

CAMP CROFT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

PLACE: Marriott Renaissance Hotel
Spartanburg, South Carolina

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, August 3, 2023
6:30 p.m. to 7:11 p.m.

REPRESENTATIVES: Ray Livermore
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Wilmington District

Angelique Jackson
Associate Project Manager
USA Environmental, Inc.

Stephanie Thoresen
Marketing Manager
USA Environmental, Inc.

BOARD MEMBERS
PRESENT: Gary Hayes, Chairman
James Herzog

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Reported by:

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MR. HAYES:

we'll go ahead and get started. We welcome everybody out tonight for the RAB Meeting. I'm Gary Hayes. This is Jim Herzog and Ray Livermore. We're all on the board. If you have something to say, we want to try to keep everything germane to the subject. State your name so we can record it in the transcript, and speak loudly where she can hear it. I'm glad y'all made it out in the rain, and I appreciate y'all coming. So now I'll turn it over to Ray.

MR. LIVERMORE:

Thank you, Gary. I'm going to stand up and do this presentation here. For those of you that don't know me, my name is Ray Livermore. I'm the Environmental Engineer from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. I've been working on the Camp Croft Project for about six or seven years now. So we're going to give an update on where we stand on the project to-date.

The slide looks a lot better on paper than it does on the screen. So if any of you are not familiar with the Camp Croft World War II era artillery infantry training facility, several munitions response sites are projects that the Corps of Engineers has created of areas that require some type of response action due to potential hazards associated with

munitions that we've identified. We, the Corps of Engineers, have implemented the remedial actions for two of the projects to-date, Projects 03 and 05, which are the -- Project 03 being the Munitions Debris Areas and then Project 05 being the Range Complex Remaining Lands. Project 03 is the pinkish areas up here [indicating] in the former containment area, and then Project 05 being the remaining land that encompasses many of the individual munitions response sites in the range complex area.

So we implemented public education for those munitions response sites, which entailed providing brochures, fact sheets, and things of that nature to the public about the potential hazards associated with munitions and explosives of concern. If y'all have lived in the Spartanburg area and are familiar with Camp Croft, obviously, everything from hand grenades to artillery rounds have been found in the area. So that's the remedial action that's been implemented for Project 03.

Project 05, which entails a lot of what is Croft State Park here in the green outline, we've installed several signs in conjunction with the park personnel to recommend locations for the signage. Again, we had brochures available in the park for distribution to the public as

well.

The third munitions response site that we've implemented a remedy for is Project 07. This is Croft State Park, which is broken into three noncontiguous areas and the remedial action for that particular project is -- actually, let's go to the next slide. The remaining munitions response as I had mentioned in these areas here [indicating] are future projects that we will implement the same remedy that we've identified for Project 07. That is, basically, Advanced Geophysical Classification with public education as well. Let me advance the slide here.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER:

Do you have copies of --

MR. LIVERMORE:

The presentation will be available on the Camp Croft website, if you're familiar with that. We may even have an extra slide here or extra package here if you would like to have it.

MS. THORESON:

I'll get one for him.

MR. LIVERMORE:

So this slide here is more information on the munitions response that were on the previous slide. This identifies

the different project numbers, the project name. Obviously, you can see the other information there. As I mentioned in Project 07, this is the state park where we're currently implementing the remedial action, which is the Advanced Geophysical Classifications and the public education. And as I mentioned, Projects 03 and 05 where we had implemented public education remedy for those two projects, you can see some of the various other information for those particular projects on this slide.

The next slide, some of this is required by EPA as part of the CERCLA process. The CERCLA acronym stands for Comprehensive Environmental Resource Compensation and Liability Act. And so that is the law that governs EPA's Superfund Program if you're familiar with the EPA Superfund Program. So the Formerly Used Defense Sites program is required to follow the EPA CERCLA law. So as part of the CERCLA process when there are potential hazards that are left behind, basically, the site cannot be cleaned until, what we call, unrestricted use for residential purposes. Or maybe a contaminant in the ground water may be above the surface cleanup level or, in this case, munitions we can't be sure that we've located 100 percent of munitions that are out there. Then a five-year review has to be done within

every five years to insure that the remedial action that was implemented for the site is still protective of human health and the environment.

And so we have just started a five-year review this year. A site visit was conducted in May, and the final report is due in September. Again, the purpose of that report is to evaluate the actions that we have implemented to address potential hazards associated with munitions to insure that they are protective of human health and the environment. And those are typical requirements for the CERCLA process for five-year reviews.

