



KELLY AFB
TEXAS

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
COVER SHEET

AR File Number 3367.10

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

MAY 8, 1996

ORIGINAL

Tex-Scribe
Worldwide
Service
1-800-TEX-DEPO

KIM TINDALL & ASSOCIATES

7800 W. IH-10 - STE. 100

San Antonio, TX 78230

(210) 377-3027 FAX (210) 344-6016 (800) 969-3027

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Dallas, TX (214) 720-4567 | Austin, TX (512) 452-0011 | Houston, TX (713) 681-9800 | Midland, TX (915) 683-3032 | San Antonio, TX (210) 377-3027 |
| Pecos, TX (915) 683-3032 | Odessa, TX (915) 683-3032 | Laredo, TX (915) 683-3032 | Amarillo, TX (806) 359-8734 | San Angelo, TX (915) 658-4143 |
| Lafayette, LA (318) 988-0962 | Baton Rouge, LA (504) 343-2020 | New Orleans, LA (504) 529-3355 | Corpus Christi, TX (512) 949-9555 | |

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

APPEARANCES:

MR. LARRY BAILEY
Kelly AFB co-chair;

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

MR. ALLAN HAGELTHORN
Community Member;

MR. GARY BEYER
TNRCC, Austin;

MR. ARMANDO C. QUINTANILLA
Keep South San Proud;

MR. GEORGE RICE
Groundwater Hydrologist;

PROF. GENE W. LENE
Academic Community;

MR. TOM CULBERTSON
Regional Clean Air & Water
Association;

MR. SAM MURRAH
Broker/Appraiser;

MR. THOMAS SMITH
State Railroad Police,
Union Pacific Railroad;

P.K. PAUL PERSON
(Alternate for Mr. Thomas Smith)
Manager, Compliance Measurements
Union Pacific Railroad;

MR. SAM SANCHEZ
San Antonio Metropolitan Health
District;

MR. ED WEINSTEIN
San Antonio Water System;

MR. NICOLAS RODRIGUEZ
Bexar Metropolitan Water District;

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

MS. YOLANDA JOHNSON
Community for Environmental Justice
Action;

MR. THOMAS MOORE
Kelly AFB employee;

MR. PAUL ROBERSON
Greater Kelly Development Corporation;

MR. RICHARD L. EHRHART
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency;

MS. CAROL STALL
"International Women's Newsgathering
Service";

MS. MARY ESTHER TREVINO
Area Resident;

MS. PATRICIA MEDINA
Community Member;

HON. SHERRI W. GOODMAN
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Environmental Security);

HON. THOMAS W. "TAD" MCCALL
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air
Force
(Environment, Safety and Occupational
Health);

MS. YANA BLAND, PH.D.
Foundation for a Compassionate
Society;

JULIE A. SEAL
Certified Shorthand Reporter
and Notary Public.

* * * * *

1 On the 8th day of May, A.D. 1996,
2 between the hours of 6:05 o'clock p.m. and 8:15
3 o'clock p.m., the above entitled meeting came on
4 for discussion before said LARRY BAILEY, and the
5 following proceedings were had:

6 MR. BAILEY: Welcome to tonight's
7 meeting. My name is Larry Bailey. I'm the
8 director of the environmental program at
9 Kelly Air Force Base. I'm also the BRAC
10 Environmental Coordinator for Kelly Air Force
11 Base.

12 Sitting to my left is Mr. Juan Solis, Sr.,
13 the Community Co-chair for the Kelly Community
14 Restoration Advisory Board. Tonight, what we
15 generally do -- or have done the last few times,
16 is to have each Restoration Advisory Board
17 member introduce themselves, so that community
18 can hear who they are and which organization or
19 which party that they represent. So, I'll pass
20 this around and we'll start off to my right.

21 MS. JOHNSON: Well, I'm very
22 happy to be the first one. My name is
23 Yolanda Johnson and I represent my community,
24 North Kelly Gardens, and I have a group that is
25 called CEJA -- that's Community for

1 Environmental Justice Action. We came here
2 to -- or I did -- I joined in 1994 and I
3 represent my community -- and when I first came
4 to this Board, I came because I had a complaint
5 about the fuel tanks near my house. So, as of
6 today, I have not resolved anything, but I shall
7 keep on to see what I can do and represent my
8 community until I see something done. Thank
9 you.

10 MR. EHRHART: Hi. My name is
11 Rick Ehrhart. I'm with the Environmental
12 Protection Agency in Dallas and I am a new BCT
13 member here at Kelly.

14 MR. BEYER: I'm Gary Beyer with
15 the Texas Natural Resource Conservation
16 Commission and I am working with Kelly Air Force
17 Base.

18 MR. SMITH: My name is Tom
19 Smith. I'm with the Union Pacific Railroad
20 Police Department and Hazardous Materials
21 Response and I'm primarily here because of the
22 off-site contamination on railroad property from
23 Kelly Air Force Base.

24 MR. CULBERTSON: I'm
25 Tom Culbertson, retired professor at SAC -- and

1 I'm a hydrologist. I would sure like to see
2 some solutions to problems before we get a bunch
3 of lawyers in here and -- separating the
4 people. Thank you.

5 MR. HAGELTHORN: I'm
6 Allan Hagelthorn and I'm a retired Air Force
7 pilot. I'm a private community relations
8 consultant and I'm here to represent the
9 community.

10 MR. RODRIGUEZ: My name is Nick
11 Rodriguez. I'm with the Bexar Metropolitan
12 Water District and I'm here as the water
13 purveyor in the area that is concerned with the
14 environmental cleanup that's taking place here
15 in the area.

16 MR. WEINSTEIN: I'm Ed Weinstein
17 and I'm representing San Antonio Water Systems.

18 MR. RICE: My name is
19 George Rice. I'm a groundwater hydrologist and
20 I represent the community in general.

21 MR. SANCHEZ: I'm Sam Sanchez and
22 I'm with the San Antonio Metropolitan Health
23 District, the local public health authority.

24 MR. QUINTANILLA: I am
25 Armando Quintanilla. I live in the neighborhood

1 which has been contaminated by Kelly Air Force
2 Base.

3 MR. MOORE: I'm Tom Moore. I
4 work for the 67th Support Wing up there on
5 Security Hill and I do compliance --
6 environmental compliance issues -- and I develop
7 management plans for world-wide operations that
8 we run.

9 MR. LENE: I'm Gene Lene. I'm
10 with the Department of Earth Sciences at
11 St. Mary's University.

12 MR. BAILEY: Thank you-all very
13 much.

14 At this time, we're going to go through
15 Element No. 2. Roughly, three RAB meetings ago
16 we, as a board, decided to go through what we
17 consider to be a conflict of -- or a potential
18 conflict of interest disclosure, because the
19 statement was not in our charter at that
20 particular time. So, this is -- once again,
21 I -- I would read this -- and if I could just
22 have a show of hands -- this is for those people
23 on the board to view. If, in fact, someone is
24 involved or anticipates being involved in
25 litigation against the base at any time, would

1 you please raise your hand.

2 (Mr. Quintanilla and

3 Mr. Rice raised their hand.)

4 MR. BAILEY: Thank you very
5 much.

6 At this time, for new members, I'd like to
7 go back to an introduction. Mr. Rick Ehrhart
8 from the Environmental Protection Agency is a
9 new member of what's called BRAC Cleanup Team.
10 The BRAC Cleanup Team is a three-member board
11 comprising of the BRAC Environmental Coordinator
12 from Kelly Air Force Base and two focal points
13 each -- or one person each from the State
14 Regulatory Agency and one from the Environmental
15 Protection Agency. So, at the next RAB meeting,
16 we'll have a form and other such things to fill
17 out, Rick.

18 There are no members that have missed two
19 or more consecutive meetings, so I do not have a
20 listing of anybody to possibly send a letter to
21 regarding removal.

22 I'd like to continue down the RAB overall
23 agenda. I'd like to open it to the board
24 relative to the March 18 minutes. Is there a
25 discussion on the March 18 minutes?

1 If there be no discussion on them, can I
2 hear a motion then to approve the minutes for
3 March 18?

4 MR. WEINSTEIN: I so move.

5 MR. BAILEY: Do we have a
6 second?

7 MR. RICE: Second.

8 MR. BAILEY: It's been so moved
9 and seconded. Can I have a show of -- a sign of
10 hands for those who approve the March 18
11 minutes?

12 (Vote by the RAB members.)

13 MR. BAILEY: Those against?

14 (Vote by the RAB members.)

15 MR. BAILEY: It has been
16 approved. Going on to the next item, it is my
17 sincere pleasure to, at this time, introduce the
18 Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for
19 Environmental Security, Ms. Sherri Wasser
20 Goodman. She is the chairperson for the Defense
21 Environmental Restoration Task Force, which has
22 come to San Antonio for multiple purposes --
23 and, at this time, Ms. Goodman --

24 MS. GOODMAN: Thank you, Larry,
25 and good evening to the RAB members and welcome

1 to all. It's a pleasure to be here. I am -- I
2 have a long title. What it really means is that
3 I'm responsible for overseeing the Department of
4 Defense environmental programs and policies and
5 one part of our environmental program in defense
6 is cleaning up at our military bases and all of
7 you here from the Kelly community know that
8 well.

9 Another part of our responsibility is to
10 ensure that the public and the citizens are
11 meaningfully involved in the decision-making
12 process and that's why -- that's why we're here
13 tonight. That's why one of the most important
14 things that I think we've done in the Department
15 of Defense in the last couple years is to
16 establish this concept of Restoration Advisory
17 Boards to involve our citizens and communities
18 meaningfully in cleanup decisions. That doesn't
19 mean there aren't going to be issues. I
20 understand that you have many issues here that
21 challenge you, but it means that there is a
22 forum in which you can be involved.

23 Now, I'm here today at Kelly as part of a
24 group called the Defense Environmental Response
25 Task Force and that's another long title. What

1 that essentially means is we are like a super
2 RAB, if you will, representing the various types
3 of community interests in cleanup at our closing
4 bases on a national basis. We're a task force
5 that was chartered by Congress and what we do is
6 meet and visit periodically with our closing
7 base communities to understand how the work is
8 going, so that we make sure in our Department of
9 Defense policies and programs we're
10 understanding what's happening here at our -- at
11 our bases and so we can understand your views
12 and include them appropriately.

13 And I'd like to take just a moment now to
14 let each of the Task Force members stand up and
15 introduce themselves. I think most of them are
16 sitting over here to my right and to your left.
17 So, Cary Jones, can we start with you?

18 MR. JONES: I'm Cary Jones. I'm
19 with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at the
20 Washington headquarters. I'm the chief of the
21 Environmental Restoration Division.

22 MR. GRAY: I'm Don Gray. I'm
23 with the Environmental and Energy Study
24 Institute in Washington, D.C.

25 MS. OSENBAUGH: I'm Elizabeth

1 Osenbaugh. I'm here from the Department of
2 Justice Environmental Affairs.

3 MR. POLLY: I'm Brian Polly with
4 the United States General Services
5 Administration.

6 MR. REIMER: I'm Paul Reimer.
7 I'm a representative of the Urban Land Institute
8 on this Task Force.

9 MR. WANG: I'm David Wang from
10 the California Environmental Protection Agency
11 on behalf of the National Governors'
12 Association.

