

CAMP CROFT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

PLACE: School for the Deaf and Blind
Swearingen Center
Spartanburg, South Carolina

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, November 30, 2006
6:30 p.m. to 8:55 p.m.

REPRESENTATIVES: Ronald Nesbit and
Marilyn Phipps
US Army Corps of Engineers
Charleston District

Brendan Slater
US Army Corps of Engineers
Huntsville District

Suzy Cantor-McKinney and
Jeffrey M. Schwalm
Zapata Engineering, P.A.
6302 Fairview Road, Suite 600
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BOARD MEMBERS

PRESENT: Glenn Boughman
Dickie Corbin
Cris Crissinger
Donald Gibson
Jerry Hartley
Gary Hayes
John Holcomb
Fred Marler
George Mullinax
Bill Shoolbred
Curtis Smith
Jimmy Tobias

BOARD MEMBERS

NOT PRESENT: Larry Cooper
Nic Lane
William B. Littlejohn, Jr.
Teresa McCoy
Emil Spieth

INDEX

Welcome by Suzy Cantor-McKinney.	3
Introduction of Bomb Response and Hazardous Device Vehicle.	4
Introduction of 2006-2008 RAB.	5
Recognition of 2004-2006 RAB.	7
Announcement by Mr. Nesbit.	8
Contents of RAB Notebooks.	9
RAB By-laws.	9
Project Overview.	11
Demonstration of the Camp Croft Website.	27
Information Repository.	26
Project Status and Schedule.	34
Old Business.	46
Certificate of Reporter.	73

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1 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

2 I would like to go ahead and call our meeting to order this evening. I
3 would like to welcome everyone to our meeting. This is the first meeting we've
4 had in many months. We do have a new Board that we will happily introduce
5 here in a few minutes.

6 My name is Suzy Cantor-McKinney. I am with Zapata Engineering, and we
7 are the contractor to the US Army Corps of Engineers, responsible for
8 managing the Restoration Advisory Board, supporting all of the logistics and
9 making sure that you get the information that you need to out any of the
10 projects that are undertaken here at the former Camp Croft, and we'll go
11 through all of that as the evening progresses.

12 I'd like to introduce Ron Nesbit, who is the project manager for the US
13 Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District. Ron.

14 Mr. Brendan Slater, US Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville, US Army
15 Engineering and Support Center, and he is also project manager; and we have
16 with us this evening Ms. Marilyn Phipps sitting in the -- that corner, who is the
17 acting public affairs officer for the Corps of Engineers, Charleston District.

18 As we were getting organized this evening, we actually have something to
19 add to the agenda that we just found out about a few minutes.

20 Lieutenant Dyas, do you want to go ahead and let us know what you got,
21 and maybe before we get into the meat of all the presentations, ---

22 BY LIEUTENANT DYAS:

23 All right.

24 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

25 --- we can have a show and tell.

1 BY LIEUTENANT DYAS:

2 Through the gracious donation from the Homeland Security grant, the
3 Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office was able to upgrade our capabilities in
4 dealing with improvised explosive devices and/or military devices that have
5 been found throughout Spartanburg County and the surrounding area.

6 What we did was I went ahead and brought our - our new truck, our Bomb
7 Response Vehicle, Hazardous Device Vehicle, sitting right out here right out the
8 door, and if you care - if you want to go out, if you want to take a few minutes
9 and come out and take a look at it, I've got the doors opened up where you can
10 step inside. You can see how we've got it arranged now. We've got our robots
11 on there.

12 Actually, we went on a response this morning at a church over off of
13 West - West Main Street, and it allowed us to be a lot more proficient in
14 dealing with the devices. Instead of having our equipment in several different
15 vehicles, we now have it one central location where all of us arrived to the
16 scene. We have whichever officer is able to get to the truck first and get - get
17 it started up and get to the location, then the rest of us meet them there, and
18 it's brought our response time down dramatically, as a matter of fact, and still -
19 - and there again with any devices that the next dig and all that, we'll be
20 bringing it out, and we've got - well, you'll see as you go out and take a look at it.

21 We've gotten a whole lot of different new pieces of equipment that we
22 have now on the truck that is just really going to help us out in responding, and
23 we're a pretty busy bomb squad, and we've got Rick Renna with SLED who can
24 probably testify to the fact that we - we do have a busy bomb squad, and as far
25 as going out and dealing with improvised explosive devices and military ordnance.

1 So if you want to take a few minutes to come out?

2 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

3 Why don't we take a few minutes before we get into all of the
4 presentations, and whoever's interested, would like to go take a look, and then
5 we'll gather back out in about ten minutes.

6 (OFF THE RECORD)

7 (BRIEF BREAK IN PROCEEDING)

8 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

9 A few administrative notes before we get started.

10 All of our meetings are documented in a transcript that will be available
11 to the public on our website and in the library in the information repositories.
12 Sandy Satterwhite is taking those transcripts. Anytime anyone has a question
13 or a comment or speaks, we request that you do state your name clearly. We do
14 have a whole hosts of new Board members, so name familiarity and voice
15 recognition, we're not quite there, yet. So please remember to state your name
16 when you do speak and that will help in our documentation.

17 And our first agenda item is to warmly welcome our new Board. We, the
18 Corps of Engineers, received 18 applicants for the Board last November when
19 we were soliciting that interest. Those names and applications were forwarded
20 up to the Corps of Engineers for review approval and acceptance.

21 The reason that it has taken a little while for us to get altogether is,
22 after we collected all those applications, the contract term for Zapata
23 Engineering, who was managing the Board, came to a closure, and we had to go
24 through a contracting set of activities to get back on board and get everything
25 in place, make those selections, and now have our first meeting.

1 So that explains briefly why there has been a delay, and I would like to
2 take this opportunity to recognize our new Board. Out of the 18, I've
3 attempted to contact everybody and think have been successful in making
4 contact via phone and email with almost all of those individuals.

5 One of the 18 has indicated that he is not able to participate, so our
6 current Board is at 17 members. We have Mr. Glenn Boughman, Mr. Larry
7 Cooper, Dickie Corbin, Cris Crissinger, Donald Gibson, Jerry Hartley, Gary
8 Hayes, John Holcomb, Nic Lane, Bubba Littlejohn, Fred Marler, Teresa McCoy,
9 George Mullinax, Bill Shoolbred, Curtis Smith, Emil Spieth and Jimmy Tobias.

10 Two individuals have also contacted me that they're not available for this
11 evening, and they do want to maintain a presence on the Board. I'm thinking
12 that what we will do for our next meeting is identify any individuals that, from
13 my attempts over the last month until our next meeting if we have not been
14 able to make contact, have the Board make a determination on how we would like
15 to move forward with those specific individuals representing themselves on the
16 Board.

17 So, welcome. Hopefully you will have a lot of information that will be
18 presented this evening that will be helpful in getting you up to speed on where
19 we are with the project, the history of the project, the processes that we
20 follow, the Corps of Engineers and the contractors, and just get everybody on
21 the same page so, as we move forward in future work, you'll be in a position to at
22 value, provide comments, ask questions, and hopefully influence some of the
23 future work.

24 So that's what we hope to accomplish this afternoon. Before we get into
25 our presentations, we would like to recognize the previous Board for all of their

1 hard work and support over the last few years, and then, Ron, I'll turn that over
2 to you.

3 BY MR. NESBIT:

4 Thank you.

5 Before I pass on these Certificates of Recognition that have been signed
6 by the District Engineer from Charleston, I'd like to publicly thank those
7 members that have participated on the Board for a number of years, since I've
8 been involved with this project.

9 We have dealt with seemingly some issues that at times were challenging
10 to come up with ideas of how to deal with those challenges to try to best serve
11 the community, and that's one of the things that you, as Board members, the
12 new members that is, will be faced with continually to be challenged in trying to
13 assist the community in not only dealing with issues that they've got, but also
14 trying to help support us in terms of finding out what those issues are so that
15 we can address them, if at all possible.

16 The more that you support us, the easier it is for us to support the
17 community at whole to be able to deal with issues associated with the current
18 project and future projects that might be upon us in the near future.

19 Let me do this, if you will, and I'll take - if you would, come forward,
20 please.

21 Dr. Lowry, I see that he's not here.

22 David Mullinax, thank you.

23 BY MR. MULLINAX:

24 Thank you, sir.

25 BY MR. NESBIT:

1 Martha Moore is not here.

2 Robert Wootton, George Mullinax, William Littlejohn, Jr., Gary Hayes,
3 thank you.

4 Those individuals that aren't here, we'll make certain that they get the
5 Certificate to those individuals.

6 Should I make the announcement now?

7 (OFF THE RECORD)

8 BY MR. NESBIT:

9 One thing that was not included on the agenda for tonight, I need to
10 make an announcement about myself.

11 This is my last meeting as project manager for the Camp Croft project.
12 It isn't that I haven't enjoyed the project. I've enjoyed dealing with the
13 community, as well as the Board members. It's purely because I'm retiring in
14 January.

15 That being said, I want to thank you all for your cooperation, especially
16 the kindness that you've shown me during the number of years, I believe, when I
17 started in '99, and I've been probably the - my tour of duty has been the
18 longest dealing with this project than any of the other project managers thus
19 far, but then another project manager - there is another project manager
20 that's already been assigned to this project that will be following me. His name
21 is Dennis McKinley. He will be in contact with the pertinent points of contact in
22 the very near future.

23 The reason he's not here tonight, he's in training, and he wanted to be
24 here, but the next meeting he will for sure be here. He has already or -
25 scratch that - he will be in touch with Suzy in the very near future, as well as

1 with Brendan Slater from Huntsville, and he will actually pick up where I've left
2 off and continue to move forward with this project.

3 The Camp Croft project is an important project for this community. It's
4 important project for the Corps of Engineers, and I think we have
5 demonstrated that it has a high priority within the Corps of Engineers to try
6 and insure that the communities are as safe as humanly possible, based upon the
7 technology that we're dealing with.

8 We use the top equipment and technology to try to accomplish what we're
9 doing, and we're constantly seeking better ways to enhance and be more
10 efficient in what we do.

11 So these things does take time, but I can honestly say that we have done
12 a good job thus far and will continue to do that the best we can.

13 Thank you, and I'll turn it back to you, Suzy.

14 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

15 What I would like to briefly do for the benefit of the Board, you all have
16 your notebooks, and I think most of you have already flipped through those.
17 We hope this is a beneficial and easy way for quick references for the
18 meetings.

19 If we flip through the tabs very quickly, we have our Board contact list
20 for you. So if you ever want to contact each other, coordinate for meetings,
21 what I would ask is this was the information that I obtained from your original
22 applications about a year ago.

23 So if there is any information that needs to be updated, please mark that
24 up and leave that with me this evening, and then I can print and have for you at
25 the next meeting a current member list.

1 The next tab will be your meeting agendas, so you can maintain all of
2 those for reference.

3 Meeting summaries is blank. What I do is from the transcripts, once I
4 receive those, I review those and I summarize them in five or six pages versus
5 30 or 40 pages worth of transcript, so you have a brief summary of each
6 meeting, and those will either be mailed to you or given to you at the following
7 meeting. So it's a place to maintain your summaries.

8 The next tab are the By-Laws, and what I thought would be probably
9 easier and a better use of time is to let you read those and get familiar with
10 them, and then we can review and discuss and approve them or make revisions at
11 the next meeting as necessary.

12 For those of you who have been on our Board before, the one change that
13 was added was a limitation on the size of the Board. We have for many years
14 had a very small Board, and we're excited with the amount of interest on this
15 current Board, but 18 folks becomes sometimes cumbersome in making decisions
16 and managing.

17 So the By-laws are being revised to limit the Board members to nine for
18 the subsequent RAB. So this two-year term will stand, but there will be a
19 limitation in future years.

20 If you have comments or concerns with that, as you're reading through,
21 we can add that as a discussion item for our next meeting.

22 BY MR. HAYES:

23 Is that something that will come up to a vote, too, at the next meeting?

24 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

25 We can vote on that at the next meeting.

1 Our meetings generally follow *Robert's Rules of Order*. We will next
2 meeting also nominate and elect a community chair. So be thinking about
3 whether you are interested in volunteering, or if nominated, would be willing to
4 serve as our chair for the remainder of the meetings.

5 The next tab you have two current fact sheets, and those fact sheets
6 are also available as handouts for our meeting attendees.

7 Presentations, this is a set of the presentation material for this evening
8 and any future presentation, too, will be given hard copies; and then an area for
9 making notes.

10 So hopefully you will find that useful, and now, unless there's any
11 questions on your handout material or any of the general RAB procedures, what
12 I'd like to do is go through a presentation that gives everybody an overview of
13 the process, the project and where we are today.

14 Jeff Schwalm with Zapata Engineering has been our project manager for
15 the actual removal efforts that have taken place over the last few years. So if
16 we have any questions or need to talk a little bit more specifics on that aspect,
17 Jeff can help me with my data and the details.

18 What I'd like to do, Gary, can you ---

19 BY MR. HAYES:

20 Sure.

21 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

22 --- check to see if we can lower some of these front lights?

23 We'll go through this presentation.

24 For those that have attended our meetings in the past a lot of this will be
25 familiar. I think there may be some new information as well. What I'd ask is if

1 you do have some questions, if you could hold those questions or make yourself a
2 note, and we'll get back to those when we go through all of the slides.

3 A little bit of history on, and can you see?

4 BY MR. NESBIT:

5 Yes.

6 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

7 A little bit of history on the camp. This was an infantry replacement
8 Training Center. It was activated in January, 1941, and the original camp
9 encompassed over 19,000 acres.

10 By 1945, over 200,000 men had trained through the camp; and in 1947,
11 the camp was declared excess and the parcels of land were disposed. So
12 there's been no military activity out here since the mid-1940s.

13 The program that is used for the funding and for the activities that
14 we're going to review this evening is the Defense Environmental Restoration
15 Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites, or DERP-FUDS, and this was a
16 congressionally mandated program in 1986 that recognized these formerly used
17 training sites for characterization, for analysis of the risks that they present
18 today, and to allocate funding to respond to those risks.

19 Since 1995, more than \$15,000,000 has been spent characterizing and
20 responding to and cleaning up parts of the former Camp Croft through this
21 program; and it sounds like a lot of money, and it is a lot of money, but as we go
22 through what it really takes to identify where your problems are and what the
23 risk is and then put into place those responses to mitigate that risk, it's labor
24 intensive. It's time intensive. There's a lot of technology involved that is
25 expensive, and when the funding stream is intermittent as it is on this project,

1 your startup costs always start to eat away at that budget. So we'll go through
2 and hopefully explain some of that and that will become clearer as the slides
3 progress.

4 Munitions and Explosives of Concern. We have a change of terminology in
5 our program. In the years past it's been ordnance and explosives or OE, OEW.
6 The terminology, if you try to keep up with it, will change again once you re -
7 relearn all the new acronyms.

8 Munitions and Explosives of Concern is the general category. UXO or
9 unexploded ordnance is a subset of that, and UXO are the items that are a high
10 hazard and that present the most risk. You also have inert items and munitions
11 debris and munitions scrap and all of those have different characteristics
12 within the program and require different actions to deal with those; but in
13 general this category consists of missiles, mortars, ammunitions and explosives
14 and are covered under this program.

15 The RAB was established in 1995. So we have been meeting for many
16 years. The meetings were very frequent, every month to every three months.
17 We try to meet quarterly, depending upon the activities that are being
18 undertaken. If there is no new activity, there's not a decision or information
19 that needs to be relayed in a formal meeting, those meetings may go every six
20 months.

21 The RAB is comprised of individuals, such as yourselves, that represent
22 the community and the community's interest, and it's very important to this
23 program.

24 The life cycle of a FUDS project can last several decades from the time
25 that the Corps of Engineers first identifies that there might be a problem until

1 it is ranked for risk and funding is assigned to it, and those steps go on and on,
2 and here's an example of really what has transpired over these years at Camp
3 Croft.

4 An initial site survey was conducted back in 1984 of this area, and that
5 survey, and it was just a preliminary survey, concluded that there was a
6 potential for surface and subsurface munitions based upon the past use.

7 And then in 1991, the Charleston District of the Corps conducted a
8 Preliminary Assessment, which then determined that it was avail - that this site
9 was eligible for additional funding and investigation.

10 The Corps then gathered historical and anecdotal information, and that
11 was comprised of all the past land uses and how the range spans were
12 established and what munitions were potentially used out here, and all of that
13 information is packaged into what are called Archive Search Reports, and
14 there's one sitting right there. So they're very hefty documents. As much
15 historical information on that land use through interviews, through visiting the
16 archives all gets incorporated, and that helps define where you want to go with
17 your project. Where are my risks from this past land use? And that - that
18 sets the priorities for funding and additional actions, and this is here if you all
19 want to take a look at it a little bit later.