The next slide, as I mentioned, this is Project 07. The table on the bottom identifies the percent complete as far as the acres that have been awarded. You can see the first three tasks there are 100 percent complete. So as you can see on the figure here the three noncontiguous areas that comprise Project 07. I'm not going to speak to each of the bullets. You can read those at your own pace.

Let me go back a slide here, because it sort of feeds into what I'm going to say for this slide. So you can see the estimated costs that were identified for the remedial action for each one of these projects. For Project 07 you can see that it was \$44 million that was estimated. So

being that the program is funding-limited, as you would imagine most of our government programs are, we had to sort of break up Project 07 into different funding areas to be able to fund it incrementally throughout the years. And so the different reports here identify the original contract that was awarded, and then subsequent task orders for additional acres after that initial acres were awarded. You can see the different funding areas here, this [indicating] being the original award, the pink areas being the second. The first modification and then the yellow being the third modification.

The next slide, so Project 07 continuing on with the previous -- let's skip that there. The table on the bottom identifies the percent complete as far as the acres that have been awarded. You can see the first three tasks there are 100 percent complete. AGC is the Advanced Geophysical Classification Survey. So that is the use of the geophysical equipment to survey the area for potential munitions items. Unfortunately, we had an issue with the contract where -- I'm actually going to read some of the information I have. So when the contract was awarded, it was set up on a price per acre unit price, which included the first three tasks that we were talking about, vegetation

Clearance, Professional Land Survey, and then the Surface Clearance as well and then the AGC Survey.

And so we had some issues where when it was first set up, there were several different methods of geophysical surveys that we had as far as different contract lines that included the AGC, the analog line item which was using a typical Schonstedt, which is like a metal detector you see folks using on beaches, and then another digital geophysical mapping (DGM) item as well. We found as we proceeded through the contract that we didn't need one of the line items. We were able to use the AGC throughout the majority of the project. The problem was when the contract was structured, we couldn't move funding off of one contract line item for the DGM, which we were trying to cancel and move it over to the AGC. And so because of those issues, the way the contract was structured, it precluded us from adding additional acres as we proceeded through the contract.

So what had to happen was, we had to issue a partial stop work order for Weston, which was the contractor currently performing the remedial action. We, basically, instructed them to finish up the work they were actively doing. As a matter of fact, I think tomorrow might be their

last day that they're on the field. So we stopped the field work and continue on with the reporting that they have to-date as far as the field work they have done for clearance. And you can see, I think, on this slide some field work. They will be demobilizing this week, and then I think I have a slide that has the schedule further down.

MR. HAYES:

Ray, is that for everything on this one slide?

MR. LIVERMORE:

That is for the partial work stop order. Is that what you're asking, Gary?

MR. HAYES:

Is this for 07?

MR. LIVERMORE:

This is for Project 07, yes. This is all Project 07, yes. So let me go to the next slide here. We'll get to this a little bit more on the subsequent slides as far as the current contract and what the contractor is responsible for as far as the remaining tasks on that contract. We are looking at awarding a new contract to replace this one, and that will be structured correctly so we will not have this issue arise again. If you're familiar with the government and our fiscal year, we're, basically, near the end of the

fiscal year at this point, which ends in September. And we were directed by Headquarters that we cannot award the contract for the end of this fiscal year. We're looking at the first quarter to award. So, basically, October to award that contract to start that field work again. So that is, obviously, a major hurdle that we had to deal with as far as the remedial action that we're doing on Project 07.

Since we had our last update that I sent to RAB in May, we found two additional MEC items as you can see on the slide. They are hand grenades, HE hand grenades. HE stands for High Explosive items, and then the dates and the grid numbers where these items were found are there below the photographs.

MR. HAYES:

Do you know about how far apart they were?

MR. LIVERMORE:

So I would be guessing, Gary. We have on these maps, you can see the red stars indicating where all of the MEC items have been found since we started the intrusive investigation. I can get you a figure that shows exactly where they are in relation to each other. Let me see what the grid numbers were. So DS104 and DY135, so probably based on those grid numbers, they are probably in this

general vicinity [indicating]. They may not be next to each other, but I can get you some information of where they're located.

MR. HAYES:

A lot of times we've found things where somebody might've laid their backpack down and something fell off, and then when they picked it up, they left it. So it's probably further away than that.