13 MR. GOODHOPE: Sam Goodhope,
14 State of Texas Attorney General's office. I'm
15 here representing San Antonio's favorite son,
16 Dan Morales.

17 The Attorney General is deeply committed to
18 not only protecting the environment here in
19 San Antonio, but ensuring that we can quickly
20 redevelop Kelly Air Force Base.

21 MR. LAWS: My name is Elliott
22 Laws. I'm with the U.S. Environmental
23 Protection Agency in Washington.

24 MS. GOODMAN: I think we've
25 gotten everybody.

1 Okay. Well, Larry Bailey was kind enough
2 to give me 25 minutes on the agenda and I first
3 want to assure you that I am not going to speak
4 for 25 minutes. In fact, I really only want to
5 speak for a couple minutes because mostly I want
6 to be able to listen to you. If you have
7 questions that come up during the course of the
8 RAB meeting, either myself or other task force
9 members will be able to address them.

10 I really have two points I want to make to
11 you tonight. The first is that the Department
12 of Defense and the Air Force is fully committed
13 to cleaning up here at Kelly Air Force Base and
14 so you should be -- you in the community and RAB
15 members, should be assured that we will do our
16 utmost to deliver on that commitment. That's
17 how I spend most of my time on making sure that
18 we have the policies in place, like Restoration
19 Advisory Boards, so we can include citizens in
20 the decision-making process or talking to
21 Congress to make sure they give us the money we
22 need to do the cleanup work here in the ground.

23 I've been to many of our closing bases. I
24 would say that Kelly has a quite impressive
25 cleanup program. It started before many of our

1 bases did -- over ten years ago -- to actually
2 understand environmental conditions here and to
3 do something about it. That doesn't mean
4 there's not more work to be done. Any
5 industrial operation in the United States today
6 is going to have resulted in some environmental
7 contamination -- you know, we've learned as a
8 country about how to do business better and
9 you've actually seen a lot of those new and
10 better business practices put into use today at
11 Kelly Air Force Base, which has actually become
12 a leader in pollution prevention.

13 In fact, just this year, the Kelly Air
14 Force Base team won the Department of Defense
15 Pollution Prevention Acquisition Award. So,
16 while you here on the RAB may not be dealing
17 with that directly, what -- what Kelly has
18 brought into its daily business operations are a
19 lot of very good practices and I know that that
20 has permeated the rest of the work here.

21 The second point I want to leave you with
22 is that the Department of Defense is fully
23 committed to doing its environmental cleanup
24 work together with the regulators. I know you
25 have EPA and the State of Texas, the Texas

1 Natural Resource Conservation Commission here on
2 your RAB. They're also the other partners in
3 the cleanup team. DoD doesn't actually get to
4 make the decisions about what are the -- what
5 are the remedies or the actions that are taken
6 to do the cleanup. It makes proposals, but
7 ultimately our regulators have to concur in
8 those decisions. And, so, they're a very
9 integral part of our partnership. And, in fact,
10 we consider it so important that, as part of our
11 base closure program, we formalized this cleanup
12 team -- this cleanup team concept, so that now,
13 at all of our realigning or closing bases, DoD
14 is working hand-in-hand with EPA and with the
15 State -- and we had an opportunity to get a
16 briefing this afternoon from your cleanup team
17 here at Kelly and I'm very impressed with it. I
18 think that together they will help build a
19 good -- a good partnership.

20 I guess I said I had two points, but the
21 third one is to come back to the beginning,
22 which is: You here in the community and you
23 members of the Restoration Advisory Board, I
24 believe you're a very important part of our
25 process here. We -- I strive very hard to make

1 sure that we understand what you're thinking and
2 incorporate your needs into our decision-making
3 process. I'm pleased to see that there's so
4 much dedication to the RAB here. I believe it's
5 a commitment that we have and I'm very pleased
6 that you all are members of it and take it
7 seriously, as I do.

8 With that, I think there's just one other
9 person I would like introduce who is -- he's not
10 a member of our task force but he's a very
11 important member here at Kelly. He's the Deputy
12 Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for
13 Environment, Safety and Health -- and that long
14 title basically means he's in charge of
15 environment for the Air Force -- and that's
16 Tad McCall -- and I'd like to give Tad an
17 opportunity to make a few remarks.

18 MR. MCCALL: Thank you,
19 Ms. Goodman. I promise I won't take the
20 25 minutes, either. I'm really pleased to see
21 everybody here -- everybody on the RAB and
22 everybody in the community. It's good to see
23 the shareholders that I work for. It's a good
24 company. It's America and the best job in the
25 world is being able to work for Americans, even

1 when they're mad enough that they might be suing
2 us. I mean, that's the way our system works.
3 If I don't do the job for you, you've got a
4 right to recourse.

5 Now, I'm in charge of the environmental
6 program. I owe you results. My number one man
7 down here, Larry Bailey, he's been telling me
8 he's doing a good job for you. So, I thought
9 I'd drop in and see. I guess it will be borne
10 out tonight.

11 Thank you-all for coming. It's great to be
12 able to work for you. I'm looking forward to
13 listening to you and learning about what's going
14 on here -- down here tonight. Thank you very
15 much.

16 MR. QUINTANILLA: Ms. Goodman,
17 would you -- could you answer a question,
18 please?

19 MS. GOODMAN: I'll try to.

20 MR. QUINTANILLA: You mentioned
21 in the beginning of your talk that the Air Force
22 was fully committed to cleaning up Air Force
23 Bases. Does this commitment also include the
24 areas that are contaminated outside of Kelly Air
25 Force Base?

1 MS. GOODMAN: The Air Force and
2 Department of Defense is committed to cleaning
3 up contamination that it's caused even if it's
4 gone off the base.

5 MR. QUINTANILLA: Thank you.

6 MR. BAILEY: Are there any other
7 questions of Ms. Goodman or Mr. McCall?

8 Since we went around the room and gave
9 introductions of the RAB members, we've had two
10 new RAB members come in. We had Mr. Sam Murrah
11 come in --

12 MR. MURRAH: Sam Murrah.

13 MR. BAILEY: Mr. Paul Roberson.
14 I think some of you met Mr. Roberson earlier
15 today. He's with the Greater Kelly Development
16 Corporation.

17 At this time, I'd like for Mr. -- or for
18 Captain Ed Von Dran to come up. I say that
19 because he may be retiring soon. While he's
20 walking up to give a presentation on what we
21 call Zone 3 on Kelly Air Force Base, I'd like to
22 point out some things to you. We've got some
23 poster boards, which are placarded off on -- to
24 your right hand side. They are on easels. To
25 the back of the room, we have a second set of

1 those same posters. Back to the left-hand side
2 of the room, we have a placard set showing a
3 general array of information pertaining to the
4 Kelly Air Force Base Cleanup Program. It covers
5 a wide spectrum of issues over on the board to
6 your left. On the right-hand side, also -- not
7 to get ahead of myself -- and, Mr. Rice, not for
8 me to speak for you -- please, excuse me --
9 there's also another set of information provided
10 by Mr. Rice. Mr. Rice is the chairperson for
11 our Technical Subcommittee and he will providing
12 a presentation a little bit later today.

13 As an introduction to the Zone 3, I might
14 add, that about eight months ago the RAB said
15 that these meetings were going to three and four
16 hours. Let us take a more focused look at what
17 was actually happening here and off the base.
18 As a result, we decided that -- let's put focus
19 on certain areas. So, we attempted to
20 categorize by the groundwater zones that we have
21 on the base. Last week, we walked through --
22 last week -- last Restoration Board meeting we
23 went through what we call Zone 2.

24 At this time, we anticipate going through
25 Zone 3. Zone 3 is basically the Kelly Air Force

1 Base southeast area from there and the off-base
2 community area that has been impacted due to
3 that contamination that we know of that has come
4 from Kelly. At the same time -- Next time we
5 meet as a Restoration Advisory Board -- later
6 today -- we need to decide whether we want to
7 cover East Kelly or whether we wish to go and
8 focus on Zone 5.

9 Zone 5 -- most of it pertains to in-house
10 Kelly, but there's a lot of concern by people
11 relative to Zone 5 on the northern part of the
12 base, which is what are called North Kelly
13 Gardens -- and there are some contaminants
14 emanating from the north part of the base into
15 the shallow groundwater and going off the base.
16 So, later -- if we could be thinking about that
17 and see which area that we'd like to cover.

18 At this time, I'd like to introduce
19 Captain Ed Von Dran.

20 CAPT. VON DRAN: Thank you,
21 Mr. Bailey.

22 Good evening. As Mr. Bailey said, I'm
23 Captain Ed Von Dran and tonight I'm going to be
24 briefing you on -- giving you an update on
25 Zone 3, which is, by the way, the primary

1 industrial area of the base. You'll see on the
2 screen right now is a general site diagram of
3 Kelly Air Force Base. The highlighted area is
4 the topic of our discussion this evening.
5 Our -- We weren't able to get it much larger due
6 to the screen size, so, if you could, also refer
7 to the handout that was provided to you.

8 Within Zone 3, we have three -- Within
9 Zone 3, we have nine IRP sites. Tonight's
10 discussion is focused on three of these sites
11 that make up the cleanup area outside the
12 eastern base boundary. This area consists of
13 railroad yards and a local community located
14 southeast of the base. Of the approximate 870
15 acres which make up Zone 3, there are roughly 85
16 acres in the neighborhood areas which currently
17 require cleanup of the groundwater to meet
18 existing regulatory standards.

19 What you see now -- This is a list of TNRCC
20 approved cleanup actions summarizing the
21 direction Kelly Air Force Base is currently
22 taking to address the impacts on shallow
23 groundwater.

24 Cost has always been an issue. Based on
25 the current -- currently approved preferred

1 alternatives, our present working estimate is
2 approximately \$43 million. Please remember this
3 is an estimate and it includes a time you can
4 clean up a site and also a period of monitoring
5 and -- after the cleanup is complete.

6 Kelly Air Force Base does continue to
7 explore alternative cleanup measures. We are
8 currently working to fine tune the remedial
9 design for Zone 3 and anticipate reducing both
10 the cost and the time frame for the cleanup.

11 We now have three primary groundwater
12 recovery systems in place. These systems are
13 installed as interim measures to halt off-base
14 movement of impacted shallow underground water.
15 Our most recent data indicates they are
16 performing as designed. However, we're not
17 stopping there with only interim measures.
18 We're currently in the design phase and
19 aggressively seeking the most effective cleanup
20 methods to expedite the cleanup of impacted
21 groundwater.

22 Here we see a zoomed-in view or a sketch of
23 Zone 3, which is, once again, the main
24 industrial portion of the base showing the
25 approximate locations of the interim recovery

1 systems. The primary site that we're focused on
2 here tonight is site MP or OT-2 as we call it,
3 the location of a former metal plating
4 facility. As shown in the previous slide, this
5 system consists of five groundwater extraction
6 wells. Site S-8 is a former underground storage
7 tank site which contained fuels and other
8 solvents used and processed to support
9 industrial operations. The groundwater
10 remediation system for this facility consists of
11 12 extraction wells.

12 Site S-4 is another -- is a site of a fuel
13 hydrant spill of JP-4 jet fuel. This cleanup
14 system includes 24 extraction wells and a
15 265-foot cutoff trench. The groundwater from
16 these systems is -- as it's captured, is pumped
17 to a treatment facility located near the base's
18 industrial waste treatment facility.