20 Here's an example of a map that you might find in an Archive Search
21 Report. This is a firing fan map from the 1940s, and in the Legend you can see
22 that 12 -- and the block on 12 is the grenade court. This is very useful
23 information when you're planning the design of your characterization and your
24 remedial investigations and - and cleanup; but what we all have to keep in mind
25 was just because those ranges were drawn on the map in the 1940s, that's not

1 necessarily what was fired there; and if they were used, those buffers are on
2 paper and munitions can go outside. They can be shot short.

3 If they weren't used in a training exercise, they could have been buried.
4 The use of the ranges might have changed. So it's a starting point, but it's not
5 the definitive on that past use.

6 There are activities that can occur when there is an immediate threat to
7 former military munitions, time critical removal actions; and there have been
8 two time critical removal actions at the former Camp Croft. These were items
9 that were found in heavily trafficked public areas.

10 One removal action was near the fitness trail down in the camp and some
11 children found grenades under a picnic table. So that warranted a quick
12 action.

13 The second action occurred at private property that was used as a
14 commercial landfill. So there was access by the public and employees that was a
15 concern.

16 Now what a time critical removal action is, it's not a comprehensive plan.
17 It's a way to get your plans approved through the right safety and government
18 representatives to get out there and just mitigate the immediate risk, and it
19 allows you and buys you time to then characterize them and to apply how you're
20 going to respond to those areas. It's not a totally comprehensive cleanup, but
21 an immediate mitigation plan.

22 So these were the two areas, and they are surface clearances. We're not
23 digging and looking for items. We're just clearing the surface, and in these two
24 areas, which is the fitness trail and then the private property, those were the
25 items that were recovered during those two actions.

1 So a site characterization under this program is commonly referred to as
2 an EE/CA, an Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis, and these in general are
3 the steps that that process follows. The contractor will review all of the
4 historical information, the Archive Search Report, contact the Sheriff's
5 Department. "If you responded to anything, what have you found and where
6 have you found it," to find what the requirements are, what kind of data we
7 need to make a decision on how we need to reduce the risk. If there indeed is a
8 risk in this area, go out and collect that data, and then evaluate the risks based
9 upon the data that are found. Are we finding UXO or are we finding scrap?

10 Is there wildlife refuge where no one can get out and access it or is it a
11 neighborhood?

12 How sensitive are the munitions that we're finding or that were used out
13 there?

14 All of those are taken into consideration on are these areas of risk.

15 And this document will identify response alternatives and the associated
16 costs for decision making. There is a public review, 30-day public review on
17 these documents, and I think some of our Board members actually participated
18 in our early EE/CAs in those reviews and comments; and then an Action
19 Memorandum on the final decision for how to proceed is signed by the Corps of
20 Engineers.

21 So what I'd like to do is show you a few pictures that might put into your
22 mind how that process works. Once we identify all of the circled information,
23 and we have our plan on where we want to go investigate, there are some
24 preliminary steps that we take. We might go out and have to clear some of the
25 brush so we can have access to the site. We will remove some of the surface

1 scrap metal and debris that might hide what we're looking for underneath and
2 do that site preparation, and then, so we know where we are and know what we
3 find and where it's found, we will assign a grid network to the area that we're
4 going to investigate, either 50 by 50 foot grids, 100 by 100 foot grids, and
5 those grids will be surveyed and the corner by what's a licensed surveyor.

6 So before we go on out and collecting the data so the field team knows
7 where they are, they've drawn the grids, the location indicator, what points are
8 needed and what points are actually staked that have been surveyed in by our
9 land surveyor at the site.

10 And then we go out and we collect data within these grids. Again, and it's
11 just to help us know where we are, and when we analyze our data, what data is
12 where; and this is an example of a digital geophysical sensor, and the cart that
13 is being pulled is a sensor that is electromagnetic. It will send a
14 electromagnetic signal into the ground, and then the response is recorded in
15 that sensor, and in the backpack that the gentleman is wearing, and all of that
16 data is downloaded into a computer, and it's also positionally accurate using GPS.
17 So that individual will walk back and forth across that grid and collect the data,
18 and he'll move to the next grid.

19 Here is just another photograph. Those sensors can be pulled by
20 vehicles, by individuals, different configurations, depending upon your terrain.

21 And the data that are downloaded at the end of the data collection
22 effort and are processed through a series of software programs and
23 mathematical algorithms, and I'm not a geophysicist, so I won't go into too much
24 detail on all of this, but in general what happens is you're - you're collecting
25 measurements of metal that's below the ground, and the intensity of those

1 measurements is recorded not only mathematically but in these color maps. So
2 the colors represent the intensity, and the intensity will represent, "Do I have a
3 big item buried deep or maybe I have a small item that's real close to the
4 sensor," and it helps you determine that you have metal under the ground,
5 because technology cannot yet tell us if it's a piece of UXO.

6 How we establish what we're looking for is we'll set up a test grid, called a
7 geophysical prove-out plot, and if we know we're looking for grenades for a
8 specific project or 105s, in that test plot we will physically seed or plant
9 grenades and 105s at different depths and orientations and will run our
10 equipment over that, and that gives us base line readings so we have something
11 to compare the actual data to, and this is influenced, since it's magnetic, by
12 magnetic soils, which we have quite a bit of out here, and that really plays with
13 our data transmission lines, all of those things, fence lines need to be taken into
14 account when we're evaluating our data.

15 So from this, our geophysicists that process and filter the data, then can
16 identify our priority target.

17 The next slide. So we take away the colors, those little dots all have
18 numbers, and they represent a priority of - I'm looking for grenades, and these
19 signatures best represent a piece of metal, the size, shape and density of a
20 grenade, and a depth that I'm likely to find the grenade, and that's how we
21 select what we want to go out and then dig.

22 To go out and reacquire and dig these anomalies, since everything is
23 positioned by GPS and this grid system, we know exactly where to go back.
24 We'll go to those coordinates. We use a handheld instrument. Oftentimes it is
25 a Schondstedt®, which will give you just an audible range if there's metal under

1 the ground. So it's not going to give you a picture. If I know that my points are
2 right here, I'll swing that Schondstedt® and it should start to make a very loud
3 ring right at that juncture of those points, and we'll hone in on that area; and
4 then your UXO qualified individuals, and these are former military EOD
5 technicians will then manually dig to look for that time, and they'll dig within a
6 radius of three feet to make sure we find what we were intentionally looking
7 for.

8 So to get back to the EE/CAs that have taken place here at Camp Croft.
9 We have had two EE/CAs site characterizations that have been completed.
10 One was in 1996, and the second was in 1998; and the outcome of those EE/CAs
11 is documented in - the decision documented, the Action Memorandum are as
12 follows: Each of these areas is identified as an OOU or an ordnance operable
13 unit, so it's focusing within those 19,000 acres, based upon the historical
14 document, where we need to focus looking for items of concern.

15 So each of those that are identified in the report have an action based
16 upon what was found.

17 No further action would indicate we found no UXO, no debris that would
18 indicate UXO, and there would be no risk to the public.

19 A surface clearance would indicate that there might be some concerns on
20 the surface but nothing would penetrate, and then the subsurface to depth
21 would be based on the munition type and the depth of penetration, but we would
22 need to go to intrusive activities.

23 So that's a summary of the ordnance operable unit in the Phase I EE/CA,
24 and here is a representation of where they are located.

1 The purple hatch mark is the outer boundary of the former camp. The yellow is
2 the boundary of the Croft State natural area, and you've got your horse trails
3 that are defined in there; and then the units and then the color coding shows
4 what the recommended decision is for additional action.

5 Okay. And the second phase of the EE/CA identified the additional
6 operable units, and, again, presented what the requirements were to reduce the
7 risks; and this document, again, does have cost analysis included. So when the
8 public and government are evaluating it, they can also evaluate the costs of
9 completing those activities and a depiction of where those areas are.

10 What I'd like to do now is go into a little bit of, based on the EE/CAs, the
11 activities that have taken place in the former Camp Croft, and I actually failed
12 to mention on one of the previous slides, and you don't need to go back, one of
13 the potential outcomes is what's called institutional controls, so these are signs,
14 education, awareness. We're not actually going out and cleaning up an area, but
15 we're minimizing risks by educating the public of not to touch something, or if
16 you see something, what you need to do with it, putting up a fence to prohibit
17 access. So those are institutional controls.

18 We have had institutional controls in part of the park as one of our action
19 items, and that was to post signage throughout the park on some of those trails;
20 and we've also conducted, as many of you are aware, several subsurface removal
21 actions over many, many years.

22 Here's an example of working in the Wedgewood neighborhood, OOU3.
23 This was an area suspected of grenades based upon what has been found in the
24 past and the land use of that area during the time that the camp was active;
25 and when we're working in proximity to structures, houses, roads, we will

1 evacuate for the safety of those individuals within a safety zone, and
2 oftentimes we'll use an engineering control or a barricade while we dig.

3 On the earlier slides you saw that usually two individuals will go out and
4 excavate the hole for the anomaly. If we know that one of our targets is in the
5 front yard of a house, we will put a barricade that weighs 600 to 700 pounds,
6 maybe, steel barricade with the opening facing away from the structure and one
7 - one UXO qualified individual will actually enter that barricade and dig that
8 anomaly, and what this will allow is, if there's an accidental detonation while he's
9 uncovering it, that it will protect the structure.

10 So this is a cost to production rate, because when you're moving from
11 hole to hole to hole and you have to physically move 700 pounds, you're not
12 digging very quickly, and it is a safety precaution.

13 There have been several efforts to clear OOU6, and this area was
14 actually an impact area for 105s. It was an artillery impact area, and it was
15 extremely laden and concentrated with fragmentation.

16 So if you have a lot of metal fragmentation on the soil and you're
17 collecting your geophysical data to see "what metal I have below," you don't
18 know because it's all being masked by all the metal that's on the soil, and
19 hundreds of man hours have been spent trying to find what's down there, and it
20 was - it was essentially a fruitless exercise, and we had an opportunity through
21 Tyndell Air Force Base and the Corps of Engineers to use some - some new
22 technologies to try to get rid of that frag so we could really get a picture of
23 what's down there, and these are similar to what we were just looking at
24 outside. These are robotics, remotely controlled robotic pieces of heavy
25 equipment.

1 The -- this piece of equipment would go down the hillside and scrape off
2 the first 12 inches of soil, which contained most of the frag, and then it was
3 stockpiled and put into the top of an electric or a mechanical sifter. It would
4 just shake the soil out so we can make sure that there wasn't any UXO that was
5 swept off the hillside and determined that it was all scrap, and then we also had
6 the long-reach excavator to assist in that effort. So that was all remote. That
7 adds value to safety. We have less men involved with the removal action, and it
8 can also increase your production to get us out there and dig what we really
9 need to dig.

10 And this is just an example of a site map that - that our teams use and
11 that are often used in our reports back to our client, the government, on areas
12 that are investigated, this is again the Wedgewood neighborhood, and these
13 outer boundaries are buffer areas. These are our safety zones, depending upon
14 where we're digging, so we can track who needs to be evacuated during that
15 period of time, or if we need to close any of our roads.

16 These pink dots scattered throughout there are our anomalies, so we
17 needed to make a decision on whether we needed to dig or not under the
18 specific action, or were those actually removals we've dug?

19 BY MR. SCHWALM:

20 Those were all the ones we've dug.

21 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

22 Okay. So all those pink dots were anomalies that were suspect of the
23 items we were looking for that had to be dug. We excavated a large - several
24 large depths, that we'll show pictures of in a moment, as well as individual items.

1 There was evidence from prior investigations and intrusive and removal
2 operations, white phosphorous grenades, and white phosphorous, when it's
3 exposed to the air, will combust. We knew the general area, the location of
4 these pits. We went out and geophysically mapped them to define those
5 boundaries and to protect the structures, because this was in the backyard of a
6 home.

7 We built a large barricade that would contain any detonation - denotation
8 or escape of white phosphorous and to control that, and then went in with the
9 excavator and dug those pits; and we were supported by the Sheriff's
10 Department in that effort, and they stood by, and that was at a very closely
11 coordinated effort with both the Sheriff's Department and the Fire
12 Department to make sure, if there was an accident or any release, that we
13 would be able to quickly respond.

14 These were the items that were found, and we did find white
15 phosphorous grenades, and the Sheriff's Department took those away and
16 disposed of them accordingly.

17 Similar to the site characterization, we use the same technologies when
18 we're going forward with a removal action. We will collect our geophysical data,
19 define what items we need to dig; and here is a photo from our 2005 removal
20 effort, and I think it's a great photo because you can see the rope line that
21 defines the boundary of the grid, and then you can see the path that that cart
22 took just back and forth to collect data over the entire area, so that was a good
23 shot.

24 Again, we're mapping. Everything is not flat or a golf course. When we
25 map in the woods or in difficult terrain, it's a little bit more strenuous that we

1 take due diligence to pull that cart around trees, mark where a tree is, so
2 whenever we review the map, we know that was a tree and that we didn't miss
3 anything, and we go back and we flag the items that we need to dig and go and
4 perform our intrusive activities. Examples of mortar found when we put our
5 shovels to the dirt, an MP practice grenade may turn up or it may be a
6 horseshoe or a rebar or something else that's a cultural debris that's purely
7 non-hazardous, then on the data it looks like it could be a grenade, so we have
8 to dig it to make sure that it's not.

9 All of this data is documented in our field notes from [inaudible] or in a
10 handheld computer or PDA so that every item we dig we know exactly what it is,
11 the condition it is, the depth that it was and the orientation, and all of that is
12 reported back in our final report, and this one didn't show up as clear. It is in
13 the handout. Can you - do you know how to zoom in on that? I think I have
14 my ---

15 (OFF THE RECORD)

16 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

17 I want to re-emphasize the funding stream and the concerns I mentioned
18 earlier on is this project in general will run, and, Ron, correct me if I'm wrong,
19 we tend to get maybe \$300,000 a year on a good year to do this work, and with
20 the technology and the manpower and the resources, that's not a lot of money
21 to get out and to do what we need to do; and if we have restrictions on when we
22 can access a certain area, for instance working adjacent to the golf course, that
23 limits our window of time.

24 All of those have additional costs when we have to keep coming back when
25 the next flood of funding comes, and out of the money that becomes available

1 for the project is not just the contractor on the ground digging the anomalies,
2 but there are management costs that the Corps incurs, the Corps safety
3 representatives, so what sounds like a lot of money really gets spread fairly
4 thinly, and we can't accomplish everything that we want all the time in one
5 mobilization.

6 This is an example of really how labor intensive looking for UXO is. For
7 instance in 2005 and 2006, when we were clearing 12 acres, we dug almost 2000
8 holes. It looked like on the data items of concern. Out of those we found 25
9 UXOs, so we felt good in that removal that we reduced the risk to someone
10 coming in contact with that; 75 pounds of munitions debris and 574 pounds of
11 cultural debris. That's a lot of digging for 25 hazardous items, but we treat
12 everything as hazardous until it's evaluated and certified as proof of hazards.

13 In 2001, when we were clearing those four acres where I showed you the
14 technology was being used in OOU6, we dug 24,000 holes and only seven UXO,
15 so there's not yet a magic bullet so we know what we dig is the item we're
16 looking for, and that takes time, money and resources.

17 A timeline that just summarizes for that pre-site survey back in 1984,
18 the Archive Search Report, the Time Critical Removal Actions, our EE/CAs, a
19 significant amount of design and removal out of OOU6 and several visits to the
20 Wedgewood neighborhood based upon the limited funding stream; and based on
21 our current projections, there are still areas that were identified in the EE/CA
22 that we have not gotten to yet, based upon the funding and the trend of
23 funding, all of those areas that were identified in the EE/CA for removal may
24 be by 2035, so that puts that into perspective.

1 In all of these discussions, and you will hear this at every meeting, safety
2 is paramount. No one in the public should touch, handle, pick up anything that
3 even remotely looks like a piece of munition. We know what the past land use
4 was of this area, so it's likely that something might surface, especially as
5 developers are out there digging and building. So the message is you mark the
6 location, you hang a piece of tape on a tree, something that you can get back to
7 that location and you call 911 and that's what these folks are here to do is to
8 respond and take care of that for you.

9 All of the information on this project is publicly available. It's all public
10 information. All of these reports that we've reviewed, they are in the library on
11 the second floor in the Kennedy room, I believe is the genealogy area of the
12 library. There is a room that is locked and you would ask for the Camp Croft
13 Repository. So all the hard copy documents are in there.

14 We also have all of these posted on our website, and that's
15 www.campcroft.com, and we're going to do a preview of the website, too, so you
16 can be familiar with that.