MR. LIVERMORE:

From what we've seen at least on this slide now, I don't think we have seen necessarily at least where the MEC items have been found. You know, necessarily a rhyme or reason like this was definitely like a hand grenade range or something like that. I can get you the information as far as like where they are physically or spatially on a map and where they were found in regards to --

MR. PETTIT:

How large are your grids?

MR. LIVERMORE:

I believe they're a 100 x 100.

MR. PETTIT:

So you're 100 x 100, that's 3,000 meters from DS104 to DY135. That's 3,000 meters.

MR. LIVERMORE:

Yeah. So this slide here will tell you some of the RAB updates from previously, which just illustrates the progress of the intrusive work. Again, unfortunately, you can see where we are. We're making good progress, but, obviously, with the stop work order, this is a static picture at this time, and we'll continue once the new contract is awarded.

MR. HAYES:

Can I get you to state your name for the record, please, sir?

MR. PETTIT:

Ken Pettit, P-e-t-t-i-t.

MR. HAYES:

Thank you.

MR. LIVERMORE:

And so as I mentioned the schedule going forward with Project 07, they are completing the work, like I said, probably this week it'll be demobilized. I know a lot of the equipment has already gone offsite. So I think they will be completing their demobilization this week. As mentioned, the remaining tasks for the contractors is for them to complete the final remedial action report, basically, summarizing and documenting all of the work they

have done to-date. So the final report is expected in June, obviously. The Corps of Engineers will have a report that is provided to us, and we will review it and provide comments to the consultant. And then the next RAB meeting is scheduled for 2 November. So I believe that is all I have, Gary. So any questions?

MR. HERZOG:

In a nutshell, your work for Project 07 is tentatively scheduled to be completed now?

MR. LIVERMORE:

Right.

MR. HERZOG:

August 20, that's what they have done?

MR. LIVERMORE:

That's the current contract, correct.

MR. HERZOG:

What's your best estimate for finishing all of Project 07 timewise?

MR. LIVERMORE:

For remaining work? I believe the schedule that was in the current contract -- if we didn't have this stop work order, I believe the field work was scheduled through probably Spring of '24, I think, is when it was going to be

complete, and all the intrusive work, I believe, is going to be done for Project 07.

MR. HERZOG:

Soup to nuts time.

MR. LIVERMORE:

Yes, yes.

MR. HERZOG:

Camp Croft clean-up.

MR. LIVERMORE:

For Project 07, right? When you say Camp Croft, again, you're talking about all of it.

MR. HERZOG:

I'm talking about the park.

MR. LIVERMORE:

When you say Camp Croft, I think of --

MR. HERZOG:

well, I won't be here for Camp Croft --

MR. LIVERMORE:

You're talking about the State Park?

MR. HERZOG:

-- Project.

MR. LIVERMORE:

You're talking about the State Park Project 07?

MR. HERZOG:

Project 11, I'll be a 100 years old.

MR. LIVERMORE:

So Project 07, the field work under the current contract, if I recall correctly, was tentatively scheduled for probably Springtime of '24 as when that work was going to be completed. So I think we're probably looking at by the time the new contract is awarded and they get an approved work plan in the field, we're talking about maybe a six-month delay. So I would imagine it would be late '24 or early '25 when the field work is done as part of that contract.

MR. HAYES:

When will they start it?

MR. LIVERMORE:

Well, we plan on awarding the contract first quarter of Fiscal Year '24, so September or October '24. Our hope is, obviously, as far as continuity, we tend to stay with the same contractor, but it's not guaranteed. It's something that we would have to put out to bid, and then whatever contractor ends up winning that contract, we will have a work plan that has to be reviewed, obviously, before they can go out in the field. So that's why we're trying to

estimate what that delay going forward is to resume field work to complete the Project 07 field work.

MR. HAYES:

with the stump work, do we retain any money out of that, or do we have to get more funding for the next contract?

MR. LIVERMORE:

well, part of the problem is this contract was awarded in 2019. So those funds are expiring next year. So there's no sense in continuing with those funds, because those funds would expire anyway. They would expire before we could possibly get done with the field work or even the follow-up report for that subsequent work. So those funds will be returned, and we'll be getting new funds to award in FY '24. So those funds will be FY '24 funds that will have a five-year duration on them before they expire. So the funding is there from the calls that I participated on with our division headquarters office. So the funds are there. It's just a timeline of where we are, where we fell in the fiscal year, the end of the fiscal year, that it was going to be impossible to get through that process of actually awarding the contract at the end of FY '23. So that's why we're going to do it in FY '24.