19 Now, in response to community concerns, we
20 are presenting groundwater impact maps for
21 Zone 3. You see them in two locations around
22 the auditorium this evening. The next few
23 charts present the published data for the off --
24 for the areas off-base, which may have
25 reached -- which may have been reached by the

1 impacted groundwater. The lines depicted on
2 these charts represent the maximum concentration
3 limits. An MCL, or maximum concentration limit,
4 is the highest allowable level of a particular
5 chemical allowed in the environment. Levels
6 above the MCL require action to restore the
7 environment. Levels below the MCL require no
8 action. These standards are set by the EPA and
9 the TNRCC.

10 Here and in the following slides you'll see
11 the results of a comprehensive groundwater
12 monitoring done in June of 1994. Although we
13 have data for a similar sampling event in 1995,
14 we are currently reviewing the data. It should
15 be available to the public in the very near
16 future. I will, however, make one mention of
17 the 1995 data. From our initial reviews, it is
18 very similar to that of the 1994 data that you
19 are seeing this evening. This is really good
20 news because it really indicates that the
21 chemicals are not moving very quickly through
22 the groundwater.

23 This particular drawing that you're seeing
24 on the screen right now shows the areas of
25 impacted metal -- impacted by metals in the

1 groundwater and levels at or above the MCLs. To
2 give you an idea of where we're located -- Many
3 of you do have handouts. You can follow along
4 there or you can follow up here on this table --
5 on the screen. Up here we have Holder and Bynum
6 and here we are -- approximately -- our
7 approximate location is -- actually is off the
8 map over here -- right now -- in the middle
9 school -- and -- I was trying to find -- and
10 here's Southwest Military Highway that runs
11 below the base.

12 You can see where there's a legend with
13 each one of these charts. The legend is plotted
14 out to the MCL or maximum concentration limits
15 for the particular chemical of concern. Right
16 here we see an -- the MCL for nickel -- it's
17 hard to read these things close up -- and you
18 can see here -- we have approximately two
19 locations here that are above the MCLs. We also
20 have an area that -- it displays some concern of
21 chromium and we also have -- I can't read it --
22 we also have an area of arsenic up here, which
23 is also pretty well captured by our S-8 recovery
24 system.

25 Similarly, this sketch shows the limits of

1 benzene and chlorobenzene that exceed the MCLs.
2 Note the location of the contours with respect
3 to recovery systems currently in place. All of
4 these systems lay within the primary areas of
5 concern. The small area at the southwest corner
6 at East Kelly is being investigated by part of
7 our -- what we call Zone 4 or East Kelly
8 investigation.

9 You'll note here that our recovery systems
10 which are marked by this -- this orange line
11 here pretty well captures the -- in this case,
12 the benzene -- benzene -- and the S-8 recovery
13 system is pretty well capturing the benzene at
14 this location -- and our new system that went on
15 line the beginning of this year is -- is
16 capturing the -- the benzene at OT-2. This area
17 over here in the southwest corner of Zone 4 or
18 East Kelly is being included as part of our
19 East Kelly study.

20 This next diagram -- the contours represent
21 the combined chlorinated solvents plotted out to
22 the MCLs. As mentioned earlier, please keep in
23 mind the systems shown here are primarily
24 interim systems. Our final remedy will account
25 for the leading edge of the plume -- and some of

1 the areas shown in the upper portion of this
2 drawing is, as mentioned in the last slide,
3 under evaluation in the East Kelly study. The
4 combined chlorinated plumes include
5 perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene,
6 dichloroethylene and vinyl chloride.

7 And, finally, this slide shows our current
8 interim cleanup systems and the proposed
9 Quintana Road storm water culvert project as
10 planned by the City of San Antonio. You'll also
11 note that we highlighted on this chart -- This
12 area here in green was the initial storm water
13 culvert project that was initiated years ago
14 that brought to our attention the problems that
15 we have in this area.

16 With that, I invite you to view the slides
17 and other data that we have set up around the
18 meeting room tonight either during the break or
19 after the meeting. Our staff will be standing
20 by to answer your questions. But for now, if
21 you have general questions concerning this
22 presentation, I'll be glad to entertain them.

23 Mr. Quintanilla?

24 MR. QUINTANILLA: The time that
25 it will take to clean up the contaminated areas

1 is how long? The time to clean up the
2 contaminated areas in the neighborhood will take
3 how many years?

4 MR. BAILEY: The design that was
5 done originally shows that it would take a time
6 period for actual cleanup to be in the
7 neighborhood of about ten to 18, 20 years with
8 long-term monitoring going beyond that -- up to
9 about a 30-year time period. What we have done
10 recently is we have contracted out the -- an
11 update to that design. We have four
12 companies -- four or five companies -- that will
13 be going over that previous design and
14 determining, based upon the technology that was
15 known at that time, is that what we want to
16 continue with? The technology that was known at
17 that time focused on extraction wells or these
18 pump and treat systems. What we believe now is
19 that rather than -- Now, this is very
20 preliminary. Rather than putting a series of 35
21 to 40 -- to 40 wells on the base, immediately
22 off the base here and further out the base here,
23 let us take a look at the new technology where
24 they're putting in what I call the octopus
25 wells. These are the wells that you put in the

1 ground that actually can withdraw more shallow
2 groundwater, better collection -- remembering,
3 please, that we're collecting the water, taking
4 it in a line system down to an existing
5 industrial wastewater -- well, pardon me -- an
6 existing groundwater treatment plant on the base
7 for final treatment and discharge to
8 Leon Creek.

9 So, our proposal right now before us is
10 with this team of people -- and it's not just
11 our contractors. Last week we met as a BRAC
12 Cleanup Team -- Mr. Ehrhart -- Mr. Beyer were
13 there at the 35 percent design phase -- and
14 depending upon how close that is in all of their
15 meetings, they will be coming in and looking to
16 see -- because they're going to be bringing --
17 not only their experience -- they're going to
18 be bringing the experience of the entire
19 regulatory community -- from the entire TNRC,
20 the State regulators and also from EPA Region
21 6. So, we have a composite team of people to
22 take a look at -- Do we want to continue with
23 those massive number of wells that would, in
24 essence -- proposed cleanup time -- would meet
25 the proposed cleanup time that I talk about or

1 is there a better way to do it?

2 On the table right now is to significantly
3 reduce the number of wells, cut down on the
4 long-term operation and maintenance costs, cut
5 down on the time it takes to install them -- and
6 that, in essence, preliminarily looks as though
7 it also would cut down on the cleanup time
8 period significantly. Now, this is very
9 preliminary information.

10 At the same time that we're looking at just
11 groundwater extraction systems, we want to take
12 a look at any other technology -- any other
13 technologies that we can put hand-in-hand with
14 this type of cleanup system. So, we have
15 contacted various environmental consulting firms
16 throughout the country separate from the ones
17 that are working with us now and are saying,
18 "Have you done any kind of work in the area
19 where you've got this shallow groundwater
20 contamination that exists in an area where you
21 have tight soils and clays?" A couple of
22 companies have come back and have indicated to
23 us that there are a couple of technologies that
24 they believe might work. So, while we're --
25 while this team of people is sitting down and

1 looking at all these other options here, we also
2 want them to take a look at possibly new
3 technologies that we can use in conjunction with
4 this.

5 Yes?

6 MR. RICE: Yes, Larry. The
7 team -- The team that you're forming to look at
8 ways to clean up the neighborhood quicker -- and
9 the base, can members of the RAB participate in
10 that team?

11 MR. BAILEY: When we get to the
12 point -- and -- and, right now, the design
13 agent -- the primary one -- is going back and
14 coming up with their proposal, then we're going
15 to have -- this is what we see what would take
16 place. We would then have this team get
17 together and, then after, we would then get RAB
18 members or interested parties to come in and
19 take a look at it.

20 MR. RICE: The problem with that
21 approach, Larry, is what's liable to happen is
22 what's happened in the past where we've been
23 presented with a fait accompli. The plan is
24 completely done, the regulators have bought off
25 on it and there's little, if anything, we can do

1 to have any influence with it at that point.

2 So, what I would ask you to do is allow
3 interested members of the RAB to participate as
4 members of that team from the get-go starting
5 now.

6 MR. BAILEY: When we reach the
7 35 percent design, which is where the others are
8 being brought into it, that's when we see the
9 RAB members, also. We've got to allow
10 recognizing how designs work. I mean, there is
11 so much change that can happen between the
12 35 percent and the final, that that's where
13 we're bringing all these parties in and that's
14 where we will bring RAB members and others. We
15 think it's very early on in the planning stage,
16 but we've got to give the primary design agent
17 an opportunity to come up with his or her game
18 plan.

19 Yes, sir?

20 MR. QUINTANILLA: In my answer to
21 my question, the only plan that has gone to --
22 In answer to my question, the only plan that has
23 gone to TNRCC is the 30-year plan. This plan
24 that you're talking about it's going to be --
25 take all -- several years to -- to -- to

1 development and then present to TNRCC; is that
2 correct?

3 MR. BAILEY: No, sir. The plan
4 that we're proposing right now will take roughly
5 about another 90 days, preliminary, by this firm
6 to get to that point. Then after that time
7 period, there is some time but we're not talking
8 about longer than, hopefully, six months. At
9 six months, it isn't the formal plan we're going
10 to submit. We're going to get the regulators
11 into it early on, as well as the RAB members, so
12 that we're not waiting until this end product to
13 get there.

14 MR. QUINTANILLA: In the
15 meantime, what does TNRCC do with the 30-year
16 plan -- just put it in the bin or --

17 MR. BAILEY: I can't answer for
18 them.

19 Mr. Beyer?

20 MR. BEYER: What we've done is
21 looked at -- preliminarily, at the plan. It's
22 not really a 30-year plan. What it is is a
23 30-year post-closure care permit. It actually
24 anticipates cleaning up the groundwater within
25 ten to 18 years, so -- and what we'll do is

1 reconsider -- if they have a proposal to modify
2 the existing plan as it is approved at this
3 time -- or at least it's been preliminarily
4 approved by TNRCC, at this time -- and do a
5 re-evaluation of that if they propose to modify
6 it. Does that answer your question?

7 MR. QUINTANILLA: Yes. Thank
8 you.

9 MR. BAILEY: Are there other
10 questions from the RAB?

11 Yes, ma'am.

12 MS. STALL: I have no microphone,
13 but I'll speak up.

14 I don't know how much the plumes have
15 ingressed into this neighborhood, but I do know
16 in North Kelly Gardens they've gone under the
17 properties. Has the military come up with a
18 plan to reimburse people for their property
19 values because of declining property values?
20 And, also, one other question: Where did the
21 arsenic come from or what process created the
22 arsenic in this area?

23 MR. BAILEY: If I could answer
24 the second question first, the arsenic came from
25 some metal plating operations. So, we know that

1 at one time we were using that in the metal
2 plating process. That was normal for these
3 types of industry work that was being done on
4 that type of equipment, not only at this
5 industrial complex, but we found out it's been
6 used at others.