17 We do have contact phone numbers for both Charleston and Huntsville
18 Corps, as well as the toll free number to contact me if you have any questions on
19 the RAB or on the project, feel free to do so, and most of you probably have my
20 email address, as well.

21 If you find something that is suspect, don't call those numbers, because
22 we can't come from Charlotte or Charleston or Huntsville to take care of it. If
23 you find anything that's suspect, you need to call 911.

24 So I will ask if there are any questions on this quick overview of the
25 process and the project.

1 (NO QUESTIONS)

2 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

3 I don't know that we want to the internet.

4 BY MR. SCHWALM:

5 No, we'll show them later ---

6 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

7 Okay.

8 BY MR. SCHWALM:

9 --- on that, please.

10 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

11 All right. The next is a demonstration of the website and everyone has
12 access to the project website. We have tried to be able to go interactive. We
13 have a Sprint card, but the signal in here is not letting us pull that up, so we've
14 got the screen shots to walk you through. After the meeting, if you want to try
15 and see if we can get a signal, we can actually walk through it real time, but I'm
16 not real confident we're going to have a signal tonight.

17 So when you enter it and you have the reference to the site address, this
18 is the screen that you will see, and you can click on any of those tabs for
19 information, which you can't do, Jeff.

20 BY MR. SCHWALM:

21 Yeah, right.

22 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

23 Enter the site. The next RAB meeting will take you directly to the RAB
24 page. So we're going to kind of just walk through and you can get an idea of
25 what's on there.

1 There's the history of Camp Croft, and up at the top will be the tabs
2 that, when you scroll over them, will have a drop down menu, and you can just
3 work your way through the website; and some more history and project
4 chronology. You can click on any of those and get the information that is being
5 referenced. There's the timeline. A little bit of historical information, a photo
6 tour from when the camp was active for those who might be interested; and
7 that's take a photo tour, which is highlighted in blue.

8 Current activities, and this may be need to be updated, but when we're
9 out actually in the field or doing any kind of removal, we try to keep that
10 current with what's actually going on on the ground; and there's also a link to
11 when the next Board meeting is and where it would be held, and all of the
12 meeting transcripts are uploaded, so you can access those and get the full
13 meeting transcripts right online. This screen will show up, and then you just
14 click on the date that you're interested in.

15 Safety, when you come over to data depot, the drop down will have either
16 documents or GIS, the public, the available documents that we've talked about
17 that are in the library are all PDF, and you can click on those and have access to
18 the technical documents.

19 The GIS map will show you what where the OOU's are, what's being done.
20 It will have snapshots of the photographs, and it will also have some of the data
21 of what's been found where, and this is all set up so anyone on a home computer
22 can access it. It's web interactive. It's not having to have GIS software to get
23 this information; and what you would do is go to GIS and click on GIS maps, and
24 the help desk will give you all the information on the icons; and I have been
25 guaranteed that you cannot break this, because when I was getting my tutorial

1 on how to show this to you all, the GIS manager said, "Suzy, no matter what you
2 click on, it won't break," because it will refresh itself. It's using a data set just
3 for your viewing. You're not getting into our actual GIS system and manipulating
4 anything.

5 So refresh map or log out and get back in, and you're good to go. So don't
6 be afraid to click on buttons and try different things.

7 And, again, a description of all the icons is at the help desk; and when you
8 log in and there's no log-in password, you just click on the map. That will be the
9 screen that you will see; and as we discussed, these were all of the areas that
10 were investigated during those EE/CAs. On the right side are layers and this is
11 where you can get and see what the different data types are that are available
12 to review. Visible, whenever there's a checkmark in visible, that's what you're
13 going to actually see on the screen.

14 Active, you can only click one active at a time, and when something is
15 active, you can actually get more information on that specific topic. So if you
16 site photos active, when you get in and click on a walk or site photos, you'll --
17 site photos can pop up for you, but you can't see all of those at one time, so
18 you'll toggle back and forth.

19 So, for instance, you want to zoom in and get information on an area,
20 you'll click on the magnifying glass with a plus for the zoom in. You'll come back
21 over and you'll draw a square or a polygon where you want to get information on.
22 So since there's a lot more information on OOU3, it will then pull up this visual;
23 and since we have aerial photography on an active on a visible layer, you get
24 actually the aerial photography will be behind it. If that slows down your

1 system, because it is very - a very large data set, you want might want to toggle
2 that off.

3 Okay. Now you want to get information on OOU3, so you would click the
4 "I" button for information, and then you would click on OOU3; and at the
5 bottom of your screen it will actually give you a summary of the identifier, the
6 past use, the present use, what ordnance is most likely to be found or through
7 that Archive Search Report has been found, the density and some of the
8 information that's presented in those reports give a snapshot of information.

9 Site photos, if you were to go on and activate site photos, click on the
10 information button, and these blue dots are your site photos. Those are active.
11 Click on one of those. You'll actually get the information that corresponds to
12 the photograph, and then you can go ahead and anything that's in blue you can
13 click on, and that will give you the photo reference. Now - and I'll let you all
14 play around with this.

15 If you click on the hyperlink button, which I don't think is in this, which is
16 the lightning bolt, that will kind of eliminate some steps, and that will actually
17 take you straight to a document and that data in the data set that I showed you
18 earlier and the photos directly from the technical documents. So it kind of
19 saves a step.

20 So you get information on a lightning bolt to get more photographs, and
21 that's it, and that's the web page.

22 BY MR. SLATER:

23 Suzy, does it have any RAB By-Laws on there, also?

24 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

25 It should, and I can check on that.

1 BY MR. SLATER:

2 Okay.

3 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

4 Any other questions?

5 BY MR. HAYES:

6 Do you know the cost of the website or the ongoing cost?

7 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

8 The maintenance, we manage the website, and with - this was built
9 several years ago, so we just update it, and to do the update and maintenance is
10 a minimal amount.

11 I don't know if the Corps wants to give out the operational costs, but, you
12 know, once we built the pages and ---

13 BY MR. HAYES:

14 Yeah.

15 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

16 --- the technology on the servers is pretty straightforward these days.

17 BY MR. HAYES:

18 I have a question from the public to ask tonight, but I - I put it up on the
19 web yesterday. A member of the public didn't like that the CampCroft.com
20 was under Zapata Engineering, so before the meeting I went on the
21 networksolutions.com and pulled it up under who it is, and, you know, I can
22 report back to them when I see them that US Army Corps of Engineers is the
23 registered name. So somehow or another initially ---

24 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

25 Well, when our ---

1 BY MR. HAYES:

2 --- it was ---

3 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

4 --- task order ended ---

5 BY MR. HAYES:

6 Yeah.

7 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

8 --- last April, May, all of those rights and ownership ---

9 BY MR. HAYES:

10 Went back to the Corps.

11 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

12 --- is the Corps of Engineers, even though we manage the website, Zapata
13 Engineering, ---

14 BY MR. HAYES:

15 Yeah, that's why I said it's technical.

16 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

17 --- the Corps of Engineers pays for it.

18 BY MR. HAYES:

19 Technical contract ---

20 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

21 They are the owner.

22 BY MR. HAYES:

23 --- is with Zapata Engineering.

24 It says it was last updated on October 3rd, '06.

25 BY MR. NESBIT:

1 Keep in mind one thing. Even though Zapata provides the maintenance
2 and update of the web page, the primary purpose of that web page is to provide
3 information to the general public. That web page is owned by the Corps of
4 Engineers. Okay. Once it's been developed, we contract for someone to develop
5 it based on our specifications and requirements, and then if, in fact, we decide
6 by contract or whatever means of keeping that up to date, in this particular
7 case we felt it was more efficient to keep it updated by the contractor, and
8 that's the way it's run at this point in time, and it will continued to be run that
9 way unless we see some legitimate reason for changing it. Okay.

10 It's not a major cost to the government. In fact, the - we get a bigger
11 bang for the buck in a - in a major way in terms of questions that comes either
12 to Charleston District, Huntsville and/or to Zapata for basic information about
13 areas within the project that they can readily go and seek even without going to
14 the library ---

15 BY MR. HAYES:

16 Right.

17 BY MR. NESBIT:

18 --- that they can have right at their fingertips at home.

19 Our effort, not just to do this with this particular project, but to try and
20 make this available for as many of our active projects within the Corps that we
21 can because it's been that successful.

22 Okay.

23 BY MR. HAYES:

24 The reason - the reason I'm - I just wanted to clarify it to the public
25 because somebody came to me and said, "Well, what's Zapata doing owning the

1 domain name," and so now I can tell them, you know, they don't own it. It was
2 just listed as that for an amount of time.

3 BY MR. NESBIT:

4 Sure.

5 BY MR. HAYES:

6 Listed under the Corps of Engineering website.

7 BY MR. NESBIT:

8 Not a problem.

9 Any other questions in that regard or concerns?

10 (NO QUESTIONS)

11 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

12 Project status, do you have anything in terms of an overview?

13 BY MR. NESBIT:

14 The next line item to be discussed is project status in terms of an
15 overview of where we are and where we would be going for this coming FY.

16 As most of you know, that this year the budget has not been signed with
17 the Federal Government as of right now. What has that really created for us?

18 Well, a number of things. One, we are looking at the remaining work to be done
19 based upon the second EE/CA that was talked about earlier.

20 One of the areas, assuming funding is available at an - at an amount that
21 we can actually do something significant to reduce the risk to the public, our
22 priorities, as it stands right now, is to try to finish the work in the Wedgewood
23 subdivision, and that's our priority at this point in time, top priority, and we'll
24 continue to work at that in that direction until we're finished in that area; and

1 then we'll expand from there to the remaining areas that are still outlined in
2 the EE/CA No. 2.

3 Yeah, OOU3. Yeah, you can see, and I wouldn't even attempt to try to
4 explain this particular map, but I will let Brendan talk about it a little more.

5 BY MR. SLATER:

6 All right.

7 Prior - prior to me going to Huntsville, when did you all start up here?

8 Five years ago, maybe?

9 BY MR. SCHWALM:

10 About -- it's been several - there's been several projects over ---

11 BY MR. SLATER:

12 Yeah.

13 BY MR. SCHWALM:

14 --- OOU3 over the years, and I think the first one in late 1999, 2000, ---

15 BY MR. NESBIT:

16 Right.

17 BY MR. SCHWALM:

18 --- the UX, contract UXB did a clearance in and amongst the houses.

19 BY MR. SLATER:

20 Yeah, I think the first one was in the center area.

21 BY MR. SCHWALM:

22 Yes, sir.

23 BY MR. SLATER:

24 And then they've basically been doing a clockwise progression. You've
25 probably seen them out on the golf course. The most recent work was these

1 four down here, call them grids, although they're not typical grids, partial grids.
2 We're basically working around in a clockwise motion. So what Ron is alluding to
3 is a continuation of all these ones that aren't filled in that go all the way down
4 and back up and around with the emphasis being on the housing areas, not so
5 much these fairway areas. These are the last ones that were done this past
6 season, the four down here.

7 BY MR. NESBIT:

8 What has been our primary holdup in completing that area has been
9 funding, which I've addressed many times over; and in addressing funding issues,
10 I think I would be remissed if I didn't say that the issue of funding has been
11 brought up at many different levels, levels much higher than myself, both the
12 state as well as federal.

13 There is concern that the environmental program in a whole we were
14 anticipating a major increase in funds prior to the war in Iraq. Needless to say,
15 that has curtailed increases that we expected, but we are still maintaining a
16 level of funding so far as the overall FUDS program is concerned.

17 The South Carolina division have been averaging to the tune of 20 million
18 dollars a year, thereabout, for the FUDS program. That encompasses five
19 states of which South Carolina is one of those five states. Our overall budget
20 has been to the tune of between 1.8 to 2.1 million dollars a year for the State
21 of South Carolina, approximately.

22 Now break that down a little further. That says 2.1 million dollars for
23 the State of South Carolina. Currently we have one active MMRP project, which
24 is an ordnance project, which is Camp Croft. We have one active HTRW

1 project, which is the Greenville former Donaldson - Donaldson Air Force Base
2 project.

3 We also have another MMRP project that's teetering being an active
4 project but moving towards being an active project full blown, which is the
5 Conway Bombing and Gunnery Range project.

6 Now two million dollars don't go very far when you encompass other
7 mandated activity or projects to be taking place during the course of that year.
8 We have mandated projects right now involving support for others - I'm sorry.
9 SI project sites. What is an SI? That's site investigation projects that are
10 involving project sites that have been identified that have suspected MMRP
11 ordnance on those sites or ordnance on those sites.

12 The State of South Carolina had approximately ten sites in total that
13 must be completed with these investigation by FY 2010, mandated, which means
14 three to four sites per year is scheduled to have that work done to last three
15 to four years. That's taken out of that two million dollars that wasn't initially
16 planned.

17 Ordnance in the terms of priority of FUD sites has a lower priority
18 currently than HTRW projects. There's a certain percentage of funds that
19 must be spent toward HTRW projects before you apply funds to MMRP
20 projects. So now -- plus you have administrative costs and other things
21 associated with that throughout the program itself.

22 So now if you look at the mandated projects, you look at projects that
23 have higher priority or certain percentage of projects that must be worked on
24 or funds expended against, then you look at MMRP project, which is probably
25 the most expensive type of work that we do in terms of FUDS.

1 Okay. Why is it so expensive? Because there's so much unknown that
2 we're dealing with.

3 So now you look at two million dollars, and you say, "How come you've only
4 got \$300,000 potentially to work on Camp Croft," and now you understand how
5 the money dwindles down, especially when you have such a small percentage
6 from the very beginning. That sounds very, very depressing. However, South
7 Carolina has been getting, I won't say the fair share, but a good share of the
8 money for the type of work that we've been doing, and we've been getting a lot
9 accomplished with the small amount of funds that we've had available.

10 You might not see every year major activity being completed here at
11 Camp Croft, but believe me, there is always something being done behind the
12 scenes in order to raise the priority at Camp Croft so that we can try to move
13 this site or this project closer to completion and the projected date that was
14 outlined earlier.

15 We still are very hopeful that the funds situation is going to get better.
16 There are people at higher levels that oftentimes say, "We are here to help
17 you." They're always here to help us. I can only tell you every time when I come
18 to these meetings and try to impress upon you that I can't tell you what to do,
19 but I can only suggest that these Board meetings and the Board members and
20 the community members are the ones that make things happen, not me, in terms
21 of funding, in terms of priorities. Okay.

22 I'm off my soap box about that, but I want you to understand it isn't a
23 fact that South Carolina is getting a bad break. It's just that that's the way
24 the funding line drops in terms of priority when you look at the overall program
25 that the FUDS program has really created to deal with, with the kind of

1 priorities that we have to deal with within the program itself; and with that
2 understanding, I think you can understand why oftentimes it seems like we don't
3 have a lot of money, but we still get things done. Okay.

4 Anyone have any questions about funding issue?

5 BY MS. HARTLEY:

6 Not about the funding, but ---

7 BY MR. NESBIT:

8 Yes, ma'am.

9 BY MS. HARTLEY:

10 --- I do have a question. At our last meetings ---

11 BY COURT REPORTER:

12 We need your name.

13 BY MS. HARTLEY:

14 I'm sorry. My name is Cherry Hartley.

15 BY COURT REPORTER:

16 Thank you.

17 BY MS. HARTLEY:

18 At our last meeting a gentleman brought up the issue about trains that
19 had gone through here carrying containers that have purple crosses on them
20 and that they were buried somewhere close by. I'm wondering if anybody has
21 any further information on that.

22 For example, what was in the containers? Where were they buried, or
23 are they still there? And if not, could someone look into that?

24 BY MR. NESBIT:

1 Well, I think we addressed in the last meeting that if, in fact, that might
2 have happened, that we, we the State, need better information and more
3 specific information at best.

4 BY MS. HARTLEY:

5 He says it was documented at the library.

6 BY MR. NESBIT:

7 Well, they need to take that information, put it in writing and address it
8 two places, primarily to the State, the State being South Carolina DHEC.
9 They're better equipped to deal with that issue. If it's something that relates
10 to us and this project, then in fact we can try and deal with the issue once it
11 has been moved over into our area of responsibility.

12 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

13 We found no evidence. No buried drums. In all of the investigations to
14 date there have been no evidence of drum burial pits. Now that's not to say
15 that it might not be somewhere that was not investigated, but based upon the
16 location of those areas of investigation in the Archive Search Report, there's
17 been no evidence of drum burials.