But, basically, what headquarters has told us is that -- and this is something that Jim and I were talking about earlier, they have elevated this project to where it is nationally in the FUDS program. So we're not going to see funds that aren't available for the project; they're going to be there for the project, and I don't have any doubt that we'll have funds available to finish up Project 07 if we award the contract in FY '24.

MR. HERZOG:

You haven't had any indication from higher authority about that funding could be an issue?

MR. LIVERMORE:

I have not, no, no. Like I said, the communication that I had with headquarters -- I just had a call last week about this, and it was exactly that. So they were sheltered for fourth quarter '23, but it's definitely one of the initial priorities for FY '24 first quarter.

MR. HERZOG:

Feel free to give them my number.

MR. LIVERMORE:

Any other questions?

[No Response.]

MR. LIVERMORE:

I think that's all I have for the project update.
Gary?

MR. HAYES:

Does anybody have any old business they need to bring up or any munition sightings or anything they want to report?

[No Response]

MR. HAYES:

Does anybody have anything they want to bring up for the next meeting?

MR. HERZOG:

I think we should schedule the next meeting. It's about a year and a quarter since we met.

MR. LIVERMORE:

So I don't know if you saw, but the 2nd of November is the next RAB meeting.

MR. HERZOG:

That's not the first quarter of 2024; nothing will change between now and then.

MR. LIVERMORE:

Hopefully, we'll have a contractor awarded or at least we'll be in the process of having the solicitation go out and getting proposals.

MR. HAYES:

will we be having more data from the ongoing work?

MR. LIVERMORE:

No, because they're preparing the report now. So it'll probably be -- I don't recall what the schedule is. I don't know if I've seen the schedule, but they will be preparing the report, and it will be submitted to the CORPS internally for our review prior to it being finalized. So we're probably looking at the earliest, maybe the second quarter before it's potentially available for the public at that point.

MR. HERZOG:

My thought is a February meeting would give us a better idea where it would be --

MR. LIVERMORE:

I see what you're saying about actually having something to provide information to the RAB members.

MR. HERZOG:

-- where the contract would be, and then if the contract is not awarded, we're going into March, we could postpone it until shortly thereafter. I don't see any reason we have to stay on a quarterly basis, but I'm hoping January, February, early March.

MR. HAYES:

We can decide before the November meeting.

MR. LIVERMORE:

If you want to decide right now, we can just say we'll tentatively have the next meeting in February. I agree it sounds like we won't really have enough information to warrant having a physical meeting. So I can provide an email update like I've done for the November RAB meeting, and then we can tentatively plan to have a physical meeting in February if you want to at that point and then we can wait and see if there's enough information really available to have a meeting.

MR. HERZOG:

If you don't really have anything and it's going to be another couple of weeks, there's probably no reason why we can't postpone it until March.

MR. HAYES:

What's scheduled in February?

MR. LIVERMORE:

You're asking when the RAB meeting would be in February, Gary? It'll be February 1st, which is the first Thursday, if we want to say that will be the next tentative meeting.

MR. HAYES:

Is that far enough out?

MR. LIVERMORE:

I think so based on what I've heard. We are going to award the contract in the first quarter, so that would be before December of '23. That may be the only information that I'll have to give you at the February meeting. So if you wanted to say the meeting will be the first Thursday in May -- I know you're talking about maybe postponing until a couple of weeks into March. If we stay on the quarterly, it would be May 2nd. So it's entirely up to y'all.

MR. HAYES:

We can play it by ear and see how it goes and decide right before each meeting.

MR. LIVERMORE:

I'll certainly recommend it to you guys and you make a decision. But I'd say the next tentative meeting is February 2nd, and I will communicate to y'all what has transpired until then to see whether we would like to hold an in-person meeting in February.

MR. HAYES:

That works for me. Does anybody have any objections with that?

[No Response]

MR. HERZOG:

That sounds okay, guys.

MR. LIVERMORE:

February 1, 2024 then is the next tentative meeting.

MR. HAYES:

Does anybody else have anything?

MR. JENKINS:

I have two questions.

MR. HAYES:

State your name.

MR. JENKINS:

Jerry Jenkins. This past contract, what was the time from it going out for a bid or for award until the time it was awarded?