7 Regarding the second question, what we've
8 done regarding the north side of the base over
9 at North Kelly Gardens -- we have contamination
10 that has emanated from Kelly Air Force Base
11 off-base. We have some information that we've
12 collected -- it's not final right now --
13 meaning that we've got to get it to the
14 regulators -- we believe that there is some
15 indication that there may be some other sourcing
16 from other sources other than Kelly Air Force
17 Base. That does not negate our responsibility.

18 We are currently looking at issues
19 regarding any part of the community, so that if
20 there are issues that they wish to bring forth
21 we will take a look at those. In the
22 North Kelly Gardens area we have provided the
23 people with information that we've collected
24 with our workers on base who use the fuel and
25 other such things. At the same time, we've

1 asked members of the RAB and members of the
2 community that if they're aware of other
3 health-type information to provide that to us.

4 We understand that -- We have been in touch
5 with Ms. Johnson and she has indicated to us
6 that there are some people working in the
7 North Kelly Gardens area and at some time we
8 will see that information so that -- not just
9 "we" the Air Force will take a look at it -- we
10 have brought in toxicologists and medical
11 science folks to take a look at it from other
12 such sources. And, so, that's what we propose
13 to do.

14 MS. STALL: Okay. The health
15 aside -- I mean, that's -- that's another
16 issue. But what about the property values?
17 Have you spoken with people about their
18 responsibility for the pollution or what their
19 responsibility is, if any? And if someone were
20 to want to sell their house before, you know,
21 your plan is implemented, what would someone do
22 and is the military -- the Air Force --
23 willing to reimburse people for their property
24 if they need to sell it or are they going to
25 have to undergo some kind of legal process?

1 MR. BAILEY: Well, let me attempt
2 to answer the middle question and maybe I can
3 get to those three subsets. If, in fact, there
4 is a party in the community that believes that
5 his or her home has not sold due to some level
6 of contamination, we ask those people to come
7 forward and identify that and we will identify
8 that to our legal office.

9 Right now, we currently are undergoing and
10 we have a litigation action, so I can't go into
11 what somewhat covers what you're talking about.
12 But there is a situation where what we've
13 done -- if, in fact, people have asked, we have
14 asked them to contact a certain party. So, I
15 can't really go into all the details. I would
16 be glad -- and I think the best thing is -- we
17 have one of our -- or multiple environmental
18 attorneys here in the audience. They would be
19 the best people to speak to that specific
20 point. Because we're under litigation right
21 now, there's only so much that I believe I can
22 say. But they are better prepared to answer
23 that and at the break time -- Could I hook
24 you-all up so you can talk to them?

25 MS. STALL: Yes. But has anyone

1 done a study on the property values or how the
2 pollution is affecting the people where the
3 plumes are under -- actually, under -- I mean --
4 or -- you said you're going to wait until people
5 try to sell their houses and they can't, so I'm
6 also thinking about the potential value for
7 potential sales, as well -- and are you going to
8 do a study like that to reassess the property
9 values in the area given the pollution and the
10 fact that someone who sells their property must
11 reveal in this state if there is contamination?

12 MR. BAILEY: I don't want to
13 sound like I'm evading it, but because we've got
14 that lawsuit I think it would best for those
15 people to talk to you directly about that. And
16 if there's any other party that wishes to
17 discuss that same type of subject, I will
18 introduce -- and they're -- they're here in our
19 audience.

20 Yes, ma'am?

21 MS. TREVINO: I was just
22 wondering if -- My property falls right there --
23 the site between Holder -- and I would like to
24 have somebody go out there and make sure that
25 the ground is not contaminated. I do have

1 children there. They state they're going to --
2 to -- be a -- a culvert there -- inconvenience
3 us. I would like to get a lot more information
4 than what I have heard from other people and
5 that way I will be knowledgeable as to what I
6 can do.

7 You state that Kelly Gardens -- they all
8 have that information. We don't. We don't.

9 MR. BAILEY: Let me just --

10 MS. TREVINO: And I would like to
11 get with you, or with whoever, so I can get
12 knowledgeable and get all this information,
13 because I'm right there next to Kelly.

14 MR. BAILEY: Great. We'd love to
15 have you.

16 MS. TREVINO: Well, I don't.

17 MR. BAILEY: No. But what I'm
18 saying is --

19 MS. TREVINO: And everything is
20 contaminated and that is affecting a lot of
21 people and I want to get more information. I
22 want to get you -- like that lady was saying,
23 you know, more information -- if I move out and
24 what -- what the procedures are to take.

25 MR. BAILEY: Okay. We are

1 prepared to talk to you. If you wish to talk
2 some tonight, we've got very knowledgeable
3 people here. Should you wish to continue after
4 this, I would encourage you to consider coming
5 onto the base. We have a repository of our
6 documents on the base. There's also one
7 downtown at the library. At the same time,
8 coming onto the base, we can show you what has
9 taken place and address your concerns.

10 If you'd like us to come out to your
11 specific residence to talk to you about what
12 actions have been taking place, the best
13 suggestion -- as part of this -- would be for
14 you to take a look at the documents that have
15 been prepared that focus on the nature of the
16 contamination both on and off base in this area.

17 MS. TREVINO: I have some of it
18 and I have a -- I know that we're going to be
19 inconvenienced -- come September the 1st, we're
20 going to be inconvenienced. You're going to do
21 that culvert and, heaven knows, where we're
22 going to have to park our cars and what we're
23 going to do at that time. So, I'm very
24 interested and I want to let other people
25 know -- that have not come up -- I want other

1 people to know what is going on.

2 MR. BAILEY: Please. If, in
3 fact, you'd like to have a setting -- or what I
4 call a meeting at your house, we would be more
5 than willing to come there -- and if you wish to
6 invite others, we'd be more than willing to come
7 out there and talk to you.

8 MS. TREVINO: That would be fine.

9 MR. BAILEY: There are certain
10 people that I'll point out and I'll be -- you
11 have to talk to them -- because we've got
12 multiple people here. Captain Von Dran is here,
13 Mr. Dan Medina is -- let's see -- to your
14 right and to the back right there -- and either
15 one of those two gentlemen can talk to you and
16 we can get a setting or a meeting set up as soon
17 as you'd like.

18 MS. TREVINO: That's fine.

19 MR. BAILEY: Thank you.

20 MR. HAGELTHORN: Can you go ahead
21 and address what that culvert project is for the
22 people --

23 MR. BAILEY: For those people --
24 Thank you. For those people who are not
25 familiar with the proposed project -- roughly,

1 in the late 1980s, there was a storm water
2 culvert project that was being put in by the
3 City of San Antonio off on the Quintana Road
4 area -- over in here -- and at roughly about a
5 25-foot depth the City of San Antonio came upon
6 some type of hydrocarbons -- some -- which was
7 later described as some type of fuel products.
8 It was, then, focused -- and the attention drew
9 itself back to Kelly Air Force Base, because we
10 had, at one time, very active fuel hydrant
11 systems along that base and we knew we had some
12 spills.

13 Further evaluation showed that there was a
14 migration of some fuel from Kelly Air Force Base
15 underneath railroad property and into this
16 area. The storm water culvert project was
17 stopped by the City and the City of San Antonio
18 came to us and said, "We still need that
19 project. The community within the City of
20 San Antonio needs that storm water culvert
21 project. More importantly, in this whole area,
22 we need more roads and streets and other things
23 worked on." So, we sat down with the City of
24 San Antonio and have listened to them about a
25 proposed schedule. I don't know whether it's

1 September 1, when the City is going to start
2 construction or not, but later this year it's a
3 tentative schedule for them to do just that --
4 and we'll be glad to talk to folks -- but the
5 City of San Antonio are the best people to
6 address exactly what's involved with the storm
7 water project.

8 I believe there's other another question.
9 Yes, ma'am?

10 MS. BLAND: I'd like to speak for
11 the children in this area. If you're talking
12 about JP-4 fuel spills, then we know that JP-4
13 contains lead, which is particularly detrimental
14 to the health and development of children. And,
15 so, for the mothers who cannot keep their
16 children indoors all the time and who -- who --
17 children play with the soil and ingest it. Has
18 this Kelly Air Force Base team done any kind of
19 soil samples -- and I would suggest that this is
20 the primary responsibility for you all to do
21 soil samples wherever you know there's arsenic
22 and lead possibilities -- and also to release
23 that data in -- in -- early as possible dates
24 to -- to -- to the community.

25 I've been looking at some of the studies

1 you have released and -- and the dates on the
2 contaminants are 1990, 1991 and -- you know,
3 this is a long time ago -- and -- and these --
4 these plumes move around and particulates spread
5 with high winds. So, I would like to ask
6 again -- and the second part of this is:
7 Captain Von Dran said that the three primary
8 groundwater pumping stations are performing as
9 designed on -- on the basis of most recent
10 data. Well, when is the most recent data is my
11 second question? And, thirdly, about the
12 drought conditions that we have here -- we've
13 noticed that these plumes actually kind of get
14 disconnected when there are drought conditions
15 so that you have, you know, pools here and there
16 all underneath the communities -- and, in that
17 case, then the pumping station -- the extraction
18 process, obviously, can't work because you've
19 got disconnected plumes -- so, I'd like that
20 addressed, too, please.

21 MR. BAILEY: Okay. If I can
22 start off with the second question -- which I
23 think overlaps the third and somewhat goes back
24 to the first -- we have a data set. It was
25 collected in 1994. That information was passed

1 around to the RAB members back in -- I think
2 November or December of last year. It was
3 published -- formally published -- in March of
4 this year. It's available on -- and as we
5 explained at our previous RAB meetings, when
6 that would be readily available. So, that data
7 set for 1994 is there.

8 We have a data set for 1995, which should
9 be coming out in the next 60 days --

10 CAPT. VON DRAN: It should be in
11 draft final by June or July, sir.

12 MR. BAILEY: Okay. The July time
13 period. So, we have those two data sets. So,
14 the information that you've been looking at,
15 yes, is -- is aged, let us say.

16 The other information focuses more on, I
17 think, a general understanding of the
18 contamination as it exists. I don't know which
19 area that you're talking about in general, but
20 we're talking about mostly the shallow
21 groundwater contamination. The information that
22 we've collected is not only out of groundwater
23 wells, but on the base we have also gone
24 after -- and in some places off the base --
25 looked at some of the soil conditions.

1 This groundwater -- going to Question 1 and
2 combining it with Question 3 -- is -- is not
3 being used, as best we know today, by people off
4 the base. We have gone out with a shallow
5 groundwater study and asked for information.
6 Recently, we were out again -- we do this in
7 both English and in Spanish -- we went
8 recently -- again to find out -- because we had
9 four people that told us that they did have what
10 they believed to be shallow groundwater wells in
11 their backyard. We reviewed to find out that --
12 it appeared as though they might have the wells,
13 but that the wells were, in fact, closed or
14 there was debris put in or something where the
15 people were not drawing.

16 There are, I think, less than three wells
17 that we're aware of that -- that people could be
18 using them. One well is periodically used and
19 that information -- we have sampled that well,
20 we've taken that information back to the family
21 and talked about -- about usage of that
22 particular well, what the level of contaminants
23 are and -- and all.