18 BY LIEUTENANT DYAS:

19 I recall on that - this is John Dyas with the Sheriff's Office.

20 If I recall in that meeting, you're talking about a train load of 55 gallon
21 drums from 1940s - from the 1940s to today's date, certainly those drums
22 would have already leaked its fluid, and if so, it would show in soil samples or
23 water samples or whatever other type of samples and vegetation if - if the area
24 was contaminated, and I have yet to see anything in that area.

25 BY MR. NESBIT:

1 Well, that was one of the reasons why we referred to the South Carolina
2 DHEC whether the fellow that night thought it was positive or negative on that.

3 BY MR. HAYES:

4 Robin, didn't you bring that up? Didn't you?

5 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

6 I brought that up. I've been doing some research on that through the
7 CSX Railroad that used to be - (inaudible) - railroad. In May 1945 they did pick
8 up 55 gallon barrels of some liquid from Oak Ridge. They were brought to
9 Spartanburg County and buried where the old landfill is now. It's closed off.
10 Sam Fleming, who is still alive, who suffered from a stroke, used to be a park
11 ranger and used to work with the Sheriff's Office, and he lives in Greenwood
12 now. He was on the detail. That's where I got that information from, and he
13 specifically says he remembers burying those drums with a radiation purple
14 thing on them, and they were told that higher detail was told to be quiet about
15 that, to not say anything about that. They - they were buried in an old - there
16 used to be a lot of soap stone and granite pits around here, and this was buried
17 in an old granite pit and covered up and nothing else was ever said about that,
18 but there are records in CSX headquarters about that train that used to come
19 through Spartanburg carrying 12 cars loaded with 55 - 55 gallon drums.

20 BY MS. HARTLEY:

21 But it was radiation is what you're saying?

22 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

23 Well, that's why I said when they first - the Atomic Energy Commission
24 first started using that sign in the late 1940s, my guess is it was water that

1 they used to cool reactors at Oak Ridge with, which would have a very
2 substantial amount of neutron radiation in it.

3 BY LIEUTENANT DYAS:

4 Robin, do you have Sam Fleming's phone number?

5 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

6 I can get it for you, Lieutenant Dyas. He lives in Greenwood. I've got a
7 sworn statement at home by him that he saw that taking place.

8 BY LIEUTENANT DYAS:

9 And what date did you say that happened?

10 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

11 It was May, I think, the 16th, 17th or 18th of 1945.

12 BY LIEUTENANT DYAS:

13 Do you have a copy of that statement?

14 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

15 Yeah, I can get you a copy of that statement.

16 BY MR. NESBIT:

17 What I also need for you to do, if you would, just like with all the other
18 items that's brought, is put it in writing so that it can go directly to the State,
19 because you're talking about real, real toxic waste -- I can't get it out tonight -
20 so that they can have something official that they can really investigate it,
21 because that's not part of our project at this point, but at least we can get it to
22 the area where it needs to go.

23 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

24 Yes, sir. Also, I think it's not pertinent to this meeting. In 1963, at Lake
25 Edwin Johnson, there were drums of chemicals that were on pallets that were

1 tied up with barbwire that were found leaking. In 1965, they emptied that lake,
2 took those drums down to the Camp Croft landfill, and it was closed. Then again
3 in 1969, more were found.

4 Now that's in the State Forest Commission records, and they were put in
5 that landfill since it's been closed. That's where all this dangerous stuff is
6 supposed to be in that landfill.

7 BY MR. NESBIT:

8 Anyone else have any comments or questions?

9 BY MR. CORBIN:

10 Yes.

11 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

12 Your name, please?

13 BY MR. CORBIN:

14 Do you know if the military buried live ammunition when they closed the
15 camp down in this area?

16 BY MR. NESBIT:

17 Name first so that - you got it?

18 BY COURT REPORTER:

19 I got it on the tag.

20 BY MR. NESBIT:

21 Okay.

22 BY COURT REPORTER:

23 Thank you, though. I appreciate it, though, you all.

24 BY MR. CORBIN:

25 Dickie Corbin.

1 BY COURT REPORTER:

2 Yeah, thank you.

3 BY MR. NESBIT:

4 Personally, I do not know, and based on our Archive Search Report, it has
5 no indication that that was done. Okay. We've done a number of investigations
6 with different locations where folks have suggested that that might have
7 happened, and to date I have not read anything or seen anything that indicate
8 that was in fact the case.

9 BY MR. CORBIN:

10 The reason I ask that question, on my property there's a wall of rock on
11 the creek basin that was just stacked up like so high, and then I cleared those
12 out to see, you know, how deep. Well, there's another wall of rocks backed up
13 just like I pulled the big rocks and all them this week, and I got through about
14 three or four layers and ran into a tree and stopped, but I just wondered if
15 that was something that had been put in there and they had concealed it with
16 all those rocks stacked so neatly in place and as big as they were.

17 BY MR. NESBIT:

18 I have - at this point in time I couldn't tell you. I could not tell you.

19 BY MR. GIBSON:

20 Where is your property?

21 BY MR. CORBIN:

22 It runs between Hazelwood and Ivey Road, that valley. The one where
23 the creek runs right down the middle of it.

24 BY MR. NESBIT:

1 At this point in time what you have found is basically formation of rocks
2 that merits question but no ordnance or anything else?

3 BY MR. CORBIN:

4 Right.

5 BY MR. NESBIT:

6 Okay.

7 BY LIEUTENANT DYAS:

8 Does it look like a retaining wall for the - for that creek bed?

9 BY MR. CORBIN:

10 Excuse me?

11 BY LIEUTENANT DYAS:

12 Does it look like a retaining wall for the creek bed?

13 BY MR. CORBIN:

14 No, it - the creek runs this way, and there's a spring runs this way, and
15 the rock is in that bank where the spring runs into the creek going back in the -
16 you know, away from the creek.

17 BY MR. NESBIT:

18 Okay.

19 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

20 That was a soap stone quarry where he's talking about now. There were
21 14 different soap stone quarries in this area that the Smith family, the
22 Henderson family, White family and four or five other people ran, so I mean,
23 you know, you have soap stone. That might have been what that was.

24 BY MR. CORBIN:

25 This wasn't soap. No, it's a heavy rock.

1 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

2 Heavy rock?

3 BY MR. CORBIN:

4 Yes. Gosh, some of them probably weight two or 300 pounds.

5 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

6 Granite, blue granite?

7 BY MR. CORBIN:

8 All different kinds, and its hard rocks in that basin.

9 BY MR. NESBIT:

10 Are there any other questions?

11 (NO QUESTIONS)

12 BY MR. NESBIT:

13 Okay.

14 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

15 We'll move on to old business. From our last meeting there were two
16 items that were brought up in our last meeting that were documented in the
17 transcript, so I'd like to follow up on those.

18 One was the reference to the topographic surveys that are conducted.
19 These are historical photo surveys, and since Brendan is here, I'll go ahead and
20 ask - it's another tool to look at past land use and scarring of the land to help
21 determine maybe if there are burial pits or other characteristics of where
22 items might be or where they were fired.

23 Brendan, are you aware if that's been finalized or if that's going to be
24 available for use in analysis?

25 BY MR. SLATER:

1 That's what's on the back table.

2 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

3 Oh, we have it on the back table. Okay. So ---

4 BY MR. SLATER:

5 Now there's another part that goes with that. It's a DVD that I have
6 that -- where you can actually turn all these different overlays on and off, and
7 they've been corrected for scale. So, kind of the same idea as what you guys do
8 up here that you're seeing up on this, but you can actually take like a 1940
9 picture and lay the current road system over it or things like that.

10 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

11 So will that be available to the public or not yet?

12 BY MR. SLATER:

13 That would be difficult, I think, because that's really a resource intensive
14 program, and, you know, like some of your CAD stuff, but I mean it's ---

15 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

16 Sure.

17 BY MR. SLATER:

18 It's multi-layered.

19 It would be like trying to run on AUTOCAD ---

20 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

21 Okay.

22 BY MR. SLATER:

23 --- or a microstation on the website. That would be really hard.

24 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

1 But that information will be used by the Corps and any subsequent
2 contact - contractors to assist in those characterizations that we've talked
3 about for future activities.

4 BY MR. SLATER:

5 Yeah, Ron's folks have the same thing I have, and it is a good decision
6 making tool that you can use.

7 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

8 And the hard copy example just for your review is available.

9 Another question that was raised at the last meeting was from Mr.
10 Campbell, and he was curious as to whether there were activities, or if his
11 property had been investigated, and we had asked that he provide us
12 information on where his property is, and we have not received that
13 information. So we'll bring that item to closure.

14 Gary, did you have anything else that you wanted to ---

15 BY MR. HAYES:

16 Yeah, I ---

17 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

18 --- add?

19 BY MR. HAYES:

20 --- had some members of the community, they asked me to look into a
21 few things for them, and I'd like to go ahead and get it out of the way, so we
22 can take care of them in the next meeting, because I've worked on this. I had
23 to go through a lot of the Minutes and things, and that's about the only way I
24 can present what they wanted is to go back through some of the Minutes; and
25 one was Mr. Jesse Johnson. He usually comes to our meetings, and most people

1 that have been coming to the meetings know Mr. Johnson. His father was killed
2 on a peach wagon or something, had a mortar in his back pocket and it blew up
3 and killed him, but - and the RAB one year we got together and found some
4 money and helped buy a tombstone for his father's grave. He was very
5 appreciative about that; but Mr. Johnson -- and Suzy told me earlier that a lot
6 of the cards that went out, some of them returned, and she didn't know if Mr.
7 Johnson knew about the meeting tonight; but he stated on page 26 of the last -
8 top of page 26 in the last Minutes that he ran into a guy, and I saw Mr. Johnson
9 at the Main Post Office about one or two days before the last meeting and told
10 him we was having the meeting, and he said, "I haven't heard of it." He hadn't
11 heard of having it, and he said, "Please find a way for me to know when to
12 come," and then what he says here: "I've been all over the place trying to find
13 the meeting. Some guy just happened to come to the door, and afterwards,
14 Lord, I would never have found upstairs here. I just want to - you know, I like
15 to keep up with what's going on, because there could be something in my house.
16 I don't know."

17 So I looked around different places, and, you know, this - I found
18 different places throughout the Minutes where people were having the same
19 problems, and I think it's something that the Board needs to work on, some kind
20 of resolution to finding the best way for everybody to know, and it even goes
21 back to '95, looked at one of our first meetings. Ms. Susan Fretwell came up
22 with some things that, you know, she just didn't want - I think it was '96. Ms.
23 Fretwell said, "I don't mean to be negative, but if you want us as land --
24 landowners to be responsive, and I think we want to be responsive and we want
25 to be cooperative and we want to work to see that the mess that the

1 government created is cleaned up by the government, but we have a difficult
2 time doing it when we suddenly have obligations placed on us like to subscribe to
3 a certain newspaper and look in it with a fine tooth comb in order to know when
4 and where certain information might be to send that or to be able to stop by
5 the public library and read through the wealth of material that you do have on
6 file there in order to determine whether something is new or different that
7 might affect you personally, and it might not include this week or in the past
8 few days or whatever that time is. I, frankly, don't have that kind of time to
9 run around behind you all to see what you might have done or not done. I want
10 to be cooperative," and it goes on to say, you know, "I want to be as cooperative
11 as I can," but on in that meeting, you know, it carries on and on, and it finally
12 came to the point, and it started with Dr. Powell, professor at Converse College.
13 "Has the time and place for the next meeting been set?"

14 And Mr. Wayne Bogan said, "Yes." He was Corps of Engineers, had Ron's
15 job. "Yes, we'll meet. Yes, sir. We'll do that in just a second."

16 And Ms. McKinney, Suzy, said, "Yes, we'll meet on the 13th of February at
17 7:00. It's a Tuesday evening. We're going to try to set these to be the second
18 Tuesday of every month, and we hope to be back over in Robertson Hall. They
19 had a furnace problem this last week that forced us to be moved to his location.
20 Robertson Hall is the first entrance into the school."

21 Mr. Blake, "I assume the Board" ---

22 Sanford Smith, "What's the date of that, again?"

23 Ms. McKinney, "February 13th, and we'll" ---

24 Mr. Blake, "I assume the Board will decide whether that's when they want
25 to try to have them from now on, right?"

1 Ms. McKinney, "Right. At" ---

2 Mr. Blake, "That's a suggested date."

3 Ms. McKinney, "It's" ---

4 Mr. Thompson, "In other words, it's up to the Board to make the decision
5 when they meet?"

6 Mr. Blake, "That's what I understand, right."

7 And so you go on, then they pass, make a motion when they meet and
8 things like that.

9 So I think it's something the Board needs to look at, opening discussion.
10 I told Jesse Johnson that I'd address the subject, and if you all want to have a
11 discussion, we can have a discussion. If not, I'll go on to the next one.

12 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

13 Now let me just clarify what the procedure is so the Board can take it
14 under consideration and any other recommendations.

15 We currently have a mailing list of over 200 from the residents and local
16 community that over the years we've solicited. Every time we have a meeting,
17 we have a sign-in sheet, so we make sure new individuals, we have their mailing
18 addresses; and approximately one to two weeks before the meetings we'll send
19 out a postcard flyer, which gives the details of the meeting, the location and
20 the time.

21 We also run display advertisements that I think all of the time now have
22 been run in the Upstate section, and they're - I don't know. They're four by six
23 inches, so they're not small buried classified, again, announcing the meetings,
24 and those will run on the Sunday paper and usually the Tuesday, if it's a

1 Thursday meeting, beforehand two to three times over the two weeks prior to
2 the meeting.

3 We post a meeting schedule on the website.

4 So if you have ideas on how else we can notify people, other than you all's
5 word of mouth and contacting individuals that you know who might be interested
6 and letting them know, you know, we can discuss that.

7 I mean there are - there are extremes to go buy databases with
8 everybody in this community and the county to send flyers to. Is that a cost
9 that we can incur? Is that realistic?

10 So, you know, Gary, take that back to them. We're open to any, you know,
11 reasonable and cost benefit, you know, efforts to keep the public apprised.

12 (BRIEF BREAK IN PROCEEDING)

13 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

14 We'll go ahead and get started.

15 Gary, did you have anything else?

16 BY MR. HAYES:

17 Yeah.

18 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

19 Robin, we're going to get things ---

20 BY MR. HAYES:

21 Let's come to order.

22 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

23 --- started. Excuse me.

24 We'll go ahead and get started again.

25 BY MR. ZIMMERMAN:

1 All right.

2 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

3 All right. Thanks.

4 BY MR. HAYES:

5 Okay. The next, Mr. Jimmy Lancaster. I saw Jimmy at the Bi-Lo right up
6 here on Southport and Cedar Springs Road on Highway 56. He wanted me to
7 ask who did the EE/CAs, the number one and number two EE/CAs. What
8 companies performed those EE/CAs?

9 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

10 I believe Parsons and I don't know if we've got it.

11 BY MR. DAVID MULLINAX:

12 Yeah, it was Parsons.

13 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

14 Parsons. I believe Parsons Engineering.

15 BY MR. HAYES:

16 Yeah, that was a long time ago, wasn't it?

17 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

18 One EE/CA.

19 BY MR. HAYES:

20 Okay. Another question ---

21 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

22 And it may have been UXB ---

23 BY MR. HAYES:

24 He wanted to know if ---

25 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

1 --- was the second one.

2 BY MR. HAYES:

3 --- the last work on Wedgewood was put out to bid and if there was a bid
4 number.

5 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

6 The most current work in Wedgewood 2005-2006 was part of an existing
7 task order that had already been competed, yes.

8 BY MR. HAYES:

9 Okay.

10 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

11 It was tasks that had been competed and awarded and were
12 incrementally funded, so that was a competed task order.

13 BY MR. HAYES:

14 Okay. Did it have a bid number?

15 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

16 There is a proposal and a contract number through the Corps of
17 Engineers.

18 BY MR. HAYES:

19 Okay. All right. This is another short one before I get to the little
20 longer one. Ron, we passed a letter to you last week - last meeting. Was
21 anything in that letter talking about the - something that the Forestry
22 Commission?

23 BY MR. NESBIT:

24 The letter that I got I passed onto South Carolina DHEC.

25 BY MR. HAYES:

1 Okay.

2 BY MR. NESBIT:

3 To ---

4 BY MR. HAYES:

5 So nothing came of that?

6 BY MR. NESBIT:

7 No. In fact it was passed on to Richard Hanes, and in a meeting that I
8 had with him, they investigated, they tried to contact people, but nothing came
9 of it. That was the last I had.

10 BY MR. HAYES:

11 So nothing came of that letter?

12 BY MR. NESBIT:

13 No.

14 BY MR. HAYES:

15 Okay. He was concerned that the last work on Wedgewood was kind of
16 overblown and everything, and he said the work has never been like this. It's
17 never cost so much. So I said, "Well, I'll go back and check."