MR. LIVERMORE:

For the contract that was already awarded out in the field?

MR. JENKINS:

Yeah, that we're ending now. Do you know the time frame?

MR. LIVERMORE:

I'm trying to recall, because it was awarded in 2019.

So I'm trying to recall when. I know I was here for the site visit that we had before the contract was awarded. So we, obviously, had contractors here and then we did a site visit. There was a Q&A during that site visit. I want to say that would've been maybe summer of 2019.

MR. JENKINS:

Generally speaking, are we looking at three months, six months, a year?

MR. LIVERMORE:

Maybe I'm misunderstanding what your question is.

MR. JENKINS:

So you said the new contract will go out to be --

MR. LIVERMORE:

Request for proposals.

MR. JENKINS:

-- to be awarded or bidded out. And then what's the time frame from that starting point until the award is completed.

MR. LIVERMORE:

I would anticipate that we would do that all in the first quarter of FY '24. So we were gearing up and attempting to award the contract in the fourth quarter of '23, which is where we are now. So I think a lot of that

legwork has been done. So I don't know. Steve, do you know any different? The munitions work that we do on these former defense sites, we have to use, what's called, several of our munitions design centers within the Corps of Engineers. So I think there are four or five of them nationally. So the one, typically, that the districts in the South Atlantic Division have to use is the Huntsville Center in Huntsville, Alabama. So the project manager that has come to the RAB meetings, he was the contracting officer/representative for this contract that we're having to stop work for. Unfortunately, he said he wasn't able to make it tonight. So he would probably be able to speak to that a little bit better, and I can certainly get that information if you would like to have it later on. I could probably get that, specifically, to you as for as what we're looking at from a timeline. So if you want to get with me after the meeting, we'll get your contact information and provide that to you.

MR. JENKINS:

And then the second question. Once this is completed, what does that do for the public access to off-trail on the park? Does that change anything? Can you veer off trail and get a little deeper into the unknown areas?

MR. LIVERMORE:

So I guess this would be probably a little bit of a description of what the technology is that we're using for this site. So this Advanced Geophysical Classification is an emerging technology for the munitions. So what it does -- I know you haven't been here for some of the past meetings, but we actually had a site visit where we went out and looked at the technology out at the park that the contractor was using.

So what it does, it has multiple sensors on it that can give us an indication, basically, in 3D of whether the item is sort of cylindrical that represents a potential munitions shell where we can discriminate and look at the data. The geophysicists can look at the data and determine if this item is not a munitions item so we don't have to excavate it, whereas these are potential munitions items. So the understanding when I first heard about the technology and sort of the Department of Defense's goal with this technology was that it would get us to a point of what we call -- I sort of mentioned it earlier, it's, basically, Unlimited Use/Unrestricted Exposure. The term is UUUE. So it's Unlimited Use/unrestricted Exposure. So it's, basically, a residential setting. So that was the purpose

of that technology. I don't think what we have found since the technology first came into use and the fact that DOD is now using it on a lot of these former defense sites and active installations, is that it can't necessarily guarantee that because of maybe areas where we have like in Croft.

Certainly, if y'all probably, obviously, live here or maybe going to the park is where I'm mostly familiar with since we're working that project. But some of the ravines and steepness, you can't get some of this geophysical equipment out into. So they end up having to use another technology that doesn't guarantee necessarily that or doesn't give us the confidence to say yes, we removed every single item out there. So some of these areas where we've used some of the analog equipment and things like that, you're not going to get that guarantee. But what we are anticipating is that we can get coverage over, say, maybe 85, 90 percent of the area and say we surveyed this with this Advanced Geophysical Classification, and we are very confident that we have removed all potential munition items that are in the subsurface.

MR. JENKINS:

So you may expand the available area, but it won't be a fully opened --

MR. LIVERMORE:

So what we had to go back and do, initially, when we identified what the remedial action that the Corps of Engineers was proposing for this site, was this Advanced Geophysical Classification that was going to get us to this point of UUUE, this Unlimited Use/Unrestricted Exposure. And so what we found is that we had some of these areas.

So unless we removed every building or every road, which is just not feasible, we're not going to be able to survey in those areas, because we can't get access to those areas unless we removed all the structures. So, again, those are some areas as well. So we can't guarantee that we'll have a 100 percent coverage, but what we can guarantee or what we can feel with a high level of confidence is that we have surveyed, let's say, 90 percent of the land with this AGC. And for those remaining areas that we couldn't get this technology in, we're going to have, basically, public education. Basically, continuing with the signs that there are potential items out here, and if you see something that looks suspicious, obviously, don't touch it and call the authorities.