24 Regarding the extraction systems, we
25 believe that the extraction systems will, in

1 fact, work. With these firms that we've got
2 taking a look at this, we are relying upon them,
3 we're relying upon the regulators to bring their
4 knowledge to this -- some of the people that we
5 have -- but, basically, it's an exterior group
6 of people we want to have work with us and tell
7 us, "What are the best technologies to use when
8 you've got contamination that exists like
9 this?" So, extraction systems of some sort, to
10 some degree, they are telling us will work,
11 should work, under the conditions that, in fact,
12 we have monitored over time. But, as I said
13 earlier, we're not stopping with just extraction
14 systems. There are other technologies that we
15 will be taking a look at.

16 But as far as exposure pathways, we do not
17 see that there are -- or have not measured
18 direct pathways from the groundwater
19 contamination occurring in or around Kelly Air
20 Force Base. If someone has information to
21 the -- different, we have asked the community
22 and we have asked other people to bring that
23 information forward to us so that we can take a
24 look at it.

25 CAPT. VON DRAN: If I may,

1 Mr. Bailey, in addition to what we've done in
2 '94 and '95 -- we are currently in the field
3 for the -- starting this week and for the next
4 six to seven weeks -- conducting our annual
5 groundwater sampling event to give us an update
6 for 1996, also. So, we are continuing to -- to
7 monitor any kind of contaminants that would be
8 in the groundwater and it is done on an annual
9 basis.

10 MS. BLAND: You've told us that
11 there have been JP-4 spills and, therefore, I --
12 I would suggest that it is important that the
13 community have their soil sampled -- and when
14 we're talking about, you know, toxic metals like
15 lead and arsenic and chromium and -- well, we
16 know that children are most at risk.

17 And, secondly, I'd like to go back to the
18 long period of at least a year before you
19 release data and I would suggest that that could
20 be shortened.

21 MR. BAILEY: Thank you.

22 CAPT. VON DRAN: If I may,
23 when -- whenever we do drill a -- a monitoring
24 well or a century well, we do collect ground --
25 we do collect soil samples and analyze that for

1 any of the parameters that you were -- you're
2 speaking about -- like lead or any other
3 contamination that may be present -- and we do
4 have approximately 850 active monitoring wells
5 in -- on the base and -- and around the area
6 that we're currently using to -- to evaluate
7 the -- the effects on the environment.

8 MR. BAILEY: There's a question
9 over here -- the young lady.

10 MS. STALL: Some of the people
11 I've spoken with in the area have mentioned
12 that -- they're concerned that their houses may
13 be cracking or sinking due to the partial
14 dewatering of the aquifer. Is this a concern?
15 Have you-all looked into this situation?

16 MR. BAILEY: We have on two
17 fronts. We went and we talked to -- I guess two
18 or three various local organizations who deal
19 with this. I don't know whether it's the
20 San Antonio Builders Association or the
21 Corps of Engineers, USGS -- but it's a
22 combination of at least one of those plus other
23 groups.

24 There's some reports that we have that
25 basically talk about, well, stress fractures

1 and -- in concrete occur even on new homes
2 today. On homes over a certain time period
3 there was not enough reinforcement -- or
4 whatever they were talking about -- putting
5 into some foundations. Other types of
6 foundations other than concrete would have a
7 tendency -- just because of -- the clays and
8 soil to shrink. It would have nothing to do
9 with the withdrawal of some water out of the
10 shallow groundwater.

11 What we're doing -- because there was a
12 concern raised by one of the RAB members -- was
13 to put this as an item on our budget. So, in
14 the '97 time period, we hope to be funded to
15 conduct some type of review of that issue.

16 MS. STALL: Okay. I did speak
17 with some people who live around a military
18 depot in Memphis and they have exactly the same
19 problem and they think it's also due to the
20 pumping that they're doing in the vicinity. But
21 I thought I'd make that comment just so that you
22 do make sure to look at that.

23 MR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.

24 CAPT. VON DRAN: Any further
25 questions?

1 MR. BAILEY: Okay. At this time,
2 we'd like to take a 15-minute break. But before
3 you get up, please note that there are certain
4 people that are here on the RAB that are
5 available to answer any questions. All the
6 board members are here and we've got some other
7 distinguished visitors in the audience.

8 So, let us break for 15 minutes and we'll
9 start again at 7:15. Thank you.

10 (Short break taken.)

11 MR. BAILEY: We had an extended
12 break time, but I think there was some good
13 communication that went on between the various
14 parties.

15 At this time, on our RAB agenda we have a
16 presentation by one of our board members,
17 Mr. George Rice.

18 MR. RICE: Okay. Thank you.
19 Larry. Well, let me distribute these handouts.

20 Okay. Thanks, Larry. Before I begin, I'd
21 like to clear up a couple of, maybe,
22 misconceptions. The first one is about suing --
23 suing the Air Force. I want to make it clear
24 that I am not suing the Air Force. What I'm
25 doing is, I'm working with some people in the

1 neighborhoods, helping them to collect
2 environmental samples because they're concerned
3 that the Air Force may have contaminated their
4 property. In the future, those people may end
5 up suing the Air Force. But I -- I have no
6 plans to do so.

7 Second, has to do with the length of time
8 that the Air Force plans to take to clean up the
9 Quintana Road neighborhood and that's what I'm
10 going to be talking about tonight -- cleaning up
11 the Quintana Road neighborhood. Larry Bailey
12 mentioned numbers of something, like, ten years
13 or 18 years -- something like that -- that's not
14 correct. The documents that the Air Force has
15 produced and is asking the State to approve
16 state very clearly that the Air Force intends to
17 take longer than 30 years to clean up, not for
18 post-closure monitoring. The cleanup will not
19 be done in 30 years. This is what the Air
20 Force's documents state and that's what their
21 plans are.

22 Just -- Because there's many people here
23 that are new. Let me give a little bit of
24 background. My name is George Rice. I've been
25 a member of the RAB for about a year and a half

1 and I'm a groundwater hydrologist. I thought
2 that the best way for me to use my skills as a
3 groundwater hydrologist on the RAB was to look
4 at some of the groundwater work that the
5 contractors working for the Air Force have done
6 and evaluate it as a member of the RAB.

7 And as you might imagine in an enterprise
8 as large as the cleanup of Kelly, I've found
9 quite a few things. Some of the work that's
10 been done by Mr. Bailey and the contractors that
11 work for him and the staff is excellent. In
12 particular, the interim measures that he's
13 instituted I think are very good. His data
14 collection programs in some areas --
15 particularly groundwater in Zone 3 -- are
16 excellent.

17 However, I'm not going to be talking about
18 the excellent work this evening. I'm going to
19 be talking about work that's on the other end of
20 the spectrum and that is the Air Force's plans
21 to clean up the Quintana Road neighborhood. I
22 got involved in this about six months ago after
23 talking to Armando Quintanilla, who is a member
24 of the RAB, and he was concerned about the
25 length of time the Air Force said it was going

1 to take -- more than 30 years.

2 My thoughts at that time were that, "Well,
3 it's possible that it could take more than 30
4 years." I know in my career as a groundwater
5 hydrologist, I've run into situations where
6 cleanup would take more than 30 years and
7 there's just nothing you can do about it. But
8 what I decided to do was take a fresh look at
9 the situation. I looked at it using two
10 models -- the mod flow for the groundwater flow
11 and MT-3-D for contaminant transport -- and, by
12 the way, I've given all my input files to the
13 Air Force so they can evaluate them -- and if
14 anyone else is interested in those input files,
15 they're certainly welcome to them.

16 This is the area we're talking about.
17 Captain Von Dran has much nicer slides than I
18 do. I -- they're really nice slides -- but
19 here's Zone 3. Here's Quintana Road and we're
20 sitting somewhere right about in here right
21 now. This slide shows the area that was
22 actually included in my model. Once again,
23 here's the base, here's the base boundary,
24 here's the Quintana Road neighborhood. Military
25 Highway is down here. This is Bynum and this is

1 Southcross and the school we're in sits right
2 about here.

3 The area I modeled is about 7,500 feet on
4 side -- about a mile and a half on the side.
5 This is the existing PCE plume as determined by
6 the Air Force in May of 1994. I chose PCE as a
7 contaminant that I would examine because it's
8 the most difficult of these chlorinated solvents
9 to clean up. The idea is, if you can clean up
10 the PCE, then you can clean up all of it.
11 Because they'll all be gone by the time the PCE
12 is gone.

13 Here's the base boundary. This line --
14 outer line here represents a concentration of
15 five parts per million. That's the drinking
16 water standard. As you can see, some of the
17 concentrations are extremely high. Here, in one
18 well off -- just off-base, the concentrations of
19 PCE are more than 300 times higher than the
20 drinking water standard. So, we're talking
21 about some water that's extremely contaminated.

22 Now, why -- why worry about this since, in
23 general, this is a shallow aquifer and it's not
24 used much? It's used hardly at all. Well, I
25 think there are four reasons why we ought to be

1 concerned about this. First of all, there is a
2 health issue. As Mr. Bailey said, some people
3 do use this aquifer to water their lawns and
4 water their gardens and the contaminants that
5 we're dealing with are carcinogens -- that is
6 a -- one is known and others are believed to
7 cause cancer in humans.

8 There's another health issue and that is
9 the possibility of these contaminants getting
10 into the Edwards Aquifer. The most likely route
11 for them to get into the Edwards Aquifer would
12 be through abandoned wells. Now, we went round
13 and round a few meetings ago about whether or
14 not that's actually happened, but I think we can
15 all agree that it's possible for contaminants in
16 the shallow aquifer to get into the Edwards.
17 Therefore, when we clean up the shallow aquifer
18 we're protecting the Edwards Aquifer as well.

19 The second reason I think this is important
20 is property values. People in the audience have
21 mentioned this and I think it's obvious. If
22 your house is above a contaminant plume, your
23 property values go down.

24 The third reason is the aquifer as a
25 resource. Now, we would probably never want to

1 use this shallow aquifer as a source of drinking
2 water. Obviously, it's too shallow. It's very
3 easily contaminated. However, it could be used
4 as a source for people to water their lawns,
5 water their gardens, fill swimming pools and so
6 forth. I've done some rough estimates that show
7 that we could probably get several hundred acre
8 feet a year out of this region that I modeled --
9 and in drought times like we're having now, any
10 little bit that can take a load off the Edwards
11 is something that would be welcome.

12 The fourth reason I think we ought to be
13 concerned about is -- is potential liability to
14 contractors. And, as I thought about it, I
15 realized that the contractors that are going to
16 be moving on base as the base becomes privatized
17 are probably going to be using many of the same
18 substances that contaminate the aquifer. Now,
19 if the Air Force plans on leaving this
20 contaminant plume in the aquifer for one, two,
21 three decades or longer, what's going to happen
22 a dozen years from now when those contractors
23 are there and people are looking around saying,
24 "Why is this aquifer still so contaminated?"
25 We know the Air Force is responsible for most of

1 it, but maybe some of these contractors out here
2 at the base that are using these substances are
3 also responsible for at least part of it and the
4 contractors may find themselves in -- in a court
5 case that they really don't want to be in and
6 perhaps shouldn't be in -- but an aggressive
7 lawyer will go after whoever he can. So,
8 cleaning up this contaminant plume quickly, I
9 believe, also protects contractors who may move
10 onto the base.