18 So in doing so I checked the times and what was - what the costs were
19 and everything, and it goes along with the presentation about how things, all the
20 mapping and everything is handled at the sites.

21 Okay. What I'm quoting here is from the February 7th, '06, meeting,
22 which is our last meeting.

23 Mr. Schwalm was talking then, "In November '05 we submitted our
24 selection of the targets that were most likely the ordnance or significant metal
25 targets to Huntsville Corps for approval. They approved our strategy for

1 excavating anomalies. They gave us permission to mobilize on three January.
2 My team mobilized out there with about ten personnel. We excavated
3 throughout the project 860 anomalies. We disposed of ten live grenades. We
4 located an additional 16 practice grenades that were expended, and then our
5 team demobilized on 31 January."

6 So to go on, this is where Mr. Nesbit is talking. "We have actually - we
7 were supposed to be on that site for two weeks. We were there three weeks,
8 which costs us additional funds we didn't have but we'll recover. We will work it.
9 We will work it."

10 So I think that's what he was saying was the times didn't match up. So
11 later on in the meeting I asked Mr. Nesbit, I said, "What was the estimated
12 cost for that two weeks towards the grant money?"

13 Mr. Nesbit told me, "What was awarded was a little over a half a million
14 dollars, \$500,000."

15 And so I said to Mr. Nesbit with running over an extra week, "So it ran
16 into \$750,000, probably 50 -- 500?" I don't know what I was saying about
17 probably 500, but I was just saying so it ran into \$750,000.

18 Mr. Nesbit said, "Not quite that much, but it was an additional amount,
19 but that's incorporated in such a way that funding within the division was able
20 to actually deal with those overages."

21 Then I asked Mr. Nesbit, "Do they have an estimate? If we need to go
22 back in there, is there an estimate of what it's going on to take to finish?"

23 Mr. Nesbit said, "There will be. There will be. There isn't one right at
24 this time, because we haven't actually got a complete report yet as to what was
25 accomplished, what's left to be done and what's the estimate, and then we'll

1 actually re-evaluate the total amount of the work that's left in that area to be
2 done and try to work with it from there cost wise as well as positioning what
3 area would be done next."

4 So that's what he was talking about after this meeting.

5 So I looked back to July 13th of 1999 to where the fellow who was - I was
6 talking about earlier, and this - this is really time consuming to look - look
7 through all this to try to find anything that correlates with the costs comparing
8 the times and things, and so this is with Mr. Hub {sic} Blankinship's talking. He's
9 technical manager or project manager with Huntsville from the Center of
10 Expertise for Ordnance, and he works with the Charleston to provide ordnance
11 expertise in the Charleston District for Camp Croft. This is July 13th, 1999,
12 and I'm starting 00005. I'm just going down this way.

13 He says, "Since the last meeting, I realize that we haven't really gotten
14 you a good status update of where we were, what we're doing and what we have
15 ongoing. So I tried to put together something tonight to at least help you
16 understand where we are contract wise and what pieces of work we have under
17 way and what we have planned in the future. From this light, I apologize. I
18 don't have handouts for everyone."

19 I can skip that part.

20 "Last year, our contract with HFA, the capacity on that contract expired,
21 and we had to change contractors. What we've done is hired UXB
22 International. They've been over there before and they've done work in the
23 park. They're a very good company. We found them under contract right now
24 to do removal action in the Wedgewood area. That's OOU3 right up in there,
25 and also in Area 11C and D. Those are two of the areas up by Wedgewood.

1 These two up in the very top. The reason we went to those next, they're
2 closest to the populated area, and right there adjacent to the Wedgewood
3 Subdivision, so we were fortunate enough to have enough money left this year
4 to pick those up so that we could get all those areas up by Wedgewood done at
5 one time. We also extended our contract or modified the contract with Zapata
6 to provide on-the-ground support during the removal action in the Wedgewood
7 area. They'll be able - available to set up a brochure and a pamphlet for all
8 landowners to go to them and tell them exactly what we're doing. We'll go to
9 their house before we start any work in the area and explain individually to
10 them exactly what's going on and when and how they'll be affected. Just for a
11 point of reference, the contracts with UXB for those three areas are in the
12 neighborhood of a million dollars, just the round numbers."

13 So it goes on. Mr. Blankinship says, "The actual length of execution is
14 about six months, and this will - this will help. The reason I said about six
15 months, hopefully, this will help you understand why I couldn't put a real good
16 number on it. The approach we're using is very similar to what we did at Dr.
17 Lowry's in the latter phases of his - his work on his property. We're using
18 geophysical mapping, and in this case the primary instrument that we'll use is
19 the EM-61. For those who haven't seen it, if you can tell much from the slide."

20 So he goes into that, and he carries on.

21 "After we finish the geophysical mapping, which will take about a month
22 in the Wedgewood area, we'll stop and everyone will leave the site. There won't
23 be anyone left out here. We'll take that data, do the analysis. The contractor
24 will analyze it, and then they're doing their analysis, we'll also take it into our
25 office and do a parallel analysis of the same data.

1 We - there are several different pieces of software that you can use to
2 analyze this data, and we'll use a couple of different ones, overlay the results
3 and everything that the contractor thinks we should dig, we'll dig those, plus
4 everything we think we should dig in addition to that, we'll dig those as well to
5 make sure that his analysis of the data is correct, and we'll also go back and do
6 what - something similar to the quality assurance that we did before so that
7 we'll go into that area and check it with another instrument just to make sure
8 that we haven't missed anything."

9 BY MR. NESBIT:

10 Excuse me.

11 I don't mean to interrupt you, but I'm having a problem understanding two
12 things. One is there is a question about the costs of the work that has been
13 done or the costs that it's taking to do the work or the - or is it a question
14 about our process in doing the work?

15 BY MR. HAYES:

16 I think it's mainly the costs for the time, if that ---

17 BY MR. NESBIT:

18 Okay. And if he is referring to time, and - and - and I'm glad you said
19 that. Okay. Because the comparison that you're making is based from 1999 ---

20 BY MR. HAYES:

21 Yeah.

22 BY MR. NESBIT:

23 --- to 2006. Okay. And there are major, major differences in that time
24 period of what was estimated at that time versus what is estimated now. What
25 is estimated at that time based upon what we foresaw as being necessary to do

1 what we need to do and what would it cost, prices are completely different
2 from what they are now.

3 Information is better, and I - I -- I'm looking at what work was done in
4 2005 as an example as the amount of money that was expended to take care of
5 what was done.

6 You mentioned the \$500,000, the contract, and we were there two weeks
7 versus three weeks, program versus what actually happens. Well, we don't do
8 continuously as to what we anticipate problems to an extent, but in this
9 particular case we had problems associated with people and a situation that
10 created us being there longer than we needed to be. That increased the cost
11 of the contract. What we project the cost would be back in '99, of course, we
12 didn't perceive that it would take us until 2005 or six, and we're still there,
13 because, number one, we're moving slower because of the amount of work and
14 how the work has to be done, what we found, and we are not able to get - take
15 care of all of the removal activities in that one time because we've having to do
16 it in pieces rather than doing the whole broad amount.

17 Okay. So we're comparing apples and oranges, so to speak.

18 Soil density, other things you find in the area, the technology and
19 everything else changes from '99 to 2005, which means the prices go up. Okay.
20 Safety requirements that we have to adhere to, prices go up. Amount of people
21 we've got on a site, prices go up. Our rules, our regulations, our criteria,
22 everything changes every year, prices go up. We're doing the things and try to
23 get prices to go down based upon the technology and increase our knowledge of
24 the site, so that when we do move into the site, we don't have to mobilize three
25 or four times rather than just one.

1 So we think and we feel very good about our process about how we are
2 doing what needs to be done. The question that we've got is no, we don't have
3 enough funds to do the overall project quickly to get out totally, and we're
4 trying to come up with means of doing that.

5 So, yes, it's cost more money. Yes, we are making headway, but, no, the
6 prices from '99 and 2005 is not going to be the same. You're not going to get
7 the same amount of work done in '99 - correction - in 2006 that we got done in
8 2000 or in 1999.

9 BY MR. HAYES:

10 Well, that helped me summarize what I was going to say instead of me
11 summarizing it wrong.

12 BY MR. NESBIT:

13 Okay.

14 BY MR. HAYES:

15 I've got two more paragraphs. Let me finish these paragraphs, and - and
16 then I won't have to do a summary.

17 BY MR. NESBIT:

18 Sure.

19 BY MR. HAYES:

20 This is still Mr. Blankinship, I think. Yeah.

21 "After the analysis, we'll come back and do the actual intrusive work and
22 to dig --- and dig the anomalies. We expect that to last, just as a guess right
23 now, eight to ten weeks. We don't know how many anomalies we'll have to dig,
24 but our best estimate, based on the information we have, puts it at about an
25 eight to ten week effort."

1 And I'll skip down to 00011, 16. "By using this method, we feel like we can
2 save a substantial amount of time and disruption in the neighborhood, and based
3 on the bids we get or we've gotten, if you remember back, the estimate for
4 doing this clearance was about three million dollars. Now we're sitting less than
5 a million based on using this new method. So I think we've seen substantial
6 savings and costs, and, hopefully, disruption to the people in the neighborhood."

7 So I researched that, and what he was telling me it shouldn't cost that
8 much, and all I can say is to that million dollars, if you add four weeks in there
9 that they were in there before and you take less of the eight to ten weeks and
10 add those together, that gives you 12 weeks for a million dollars where later on
11 we had over half a million dollars for three weeks. So, like I said, Ron
12 summarized that for me, and there's just one more thing to add.

13 I went back in August 30th, '05, and I'm on page four, number 21, and this
14 is Mr. Schwalm, again. This is the meeting before our last meeting when they
15 said they went over a week, and they were supposed to be in there two weeks,
16 and they went on three weeks.

17 "We're going to start the intrusive investigation part of the work. The
18 first week in January we're going to mobilize to this site, do equipment
19 calibrations, start inquiring the areas that we want to dig, and I believe it's the
20 first - it would be the second Monday in January. I think that's the tenth. I
21 don't mean on that, but I think it's the tenth of January. We're going to be in
22 the field actually investigating targets in this area, so - and then we expect to
23 be completed with that field work by the first of February."

24 All I can summarize that is January, the 31 days, they went on the tenth.
25 Subtract ten from 31, that's 21 days, and it just shows that they were going to

1 be in there three weeks to start with; and then they reported at the next
2 meeting that it was only going to take two weeks and it lasted three weeks.

3 So that's all I was going to present where somebody asked me to look this
4 up and draw our own conclusions from that.

5 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

6 And to just try to summarize, again, without going into all of the contract
7 mechanisms, this work is competitively bid to companies that hold contract with
8 the Corps. Those proposals are evaluated based on technical merit and cost
9 value. There are site conditions that the best laid plan is never what you think
10 when you get out into the field, and you've got to be able to be responsive to
11 evacuations that might not need - might not have been in the original plan, the
12 metallic soils that might impact your data, so you have to deal with those data
13 issues before you can dig, there's more stuff out there to dig than you had
14 originally proposed, all of those will influence how your project progresses and
15 ultimately the cost.

16 You will see that oftentimes these task orders that are rewarded are a
17 firm fixed price basis, and when that's the case, whether it's bid on two weeks
18 and it takes a contractor three or four weeks, the cost to the government is
19 the same.

20 So, Gary, some of these were fixed price tasks, so there were not
21 additional costs that were incurred, at least passed on. So that all needs to
22 take - be taken into consideration in the evaluation; and as Ron said, since this
23 work started in the late '90s, there's been multiple contracts, multiple awards,
24 multiple technologies, and all of those have a different way to take into account
25 costs, field team structures, and you really cannot compare the costs of doing

1 business today and the team size to what we did, you know, seven or eight years
2 ago because of the different requirements, safety requirements, technologies
3 and advancements.

4 BY MR. HAYES:

5 Okay. We've ---

6 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

7 Hopefully, that will help.

8 BY MR. HAYES:

9 We've got it on record now so if it's brought up again.

10 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

11 You can say you've asked the question and you now have a summary.

12 BY MR. HAYES:

13 Yeah.

14 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

15 Very good.

16 Is there anything else?

17 BY MR. HAYES:

18 Other than somebody said, you know - well, I went and checked it out
19 myself. They said website was down for about four months, and that's - that's
20 the only other thing I have. You already covered the website.

21 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

22 Well, it was down when the task order ended for a four-month period.

23 BY MR. SLATER:

24 For the transfer of the domain name.

25 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

1 Right.

2 Lieutenant Dyas or Rick, anything to add?

3 BY LIEUTENANT DYAS:

4 No.

5 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

6 Brendan?

7 BY MR. SLATER:

8 No.

9 BY MR. NESBIT:

10 There's a gentleman.

11 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

12 Great. Sir, your name, please?

13 BY MR. BIGGERSTAFF:

14 Yes, Gary Biggerstaff. I'm kind of new to the meetings, and I'd just like
15 to ask a couple of questions, if possible, and one is how dangerous is the area;
16 and if it is that dangerous, then what about the deer hunters that are allowed
17 just to go freely hunting down in there?

18 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

19 And the area you're referring to is specifically in the park or ---

20 BY MR. BIGGERSTAFF:

21 In the park. In the park.

22 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

23 There - there have been removals in the park in the areas that were high
24 risk. There have been several areas there have been signs posted that if you

1 see anything, you notify the proper authorities. There not have been any
2 reported incidents or finds down in the park.

3 BY MR. RENNA:

4 And they shouldn't be digging if they're deer hunting anyway.

5 BY MR. BIGGERSTAFF:

6 Well, I ain't - well, I'm just talking about something that's on -- that's
7 laying on the surface or something and it blew up. I mean I get down there and
8 ride horses and things, and I just wondered about the trails and how far off
9 the trails. We're reworking the trails and some of them are worn out, and we're
10 going off of the trails now, and I just want to see how ---

11 BY MR. NESBIT:

12 Let me - let me - let me mention this, and we went through extensive
13 discussions with the Park Service.

14 BY MR. BIGGERSTAFF:

15 Right.

16 BY MR. NESBIT:

17 Where areas that we, the Corps, was responsible for some type of
18 clearance and/or investigation. We made that information to the Park Service.
19 They marked areas that were trails where horse - horse and bike riders were
20 to be able to utilize. There are areas of the park that they had decided were
21 not to be utilized, and they - they being the Park Service, okay?

22 BY MR. BIGGERSTAFF:

23 Correct. Okay.

24 BY MR. NESBIT:

1 They also were briefing people on the use of the park of areas, and they
2 have maps of the areas that were considered safe, if I'm not mistaken, in
3 certain locations over at the park, and they were, especially the deer hunters
4 and others of special interest groups were - my last information from the Park
5 Service were being instructed and given safety briefings on how to utilize the
6 park during their time using that area.

7 Now I can't tell you how safe the park is. I can only tell you about the
8 areas that we have done work at, and we made certain that they were aware of
9 those location marks and that they were to make that information available to
10 the general public; and that's from my knowledge is what they have been doing.

11 Okay.

12 BY MR. BIGGERSTAFF:

13 Thank you, sir.

14 BY LIEUTENANT DYAS:

15 Let me - let me just add to that.

16 BY MR. NESBIT:

17 Uh-huh (affirmative response).

18 BY LIEUTENANT DYAS:

19 Because there was an incident that I had to go on a couple of weeks back.
20 It wasn't in this area, but since you said you're riding horses, a lady was riding a
21 horse up on Hogback Mountain ---

22 BY MR. BIGGERSTAFF:

23 Uh-huh (affirmative response).

24 BY LIEUTENANT DYAS:

1 --- in Greenville County and ended up picking up a fuse to probably a 105
2 millimeter mortar, and so if you're out in the park and you see something, don't
3 pick it up. You can call us, and we'll come out there from wherever we're at.

4 BY MR. BIGGERSTAFF:

5 Yeah.

6 BY LIEUTENANT DYAS:

7 We'll come respond, but she picked it up, threw it in her saddle bag and
8 rode back with it on the horse, so - like that's not - that's not a plan. That's not
9 safe.

10 BY MR. BIGGERSTAFF:

11 Oh, I know. I am not going to go pick up nothing. I just don't want to hit
12 something and trigger it. If I pick it up, I'm going to throw it.

13 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

14 Did you have another question, sir?

15 (NO VERBAL RESPONSE)

16 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

17 What I'd like to do is we've been going very long this evening. We've had
18 some good dialogue. There are note cards on the front table, and I have some
19 here. If there are topics that you would like to have addressed and added to
20 our agenda for the next meeting, you want to write those down. The best way
21 to get on an agenda for new business is to go ahead and formally notify the
22 Board or myself so that we can make sure that those topics are added for
23 discussion. It helps us manage our agenda a little bit better.