So that's what the remedy is going forward. So that was the result of the fact that we realized you're never

going to get to 100 percent unless you remove all structures and all roadways, and you had extremely flat terrain where you can use this technology. So it's just impossible. But that's what we envision as for as we have confidence that the vast majority of the area is clean with the technology that we understand can get us to confidence that it would be unrestricted use, and you would have some of those smaller areas that we'll just implement the public education for those areas. Sorry for the long explanation.

MR. HAYES:

Keep in mind, too, that a lot of the areas that are open would be up to the park, because they don't want to have like horse trails -- they don't want to have renegade trails --

MR. JENKINS:

Right.

MR. HAYES:

-- well, they do, but sometimes they can't stop them from starting a new trail, but that adds more upkeep. The more trails they have, the more they have to upkeep them. When you have renegade trails go off, you've got more erosion and everything like that. And then people start wandering off the trails even if they're just hiking. They

get lost out there, because a lot of people are not familiar with the area, because I've picked up people many times, and they don't know where they are. Sometimes they're a long way off from where they started.

MR. JENKINS:

We've got the southeast border of the park, and going in there and walking some of those creeks, you end up crossing into the park. And then to get back around, you may have to hop out. And I don't know, you know -- not being on the trail and all that, it'd be good just to be able to cross the line and just go walk around as we would like, but ...

[OFF THE RECORD]

MR. PETTIT:

I jumped on the website. Do y'all plan on a good number of munitions? A lot of these are not what you would say a gentleman left his backpack. A lot of these are sitting right on top of one another. They're within the same grid or the adjacent grid. I don't know. I can't see the grid pattern as it is, but is there an available map that shows y'all's grids? Is it on this website?

MR. LIVERMORE:

If it's not, we'll get one on there that shows what has

been found and the grid numbers.

MR. PETTIT:

Like you wouldn't want to stumble up in the AK 11 and 08 or the DS or DZ. You wouldn't want to stumble into those grids.

MR. HAYES:

well, some of those grids with the heavy munitions was an impact area down 176, Dr. Lowery's property. What do you call it? Red Hill?

MR. LIVERMORE:

Red Hill, yeah.

MR. HAYES:

Red Hill, down in there. And it was an impact area where you had that landfill right close to that asphalt.

MR. LIVERMORE:

That's Project 10, so that's an area we haven't implemented a remedy yet. But you're, obviously, talking about the work that we're doing right now here on Project 07.

MR. PETTIT:

This is Project 07. All of these, I'm labeling out here DX 124, y'all found three in DX 124. Those were 60 millimeter mortars.

MR. LIVERMORE:

I know there are some figures that have the grid numbers on it, but you have to expand the figures so large because the grids are relatively small compared to the size of the figure itself. So I'll see if we can get some figures placed on the website that has the grid numbers so they're visible.

MR. PETTIT:

Y'all have ended up with a lot of stuff. That's cool.

MR. LIVERMORE:

And that's why -- I think I mentioned on the slide those were MEC items 29 and 30. I think that's what it says on that slide. So I didn't want to include all the MEC items, because they've been presented in past RAB updates that we've had. So they're on the website as well.

MR. HAYES:

Does anybody else have anything they'd like to add?

[No Response]

MR. HERZOG:

I move we adjourn.

MR. HAYES:

We've got a motion to adjourn, right? We'll call this meeting to an end. Thank you for coming out. Y'all be

careful going home.

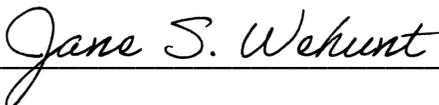
MEETING CONCLUDED AT APPROXIMATELY 7:11 P.M.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
) C E R T I F I C A T E
COUNTY OF GREENVILLE)

I, Jane S. Wehunt, notary public in and for the State of South Carolina, do hereby certify that the within meeting was taken by me on Thursday, August 3, 2023 and that the foregoing is an accurate transcript of the meeting.

I further certify that I am neither an employee nor relative to any of the parties, counsel or speaker, and in no matter interested in the outcome of this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 31st day of August, 2023.



Jane S. Wehunt
Notary Public for South Carolina
My Commission Expires 05/24/2026