11 When I modeled this, I ran through several
12 scenarios just to see what would happen. The
13 first thing I did was -- did a "what if."
14 Suppose that we did nothing to this contaminant
15 plume and we -- we just let it flow down
16 gradient for 30 years. What would happen then?
17 As you can see after 30 years the contaminant
18 plume is greatly dispersed, but there are still
19 fairly high concentrations here in the
20 neighborhood. This center spot of the plume
21 here is still more than 50 times above the
22 drinking water standard. This is if we did
23 nothing and just let it go on for 30 years.

24 Then I examined the Air Force's plan. The
25 Air Force plan consists of about 54 pumping

1 wells and a recovery trench. This is what the
2 plume would like look after the Air Force's plan
3 had been in place for ten years. As you can
4 see, there are still areas on base and off base
5 that are still highly contaminated. According
6 to this run, there are portions off base, that
7 after ten years, contaminant concentrations are
8 still more than 100 times above the drinking
9 water standard. This is the Air Force plan with
10 54 wells after ten years.

11 This is the Air Force plan after 30 years
12 of pump and treat. What I'd like to do is
13 compare this with doing nothing. I'll put that
14 slide back up there. Here it is. If we do
15 nothing, we wind up with a plume like so. The
16 Air Force plan after 30 years is like this.
17 Now, the Air Force plan is a little bit smaller,
18 but in my mind what's the big difference between
19 these two plans. Doing nothing costs nothing.
20 The Air Force plan costs between 30 and \$40
21 million. To me, that's a tremendous waste of
22 money. That's money down the tubes.

23 It's easy to criticize people's work and
24 I've done a lot of that as a member of the RAB,
25 but what I've also done is put some of my own

1 work up for criticism and I've developed a plan
2 that consists of 214 wells. About half of those
3 wells are pumping wells and the other half are
4 injection wells. That's the big difference
5 between my plan and the Air Force's plan is that
6 the Air Force has only pumping wells in its
7 plan.

8 Because this aquifer is thin, what happens
9 is they draw the water levels down fairly
10 quickly and then they can only produce a little
11 bit of water out of their well. What I do is
12 pump water out and inject it back in -- and
13 here's what I call the alternate plan after five
14 years. As you can see the Quintana Road
15 neighborhood is completely cleaned up after five
16 years and almost all the contamination on base
17 is gone. There's a little bit left, but not
18 much.

19 Now, I'm not saying that this is the plan
20 that the Air Force should implement. What
21 I've -- I've done this thing on the weekends.
22 There are a lot of faults with it. It hasn't
23 been optimized, but what it shows is that this
24 can be done. There is no good reason on earth
25 to take more than 30 years to clean up this

1 contaminant plume. This can be done in four
2 years or six years or eight years or whatever.
3 The point is, substantially less than 30 years.

4 What we've been asking the Air Force --
5 Mr. Bailey in particular -- and -- is to sit
6 down with us, have their contractors come and
7 sit down with us and let's develop a plan that's
8 a lot more like this one and lot less like their
9 30-year plan. Well, so far, they've refused to
10 do it. And as you can see, once again, this
11 evening when I asked Mr. Bailey if we could
12 participate in that team that's trying to
13 develop innovative methods for cleaning up the
14 aquifer, he told us, well, we'd have to wait
15 maybe three months, maybe six months, who knows
16 how long it's going to take.

17 Once again, the problem with that is they
18 will produce a plan, it will be blessed by the
19 regulators and we'll be presented with it as
20 take it or leave it. "The regulators like it,
21 therefore, we don't really care whether or not
22 you like it. It's going through."

23 That's the end of my presentation and I'd
24 be happy to answer any questions you might
25 have.

1 CAPT. VON DRAN: Questions?

2 SSGT. MOORE: On your
3 presentation here, how much is it going to cost
4 to clean up under your method?

5 MR. RICE: Okay, Tom. I'm glad
6 you asked the question, because I forgot to
7 bring out an important point. I do not clean up
8 all of Zone 3 with my plan. I only clean up
9 about 80 percent of it. That's one thing. I do
10 not know how much my plan would cost. I -- I
11 haven't done a cost analysis. However, I am
12 guessing -- and I'm only guessing here -- that
13 it would be comparable or maybe even cheaper
14 than the Air Force plan.

15 The reason it may be cheaper is that
16 although the capital costs up front are
17 significantly higher, the great bulk of what the
18 Air Force pays in their plan are operation and
19 maintenance costs. Only to run the treatment
20 plant, the Air Force estimates it's going to
21 cost \$1.2 million a year. So, even though
22 capital costs are higher, if you can take that
23 time down from 30 to 40 years to four or five
24 years, you can save a great deal of money.

25 MR. HAGELTHORN: I'd like to

1 address a few of the issues that we talked about
2 in the Technical Review Committee meeting
3 approximately two weeks ago about your plan,
4 George. One of the first things that we talked
5 about that you did not have information on
6 was -- and today you said that your plan will
7 cover approximately 80 percent of the area. We
8 did ask you to take a look at -- rerunning
9 models to determine -- how many were injection
10 wells, you would need more than 240-odd wells to
11 clean up the entire area which the Air Force has
12 proposed to clean up. Your plan that you
13 presented looked at the Quintana neighborhood
14 and allowed -- or ignored the majority of the
15 plume that was still there. So, you really
16 haven't cleaned up the problem. You've only
17 cleaned up a specific area.

18 Let me finish, please. Second -- on
19 costing -- you said that you haven't cost it
20 out. We did go over a thumbnail sketch at
21 costing and just on the preliminary proposal of
22 the small plan that you presented at the
23 technical meeting your plan exceeded or -- met
24 or exceeded the cost of the Air Force's proposal
25 to clean up the entire area. Your O&M costs

1 were higher and your equipment costs were
2 higher, just on a thumbnail sketch for the cost
3 of injection wells, replacing the injection
4 wells and the management and maintenance of
5 those wells.

6 The other thing that I have a real concern
7 about is water. You're talking about injection
8 wells. As you know and as everybody else in the
9 room knows, San Antonio has a very, very
10 critical water problem right now. I do not
11 believe that there is enough water to be
12 injected into that area in order to flush the
13 contaminants out of the -- out of the
14 substrata. The other thing is, the program that
15 you've presented, yes, it has worked in certain
16 areas -- places where sand is the predominant
17 soil strata. We have clays here and the ability
18 to wash the chemicals off the clays has not yet
19 been proven. So, it's not a proven technology
20 in the type of soils that we have here.

21 Like I said, during the technical meeting,
22 I think that if you're going to present this
23 information you should present it fairly and you
24 should have presented it openly without trying
25 to sensationalize what you were -- what you're

1 doing. That's all I have.

2 MR. RICE: I'll address the ones
3 I can remember, Allan -- and remind me about the
4 ones I don't remember. I think your first point
5 was that I don't clean up the entire plume --
6 and -- and that's correct. I said a little
7 earlier that I clean up approximately 80 percent
8 of the entire contaminant plume, both on base
9 and off base. I'm looking for the slide here.

10 You can see after five years the
11 neighborhood is completely cleaned up and I have
12 a bit of a plume left there with some of the
13 concentrations as high as 100 -- 120 parts per
14 billion, I think.

15 Now, as far as cost, no, I haven't done the
16 cost. I'm not qualified to do the cost. Let's
17 do the cost. Let's cost this thing out. Why
18 not? Let's sit down and let's do it. The only
19 thing that's preventing us from sitting down and
20 costing out a plan similar to this is
21 Mr. Bailey's refusal to do it. I'd very much
22 love to cost out a plan like this.

23 As far as, can the -- can the aquifer
24 accept the amount of water I'm injecting into --
25 and the clays -- adsorption of the clays? Those

1 things are accounted for by the model and the
2 model, while they're not perfect, they're the
3 best tools we have -- and this -- the runs
4 I've done clearly show that it's possible to do
5 and -- What have I forgotten, Allan.

6 MR. HAGELTHORN: I think it's
7 really unfair to say that Mr. Bailey has refused
8 to do it. The technical committee asked you to
9 go back and reevaluate -- rerun your models and
10 come up with a total plan and look at the
11 feasibility of doing it. At that point in time,
12 Mr. Bailey agreed that we will cost out the
13 program and look at the cost of doing this type
14 of technology and other technologies that are
15 available right now. So, to say that he's
16 refused to do it, I don't think that's true.

17 MR. RICE: We'll disagree on that
18 one.

19 There's a question in the back -- Oh,
20 excuse me. Tom?

21 MR. CULBERTSON: George, I'm not
22 disputing anything you're saying here at this
23 time. I'd like to call the public's attention
24 to the fact that there was another project
25 presented to the public today about noon. It

1 was a recharge structure called Site No. 10 on
2 Salado Creek. And in this particular instance
3 we have about five different government agencies
4 working together. I believe that the
5 Soil Conservation was one of the primary ones,
6 but a local representative with the San Antonio
7 River Authority -- and they also had the USGS,
8 they had the Department of Agriculture, they had
9 a number of different agencies -- and I think
10 what we're going to have to consider in our
11 problem here -- the San Antonio Water System,
12 for example. They're going to be pumping
13 wastewater to the west. They just signed a
14 contract where -- an individual contractor --
15 for some, say, six or \$700,000. That's just the
16 beginning of a multi-million dollar project.

17 I think these things ought to be
18 synchronized and I believe it is a hopeful
19 sign -- if you happen to watch TV tonight,
20 you'll probably see this recharge project, which
21 will not only stop floods but will also recharge
22 our aquifer. And hope that this -- we can work
23 together and work -- other agencies of the
24 government to develop good, true cost benefit
25 analysis.

1 George, you're to be commended for
2 initiating your attempts, anyway.

3 MR. RICE: Thank you, Tom.

4 MS. MEDINA: Thank you. My name
5 is Patricia Medina and in defense of George, you
6 were talking -- this gentleman up here at the
7 desk -- you were talking about -- like, we're
8 in a crisis of water, but what you don't
9 realize -- he didn't just begun with this --
10 begin with this two weeks ago. He's been trying
11 this. So, it's not anything new -- in defense
12 to him. He's -- you know, maybe you just
13 stepped in, but he's been doing this for a while
14 and I -- even when we had enough water. So, I
15 have to give him credit there -- and I am a
16 resident there, and sitting back here, I see
17 people listening to him and making faces and all
18 that. All you-all are showing me is it's a joke
19 and all you-all -- what I see is money, money,
20 money. We didn't create the problem. We live
21 there. You wouldn't like it if I went and did
22 it in your backyard where your kids live or
23 mother lives. I think it's a serious problem.
24 So, all your money can't buy our health or what
25 we've gone through. So, I'd appreciate it, you

1 know, if I wouldn't see this because all you're
2 showing me is that you don't care.

3 MR. RICE: Thank you, Ms. Medina.

4 MS. MEDINA: Also, is Mr. Estrada
5 here? I had called -- In the last meeting --
6 Okay. I had -- I had told them -- I told
7 everybody there that I had seen two of those
8 wells that were on Bynum and I told Mr. Estrada
9 that they were uncovered -- they weren't bolted
10 down and from -- they looked like the ones that
11 were outside of my driveway. I would just like
12 to know now that you're meeting again what was
13 done. Up to today, I'd like -- I go up and down
14 that street every day. Today, I saw barracks
15 (sic) there that -- today -- barely -- from
16 the last meeting. Why did it take so long?