24 So if anybody has any thoughts or topic, you can fill out that card, and
25 leave those with me.

1 Any questions from the Board?

2 BY MR. HARTLEY:

3 When is our next meeting?

4 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

5 I knew somebody was going to ask that. I am, with the holidays, thinking
6 it would be either February or March, and ---

7 BY MR. HARTLEY:

8 Could we set a date today ---

9 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

10 I ---

11 BY MR. HARTLEY:

12 --- for that meeting?

13 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

14 With the continuing resolution and funding, I don't know that that's
15 possible. What I can do is provide the Board my email, and you can let me know
16 of dates that would work well, and then when we know that we can definitely set
17 a time in either February or March, I will email the Board back per your
18 consensus on a date that will work. Will that help?

19 BY MR. SLATER:

20 Contractually, why don't you explain what you're contractually signed up
21 for currently?

22 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

23 Under our Zapata Engineering's current contract we have a one-year
24 contract with the Corps to facilitate the RAB.

25 BY MR. SLATER:

1 On a?

2 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

3 And we are set for quarterly meetings, and we're only paid for whatever
4 meetings we actually conduct. So this is the first meeting, but we're actually in
5 the second quarter of the term of our task. So I would like to try to get us to
6 have two more meetings to at least get three out of four quarters.

7 BY MR. SLATER:

8 So we're quote one quarter behind, but you could double up in a quarter to
9 facilitate everybody coming up to speed, as it were, and then Suzy's company is
10 currently on contract for quarterly. So that's what you're working with. It's
11 kind of a fixed number of meetings to plan around.

12 BY MR. HAYES:

13 Well, we've just been meeting twice a year, right?

14 BY MR. NESBIT:

15 No, we've been meeting quarterly. It just adjusts based on the months.

16 The meetings have not been on the same month every year primarily
17 because trying to make the meeting, one, where we were having small numbers
18 of people, number one, coming; and secondly, we wanted the meetings to be
19 informative and provide good information so that everyone knew what was going
20 on, and that there were no activity and nothing really transpired between the
21 last meeting and the next one that was scheduled to come up, it was deemed not
22 necessary or it just waste of your time and mine to come up here for a meeting
23 that nothing was going to be passed on, and that's the reason why oftentimes it
24 seemed like it might have slipped a month or two months is the reason behind it.

25 BY MR. HAYES:

1 Are we in the beginning of the year now?

2 BY MR. NESBIT:

3 Yes.

4 Quarter. I'm sorry.

5 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

6 Yes, quarterly.

7 BY MR. NESBIT:

8 Starting the second quarter next month.

9 BY MR. HAYES:

10 We're in the first quarter now?

11 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

12 My task order is second quarter.

13 BY MR. NESBIT:

14 Well, the task order is second quarter.

15 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

16 The task order is second quarter. We were awarded in July.

17 Any other questions?

18 So to summarize that, what I will do is provide the Board my email, and if
19 you know of dates that you know that you're not available or recommendations
20 on dates that you are, then I'll consolidate all that information and send an
21 email back to you when we're able to confirm a date and make sure you know well
22 in advance.

23 And at our next meeting we will vote on the By-Laws, and we'll also
24 nominate and vote on a chair.

25 Any other questions or comments?

1 Well, again, we appreciate your interest and your involvement.

2 BY MR. NESBIT:

3 Thank you all.

4 BY MR. MULLINAX:

5 Can we adjourn?

6 BY MR. NESBIT:

7 Yes.

8 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

9 George is ready.

10 BY MR. MARLER:

11 You move and I'll second it.

12 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

13 Do you have the website up?

14 BY MR. SCHWALM:

15 Yes.

16 BY MS. CANTOR-MCKINNEY:

17 We have the website online, internet, so if anyone wants to see how it
18 works, feel free to do so.

19 BY MR. HAYES:

20 I move to adjourn.

21 BY MR. MARLER:

22 I second.

23 BY MR. MULLINAX:

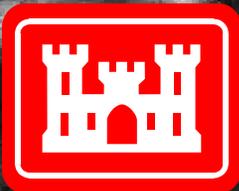
24 I second.

25 (MEETING ADJOURNED AT 8:55 P.M.)

Former Camp Croft Spartanburg, SC

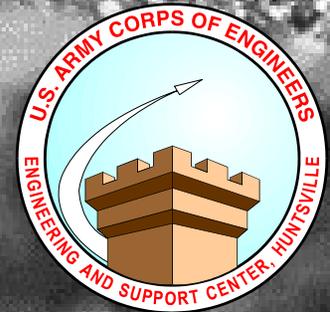
Restoration Advisory Board
Meeting

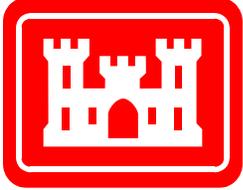
November 30, 2006



US Army Corps
of Engineers

Charleston District





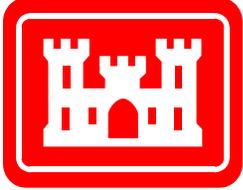
History

The infantry replacement Training Center in Spartanburg, South Carolina was activated on January 10, 1941. It was a training facility for all phases of combat and encompassed approximately 19,000 acres.



By July 1945, nearly 200,000 men had trained at the facility named "Camp Croft."

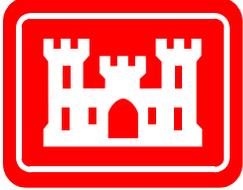
In 1947, the camp was declared excess to the War Assets Administration, and parcels of the land were disposed of by sale or quitclaim to organizations, business interests, and former owners.



DERP-FUDS

The former Camp Croft restoration project is funded by the Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS), mandated by Congress in 1986.

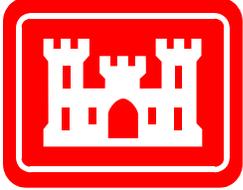
Since 1995, more than \$15,000,000 has been appropriated for the evaluation and restoration of the former Camp Croft site.



Munitions and Explosives of Concern

Munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) consists of artillery, missiles, mortars, ammunition, and explosives designed to cause harm to individuals or damage to material.



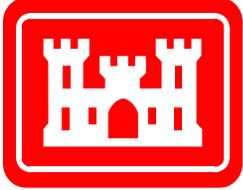


Restoration Advisory Board

A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was established in 1995 to encourage partnerships between members of the community and the Government, and to serve as a forum for the discussion and exchange of information between the US Army Corps of Engineers, regulatory agencies, and the community regarding the munitions response activities at the former Camp Croft.

The RAB is comprised of individuals representing diverse community interests, and meets on a regular basis.





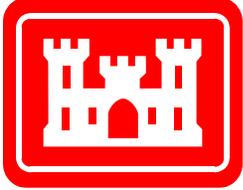
Historical Documentation

In 1984, the US Army Corps of Engineers conducted a site survey which concluded that there was a potential for surface and subsurface munitions at the former Camp Croft.

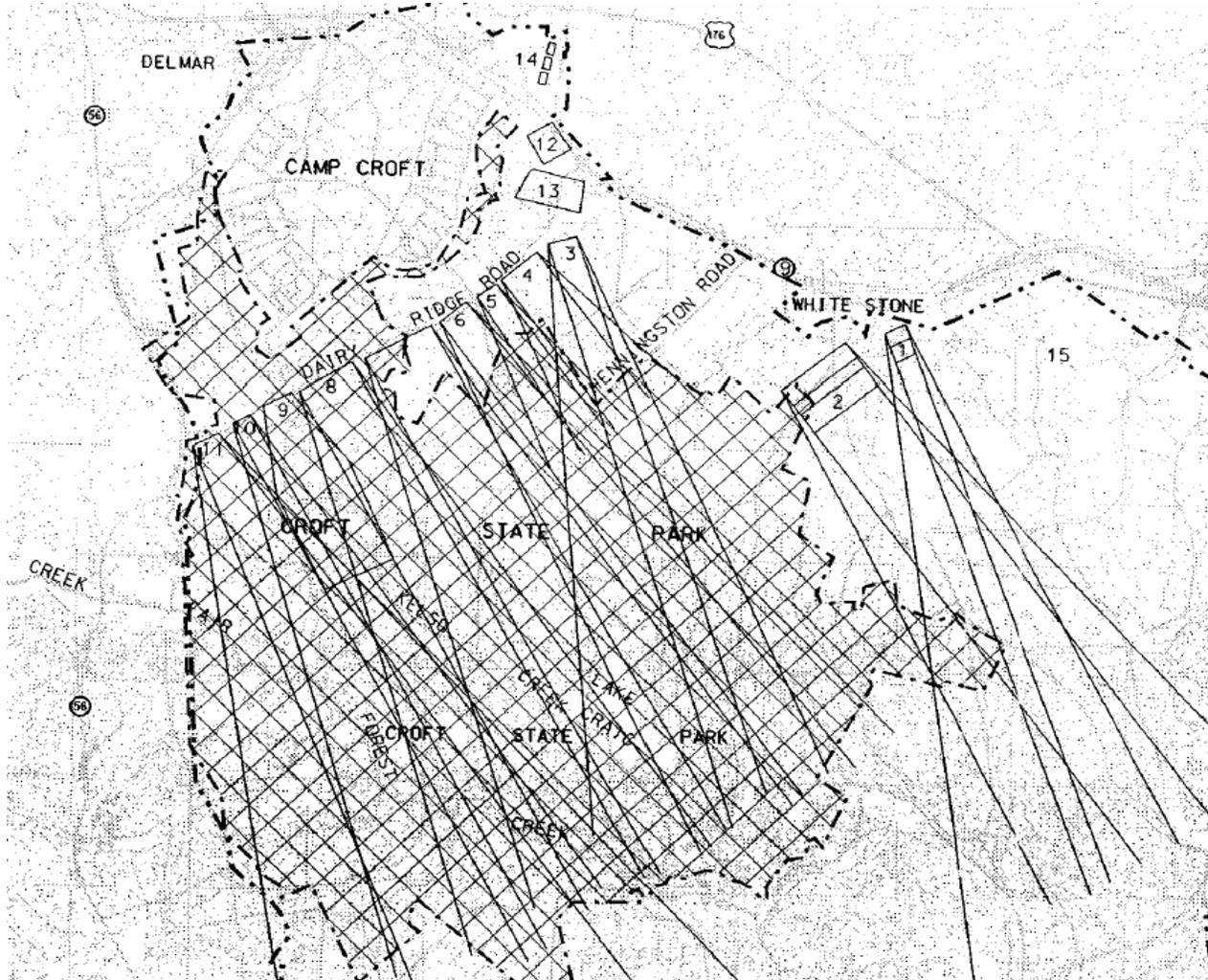
In 1991, the US Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, conducted a Preliminary Assessment Study which determined that the site was eligible for further investigation under the DERP-FUDS program.

The US Army Corps of Engineers gathered historical and anecdotal information on the past land use and munitions used at the former camp. This information is presented in the Archives Search Report (1993) and Supplemental Archives Search Report (1996).

This information was used to develop a priority ranking for subsequent evaluations.

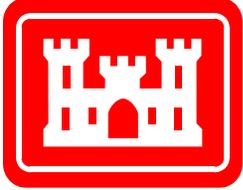


Historical Documentation



LEGEND:

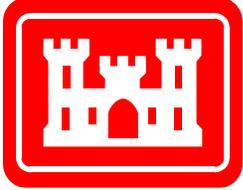
1. Rifle – Auto. Rifle – 200-300 yds
2. Rifle – Auto. Rifle – 200-300 yds
3. Landscape Target – 600', 9 sets
4. AA Miniature Range – 1080'
5. Pistol – 600', 120 targets
6. 1000 inch machine gun range
7. Rifle – Auto. Rifle – field targets
8. Machine gun – field targets
9. 60mm and 81mm mortar
10. 1000 inch AT
11. Moving target AT
12. Grenade court
13. Bayonet court
14. Gas Chambers
15. Combat Ranges



Time Critical Removal Action

Two TCRAAs were completed early in the project to surface clear all unexploded ordnance in areas readily accessible to the public. These areas included:

- 50 acres of Croft State Park, near the fitness trail
- 15 acres of privately-owned property

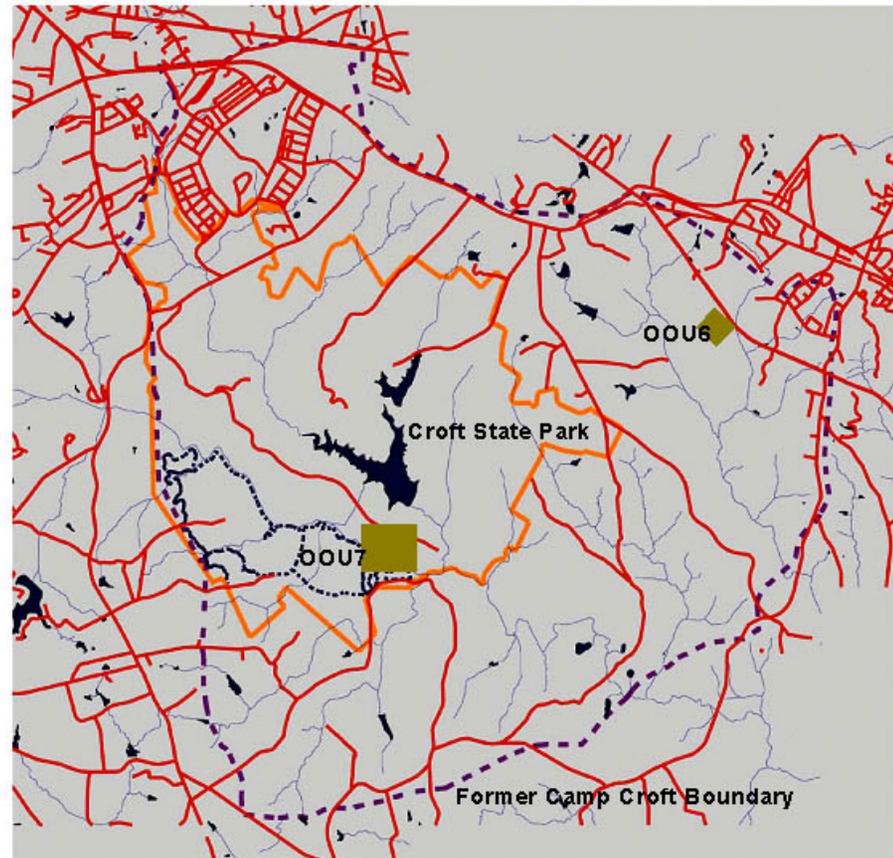


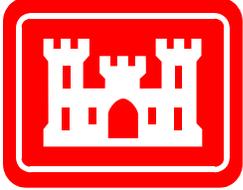
Time Critical Removal Action

Surface Clearance

Items found:

- 36 – 60mm mortar
- 1 – 155mm projectile w/ burster tube
- 3 – 2.36" rockets (expended)
- 1 – 105mm projectile
- 14,000 pounds scrap

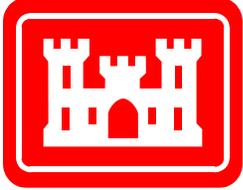




Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

The EE/CA process includes:

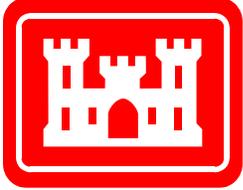
- Review of historical information
- Define data collection requirements
- Data collection
- Evaluation of risk based on:
 - Types of munitions (UXO, inert, scrap)
 - Depth of penetration
 - Sensitivity of the munitions
 - Likelihood of human exposure based on land use
- Documentation of Response Alternatives and Associated Costs
- Regulatory and Public Review/Comment Period
- Action Memorandum signed by the US Army Corps of Engineers



