know how many gallons of water have been  
21 extracted from the groundwater here in  
22 South San, cleaned and dumped into Leon Creek.  
23 We need to know that kind of thing. These are  
24 the kinds of progress reports that we need.

25 We also need to know if there's -- going to

1 do some tests around the area -- whether it is  
2 sound tests or -- whatever kind of test is being  
3 done -- and they come in and advise us, "We're  
4 going to do this," but they never tell us what  
5 the results of those tests are. We need to know  
6 that. Thank you.

7 MR. SOLIS: Thank you. Any other  
8 concerns we need to capture before we wrap up  
9 the meeting?

10 Those of you that have a lot of comments,  
11 if you will -- and possibly capsule them so we  
12 can address them. Now, the intent is to take  
13 this information back and get responses.

14 Any other comments? I thank you for  
15 attending the meeting. Please don't run off.  
16 We have refreshments before you leave. At the  
17 same time -- Yes, sir?

18 MR. VAN WINKLE: I'd like to know  
19 if you're going to address the problem of  
20 foundations?

21 MR. SOLIS: I'll capsule that  
22 for you. Basically, what is the impact of what  
23 on what?

24 MR. VAN WINKLE: What's the  
25 impact of the pumps -- the -- the test wells



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and the pumps on foundations in the area?

MR. SOLIS: Okay. Good. We have captured that and we'll respond to that.

Another question?

Thank you. After refreshments, the meeting is adjourned.

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STATE OF TEXAS \*

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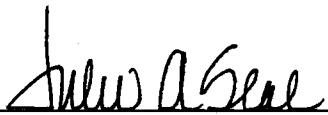
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