17 CAPT. VON DRAN: Ma'am, we're
18 talking about -- a lot of times with government
19 processes it does take a while to get our
20 contractors out in the field to make repairs.
21 We apologize it was so long to get them out
22 there, but sometimes it just take a while to get
23 them out there -- and, yes, we were finally able
24 to get those pads redesigned, so we hope we will
25 not see the kind of breakdown of the pads as we

1 have in the past, but we've had to work with the
2 City to change the design and also evaluate
3 different materials so that we could make sure
4 that it wouldn't happen again.

5 MS. MEDINA: Okay. I was told
6 that they were designed in that little hump so
7 water would fall back off, but it took --
8 what -- at least three weeks. I told them what
9 I was worried about -- if a child would go and
10 open it up. Apparently, they're supposed to be
11 bolted on. But if it was uncovered -- if it was
12 designed so water would go off and it's
13 uncovered, then if water went in and it would
14 fill up, it would have operated, right, if we
15 would have had more rain?

16 So, in a sense, I think you-all were lucky
17 we didn't have heavy rain because it would have
18 been capital "H" if it would have gotten filled
19 up and came out above land -- you know, what I'm
20 saying? So, you don't have to wait three weeks
21 to do it. You have to do it then. If you were
22 at that meeting, you should have done -- I mean,
23 started the next day -- not three weeks. Again,
24 we are human beings, we do live there and it's
25 taking a long time. You-all are taking a long

1 time. Everybody's bickering about money -- this
2 and that -- I know I am a taxpayer -- but I'd
3 like to see where my money is going and I'd like
4 to see it fast, because I live there.

5 MR. MOORE: Another issue --

6 CAPT. VON DRAN: We have a
7 question in the audience, first, sir.

8 MS. BLAND: I'd just like to
9 reiterate that George Rice is -- is obviously
10 very committed to the cleanup in the community
11 and has put a lot of his own time and expertise
12 into this and we really appreciate it.

13 I'd like to go back to Mr. Hagelthorn's
14 statement. I think it -- It seems to me it's a
15 really important one -- that the ability to wash
16 the chemicals off the clay has not been proven.
17 Well, in that case, then, this has -- this is
18 important for all -- all the communities around
19 the base. We're talking about -- these
20 contaminants -- many of them carcinogenic --
21 for instance, arsenic, which has been
22 mentioned -- PCE -- we're talking about
23 these -- these heavy metals and other
24 contaminants being -- that you're being --
25 unable to wash the chemicals off the clay --

1 whatever process you're using -- so I'd like
2 that taken up.

3 And, also, I would like to ask our guests
4 from Washington from the Environmental Security
5 Department whether they agree that the team
6 couldn't open up to -- to design suggestions at
7 this stage rather than it be kept in-house for
8 six months or more and then it be presented to
9 the RAB as a fait accompli. What are your
10 thoughts about this?

11 MS. GOODMAN: Okay. I can't
12 speak to this specific technical issue because
13 I'm not familiar with them. It is certainly not
14 the intention on my part or the Department of
15 Defense -- and I don't think it's Larry Bailey's
16 intention either or his staff -- to present to
17 the RAB a fait accompli in terms of any design.
18 When he spoke earlier -- and I -- I understood
19 him to say that it would be the design -- when
20 partially completed -- would be brought and
21 made available to the RAB, so that it could
22 comment on it. Is that --

23 MR. BAILEY: That's correct.

24 MS. GOODMAN: Is that correct,
25 Larry?

1 So, it may be that it is a little bit
2 beyond the 35 percent phase, but it is certainly
3 well before the 100 percent phase and, yes, the
4 RAB can comment on it and should -- should take
5 a look at it. That's the way we do things at
6 most of our bases today; and, so, I -- I do not
7 think that there's any intention to present
8 anyone with a fait accompli. We welcome the
9 input. Everyone can learn from it.

10 As you can hear from the discussion
11 tonight -- Now, I'm not an engineer or a
12 hydrologist, either -- but we're -- there are
13 some very complex things that are happening here
14 and this science of how to clean up groundwater
15 and remove contaminants from the soil is very --
16 is still a fairly young science. As -- So,
17 there can be differing expert views and that's
18 why it's important to take the necessary time to
19 understand as much as we can to do the analysis
20 and then to get views of other experts -- some
21 of whom may be right here on the Restoration
22 Advisory Board -- and that's what an open
23 process is all about.

24 Larry, do you -- or, Tad, do you want to
25 add anything?

1 MR. MCCALL: Thank you. I
2 certainly stand in support of Larry -- and I
3 work for Ms. Goodman, so I support her. But I
4 would like to suggest that we involve the public
5 before the 35 percent design here. We have
6 guidance out on RABs right -- on DERA and BRAC
7 cleanup -- and one of the things we say on BRAC
8 cleanup is to bring everybody in the room as
9 soon as we can. I know you're making a
10 professional judgment and I'm not here to run
11 this cleanup. That is -- It's your cleanup, but
12 here's something I just found happened to us up
13 in Massachusetts.

14 The community asked us to do some things
15 with the contaminated groundwater that they had
16 there. They basically wanted us to stop the
17 contamination from moving any further into their
18 communities and we went and we worked with our
19 contractors -- and we spent a bit of time --
20 and we came back at 35 percent design and we
21 gave those people the opportunity to comment at
22 35 percent design. The difficulty was at the 35
23 percent design, we would -- we had a proposal to
24 pump 26 million gallons of water out of that
25 aquifer every day. That, friends, is more water

1 than the whole state of Rhode Island pumps out
2 of their aquifer every day and we're going to
3 pump it out of one place on Cape Cod.

4 Obviously, the community was quite upset
5 that we would be drawing down this much water
6 out of their aquifer. My folks were upset that
7 the community was so upset because they had been
8 working so hard to give them this solution they
9 thought the community wanted. We could have
10 avoided it all one easy way. We could have
11 talked to the community sooner and would have
12 found out that when we told them what the option
13 was to get what they thought they wanted
14 originally that they would make adjustments with
15 us -- and that's what we're doing right now, but
16 we had to do it after the 35 percent -- and I've
17 got an EPA administrator not very pleased with
18 me and we're having to rush very fast to try and
19 get something done we didn't have to rush.

20 So -- I know you run a very good program.
21 I know you have very good advisors. You might
22 take this particular project under advisement
23 and -- and I'd ask the regulators to do this,
24 too -- bring members of the RAB in, sit them
25 down with the contractors right at the start and

1 let's see how this alternative might work here.
2 Obviously, you've got people on this RAB that
3 know about groundwater and --

4 Just one other story. We're actually --
5 took one of the plans for one of our major
6 contaminations up in Massachusetts and somebody
7 from the community designed it -- and when he
8 first brought it up at the meeting, all our
9 engineers we're saying, "Gee whiz, why didn't we
10 think of that." Well, if we would have talked
11 to them sooner, we would have -- and that may
12 be -- you may be able to get those same sort of
13 efficiencies here.

14 So, I'd just suggest to you, try and --
15 let's -- let's do a test on this one -- if you
16 could do that for me.

17 CAPT. VON DRAN: Any further
18 questions, comments -- Excuse me. Mr. Moore?

19 MR. MOORE: One of the other
20 issues I want to bring up is when you were
21 talking about the future contractors coming on
22 the base and adding additional contamination to
23 the shallow groundwater. Kelly, over the last
24 few years, has got an intensive program to
25 eliminate any additional contamination from

1 going into the shallow groundwater. Everything
2 is -- I believe -- Mr. Bailey, isn't everything
3 double-lined -- sensors -- on all of your
4 systems now?

5 MR. BAILEY: The new industrial
6 wastewater collection system is, but not all the
7 other piping, no. It's high density
8 polypropylene, but it's not all double-walled,
9 no.

10 MR. MOORE: But as of -- Do you
11 have any knowledge of any continual leaking
12 right now?

13 MR. BAILEY: Continual leaking,
14 no. Something I'm going to announce is, yes, we
15 did have a leak.

16 MR. MOORE: Okay.

17 MR. RICE: Tom, let me try to
18 clarify. I'm no legal expert and what I'm doing
19 is just speculating when I talk about these
20 matters, but it seems to me that if contractors
21 move in and 15 years from now the aquifer is
22 still highly contaminated, some sharp lawyer
23 might not only look at the Air Force to get --
24 to be made whole, they might also look at those
25 contractors who used the same substances that

1 are contaminating the groundwater. I'm not
2 saying the contractor is going to cause
3 something. I'm just saying that the longer
4 those contaminants are there, it seems to me,
5 the more likely one of these contractors could
6 get put on the hook for paying for cleanup.

7 MR. MOORE: Thank you.

8 MR. BAILEY: Thank you, George.

9 A couple of statements: Over the last few
10 months -- for those of you who have not been
11 here -- Mr. Rice has made a number of
12 presentations on the same approach. We had
13 various technical subcommittee meetings out at
14 Kelly Air Force Base where we've gone over this
15 approach. We had a contractor years ago take a
16 look at the possibility of soil washing and that
17 was considered as an option. It was a
18 peripheral option and moved off to the side,
19 because of the belief that the soil washing
20 would not work in this area due to the soil and
21 the geology.

22 With the contractor deal we have put
23 together now -- with a team of four or five --
24 and then -- that includes the -- that does not
25 include the regulators -- all options were being

1 presented. Professional people tend to agree --
2 We're not going to get into a tit for tat. We
3 have gotten various comments from Mr. Rice. We
4 have provided those to our contractors and, to
5 date, our contractors are not telling us that
6 they are finding those very feasible.

7 The modeling that is shown here today,
8 Mr. Rice will tell you very candidly this is a
9 concept, which is what he said. Concepts can
10 differ. As Mr. Goodman told you, you can get
11 three or four -- or what I was reading into
12 it -- you'll have to -- you can get three or
13 four people in the room who are hydrogeologists
14 and use maybe the same model and come up with
15 different concepts.

16 So, please don't leave here thinking that
17 there is only one way that is being explored or
18 there's only one way to do this. We started out
19 from the onset to take a look at multiple ways.
20 Our goal, which is the same goal shared by
21 Mr. Rice and by, I believe, everybody else up
22 here -- and now joining us, the Greater Kelly
23 Development Corporation, also -- is to protect
24 human health and to make sure that the
25 environment is also cleaned up -- but it's to

1 protect human health -- one of -- our primary
2 focus here -- wanting to make sure that that
3 does, in fact, take place.

4 Other than that, there were some statements
5 that I made earlier relative to getting the RAB
6 members involved. We'll go back and we will
7 take a look at that. But I wanted to make sure
8 that the community knew that we do not use
9 anybody's comments as a pass-by comment. When
10 the community tells us something, hopefully, we
11 will do something.

12 To the lady in the back, all I can do is
13 apologize. I don't know why that incident took
14 place. I don't know all the information about
15 it. I plan to get back and find out why it did
16 take so long, if it actually took that long to
17 do what was actually needed.

18 At this time, I'd like to open it up to any
19 other comments relative to the subcommittee's
20 report -- the RAB members?

21 Okay. Going onto the next --

22 MR. QUINTANILLA: Just one
23 thing. As a member of the subcommittee -- the
24 Technical Review Subcommittee -- I don't think
25 we're looking to find -- or to prove that our

1 way is the best way. What we're looking for is,
2 "What is the best way for the total
3 neighborhood?" That's it.