Data Collection



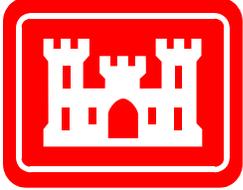
Establish sample grids



Data Collection



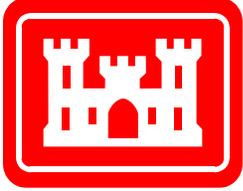
Digital geophysical mapping



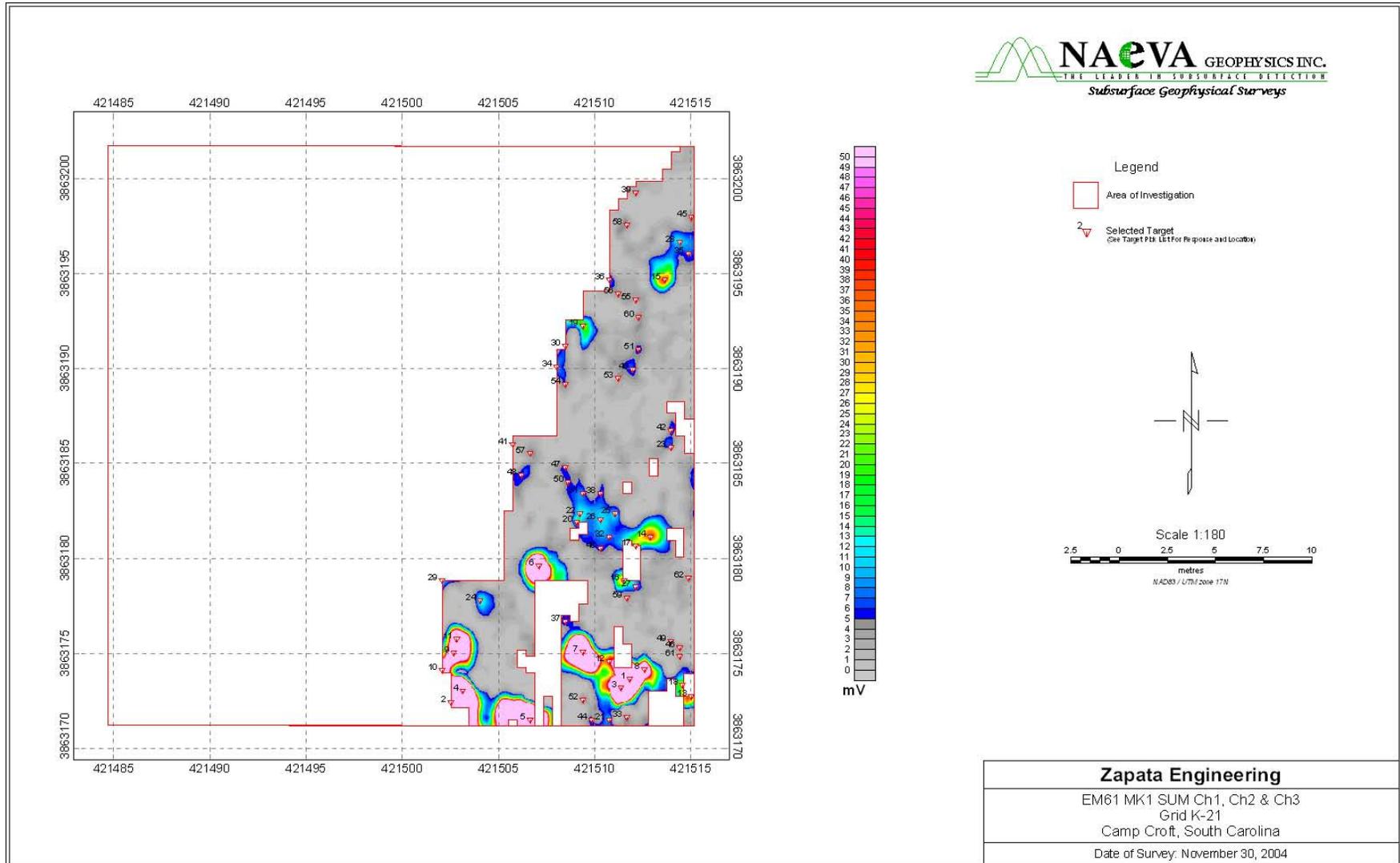
Data Collection

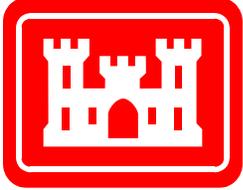


Digital geophysical mapping

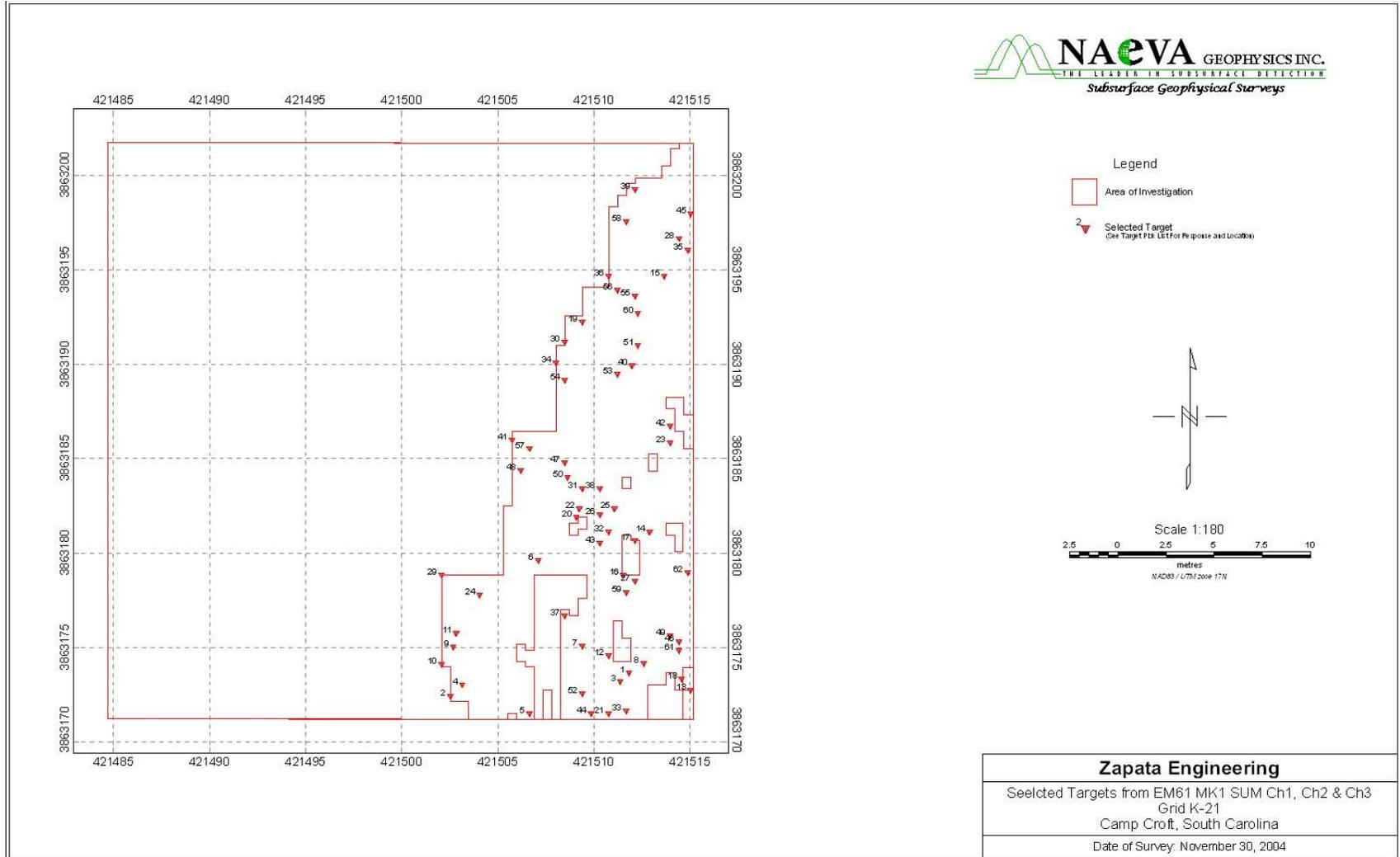


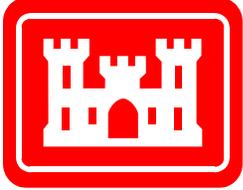
Data Processing and Analysis





Data Processing and Analysis

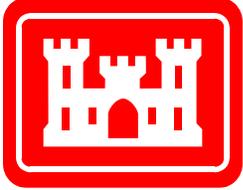




Intrusive Investigation



Reacquire selected anomalies and excavate



EE/CA

Two Engineering Evaluations/Cost Analyses have been completed for the former Camp Croft. Areas of investigation are divided into smaller, manageable areas referred to as ordnance operable units (OOUs).

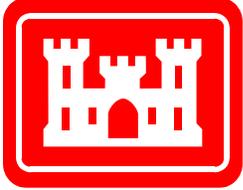
The EE/CA identifies munitions concerns and presents risk reduction alternatives for each area of concern.

Phase I - January 1996

Action Memorandum dated February 1996

Phase II - January 1998

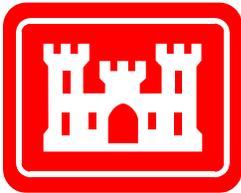
Action Memorandum dated March 1999



Action Memo Phase I EE/CA

Identified 9 Ordnance Operable Units

- OOU1A Croft State Park/ No Further Action
- OOU1B Croft State Park/Surface Clearance/ Complete
- OOU2 Croft State Park/Surface Clearance/ Complete
- OOU3 Wedgewood Subdivision/Clearance to Depth/Complete
- OOU4 Croft State Park/ No Further Action
- OOU5 Private properties/ No Further Action
- OOU6 Private property/Clearance to Depth/Complete
- OOU7 Croft State Park/ Clearance to Depth/ Complete
- OOU8 Croft State Park/ No Further Action



Phase I EE/CA OOUs

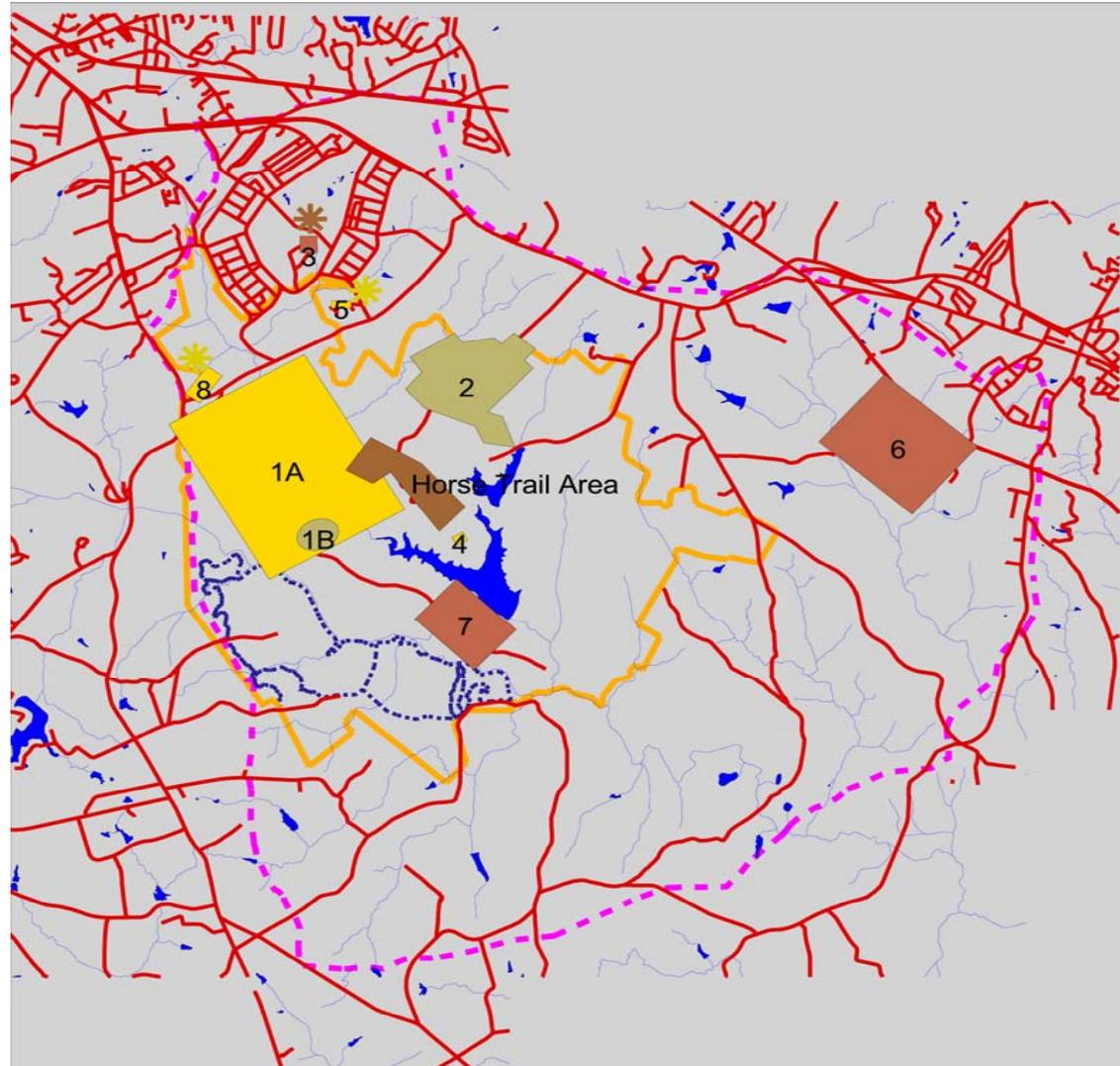
Risk Reduction Alternatives

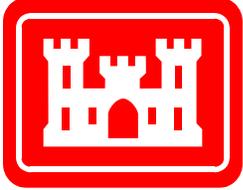
Croft OOU

-  Clearance to Depth
-  Surface Clearance
-  No Further Action

Explanation

-  Croft State Park
-  Former Camp Croft
-  Streets
-  Streams
-  Lakes
-  Horse Trails



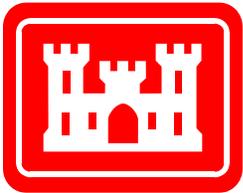


Action Memo Phase II EE/CA

Identified 19 additional sectors

OOU9A - E	Croft State Park/ <u>No Further Action</u>
OOU9F - H	Private property/ <u>No Further Action</u>
OOU10	Croft State Park/ <u>Surface Clearance</u>
OOU11	Private property/ <u>Clearance to Depth</u>
OOU12	Private property/ <u>Clearance to Depth</u>
OOU3 (expanded)	Private property/ <u>Clearance to Depth/Ongoing</u>

Private properties in proximity to Henningston Road were not investigated due to Right-of-Entry refusal.



Phase II EE/CA OOUs

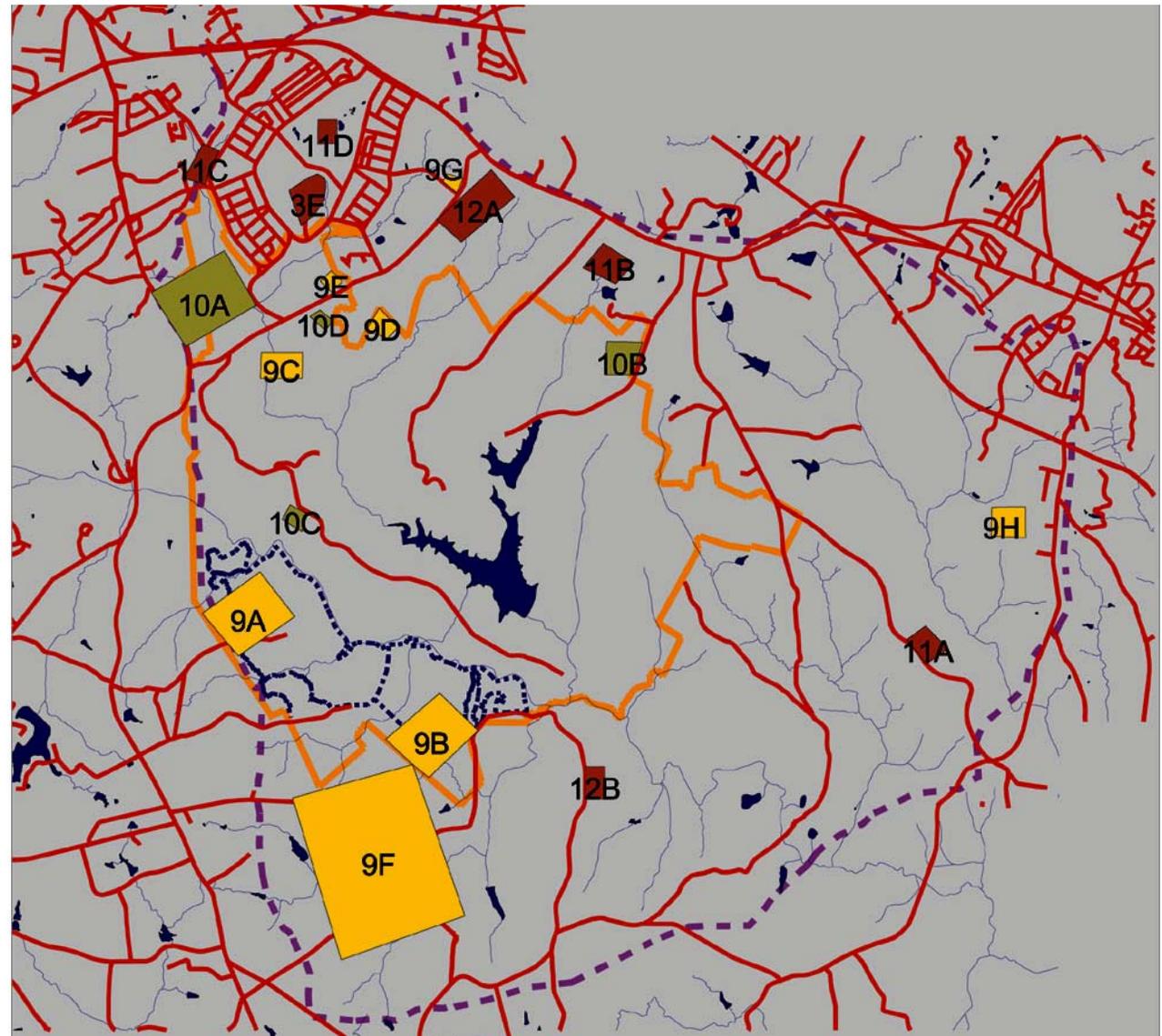
Risk Reduction Alternatives

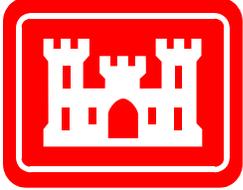
Croft OOU

-  Clearance to Depth
-  Surface Clearance
-  No Further Action

Explanation

-  Croft State Park
-  Former Camp Croft
-  Streets
-  Streams
-  Lakes
-  Horse Trails



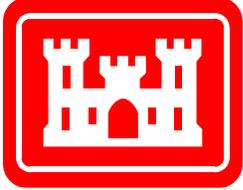


Clearance to Depth – OOU3

Ordnance removal activities, to a depth of four feet, occurred on private properties in the Wedgewood neighborhood in 2000, 2004, 2005, 2006 by various companies under contract to the US Army Corps of Engineers.



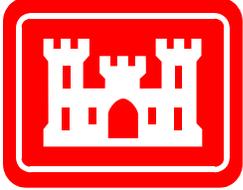
Miniature open-front barricade



Clearance to Depth – OOU6

Numerous clearance efforts have been conducted at OOU6 between 1994 and 2001. The impact area was saturated with fragmentation which masked potential subsurface munitions. In 2001, remotely-operated heavy equipment was used at four acres of OOU6 to remove the top layers of soil containing heavy concentrations of metal fragments.

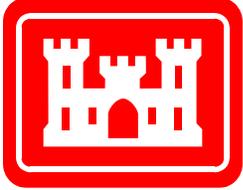




Subsurface Clearance – OOU3



Subsurface clearance 2004

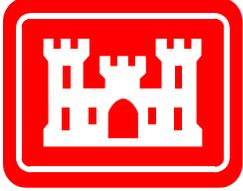


Pit Excavation – OOU3



Engineering control for white phosphorus grenades

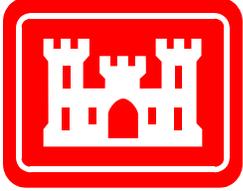




Pit Excavation – OOU3



Sheriff's Department Bomb Disposal Unit



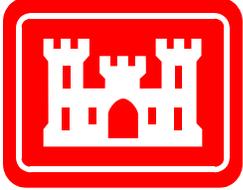
Pit Excavation – OOU3



M15 WP Grenades



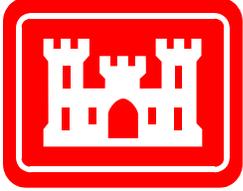
Disposal M15 WP Grenade



Subsurface Clearance – OOU3



Digital geophysical mapping 2005



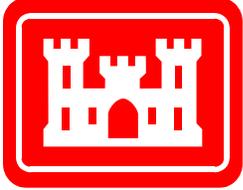
Subsurface Clearance – OOU3



Digital geophysical mapping



Anomalies selected for removal



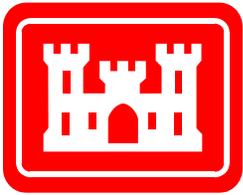
Subsurface Clearance – OOU3



Mk II empty practice grenade

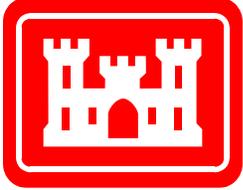


Metal cultural debris



2006 Project Progress



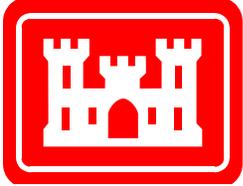


Snapshot of Field Results

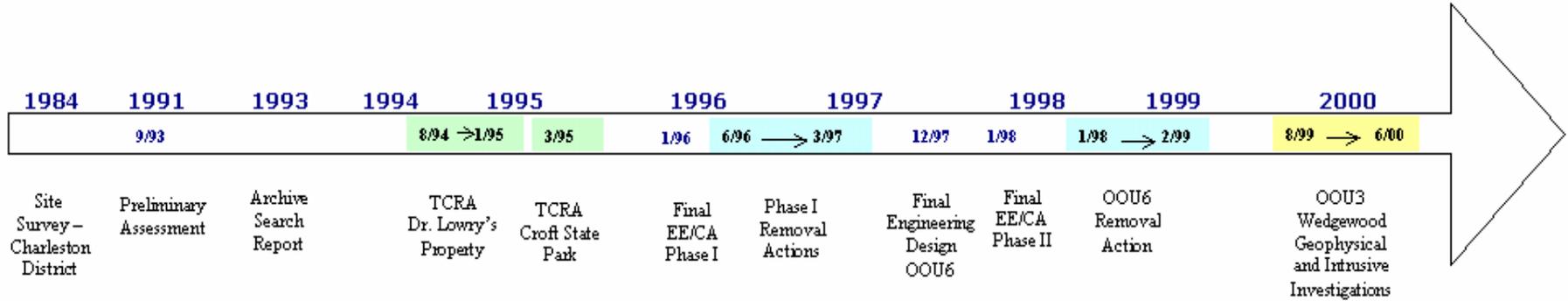
Munitions response efforts are time and labor intensive.

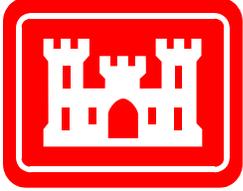
- 2005 - 2006 clearance of 12 acres in OOU3
 - 1,897 subsurface digs
 - 25 UXO
 - 75 lbs munitions debris (non-hazardous frag)
 - 574 lbs cultural debris (nails, metal stakes)
- 2001 clearance of 4 acres in OOU6
 - 24,019 subsurface digs
 - 7 UXO
 - 738 practice/inert munitions
 - 9,461 lbs scrap

Current technology is not able to determine whether subsurface metal is an unexploded munition or a horseshoe. Therefore, all items are considered potentially dangerous until inspected by qualified individuals.



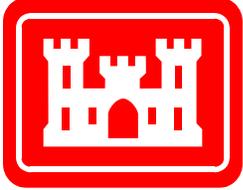
Former Camp Croft Timeline





Former Camp Croft Timeline

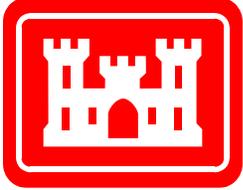




SAFETY

Safety is paramount!

- DO NOT HANDLE ANY MUNITIONS
OR MUNITION - RELATED SCRAP.
- MARK THE LOCATION.
- **CALL 911.**



Additional Information

Visit www.campcroft.com or the Information Repository at the Spartanburg County Public Library for project information and updates.

Whom can I contact for more information?

US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville
256-895-1692

US Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District
843-329-8123

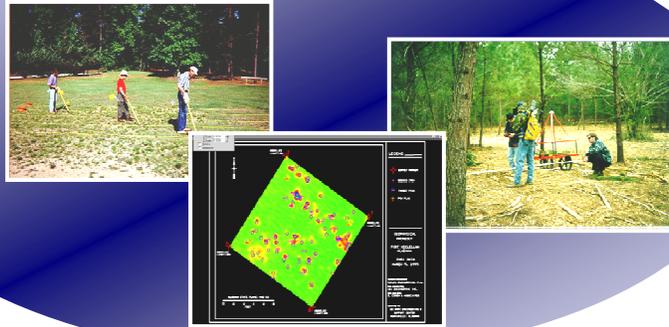
ZAPATAENGINEERING
888-242-8862 (toll free)



Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analyses (EE/CA) Process

An EE/CA identifies munitions concerns, current and proposed land use, and presents risk reduction alternatives with estimated costs for each area of concern.

The initial phase of an EE/CA may include the collection of geophysical data which is used to identify subsurface metallic objects. Data processing allows project personnel to select items that are the size of potential munitions item for intrusive investigation.



Intrusive investigations, or subsurface sampling, verify what is underground. Based on the past land use, items may include wire, household debris, or munition items. These data are evaluated and a risk analysis is conducted as part of the EE/CA.

Several risk reduction alternatives are considered in an EE/CA:

- No Department of Defense Action indicated
- Surface clearance
- Clearance to depth
- Institutional controls (public education, fencing, land use restrictions)
- Combination of alternatives

The EE/CA document is available for review under a formal Public Comment Period. During this time, the document is available at the designated Information Repository.

At the conclusion of the Public Comment Period, the document is finalized, with a responsiveness summary written to address comments received.

An Action Memorandum, or decision document, specifies the recommended risk reduction alternatives, and is signed by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Status of Munitions Response Action at the Former Camp Croft

Two Engineering Evaluations/Cost Analyses have been completed for the former Camp Croft. Areas of investigation are divided into smaller, manageable areas referred to as ordnance operable units (OOUs).

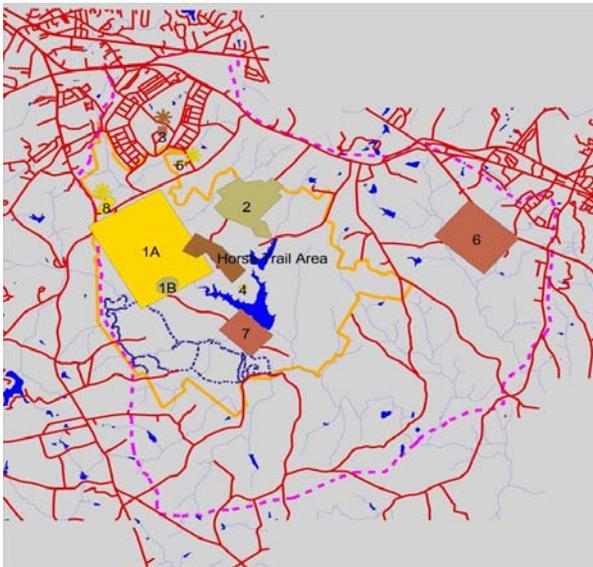
The EE/CA identifies ordnance concerns and presents risk reduction alternatives for each area of concern.

➤ Phase I EE/CA – January 1996

Action Memorandum dated February 1996

Identified 9 Ordnance Operable Units

- ❖ OOU1A – Croft State Park/No Further Action
- ❖ OOU1B – Croft State Park/Surface Clearance/Complete
- ❖ OOU2 – Croft State Park/Surface Clearance/Complete
- ❖ OOU3 – Wedgewood Subdivision/Clearance to Depth/Complete
- ❖ OOU4 – Croft State Park/No Further Action
- ❖ OOU5 – Private Properties/No Further Action
- ❖ OOU6 – Private Property/Clearance to Depth/Complete
- ❖ OOU7 – Croft State Park/Clearance to Depth/Complete
- ❖ OOU8 – Croft State Park/No Further Action



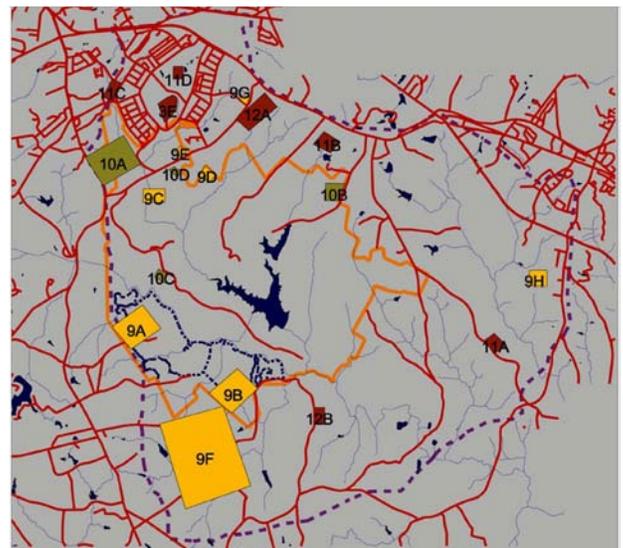
➤ Phase II EE/CA – January 1998

Action Memorandum dated March 1999

Identified 19 Additional Sectors

- ❖ OOU9A-E – Croft State Park/No Further Action
- ❖ OOU9F-H – Private Property/No Further Action
- ❖ OOU10 – Croft State Park/Surface Clearance
- ❖ OOU11 – Private Property/Clearance to Depth
- ❖ OOU12 – Private Property/Clearance to Depth
- ❖ OOU3 (Expanded) – Private Property/Clearance to Depth/Ongoing

Private properties in proximity to Henningston Road were not investigated due to Right-of-Entry refusal.



Whom can I contact for more information?

US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville
256-895-1692

US Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District
843-329-8123

ZAPATAENGINEERING
888-242-8862 (Toll Free)

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- Attend the Restoration Advisory Board meetings. Meeting schedule is posted on the project website.



Former Camp Croft Army Training Facility

FACT SHEET

Between October 2004 and February 2006

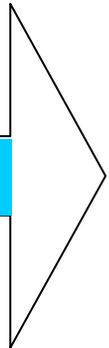
an ordnance removal was conducted on approximately eleven acres of the OOU3 expanded area in and adjacent to Wedgewood. ZAPATAENGINEERING, under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, removed 34 live ordnance items and 722 pounds of ordnance scrap during the removal effort that encompassed two brief field sessions (fall – winter 2004 and fall – winter 2005).



Next Scheduled Activities:

- To be determined base on funding and priorities
- 16 acres remain to be completed in the Wedgewood area

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 - 2020	2021 - 2030	2031 - 2035
	Continue OOU3 and Expanded OOU3 Intrusive Investigations						Complete OOU11	Complete OOU12	Complete OOU10



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What is ordnance?

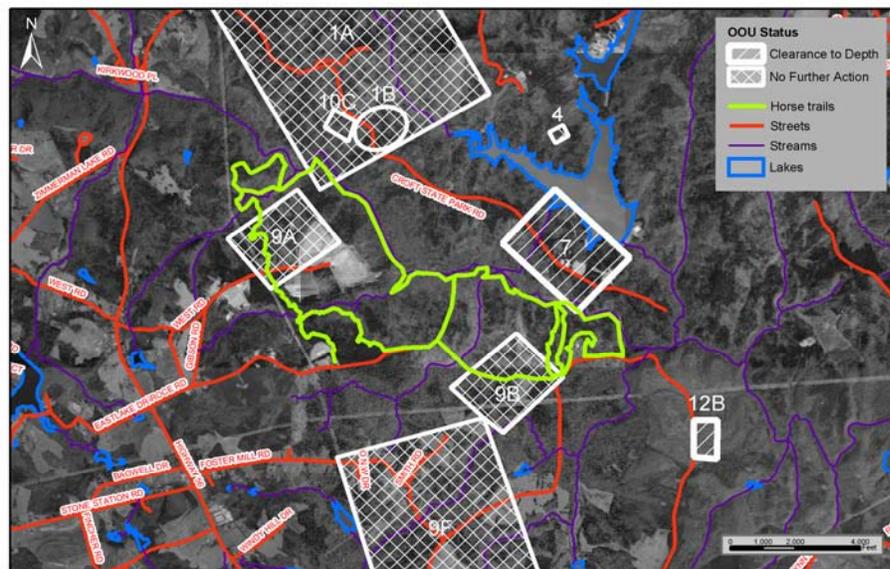
- *Ordnance* consists of any artillery, missiles, mortar, ammunition explosives, etc. designed to cause damage to persons or material.
- **DO NOT HANDLE ANY ORDNANCE OR ORDNANCE - RELATED SCRAP. CALL 911.**



YOUR ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE SUCCESS OF THIS IMPORTANT PROJECT

November 2006

Areas of Investigation as described in the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis



Notes: Horse Trails were cleared to a depth of 2 feet. OOU7 - Removal action completed.

Horse trails in Croft State Natural Area are located, in general, in areas that have been cleared of, or have not been impacted by explosive ordnance. This does not mean that all undeveloped areas of the park are free of ordnance.

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