4 MR. BAILEY: Absolutely. That's
5 what our goal is, too.

6 Relative to the next business item, it's
7 for new business. And some of those things that
8 have come up, there have been some Restoration
9 Board members and other people from the
10 community that have asked about certain kinds of
11 overall developments. The one key item that I
12 would like to talk about today -- which was
13 referenced by Mr. Moore's question earlier about
14 the cleanup systems -- not all cleanup systems
15 on the base are dual-walled or doubled-walled.
16 They're not all pipe within a pipe.

17 Monday of this particular week, we had a
18 leak on -- in one of the collection systems on
19 Kelly Air Force Base over southwest of -- or
20 south of Southwest Military Road. It's close to
21 the industrial wastewater treatment plant. It's
22 a six-inch pipe that when put into the ground --
23 It's what they call a high density polypropylene
24 pipe. It's not one that you can buy at just any
25 store. It takes very special equipment to put

1 this in and also to connect the joints. This
2 was tested and -- way beyond the pressure that
3 it should have been -- but, for whatever reason,
4 this pipe leaked and it leaked up to what we
5 consider to be approximately -- about 3,000
6 gallons of shallow groundwater -- it was coming
7 back onto the base.

8 The mechanism, as we've explained to
9 various people in the past, is -- we analyze
10 that, we have a protocol where we notify the
11 regulators automatically. We are required by
12 law to notify the regulators if it's what they
13 call a reportable quantity. We do immediately,
14 because we want them to know what's happening.
15 We immediately prepared a press release should
16 we want to go that way just to ensure should
17 they have any questions. That was done, also.
18 So, just as a normal matter of practice, that's
19 done by us. Basically, should we believe
20 that -- that the spill constitutes something
21 that could be visible, then we want to make sure
22 that the various people -- the regulators and
23 others are also notified of that.

24 Is there any other new business that the
25 RAB members would like to raise at this time?

1 Okay. If we could go to the next item --
2 which is preparing for the next meeting -- Could
3 I have a motion from the RAB members as to where
4 you would like to meet this next time? We've
5 had it at somewhat rotating locations. We've
6 had Price Elementary, now Dwight Middle
7 School -- we've located ourselves on the south
8 side at the lodge, as some people call it.
9 We've got three locations.

10 Mr. Sanchez?

11 MR. SANCHEZ: I'd like for the
12 Air Force to find a meeting place that's
13 convenient for the people that live near
14 North Kelly Gardens. I think we haven't heard
15 very much from that community. We haven't been
16 in that area. I think we -- we need to be
17 there.

18 MR. BAILEY: Okay. Well, just --
19 just tying into that -- the next time we were
20 going to meet -- we need to talk about -- if I
21 could just go out with this first: Would -- Is
22 it agreeable to the RAB members that we talk
23 about Zone 5 and put emphasis on that area
24 where -- we're going to talk about an update on
25 what's being done -- but we also focus on that

1 area where contamination is emanating from the
2 base?

3 MR. CULBERTSON: I think so.

4 MR. BAILEY: Can I have a show of
5 hands, if that's in agreement -- that we talk
6 about that this next time -- about what we're
7 doing here?

8 (Vote by the RAB members.)

9 MR. BAILEY: Anybody nay?

10 (Vote by the RAB members.)

11 MR. BAILEY: Okay. Why don't we
12 do that and why don't we find a location out in
13 that area directly off of Kelly to meet this
14 next time? Is that acceptable to everybody?

15 MR. RICE: I have a request,
16 Larry.

17 MR. BAILEY: Go ahead.

18 MR. RICE: In connection with
19 talking about Zone 5. Three or four months ago
20 I asked for the results of soil sampling for
21 Zone 5 and still haven't received them. But I
22 hope that maybe by the next meeting those things
23 could be made public and you could present the
24 results of your soil sampling during the RAB
25 meeting.

1 MR. BAILEY: Okay. I'm assuming
2 that we can. I don't know, otherwise. I don't
3 know what the situation is, but I'll get back in
4 touch with our staff.

5 So -- We had a motion on the floor. It's
6 been accepted to meet and discuss the Zone 5
7 area status update with special emphasis on that
8 area where some contaminants are, in fact,
9 migrating off base. The location -- We will
10 seek a location not -- not at the three previous
11 ones where we've met, but a location off on that
12 part of the base.

13 Is there anything else that you would like
14 to have discussed at the next RAB meeting? Can
15 I add an item, then -- or -- while you-all are
16 mulling over what to add? I'd like to, at that
17 time, address some of the efforts that were
18 being made -- I don't know how far we're going
19 to be able to go because I don't know how far
20 these efforts are -- but we hope to have some
21 pump tests and other information done regarding
22 information relative to what these pump tests
23 might show regarding maybe some design features
24 for -- not necessarily Zone -- Zone 3 -- but
25 some of the findings. If that's acceptable to

1 everybody, we'd like to provide that
2 information.

3 Now, that's contingent upon us working with
4 the City to get these pump tests conducted. The
5 pumps tests are where we're trying to go into a
6 location, extract the water, pump it at certain
7 rates -- and we'd like to discharge that to the
8 City's public-owned treatment works --
9 obviously, meeting the pre-treatment
10 requirement -- and we're working that out with
11 them. If we're not able to get that for this
12 next time, then we'll have to scratch that.

13 So, I would encourage everybody to go
14 back -- if there are items that -- before the
15 next RAB -- you would like to have added to the
16 overall agenda, please don't hesitate to give us
17 a call.

18 Can I have a motion for adjournment, unless
19 there are no other items?

20 Yes, sir?

21 MR. WEINSTEIN: You need to
22 mention that -- the public hearing tomorrow at
23 the Sheraton -- or did you want to talk about
24 that?

25 MR. BAILEY: Thank you very

1 much. That's a very good point. The Task
2 Force, which was talked about earlier by
3 Ms. Goodman and the other folks that are here in
4 town -- Tomorrow night there is a setting for a
5 public meeting. I believe that's scheduled for
6 6:30 -- and if it's not, I'll stand corrected
7 and I'll let everybody know prior to you
8 leaving -- but I believe that's the time.

9 Okay. That's fine. Thank you very much --
10 and that public meeting is open to people coming
11 in and -- and providing their viewpoints
12 regarding -- not only the cleanup program --
13 but the BRAC process here at Kelly Air Force
14 Base.

15 Sir?

16 MR. LENE: Do we have a date for
17 the next meeting?

18 MR. BAILEY: That was the next
19 item I was going to go -- Excuse me. That was
20 another item somebody reminded me that I
21 forgot. If you would take --

22 MR. CULBERTSON: I think that the
23 audience deserves some appreciation for their
24 participation.

25 MR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you

1 very much. Can we have a round of applause by
2 the RAB members?

3 Okay. Generally, we've been meeting about
4 a six-week time period -- Dan? Where is Dan?
5 Is he in the back? He's the one who had the
6 calendar? Is Dan back there? Dan is not back
7 there.

8 Okay. Yes, sir?

9 MR. WANG: Can I make a comment?

10 MR. BAILEY: Yes.

11 MR. WANG: I'm David Wang from
12 California and I listened to some of the
13 proposals that -- and discussion tonight -- and
14 I also wanted to bring up a painful lesson we
15 learned in California at one Army depot that's
16 about 60 acres.

17 In the past, we tried to put in more
18 monitoring wells, extraction wells and
19 re-injection wells and the well number kept
20 increasing from 40, 80 to 140 -- and you can
21 imagine by that time -- the whole base is quite
22 saturated, like every ten feet you see a well --
23 and there's also piping connecting those wells
24 there -- and when those wells become dry, you
25 need to destroy the well by injecting concrete.

1 You seal the well so the contamination will not
2 transmit between aquifers.

3 So, by that time, the whole depot was quite
4 saturated with all these -- some of the dead
5 wells, some of the sealed wells -- and you
6 couldn't really use that -- that depot any --
7 for any productive reuse. So, here, I really
8 also encourage the local reuse entity to provide
9 input to this final remedy -- what is the best
10 for the community to clean up -- but also to
11 integrate your future reuse plan -- 214 wells,
12 that's a lot. I don't know what the -- the area
13 you're trying to cover, but also consider the
14 existing monitoring wells and other things going
15 on. Maybe there's also some other existing
16 buildings that prevent it from installing all
17 those wells. Besides for the neighborhood in
18 order to effectively control -- or pull the
19 plume out -- there will be some wells placed in
20 your backyard and there will be some pipeline
21 going through it. So, that's also another
22 consideration you need to have.

23 Thank you.

24 MR. BAILEY: Thank you very
25 much.

1 A date for the next meeting -- The proposed
2 dates -- there are two on the table -- one is
3 the 17th of June and one is the 24th of June.
4 Tonight's meeting was special where we met on a
5 Wednesday night. Normally, we met on Monday
6 nights. Could I have a motion relative to
7 either one of those dates?

8 MR. RODRIGUEZ: Can we do it on
9 the 17th?

10 MR. BAILEY: Okay. We have a
11 preference for the 17th.

12 MR. RICE: Second.

13 MR. BAILEY: That's a motion on
14 the table. Can we have a show of hands
15 indicating the 17th of June.

16 (Vote by the RAB members.)

17 MR. BAILEY: Okay. We'll work
18 that into our schedule. We'll be getting back
19 in touch. We'll be starting at 6:00 o'clock.

20 Yes?

21 MR. QUINTANILLA: I believe
22 before you close, Mr. Bailey, that Gary Beyer
23 has an announcement to make on a letter that
24 went out from his office to the county judge
25 notifying the -- the judge about the

1 contaminated groundwater.

2 MR. BEYER: Any time that TNRCC
3 receives information on changing groundwater
4 conditions or any samples showing contamination
5 in public drinking water wells or private wells,
6 we're required to notify the local county judge
7 and local health officials and we did so in a
8 letter that went out this last April --
9 April 30th -- April 30th. So, that letter has
10 gone out and I think Mr. Solis has got a copy
11 and you have a copy -- so -- anyway --

12 MR. QUINTANILLA: What does it
13 require the judge to do now that that judge has
14 that letter?

15 MR. BEYER: What we do is notify
16 the judge and the health officials -- the health
17 officials, if there's any imminent threat of any
18 kind of health effects or anything, you know,
19 could -- can notify the residents. But Kelly
20 Air Force Base has already notified the
21 residents that they have sampled their wells and
22 notified them of the concentrations of the
23 contaminants that are in the wells so that they
24 know it shouldn't be used for drinking water
25 purposes.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

They've also -- They've done a survey of the wells to determine how many wells have been used and, you know, which wells -- and how the wells are being used -- and that's inside a shallow aquifer assessment report.

MR. QUINTANILLA: Thank you very much.

MR. BAILEY: Thank you. Pending no further items, tonight's RAB meeting is adjourned and thank you very much for coming.

* * * * *

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

STATE OF TEXAS *
COUNTY OF BEXAR *

I, JULIE A. SEAL, a Certified
Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public in and for
the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the
above and foregoing contain a true and correct
transcription of all proceedings, all of which
occurred and were reported by me.

WITNESS MY HAND, this the 23rd day
of May, A.D. 1996.

Cert. No. 5160
Expires: Dec. '97
(210) 377-3027

Julie A. Seal
JULIE A. SEAL
Certified Shorthand Reporter
in and for
the State of Texas

FINAL PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

FINAL PAGE